



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



**CLIMATE RESILIENT RICE
COMMERCIALIZATION SECTOR
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Q1 2019

MEF/PMO
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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
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
Eoi	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
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
PDS	Paddy Drying and Storage
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
SDPS	Seed Drying, 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 Q1 (January - March), 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 reorientation of some of big investment activities and currently recruiting service providers to initiate their field implementation. Once these activities are implemented on ground, expected to begin in late Q2/ earlyQ3 2019, contracts award and disbursement achievements will significantly improve.

B. BASIC DATA

Table 1: Relevant Basic Data Related to Rice-SDP

ADB Loan/Grant Numbers	ADF Loan 3006 - CAM; ADF Loan 3007 - CAM; SCF Loan 8271 - CAM; SCF Grant 0350 - CAM; and GAFSP Grant 0349 - CAM.
Program Title	Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice SDP)
Borrower	Royal Government of Cambodia
Executing Agency	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)
Implementing Agencies	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)
Program Steering Committee	Committee for Economic and Financial Policies (CEFP)
Total Project Cost (USD million)	87.41 (excluding taxes and duties of USD 5 million)
Program Financing (USD million)	ADB Loans ADF 3006 - CAM: 24.00 ADF 3007 - CAM: 31.00 SCF 8271 - CAM: 5.00 ADB Grants SCF 0350 - CAM: 4.50 GAFSP 0349 - CAM: 14.60 Counterpart Fund RGC: 8.33
Date of Loan/Grant Approval by ADB	27 June 2013 for all Loans and Grants
Date of Signing of Loan/Grant Agreements	26 August 2013 for all Loans and Grants

Date of Effectiveness of ADB Loan/Grant	13 November 2013 for all Loans and Grants
Closing Date of ADB Loan/Grant	30 June 2019 for ADB Loan 3006 - CAM 31 March 2020 for ADB Loan 3007 – CAM, SCF Loan, SCF Grant and GAFSP Grant
Dates of Last ADB Review Mission	11 March - 08 April 2019
Program Impact	Increased net incomes of stakeholders along the rice value chain.
Program Outcome	Enhanced production of quality rice in Cambodia while preserving the natural resource base.
Components	<p>1. Conducive legal framework and regulatory environment established to facilitate climate-resilient commercialization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting production and distribution of improved quality seed. - Strengthening agricultural land management. - Strengthening farmer's organisations and promoting contract farming; - Facilitating the domestic trading and export of milled rice. <p>2. Agricultural land-use zoning improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing land-use zones. - Updating rice ecosystems and soil classification maps for identification of higher yielding rice growing areas. - Incorporating agro-ecosystems analysis into commune land-use planning; - Developing the capacity of MLMUPC at national and sub-national levels to undertake joint work in relation to agricultural land-use planning. <p>3. Climate resilient rice value chain infrastructure developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation and climate proofing of irrigation systems. - Construction of paddy drying and storage facilities. - Construction of seed cleaning, drying, grading and storage facilities. <p>4. Rice value chain support services enhanced to improve quality of Cambodian rice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the availability and quality of commercial rice seed; - Upgrading technical extension materials to guide production in the four main rice crops. - Capacity building (technical and financial) of mill managers and operators; - Facilitating access to credit by farmers, traders and millers. <p>5. Weather Indexed Crop Insurance (WICI) piloted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertaking a detailed Feasibility Study (FS) to determine the appropriateness of a WICI scheme. - Designing the operational parameters, product penetration plan and institutional arrangement. - Piloting the scheme in selected areas in three target provinces. <p>6. Efficient program management and implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective project management; - Capacity building of the Project Management Officer (PMO) and each national Implementation Offices (NIOs) and the Provincial Implementation Offices (PIOs). - Coordination between policy development and investment activities.
Program Area	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 March 2019

<p>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:</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>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:</p> <p>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 2nd tranche of the Program loan are achieved. All the policy conditions and a progress report for release of 2nd tranche conditions are submitted to MEF on 22 March 2019. The documents are then submitted to ADB on 8 April 2019. Consultants are providing essential technical support to the IAs in implementing the program. The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for 2019 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.</p>
<p>Any assessment of changes to the key assumptions and risks that affect attainment of the development objectives:</p> <p>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 2019. The current situation is summarised in Annex 1.</p>
<p>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:</p>
<p>At this early 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.</p>

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 March 2019, a total project fund of \$ 20,822,002 has been disbursed out of which \$9,588,261 is from Loan proceeds, \$8,435,088 from Grant proceeds, and \$2,798,654 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 2019 once the required twelve policy conditions are complied with.

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

Table 3: Summary of Cumulative Expenditure (US\$) by EAIAs (as of 31 March 2019)¹

Agency	Overall Budget (Updated)	Cumulative Expenditure to Date	Budget Balance	Expenditure Rate (%)
MEF	24,000,000	12,298,779	11,701,221	51%
MEF-PMO	22,400,500	4,844,113	17,556,387	22%
MAFF-NIO	12,674,600	2,748,501	9,926,099	22%
MOWRAM-NIO	18,006,600	9,624,561	8,382,039	53%
MLMUPC-NIO	2,969,200	1,261,728	1,707,472	42%
BTB-PIO	2,144,800	1,040,294	1,104,506	49%
KPT-PIO	2,144,800	474,364	1,670,436	22%
PVG-PIO	2,144,800	828,441	1,316,359	39%
Total allocation/expenditure	86,485,300	33,120,781	53,364,519	38%

¹ 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 March 2019)

Source of Funds	Overall Budget (Updated)	Cumulative Contract Awards	Cumulative Disbursement	Budget Balance	Disbursement Rate (%)
ADB Loan 3006-CAM	24,000,000	12,299,550	12,298,779	11,701,221	51%
ADB Loan 3007-CAM***	28,825,682	8,258,239	7,612,515	21,213,167	26%
GAFSP Grant 0349-CAM	14,600,000	10,475,077	7,203,378	7,396,622	49%
SCF Loan 8271-CAM	5,000,000	3,056,869	2,701,077	2,298,923	54%
SCF Grant 0350-CAM	4,500,000	2,290,421	1,922,536	2,577,464	43%
RGC	8,330,800	2,408,061	2,938,838	5,391,963	35%
Total	85,256,482	38,788,217	34,677,123	50,579,360	41%

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

10. As of end of March 2019, the overall progress of the project activities is estimated at about 67.45% against the elapsed loan/grant period of 84.31%, against the total disbursement of 41.00% of the total fund.²

F. SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AS OF Q1 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 out of 12 policy actions are achieved and one, the draft Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine³, 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 Land⁴, 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 decision making; (x)

² Annex 2 contains Summary of Physical Progress Ratings and Annex 3 contains Summary Tables of Expenditure and Disbursement Progress.

³ MAFF uses the term “Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine” in place of “Law on Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Measures”.

⁴ MAFF uses the term “Law on Agricultural Land” in place of “Law on Management and Use of Agricultural Land”.

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. As for the draft Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine which is substantially achieved, the Government showed its commitment to achieving the draft Law as it has to comply with the WTO agreement⁵ and the draft Law is already taken up at the highest level of the Government. The draft Law has already been subjected to intensive discussion and deliberations and have reached the Council of Ministers (CoM). 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 had conducted 9 review meetings and finalized the draft Law and submitted to the CoM on 12 September 2017. The CoM has conducted 15 technical committee meetings and came up with a final draft of the Law. The draft Law is now being reviewed at the inter-ministerial meetings to attain consensus among the members before submitting it to the National Assembly. Six inter-ministerial meetings were already conducted by the CoM, the last meeting being on 7-8 February 2018. Once CoM agrees to the draft Law, it will be submitted to National Assembly. The revised Program Loan (PBL) closing date is 30 June 2019.

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 ToT 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 programs. As of 31 March 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 March 2019, all the targeted 300 field point samples (100%) for soil classification maps have been collected. The National Agricultural Laboratory has analyzed the soil samples and the information are being entered into the database. As for rice ecosystem maps, downloading of the satellite maps and ground truthing have been completed in 3 target provinces. A total of 447 field points have been collected, reviewed and field checked as part of ground truthing for rice ecosystem maps. A consultative workshop on rice eco-system classification was conducted in Prey Veng in March 2019 with a participation of 51 participants of which 7 were (18%) women.

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 March 2019, Chapter (Module) 1 of CLUP Technical Report is completed in 90 communes, Chapter 2 is completed in 65 communes and Chapter 3 is completed in 35 communes. Provincial CLUP Teams have

⁵ The plant protection law is recorded as an element of required law making to generate a sound legal and regulatory regime in the Government's policy document prepared for the legal and regulatory regime annual trade policy review by WTO in 2017.

been able to integrate CAEA into CLUP Chapter 1 for 90 communes and into Chapter 2 for about 65 communes. Provincial hot spot maps are completed in 3 target provinces and the final provincial consultation workshop to officially endorse the hotspot maps are planned in Q2 2019. A total of 4,170 commune people of which 533 were women (13%) 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. As part of the capacity building activities, MLMUPC/NIO has conducted 3 workshops and 5 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 354 participants, of which 27 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. A further 3 sub-projects are under contract award stage. Climate resilient design features for each sub-project is 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. Following the approval of concept note describing the Public Private Partnership (PPP) approach to be adopted for implementation of Paddy Drying and Storage (PDS) facilities, the PMO drafted a PPP agreement between three parties- MEF, Rice Millers and Rural Development Bank (RDB) and a letter of agreement (LoA) between two parties- MEF and RDB. After reaching a consensus with the RDB, the PMO submitted the 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. Advertisement for expression of interests (EOIs) from rice millers to establish PDS facilities was completed and 10 EOIs have been received. In June 2018, the PMO organized a meeting with these rice millers to discuss and reconfirm 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. The feasibility study (FS) for the PDS facilities by a service provider was completed in July 2018 and the PMO recruited and mobilized a DD and CS firm on 17 December 2018. In the meantime, 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 FS 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 DD & CS firm is now working with the

Millers to come up with the DD and budget estimates so that the Millers can negotiate a concessional loan from the project.

18. Rice-SDP is going 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. The feasibility study (FS) for the SPS facilities by a service provider was completed in July 2018. Upon completion of the FS, MAFF/NIO has recruited a DD & CS firm and the firm is mobilized in February 2019. The firm is currently working with the Agricultural Stations to come up with a detailed design.

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), PIOs have carried out recruitment of service providers and signed 15 contracts to level a total of 1,653 hectares of agriculture field. As of March 2019, 1,300 hectares has been levelled benefitting a total of 5,422 farmers including 2,805 female farmers (52%). 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 PIO with PDAFF has conducted 129 capacity building programs to disseminate laser land levelling techniques to farmer beneficiaries and a total of 4,569 farmers including 1,887 female farmers (41%) 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 March 2019, establishment of 7 FWUCs are completed and 2 are in advanced stage of establishment; a total of 57,595 beneficiaries have registered themselves as FWUC members and participated in trainings out of which 30,684 (53%) are female beneficiaries; a total of 136 AC capacity building activities were implemented covering 57 ACs, 51 Seed Production Groups and 18 Business Development Groups and a total of 5,275 AC members including 2,100 female members (40%) participated in these capacity building activities; and a total of 257 agricultural extension capacity building activities were carried out for 57 ACs and 12 Seed Production Groups covering different topics with a participation of 13,416 farmers including 6,595 female farmers (49%).

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 March 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 2,052 tons of certified rice seed were produced and distributed for quality paddy production.

22. 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 March 2019, MAFF/NIO has conducted

56 training programs on various topics such as agricultural machinery utilization, rice post-harvest techniques, planting by seed drill, post-harvest Training in each province for extension staff from the PDAPP, District Agriculture Office (DAO) and representatives from selected ACs that are engaged in rice seed production covering a total of 3,879 participants including 1,686 women (43%) and created 521 training days.

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. MAFF/NIO has completed drafting of the concept note on 2 of 8 identified topics, i.e. Laser Land Levelling and Rice Post Harvest Technology, for TIP development. All other concept notes will be drafted and expected to be finalized by Q2 2019. The implementation will start during Q2 2019. Under the “enhancing business management capacities” activity, MAFF/NIO recruited a service provider to conduct the Bulk Handling Study in September 2017 and the firm completed its study in July 2018. Further to the completion of the study, MAFF/NIO is drafting a ToR for the recruitment of a service provider for capacity development of the Millers. MAFF/NIO has also conducted a training on “Basic Operation of Modern Rice Mill Unit” to rice millers and operators in December 2018. A total of 29 participants including 3 females participated in the training. Among 29 participants, there were 14 rice millers. Two study tours one each in 2017 and 2018 were conducted for the Rice-SDP senior management from EA and IAs to visit modern rice milling facilities in Cambodia and Thailand. The rice millers who submitted EOIs under PDS facilities were also included in 2018 study tour. A total of 39 participants including 4 females (10%) participated in the study tour.

24. The PIOs particularly in BTB province have carried out business matching or market facilitation activities and has linked the Rice Millers, ACs producing rice seeds as well as paddy, exporters and RDB together. A total of 516 representatives from ACs including 130 females (25%), 24 from rice millers, 86 from local authorities, 3 from RDB, 13 business sector people, and 43 officials from Rice-SDP participated in these activities which resulted in signing of contracts between Baitong Cambodia, Amru, Brico and Bayon Heritage companies and ACs for supply of paddy equivalent to 300,000 tons of rice for the following year.

25. **Output 5:** The PMO had recruited a service provider for conducting feasibility study of Weather Indexed Crop Insurance (WICI). The firm was mobilized in September 2017, completed its study in March 2018 and submitted the final study report in May 2018. Based on the feasibility study report, the PMO drafted a ToR and following ADB endorsement, initiated recruitment of a detailed design and pilot testing consulting firm. The firm is expected to be mobilized by Q2 2019. As WICI is a cross cutting topic, the PMO had 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 has 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 has worked closely with the firm conducting feasibility study on WICI and provided guidance in the study. The TWG will work closely with the detailed design and pilot testing consulting firm and provide recommendation to the Government on possible scaling up of WICI across Cambodia.

26. 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.

27. **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 March 2019, 19 out 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. 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. 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 1,313 staff of which 196 (15%) were female staff participated in the M & E and gender training. After relevant meetings and a national planning workshop on preparation of the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for 2019, the AWPB was drafted consolidating all the workplan, budget estimates and training plans proposed by the PMO, NIOs and PIOs. Following ADB endorsement on 2019 AWPB, field implementation is being carried out following the approved plan. The PMO recruited a firm to conduct project Baseline Survey in April 2018 and the firm has completed the study and submitted the Final Baseline Survey Report incorporating comments from PMO in September 2018 which was accepted by the PMO. The PMO, MAFF/NIO and PIOs have continued to conduct monthly coordination meetings on a regular basis.

G. DETAILED PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UPTO Q1 2019

28. The main accomplishments upto Q1 2019 can be summarised as follows:

Output 1: Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment⁶

29. The implementation of policy-based loan (L-3006) component has been completed. MAFF/NIO and MEF/PMO completed all 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

⁶ See Annex 1 for more detailed status report on agricultural policy work (Output 1).

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. The status is summarised as follows:

✓ **Promote local seed production and distribution:** As of 31 March 2019, 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:** As of 31 March 2019, all the four policy conditions 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 Land⁷ 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.

✓ For the draft Law on Agricultural Land, MAFF wanted to proceed further with the draft Law by submitting it to Council of Ministers (CoM) but has received requests from farmers and NGOs for further deliberation on the draft Law. Respecting the request and as the law being politically sensitive, 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.

✓ **Strengthen Farmers' Organizations and Promote Contract Farming:** As of 31 March 2019, MAFF has fully achieved the policy conditions related to the topic. MAFF had 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.

✓ **Facilitate Domestic Trading and Export of Milled Rice:** As of 31 March 2019, one of two policy conditions 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 Quarantine⁸, the General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) had 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 had conducted 9 review meetings and finalized the draft Law and submitted to Council

⁷ See footnote 4

⁸ See footnote 3

of Ministers (CoM) on 31 August 2017. The CoM, after receiving the draft Law, has conducted 15 technical committee meetings and came up with a final draft of the Law. The draft Law is now being reviewed at the inter-ministerial meetings to attain consensus among the members before submitting it to the National Assembly. Six inter-ministerial meetings were already conducted by the CoM, the last meeting being on 7-8 February 2018. Once CoM agrees to the draft Law, it will be submitted to National Assembly. The Government showed its commitment to achieving the draft Law as it has to comply with the WTO agreement⁹; the draft Law is already taken up at the highest level of the Government; and the draft Law has already been subjected to intensive discussion and deliberations and have reached the CoM.

Output 2: Agricultural Land-Use Zoning Improved

Output 2.1: Undertake Commune Agro-Ecological Analysis

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

31. 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 March 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. The MIS/database expert had resigned in July 2018. This has affected the finalization of FSMIS database thereby affecting the CAEA data entry and completion of CAEA in all respect. The PMO is currently undertaking recruitment of an MIS/database expert who is expected to be mobilized by May 2019.

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

Province	Project Target	Achievements as of 31 March 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

⁹ See footnote 5

3.Battambang	30	30	0	100	978	325	33
Total	90	90	0	100	2,933	889	30

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

32. 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 March 2019, Chapter (Module) 1 of CLUP Technical Report is completed in 90 communes, Chapter 2 is completed in 65 communes and Chapter 3 is completed in 35 communes. Provincial CLUP Teams have been able to integrate CAEA into CLUP Chapter 1 for 90 communes and into Chapter 2 for about 65 communes. Provincial hot spot maps are completed in 3 target provinces and the final provincial consultation workshop to officially endorse the hotspot maps are planned in Q2 2019. A total of 4,170 commune people of which 533 were women (13%) 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. 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. As part of the capacity building activities, MLMUPC/NIO has conducted 3 workshops and 5 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 354 participants, of which 27 were women (8%) participated in the capacity building programs.

Output 2.3: Rice ecosystem Mapping

33. 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 March 2019, all the targeted 300 field point samples (100%) for soil classification maps have been collected. The National Agricultural Laboratory has analyzed the soil samples and the information are being entered into the database. As for rice ecosystem maps, downloading of the satellite maps and ground truthing have been completed in 3 target provinces. A total of 447 field points have been collected, reviewed and field checked as part of ground truthing for rice ecosystem maps. A consultative workshop on rice eco-system classification was conducted in Prey Veng in March 2019 with a participation of 51 participants of which 7 (18%) were women.

Output 3: Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure developed

Output 3.1: Rehabilitation and climate proofing of irrigation systems

34. In first phase, MOWRAM/NIO awarded contracts for rehabilitation of 2 core irrigation sub-projects that will benefit around 18 villages, 6,014 households including 796 female

headed households, and create a combined irrigation potential of 2,800 hectares. As of 31 December 2018, both the core subproject (Prey Sangha Irrigation Subproject and Chhuk Sach Irrigation Subproject) are fully completed (100%).

35. In second phase, MOWRAM/NIO has awarded contracts for 4 more sub-projects (1. Anlong Char, 2. Chamcar Kuoy, 3. Ta Mao, and 4. Anlong Run) that will benefit around 30 villages, 4,329 households including 723 female headed households, and create a combined irrigation potential of 7,573 hectares. As of 31 March 2019, these 4 sub-projects are physically completed (100%).

36. As of 31 March 2019, a combined total of 49,520 farmer beneficiaries including 25,326 women (51%) got access to water (through 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 120 community members including 21 females (18%) 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 March 2019) ¹⁰

Quarter: 4 Year: 2018																				
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	Estimate d	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	14,108	7070	50	2,755	280	11	289	75	27	Completed 100%	
2	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVG-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 3 & 4)	Rehabilitation of Chhuk Ksach Canal	KPT	1,430	1,850	1	1	0.9	1,650	15,052	8200	53	3,258	506	18	302	64	21	Completed 100%	
Total Core Sub-Projects				2,575	2,800	2	2	1.9	2,800	29658	15279	52	6014	796	13	591	142	24		
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	8,002	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	0.9	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	0.9	1,435	2,543	1220	43	565	81.0	14	271	109	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	0.9	1,038	3,615	1808	50	723	104.0	14	224	94	42	Completed 100%	
Total First Priority Sub-Projects				5,958	7,573	4	4	3.6	7,573.0	19,841.5	10,047.0	50.8	4,329.0	708.0	16.4	1,417.0	380.0	26.8		
7	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVG-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 3)	Rehabilitation of Ta Soan Canal	KPT	1,330	2,670				2,070.0	10,945.0	5,822.0	53.2	2,189.0	339.0	15.5				BER waling NDL & Award contract	
8	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVG-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 3)	Rehabilitation of Ansong Irrigation System	PVG	2,117	2,380				2,380.0	8,528.0	4,349.0	51.0	1,854.0	310.0	17.2					
9	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVG-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 3)	Rehabilitation of Rumsach Irrigation System	PVG	1,182	1,510				1,510.0	4,096.0	2,091.0	51.0	854.0	147.0	17.2					
Total Second Priority Sub-Projects				4,639	5,960	0	0	0	5,960.0	23,572.0	12,342.0	52.0	4,897.0	805.0	16.4	-	-	-	-	
10	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVG-K-Th-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 4, 5)	Rehabilitation of Chhoe Teal Boeung Khairhey Irrigation System		3,032	3,032.00															
11	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVG-K-Th-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 4, 5)	Rehabilitation of irrigation system in Russey Sant Village		1,200	1,486.00														Insufficient Budget	
12	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVG-K-Th-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 4, 5)	Rehabilitation of O'Vear Irrigation System		1,800	2,863.00															
13	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVG-K-Th-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 4, 5)	Rehabilitation of Bat Trang Irrigation System		2,000	3,000.00															
Total Third Priority Sub-Projects				8,032	10,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total				21,205	26,714	8	8	6	16,333	73,882	37,586	51	15,240	2,309	15	2,006	522	26		

37. MOWRAM/NIO is currently processing procurement for rehabilitation of 3 irrigation subprojects. Since the estimated cost of each subproject is more than the original cost estimate, only 9 out of 13 subprojects may be constructed or rehabilitated under the program. Rest of the pre-screened irrigation sub-projects will be considered for rehabilitation based on the budget availability and according to the priority. Climate resilient design features for each sub-project is incorporated. The possible reasons behind 9 subprojects being implemented

¹⁰ Annex 4 provide a summary of the irrigation sub-projects and the current status of each sub-project respectively.

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).

38. MOWRAM/NIO with the KCC (consultant team) had started conducting feasibility study works for the remaining 4 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

39. The procedures for the implementation of the Paddy Drying and Storage (PDS) facilities had been 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 had endorsed the proposed changes in May 2017.

40. Following the approval of concept note describing the PPP approach to be adopted for implementation of PDS facilities, the PMO drafted a PPP 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 had 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.

41. 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 have 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. MAFF/NIO and MEF/PMO has accepted the reports. 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.

42. Upon the completion of the FS, 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 FS 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 has initiated and completed recruitment of a detailed design (DD) and construction supervision (CS) firm for the establishment of PDS facilities. The DD and CS firm is mobilized on 17 December 2018. The DD & CS firm is now working with the Millers to come up with the DD and budget estimates so that the Millers can negotiate a concessional loan from the project.

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

43. 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%.

44. As mentioned under output 3.2 above, MAFF/NIO had recruited a service provider to conduct feasibility study (FS) 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. MAFF/NIO and MEF/PMO has accepted the reports. Upon the completion of the FS, MAFF/NIO has initiated and completed recruitment of a DD & CS firm and the firm is mobilized in February 2019. The firm is currently working with the Agricultural Stations to come up with a detailed design.

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

45. The Concept Paper on Land Levelling 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 laser land levelling 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 PIO with PDAFF has conducted 129 capacity building programs to disseminate laser land levelling techniques to farmer beneficiaries and a total of 4,569 farmers including 1,887 female farmers (41%) participated in these capacity building activities.

46. Following the approval of concept note describing the implementation of Land Levelling of agricultural field of farmers within the selected irrigation sub-project sites or agricultural cooperatives (ACs), PIOs have carried out recruitment of service providers and signed 15 contracts to level a total of 1,653 hectares of agriculture field. As of March 2019, 1,300 hectares (79%) has been levelled benefitting a total of 5,422 farmers including 2,805 female farmers (52%) while 32 females out of a total of 168 labourers (19%) were employed under laser land levelling activity.

Table 7: Status of Land Levelling as of 31 March 2019

Province	Land Levelling as per Contract (ha)	Achievements as of 31 March 2019			
		Contract Signed (but implementation not started)	On Going (being implemented)	Activities Completed	Actual Area Levelled (Ha.)
1. Prey Veng	464	0	1	4	464
2. Kampong Thom	485	0	4	0	220
3. Battambang	704	0	1	5	616
Total	1,653	0	6	9	1,300

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

Province	Achievements as of 31 March 2019								
	Farmers (individuals) benefited by the land levelling works			No. of Farm Household benefited by the land levelling			No. of individuals (persons) participated in land levelling and getting paid for work		
	Total	Female	% Female	Total HH	Female HH	% Female HH	Total	Female	% Female
1. Prey Veng	2,333	1,313	56	693	64	9	84	8	10
2. Kampong Thom	1,500	766	51	369	63	17	15	2	13
3. Battambang	1,589	726	46	774	115	15	69	22	32
Total	5,422	2,805	52	1,836	242	13	168	32	19

47. 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 March 2019, PMO has approved establishment of a total of 9 FWUCs out of which 7 are established and 2 are in advanced stage of establishment.

All the approved FWUCs are planned to be established by Q2 2019. A total of 57,595 beneficiaries have registered themselves as FWUC members and participated in trainings out of which 30,684 (53%) are female beneficiaries. In terms of households, 12,445 farming households become members of water user committees out of which 2,311 (or 19%) are female headed households; a total of 201 members including 66 females (33%) are in the FWUCs Management Committees; and a total of 61 members including 2 females (3%) are in the FWUCs Advisory Committees.

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

Provinces	Achievements as of 31 March 2019									
	FWUC Formation	FWUC Committee Members			Members of FWUC Advisory Committee			Total FWUC Committee Members including Advisory Committee		
		Total	Female	% Female	Total	Female	% Female	Total	Female	% Female
1. Prey Veng	4	101	46	46	36	2	6	137	48	35
2. Kampong Thom	2	53	18	34	9	0	0	62	18	29
3. Battambang	3	47	2	4	16	0	0	63	2	3
Total	9	201	66	33	61	2	3	262	68	26

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

Provinces	Achievements as of 31 March 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	3,853	864	22	16,631	9,754	59
2. Kampong Thom	3,073	471	15	12,043	5,942	49
3. Battambang	5,519	976	18	28,921	14,988	52
Total	12,445	2,311	19	57,595	30,684	53

48. There are 67 FWUC capacity building activities (workshop, training and meeting) conducted in which 375 (15%) women out of a total of 2,541 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.

49. As of 31 March 2019, a total of 136 AC capacity building activities were implemented during this period covering 57 ACs, 51 Seed Production Groups and 18 Business Development Groups and a total of 5,275 AC members including 2,100 female members (40%) participated in these capacity building activities.

Table 11: AC Capacity Building Support

Category	Achievements as of 31 March 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	4	7	57	27	3	243	72	30
2. Trainings	122	439	57	51	18	4,501	1,760	39
3. Meetings	10	259	57	27	5	531	268	50
4. Study Tours/ Exchange Visits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	136	471	57	51	18	5,275	2,100	40

50. As of 31 March 2019, a total of 257 Agricultural Extension capacity building activities were carried out for 57 ACs and 12 Seed Production Groups covering different topics with a participation of 13,416 farmers including 6,595 female farmers (49%).

Table 12: Agricultural Extension Support - Capacity Building

Category	Achievements as of 31 March 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	0	0	0	123	41	33
2. Trainings	224	57	8	24	11,125	5,671	51
3. Meetings	31	57	12	280	2,160	881	41
4. Study Tours/ Exchange Visits	1	0	0	0	8	2	25
Total	257	57	12		13,416	6,595	49

Output 4: Enhanced rice value chain support services

Output 4.1: Increased availability of quality rice seed

51. 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 March

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 2,052 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 March 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	463.75	1,020.89	2.20
2018	15.00	35.40	2.36	450.26	1,031.44	2.29
Total	33.00	75.90	2.30	914.01	2,052.33	2.25

Output 4.2: Expand and develop technical extension services

52. 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 March 2019, MAFF/NIO has conducted 56 training programs on various topics such as agricultural machinery utilization, rice post-harvest techniques, planting by seed drill, post-harvest Training 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 3,879 participants including 1,686 women (43%) and created 521 training days.

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

Achievements as of 31 March 2019					
Topics	No. of Training Programs	No. of days	Total Persons Attended	Female Persons Attended	% Female
1. Seed Production	30	381	1708	787	46
2. GIS	7	23	212	29	14
3. Farming System (including rice ecosystem mapping)	1	2	21	4	19
4. Post-harvest Technology	8	30	250	50	20

Achievements as of 31 March 2019					
Topics	No. of Training Programs	No. of days	Total Persons Attended	Female Persons Attended	% Female
5. Agriculture Machinery	2	10	40	8	20
6. Rice quality inspection	2	19	78	31	40
7. Rice Milling Technology	1	3	29	3	10
8. Sustainable Rice Production	4	52	1530	771	50
9. Environment and Climate Change	1	1	11	3	27
Total	56	521	3,879	1,686	43

53. 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. MAFF/NIO has completed drafting of the concept note on 2 of 8 identified topics, i.e. Laser Land Levelling and Rice Post Harvest Technology, for TIP development. All other concept notes will be drafted and expected to be finalized by Q2 2019. The implementation will start during Q2 2019.

54. 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 (SNS) 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

55. 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 is drafting a ToR for the recruitment of a service provider for capacity development of the Millers. MAFF/NIO has also conducted a training on "Basic Operation of Modern Rice Mill Unit" to rice millers and operators in December 2018. A total of 29 participants including 3 females participated in the training. Among 29 participants, there were 14 rice millers.

56. A study tour was conducted for the Rice-SDP senior management from PMO, MAFF/NIO and each PIO to visit modern rice milling facilities in Cambodia and Thailand in 2016. A second study tour was conducted for the Rice-SDP senior management from EA and IAs, and rice millers who submitted EOLs under PDS facilities were also included to visit

modern rice milling facilities in Cambodia and Thailand in February 2018. A total of 39 participants including 4 females (10%) participated in the study tour.

Output 4.4: Improved Access to and Reduced Cost of Financing

57. The PIOs particularly in Battambang province have carried out business matching or market facilitation activities and has linked the Rice Millers, ACs producing rice seeds as well as paddy, exporter and RDB together. A total of 516 representatives from ACs including 130 females (25%), 24 from rice millers, 3 from RDB, 86 from local authorities, 13 from business sector and 43 officials from Rice-SDP participated in these activities which resulted in signing of contracts between Baitong Cambodia, Amru, Brico and Bayon Heritage companies and ACs for supply of paddy equivalent to 300,000 tons of rice for the following year. The PIO/PVG conducted an exchange visit for ACs and Rice Millers to Battambang under "Market Facilitation on Contract Farming Arrangement Experiences in Battambang". The visit culminated with a consultative meeting at PIO/PVG on business matching. Both the Millers and ACs requested the program to further support capacity building activities, strengthening of potential ACs, provide on-job coaching on building trust and implementation of contract farming arrangement within Rice-SDP areas. 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 March 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	3	4	57	0	0
2. Trainings	0	0	0	0	0
3. Meetings/Event	1	1	10	3	4
4. Study Tours/Exchange Visits	1	3	10	3	4
TOTAL	5	8	57	6	8

Table 16: Market Facilitation Support – Stakeholders' Participation

Category	Achievements as of 31 March 2019							
	AC Persons Attended	Female Persons	% Female	Rice Millers/ Traders	Government Authorities	Business Sector People	Others	Grand Total
1. Workshops	463	101	22	17	39	16	38	573
2. Trainings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Meetings/Event	20	13	65	4	23	0	2	49
4. Study Tours/ Exchange Visits	33	16	48	3	24	0	3	63
TOTAL	516	130	25	24	86	16	43	685

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

58. 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 had 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 had 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. Based on the feasibility study report, the PMO had drafted a ToR and following ADB endorsement, initiated recruitment of a detailed design and pilot testing consulting firm. The firm is expected to be mobilized by Q2 2019.

59. As WICI is a cross cutting topic, the PMO had 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 will work closely with the detailed design and pilot testing consulting firm and provide recommendation to the Government on possible scaling up of WICI across Cambodia.

60. In the meantime, the General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) has also formed another TWG for WICI consisting of 13 members, including 3 women. These assigned officials from GDA has participated in 5 meetings with e-Gen 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.

61. 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.

62. The implementation of WICI is new to Cambodia. Before the actual pilot testing can be initiated, the Rice-SDP has to urgently work on the following: (i) engage a Technical Working Group (TWG) to study feasibility study recommendations; (ii) structure the organizational

model; (iii) engage a consulting firm/s for the detailed design and pilot testing; (iv) consider PPP option; (v) select WICI insurer (whether individual insurer or insurance panel); (vi) select Distribution Model and Distribution Partner/s jointly with insurer/s; (vii) institute provider contracts and payment mechanisms; (viii) enhance the existing consumer protection legislation; (ix) seek regulatory approval of the product and the distribution channels; (x) select target villages/communes jointly with insurance partner/s and distribution partner/s; (xi) decide on a target date to launch WICI; (xii) test run selected product in a selected area/s for short time and fine-tune the products (AYII and WICI); (xiii) launch the pilot project; (xiv) institute system for administering policies and claims; (xv) control of costs, moral hazard and fraud; and (xvi) M&E and impact assessment. So, launching the new insurance scheme in 2018 was not possible and the time was used to prepare the ground for the introduction of WICI in 2019.

Output 6: Efficient Program management and Implementation

63. 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 March 2019, 19 out of agreed 20 individual consultants were recruited while recruitment for others is on-going.¹¹

64. The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for 2018 was planned following a participatory approach and then linked with clear implementation guidelines to implement all planned activities during the year. Following the same participatory approach, the PMO conducting relevant meetings with each NIO and PIO in November and December 2018 to come up with their AWPB for 2019 and then organized a national planning workshop on 11 January 2019 to consolidate AWPBs submitted by the IAs. Upon the national planning workshop, the AWPB for 2019 for Rice-SDP was drafted consolidating all the workplan, budget estimates and training plans proposed by the PMO, NIOs and PIOs. Following ADB endorsement on 2019 AWPB, field implementation is being carried out following the approved plan.

65. 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.¹² The PMO, MAFF/NIO and PIOs have continued to conduct monthly coordination meetings on a regular basis. MAFF/NIO had conducted capacity building trainings on gender and M & E for national and provincial staff. As of 31 March 2019, the PMO has carried out 59 capacity building activities covering M & E, gender, financial management and review of program progress in which a total of 1,922 participants including 398 females (or 21%) participated. PMO had initiated and completed the recruitment of a firm to conduct project Baseline Survey. The consultants were mobilized in April 2018 and submitted the Final Baseline Survey Report incorporating comments from PMO in September 2018 which was accepted by the PMO.

¹¹ Annex 5 provides an update of the Procurement of Contract packages.

¹² Annex 6 provides an update of the status of PPMS as of 31 March 2019.

66. 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.

67. **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 has engaged a resource person to help update the PAM by reflecting the changes made. The consultant has 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 update before submitting the proposed draft revised PAM and implementation arrangements to ADB for endorsement.

H. GENDER ACTION PLAN

68. The GAP includes 23 actions and 16 targets. As of 31 March 2019, 4 targets are achieved, 8 partially achieved, 3 on-going and 1 is not yet due; and 16 actions are achieved, 5 partial achieved, and 2 on-going.¹³ 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.

69. 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

¹³ Annex 7 provides progress of Gender Action Plan.

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.

70. **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. 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. There were 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.

71. **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 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.

72. **Gender Success Stories:** Two gender success stories were documented during the provincial dialogue in Battambang and Prey Veng. The first gender story was about a successful male farmer, Mr. Chheng Chandy, Chief of Ponleu Prey Touch Agricultural Cooperative in Moung Reussey district of Battambang province who has a very positive insight about women's empowerment and gender equality, and the second gender story was about Ms. Nguy Roth, Chief of Ponleu Preas Sdach Agricultural Cooperative, in Kampong Seung Commune, Preas Sdach District, Prey Veng who struggled through many social norms and family opposition to become a success farmer leader. These two gender stories are quite inspirational and reflect the crucial role women play in contributing to family livelihood, community development and taking more affirmative actions in the community.

I. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

73. MOWRAM/NIO with support from consultants conducted the FSs for nine priority irrigation sub-project designs, namely in BTB (Prey Sangha, Anlong Run, Ta Mao), PVG (Chamcar Kouy, Anlong Char, Rumlech, Ansong) and KPT (Chhuk Sach, Ta Soong). The history, status, potential and specific site conditions with the nine sites were found to vary considerably.

74. 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, and what they would like to consider and achieve with improved water management including the opportunities for crop diversification. A draft report was prepared summarising the findings and also providing a Tool Kit for Climate Proofing of irrigation systems which can be used for future reference. A set of specific recommendations are being prepared for each of these sub-projects.

75. **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 paddy drying and storage subproject, were prepared and approved in September 2012. As there was no change in subproject locations proposed during the PPTA, no update to the IEEs for these two core 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 each subproject is attached to contract document and implemented by contractors.

76. The IEEs of four first priority subprojects (Chamcar Kouy, Anlong Run, Tamao, and Anlong Char) were submitted to ADB attached together with the bidding documents, and the soft copies of IEEs submitted to ADB on 15 May 2018. ADB reviewed and provided feedback/comments to MOWRAM/NIO on 31 May 2018. Due to the back and forth of the documents and concerns raised by ADB, the PMO asked MOWRAM/NIO to submit all the IEEs to it. The PMO reviewed ADB comments on the IEEs and then revised and updated the 4 IEEs incorporating ADB comments. The updated IEEs were resubmitted to ADB on 25 March 2019. ADB is reviewing the four IEEs and will provide comments for finalization, clearance and disclosure on the ADB website by May 2019. 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 hectares' 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 irrigation scheme is less than 5000 hectares. The MOWRAM/NIO will soon translate the EMP into Khmer, provide to Contractors and disclose on the Project website.

77. The IEEs of three second priority subprojects (Ta Soong, Ansong, and Rumlech) had been submitted to ADB on 9 May 2018, and feedback from ADB was received on 14 June 2018. The three subprojects propose 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 by MOE. Due to the back and forth of the documents and concerns

raised by ADB, the PMO asked MOWRAM/NIO to submit all the IEEs to it. The PMO is reviewing ADB comments on the IEEs and will revise and update the 3 IEEs incorporating ADB comments. The updated IEEs are expected to be resubmitted to ADB for comments for finalization, clearance and disclosure on the ADB website by May 2019.

78. **Semi-annual environmental safeguards monitoring report:** MOWRAM/NIO had submitted 4 environmental monitoring reports (EMRs), and received feedback/comments from ADB on 9 May 2018. The revised EMRs were resubmitted to ADB on 18 May 2018 and feedback/comments were received from ADB during the mid-term mission (May-June 2018) to revise all the EMRs. Following the MTR, the PMO asked MOWRAM/NIO to submit all the EMRs before submitting the documents to ADB. The PMO reviewed ADB comments on the EMRs and then revised and updated 5 EMRs (one each for 5 irrigation subprojects except Prey Sangha) incorporating ADB comments in August and September 2018. After discussing with ADB Environment Officer whereby the Officer informed that Rice-SDP should submit only one Semi-annual EMR, the PMO started preparing the consolidated Semi-annual EMR (October 2017-March 2018) combining all 5 EMRs. The PMO submitted the consolidated Semi-annual EMR (October 2017-March 2018) to ADB in October 2018. Upon receiving the document, ADB provided its comments and suggested to PMO to draft a consolidated First EMR covering the period starting from January 2017 to March 2018 and covering all 6 irrigation subprojects. The PMO agreed to the suggestion and drafted a consolidated First EMR (January 2017 - March 2018) covering all 6 irrigation subprojects and submitted to ADB in November 2018. ADB approved the consolidated First EMR (January 2017 - March 2018) in November 2018 and uploaded to the ADB website.

79. 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. The consolidated Third EMR covering the period starting from January- June 2019 will be submitted to ADB in July 2019. 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.

J. RESETTLEMENT¹⁴

80. 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 for Chhuk Ksach and Prey Sangha subprojects were 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.

¹⁴ Annex 8 includes an update of the Agreed Action Plan from the last Review Mission.

81. 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.

82. The RPs for 7 subprojects were prepared by MOWRAM and reviewed and submitted to ADB by GDR/IRC. ADB reviewed 7RPs and provided its feedback/comments. During the MTR (May-June 2018), it was agreed that GDR/IRC would first work on resubmission of the revised RP for Chamcar Kuoy and seek ADB no-objection. Upon receiving ADB's no objection, MOWRAM would revise and resubmit the other 6 remaining RPs to GDR/IRC for approval. GDR/IRC would review, approve and resubmit these 6 RPs to ADB for no objection.

83. Following the MTR, MOWRAM and GDR/IRC with the help of a ADB resettlement consultant finalized the revised RP for Chamcar Kuoy subproject 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. MOWRAM and GDR/IRC are now working with ADB to revise and resubmit the other 6 remaining RPs (Anlong Run, Tamao, Anlong Char, Ta Soong, Ansong, and Rumlech subprojects) for no-objection.

84. An external monitoring organization will be 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. Progress on implementing resettlement plans was covered under the Social Monitoring Report No 3 covering June - December 2017. Since the compensation to the AHs of the two core subprojects (Chhuk Ksach and Prey Sangha) was completed in May 2018, the Final Social Monitoring Report will include a section advising whether the compensation was made in accordance with the approved RPs for the two subprojects.

K. ASSESSMENTS OF RISKS, ASSUMPTIONS AND COMPLAINTS WITH CONVENANTS

K1. Assessment of Risks and Assumptions¹⁵

85. 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

¹⁵ Annex 9 provides an update on Risk Management Matrix.

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 Covenants¹⁶

86. 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)

87. 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).

88. 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."

89. MAFF/NIO and MEF/PMO with support from relevant consultants have completed all 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.

¹⁶ Annex 10 provides an update on compliance with loan and grant covenants.

L. PROGRAM ISSUES AND REMEDIAL ACTION

90. 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	Remaining procurement packages and their implementation will take some time and will not be completed by the project completion date (31 March 2020).	EA/PMO should discuss with ADB to extend the project closing date to compensate for the lost time at the beginning of the Program.
2	Speed up the finalization of RPs and seek ADB no objection to complete payments to AHs.	Revise and resubmit 6 remaining RPs following the model of Chamcar Kuoy subproject to ADB for no objection.

M. LESSONS LEARNED till date

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

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

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

94. 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.

95. 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.

96. 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.

97. 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 (31 March 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>Completed in December 2016.</p> <p>Between October 2015 to December 2016, MAFF had conducted 4 technical working group meetings, 2 public consultation workshops, and 6 technical review meetings at MAFF to finalize the Seed Policy for Cambodia. The Seed Policy for Cambodia was finally approved by the Minister of MAFF and issued on 30 December 2016. MAFF has published the documents and presently carrying out dissemination of the Seed Policy to relevant stakeholders and subnational authorities.</p> <p>Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.</p>	<p>Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 30 December 2016.</p> <p>Achieved</p>
2.	MAFF will have issued the National Seed Standards.	Copy of the approved National Seed Standards.	<p>Completed in July 2017.</p> <p>Between September 2015 to July 2017, MAFF had conducted 4 technical working group meetings, 2 public consultation workshops, and 1 technical review meeting at MAFF to finalize the National Seed Standards. The National Seed Standards was finally approved by the Director General, GDA of MAFF and issued on 10 July 2017.</p> <p>MAFF has translated the original approvals made in Khmer language to their English versions. MAFF will carry out dissemination of the National Seed Standards to relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.</p>	<p>Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 06 July 2017.</p> <p>Achieved</p>
3.	MAFF will have issued the Prakas on Procedures for Providing Seed Quality Certification.	Copy of the issued Prakas on Procedures for Providing Seed Quality Certification.	<p>Completed in July 2017.</p> <p>Between July 2015 to July 2017, MAFF had conducted 4 technical working group meetings, 2 public consultation workshops, and 1 technical review 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 issued by the Minister of MAFF on 06 July 2017.</p> <p>MAFF has translated the original <i>Prakas</i> in Khmer language to their English versions. MAFF will carry out dissemination of the <i>Prakas</i> on Procedures for Providing Seed Quality Certification to relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.</p>	Achieved
4.	MAFF will have issued the General Introduction to the Examination of Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability of New Varieties of Plants.	Copy of the approved General Introduction to the Examination of Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability of New Varieties of Plants.	<p>Completed in July 2017.</p> <p>Between September 2015 to July 2017, MAFF had conducted 4 technical working group meetings, 2 public consultation workshops, and 1 technical review meeting at MAFF to finalize the General Introduction to the Examination of Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) of New Varieties of Plants. The DUS was finally approved by the Director General, GDA of MAFF and issued on 10 July 2017.</p> <p>GDA has translated the original approvals in Khmer language to their English translation versions. GDA/MAFF will carry out dissemination of the General Introduction to the Examination of DUS of New Varieties of Plants to relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.</p>	<p>Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 10 July 2017.</p> <p>Achieved</p>
5.	MAFF will have issued the Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability of Rice.	Copy of the approved Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability of Rice.	<p>Completed in July 2017.</p> <p>Between September 2015 to July 2017, MAFF had conducted 4 technical working group meetings, 2 public consultation workshops, and 1 technical review meeting at MAFF to finalize the Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability of Rice. The DUS was finally approved by the Director General, GDA of MAFF</p>	<p>Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 10 July 2017.</p>

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
			and issued on 10 July 2017. Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.	Achieved
6.	The Government will have issued the Land Policy "White Paper", including a chapter on Land and Gender Policy.	Copy of the issued Land Policy "White Paper"	Completed in August 2015 A draft paper was first prepared by the Council for Land Policy under Ministry of Land Management and Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) on 28 August 2012. The draft was circulated to other ministries and stakeholders over the next 3 years. In addition to consultations, economic analysis of household data was undertaken by the Supreme National Economic Council to show that poverty risk is reduced by secure land tenure rights of households. The White paper was approved and issued on 28 August 2015 . MAFF has carried out dissemination of the Land Policy "White Paper" to relevant stakeholders and subnational authorities. Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.	Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 28 August 2015. Achieved
7.	MAFF will have drafted the Law on Management and Use of Agricultural Land, focusing inter alia, on (a) women's access to information on land administration, management and distribution; (b) women's equal participation and representation in all commissions and committees; and (c) equal benefits for women in land	Copy of the draft Law on Management and Use of Agricultural Land with specific provisions containing (a), (b) and (c) on women involvement. (Note that MAFF has indicated a new name for the Law on Management	Completed in November 2017 Between June 2015 to August 2016, MAFF had conducted 10 technical working group meetings, 1 consultation workshop, and 1 national consultative workshop to come up with a draft Law in December 2016. The draft was reviewed and updated to ensure compliance with other land regulations in Cambodia and gender issues. As part of the final national consultation on the proposed draft law, external consultation workshops were conducted in December 2016 and February 2017. The draft Law was then submitted to MAFF for approval on 9 June 2017. MAFF produced the final draft (version 8) in November 2017 and was ready for submission to the Council of Ministers	Updated Draft Submitted to MAFF: 9 June 2017 Updated draft prepared by MAFF for submission to CoM: November 2017 Achieved

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
	related initiatives.	and Use of Agricultural Law. The law will be simply referred to as "Law on Agricultural Land")	(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>Completed in April 2018</p> <p>Between June 2015 to September 2016, MAFF had conducted 8 technical working group meetings and 2 public consultation workshops to come up with an initial draft in 2012. The draft was further revised, and a new draft was prepared in 2015. The final draft was submitted to MAFF in December 2016 which was endorsed by MAFF on 09 February 2017.</p> <p>The draft has been finalized by revising the draft's format/layout and incorporating the rational before submitting to Council of Ministers for approval. MAFF submitted the revised draft to Council of Ministers on 7 September 2017.</p> <p>The CoM met two times in December 2017 to finalize the draft national action program. The Prime Minister chaired the last meeting to discuss and finalize the draft national action program to combat land degradation in Cambodia on 22 December 2017. The meeting suggested some revisions and MAFF updated the draft national action program to combat land degradation in Cambodia and resubmitted to CoM on 14 March 2018. The Prime Minister approved the national action program to combat land degradation in Cambodia on 2 April 2018.</p>	<p>Updated Draft Submitted to MAFF: 9 February 2017</p> <p>Updated Draft Submitted to CoM: 7 September 2017</p> <p>Meeting Chaired by Prime Minister to finalize the draft before approval: 22 December 2017</p> <p>Approved by Prime Minister and notification for adoption: 2 April 2018</p> <p>Achieved.</p>

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

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
			Cooperative). Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.	
11.	MIME ¹ will have issued the standards for two varieties of Cambodian milled rice, Phka Rumdoul and Phka Chan Sensor,	Copies of the approved standards for various varieties of Cambodian milled rice.	<p>Completed in August 2016</p> <p>The Secretariat of the Technical Committee number 4 (TC4) has formulated the draft milled rice standards for two varieties (Phka Rumdoul and Phka Chan Sensor) in consultation with specialized institutions within MAFF and private sector. The first draft of the two milled rice standards have been submitted to TC4 for review and discussion. TC4 with its members from various institutions has organized 4 meetings to discuss the first draft and then produce the second draft. The second draft then has been advertised for public comments for 60 days. After getting comments from public advertisement, the final draft was prepared and submitted to the National Standards Council (NSC) for review and approval. The NSC has organized one meeting to review the two standards and approved them.</p> <p>The Prakas on the Establishment of 2 Cambodian Standards, Standard for Phka Rumduol Rice and Standard for Phka Chan Sen Sar Rice was issued by the Senior Minister, Minister of Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH) on 19 August 2016.</p> <p>Documents- original in Khmer language</p>	<p>Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved in 19 August 2016 2016.</p> <p>Achieved</p>

¹ 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
			and the English version are available.	
12.	MAFF will have submitted the draft Law on Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Measures to the National Assembly.	Copy of the submitted Law on Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Measures. (Note that MAFF has referred the law as "Law on Plant Protection and Phytosanitary")	<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. 6 inter-ministerial meetings were already conducted by the CoM, the last meeting being on 7-8 February 2018. 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>	<p>Draft Submitted to Council of Ministers: 12 September 2017</p> <p>Substantially Achieved.</p>



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

(as of 31 March 2019)

Components	Assigned Weight (a)	Actual Progress (b)	Weighted Progress c (a x b)
1. Conducive legal and regulator environment established to facilitate climate-resilient rice commercialisation	20.00		19.92
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	0.99	3.96
1.3 Legalisation on sustainable management and use of agricultural land are operational	4.00	0.99	3.96
1.4 Regulatory systems are 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	1.00	4.00
2. Agricultural Land Use Zoning Improved	8.00		5.70
(a) Undertake CAEA to identify zones for rice cropping systems			
2.1 Undertake CAEA in target communes	3.00	0.75	2.25
(b) Incorporate the CAEAs into the CLUPs			
2.2 Preparation of CLUPs in target communes incorporating the results of the CAEA	3.00	0.65	1.95
(c) Developing three provincial rice eco-system maps			
2.3 Development of provincial rice eco-systems maps	2.00	0.75	1.50
3. Climate resilient rice value chain infrastructure developed	50.00		30.50
(a) Recruit national consulting firm to carry out FS/DD on sub-projects for climate resilient irrigation rehabilitation			
3a.1 National consulting firm mobilised for FS/DD of irrigation sub-projects	1.00	1.00	1.00
(b) Recruit national consulting firm to prepare FS and DD on sub-projects for PDS and SPS facilities			
3b.1 National consulting firm mobilised for FS/DD of PDS and SPS facilities	1.00	1.00	1.00
(c) Works contract procurement for rehabilitating identified irrigation sub-projects			
3c.1 Contract awards for rehabilitation of irrigation sub-projects	22.00	0.95	20.90
(d) Works contract procurement for establishing PDS facilities			
3d.1 Contract awards for construction of PDS facilities	15.00	0.25	3.75
(e) Works contracts for establishment of commercial seed drying and storage facilities			
3e.1 Contract awards for construction of commercial seed drying and storage facilities	8.00	0.25	2.00
(f) Implementation of Associated Initiatives within irrigation sub-projects areas			
3f.1 Service contracts awarded for land levelling services, agricultural extension, FWUC formation, contract farming, etc.,	2.00	0.75	1.50
3f.6 PPP agreements for operation of PDS facilities	1.00	0.35	0.35
4. Enhanced rice value chain support services	8.00		2.45
(a) Increased availability of quality rice seed			
4a.1 Development of national seed certification scheme	0.30	1.00	0.30
4a.2 Renovation of provincial agriculture stations for production of registered rice seed	2.00	0.30	0.60
4a.3 Strengthening of ACs/RSPGs for production of certified rice seed	1.00	0.60	0.60
(b) Expanded and developed technical extension services			
4b.1 Revision of TIPs on rice production and development of mass-media extension materials	0.50	0.15	0.08
(c) Enhanced business management capacities			
4c.1 Conduct of Bulk Handling Study	0.20	1.00	0.20
4c.2 Provision of specialists to assist selected rice millers to improve mill operations and management	2.00	0.05	0.10
4c.3 Study tours conducted for rice millers to neighbouring countries	0.50	1.00	0.50
(d) Improved access to and reduced cost of finance			
4d.1 Strengthened capacity of financial institutions to respond to needs of rice value chain stakeholders	1.00	0.05	0.05
4d.2 Enhanced understanding of loan products by rice value chain stakeholders	0.50	0.05	0.03
5. Feasibility Study, design and Pilot Testing of WICI	4.00		1.40
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	0.20	0.40
5.3 Evaluation of results of WICI Pilot Test by independent evaluators	1.00	0.00	0.00
6. Efficient Program Management and Implementation	10.00		7.48
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	0.95	3.80
6.3 Design and operationalisation of Rice SDP gender disaggregated PPMS	1.50	0.95	1.43
6.4 Conduct of Annual Audits	0.50	0.50	0.25
6.5 Preparation of Project Completion Report	2.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL SCORE	100.00		67.45

Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program
ADB Loans 3006/3007/8271 and Grants 0349/0350-CAM
Program Management Office (PMO)
Report for 1st Quarter (January - March) 2019

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

Category Code	Activity Description	Original Budget (PAM)	2nd Revised Budget (May 2017)	Expenditures by Financing Sources						Total
				ADB Loan 3007	GAFSP Grant 0349	SCF Grant 0350	SCF Loan 8271	RCG Fund		
A1	Civil Works	24,394,000	24,801,700	2,381,335	3,933,907	371,682	1,691,126	930,895		9,308,945
A2	Specialized Equipment	7,963,800	7,681,800	24,006	226,656	0	0	27,851		278,514
A3	Associated Initiatives	1,792,500	1,792,500	378,155	0	0	785,693	110,635		1,274,482
B	Contract Services	6,300,700	6,110,700	0	1,369,926	342,522	0	149,941		1,862,388
C	Resettlement	431,300	431,300	0	0	0	0	0		0
D	Land Purchase	886,100	886,100	0	0	0	0	0		0
E	Vehicles and Equipment	962,800	1,027,100	748,499	107,907	0	0	288,611		1,145,017
F	Consulting Services	7,182,100	7,182,100	1,711,096	494,329	956,124	0	144,044		3,305,593
G	Training and Studies	2,009,500	2,009,500	0	575,655	0	0	66,330		641,985
H	Implementation and Supervision	10,562,300	10,562,300	1,758,790	56,378	0	0	1,080,348		2,895,516
	Interest charge during implementation	927,000	927,000	109,561	0	0	0	0		109,561
	Service charge for SCF Loan	18,800	18,800	0	0	0	0	0		0
	Total	63,430,900	63,430,900	7,111,442	6,764,758	1,670,328	2,476,819	2,798,655		20,822,001

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

Category No.	Activity Description	Original Budget (PAM)	2nd Revised Budget (May 2017)	Total Expenditure		Balance of Fund	
				Amount (US\$)	%	Amount (US\$)	%
A1	Civil Works	24,394,000	24,801,700	9,308,945	38%	15,492,755	62%
A2	Specialized Equipment	7,963,800	7,681,800	278,514	4%	7,403,286	96%
A3	Associated Initiative	1,792,500	1,792,500	1,274,482	71%	518,018	29%
B	Contract Services	6,300,700	6,110,700	1,862,388	30%	4,248,312	70%
C	Resettlement	431,300	431,300	0	0%	431,300	100%
D	Land Purchase	886,100	886,100	0	0%	886,100	100%
E	Vehicles and Equipment	962,800	1,027,100	1,145,017	111%	-117,917	-11%
F	Consulting Services	7,182,100	7,182,100	3,305,593	46%	3,876,507	54%
G	Training and Studies	2,009,500	2,009,500	641,985	32%	1,367,515	68%
H	Implementation and Supervision	10,562,300	10,562,300	2,895,516	27%	7,666,784	73%
	Interest charge during implementation	927,000	927,000	109,561		817,439	
	Service charge for SCF Loan	18,800	18,800	0		18,800	
	Total	63,430,900	63,430,900	20,822,001	33%	42,608,899	67%

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

Category Code	Activity Description	Original Budget (PAM)	2nd Revised Budget (May 2017)	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	4,394,000	24,801,700	-	-	9,308,945	-	-	-	-	9,308,945
A2	Specialized Equipment	7,963,800	7,681,800	-	-	272,944	5,570	-	-	-	278,514
A3	Associated Initiative	1,792,500	1,792,500	-	-	1,274,482	-	-	-	-	1,274,482
B	Contract Services	6,300,700	6,110,700	-	756,287	-	763,579	342,522	-	-	1,862,388
C	Resettlement	431,300	431,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	Land Purchase	886,100	886,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Vehicles and Equipment	962,800	1,027,100	-	320,605	492,357	68,701	-	-	263,354	1,145,017
F	Consulting Services	7,182,100	7,182,100	-	297,503	694,175	528,895	-	-	1,785,020	3,305,593
G	Training and Studies	2,009,500	2,009,500	-	115,557	-	526,428	-	-	-	641,985
H	Implementation and Supervision	10,562,300	10,562,300	-	347,462	1,447,758	289,552	-	-	810,744	2,895,516
	Total	62,485,100	62,485,100	-	1,837,415	13,490,661	2,182,725	342,522	2,859,119	20,712,440	20,712,440
	Interest charge during implementation for Loan 3007	927,000	927,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,561	109,561
	Service charge for SCF Loan	18,800	18,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Project Cost	63,430,900	63,430,900	-	1,837,415	13,490,661	2,182,725	342,522	2,968,680	20,822,001	20,822,001

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

Financing Sources	MEF-PMO	MAFF-NIO	MOWRAM-NIO	MLMUPC-NIO	BTB-PIO	KPT-PIO	PVG-PIO	Total by Source
Loan 3007	2,497,075	681,831	2,627,215	200,697	433,556	226,117	335,388	7,001,879
GAFSP 0349	546,431	1,555,503	3,877,149	783,002	1,057	650	868	6,764,760
Loan 8271	0	0	1,691,126	0	401,854	74,713	309,126	2,476,819
Grant 0350	1,252,662	94,404	323,263	0	0	0	0	1,670,329
RGC Fund	438,384	416,763	1,105,709	278,029	203,827	172,884	183,059	2,798,654
Total by EA & IAs	4,734,552	2,748,501	9,624,462	1,261,728	1,040,294	474,364	828,441	20,712,441

Summary of irrigation sub-projects (up to 31 March 2019)

No	Sub Project Code	Sub Project Name	Location Province	Coverages Area (ha)		Status			Area in Ha benefited	Achievement (Sub Project Beneficiaries) - Only completed subprojects need to fill this data				Remarks					
				Estimated	Actual	Contract Signed and implemented in 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	No. of HH	% FHH		Total Person	% Female			
1	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/BT/NCB-CW-001 (Lot 1 & Lot 2)	Rehabilitation of Prey Sangha Canal	BTB	1,145	1,150	1	1	1	1,150	7070	50	2,756	290	11	289	78	27	Completed 100%	
2		Rehabilitation of Chhuok Ksach Canal	KPT	1,430	1,650	1	1	0.9	1,650	8209	53	3,258	506	16	302	64	21	Completed 100%	
Total Core Sub-Projects				2,575	2,800	2	2	1.9	2,800	15279	52	6014	798	13	591	142	24		
3		Rehabilitation of Anlong Char Canal	PVG	2,659	3,000	1	1	0.9	3,000	4541	51	2,037	350	17	520	113	22	Completed 100%	
4	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVC-BT/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 3 & 4)	Rehabilitation of Chamreay Kudy Canal	PVG	1,900	2,100	1	1	0.9	2,100	4,802	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	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	1,808	50	723	104.0	14	224	94	42	Completed 100%	
Total First Priority Sub-Projects				5,959	7,573	4	4	3.6	7,573.0	10,047.0	50.6	4,329.0	705.0	16.4	1,417.0	380.0	26.8		
7		Rehabilitation of Ta Soong Canal	KPT	1,330	2,070				2,070.0	5,822.0	53.2	2,180.0	399.0	15.5					
8	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/K-T/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, & 3)	Rehabilitation of Among Irrigation System	PVG	2,117	2,380				2,380.0	4,349.0	51.0	1,854.0	319.0	17.2				BER waiting NOL & Award contract	
9		Rehabilitation of Rumeach Iriganon system	PVG	1,192	1,510				1,510.0	2,091.0	51.0	854.0	147.0	17.2					
Total Second Priority Sub-Projects				4,639	5,960	0	0	0	5,960.0	12,262.0	52.0	4,897.0	805.0	16.4	-	-	-	-	
10		Rehabilitation of Chhuo Teal Boeung Khanthoy Irrigation System		3,032	3,032.00						0			0		0			
11	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVC-K-T/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, & 3)	Rehabilitation of irrigation system in Russey Sanih Villiarp		1,200	1,486.00						0			0		0		Insufficient Budget	
12		Rehabilitation of O'Voit 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			
Total Third Priority Sub-Projects				8,032	10,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total				21,203	26,714	6	6	6	16,333	37,588	51	15,240	2,399	15	2,088	522	26		



Status of procurement of contract packages (31 March 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
End of 30 March 2019

Status	Procuring Agency	Est Cost	No of Contracts	Contract Amount	No of Signed Con	Balance No.
Awarded and On-going						
NIO-MAFF						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (9 detail records)	Sum	9	837,003.80	9	0
NIO-MLMUPC						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MLMUPC (2 detail records)	Sum	2	1,549,189.22	2	0
NIO-MOWRAM						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MOWRAM (2 detail records)	Sum	2	2,164,422.50	2	0
PMO						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (12 detail records)	Sum	12	1,570,504.00	12	0
	Summary for 'Pro Cat' = Awarded and On-going (25 detail records)	Sum	25	6,144,129.52	25	0
completed contract						
NIO-MAFF						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (15 detail records)	Sum	16	845,370.73	16	0
NIO-MLMUPC						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MLMUPC (7 detail records)	Sum	7	273,076.40	7	0
NIO-MOWRAM						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MOWRAM (10 detail records)	Sum	10	10,488,614.16	10	0
PIOs						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PIOs (2 detail records)	Sum	18	1,128,165.00	18	0
PMO						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (16 detail records)	Sum	16	8,409,047.92	16	0
	Summary for 'Pro Cat' = completed contract (60 detail records)	Sum	67	21,144,274.21	67	0
Pending						
NIO-MAFF						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (6 detail records)	Sum	8		-00	8
NIO-MOWRAM						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MOWRAM (1 detail record)	Sum	1		-00	1
PMO						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (12 detail records)	Sum	12		-00	12
	Summary for 'Pro Cat' = Pending (21 detail records)	Sum	21		-00	21
Progressing						
NIO-MAFF						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (2 detail records)	Sum	2		-00	2
NIO-MOWRAM						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MOWRAM (3 detail records)	Sum	3		-00	3
PMO						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (2 detail records)	Sum	2		-00	2
	Summary for 'Pro Cat' = Progressing (7 detail records)	Sum	7		-00	7
Grand Total			120	27,285,403.73	92	28

Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP)
Loans 3009/3007/8271 and Grants 0349/0350-CAM
Report on Awarded and On Going, Completing Contract, Pending, and Progressing
as end of March 2019

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior Post	Adv Date (QY)	No of Contracts	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks	
Procurement Package																
NID-MAFF																
070	CON-MAFF1	International Seed Certification Specialist	36,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q22017	1	11-22-17	60,540.00	1	28-Nov-17	01-Dec-17	30-Nov-19	CV ___signed	
071	CON-MAFF2	International Extension Specialist	72,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q22017	1	11-22-17	85,100.00	1	28-Nov-17	01-Dec-17	30-Nov-19	CV ___signed	
072	CON-MAFF3	International Post-Harvest Specialist	48,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q22017	1	11-22-17	83,000.00	1	28-Nov-17	01-Dec-17	30-Nov-19	CV ___signed	
073	CON-MAFF4	Agriculture cum Post-Harvest Specialist (Component Leader)	69,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q22017	1	11-22-17	87,287.00	1	28-Nov-17	01-Dec-17	30-Sep-19	CV1 Signed ___	
074	CON-MAFF5	Seed Certification Specialist	17,250	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q22017	1	03-16-18	37,301.00	1	21-Mar-18			CV ___signed	
076	CON-MAFF7	Agricultural Land Use Zoning Specialist	34,500	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q22017	1	03-16-18	33,338.00	1	21-Mar-18			CV ___signed	
080	CON-NIO1	Procurement Specialist for MAFF-NIO	80,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q42018	1	05-04-16	97,441.80	1	4-May-16	30-Mar-16	30-Apr-19	CV#2 signed 25 Apr 2019	
081	CON-NIO2 (1)	Financial Management Specialist for NID-MAFF	60,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q42015	1	05-04-16	128,951.00	1	27-Nov-15	01-Dec-16	30-Sep-19	CV3 signed ___	
086	CON-FSD/DCS (AGR2) (2)	Detailed design and construction supervision of Rice Seeds Processing and Storage Facilities.	190,000	03- Services	CCS	Prior	Q22018	1		244,035.00	1	30-Jan-19	07-Feb-19	01-Mar-19	Mobilizing	
Summary for Procuring Agency = NIC-MAFF (p detail records)											Sum	9	837,003.80	9		
NID-MILMUPC																

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior/Past	Adv Date (Q/Y)	No of Contracts	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks	
066	CON-LUP	National Consultants to provide services to prepare commune Land-Use Planning (CLUP)	1,500,000	03- Services	QCBS	Prior	Q3/2016	1	08-08-17	1,497,128.22	1	13-Sep-17			on going	
069	CON-MLM2	GIS and Land Use Planning Specialist	43,125	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	1	01-16-18	52,071.00	1	22-Jan-18	01-Feb-18	31-Dec-19	CVI signed 14 Jan 2019	
		Summary for Procuring Agency = NIO-MJLUP (2 detail records)	1,543,125	Sum				2		1,540,199.22	2					
NIO-MOWRAM																
058	CON-FS/DD/CS (IRT)	National consultants for feasibility study, detailed design and Construction Supervision for irrigation subprojects	2,100,000	03- Services	QCBS	Prior	Q2/2015	1	10-01-15	2,054,485.00	1	15-Feb-16				O/S requesting
082	CON-NIO2 (2)	Financial Management Specialist for NIO-MOWRAM	60,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2016	1	08-28-15	129,937.50	1	29-Sep-15	01-Oct-15	30-Sep-19		VCF3, signed
		Summary for Procuring Agency = NIO-MOWRAM (2 detail records)	2,160,000	Sum				2		2,184,422.50	2					
PMO																
062	CON-FS/DD/CS (AGR2) (1)	Detailed design and Construction Supervision ofaddy Drying and Storage Facilities	610,000	03- Services	QCBS	Prior	Q2/2017	1	11-18-18	521,890.00	1	11-Dec-18	17-Dec-18	01-Mar-20		Mobilized
077	CON-PMO1	Procurement Specialist for PMO	95,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q4/2014	1	11-01-14	205,195.00	1	16-Jan-15	09-Feb-15	08-Jun-19		CVI signed 30 Jan 19
079	CON-PMO3	Program Implementation Adviser	152,922	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q1/2017	1	06-13-17	315,840.00	1	14-Jun-17	19-Jun-17	14-Jun-18		CVI, ADB NOL 9 May 2018
082	CON-PMO6	International M & E Specialist	72,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	1	12-15-18	103,750.00	1	15-Dec-17	01-Feb-18	30-Dec-19		CVI signed 30 Jan 2019
083	CON-PMO7	Private-Public Partnership (PPP) Specialist	69,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	1	12-15-18	61,012.00	1	15-Dec-17	01-Feb-18	30-Dec-19		CVI signed 30 Jan 2019
084	CON-PMO8	Program M & E Specialist	69,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	1	12-15-18	63,889.00	1	15-Dec-17	01-Jan-18	31-Dec-19		CVI Signed 4 Jan 2019

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Prio Cat	Prio Method	Prior Post	Adv Date (QY)	No of Contracts	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks	
085	CON-PMO9	Gender Specialist	24,980	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	1		39,340.00	1	7-Mar-18	15-Mar-18	30-Dec-19	CVI signed 30 Jun 2019	
087	CON-PMO11	Provincial Implementation Support Specialist (Bakambang)	80,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	1	06-22-17	49,626.00	1	21-Jul-17	24-Jul-17	23-Jul-19	CVI signed 6 Jul 2018	
088	CON-PMO12	Provincial Implementation Support Specialist (Kampung Thom)	60,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	1	06-22-17	55,404.00	1	21-Jul-17	24-Jul-17	23-Jul-19	CVI signed 6 Jul 2018	
089	CON-PMO13	Provincial Implementation Support Specialist (Prey Vang)	60,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	1	06-22-17	59,772.00	1	21-Jul-17	24-Jul-17	23-Jul-19	CVI signed 6 Jul 2018	
094	CON-PMO14	Environment and Climate Change Specialist (National)	34,440	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q4/2017	1	04-13-18	28,980.00	1	19-Apr-18	01-May-18	30-Dec-19	Mobilized	
095	CON-PMO15	Financial Management Specialist for PMO	32,358	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q4/2017	1		65,806.00	1	17-Nov-17	20-Nov-17	19-Nov-19	CVI signed 1 Nov 2018	
Summary for Procuring Agency = PMO (12 detail records)			Sum						42	1,570,594.00	12					
Summary for Status = Awarded and Ongoing (26 detail records)			Sum						25	6,141,129.52	25					

Procurement Package Completed Contract

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Prio Cat	Prio Method	Prior Post	Adv Date (QY)	No of Contracts	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
013	GD-EQPT3 (3)	Supply, Delivery and Installation of Office Equipment for MAFF	24,150	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2015	1		25,735.70	1	21-Dec-15			Ended
016	GD-EQPT-4	Procurement of equipment for seed laboratory	163,800	01-Goods	NCB	Prior	Q4/2016	1	06-22-16	251,840.19	1	30-Jun-16			Ended
017	GD-EQPT5	Procurement of Training Tool Kits & one set of Grain Quality Testing Machine	20,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2016	1	09-08-16	26,673.63	1	8-Sep-16			Ended
018	GD-VEH4 (1)	Procurement of one vehicle for MAFF-NIO	66,500	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2017	1		34,087.00	1	10-Jan-18			Ended
020	GD-EQPT6	Supply and Delivery of 32 Mobiles Tablets	24,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2017	1		19,951.00	1	13-Jul-17			Ended

PNQ No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior Post	Adv Date (QY)	No of Contracts	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks		
021	GD-EQPT7	Supply and Delivery of 11 GPS	6,600	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q22017	1		8,954.00	1	13-Jul-17			Ended		
022	GD-EQPT8	Toolkit for NPK & PH Testing	10,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q22017	1		5,500.00	1	14-Aug-17			Ended		
027	GD-VEH1 (3)	Supply and Delivery of Two Pick Up Vehicles for NIO/MAFF and PIO Prey Veng	88,750	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q32015	1		83,800.00	1	2-Nov-15			Ended		
030	GD-VEH2 (2)	Supply and Delivery of 26 Motorcycles for NIO-MAFF	46,800	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q22016	1		43,212.00	1	10-Aug-16			Ended		
034	GD-MAT1	Supply and Delivery of Certified Rice Seed of Phka Rumduol	22,500	01-Goods	SH	Post (Sample)	Q12016	2		24,896.00	2	22-Jul-15			Ended		
035	GD-MAT2	Producing Foundation Seeds	20,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q22017	1		1,350.00	1	4-Jul-17			Ended		
036	CW-OFF2	Seed Laboratory Renovation	95,000	02-Works	SH	Post	Q22017	1		77,827.00	1	9-Aug-17			Ended		
061	CON-FSD/DGS (AGR) (1)	Feasibility study of Rice Seed Processing, Paddy Drying and Storage Facilities	200,000	03-Services	GOS	Prior	Q32016	1	09-14-17	189,409.38	1	28-Sep-17	25-Sep-17	17-Aug-18	Ended		
064	CON-BH1	Bulk Handling Study	28,350	03-Services	GOS	Prior	Q42016	1	09-04-17	27,765.00	1	29-Sep-17	28-Sep-17	13-Mar-18	Ended		
069	GD-EQPT11	Supply and Delivery of Chemical Reagents for Seed Laboratory	17,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q22018	1		14,741.83	1	26-Jun-18			Ended, required update PP		
Summary for Procuring Agency - NIO/MAFF (15 detail records)											Sum	835,650	16	845,370.73	16		

NIO-MLMUPC

014	GD-EQPT3 (4)	Supply, Delivery, and Installation of Office Equipment for MLMUPC	57,310	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q32015	1		35,457.40	1	25-Dec-15			Ended
028	GD-VEH1 (4)	Supply and Delivery of Two Pick Up Trucks for NIO-MLMUPC and PIO Kampong Thom	88,750	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q32015	1		86,000.00	1	25-Dec-15			Ended

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior/Past	Adv Date (Q/Y)	No of Contracts	ADB NOL's Contract/Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks		
031	GD-VEH2 (3)	Supply and Delivery of 18 Motorcycles for NIO-MLMUPC	32,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2016	1		30,366.00	1	30-Jan-17			Ended		
068	CON-MLM1	CLUP MSE Specialist	8,625	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	1	01-16-18	8,577.00	1	22-Jan-18	01-Feb-18	31-Jul-18	Ended		
083	CON-NO2 (3)	Financial Management Specialist for NIO-MLMUPC	60,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2016	1	06-02-16	53,226.00	1	3-Jun-16	16-Jun-16	15-Jun-18	Resigned		
088	GD-VEH5 (6)	Procurement of one vehicle for NIO-MLMUPC	53,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2018	1		43,000.00	1	21-Jun-18					
103	GD-EQPT11	Supply and Delivery of Drone	15,500	01-Goods	ICS	Post	Q4/2018	1		15,450.00	1	5-Dec-18			required to include in the next update PP		
Summary (or Procuring Agency = NIO-MLMUPC (if detail records))											Sum	7	213,076.40	7			

NIO-MOWRAM

012	GD-EQPT3 (2)	Supply, Delivery, and Installation of Office Equipment for MOWRAM	56,110	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2015	1		49,212.82	1	18-Sep-15			Ended
019	GD-VEH4 (2)	Procurement of one vehicle for MOWRAM-NIO	49,500	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2017	1		49,000.00	1	14-Dec-17			Ended
026	GD-VEH1 (2)	Supply and Delivery of Two Pick Up Trucks for NIO-MOWRAM and PIO Battambang	88,750	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2015	1		83,900.00	1	18-Sep-15			Ended
029	GD-VEH2 (1)	Supply and Delivery of 25 Motorcycles for NIO-MOWRAM	45,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2016	1		43,625.00	1	18-Dec-15			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	1	01-24-17	801,556.60	1	24-Jan-17			Ended
039	CW-SP2	Lot 2: Rehabilitation of Chhuk Keach Secondary Canal in Barray district, Kampong Thom province	810,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q2/2017	1	01-24-17	1,160,578.03	1	24-Jan-17		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	1	08-23-17	2,891,423.27	1	11-Sep-17			Ended

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior Post	Adv Date (QY)	No of Contracts	ADB NOL's Contract/Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks	
041	CW-SP4	Rehabilitation of Chamcar Kuooy Canal in Svay Anhor district	2,100,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q2/2017	1	03-15-17	1,932,271.32	1	11-Sep-17			Ended	
042	CW-SP5	Rehabilitation of Anglong Run, Anglong Run Commune, Thmar Kork District, Battambang	2,200,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q2/2017	1	08-23-17	2,129,947.57	1	11-Sep-17			Ended	
043	CW-SP6	Rehabilitation of Ta Meo Irrigation System in Thmor Kork district	1,500,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q2/2017	1	03-15-17	1,341,189.55	1	11-Sep-17			Ended	
Summary for Procuring Agency = MO-MOWTRAM (10 detail records)											10	10,488,614.16	10			

PIOs

023	GD-EQPT9	Supply and Delivery of 9 air cons for PIOs	9,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2017	3		7,850.00	3				Ended, by 3PIOs	
054	CW-LL1	Precision land leveling contracts	1,200,000	02-Works	SH	Post	Q4/2016	15		1,120,315.00	15				15 packages signed	
Summary for Procuring Agency = PIOs (2 detail records)											18	1,128,165.00	18			

PMO

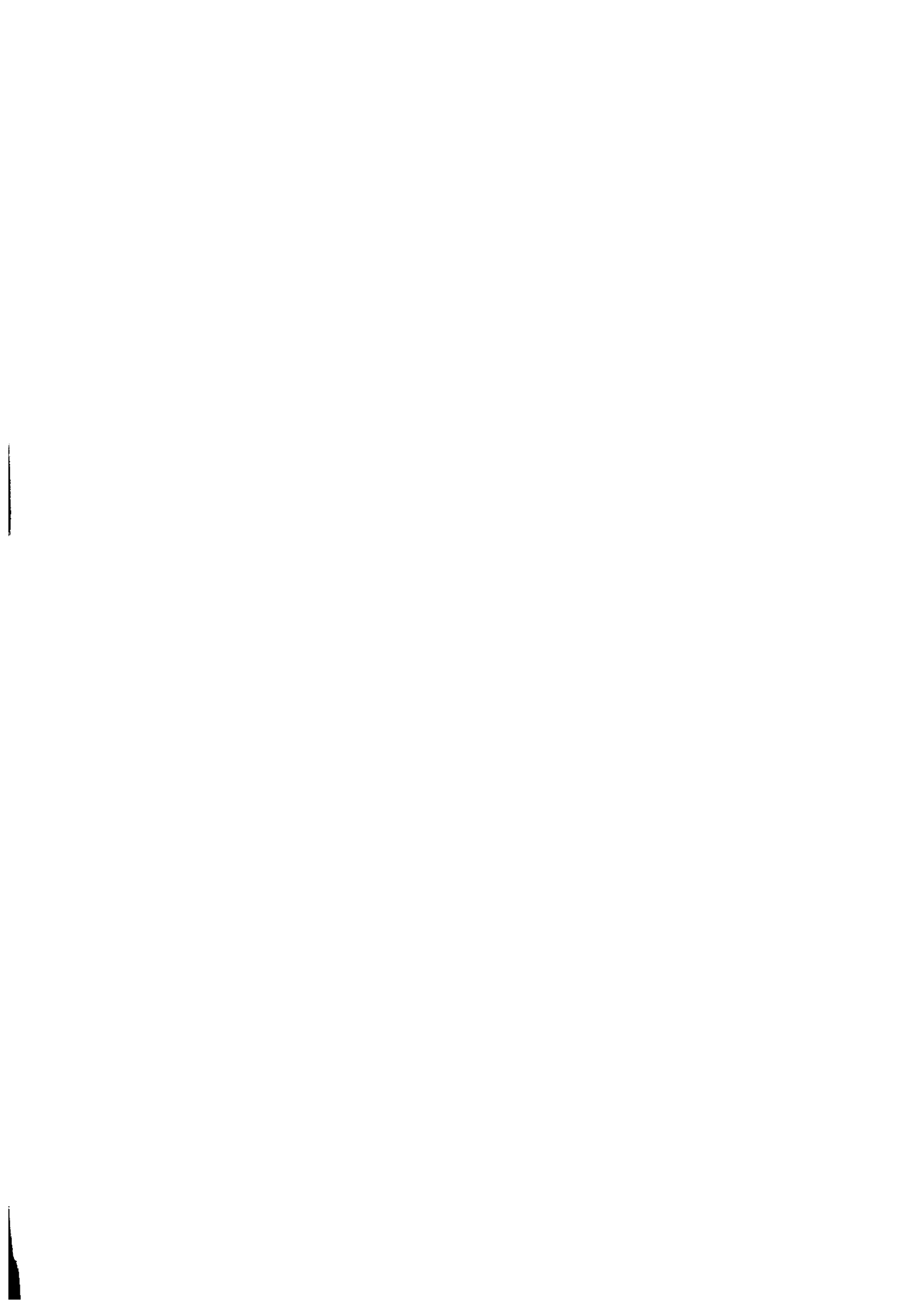
011	GD-EQPT3 (1)	Supply, Delivery, and Installation of Office Equipment for PMO	45,780	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2015	1		44,442.97	1	4-Jun-15			the 1st shopping of Goods
015	GD-EQPT3 (5)	Supply, Delivery, and Installation of Office Equipment for PIOs	63,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2015	1		51,110.40	1	11-Nov-15			Ended
024	GD-EQPT10	Supply and Delivery of 14 Mobile Tablets	10,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2017	1		11,550.00	1	23-Jun-17			Ended
025	GD-VEH1 (1)	Supply and Delivery of Two Pick Up Trucks for PMO	94,750	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2015	1		85,800.00	1	4-Aug-15			Ended
032	GD-VEH2 (4)	Supply and Delivery of 28 Motorcycles for PMO and PIOs	50,400	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2016	1		47,892.00	1	16-Aug-16			Ended

PMD No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior Post	Adv Date (QY)	No of Contracts	ADB NOL's Contract/Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
033	GD-VEH3	Procurement of two vehicles for PMO	98,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2016	1		99,000.00	1	18-Aug-18			Ended
036	GD-FUR1	Office Furniture for PMO and NIOs	50,000	01-Goods	SH	Post (Sample)	Q4/2014	1	12-28-15	47,482.60	1	28-Dec-15			Ended
037	GD-FUR2	Office Furniture for PIOs	24,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q1/2016	1		24,677.00	1	11-Apr-16			Ended
055	CW-OFF1	Office Renovation for PMO and NIOs	70,000	02-Works	SH	Prior	Q4/2015	1	08-09-17	63,848.15	1	17-Nov-15			Ended
057	CON-PIG 1	Program implementation consultants	7,180,000	03-Services	OCBS	Prior	Q1/2013	1	10-20-14	7,160,842.00	1	20-Oct-14			Ended
059	CON-CIS (1)	Feasibility study for weather-indexed crop insurance scheme	400,000	03-Services	OCBS	Prior	Q3/2016	1	08-14-17	330,715.00	1	25-Aug-17	15-Sep-17	12-Jul-18	ended
067	CON-CBS	Conducting Baseline Survey	200,000	03-Services	COS	Prior	Q2/2017	1		192,662.80	1	19-Apr-18			Ended
078	CON-PMO2	Financial Management Specialist for PMO	90,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q4/2014	1	11-01-14	110,548.00	1	16-Jan-15	09-Feb-15	09-Feb-17	CV2 signed 23 Jan 2017, ending
080	CON-PMO4	International PPP Specialist	36,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	1	01-29-18	42,200.00	1	2-Feb-18	15-Feb-18	30-Oct-19	ended
086	CON-PMO10	MIS/Database Specialist	69,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	1	06-22-17	31,176.00	1	21-Jul-17	01-Aug-17	30-Jul-18	Resigned
097	GD-VEH5 (0)	Procurement of one vehicle for PMO	72,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2018	1		65,000.00	1	24-May-18			
Summary for Procuring Agency = PMO (16 detail records)			Sum					16		8,489,047.92	16				
Summary for Status = Completed Contract (60 detail records)			Sum					67		21,144,274.21	67				
<p>Procurement Package Pending</p> <p>NIO-MAFF</p>															

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior Post	Adv Date (QTY)	No of Contracts	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
007	GD-EQPT2 (1)	Supply and installation of seed drying and storage equipment for Battambang	995,000	01-Goods	NCB	Prior	Q42017	1			0				requiring specs & cost
008	GD-EQPT2 (2)	Supply and installation of seed drying and storage equipment for Kampong Thom	995,000	01-Goods	NCB	Prior	Q42017	1			0				requiring specs & cost
009	GD-EQPT2 (3)	Supply and installation of seed drying and storage equipment for Prey Veng	995,000	01-Goods	NCB	Prior	Q42017	1			0				requiring specs & cost
010	GD-EQPT2 (4)	Supply and installation of seed drying and storage equipment for Farmer Cooperatives	995,000	01-Goods	NCB	Prior	Q42017	1			0				requiring specs & cost
048	CW-FAC2 (1)	Construction of seed drying and storage facilities for Battambang	767,000	02-Works	NCB	Post	Q22017	1			0				requir BOQ, Specs& drawings
049	CW-FAC2 (2)	Construction of seed drying and storage facilities for Kampong Thom	767,000	02-Works	NCB	Post	Q22017	1			0				requir BOQ, Specs& drawings
050	CW-FAC2 (3)	Construction of seed drying and storage facilities for Prey Veng	767,000	02-Works	NCB	Post	Q22017	1			0				requir BOQ, Specs& drawings
075	CON-MAFF6	Land Management Policy Specialist	17,250	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q22017	1			0				Pending (may cancel)
Summary for Procuring Agency = NIO-MAFF (6 detail records)			Sum						8		0				
NIO-MOVRAM															
046	CW-SP9	Rehabilitation of Chhveu Teal Boeung Khanthey Irrigation System	1,100,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q22017	1			0				detailed design
Summary for Procuring Agency = NIO-MOVRAM (1 detail record)			Sum						1		0				
PHO															
001	GD-EQPT1 (1)	Supply and installation of paddy drying and storage equipment for Battambang Rice Miller (1)	600,000	01-Goods	NCB	Prior	Q42017	1			0				requiring specs & cost

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior/Past	Awr Date (Q/Y)	No of Contracts	ADB/NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
002	GD-EQPT1 (2)	Supply and installation of paddy drying and storage equipment for Batakambong Rice Millier (2)	670,000	01-Goods	NCB	Prior	Q1/2018	1			0				requiring spec& cost
003	GD-EQPT1 (3)	Supply and installation of paddy drying and storage equipment for Kampong Thom Rice Millier (1)	600,000	01-Goods	NCB	Prior	Q4/2017	1			0				requiring spec& cost
004	GD-EQPT1 (4)	Supply and installation of paddy drying and storage equipment for Kampong Thom Rice Millier (2)	670,000	01-Goods	NCB	Prior	Q1/2018	1			0				requiring spec& cost
005	GD-EQPT1 (5)	Supply and installation of paddy drying and storage equipment for Prey Veng Rice Millier (1)	600,000	01-Goods	NCB	Prior	Q4/2017	1			0				requiring spec& cost
006	GD-EQPT1 (6)	Supply and installation of paddy drying and storage equipment for Prey Veng Rice Millier (2)	670,000	01-Goods	NCB	Prior	Q1/2018	1			0				requiring spec& cost
005	CW-FAC (1)	Construction of paddy drying and storage facilities for Batakambong	1,800,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q3/2017	1			0				require BOQ, Spec& drawings
002	CW-FAC (2)	Construction of paddy drying and storage facilities for Kampong Thom	1,800,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q3/2017	1			0				require BOQ, Spec& drawings
003	CW-FAC (3)	Construction of paddy drying and storage facilities for Prey Veng	1,800,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q3/2017	1			0				require BOQ, Spec& drawings
005	CON-ME1	Recruitment of independent monitoring entities	557,200	03- Services	COB	Prior		1			0				Waiting preparing TOR
081	CON-PMO5	International Environment and Climate Change Specialist	48,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	1			0				No TOR
100	CON-PMO16	Community Development Specialist	24,300	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2018	1			0				No TOR
Summary for Procuring Agency - PMO (12 bidal records)			9,839,500	Sum				12			0				
Summary for Status - Pending (21 bidal records)			17,237,750	Sum				21			0				
Procurement Package															
NID-MAFF															

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior	Price/Fost	Adv Date (QY)	No of Contracts	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
063	CON-MS	Miller service contracts for capacity development	500,000	03- Services	QCBS	Prior	Q1/2017	1				0				TOR preparatory
102	CON-MAFFB	M&E Specialist for MAFF	43,482	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q3/2018	1				0				required to include in the next Update
Summary for Procuring Agency = NIO-MAFF (2 detail records)			Sum						2			0				
NIO-MOWRAM																
044	CW-SP7	Rehabilitation of Ansong Irrigation System in Kampong Trabek district	1,100,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q3/2017	1				0				BER to ADB 13 Sep 2019, waiting to sign
045	CW-SP8	Rehabilitation of Rumlechi Irrigation system in Sihor Kandal district	1,100,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q3/2017	1				0				BER to ADB 13 Sep 2019, waiting to sign
047	CW-SP13	Rehabilitation of Ta Soong Canal in Barray district	1,200,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q2/2017	1				0				BER to ADB 13 Sep 2019, waiting to sign
Summary for Procuring Agency = NIO-MOWRAM (3 detail records)			Sum						3			0				
PMO																
060	CON-CIS (2)	Pilot testing of a weather-indexed crop insurance scheme	600,000	03- Services	QCBS	Prior	Q2/2017	1				0				Financial Opening 23 Mar 2019
101	CON-PMO17	National MIS/Database Specialist	45,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q3/2018	1				0				ECI under evaluation
Summary for Procuring Agency = PMO (2 detail records)			Sum						2			0				
Summary for Status = Progressing (7 detail records)			Sum						7			0				
Grand Total Budget										120	21,285,403.73	92				



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

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
I. DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK (DMF)					
A. IMPACT INDICATORS					
1. Average farming household incomes increased from \$400 in 2010 to \$700 by 2020	Cambodia Socio-economic Survey (CSES 2013) report (Average agriculture HH income)	2010 = US \$ 400 (75% increase over the baseline)	2013 = US \$ 585	46% increase over the baseline	
2. Revenue of rice exporters increased from \$100 million in 2012 to \$600 million in 2020	Ministry of Commerce Annual Report (AR) 2012	2012 = US \$ 100 M (500% increase over the baseline)	End 2012 = US \$ 139.68 M	40% increase over the baseline	
3. Net profit of rice exporters increased from \$30 million in 2012 to \$180 million by 2020	BL - Key Informant Interviews (KIs) with rice millers and rice	2012 = US \$ 30 M	No data available	Not applicable	Exporters refused to reveal amount during BL Survey (Baseline Survey conducted by the Project)
b. OUTCOME INDICATORS					
1. Paddy production increased from 8.0 million tons in 2012 to 9.5 million tons by 2018	MAFF Annual Report 2013	2012 = 8.0 M tons (19% increase over the baseline)	2013 = 9.39 M tons	17% increase over the baseline	
2. Milled rice exports increased from 200,000 tons in 2011 to 1.2 million tons in 2017	MAFF - Annual Report 2013 (with 2012 data)	2011 = 200,000 (500% increase over the baseline)	2012 = 205,720	2.9% increase over the baseline	
3. Wet paddy exports to Viet Nam and Thailand reduced to 0.2 million tons by 2018 (2011 baseline: 2.2 million tons per annum)	BL Report 2013 (Table 3.5.7.5)	2011 = 2.2 million tons (91% reduction over the baseline)	2013 = 2 million tons	9% reduction over the baseline	
C. OUTPUT INDICATORS					
1. 90 rice growing communes in target provinces complete AEAs and incorporate into CLUPs by 2017					
a. 90 rice growing communes in target provinces complete AEAs	NIO/MAFF	90 communes	90	100%	

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
b. Incorporated into CLUPs	NIO/MLMUPC	90 communes	Chapter 1: 90 communes Chapter 2: 65 communes Chapter 3: 35 communes	100% 72% 39% (integrated)	Chapter 1 of CLUP was completed in 90 communes (100%), Chapter 2 was completed in 45 communes (72%), and chapter 3 was completed in 35 communes (39%). Note: Complete integration will be achieved only after Chapter 3 is completed. They are consulted individually in a FGD
c. 90 groups of farmers consulted (with at least 40% female representation) during the preparation of CLUPs by 2015	NIO/MLMUPC	90 groups and 40% female	4170 (F=533)	13% Female	
2. 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 CS firm is recruited and mobilized in February 2019. 3 Seed Processing and Storage (SPS) facilities will be established.
2a. 4 seed drying and storage facilities constructed		4 original and revised to 3	0		
2b. Total storage capacity (8000 tons)		8000 tons	0	0%	
2c. 30% unskilled laborers are women		30% women	0	0%	
2d. 50% administrative staff are women		50% women	0	0%	
3. 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. Recruitment of DD and CS firm is completed and the firm was mobilized on 17

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
a. Capacity for drying paddy in target provinces extended by 2,000 tons per day by 2018		2000 tons/day	0	0%	December 2018. Overall ranking of 9 Rice Millers who expressed interest to avail concessional loan for establishment of PDS Selection Committee. Around 6 PDS facilities are expected to be established.
b. Capacity for paddy storage in target provinces extended by 40,000 tons by 2018		40,000 tons	0	0%	
4. 2,400 tons of fragrant rice seed produced per annum in target provinces by 2018	NIO/MAFF	2,400 tons	2128.23	89%	Registered seeds is 75.90 tons and certified seed is 2052.33 tons.
5. 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
6. 50% of farmers in target provinces (disaggregated by sex) obtain technical advice through trained input suppliers by 2016 (2012 baseline: 10%)	NIO/MAFF based on Household Survey	50% of farmers	3.6%	3.6% (1.7% FHH)	Baseline Household Survey Report dated September 2018
7. 10 rice millers in target provinces use independent financial management advisory services by 2016 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MAFF	10	0	0%	
8. 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 reduction in number of irrigation sub-projects)	10,373	45%	The coverage may proportionately reduce due to reduction in number of irrigation sub-projects rehabilitation from 13 to 9 (see row 12.a)

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
9. 40% unskilled laborers employed in the rehabilitation are women	NIO/MOWRAM	projects rehabilitation) 40% women	3,251 (F=876)	27% female	
10. 50% of construction subcommittee members are women	PIOs	50% women	120 (F=21)	18% female	
11. 30% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) have leveled their paddy fields by 2018 (2012 baseline: 5%)	PIOs	30% farmers	5422 farmers (F=2805 female farmers - 52% female) and 1,836 HHs and 242 FHH (13%)	15% farmers in target area received LLL support	0.40% farmers from target provinces received LLL support (5,422/1,361,381*100) 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% of the farmers (1.7% FHH) reported using Laser Land Leveling (LLL).
12. Two (2) FWUCs established in each irrigation scheme					
a. Total number of irrigation schemes	NIO/MOWRAM	13 original and revised to 9	6	67%	100% completed in these 6 subprojects
b. Number of FWUCs established	PIOs	23 original and revised to 9	7	78%	Since there are only 9 schemes and based on the statute of FWUC establishment only 9

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					FWUCs will be established.
13. Women occupying 30% of the management positions in FWUCs	PIOs	30% women	262 (F=68)	26% female	Total of FWUC Committee Members and FWUC Advisory Committee Members
14. 100,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by WICI by 2017	PMO	100,000 ha.	0	0%	Feasibility Study is completed
15. 50% of the policy holders are women	PMO	50% women	0	0%	recruitment of Detailed Design (DD) and piloting firm on-going.
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%	
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	213 (F=45)	21%	Includes staff from PMO, PIOs and NIOs
23. Q3 2013; progress of gender actions included as part of Rice-SDP progress reports	PMO	GAP included in Progress Reports	Achieved. GAP included in the Quarterly Progress Reports		
II. GAFSP- RESULTS FRAMEWORK					
1. Six technical information procedures for lowland rice production upgraded by 2017	NIO/MAFF	6 procedures/ packages	In Q2 2018, MAFF NIO identified and prioritized TIP from CAEA results (8 topics identified). In Q3 2018, the concept note was drafted. Finalized 2 concept notes on Laser Land Leveling and Post-Harvest Technology in Q1 2019. The remaining concept notes will be finalized in Q2 2019 and implementation will start thereafter.	45% 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

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
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	3898 days	19.5%	18,319 females out of 53,824 participants (34%) participated in the trainings.
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	40 contracts 9524 household beneficiaries	Contract = 133% Households = 32%	Total number of households benefited are the participants of all the capacity building activities related to agricultural extension
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	13,801.23 ha	46%	Irrigated area + Laser land leveling technology + Certified and Registered seed production
5. At least 30,000 households will adopt water saving technology by land leveling promoted by Rice-SDP by 2018.	PIOs	30,000 households	1,836 households	6.1%	Laser land leveling technology
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 Chapter 2: 65 communes Chapter 3: 35 communes	100% 72% 39% (integrated)	Chapter 1 of CLUP was completed in 90 communes (100%), Chapter 2 was completed in 45 communes (72%), and chapter 3 was completed in 35 communes (39%). Note: Complete integration will be achieved only after Chapter 3 is completed.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
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 reduction in number of irrigation sub-projects rehabilitation from 13 to 9)	10,373	45%	Also in ADB-DMF
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
9. Number of operational FWUCs estimated to be 23 by 2018 within the subproject areas	PIOs	23 Revised to 9	7	78%	Also in ADB-DMF
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	19,262 (F = 3,545, 18%)	64%	FWUC Members Total = 12,445 households (FEMALE HH = 2,311, 19%) Agric. Cooperative Members = 6,817 households (FEMALE HH = 1,234, 18%)
11. Volume of paddy under improved post-harvest management increased by 30,000 tons (in terms of storage capacity) by 2018	PMO	30,000 tons	0	0%	This indicator is same as ADB-DMF, where it states "Total extended capacity for paddy storage in tons" and the target is 40,000 tons

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
12. Capacity for drying paddy in target provinces extended by 2,000 tons per day by 2018	PMO	2,000 tons	0	0%	Also in ADB-DMF. There will be 6 facilities (2 in each province).
13. 6 public-private seed processing facilities (grading, drying and storage) installed by 2018	NIO/MAFF	6 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)	189,046 (F=105,940, 56%)	378%	MAFF = 11,666 client days (F = 2472, 21%) and PIOs = 177,380 client days (F = 103,468, 58%)
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 and recruitment of Detailed Design (DD) and piloting firm on-going.
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

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
18. 100,000 FWJUC members trained in group management and irrigation scheme operations and maintenance by 2018	NIO/MOWRAM and PIOs	100,000 FWJUC members	57,595 (F - 30,684 - 53%)	58%	
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	1313 (Female = 196, 15%)	438%	All capacity building activities of PMO, PIOs, and NIOs
24. Gender targets are mainstreamed into each of the component outputs under Rice-SDP	Progress Reports		Done	100%	

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
25. Food security aspects of the Rice Policy are fully accommodated under Rice-SDP by 2018	PMO		Done	100%	Baseline Survey Report of September 2018 gives detailed analysis of food security aspects
III. SCF- RESULTS FRAMEWORK					
1. 50,000 farmers will benefit from climate resilient irrigation structures by 2018 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MOWRAM		49,520 (F=25,326, 51%)	99%	GAFSP target is 23,000
2. Enhanced gender mainstreaming (2012 baseline: 0) - a. 30% unskilled laborers employed in the rehabilitation are women by 2018. b. 30% of construction sub-committee members are women, and c. 2 Farmer water user committees established in each irrigation scheme, with women occupying 30% of the management positions	NIO/MOWRAM and PIOs				
a. 30% unskilled laborers employed in the rehabilitation are women by 2018	NIO/MOWRAM	30%	3251 (F=876)	27%	40% in DMF
b. 30% of construction sub-committee members are women	PIOs	30%	120 (F=21)	18%	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	7 FWUCs 262 (F=68)	78% (7/9 FWUCs) 26%	Same in DMF FWUC Committee Members + FWUC Advisory Committee Members
3. At least 5 local engineering firms will practice commercial design and construction of irrigation system that incorporated climate resilience options by 2019 (baseline: 0)	NIO/MOWRAM	At-least 5 local firms	6	120%	6 out of 5 is 120%

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
4. 100,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by WICI within the three participating provinces by 2017 (50% of the policy-holders is women, of which 10% is from female headed household) (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	100,000 ha 50% policy holders women	0 0	0% 0%	Same in DMF
5. 15 local input suppliers, 3 local financial institutions and 3 local marketing agencies participating into the pilot tests in three provinces (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	15 input suppliers 3 local financial institutions 3 local marketing agencies	0 0 0	0% 0% 0%	Same in DMF
6. Four seed drying and storage facilities constructed by 2017 with a combined storage capacity of 8,000 tons (30% unskilled laborers and 50% administrative staff are women)	NIO/MAFF	4 facilities revised to 3 8000 tons 30% unskilled women 50% administrative staff women	0 0 0 0	0% 0% 0% 0%	Same in DMF Revised to 3. Feasibility Study is completed. DD and CS firm is recruited and mobilized in February 2019. 3 Seed Processing and Storage (SPS) facilities will be established.
7. Capacity for drying paddy in target provinces extended by 2,000 tons per day by 2018	PMO	2000 tons	0	0%	Feasibility Study is completed. Recruitment of DD and CS firm is completed and the firm was mobilized on 17 December 2018. Overall ranking of Rice Millers who expressed interest to avail concessional loan for establishment of

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
8. Capacity for paddy storage in target provinces extended by 40,000 tons by 2018	PMO	40,000 tons	0	0%	PDS is finalized by PDS Selection Committee. Same in DMF. 6 will be established (2 in each province).
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	5422 farmers (F=2805 female farmers - 52% female) and 1,836 HHs and 242 FHH (13%)	15% farmers in target area received LLL support	0.40% farmers from target provinces received LLL support (5,422/1,361,381*100)
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	8	89%	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% of the farmers (1.7% FHH) reported using Laser Land Leveling (LLL). 12 contracts signed with 8 companies
11. Twenty private contractors, including 5 led by female entrepreneurs, replicated offering land leveling services at their own initiatives in three participating provinces by 2018 (2012 baseline: 0).	NIO/MAFF and PIOs	20 private contractors, including 5 led by female entrepreneurs	0	0%	

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
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	1300 ha leveled by laser land leveling under the project (out of the 12,579 ha. in Project target villages only)	10.20%	
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%	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%	Source: Baseline Survey Report September 2018 - FGDs with Rice Millers: 8 out of 13 (62%) said they can manage supply even if 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.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
15. Post-harvest losses reduced from 15% of crop yield in 2012 to 10% of crop yield by 2017.	NIO/MAFF	Loss reduced from 15% of crop yield in 2012 to 10%	Post-harvest losses still 15%	No change from the baseline	Source: Baseline Survey Report September 2018
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
a. 15 local input suppliers		15	0	0%	
b. 3 local financial institutions		3	0	0%	
c. 3 local marketing agencies participating in crop insurance services		3	0	0%	



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

Project Title: Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP)¹
Country: Cambodia
Project No. 44321-013
Type of Project (Loan/ TA): Loans 3006/3007/8271 and Grants 0349/0350.
Effective and Closing: 13 November 2013 – 31 March 2020
Gender Category: Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM)
Program Director: H.E. Ros Seilava
Project Officer: Mr. Hem Chanthou
Program Impact: Increased net incomes of stakeholders along the rice value chain.
Program Outcome: 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

¹ 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.)
<p>OUTPUT 1: A conducive legal and regulatory environment established to facilitate climate resilient rice commercialization</p> <p>1.1. Ensure gender analyses and quantitative and qualitative data inform the development of all policies. Responsibility: PMO, MAFF, MLMUPC, MIME Time: Dependent on progress in Output 1: Policy Action 1: Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>- Laws, draft laws, regulations and policies included gender concerns and analysis. Meetings and trainings were conducted to discuss about it.</p> <p>- 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.</p>	<p>Mitigation Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to ensure gender analysis and disaggregated data inform policies by motivating staff through visit and support to NIOs and PIOs, including farmer associations/groups in the three target provinces to provide gender mentoring, technical advice and capacity building to help them to be able to identify appropriate gender strategies.
<p>1.2. Ensure inclusion of gender expertise in each technical working group for policy development to address the needs of women farmers. Responsibility: PMO, MAFF, MLMUPC, MIME Time: Dependent on progress in Output 1: Policy Action 2: Achieved & On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 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. - Two gender trainings are conducted 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. 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. - MAFFNIO 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. - 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. 	<p>Mitigation Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender Focal Persons and the Program team need further capacity building and guidance on gender awareness and mainstreaming in to development policies.

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>1.3. 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>Responsibility: PMO, MLMUPC, MAFF</p> <p>Time: dependent on progress in Output 1: Policy Action 3: Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>- As 31 March 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.</p> <p>- 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 (8th 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.</p> <p>- 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).</p>	
<p>1.4. The Guideline for Establishing Agricultural Land-use Zones will incorporate measures for involving women in planning and decision making.</p> <p>Responsibility: PMO, MAFF</p> <p>Time: dependent on progress in Output 1: Policy Action 4: Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>- 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.</p> <p>- 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.</p>	
<p>1.5. All above laws and legal documents will be adequately disseminated amongst male and female farmers.</p> <p>Responsibility: PMO, MAFF, MLMUPC, MOWRAM and PIOs</p> <p>Time: By 2018</p>	<p>- This action is an ongoing activity as relevant policies and laws have been integrated to build on awareness of relevant program activities for farmer and community groups. Yet, the dissemination and outreach activity to the public goes beyond the scope of the project.</p> <p>- Relevant policies, regulations, laws and guideline have been mainstreamed and disseminated through the program interventions such as meeting, training and</p>	<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public outreach and dissemination of all above laws and legal documents is outside the scope of the Project but the EA and IAs are embedding them in to the project interventions to promote them in a full and meaningful way. <p>Mitigation/Strategy:</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.)
<p>Action 5: Partly Achieved & On-going</p> <p>OUTPUT 2: Agricultural land use zoning improved</p> <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>Responsibility: MAFF/PDA, MLMUPC /PDLMUPC Time: concurrent with CAEA/CLUP activities</p> <p>Action 6: Partly Achieved & On-going Target 1: Partly Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>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.)</p> <p>dissemination workshops for Commune Land Use Zoning, Land Levelling, formulation of Farmer Water Users Committees (FWUCs) and sub-projects implementation.</p> <p>OUTPUT 2: Agricultural land use zoning improved</p> <p>- As of 31 March 2019, all the targeted 90 Commune Agro Eco-System Analysis (CAEA) have been conducted. There were 889 females (30%) out of total 2,933 Commune Committee Members participated in the preparation and process of conducting these CAEAs.</p> <p>- In addition, there were 13,187 participants (farmers, local authorities, village elders, etc.), of which 3,197 (24%) were women, participated in the preparation and process of conducting these CAEAs.</p> <p>- As of 31 March 2019, a total of 4,170 commune people including 533 (13 %) 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 transect walk covering the whole village area and most of the women are busy with the households' chores and other livelihood activities.</p> <p>- 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.</p>	<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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> <p>Mitigation/Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 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.
<p>OUTPUT 3: Climate-resilient rice value chain infrastructure developed</p> <p>3.1. Women will comprise 50% of the community membership of construction subcommittees.</p> <p>Responsibility: MOWRAM/PDWRAM Time: concurrent with rehabilitation activities</p> <p>Target 2: Partly Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>- As 31 March 2019, there are 21 females (18%) out of a total of 120 community members found in the construction subcommittees.</p>	<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 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 20%.</u> <p>Mitigation/Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity of GFPs of every NIOs and PIOs including M&E Officers will be strengthened and regular mentoring will be

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.) provided to fill up gender checklist forms and report progress on gender mainstreaming.
<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>Responsibility: MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs</p> <p>Time: Concurrent with rehabilitation activities</p> <p>Action 7: Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>- The challenges and needs of women farmers have been assessed through meetings regarding the location, alignment and access to irrigation subprojects.</p> <p>- Good progress has been marked as 49,520 farmer beneficiaries including 25,326 women (51%) got access to water (irrigation subprojects) till date. In terms of household (HH) beneficiaries, 10,343 HHs including 1,504 female headed households (15%) got access to water (irrigation subprojects) till date.</p> <p>- 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: <i>MOWRAM gender checklist form Q1-2019</i>) which complied with the needs for water use for agricultural and household purposes.</p>	<p>Mitigation/Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<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>Responsibility: MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs</p> <p>Time: Concurrent with rehabilitation activities</p> <p>Action 8: Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>- 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.</p> <p>- The feasibility study and the detailed design for 9 subprojects are completed out of which 6 are under implementation phase while remaining 3 priority sub-projects are under bidding process.</p>	<p>Mitigation/ Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<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>Responsibility: MOWRAM/PDWRAM, MAFF/PDA, PMO, PIOs</p> <p>Time: during sub-project implementation</p> <p>Target 3: Partly Achieved & On-going</p> <p>Action 9: Partly Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>- As of 31 March 2019, a total of 3,251 unskilled laborers of which 876 were women (27%) were employed in the rehabilitation of irrigation scheme. In addition, 168 unskilled laborers of which 32 were women (19%) were employed in the land leveling activities.</p> <p>- Women 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.</p>	<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <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"> 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

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.) burden rather than opportunity there may be difficulties in meeting specified gender quotas.
<p>3.5. Employment opportunities targeted at men and women will be communicated to communities.</p> <p>Responsibility: MOWRAM/PDWRAM, MAFF/PDA, PMO, PIOs Time: at pre-construction phase Action 10: Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>- MOWRAM/PDWRAM 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.</p> <p>- 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.</p> <p>- As of 31 March 2019, a total of 3,251 unskilled laborers of which 876 were women (27%) were employed in the rehabilitation of irrigation schemes while 32 females out of a total of 168 laborers (19%) were employed under laser land leveling activity.</p>	<p>Mitigation/Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A good dissemination and preconstruction meeting would likely inform the community well and attract more female labor to access opportunity at the construction site. - 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 pro-active approach will be necessary to further the cause.
<p>3.6. Target of at least 30% employment of women as unskilled laborers in rice drying and warehousing facilities Responsibility: PMO, PIOs, Rice Millers Time: during sub-project implementation Target 4: On-going</p>	<p>- Implementation of paddy drying and storage facilities have not yet started. Actual field implementation is planned in 2019.</p>	<p>Mitigation/Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good practice in gender mainstreaming is 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. PPP Specialist will liaise with millers and private contractors to ensure engagement of women in the warehouse. - See above
<p>3.7. Target 50% women's employment as administrative staff in rice drying and storage facilities Responsibility: PMO, PIOs, Rice Millers Time: post facility establishment Target 5: On-going</p> <p>3.8. Target 50% women employed in seed production facilities as unskilled and semi-skilled laborers, e.g. seed and seed-bed</p>	<p>- Data are being collected for the registered seeds production that are being done at the Agriculture Stations in 3 target provinces. Will be reported in Q2 2019.</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.)
<p>preparation, weeding and seed grading and sorting, packaging, etc.</p> <p>Responsibility: MAFF/PDA, Facility Operators Time: post facility establishment</p> <p>Target 6: On-going</p> <p>3.9. Occupational safety measures and training provided to all workers</p> <p>Responsibility: MOWRAM/PDRAM, MAFF/PDA, PMO, PIOs, Facility Operators. Time: pre-construction</p> <p>Action 11: Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>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 levelling works.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Mitigation/Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It would be useful to approach occupational health and safety with a broader perspective, addressing topics like sexual harassment and workers' labor rights. - The awareness and measures of occupational safety is needed to be ensured and targeted for implementation as project implementation progresses. - 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.
<p>3.10. Farmer's Water User Committees (FWUCs) will accept membership registrations from husband and wife - 50% target for each</p> <p>Responsibility: MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs Time: throughout sub-project development</p> <p>Target 7: Achieved & On-going</p> <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>Responsibility: MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs Time: throughout sub-project development</p> <p>Target 8: Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>As of 31 March 2019, 7 out of 9 FWUCs established and 2 FWUCs are in advance stage of establishment. There are 57,595 beneficiaries registered themselves as FWUC members and participated in trainings out of which 30,684 (53%) are female beneficiaries. In terms of households, 12,445 farming households become members of water user committees out of which 2,311 (or 19%) are female headed households.</p> <p>As of 31 March 2019, there are 66 women (33%) members out of 201 management committee members in FWUCs.</p> <p>As of 31 March 2019, the MOWRAM conducted 67 FWUC capacity building activities for 120 days via training and meeting activities in which 375 (15%) women out of a total of 2,541 participants participated.</p> <p>As of 31 March 2019, 30,684 women (53%) out of total 57,595 FWUC member are trained in group management and irrigation scheme operations and maintenance. The main training topics were: FWUC formation, RGCs' law, Sub-</p>	<p>Mitigation/ Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formal documentation, public announcements and membership lists of each FWUC are to be maintained and disseminated to NIOs & PIOs for program activities. <p>Mitigation/Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOWRAM and PIOs will work to facilitate more representation of women in FWUCs' committee.

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>Responsibility: MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs Time: throughout sub-project implementation</p> <p>Target 9: Partly Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>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. 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.</p> <p>- As of 31 March 2019, 7 out of 9 FWUCs (78%) have been established and 2 are in advanced stages of establishment. Till date, 3% members in the advisory committees of FWUCs are women (2 out of a total 61).</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.</p> <p>- Learning from the actual context and due to the above challenge, this target #9 is proposed be adjusted to 10% of female member in the advisory committee of FWUCs as the FWUCs' committee have already been formed and the program works with <i>existing FWUC group on the sub-projects</i>.</p> <p>Mitigation/Strategy:</p> <p>- The Gender Specialist will provide further guidance & follow-up on the implementation of gender mainstreaming at MOWARM and PIOs including ensuring of application of gender checklist for FWUCs and leadership and management training and new establishment of the rest of FWUCs.</p> <p>- GFP of MOWRAM should 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>Responsibility: MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs Time: post subprojects operation</p> <p>Action 12: On-going</p>	<p>- This activity has not yet started. It will be effective once FWUCs are completely established, FWUCs members are enrolled, and management committee and advisory committee are completely established. Reporting will start once 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>Mitigation/Strategy:</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>3.14. Water provision where feasible, will include both irrigation and non-irrigation water needs of households</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>- Mitigation/Strategy: Consultation with villagers should be continued 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.)
Responsibility: FWUC, MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs Time: during sub-projects implementation Action 13: Achieved & On-going	- As of 31 March 2019, there are 49,520 farmers (F: 25,326 or 51%) benefitted from the improved irrigation and drainage services and 30,684 (53%) out of total 57,595 FWUC members trained in group management and irrigation scheme operation and maintenance.	
OUTPUT 4: Enhanced rice value chain support services for quality improvement		
4.1. Target at least 30% women in management positions in farmer cooperatives Responsibility: MAFF/PDA, PIOs Time: throughout project implementation Target 10: Achieved	- As 31 March 2019, there are 180 (or 37%) women out of a total of 490 members in Management Committee of Agriculture Cooperatives (ACs). A total of 6,817 farmers are ACs members of which 3,084 are women (45%). The TARGET is achieved.	
4.2. Women will be provided training on leadership and management Responsibility: MAFF/PDA, PIOs Time: throughout project implementation Action 14: Achieved & On-going	- As of 31 March 2019, 136 capacity building activities including business development, management and leadership are provided to 2,100 women (40%) out of total 5,275 AC beneficiaries. - 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).	
4.3. Farmers' cooperatives will accept membership registrations from husband and wife. Membership targets are 50% for male and female Responsibility: MAFF/PDA, PIOs Time: during project implementation Target 11: Almost Achieved & On-going	- As 31 March 2019, a total of 6,817 farmers are registered as ACs members of which 3,084 are women (45%) including 1,234 FHHs (18% of total 6817 HH) are registered to be member of ACs under Rice-SDP. - The data is being collecting additionally by PIOs as most of the farmers have registered as both husband and wife but the certification of signing or thumb print in the registered form of membership only collected from male representative of the household or husband.	Challenges: - Because of high rates of marital dissolution and out-migration of household members to work elsewhere, it should not be assumed that rural households are led by a husband-wife pair who physically lives together in the village. Mitigation/Strategy: - The GFPs in each PIO should be proactive and fully involved during the meeting with target beneficiaries and registration process together in the village.
4.4. Women will comprise 50% of participants in all project supported training in extension and water management Responsibility: MAFF/PDA, MOWRAM/PDRAM, PIOs Time: throughout project implementation Target 12: Partly Achieved & On-going	- As of 31 March 2019, there are 53% (24,389) women out of total 57,595 beneficiaries registered as member of FWUC. The FWUC members were provided with training on group management and operation of irrigation scheme to have better capacity and knowledge. - In addition, there were 67 capacity building activities for 120 days with 375 (15%) women out of total 2,541 participants participated in various topics such as FWUC formation, RGC's law, Sub-degree No31, Construction sub-committee (CSC), Statute Sub-committee (SSC), Financial Management/Accounting, Basic	Mitigation/Strategy: - The GFPs in each NIOs and PIOs should be proactive and fully involved during the capacity building activities to address the gender mainstreaming in these activities. - GFPs of MAFF, MOWRAM and PIOs should work to ensure more women participation and representation in the community associations and capacity building and awareness raising activities.

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.) Administration, Repairs/Maintenance, Conflict Resolution and meetings were held on FWUC orientation and also on implementation progress/problems faced.	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<p>4.5. 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>Responsibility: MAFF/PPDA, PIOs. Time: throughout project implementation</p> <p>Action 15: Partly Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>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.) Administration, Repairs/Maintenance, Conflict Resolution and meetings were held on FWUC orientation and also on implementation progress/problems faced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of 31 March 2019, there are 136 capacity building activities for 471 days with a coverage of all the 57 ACs, 51 Seed Production Groups, and 18 Business Development Groups to a total of 5,275 agricultural cooperatives members of which 2,100 were female (40%). - As 31 March 2019, 257 Agricultural Extension capacity strengthening activities were carried out covering 57 ACs, 12 seed production groups and 280 FFSs covering 13,416 farmers of which 6,595 (49%) were women. - As of 31 March 2019, 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. For instance, the concept note of forum on Provincial Dialogue on Rice Seed Business was reviewed and gender mainstreaming was ensured by integrating gender considerations into the forum, including group discussion on how to promote and empower women in personal, community and agricultural activities. - 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. - The MAFF/NIO is updating the existing TIPs and drafting new TIPs based on the problems identified in the CAEAs. As of 31 March 2019, all 90 targeted CAEAs have been conducted with 2,933 Community Members including 889 women (30%) participated in them. - As 31 March 2019, 257 Agricultural Extension capacity strengthening activities were carried out covering 57 ACs, 12 seed production groups and 280 FFSs covering 13,416 farmers of which 6,595 (49%) were women. 	<p>Mitigation/Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

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>4.6. Some 50% of farmers in pilot on-farm trials and demonstrations will be women</p> <p>Responsibility: MAFF/PDA, PIOs Time: throughout project implementation</p> <p>Target 13: Almost Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>- As of 31 March 2019, there were 6,595 (49%) women out of total 13, 416 farmers attended Farmer Fields Schools, pilot on-farm trials and demonstrations.</p> <p>- As of 31 March 2019, 130 (25%) out of total 516 farmer beneficiaries attended market facilitation support provided by the PIOs. There were also 24 rice millers/traders, 86 local government officials, 16 business sector people, and 43 others among a grand total of 685 beneficiaries who participated in the market facilitation support.</p> <p>- As of 31 March 2019, there are 41% of women farmer (1,887 out of a total of 4,569 improved their knowledge and capacity exclusively on laser land leveling technology besides improving their capacities on Agricultural Cooperative, agricultural extension, and market facilitation related activities.</p>	
<p>4.7. Extension training schedules will ensure that location and timing of delivery are convenient for women</p> <p>Responsibility: MAFF/PDA, PIOs Time: throughout project implementation</p> <p>Action 16: Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>- The schedules 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 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. This pre-training assessment are being followed continuously by the project extension staffs and specialist.</p> <p>- 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.</p>	<p>Mitigation/Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The capacity of the GFPs and related technical staffs will be further strengthened to integrate gender concerns into their work. - PIOs should look to involve gender focal persons more with activity implementation so that gender issues and needs in agriculture can be addressed as most of the extension staff are men.
<p>4.8. Training materials will be designed to meet the needs of female and male farmers, including illiterate farmers</p> <p>Responsibility: MAFF/PDA, PIOs. Time: throughout project implementation</p> <p>Action 17: Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>- As of 31 March 2019, three gender case studies were recorded and translated into Khmer languages and they will be disseminated as part of learning material for Rice SDP and target community area.</p> <p>- As of date, 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.</p> <p>- 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.</p>	<p>Mitigation/Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The program as a whole emphasizes agri-business over smallholders including women, and care will need to be taken to ensure outreach and relevance.

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>4.9. Some 25% of agricultural extension workers trained shall be women (proportionate to actual numbers of female extension workers)</p> <p>Responsibility: MAFF/PDA, PIOs.</p> <p>Time: throughout project implementation</p> <p>Target 14: Partly Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>- 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.</p> <p>- There are a series of agricultural extension training delivered to extension staffs at MAFF/NIO and PIOs covering topics like farmer field school on seed production, seed standard and inspection procedure, training on laser land levelling including market facilitation support, etc.</p> <p>- As of 31 March 2019, 168 women (or 19%) out of total 869 staffs benefited from 30 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.</p>	<p>Mitigation/Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MAFF-NIOs 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.
<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>Responsibility: PMO, MAFF/PDAs, PIOs.</p> <p>Time: throughout project implementation</p> <p>Action 18: Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>- As of 31 March 2019, three gender success stories were written to reveal the confidence and high commitment of a female committee member of FWJUC in Kampong Thom, Battambang and Prey Veng Province. The stories are available in both Khmer and English language and they are planned to be disseminated throughout the social media and website of Rice SDP Program.</p> <p>- 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 (http://www.ricesdp.org/https://www.facebook.com/pg/www.ricesdp.org/videos/?ref=page_internal)</p> <p>- 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.</p>	<p>Mitigation/ Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
<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>Responsibility: MAFF/PDA, PIOs</p>	<p>- 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 will be implemented by MAFF/NIO and PIOs in three provinces in Q1 2019.</p> <p>- To help women and poor farmers learn about microfinance, particularly on loan and risk management, and business planning, as of 31 March 2019, Rice-SDP has conducted 5 capacity building activities related to market facilitation with the</p>	<p>Mitigation/Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan and Risk Management and Business Plan Development shall be included in the training related to market linkage and Market Facilitation Support.

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: during sub-project implementation</i> Action 19: Partly Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>participation of 57 ACs, 6 Seed Production Groups, and 8 FFSs and covering a total of 516 farmers (female 130 - 25%), There are also 24 rice millers/traders, 86 local government authorities, 16 business sector people, and 43 others among the beneficiaries with a grand total of 685 beneficiaries.</p>	<p>- Self-help group for better saving should be appropriately addressed to AC and FWUC members employing appropriate agricultural extension technique.</p>
OUTPUT 5: Weather-indexed crop insurance (WICI) piloted		
<p>5.1. Some 50% of farmers under the pilot insurance scheme will be women and 10% of these to be female headed households <i>Responsibility:</i> PMO, MAFF, PIOs. <i>Time:</i> Q4 2019 Target 15: Not Yet Due</p>	<p>- As of 31 March 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 is ongoing.</p>	<p>Mitigation/ Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women and female Headed Household's target in the insurance scheme will be identified and ensured as provisional terms in the contracted Insurance Company. - 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.
OUTPUT 6: Efficient program management and implementation		
<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). <i>Responsibility:</i> PMO, NIOs, PIOs <i>Time: throughout project implementation</i> Action 20: Achieved.</p>	<p>- 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.</p> <p>- After the closure of the firm's (PIC) contract in May 2017, a new National Gender Specialist is recruited and mobilized in March 2018.</p>	
<p>6.2. Ensure sex-disaggregated performance monitoring system is established and operational. <i>Responsibility:</i> PMO, NIOs, PIOs <i>Time: throughout project implementation</i> Action 21: Achieved & On-going</p>	<p>- The program performance monitoring system is fully established and operational in Q1 2018 and recording the sex-disaggregated data.</p>	<p>Mitigation/Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender Specialist will continue to work with GFPs, M & E Officer of NIOs and Program M & E Specialist to ensure proper collection of gender sensitive data including the use of gender checklists template and their reporting.
<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). <i>Responsibility:</i> PMO, PIOs, GSSS <i>Time: Q4 2016 and continuous</i></p>	<p>- In 2016, a Rice-SDP program-wide discussion on the Gender Action Plan was concluded, with specific discussion for the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology on Output 2, which is "Agricultural land-use zoning improved".</p> <p>- 6 specific gender checklists were identified and developed. 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; Farmer's Cooperative/Farmer Field Schools; Agriculture Extension Training and</p>	<p>- GFPs assigned to the program are not always well-qualified or hold positions of influence within their Ministries, which may impede effective gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>Mitigation/Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The GAP Progress Report should be translated and disseminated among the project stakeholders to sensitize the

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.) TOT Training, Training Materials, and Mass Media; and a Pilot Insurance Scheme. The national Gender Specialist has revised the gender checklists form and questions. - 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. - The Rice-SDP annual work plan and budget (AWPB) meeting discusses and includes GAP as one priority area for implementation. - Questionnaire on Gender Training Needs Assessment (GTNA) was developed and gender knowledge, skills and practices among the staffs of the program were assessed. - MAFF/NIO conducted a refresher ToT training on Gender Mainsreaming in Agriculture to 29 key trainers of which 12 were female (41%) at PIO, Battambang for five days from 19-23 March 2018. - A GAP orientation was conducted during the M & 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. - Two gender trainings are conducted 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. 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.	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.) program staffs and to enable improvement in the collection of information and their reporting.
<p>Action 22: Achieved & On-going</p> <p>6.4. About 30% of administrative and technical positions shall be filled by women by QII-2013 in PMO and PIOs.</p>	<p>- There are 28 females (22 %) out of total 129 Administrative and Technical Staffs for PMO and PIOs as of 31 March 2019.</p> <p>- For Rice-SDP as a whole (that includes NIOs), there is an increasing of one female staff at MAFF-NIO, out of total of 214 staffs of which women consist of 21% (45).</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.)																																													
<p>Responsibility: PMO, PIOs and GSSs Time: Q4 2015 – Q4 2017</p> <p>Target 16: Partly Achieved.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Agencies</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>FEMALE</th> <th>% FEM</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>5</td> <td>22</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">Total</td> <td>214</td> <td>45</td> <td>21</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Agencies	TOTAL	FEMALE	% FEM	1	PMO	29	8	28	2	MAFF NIO	23	5	22	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	Total		214	45	21	
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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>Responsibility: PMO and ADB Time: periodically throughout Action 23: On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline survey conducted separate FGDs with male and female farmer groups. Household level interviews included the pro-rata representation of households headed by women. - Gender milestones and gender disaggregated data of the Program are being collected, reviewed and monitored regularly through a comprehensive M & E system and quarterly progress reports. - 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. 																																														

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.)
<p>OUTPUT 2: Agricultural land use zoning improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 90 groups of farmers consulted (with at least 40% female representation) during the preparation of CLUPs by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of 31 March 2019, all the 90 Commune Agro Eco-System Analysis (CAEA) have been conducted. There were 889 females (30%) out of total 2,933 Commune Committee Members participated in the preparation and process of conducting these CAEAs. - In addition, there were 13,187 participants (farmers, local authorities, village elders, etc.), of which 3,197 (24%) were women, participated in the preparation and process of conducting these CAEAs. - As of 31 March 2019, a total of 4,170 commune people including 533 (13%) 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 transect walk covering the whole village area and most of the women are busy with the households' chores and other livelihood activities. - 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.
<p>OUTPUT 3: Climate-resilient rice value chain infrastructure developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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; - 50% of construction subcommittee members are women; - two FWUCs established in each irrigation scheme, with women occupying 30% of the management positions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of 31 March 2019, 10,373 hectares of command area is served by the irrigation schemes (45% of target). Since the number of subprojects has been reduced from 13 to 9, the target (of 23,000 ha) has to be revised downwards. - As of 31 March 2019, 3,251 unskilled laborers of which 876 were women (27%) were employed in the rehabilitation of irrigation scheme and 168 unskilled laborers of which 32 were females (19%) were employed in the laser land levelling activities. - There are 21 females (18%) out of a total of 120 community members found in the construction subcommittees. - 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 March 2019, 33% members in the management positions in FWUCs are women (66 out of a total of 201) (Committee Member).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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) - 70% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) in target provinces using commercial seed every 2 years by 2018 (2012 baseline: 10%) - 30% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) have leveled their paddy fields by 2018 (2012 baseline: 5%); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Feasibility Study for establishment of seed drying and storage facilities has been completed. The detailed design and construction of facilities will be initiated in 2019. - The results of use of commercial seed in every 2 years will be assessed through biannual surveys. - As of 31 March 2019, 5,422 farmers including 2,805 female farmers (52%) have leveled their land. However, the total coverage against all the farmers can only be known through surveys and study to be conducted soon by PIOs. - As of 31 March 2019, 129 capacity building activities were conducted on LLL technology for 155 days with 4,569 participants including 1,887 females (41%). - In addition, there are 19% women out of 168 workers benefited from paid works of land leveling. - This activity has not yet been initiated.
OUTPUT 4: Enhanced rice value chain support services for quality improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% of farmers in target provinces (disaggregated by sex) obtain technical advice through trained input suppliers by 2016 (2012 baseline: 10%) - 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) - For PMO and PIOs, 30% of administrative and technical positions are filled by women by Q3 2013; - Progress of gender actions included as part of Rice-SDP progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The WICI Feasibility Study to assess suitability of WICI in Cambodian context has been completed. The detailed design and pilot testing will be initiated in 2019 - There are a total of 214 administrative and technical position staffs under Rice-SDP of which 45 were women staffs (21%). - Progress of GAP implementation is regularly reflected in Rice-SDP progress reports.
OUTPUT 5: Weather-indexed crop insurance (WICI) piloted		
OUTPUT 6: Efficient program management and implementation		

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	Major Covenants on Gender and Development: 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	<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"> - The implementation of GAP is on-going. The targets and actions in the GAP have been discussed regularly with program implementers in order to develop relevant gender strategies to meet the expected GAP indicators.

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.
	<p>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 measure to promote gender equity in Rice SDP-as well as promoting women's role in decision-making and technical works of the project. - 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.

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 May-June 2018 Mission (as of 31 March 2019)

Ref. Par.	Agreed Action	Deadline	Focal Point	
7	Achieve all policy conditions for the release of the second tranche.	By end of February 2019	MEF/PMO; MAFF/NIO	Completed Hard and soft copies of all 12 policy conditions with their English translated versions and progress report for the release of second tranche conditions are submitted to MEF on 22 March 2019 and to ADB on 8 April 2019 for further processing.
	Respond to PMO request for twelvemonths extension of the PBL Loan 3006.	By end of June 2018	ADB	Completed On 29 June 2018, ADB approved the extension of PBL Loan 3006 for 12 months to close on 30 June 2019.
11	Speed up CAEA implementation	Continuous	MAFF/NIO	On-going 90% of CAEAs are completed.
11	Review the requirement and specification of the drone proposed to buy for hot spot map for CLUP and submit to ADB for approval.	By end of July 2018	MLMUPC/NIO and PMO	Completed One drone was purchased for preparing hot spot map for CLUP.
21	Corrective actions to be taken at Tamao irrigation subproject sites: (i) put culverts (pipes) behind the building and cover them with soil; and (ii) replace door and window that	By end of July 2018	MOWRAM/ NIO	Completed

Ref. Par.	Agreed Action	Deadline	Focal Point	
	were of poor quality with good ones			
	Design of future FWUC office to allow better ventilation	Continuous		Completed
	Review the needs of farmers for better irrigation and collaborate with other projects to establish secondary and tertiary canals	Continuous		On-going
22	Settle the claims for works done till date towards the feasibility studies of 4 prioritized irrigation subprojects and stop conducting further feasibility study and detailed engineering designs for these 4 prioritized irrigation 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.	Immediately	MOWRAM/ NIO	Completed
22 & 23	Revise the targets for irrigation to be achieved by the program.	Immediately	ADB, PMO and MOWRAM/ NIO	Completed
33	Look into suitable division of allocated activity budget between MAFF/NIO and PIOs to implement upgrading of technical extension material (TIPs) activities	By end of July 2018	PMO, MAFF/NIO & PIOs	Completed

Ref. Par.	Agreed Action	Deadline	Focal Point	
	in an efficient and effective way.			
38	Revise the target for WICI to reflect the actual situation on ground.	By end of August 2018	ADB and PMO	Completed
45	Take appropriate action to ensure GAP implementation is on track in line with the overall project implementation.	Continuous	PMO, NIOs & PIOs	On-going Significant progress has been made as 11 out of 16 targets are Achieved/Partially Achieved, and 21 of 23 actions are Achieved/Partially Achieved.
49	Submit the updated PIB with detail contact of focal person and the GRM.	Upon signing contract with AHs	IRC/GDR and MOWRAM/ NIO	On-going
49	Submit the revised RP for Anlong Run, Tamao, and Anlong Char Irrigation Rehabilitation Subprojects	Within 30 working days after receiving ADB's no objection letter on Chamcar Kuoy RP, MOWRAM will revise and resubmit these 3 remaining RPs to GDR/IRC for approval and GDR/IRC will review, approve and resubmit to ADB for no objection within 30 working days	IRC/GDR and MOWRAM/ NIO	Completed Revised RP for these 3 subprojects were submitted to ADB. Finalization of the RPs based on ADB comments is ongoing.
48	Submit Final Social Monitoring which should include a section advising whether the compensation was made in accordance with the approved resettlement plans for	By August 2018	IRC/GDR	On-going

Ref. Par.	Agreed Action	Deadline	Focal Point	
	Chhuk Ksach and Prey Sangha subprojects.			
51	Submit the revised IEEs of four subprojects (Chamcar Kouy, Anlong Run, Tamao, and Anlong Char) to ADB.	By 31 July 2018	KCC and MOWRAM/NIO	Completed
52	Submit the revised three IEEs subprojects (Ta Soong, Ansong, and Rumlech) to ADB.	By 31 July 2018	KCC and MOWRAM/NIO	Ongoing
53	Facilitate with the site manager/contractor of each ongoing subproject to prepare a written agreement between the contractors and land owners of the temporary use of construction camp site including Chhuk Ksach, Chamcar Kouy, Anlong Run, Tamao, and Anlong Char	Immediately	KCC and MOWRAM/NIO	Completed
53	Facilitate in fulfilling the verbal agreements reached between beneficiaries and contractors as indicated in the para. Press for formal agreements between beneficiaries and contractors in future.	Immediately	KCC and MOWRAM/NIO	Completed
54	Conduct briefing sessions about the subproject GRM procedures, distribute public information booklet to people, and place the GRM procedures at the commune office and at the construction camp	By 15 July 2018	KCC and MOWRAM/NIO	Completed

Ref. Par.	Agreed Action	Deadline	Focal Point	
	sites for each on-going and upcoming subprojects.			
54	Conduct capacity building on EMP to the site managers of the ongoing subprojects.	By 15 July 2018	KCC and MOWRAM/NIO	Completed
55	Include the update status of corrective actions on the environmental issues identified during the MTR mission in next environmental monitoring report.		KCC and MOWRAM/NIO	Completed
61	Submit signed contracts and bid evaluation reports of remaining 8 land leveling contract packages to ADB for post review and issue PCSS.	By 15 July 2018	PMO/PIOs	Completed



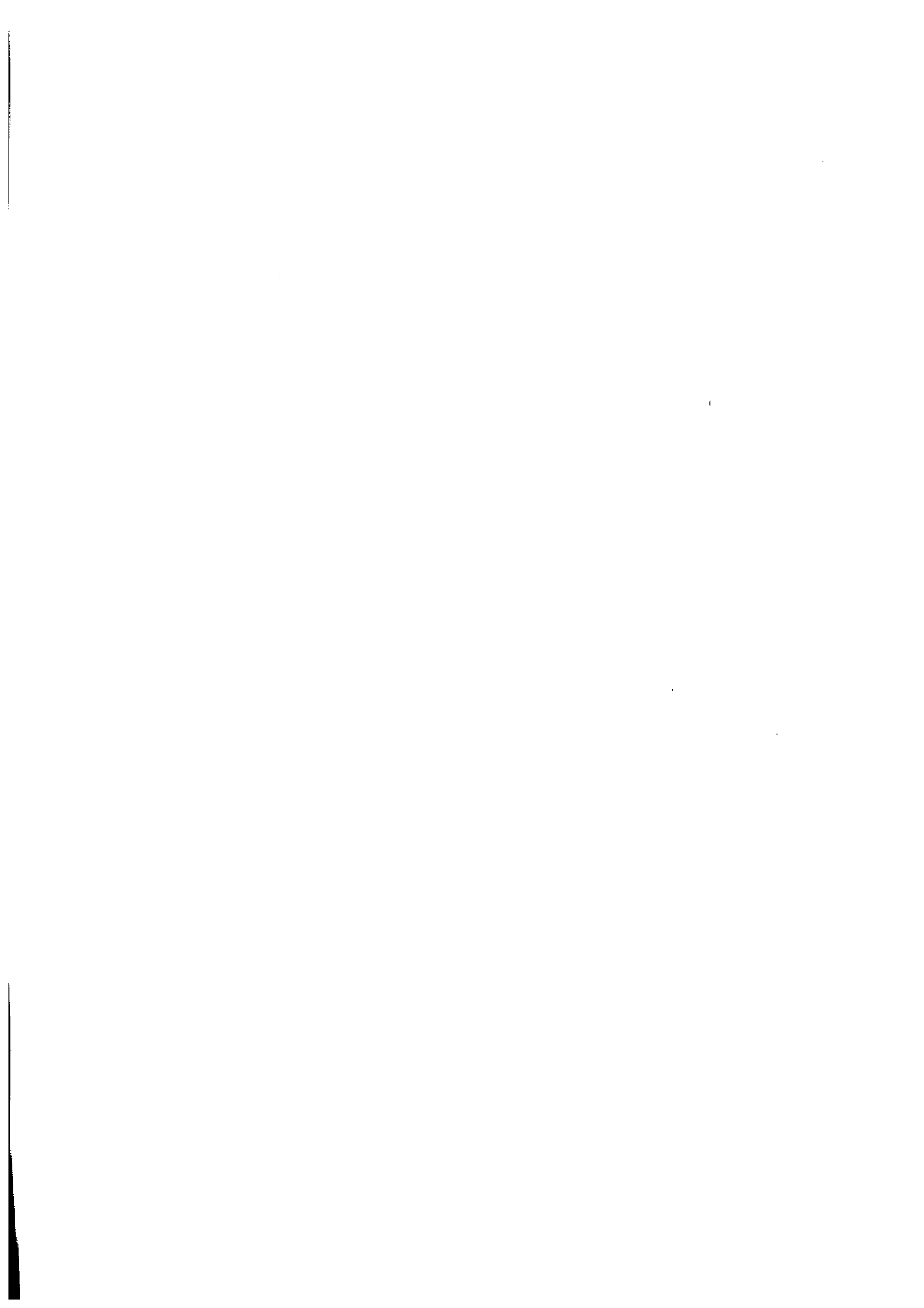
Rice-SDP RISK MANAGEMENT MATRIX

(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
Project Outcome						
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	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.	PMO & MAFF
Project Outputs						
Output 1: A Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment Established to Facilitate Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization						
Delays in finalizing and approving the Seed Policy	Delayed release of 2 nd Tranche might affect implementation of investment components of the Project.	2	4	2	Ensure that the latest version of the Seed Policy is reviewed as quickly as possible and passed to MAFF for approval	MAFF
Delays in finalizing the Prakas required to implement Chapter 3 of the Seed Law (2008)	Delayed release of 2 nd 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 nd 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
Output 2: Agricultural Land-use Zoning Improved						

Identified Risk	Damage to Project	L	C	R	Risk Response	Responsibility for Managing
Implementation of CAEA and CLUP is delayed and the annual target cannot be met.	CAEA 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
Output 3: Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure Developed						
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
Output 4: Rice Value Chain Support Services Enhanced to Improve Quality of Cambodian Rice						
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 limited fragrant rice variety.	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
Output 5: Weather-indexed Crop Insurance Piloted						
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
Output 6: Efficient Program Management and Implementation						
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 (Q1 2019)

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 March 2019)
1	<p>Financial</p> <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) (ii) 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>	<p>Grant 0349, Section 4, para 2</p>	<p>Being complied</p> <p>The PMO, NIOs and PIOs have all established separate Project Accounts for receipt of project loan and grant funds.</p> <p>Annual financial statements for end of financial year 2015, 2016 and 2017 were prepared and external audits for 2018 will be conducted in Q2 2019.</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>	<p>Loan 3007, Article 4, para 2</p>	<p>Being complied</p> <p>The PMO, NIOs and PIOs have all established separate Project Accounts for receipt of project loan and grant funds.</p> <p>Annual financial statements for end of financial year 2015, 2016 and 2017 were prepared and external audits for 2018 will be conducted in Q2 2019.</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 March 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 statements 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>	<p>Grant 0350, Section 4, para 2</p>	<p>Being complied</p> <p>The PMO, NIOs and PIOs have all established separate Project Accounts for receipt of project loan and grant funds.</p> <p>Annual financial statements for end of financial year 2015, 2016 and 2017 were prepared and external audits for 2018 will be conducted in Q2 2019.</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>
Safeguards			
4	<p>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</p>	<p>Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 2</p>	<p>Being complied</p>

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 March 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, para 3	Being complied
6	The Borrower shall ensure that no subproject which meets ADB's category A environmental criteria set out in the Safeguard Policy Statement is included in the List of Candidate Subprojects, and that no subproject with category A environmental criteria is financed under the Project.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 4	Being complied
7	The Borrower shall ensure that all land and all rights-of-way required for the Project, each Subproject and all Project facilities are made available to the Works contractor in accordance with the schedule agreed under the related Works contract and all land acquisition and resettlement activities are implemented in compliance with (a) all applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower relating to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; (b) the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards; (c) the 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, para 5	Partly complied (3 irrigation subprojects are compliant and 3 others are not yet compliant. 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, para 6	Partly complied (3 irrigation subprojects are compliant and 3 others are not yet compliant. 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, para 6	Being complied
10	The Borrower shall ensure that the Project does not have any indigenous peoples impact, all within the meaning of the Safeguard Policy Statement. In the event that the Project does have any such impact, the Borrower shall take all steps required to ensure that the Project complies with the applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower and with the Safeguard Policy Statement.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 8	Being complied
Social			
11	The Borrower shall ensure that the GAP is fully implemented and that all Project related activities are designed and implemented in accordance with ADB's Policy on	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 13	Being complied

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 March 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, through (a) disseminating information regarding the nature of the Subprojects in open public forums, and (b) establishing a mechanism for public consultation.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 17	Being complied
Sector			
13	The Borrower shall: (a) ensure that all policy actions adopted under the Program as set forth in the Policy Letter and the policy matrix continue to be in effect for the duration of the Program and subsequently; and (b) adopt all policy actions under the Program, as set forth in the Policy Letter and the policy matrix, in accordance with the planned schedule and shall ensure that such policy actions continue to be in effect for the duration of the Program and subsequently.	Loan 3006, Schedule 4, para 2	Being complied Work on completion of the policy documents for compliance is on-going. Program closing date is extended until 30 June 2019.
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, para 3	Being complied Work on completion of the policy documents for compliance is on-going. Program closing date is extended until 30 June 2019.
15	The Borrower shall ensure that the Counterpart Funds are used to finance the structural adjustment costs relating to the implementation of the reforms under the Program and other activities consistent with the objectives of the Program. The Borrower shall further ensure that the Counterpart Funds are used in accordance with its Standard Operating Procedures.	Loan 3006, Schedule 4, para 4	Being complied Work on completion of the policy documents for compliance is on-going. Program closing date is extended until 30 June 2019.
16	The Borrower shall ensure that each contract for Eligible Items is awarded on the basis of the purchaser's normal commercial procurement practices in the case of procurement by the private sector, or the Borrower's prescribed procurement procedures in the case of procurement by the public sector, having due regard for principles of economy and efficiency.	Loan 3006, Schedule 4, para 5	Being complied
17	The Borrower shall, and shall cause MEF, MAFF, MLMUPC and MIME to, (a) comply with ADB's Anticorruption Policy (1998, as amended to date) and acknowledge that ADB reserves the right to investigate directly, or through its agents, any alleged corrupt, fraudulent, collusive or coercive practice relating to the Program; and (b) cooperate with any such investigation and extend all necessary assistance, including access to all relevant books and records, for satisfactory completion of such investigation.	Loan 3006, Schedule 4, para 6	Being complied

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 March 2019)
Others			
18	The Borrower and MEF shall ensure that the Project is implemented in accordance with the detailed arrangements set forth in the PAM. Any subsequent change to the PAM shall become effective only after approval of such change by the Borrower and ADB. In the event of any discrepancy between the PAM and this Loan Agreement, the provisions of this Loan Agreement shall prevail.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 1	Being complied Work on revision of the PAM has completed and a draft revised PAM is prepared during the mid-term review mission.
19	a) The Borrower shall maintain, or cause to be maintained, records and documents adequate to identify the Eligible Items financed out of the proceeds of the Loan and to record the progress of the Program. b) The Borrower shall enable ADB's representatives to inspect any relevant records and documents referred to in paragraph (a) of this Section	Loan 3006, Article 4, para 2	Being complied PMO has introduced recording systems for all IAs to ensure 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, para 3	Being complied 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, para 3	Being complied
22	The Recipient shall enable ADB's representatives to inspect the Project, the Goods and Works, and any relevant records and documents.	Grant 0349, Article 4, para 3	Being complied
23	The Recipient shall enable ADB's representatives to inspect the Project, the Goods and Works, and any relevant records and documents.	Grant 0350, Article 4, para 3	Being complied
24	The Recipient shall (a) ensure that the proceeds of the Grant are used for the purposes of the Project and not diverted for any other purpose; (b) promptly inform ADB if it becomes aware that the proceeds of the Grant are being or have been used for the purpose of any payment to a person or entity, or for import of goods, if 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, para 4	Being complied 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 March 2019)
25	The Borrower shall make available necessary budgetary and human resources to fully implement each EMP and RP.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 9	Being complied
26	<p>The Borrower shall ensure that all bidding documents and contracts for Works contain provisions that require contractors to:</p> <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, para 10	Being complied
27	<p>The Borrower shall do the following:</p> <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, para 11	Being complied
28	The Borrower shall ensure that no proceeds of the Loan are used to finance any activity included in the list of prohibited investment activities provided in Appendix 5 of the Safeguard Policy Statement.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 12	Being complied
29	The Borrower shall ensure that candidate subprojects in each Project Province are considered and feasibility studies and detailed design of such candidate subprojects are carried out in the order of priority indicated in the List of Candidate Subprojects.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 14	Being complied
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, para 15	Being complied

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 March 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>Being complied</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>Being complied</p>
33	<p>The Borrower shall, and shall cause MEF, MAFF, MOWRAM, MLMUPC and the</p>	<p>Loan 3007, Schedule 5,</p>	<p>Being complied</p>

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 March 2019)
	<p>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.</p>	<p>para 19</p>	
34	<p>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.</p>	<p>Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 20</p>	<p>Being complied</p>