



ADB Loans 3006/ 3007/ 8271 & Grants 0349/ 0350 – CAM  
& ADB Grant 0818-CAM (EF)



**Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization  
Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP) &  
Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization  
Sector Development Program – Additional  
Financing (Rice-SDP AF)**

**QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT**

**Q4 2022**

MEF/PMO  
2/22/2023



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

A.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
B.	BASIC DATA.....	1
C.	PROGRAM PURPOSE AND IMPACT.....	3
D.	SUMMARY OF PROJECT STATUS.....	6
E.	UTILIZATION OF FUNDS.....	7
F.	SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AS OF Q4 2022 .....	9
G.	DETAILED PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UPTO Q4 2022 .....	16
	Output 1: Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment.....	16
	Output 2: Agricultural Land-Use Zoning Improved.....	17
	Output 2.1: Undertake Commune Agro-Ecological Analysis .....	17
	Output 2.2: Incorporation of the CAEAs into the Commune Land Use Plans .....	18
	Output 2.3: Rice ecosystem Mapping .....	18
	Output 3: Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure developed .....	19
	Output 3.1: Rehabilitation and climate proofing of irrigation systems.....	19
	Output 3.2: Construction of paddy drying and storage (PDS) facilities .....	20
	Output 3.3: Construction of seed cleaning, drying, grading and storage facilities.....	22
	Output 3.4: Contract services for implementation of sub-project associated initiatives.....	24
	Output 4: Enhanced rice value chain support services.....	27
	Output 4.1: Increased availability of quality rice seed.....	27
	Output 4.2: Expand and develop technical extension services .....	28
	Output 4.3: Enhance business management capacities.....	29
	Output 4.4: Improved Access to and Reduced Cost of Financing.....	30
	Output 5: Feasibility Study, Design and Pilot Testing of Weather Indexed Crop Insurance .....	31
	Output 6: Efficient Program management and Implementation.....	36
H.	GENDER ACTION PLAN.....	38
I.	ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS .....	39
J.	SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS .....	45
K.	ASSESSMENTS OF RISKS, ASSUMPTIONS AND COMPLIANCE WITH CONVENANTS .....	49
	K1. Assessment of Risks and Assumptions.....	49
	K2. Compliance with Covenants .....	50
	K3. Compliance conditions for ADB Program Loan - 3006 (CAM) .....	50
L.	PROGRAM ISSUES AND REMEDIAL ACTION.....	50
M.	LESSONS LEARNED .....	51

Annex 1	Policy Complainece Matrix.....	52
Annex 2	Physical Progress Ratings.....	61
Annex 3	Financial Reports.....	62
Annex 4	Summary of irrigation sub-projects.....	67
Annex 5	Status of Procurement Progress.....	68
Annex 6	Status of PPMS.....	83
Annex 7	Gender Action Plan.....	111
Annex 8	Progress against Agreed Action Plan.....	134
Annex 9	Risk Management Matrix.....	136
Annex 10	Compliance with Loan and Grant Covenants.....	140
Annex 11	Asset Inventory List.....	148

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

## A. INTRODUCTION

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

2. The Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) for Q4 (October - December), 2022 provides a description of the progress that has been achieved during this quarter. The QPR includes a summary of the financial progress as of date. The project has completed all envisioned procurements except for the end line survey which is delayed due to the additional financing to the project. Implementation of seed processing and storage facilities and weather indexed crop insurance is currently ongoing. Completion of these activities will contribute significantly to the disbursement achievements of the project. Project implementation in 2020, 2021 and 2022 has been severely affected due to heavy rains and flood in late 2020, 2021 and 2022, and continued impacts of COVID-19 pandemic.

## B. BASIC DATA

Table 1: Relevant Basic Data Related to Rice-SDP and Rice-SDP AF

<b>Program Title</b>	Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice SDP); and Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program -Additional Financing (Rice-SDP AF)
<b>ADB Loan/Grant Numbers</b>	Rice-SDP: ADF Loan 3006 - CAM; ADF Loan 3007 - CAM; SCF Loan 8271 - CAM; SCF Grant 0350 – CAM; and GAFSP Grant 0349 – CAM;  Rice-SDP AF: GAFSP Grant 0818 – CAM (EF).
<b>Borrower</b>	Royal Government of Cambodia
<b>Executing Agency</b>	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)
<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) Provincial Governments (Battambang, Kampong Thom and Prey Veng)
<b>Program Steering Committee</b>	Committee for Economic and Financial Policies (CEFP)
<b>Total Project Cost (\$ million)</b>	Rice-SDP: <b>87.41</b> (excluding taxes and duties of \$5 million) Rice-SDP AF: <b>3.92</b>
<b>Program Financing (\$ million)</b>	Rice-SDP: <b>ADB Loans</b> ADF 3006 - CAM: 24.00      ADF 3007 - CAM: 31.00 SCF 8271 - CAM: 5.00 <b>ADB Grants</b> SCF 0350 - CAM: 4.50 GAFSP 0349 - CAM: 14.60 <b>Counterpart Fund</b> RGC: 8.33

	Rice-SDP AF: <b>ADB Grant</b> Grant 0818- CAM(EF): 3.80 <b>Counterpart Fund</b> RGC: 0.12
<b>Date of Loan/Grant Approval by ADB</b>	Rice-SDP: 27 June 2013 for all Loans and Grants Rice-SDP AF: 14 January 2022
<b>Date of Signing of Loan/Grant Agreements</b>	Rice-SDP: 26 August 2013 for all Loans and Grants Rice-SDP AF: 24 March 2022
<b>Date of Effectiveness of ADB Loan/Grant</b>	Rice-SDP: 13 November 2013 for all Loans and Grants Rice-SDP AF: 16 June 2022
<b>Closing Date of ADB Loan/Grant</b>	Rice-SDP: 31 August 2022 for ADB Loan 3006 - CAM 30 September 2023 for ADB Loan 3007 – CAM, SCF Loan, SCF Grant and GAFSP Grant Rice-SDP AF: 30 September 2023
<b>Dates of Last ADB Review Mission</b>	14 December 2022 –25 January 2023
<b>Fact Finding Mission (Rice-SDP AF)</b>	25 March 2021 – 5 May 2021
<b>Program Impact</b>	Increased net incomes of stakeholders along the rice value chain.
<b>Program Outcome</b>	Enhanced production of quality rice in Cambodia while preserving the natural resource base.
<b>Components</b>	<p><b>1. Conducive legal framework and regulatory environment established to facilitate climate-resilient commercialization:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting production and distribution of improved quality seed.</li> <li>- Strengthening agricultural land management.</li> <li>- Strengthening farmer’s organisations and promoting contract farming;</li> <li>- Facilitating the domestic trading and export of milled rice.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Agricultural land-use zoning improved:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishing land-use zones.</li> <li>- Updating rice ecosystems and soil classification maps for identification of higher yielding rice growing areas.</li> <li>- Incorporating agro-ecosystems analysis into commune land-use planning;</li> <li>- Developing the capacity of MLMUPC at national and sub-national levels to undertake joint work in relation to agricultural land-use planning.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Climate resilient rice value chain infrastructure developed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation and climate proofing of irrigation systems.</li> <li>- Construction of paddy drying and storage facilities.</li> <li>- Construction of seed cleaning, drying, grading and storage facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Rice value chain support services enhanced to improve quality of Cambodian rice</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improving the availability and quality of commercial rice seed;</li> <li>- Upgrading technical extension materials to guide production in the four main rice crops.</li> <li>- Capacity building (technical and financial) of mill managers and operators;</li> <li>- Facilitating access to credit by farmers, traders and millers.</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Weather Indexed Crop Insurance (WICI) piloted</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Undertaking a detailed Feasibility Study (FS) to determine the appropriateness of a WICI scheme.</li> <li>- Designing the operational parameters, product penetration plan and institutional arrangement.</li> <li>- Piloting the scheme in selected areas in three target provinces.</li> </ul>

	<p><b>6. Efficient program management and implementation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effective project management;</li> <li>- Capacity building of the Project Management Officer (PMO) and each national Implementation Offices (NIOs) and the Provincial Implementation Offices (PIOs).</li> <li>- Coordination between policy development and investment activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Program Area</b>	The policy initiatives cover the whole country. The Project (investment initiatives) covers three provinces: Battambang (BTB), Kampong Thom (KPT) and Prey Veng (PVG).

### C. PROGRAM PURPOSE AND IMPACT

3. The Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP) comprises a policy-based program loan together with other loans and grants from ADB sources. The Rice-SDP impact will be increased net incomes of stakeholders along the rice value chain. The outcome is enhanced production of quality rice in Cambodia while preserving the natural resource base. There are no changes to the Rice-SDP's impact statement and outcome statement under the Rice-SDP additional financing (Rice-SDP AF) project.

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 and the Rice-SDP AF activities are included under Output 3, Output 4 and Output 5 of the Rice-SDP:

#### **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.

- ✓ **Rice-SDP AF activities under Output 3:** The additional financing will improve production technology to respond to declining farm production and productivity resulting from interrupted logistics caused by COVID-19. It will help provide (i) farm machinery to two seed centers under the government agricultural stations in Ang Por (Battambang province) and Prey Kandieng (Prey Veng province); (ii) DSF for six agricultural cooperatives in proximity of these agricultural stations to maintain seed quality and extend storage life; and (iii) additional training and extension services to raise agricultural productivity, focusing on land levelling, soil nutrient management, paddy production, and post-harvest technology. All training and extension services will include COVID-19 health and safety measures.

#### **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.
- ✓ **Rice-SDP AF activities under Output 4:** The additional financing will increase household income to offset increase in agricultural input costs and labour costs due to COVID-19. It will support (i) production of 1,800 tons of quality rice seeds through contract farming by government seed centers and agricultural cooperatives; (ii) provision of 22 rice seeders to 19 agricultural cooperatives and three government seed centers to promote direct seeding and uniform spacing and to offset labor shortage during planting seasons; and (iii) capacity building on (a) quality seed production for government seed centers and agricultural cooperatives; (b) seed inspection for seed inspectors; (c) raising awareness on regulations such as Cambodian Seed Policy, national seed standards, and seed certification scheme; (d) certified paddy production; and (e) agricultural inputs application for inputs suppliers, who in turn will provide extension services to farmers. The additional financing will also (i) sponsor seed business forums and market facilitation activities to strengthen market linkages by providing a platform for business matchmaking between agricultural cooperatives, millers, exporters, and financial institutions; and (ii) improve agricultural cooperatives' access to credits. All activities will be encouraging and targeting women farmers' participation.

#### **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.
- ✓ **Rice-SDP AF activities under Output 5:** With the worsening of farmers' financial situation due to interrupted logistics and increasing farm production costs, farmers

have become more vulnerable to climate shocks. Under this output, the additional financing will extend the WICI coverage for 20,000 hectares of rice producing areas, in addition to the 100,000 hectares covered under the original project.

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

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

## D. SUMMARY OF PROJECT STATUS

Table 2: Summary Project Status as of 31 December 2022

<p><b>Status of project scope/implementation arrangements compared with those in the report and RRP, and whether major changes have occurred or will need to be made:</b></p>
<p>The project is making better progress and the capacity of the IAs and their familiarity with ADB project procedures has improved significantly. The scope of the project remains in line with those of the RRP to date although there have been changes made to the implementation approaches in some cases, notably the Paddy Drying and Storage (PDS) facilities where concessional loans are provided to Rice Millers for PDS construction. The implementation arrangements are also modified in the sense that the program implementation consultant (PIC) contract was closed early (15 May 2017), and replaced with necessary international and national individual consultants.</p>
<p><b>Assessment of the likelihood that the project purpose will be met in part or in full, and whether remedial measures are required based on the current project scope and implementation arrangements:</b></p>
<p>The compliance conditions for the release of 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche of the policy-based loan were achieved and 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche was released by ADB on 26 August 2022. The policy-based loan was closed on 31 August 2022. Annex 1 summarises the achievements under the policy-based loan. The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for 2023 is planned following a participatory approach and then linked with clear implementation guidelines to implement all planned activities during the year. PPMS has been put in place to track all the project performances.</p>
<p><b>An assessment of changes to the key assumptions and risks that affect attainment of the development objectives:</b></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 implementation.</p>
<p><b>Other program developments, including monitoring and reporting on environmental and social requirements that might adversely affect the project's viability or accomplishment of immediate objectives:</b></p>
<p>At this stage, no significant factors have emerged which might adversely affect the project's long-term viability. The accomplishment of immediate objectives is partly constrained by the issues that are described in Section L.</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 \$ 87.43 million, including a policy-based loan (PBL) amounting to \$ 24 million. The breakdown is as follows:

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

6. The Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program - Additional Financing (Rice-SDP AF) is funded through a grant from ADB with a total amount of \$ 3.92 million. The breakdown is as follows:

GAFSP Grant No. – 0818-CAM (EF)	\$ 3.8 million
Royal Government of Cambodia	\$ 0.12 million

7. 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 implementing agencies.

8. The PBL (L-3006-CAM) was closed on 31 August 2022 (ADB letter dated 2 September 2022). The first tranche of the PBL amounting to SDR7,977,000 (\$12,298,779.05) was released from ADB on 19 December 2013 and the second/final tranche amounting to SDR7,978,000 (\$10,389,427.74) was released from ADB on 26 August 2022.

9. As of 31 December 2022, a total project fund of \$53,857,198 has been disbursed out of which \$29,628,854 is from Loan proceeds, \$17,670,548 from Grant proceeds, and \$ 6,557,796 from the counterpart fund.

10. The cumulative CA and disbursement of each funding source and the cumulative expenditure by each agency as of 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Table 3: Summary of Cumulative CA & Disbursement (\$) by Funding Source (as of 31 December 2022)<sup>1</sup>

Source of Funds	Overall Budget (Updated)	Cumulative Contract Awards	% CA	Cumulative Disbursement	Budget Balance	% Disbursed
<b>1. Rice-SDP</b>						
ADB Loan 3006-CAM*	22,688,207	22,688,207	100%	22,688,207	-	100%
ADB Loan 3007-CAM **	28,727,292	27,208,473	95%	24,801,856	3,925,437	86%
GAFSP Grant 0349-CAM	14,600,000	14,458,180	99%	14,010,629	589,371	96%
SCF Loan 8271-CAM	5,000,000	4,922,333	98%	4,826,998	173,002	97%
SCF Grant 0350-CAM	4,500,000	4,265,252	95%	3,659,919	840,081	81%
RGC	8,330,800	6,616,203	79%	6,557,796	1,773,004	79%

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

<b>Total allocation/ disbursement</b>	<b>83,846,299</b>	<b>80,158,648</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>76,545,405</b>	<b>7,300,894</b>	<b>91%</b>
<b>2. Rice-SDP AF***</b>						
GAFSP Grant 0818-CAM (EF)	3,800,000	79,947	2%	79,947	3,800,000	2%
RGC	120,000	27,653	23%	27,653	120,000	23%
<b>Total allocation/ disbursement</b>	<b>3,920,000</b>	<b>107,600</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,920,000</b>	<b>3%</b>

\* Source: Final disbursement figures in \$ from ADB. Adjusted according to SDR fluctuation by ADB. PBL was closed on 31 August 2022.

\*\* Source: ADB LFIS 31 December 2022

\*\*\* Rice-SDP AF field implementation will start in January 2023. Initial advance amounting to \$1,219,640 was disbursed by ADB on 9 December 2022 and credited to project account on 15 December 2022.

Table 4: Summary of Cumulative Expenditure (US\$) by EAIAs (as of 31 December 2022)

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Overall Budget (Updated 3rd reallocation)</b>	<b>Cumulative Expenditure</b>	<b>Budget Balance</b>	<b>Expenditure Rate (%)</b>
MEF (Policy Loan 3006)	22,688,207	22,688,207	0	100%
MEF-PMO	22,747,280	17,518,988	5,228,292	77%
MAFF-NIO	12,650,717	11,329,415	1,321,302	80%
MOWRAM-NIO	16,708,123	16,708,123	0	100%
MLMUPC-NIO	1,929,131	1,929,131	0	100%
BTB-PIO	1,793,415	1,721,617	71,798	96%
KPT-PIO	1,832,301	1,686,190	146,111	92%
PVG-PIO	1,787,635	1,792,854	-5,219	100%
Interest Charge ADB Loan 3007	857,330	726,883	130,448	85%
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,994,139</b>	<b>76,101,408</b>	<b>6,892,732</b>	<b>92%</b>

11. As of end of December 2022, the overall progress of the project activities is estimated at about 95% against the elapsed loan/grant period of 93%, against the total disbursement of 91% of the total fund.<sup>2</sup>

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

## F. SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AS OF Q4 2022

12. **Output 1:** All activities under Output 1 are fully completed and the policy-based loan (PBL) was closed on 31 August 2022. The legal and regulatory reform initiatives were organized in two tranches. The program has complied with all policy conditions of the first and second tranches under the policy-based loan (PBL). The last remaining policy condition for the release of second and final tranche of the PBL, condition number 12- draft Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine, was achieved on 4 February 2022. The draft law was adopted by the Council of Ministers through its plenary session on 4 February 2022 and on the same day, the draft law was submitted by the Government to the National Assembly for adoption. The draft law was passed by the National Assembly and by the Senate and approved and signed into law by the King of Cambodia on 3 May 2022. The second tranche was released on 26 August 2022.

13. The 12 policy conditions achieved for the second tranche are namely: (i) MAFF will have issued the Cambodian Seed Policy; (ii) MAFF will have issued the National Seed Standards; (iii) MAFF will have issued the Prakas on Procedures for Providing Seed Quality Certification; (iv) MAFF will have issued the General Introduction to the Examination of Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) of new varieties of Plants; (v) MAFF will have issued the Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for DUS of Rice; (vi) the Government will have issued the Land Policy “White Paper”, including a chapter on Land and Gender Policy; (vii) MAFF will have drafted the Law on Management and Use of Agricultural Land<sup>3</sup>, focusing inter alia, on (a) women’s access to information on land administration, management and distribution; (b) women’s equal participation and representation in all commissions and committees; and (c) equal benefits for women in land related initiatives; (viii) MAFF will have submitted the draft Law on Agricultural Cooperatives to the National Assembly; (ix) MAFF will have issued guidelines for establishing agricultural land-use zones, incorporating measures and targets for involving women in planning and decision making; (x) MAFF will have prepared and the Government will have adopted the national action program to combat land degradation in Cambodia; (xi) Ministry of Handicraft (MIH) will have issued the standards for two varieties of Cambodian milled rice, Phka Rumdoul and Phka Chan Sensor; and (xii) MAFF will have submitted the draft Law on Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Measures<sup>4</sup> to the National Assembly.

14. **Output 2:** Output 2 activities have been fully completed. MAFF/NIO has completed implementation of commune agro-ecosystem analysis (CAEA) in all 90 target communes. It conducted 7 ToTs for MAFF/NIO and PDAFF staffs. A total of 267 staff, of which 59 (22%) were women attended these trainings. A total of 13,187 participants (farmers, local authorities and village elders), of which 5,197 (39%) were women, participated in the preparation of the CAEAs. A national on-line Farming Systems Management Information System (FSMIS) database for the storage, management and dissemination of CAEA and technical information package data to extension system stakeholders across Cambodia was designed, developed, tested and launched. MAFF officials and PDAFF officials from three target provinces were trained on CAEA data entry and data entry was completed. A total of 259 officials, of which 73

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

<sup>4</sup> MAFF has preferred and used the term “Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine” in place of “Law on Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Measures”

(28%) were female, participated in the training. The project procured a server and associated ICT services and installed them to run FSMIS at Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Extension (DAE). Data related to 90 CAEAs conducted under the project and other 400 completed CAEAs under various donor support has been exported to FSMIS database.

15. MAFF/NIO has completed updating of rice ecosystems maps, soil classification maps and land use maps in the target provinces. As of 31 December 2022, MAFF/NIO completed updating of rice eco-system maps, soil classification maps and land-use maps of 3 target provinces and has established rice ecosystem dataset and soil classification dataset. A total of 81 participants including 16 women (20%) participated in the trainings on soil survey and classification; 186 participants including 20 women (11%) participated in the consultative workshops to finalize Land Use maps and Soil Classification maps; and 168 participants including 28 women (17%) participated in the consultative workshops to finalize rice ecosystem maps in target provinces. A total of 3 provincial rice ecosystem maps, 13 district rice ecosystem maps, 3 provincial soil classification maps, 13 district soil classification maps, 3 provincial land use maps and 13 district land use maps has been prepared, finalized through consultations, and printed for wider dissemination. Workshop to launch and disseminate the maps were carried out in 2022.

16. MLMUPC/NIO has completed preparation and approval of CLUPs for all 90 target communes. CLUP incorporates respective CAEA. The CLUP approval process such as commune level consultation meetings, district level committee meetings and province level committee meetings were completed for all 90 CLUPs. All CLUPs were put on public display for dissemination and to receive complaints if any. Upon public display, all 90 CLUPs from Prey Veng, Battambang and Kampong Thom were approved by the respective Provincial Governors. Provincial hot spot maps and the final provincial consultation workshop to officially endorse the hotspot maps were completed in 3 target provinces. A total of 11,314 commune people including 6,336 (56%) women and 2,732 district, province and national level participants including 797 (29%) women consulted during the CLUP preparation; 343 participants including 28 women (8%) participated in the provincial consultation workshops to officially endorse the hotspot maps; and 386 participants including 32 women (8%) participated in the capacity building programs. In addition, MLMUPC/NIO had formed commune committee (Working Group) in each commune to support preparation of CLUP and a total of 808 commune council members including 133 (16%) females were part of the working groups. A national on-line CLUP database for the storage, management and dissemination of CLUP data to stakeholders across Cambodia was designed, developed, tested and launched. Entry of CLUP data and information into CLUP database are completed. The CLUP server and associated ICT services to run CLUP database is procured and installed at MLMUPC.

17. **Output 3:** Output 3 activities under Rice-SDP have been mostly completed and activities under Rice-SDP AF have been initiated.

18. MOWRAM/NIO has completed rehabilitation of 9 irrigation sub-projects (Prey Sangha, Chhuk Ksach, Anlong Char, Chamcar Kuoy, Ta Mao, Anlong Run, Ta Soong, Ansong and Rumlech) benefitting around 82 villages, 20,510 households including 2,862 (14%) female headed households. The 9 subprojects created a combined potential irrigated area of 18,586 hectares and a total of 100,095 farmer beneficiaries including 51,053 (51%) women got access to water through these irrigation subprojects. A total of 8,057 unskilled labourers were

employed in the rehabilitation of 9 irrigation schemes, of which 3,259 (40.4%) were women. Climate resilient design features for each sub-project are incorporated. A Tool Kit for Climate Proofing of irrigation systems was prepared for future reference.

19. MEF/PMO has completed construction of 5 paddy drying and storage (PDS) facilities at 5 rice mills (Phou Poy Rice Mill and City Rice Mill in Battambang, 1688 Rice Mill and Lim Heng Leap Rice Mill in Kampong Thom and Chhun Thom Rice Mill in Prey Veng) through concessional loans to the rice millers. The 5 PDS facilities can dry up to 3,380 tons paddy per day and extend the paddy storage capacity by 50,900 tons per season. The defect liabilities of 4 subprojects expect to complete in January 2023 and one remaining subproject will complete in May 2023. The PDS construction activities generated employment opportunity for 1,463 skilled and unskilled labourers of which 414 (28%) were females. Specifically, the PDS activities engaged 854 unskilled labourers of which 361 (42%) were females. During the operation phase, the five completed PDS facilities have engaged 1,298 skilled and unskilled labourers of which 419 (32%) were females. Specifically, 1,020 unskilled labourers including 325 (32%) females were engaged during operation phase. A total of 144 administrative staff including 75 (52%) females were employed in rice drying and storage facilities. The project concessional loans of \$9.3 million to the rice millers have attracted additional investments amounting to \$10.85million from the millers for expansion of their rice milling business.

20. MAFF/NIO has completed construction of 2 modern State-of-The-Art with “Industry 4.0” IoT smart seed processing and storage (SPS) facilities at two agricultural stations, Ang Por agricultural station in Battambang and Prey Kandieng agricultural station in Prey Veng. The SPS facility at Prey Veng has been commissioned while SPS facility at Battambang will be commissioned by end of January 2023. The 2 SPS facilities have a combined processing capacity of 1,200 tons per season and a combined storage capacity of 6,400 tons. The SPS construction activities generated employment opportunity for 783 skilled and unskilled labourers of which 181 (23%) were females. Specifically, the SPS activities engaged 563 unskilled labourers of which 181 (32%) were females. A business operation plan to operate the SPS facilities on a semi-autonomous basis in future has been prepared and endorsed by ADB on 12 August 2021. The seed sale proceeds of around \$0.45 million is allocated for initial operation of the SPS facilities after approval from ADB on 12 August 2021.

21. As part of the associated initiatives, PIOs have implemented land levelling activity, established farmer water user communities (FWUCs), strengthened agricultural cooperatives (ACs), and delivered agricultural extension services. MAFF/NIO conducted 10 capacity building training programs on laser land levelling to potential contractors, farmers, PDAFF and PIO staff and a total of 246 participants including 7 females (3%) participated in the training. Specifically, 41 potential contractors including 7 Females (17%) participated in the laser land levelling trainings. PIOs signed 17 contracts with service providers to level around 2,078 hectares of agricultural field and completed them benefitting a total of 9,718 farmers including 5,351 female farmers (53%). PIOs with PDAFFs conducted 274 capacity building programs to disseminate laser land levelling techniques to farmer beneficiaries and a total of 11,682 farmers including 6,669 female farmers (57%) participated in these capacity building activities. PIOs established one FWUC per irrigation scheme for 9 schemes under Rice-SDP. A total of 84,659 beneficiaries have registered themselves as FWUC members and participated in trainings out of which 44,321 (52%) are female beneficiaries. PIOs conducted 166 AC capacity building activities covering 75 ACs, 51 Seed Production Groups and 18 Business

Development Groups and a total of 7,851 AC members including 2,582 female members (33%) participated in these capacity building activities. PIOs also carried out 3,679 agricultural extension capacity building activities for farmers, 75 ACs and 51 Seed Production Groups covering different topics with a participation of 157,996 farmers including 86,620 female farmers (55%).

22. Utilizing the budget savings from consulting services, MEF/PMO is implementing 6 small scale subprojects, 5 storage house and drying floor for 5 agriculture cooperatives (ACs) and one FWUC office building for Chhouk Ksach FWUC. The PMO together with PIOs/PDAFFs have selected the 5 ACs. The selected ACs are (1) Teukchet Kasekor Kear Meanchey AC from Battambang; (2) Metapheap Preah Srey AC, Sankor Meanchey AC and Sralau Samaki Meanchey AC from Kampong Thom; and (3) Bopea Sen Chey AC from Prey Veng. The preparation of detailed design and BoQs, preparation of safeguards documents and conduct of public consultation meetings and drafting of bidding documents for construction of 5 ACs storage houses and drying floors and 1 FWUC building is at final stage. Procurement tenders for construction six subprojects are expected to be floated in February 2023.

23. **Rice-SDP AF.** MAFF/NIO floated tenders for procurement of farm machineries for 2 SPS facilities at Ang Por and Prey Kandieng agricultural stations. The bids were opened on 29 December 2022 and evaluation is going on. The preparation of detailed design and BoQs, preparation of safeguards documents and conduct of public consultation meetings and drafting of bidding documents for construction of AC warehouse and drying floor for 6ACs in proximity of the two SPS facilities are ongoing. Procurement tenders for construction six subprojects are expected to be floated in February 2023. Additional training and extension services to raise agricultural productivity focusing on land levelling, soil nutrient management, paddy production, and post-harvest technology will be implemented by PIOs in 2023. All training and extension services will include COVID-19 health and safety measures.

24. **Output 4:** Output 4 activities under Rice-SDP have been completed and activities under Rice-SDP AF have been initiated.

25. MAFF/NIO has completed rehabilitation of the laboratory and supply of equipment for the seed testing laboratory at MAFF/GDA and production of registered and certified rice seed. It has produced 230.65 tons of registered rice seed at 3 selected agriculture stations and 601.77 tons of certified rice seed through ACs. A total of 171.10 tons of registered rice seed were sold to ACs and seed producer groups in the project target and non-target areas to produce certified seed for onward sale to farmers, traders, rice millers, etc. It was estimated that around 9,139.21 tons of certified rice seed were produced utilizing the registered seeds and distributed for quality paddy production. MAFF/NIO conducted 249 training programs on various topics such as rice seed production, agricultural machinery utilization, rice post-harvest techniques, rice quality inspection, rice milling technology, sustainable rice production, GIS, etc. in each province for extension staff from the PDAFF, District Agriculture Office (DAO) and representatives from selected ACs that are engaged in rice seed production covering a total of 14,960 participants including 7,520 women (50%).

26. MAFF/ NIO identified, prioritized, developed and published 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-ecosystem Analysis Manual. A total of 10,620 TIPs booklets were printed for

dissemination. TIPs will be entered in the FSMIS which will match them with problems identified by CAEA and promote their implementation across the country.

27. Under the “enhancing business management capacities” activity, MAFF/NIO through a service provider (Agronic International Co., LTD) for Rice Millers Capacity Development (RMCD) conducted 3 workshops on “Financial Access of Farmers for Rice Production”. A total of 190 participants including 16 females (8%) participated in the workshops. It also conducted 3 workshops for selection of rice millers to participate in the financial and technical management capacity building activities. A total of 133 participants including 12 females (9%) participated in the workshops. Among 133 participants, there were 34 rice millers including 3 female rice millers (9%). The selected millers participated in financial and technical management capacity building activities. The RMCD service provider also provided training to 124 staff of financial institutions including 4 females (3%) in target provinces on the needs of farmers wishing to diversify their livelihood sources. MAFF-NIO and the trained staff from the financial institutions have trained 1,249 farmers including 566 (45%) females on the requirements of financial institutions to assist in gaining access to credit. Three study tours, one each in 2016, 2018 and 2019, were conducted for the Rice-SDP senior management from EA and IAs to visit modern rice milling facilities in Cambodia, Thailand and Malaysia. The rice millers who submitted EOIs under PDS facilities were also included in the study tours. A total of 42 participants including 4 females (10%) participated in the study tour.

28. The PIOs in target provinces have carried out 37 business matching activities and linked the rice millers, 57 ACs producing rice seeds as well as paddy, exporters and ARDB (Agricultural and Rural Development Bank) together. A total of 1,140 representatives from ACs including 276 females (24%), 32 from rice millers, 185 from local authorities, 3 from ARDB, 19 business sector people, and 43 officials from Rice-SDP participated in these activities. These business matching activities resulted in signing of contracts between (i) Baitong Cambodia, Amru, Brico and Bayon Heritage companies and ACs for supply of paddy equivalent to 300,000 tons of rice in Battambang in 2018 and (ii) ARDB, Chhun Thom and ACs for supply of rice seed equivalent to 2,000 tons in Prey Veng. The PIOs conducted 45 training on storage and safe use of agriculture chemicals and inputs to Inputs suppliers. A total of 1,398 commercial Inputs Suppliers including 425 (30%) women participated in the training.

29. **Rice-SDP AF.** MAFF/NIO floated tenders for procurement of agricultural machineries for 19 ACs and 3 agricultural stations. The bids were opened on 14 December 2022 and evaluation is ongoing. Additional training and extension services on quality seed production, seed inspection, Cambodian Seed Policy, national seed standards and seed certification scheme, agricultural inputs application for inputs suppliers, seed business forums and market facilitation activities will be implemented by MAFF/NIO and PIOs in 2023. All training and extension services will include COVID-19 health and safety measures.

30. **Output 5:** MEF/PMO established an inter-Ministerial Technical Working Group (TWG) comprising members from MEF, MAFF, MOWRAM and CambodiaRe (Cambodia Reinsurance Company a Public Sector Enterprise). The TWG works closely with the service providers recruited for WICI piloting and provide guidance to them. The TWG will provide recommendation to the Government on possible scaling up of WICI across Cambodia.

31. As crop insurance is a new topic in Cambodia and relevant stakeholders do not have much experience about WICI, MEF/PMO through the service provider conducted a series of capacity building and awareness generation at 4 levels:

- community level – ultimate beneficiary farmers;
- subnational level- local authorities (village, commune, district and province authorities);
- national level- Insurance Regulators (Department of Financial Industry of MEF) and officials from CambodiaRe, relevant ministries, meteorological and weather data agencies and agricultural research institutes; and
- private sector level- insurance companies, MFIs/financial institutions, agricultural inputs suppliers.

32. Three training of trainers (TOT) sessions on the WICI scheme (including climate risks in Cambodia, agricultural risk management, WICI Pilot Program, etc.), one in each target province, for district and provincial officials were conducted and a total of 64 officials from 13 districts in the 3 target provinces participated in the TOT program. The trained officials are tasked to carry out Sensitization of Farmers on WICI scheme in the selected target villages. Similar TOT trainings on WICI scheme including WICI product and WICI marketing were conducted for Insurance companies and MFI/Agribusiness entities, and a pool of trained executives/staff created.

33. By December 2022, (i) a provisional list of 340 villages for WICI pilot testing prepared after detailed consultation with local authorities and baseline survey conducted; (ii) procurement and installation of 23 automatic rain gauges in WICI pilot testing areas completed; (iii) designing of the WICI product based on satellite and selected weather stations data completed. The premium is fixed at \$10 per hectare for a maximum compensation of \$100 per hectare; (iv) a Two-Party Partnership agreement for implementing the WICI scheme developed and signed between MEF/PMO and FORTE and Ly Hour Insurance Companies. Both FORTE and Ly Hour Insurance Companies were selected through public advertisements to participate in the WICI scheme; (v) a WICI Policy document detailing the premium, compensation in case of claims, trigger points for compensation, etc. developed; (vi) criteria for selection of insurance partners and distribution channels developed; (vii) insurance companies are supported to form a Pool and jointly apply permission to implement WICI from the Insurance Regulator. Modus operandi for Insurance Pool was developed. The insurance regulator approved the WICI products; (viii) AMK Microfinance Institution, LOLC Microfinance Institution, NELIDA Agribusiness and CACA- “Cambodia Agricultural Cooperative Alliance were identified to act as distribution channels and appointed by the insurance companies directly; (ix) 156 training/technical meetings on WICI scheme conducted with a participation of 1,403 participants including 485 (35%) females from regulator office, insurance companies, meteorological and weather data agencies, agriculture research institutes, MFIs, agriculture input suppliers, provincial officials and others; (x) WICI training booklet (in comic book form) and training posters developed in Khmer to assist the trainers to conduct Farmers Sensitization program on WICI. A total of 65,000 booklets printed and distributed to farmers by PIOs, MFIs and agricultural inputs merchants; (xi) 450 farmers sensitization training program on WICI scheme conducted and a total of 49,139 farmers including 29,608 (60%) women from 340 villages participated in the awareness generation trainings; and (xii) insurance companies are supported in formulating rules for claims payments and dispute resolution.

34. MEF/PMO has included capacity building of the regulators (Department of Financial Industry of MEF), CambodiaRe (Cambodia Reinsurance Company a Public Sector Enterprise) and PMO officials on regulatory needs for the introduction of a crop insurance scheme and

best practices for implementing a crop insurance program through study tour abroad. One such study tour to India where crop insurance is implemented in large scale was conducted in August 2018. Another study tour planned in 2020 was deferred due to COVID-19 pandemic.

35. The first cycle of WICI piloting in 2021 and the second cycle of piloting in 2022 has been completed. Normally the sale of WICI Policy to farmers is conducted between 1 April to 30 June every year. As of 31 December 2022, 2,295 farmer households including 1,133 (49%) female households (2021= 675/336; and 2022= 1,620/797) bought the WICI policy for 3,311 ha of rice producing areas (2021= 887ha; and 2022= 2,424 ha). The FORTE insurance company has made insurance payments amounting to \$27,105.07 (2021 = \$12,445.29 and 2022= \$14,659.78) to 1,101 farmers (2021= 469 farmers and 2022= 632 farmers) covering 1,582 ha (2021=622 ha and 2022= 960 ha) who suffered from dry spell and/or excess rainfall.

36. **Output 6:** The MEF/PMO completed recruitment of 3 additional individual consultants, namely 2 civil engineers and one external monitor, as envisaged under the additional financing project to support project implementation and mobilized them on 1 June 2022. The recruitment of replacement consultant for Gender Specialist position was completed and the consultant was mobilized on 1 June 2022. The PMO conducted 148 capacity building activities for NIOs, PIOs and district/commune officials covering M & E, gender, financial management and review of program progress in which a total of 5,001 participants including 1,137 females (23%) participated. The preparation of 2023 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) has started. The PMO conducted relevant meetings with each NIO and PIO in October 2022 to come up with their AWPB for 2023. Each IAs submitted their draft AWPB for 2023 to PMO in November 2022. The PMO reviewed the documents and supported the IAs in finalizing their 2023 AWPB. The PMO organized a national planning workshop on 29 December 2022 to consolidate AWPBs submitted by the IAs. Upon the national planning workshop, the 2023 AWPB for Rice-SDP including Rice-SDP AF was drafted consolidating all the workplan, budget estimates and training plans proposed by the PMO, NIO and PIOs. The consolidated 2023 AWPB will be submitted for MEF and ADB approval in January 2023 and field implementation will be carried out following the approved plan. The 2023 AWPB focuses on completing activities implemented by utilizing the budget savings, achieving the remaining targets and implementing the additional financing activities. The project through ADB support had engaged a videographer to prepare a short video clip on Rice-SDP and CLUP for broader dissemination. Three short films have been prepared, disseminated and received wider appreciation from relevant stakeholders.

37. **Rice-SDP AF:** The Government of Cambodia submitted a proposal to GAFSP for additional financing to the Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP) on 12 August 2020. The GAFSP approved an additional grant financing of \$3.8 million to Rice-SDP on 24 September 2020 to implement proposed COVID-19 response activities. ADB conducted a virtual fact-finding Mission from 25 March to 5 May 2021 to kick-start processing of the additional financing project (Rice-SDP AF). The grant negotiation for Rice-SDP AF was conducted between ADB and the RGC on 27 October 2021. The Rice-SDP AF was approved by ADB on 14 January 2022 and the grant agreement was signed on 24 March 2022. The Rice-SDP AF became effective on 16 June 2022. Advance account at the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) to receive grant funds and project sub-accounts for the PMO, NIO and PIOs in the ACLEDA Bank PLC. to use the project funds have been opened. The MEF/PMO submitted withdrawal application for initial advance to ADB on

27 September 2022 and received the initial advance from ADB on 15 December 2022. The PMO has completed advance action for the procurement of vehicles and signed contract for supply and delivery of two project vehicles on 20 July 2022. Payments to the vehicle supplier has been completed on 15 December 2022.

## G. DETAILED PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UPTO Q4 2022

38. The main accomplishments up to Q4 2022 can be summarised as follows:

### Output 1: Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment<sup>5</sup>

39. All activities under Output 1 are fully completed and the policy-based loan (PBL) was closed on 31 August 2022. The legal and regulatory reform initiatives were organized in two tranches. The program has complied with 12 policy conditions for the first tranche and 12 policy conditions for the second tranche. The first tranche was released from ADB on 19 December 2013 and the second tranche was released from ADB on 26 August 2022. The policy actions are summarised as follows:

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

41. **Strengthen agricultural land management:** All the four policy conditions under the agricultural land management are fully achieved namely (i) MLMUPC has approved and issued the Land Policy “White Paper” including a chapter on Land and Gender Policy, (ii) MAFF has prepared and the Government adopted the national action program to combat land degradation in Cambodia, (iii) MAFF has prepared a draft Law on Agricultural Land<sup>6</sup> with specific provisions containing involvement of women, and (iv) MAFF has issued guidelines for establishing agricultural land-use zones, incorporating measures and targets for involving women in planning and decision making. The four policy documents are issued in full compliance with the original formulation of the policy conditions.

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

---

<sup>5</sup> See Annex 1 for detailed status on policy compliance (Output 1).

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 3

43. **Facilitate Domestic Trading and Export of Milled Rice:** The two policy conditions under the domestic trading and export of milled rice are fully achieved namely (i) 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; and (ii) MAFF has prepared and submitted the draft Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine to the CoM who adopted the draft law through its plenary session on 4 February 2022 and submitted the draft law to the National Assembly for review and adoption on the same day. The draft law was passed by the National Assembly and by the Senate, and approved and signed into law by His Majesty, the King of Cambodia on 3 May 2022.

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

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

44. Output 2 activities have been fully completed. MAFF/NIO has completed 4 Training of Trainers (ToT) for the conduct of the Commune Agro-Ecosystem Analysis (CAEA) for provincial and district extension staff in the target provinces. 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 3 refresher TOT to incorporate the lessons learned and strengthen the CAEA implementation. A total of 267 staff, of which 59 (22%) were women, attended the seven training programs.

45. Based on the endorsed guideline, budget estimates for each target commune were prepared and then consolidated at province and national level. LoAs between MAFF/NIO and respective PDAFF from 3 provinces finalized and specific accounts were opened at PDAFF to receive the project fund for the implementation of the CAEAs. The LoAs were signed between MAFF/NIO and PDAFF and field work in each province commenced in November 2017 with a target to complete AEAs for 90 target communes. As of 31 December 2022, CAEAs are completed in all 90 target communes (100%). A total of 13,187 participants (farmers, local authorities, village elders, etc.), of which 5,197 (39%) were women, participated in the preparation of the CAEAs.

46. The project designed, developed and tested a Farming Systems Management Information System (FSMIS) database<sup>7</sup> to enter CAEA data and information. PDAFF officials from three target provinces were trained on CAEA data entry and data entry was completed. A total of 259 officials, of which 73 (28%) were female, participated in the training. The project procured a server and associated ICT services and installed them to run FSMIS at Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Extension (DAE). Data related to 90 CAEAs conducted under the project and other 400 completed CAEAs under various donor support has been exported to FSMIS database. The FSMIS is acting as a national database for the storage, management and dissemination of CAEA and TIP data to extension system stakeholders across Cambodia.

---

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

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

47. MLMUPC/NIO 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 31 December 2022, integration of CAEA into CLUP completed and CLUP Technical Report involving Chapter (Module) 1, Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 for each of 90 target communes was prepared (100%). A total of 11,314 commune people including 6,336 (56%) women consulted during the preparation of CLUPs. In addition, 2,732 district, province and national level participants including 797 (28%) women consulted during the CLUP preparation. MLMUPC/NIO has 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 (16%) females.

48. The CLUP approval process such as commune level consultation meetings, district level committee meetings and province level committee meetings were completed for all 90 CLUPs. All CLUPs were put on public display for dissemination and to receive complaints if any. Upon public display, all 90 CLUPs from Prey Veng, Battambang and Kampong Thom were approved by the respective Provincial Governors. Provincial hot spot maps and the final provincial consultation workshop to officially endorse the hotspot maps were completed in 3 target provinces. A total of 343 participants of which 28 were women (8%) participated in these consultation workshops. The hotspot maps of Prey Veng, Battambang and Kampong Thom were approved by the respective Provincial Governors.

49. As part of capacity building activities, MLMUPC/NIO conducted 3 workshops and 8 training programs covering topics such as preparation of CLUP, future land uses technical training, training on Aerial mapping, Remote Sensing and GIS, and CLUP monitoring and evaluation. A total of 386 participants of which 32 were women (8%) participated in the capacity building programs. The 90 target communes, where CLUPs are conducted, has 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.

50. The project designed, developed and tested a CLUP database and completed entry of CLUP data and information. The CLUP server and associated ICT services to run CLUP database is procured and installed at MLMUPC. The CLUP database will act as a national database for the storage, management and dissemination of CLUP data to stakeholders across Cambodia.

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

51. Concept Note for implementation of the rice ecosystems and soil classification maps update in three target provinces was prepared by MAFF/NIO and endorsed by PMO and ADB. Field implementation of the activities started in January 2018. MAFF/NIO completed training on soil survey and classification in 3 target provinces with a participation of a total of 81 participants, of which 16 (20%) were women. As of 31 December 2022, all the targeted 300 field point samples (100%) for soil classification maps collected, analysed at the National Agricultural Laboratory, and the information entered into the database to produce first draft of the Land Use and Soil Classification maps for each of 3 targeted provinces. MAFF/NIO

conducted consultative workshops in each target province to receive feedback and produced a second draft of the soil maps. A total of 186 participants of which 20 were women (11%) participated in the workshops. MAFF/NIO completed establishment of soil classification dataset. As for rice ecosystem maps, downloading of the satellite maps and ground truthing completed in 3 target provinces. A total of 447 field points was collected, reviewed and field checked as part of ground truthing, and first draft of rice ecosystem maps for each of 3 targeted provinces produced. These draft maps were discussed at the consultative workshops conducted in each target province and a second draft of rice ecosystem maps produced. A total of 168 participants of which 28 were women (17%) participated in the workshops. MAFF/NIO completed establishment of rice ecosystem dataset. In addition, for the 13 target districts under the Rice-SDP, MAFF/NIO has produced 13 rice ecosystem maps, 13 soil classification maps and 13 land use maps and completed their field validation. A workshop to finalize all the maps was conducted on 10 November 2020 at the GDA. All the rice ecosystem maps, soil classification maps and land use maps have been printed out and disseminated by MAFF/NIO.

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

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

52. Output 3 activities under Rice-SDP have been mostly completed and activities under Rice-SDP AF have been initiated.

53. In first phase, MOWRAM/NIO awarded contracts for rehabilitation of 2 core irrigation sub-projects that benefitted around 18 villages, 11,273 households including 1,349 female headed households, and created a combined irrigation potential of 3,890 hectares. By December 2018, rehabilitation of both the core subproject (Prey Sangha Irrigation Subproject and Chhuk Sach Irrigation Subproject) were fully completed (100%). In second phase, MOWRAM/NIO awarded contracts for rehabilitation of 4 first priority sub-projects (1. Anlong Char, 2. Chamcar Kuoy, 3. Ta Mao, and 4. Anlong Run) that benefitted around 30 villages, 4,340 households including 708 female headed households, and created a combined irrigation potential of 7,603 hectares. By September 2019, rehabilitation of all 4 first priority subprojects were fully completed (100%). In third phase, MOWRAM/NIO awarded contracts for rehabilitation of 3 second priority sub-projects (1. Ta Soong, 2. Ansong and 3. Rumlech) that benefitted around 34 villages, 4,897 households including 805 female headed households, and created a combined irrigation potential of 7,093 hectares. By March 2021, rehabilitation of all 3 second priority subprojects were fully completed (100%).

54. MOWRAM/NIO completed rehabilitation of 9 irrigation sub-projects (Prey Sangha, Chhuk Ksach, Anlong Char, Chamcar Kuoy, Ta Mao, Anlong Run, Ta Soong, Ansong and Rumlech) benefitting around 82 villages, 20,510 households including 2,862 (14%) female headed households by March 2021. The 9 subprojects created a combined potential irrigated area of 18,586 hectares and a total of 100,095 farmer beneficiaries including 51,053 (51%) women got access to water through these irrigation subprojects.<sup>8</sup> Climate resilient design features for each sub-project were incorporated. A Tool Kit for Climate Proofing of irrigation systems was prepared for future reference. A total of 8,057 unskilled labourers were employed

---

<sup>8</sup> Annex 4 provides an implementation summary of priority irrigation sub-projects.

in the rehabilitation of 9 irrigation schemes, of which 3,259 (40.4%) were women. The PIOs established 9 construction subcommittees with a total of 204 community members including 113 females (55%) to monitor construction activities. 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. The MOWRAM/NIO office was closed on 30 September 2021.

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

55. The procedures for the implementation of the Paddy Drying and Storage (PDS) facilities was revised following extensive discussions between MAFF/NIO and MEF/PMO and the outcome of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) forum which was conducted with the participation of wide representation from the rice milling sector. The PMO 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 and ADB endorsed the proposed changes in May 2017. Following the approval of concept note describing the PPP approach to be adopted for implementation of PDS facilities, the PMO drafted a tripartite agreement between three parties- MEF/PMO, Rice Millers, and Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (ARDB)<sup>9</sup> who would be engaged to collect the credit, and a letter of agreement (LoA) between two parties- MEF and ARDB to engage ARDB in PDS activities. The PMO discussed and deliberated with the ARDB on the documents, reached a consensus, and submitted them to ADB for endorsement in August 2018. With the guidance and support of 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.

56. In the meantime, the PMO issued advertisement seeking EOI from interested and potential rice millers willing to avail concessionary loan to establish PDS facilities either for a stand-alone facility or integrated/expansion of existing facilities. By the end of advertisement period, 9 millers had expressed their interests. A firm was recruited by MAFF/NIO to conduct feasibility study for establishment of the PDS facilities (for 10 EOIs submitted by the 9 millers) as well as for establishment of the seed processing and storage (SPS) facilities (see output 3.3). The firm 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 MEF/PMO and MAFF/NIO in July 2018. On 12 June 2018, the PMO organized a meeting with the rice millers who submitted the EOIs and discussed 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.

57. Upon completion of the feasibility study, the PMO developed a PDS proposal format for each Rice Miller to submit and coached them on how to fill up the PDS proposal format. By the deadline on 20 October 2018, 8 of the 9 Rice Millers (who submitted the EOIs earlier) 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

---

<sup>9</sup> The Rural Development Bank (RDB) became Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (ARDB) through sub decree No. 124 Or.Nor.Kror.Bor.Kor dated 27 August 2019 and it started using the new name "ARDB" in 2020.

feasibility study firm and PDS proposal ranking. The PMO conducted a PDS Selection Committee meeting on 4 March 2019 where the final ranking of the Millers was discussed, deliberated and approved. The PMO recruited and mobilized a detailed design (DD) and construction supervision (CS) firm (IRE Co., Ltd) for the establishment of PDS facilities on 17 December 2018. The DD & CS firm worked with the Millers and came up with the DD and budget estimates for each of the PDS facilities so that the Millers can negotiate a concessional loan from the project. The PMO signed LoA with ARDB and 5 tripartite agreements with 5 Rice Millers from the target provinces in between August-November 2019. Out of the remaining 3 of 8 qualified Rice Millers, one dropped out, one was not selected owing to credit assessment by the ARDB, and another disqualified due to non-submission of environmental certificate and the credit assessment by the ARDB. The 5<sup>th</sup> rice miller who signed the tripartite agreement (Song Heng Rice Mill from Battambang) withdrew his participation from the project owing to personal reasons. Due to this, the PMO repeated the whole exercise of selecting a rice miller for participating in the project and received two EOIs, one from Prey Veng (Chhit Bunthoeun Rice Mill) and another from Battambang (City Rice Mill). The PMO supported the Chhit Bunthoeun Rice Mill in preparing all the necessary documents including DD and budget estimates and safeguard documents for establishing PDS facility but the Miller withdrew his participation at bid review stage. The PMO then supported the City Rice Mill in preparing DD and budget estimates and safeguard documents for establishing PDS facility and signed tripartite agreement with the City Rice Mill on 16 November 2020.

58. By 31 December 2022, the PMO prepared combined works and goods bid documents and social and environmental safeguards documents for establishment of 5 PDS facilities (Phou Poy Rice Mill and City Rice Mill at Battambang, 1688 Rice Mill and Lim Heng Leap Rice Mill at Kampong Thom, and Chhun Thom Rice Mill at Prey Veng), and received ADB endorsement. Upon ADB endorsement, the PMO completed procurement for establishment of 5 PDS Facilities and signed contracts for 3 facilities (Phou Poy, 1688 and Chhun Thom) on 21 May 2020, 4<sup>th</sup> facility (Lim Heng Leap) on 13 July 2020 and 5<sup>th</sup> facility (City Rice Mill) on 21 April 2021. Implementation of the PDS facilities at Phou Poy Rice Mill in Battambang was delayed due to complaints from the villagers who utilizing the project level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) complained to the commune council on possible dust nuisance from expansion of the Rice Miller's existing rice mill business facilities. Owing to the development, the Rice Miller requested the PMO for relocation of the proposed PDS Facility to another site owned by the Miller. The PMO agreed to the Rice Miller's request, reviewed the design of the Facility and prepared safeguard documents (IEE & DDR) for the new location. The DD & CS firm confirmed that there was no need for any change to the existing design of the Facility. ADB endorsed the new safeguard documents and construction of PDS facility for Phou Poy Rice Mill at new location started in August 2020.

59. The construction of all 5 PDS facilities have been completed. Four (4) PDS facilities at Lim Heng Leap Rice Mill, 1688 Rice Mill, Chhun Thom Rice Mill and City Rice Mill become operational by March 2022 and the remaining one, at Phou Pou Rice Mill, become operational in September 2022 during the wet season harvest. The five completed PDS facilities have extended the capacity for drying paddy by 2,280-3,380 tons per day and capacity for paddy storage by 50,900 tons in target provinces. The defect liabilities of 4 subprojects expect to complete in January 2023 and one remaining subproject will complete in May 2023. The PDS construction activity generated employment opportunity for 1,463 skilled and unskilled labourers of which 414 (28%) were females. Specifically, the PDS activity engaged 854

unskilled labourers of which 361 (42%) were females. During the operation phase, the five completed PDS facilities have engaged 1,298 skilled and unskilled labourers of which 419 (32%) were females. Specifically, 1,020 unskilled labourers including 325 (32%) females were engaged during operation phase. A total of 144 administrative staff including 75 (52%) females were employed in rice drying and storage facilities. The project concessional loans of \$9.3 million to the rice millers have attracted additional investments amounting to \$10.85 million from the millers for expansion of their rice milling business.

60. **Small Scale Subprojects for agriculture cooperatives (ACs) and FWUC Office Building.** Utilizing the budget savings from PDS activities and consulting services, MEF/PMO is implementing 6 small scale subprojects, 5 storage house and drying floor for 5 agriculture cooperatives (ACs) and one FWUC office building for Chhouk Ksach FWUC. The PMO together with PIOs/PDAFFs have selected the 5 ACs. The selected ACs are (1) Teukchet Kasekor Kear Meanchey AC from Battambang; (2) Metapheap Preah Srey AC, Sankor Meanchey AC and Sralau Samaki Meanchey AC from Kampong Thom; and (3) Bopea Sen Chey AC from Prey Veng. The preparation of detailed design and BoQs, preparation of safeguards documents and conduct of public consultation meetings and drafting of bidding documents for construction of 5 ACs storage houses and drying floors and 1 FWUC building is at final stage. Procurement tenders for construction six subprojects are expected to be floated in February 2023.

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

61. 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%.

62. As mentioned under output 3.2 above, MAFF/NIO had recruited a service provider to conduct feasibility study for PDS and SPS facilities and the firm was mobilized in mid-October 2017. The firm had completed its study, conducted a final workshop on 29 May 2018, and submitted the final PDS and SPS feasibility study reports after incorporating comments from MAFF/NIO and MEF/PMO in July 2018. Upon completion of the feasibility study, MAFF/NIO recruited and mobilized a DD & CS firm (IRE Co., Ltd) in February 2019. The firm worked with the Agricultural Stations/PDAFFs and came up with the DD and budget estimates for each of the SPS facilities. As the cost estimate of each SPS facility is very high, MAFF/NIO could construct only 2 modern State-of-The-Art with “Industry 4.0” IoT smart SPS facility with the available budget. A series of meetings were conducted between PMO and MAFF/NIO whereby the PMO advised MAFF/NIO to carefully think on the number of facilities to be constructed keeping in mind the need for operation budget and future sustainability of the facilities.

63. By 31 December 2022, MAFF/NIO prepared bids and safeguard documents for 2 SPS facilities (at Ang Por Agriculture Station in Battambang province and Prey Kandieng Agriculture Station in Prey Veng) and submitted to ADB for endorsement. ADB endorsed the safeguard documents but advised MAFF/NIO to prepare combined works and goods bid documents following PDS example rather than separate bid documents. Upon ADB advice, MAFF/NIO prepared combined bid documents and received ADB endorsement. Upon ADB endorsement, MAFF/NIO initiated the procurement and signed contracts for establishing 2 SPS facilities on 29 September 2020. As of date, MAFF/NIO has completed construction of 2 SPS facilities. The SPS facility at Prey Veng has been commissioned while SPS facility at Battambang will be commissioned by end of January 2023. The 2 SPS facilities have a combined processing capacity of 1,200 tons per season and a combined storage capacity of 6,400 tons. The SPS construction activities generated employment opportunity for 783 skilled and unskilled labourers of which 181 (23%) were females. Specifically, the SPS activities engaged 563 unskilled labourers of which 181 (32%) were females.

64. In the meantime, MAFF/NIO prepared a business operation plan for the SPS facilities and submitted to the PMO for review in March 2021. MAFF envisages operating the two Seed Centres under Semi-Autonomous Model with the vision to serve premium seeds from SPS facilities to all the stakeholders in the nationwide rice value chain and to be a national paddy/seed market information centre. The business plan has set out the business principles, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, marketing including business strategies, business monitoring, cash flow, and risks and management of risks. The business plan includes formation of a Board of Director (BoD) consisting of members from public and private sector who will work under the overall supervision of the GDA. The PMO reviewed the draft business plan, revised it to align with the Cambodian context and fit to the actual situation, discussed with ADB Officers and MAFF, and finalized the draft.

65. MAFF sold the quality rice seeds to ACs and seed producer groups in the project target and non-target areas (see para 71). Both MAFF/NIO and MEF/PMO deliberated and agreed on MAFF/NIO proposal to transfer the quality seed sale proceeds of around \$0.45 million for starting the operation of the two SPS facilities. The MEF/PMO submitted the final business operation plan for the two SPS facilities to ADB and seek ADB endorsement to transfer the sale proceeds to Escrow Account to be set up for the SPS facilities and to utilize the sale proceeds as an initial working capital for start-up of the SPS facilities. ADB endorsed the proposal on 12 August 2021 as the proposed arrangement is expected to strengthen the project investments made through construction of SPS facilities and quality seed production through agricultural cooperatives and seed producer groups.

66. **Rice-SDP AF.** MAFF/NIO floated tenders for procurement of farm machineries for 2 SPS facilities at Ang Por and Prey Kandieng agricultural stations. The bids were opened on 29 December 2022 and evaluation is going on. The preparation of detailed design and BoQs, preparation of safeguards documents and conduct of public consultation meetings and drafting of bidding documents for construction of AC warehouse and drying floor for 6ACs in proximity of the two SPS facilities are ongoing. Procurement tenders for construction six subprojects are expected to be floated in February 2023. Additional training and extension services to raise agricultural productivity focusing on land levelling, soil nutrient management, paddy production, and post-harvest technology will be implemented by PIOs in 2023. All training and extension services will include COVID-19 health and safety measures.

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

67. The Concept Paper on Laser Land Levelling (LLL) was prepared, reviewed and amended to include the information gathered from the consultations with farmers in the sub-project areas. The PIOs are tasked with the responsibility for implementing this activity and they received guidance from the PMO on the bidding procedures. As of December 2022, MAFF/NIO conducted 10 capacity building training programs on LLL to potential and interested contractors, farmers, PDAFF and PIO staff and a total of 246 participants including 7 females (3%) participated in the training. Specifically, 41 potential contractors including 7 Females (17%) participated in the LLL trainings. The PIOs with PDAFFs conducted 274 capacity building programs to disseminate LLL techniques to farmer beneficiaries and a total of 11,682 farmers including 6,669 female farmers (57%) participated in these capacity building activities. The PIO, Battambang conducted training on hand tractor operation and maintenance (O&M) for 10 AC members which was attended by 759 participants of which 43 (6%) were females. These trainings are conducted especially for men because they were related to machinery and agriculture tools.

68. Following the approval of concept note describing the implementation of LLL of agricultural field of farmers within the selected irrigation sub-project sites or agricultural cooperatives (ACs), PIOs have carried out recruitment of service providers and signed 17 contracts to level a total of 2,077.67 hectares of agriculture field. As of December 2022, all 17 contracts successfully implemented and completed which benefitted a total of 9,718 farmers including 5,351 (55%) female farmers. The LLL activity generated employment opportunity for 269 skilled and unskilled labourers of which 44 were females (16%). Specifically, the LLL activity engaged 145 unskilled labourers of which 38 were females (26%).

Table 5: Status of Laser Land Levelling as of 31 December 2022

Province	Land Levelling as per Contract (ha)	Achievements as of 31 December 2022			
		Contract Signed (but implementation not started)	On Going (being implemented)	Activities Completed	Actual Area Levelled (Ha.)
1. Prey Veng	888.67	0	0	7	888.67
2. Kampong Thom	485.00	0	0	4	485.00
3. Battambang	704.00	0	0	6	704.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,077.67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2,077.67</b>

Table 6: Beneficiaries Covered under Laser Land Levelling as of 31 December 2022

Province	Achievements as of 31 December 2022								
	Farmers (individuals) benefited by the LLL works			No. of Farm Household benefited by the land levelling			No. of individuals (persons) participated in land levelling and getting paid for work (Semi-Skilled + Unskilled)		
	Total	Female	% Female	Total HH	Female HH	% Female HH	Total	Female	% Female
1. Prey Veng	5,550	3,300	59	1,378	157	11	115	15	13
2. Kampong Thom	2,579	1,325	51	537	97	18	85	7	8
3. Battambang	1,589	726	46	774	115	15	69	22	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,718</b>	<b>5,351</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,689</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>16</b>

69. Project Activity Proposals were prepared by PIO in Battambang, Kampong Thom and Prey Veng provinces for FWUC formation, strengthening of ACs, and for delivery of agricultural extension services in accordance with the approved AWPB and endorsed by PMO. As of 31 December 2022, (i) a total of 9 FWUCs are established; (ii) a total of 84,659 beneficiaries have registered themselves as FWUC members and participated in trainings out of which 44,321 (52%) are female beneficiaries. In terms of households, 17,870 farming households become members of water user committees out of which 3,181 (18%) are female headed households; (iii) a total of 223 members including 106 females (48%) are in the FWUCs Management Committees; (iv) a total of 84 members including 45 females (54%) are in the FWUCs Advisory Committees; and (v) a total of 204 members including 113 females (55%) are in the Construction Sub-committees.

Table 7: Status of Farmers Water Users Committee (FWUC) Members

Provinces	Achievements as of 31 December 2022					
	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	6,904	1,360	20	29,241	15,302	52
2. Kampong Thom	5,447	845	16	26,497	14,031	53
3. Battambang	5,519	976	18	28,921	14,988	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,870</b>	<b>3,181</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>84,659</b>	<b>44,321</b>	<b>52</b>

Table 8: Status of Farmers Water Users Committee (FWUC)- Management Committee

Provinces	Achievements as of 31 December 2022									
	FWUC Formation	FWUC Committee Members			Members of FWUC Advisory Committee			Members of Construction Sub-committee		
		Total	Female	% Female	Total	Female	% Female	Total	Female	% Female
1. Prey Veng	4	104	47	45	52	33	63	130	71	55
2. Kampong Thom	2	53	35	66	9	4	44	37	30	81
3. Battambang	3	66	24	36	23	8	35	37	12	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>55</b>

70. As of 31 December 2022, MOWRAM/NIO has conducted 108 FWUC capacity building activities (workshop, training and meeting) in which 449 (13%) women out of a total of 3,359 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. The PIOs with the PDOWRAMs have conducted 237 FWUC trainings on operation and maintenance of irrigation schemes and study tours of FWUCs to learn successful O & M. A total of 7,577 FWUC members including 3,129 female members (41%) participated in these capacity building activities.

71. As of 31 December 2022, a total of 166 AC capacity building activities were implemented covering 75 ACs, 51 Seed Production Groups and 18 Business Development Groups and a total of 7,851 AC members including 2,582 female members (33%) participated in these capacity building activities.

Table 9: AC Capacity Building Support

Category	Achievements as of 31 December 2022							
	Number of Program	No. of days	Number of ACs Covered	Number of Seed Production Groups within ACs Covered	Number of Business Development Groups within ACs Covered	Total Persons Attended	Female Persons	% Female
1. Workshops	5	8	57	51	3	289	90	31
2. Trainings	146	506	75	51	18	6,372	1,956	31
3. Meetings	14	34	57	51	4	991	466	47
4. Study Tours/ Exchange Visits	1	5	10	25	15	199	70	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7,851</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>33</b>

72. As of 31 December 2022, a total of 3,679 agricultural extension capacity building activities were carried out for farmers, 75 ACs and 51 Seed Production Groups covering different topics with a participation of 157,996 farmers including 86,620 female farmers (55%).

Table 10: Agricultural Extension Support - Capacity Building

Category	Achievements as of 31 December 2022					
	Number of Activity	Number of ACs Covered	Number of Seed Production Groups within ACs Covered	Total Persons Attended	Female Persons	% Female
1. Workshops	15	75	51	291	92	32
2. Trainings	3,194	75	51	148,401	81,822	55
3. Meetings	463	75	51	9,208	4,662	51
4. Study Tours/ Exchange Visits	7	0	0	96	44	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>157,996</b>	<b>86,620</b>	<b>55</b>

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

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

73. Output 4 activities under Rice-SDP have been completed and activities under Rice-SDP AF have been initiated.

74. MAFF/NIO has 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 and with ACs to produce certified rice seed. As of 31 December 2022, 230.65 tons of registered rice seed were produced at 3 selected agriculture stations out of which 171.10 tons were sold to ACs and seed producer groups in the project target and non-target areas to produce certified seed for onward sale to farmers, traders, rice millers, etc. MAFF/NIO also produced 601.77 tons of certified rice seed through ACs. It was estimated that the ACs and individual seed producers produced around 9,139.21 tons of certified rice seed by utilizing the registered seed bought from the agriculture stations 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.

75. **Rice-SDP AF.** MAFF/NIO floated tenders for procurement of agricultural machineries for 19 ACs and 3 agricultural stations. The bids were opened on 14 December 2022 and evaluation is ongoing. The formats of letters of agreement (LoAs) for production of 1,800tons of quality rice seed through ACs and agriculture stations were prepared by MAFF-NIO and PMO have reviewed and commented on them. The updated LoAs are expected to be submitted for ADB endorsement in Q1 2023.

Table 11: Registered and Certified Seed Production - Area and Production

Year	Achievements as of 31 December 2022					
	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	506.25	1,265.63	2.50
2017-2018	15.00	35.40	2.36	462.50	1,154.30	2.50
2018-2019	40.00	95.20	2.38	1,342.00	3,360.55	2.50
2019-2020	25.50	59.55	2.34	1,590.93	3,960.51	2.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.50</b>	<b>230.65</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>3,901.68</b>	<b>9,740.98</b>	<b>2.50</b>

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

76. MAFF/NIO has completed procurements of Soil Testing Kits, GPS and other necessary equipment to expand the extension services in 3 target provinces. Field visits were made to each PIO by MAFF/NIO and consultants to gather information from the ACs on their seed production capacities. An assessment report was prepared showing the strength and weakness of the ACs and their capacity building needs. Accordingly, capacity building activities are being implemented for the ACs. As of 31 December 2022, MAFF/NIO has conducted 249 training programs on various topics such as rice seed production, farming system, post-harvest techniques, agricultural machinery utilization, rice quality inspection, rice milling technology, sustainable rice production, effects of climate change, GIS etc. in each province for extension staff from the PDAFF, District Agriculture Office (DAO) and representatives from selected ACs that are engaged in rice seed production covering a total of 14,960 participants including 7,520 women (50%) and created 3,519 training days.

Table 12: Training Activities for Staff and Farmers - By Topics

Achievements as of 31 December 2022					
Topics	No. of Training Programs	No. of days	Total Persons Attended	Female Persons Attended	% Female
1. Seed Production	73	3,093	7,498	3,889	52
2. Farming System (Agriculture Productivity)	5	14	147	36	24
3. GIS	7	23	212	29	14
4. Post-harvest Technology	89	190	2,809	1,515	54
5. Agriculture Machinery	2	10	40	8	20
6. Rice quality inspection	11	39	409	147	36
7. Rice Milling Technology	3	9	93	10	11

Achievements as of 31 December 2022					
Topics	No. of Training Programs	No. of days	Total Persons Attended	Female Persons Attended	% Female
8. Sustainable Rice Production	4	52	1,530	771	50
9. Environment and Climate Change	55	89	2,222	1,115	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>3,519</b>	<b>14,960</b>	<b>7,520</b>	<b>50%</b>

77. 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-ecosystem Analysis Manual. Following the prioritization of 8 TIPs, MAFF/NIO drafted concept notes for the identified topics and PMO reviewed and endorsed them. The technical experts of relevant departments from MAFF developed the TIPs and 10,620 booklets were printed and disseminated.

78. In order to ensure clarity, consistency and comprehensiveness, TIP development follows a prescribed format comprising four primary elements: (i) description, (ii) technical guidelines, (iii) extension guidelines and (iv) Costs and materials. TIPs are prepared by senior Subject Matter Specialists (SMS) who are leading experts in their field, and as such represent ‘current best practice’ for the technology they describe. Draft TIPS are reviewed by a TIP Oversight Committee prior to approval by GDA. TIPs will be entered in the Farming Systems Management Information System (FSMIS) which will match them with problems identified by CAEA, thereby promoting their implementation in appropriate sites across the country by Rice-SDP, MAFF staff and other stakeholders nationwide.

79. **Rice-SDP AF.** Additional training and extension services on quality seed production, seed inspection, Cambodian Seed Policy, national seed standards and seed certification scheme, and seed business forums will be implemented by MAFF/NIO in 2023. All training and extension services will include COVID-19 health and safety measures.

#### ***Output 4.3: Enhance business management capacities***

80. 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 initiated and completed the recruitment of a service provider for Rice Millers Capacity Development (RMCD). The service provider (Agronic International Co., LTD) is mobilized in August 2020. As of date, MAFF/NIO together with the RMCD service provider (i) conducted 3 workshops on “Financial Access of Farmers for Rice Production”. A total of 190 participants including 16 females (8%) participated in these workshops; (ii) conducted 3 workshops for selection of rice millers to participate in the financial and technical management capacity building activities. A total of 133 participants including 12 females (9%) participated in these workshops. Among 133 participants, there

were 34 rice millers including 3 females (9%); and (iii) provided training to 124 staff of financial institutions in target provinces on the needs of farmers wishing to diversify their livelihood sources. The trained staff from the financial institutions have trained 1,249 farmers including 566 (45%) females on the requirements of financial institutions to assist in gaining access to credit.

81. Three study tours one each in 2016, 2018 and 2019 were conducted for the Rice-SDP senior management from EA and IAs to visit modern rice milling facilities in Cambodia, Thailand and Malaysia. The rice millers who submitted EOIs under PDS facilities were also included in the study tours. A total of 42 participants including 4 females (10%) participated in the study tour.

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

82. The PIOs are carrying out business matching or market facilitation activities and have linked the Rice Millers, ACs producing rice seeds as well as paddy, exporter and ARDB together. A total of 1,140 representatives from ACs including 276 females (24%), 32 from rice millers, 3 from ARDB, 19 from business sector, 185 from local authorities and 43 officials from Rice-SDP participated in these activities. These business matching activities resulted in signing of contracts between (i) Baitong Cambodia, Amru, Brico and Bayon Heritage companies and ACs for supply of paddy equivalent to 300,000 tons of rice in Battambang in 2018 and (ii) ARDB, Chhun Thom and ACs for supply of rice seed equivalent to 2,000 tons in Prey Veng. Capacity building activities such as exposure visit on contract farming arrangement for ACs and Rice Millers from Prey Veng to Battambang; consultative workshops on AC-Millers credit accessibility for rice seed/paddy production and contract farming cooperation between Rice Millers and ACs; consultative meetings between potential ACs and Rice Millers on rice seed/paddy production, etc. has been carried out. A summary of Market Facilitation Support and stakeholders' participation achieved by the program is presented below:

Table 13: Market Facilitation Support - Capacity Building

Category	Achievements as of 31 December 2022			
	Number of Programs	No. of days	Number of ACs Covered	Number of Seed Production Groups within ACs Covered
1. Workshops	4	5	57	51
2. Trainings	19	39	57	57
3. Meetings/Event	11	11	57	57
4. Study Tours/Exchange Visits	3	5	10	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>51</b>

Table 14: Market Facilitation Support – Stakeholders' Participation

Category	Achievements as of 31 December 2022								
	AC Persons Attended	Female Persons	% Female	Rice Millers/ Traders	Local Authorities	Business Sector People	ARD B	Others	Grand Total
1. Workshops	515	110	21	17	39	19	3	35	628
2. Trainings	322	77	24	0	66	0	0	0	388
3. Meetings/ Event	270	73	27	7	36	0	0	5	318
4. Study Tours/ Exchange Visits	33	16	48	8	44	0	0	3	88
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,422</b>

83. The PIOs have conducted 45 training on storage and safe use of agriculture chemicals and inputs to Inputs Suppliers. A total of 1,398 Inputs Suppliers including 425 (30%) women participated in the training.

Table 15: Inputs Supplier Training

Province	Achievements as of 31 December 2022				
	No. of Programs	Districts Covered	Input Suppliers Trained		
			Total	Female	% Female
1. Kampong Thom	7	9	507	177	35
2. Prey Veng	29	8	793	227	29
3. Battambang	9	4	98	21	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>30</b>

84. **Rice-SDP AF.** Additional training and extension services on quality paddy production, agricultural inputs application for inputs suppliers, sustainable rice platform and market facilitation activities will be implemented by PIOs in 2023. All training and extension services will include COVID-19 health and safety measures.

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

85. Since crop insurance encompasses several cross-cutting issues such as finance, climate change and private sector, MAFF/NIO requested and PMO agreed to take over the crop insurance activity. MAFF/NIO is expected to provide necessary support if needed by PMO. The PMO recruited a service provider (e-Gen Consulting firm) for conducting feasibility study on Weather Indexed Crop Insurance (WICI). The firm was mobilized on 25 September 2017 and an inception report was produced. MAFF/NIO worked closely with the firm and supported the conduct of field survey for data collection which was completed on 27 November 2017. The PMO conducted two consultative workshops on feasibility study on WICI on 15

December 2017 and 12 February 2018 to disseminate the findings and receive feed backs from relevant stakeholders to proceed further with the study and finalizing the study report. The firm had completed the study in March 2018 and submitted a final study report incorporating comments from the PMO on 31 May 2018. Upon completion and endorsement of the feasibility study report, the PMO recruited a service provider for detailed design (DD) and pilot testing of WICI scheme. The DD and pilot testing firm (e-Gen Consulting firm) was mobilized on 9 September 2019 and submitted its Inception Report detailing the Approach and Methodology, Workplan and target dates for completing all the deliverables on 14 October 2019. A final Inception Report incorporating PMO comments was submitted on 21 November 2019.

86. As crop insurance is a new topic in Cambodia and relevant stakeholders (officials, regulators, insurance companies, financial institutions, inputs supplier, local authorities, farmers, etc.) do not have much experience about WICI, PMO through the service provider conducted a series of capacity building and awareness generation at 4 levels:

- community level – ultimate beneficiary farmers;
- subnational level- local authorities (village, commune, district and province authorities);
- national level- Insurance Regulators (Department of Financial Industry of MEF) and officials from CambodiaRe, relevant ministries, meteorological and weather data agencies and agricultural research institutes; and
- private sector level- insurance companies, MFIs/financial institutions, agricultural inputs suppliers.

87. As of 31 December 2022, (i) a training workshop for all the general insurance companies at the request of the Insurance Association of Cambodia (IAC) was organized on 16 December 2019. A total of 28 executives from 15 organizations attended the training; (ii) a Stakeholders' Consultation Workshop on the Detailed Design and Pilot Testing of WICI Scheme was organized on 17 December 2019 which was attended by 90 participants – EA/IAs staff, Insurance Regulators, Insurance Companies, ACs, donors and subnational authorities (target provinces, districts and communes); (iii) 3 Training of Trainers (TOT) sessions on the WICI scheme (including climate risks in Cambodia, agricultural risk management, WICI Pilot Program, etc.), one in each target province, for district and provincial officials were conducted and a total of 64 officials from 13 districts in the 3 target provinces participated in the TOT program. The trained officials are tasked to carry out Sensitization of Farmers on WICI scheme in the selected target villages. Similar TOT trainings on WICI scheme including WICI product and WICI marketing were conducted for Insurance companies and MFI/Agribusiness entities, and a pool of trained executives/staff created; (iv) 450 farmers sensitization training program on WICI scheme were carried out by the PIOs and DD and pilot testing firm. A total of 49,139 farmers including 29,608 (60%) women from 340 villages participated in the awareness generation trainings; (v) 156 training/technical meetings on WICI scheme were conducted with a participation of 1,403 participants including 485 (35%) females drawn from regulator office, insurance companies, meteorological and weather data agencies, agriculture research institutes, MFIs, agriculture input suppliers, provincial officials and others; and (vi) WICI training booklet (in comic book form) and training posters developed in Khmer to assist the trainers to conduct Farmers Sensitization program on WICI. A total of 65,000 Booklets printed and distributed to farmers by PIOs, MFIs and agricultural inputs merchants.

88. A provisional list of 340 villages for pilot testing of WICI scheme was prepared after detailed discussions and deliberations with provincial, district and commune officials and conduct of baseline survey. WICI pilot testing was conducted in 160 villages in 2021 and 340 villages in 2022.

89. Visual inspection of 14 weather stations in 8 target districts are conducted by the WICI team. Out of 14 weather stations, 3 are under MOWRAM management and 11 are under District management. All weather stations under district management were found to be not functioning properly. The WICI team initially submitted a proposal for procurement and installation of 24 manual rain gauges in the selected areas for carrying out the pilot testing. However, following the discussion with the Insurance Companies and to avoid any moral hazard, the WICI team revised their proposal and requested PMO to procure 23 automatic rain gauges. The PMO reviewed the proposal, agreed with it and submitted a request to ADB to update the procurement plan reflecting the procurement of automatic rain gauges on 17 November 2020. ADB endorsed the request on 2 December 2020 and the procurement was initiated. Contract for the supply and installation of 23 automatic rain gauges was signed on 4 May 2021 and installation of rain gauges completed.

90. The designing of the WICI product based on satellite and selected weather stations data was completed. The initial premium was calculated at \$24 per hectare for a maximum compensation of \$400 per hectare. After the feedback from the farmers and commune officials, the premium was revised to \$10 per hectare for a maximum compensation of \$100 per hectare.

Table 16: WICI Product Structure and Coverage Period

Product Structure	Timing of Planting	Period of Insurance
A	Before 01 May	01 May to 31 August (4 months)
B	01 – 31 May	01 June to 30 September (4 months)
C	01 – 30 June	01 July to 31 October (4 months)
D	Before 01 May	01 May to 31 October (6 months)

91. The criteria for selection of insurance partners and distribution channels were developed. Following the training to the Insurance Companies and consultations workshops, the WICI team visited several insurance companies to ascertain their interest in partnering with the WICI Pilot Program. Five Potential Insurance Partners (Forte, C-V I, CB Insurance, Ly Hour, and East Insurance Association) who showed interest in participating in WICI pilot testing were identified. The PMO issued two public advertisements inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) with outline proposals from the potential Insurance Companies on 24 April 2020 and 10 June 2020. By the end of deadline on 22 June 2020, 2 insurance companies (Forte and Ly Hour) submitted their EOIs for partnering with the WICI Pilot testing. The PMO evaluated the EOIs and selected both the insurance companies to participate in the WICI scheme.

92. A draft two-party partnership (TPP) agreement to be signed by the EA/PMO and Insurance Companies for implementation of the WICI Pilot testing was developed and finalized

based on discussion with insurance companies. A specimen WICI Policy document detailing the premium, compensation in case of claims, trigger points for compensation, etc. was developed and finalized based on discussion with insurance companies and their reinsurers. Both the documents were reviewed by the Legal Advisor to ensure their compliance with Cambodian law. The draft final TPP agreement along with draft final WICI policy document and Legal Advisor’s certification was submitted to ADB for endorsement. ADB endorsed the documents on 21 December 2020 and a final legal opinion from the Legal Advisor on compliance of the documents with Cambodian law was received on 29 December 2020. The partnership agreement was signed between PMO and FORTE Insurance (Cambodia) Plc. and Ly Hour Insurance Plc., on 4 February 2021.

93. The PMO supported the two insurance companies (Forte and Ly Hour insurance companies) to form a Pool and jointly submit application to the Insurance Regulator seeking permission for WICI products. The modus operandi for Insurance Pool was developed. The insurance companies submitted their application to the Insurance Regulator on 7 December 2020 and the regulator approved the WICI products on 16 February 2021. MFIs, agribusiness entity and ACs alliance (such as AMK Microfinance Institution, LOLC Microfinance Institution, Nileda Agribusiness and CACA- “Cambodia Agricultural Cooperative Alliance”) were identified to act as distribution channels and appointed by the insurance companies directly. The two insurance companies signed MoU with the AMK Microfinance Institution on 10 March 2021, with the LOLC Microfinance Institution on 20 April 2022 and with the Local Market Agency (Nelida Co., Ltd) on 22 March 2021. The insurance companies also signed agreement with CambodiaRe (Cambodia Reinsurance Company a Public Sector Enterprise) on 3 March 2021. The PMO supported the insurance companies in formulating rules for claims payments and dispute resolution including a flow chart for smooth operation.

94. The first cycle of WICI piloting in 2021 and the second cycle of piloting in 2022 has been completed. Normally the sale of WICI Policy to farmers is conducted between 1 April to 30 June every year. As of 31 December 2022, 2,295 farmer households including 1,133 (49%) female households (2021= 675/336; and 2022= 1,620/797) bought the WICI policy for 3,311 ha of rice producing areas (2021= 887ha; and 2022= 2,424 ha). The FORTE insurance company has made insurance payments amounting to \$27,105.07 (2021 = \$12,445.29 and 2022= \$14,659.78) to 1,101 farmers (2021= 469 farmers and 2022= 632 farmers) covering 1,582 ha (2021=622 ha and 2022= 960 ha) who suffered from dry spell and/or excess rainfall.

Table 17: WICI Scheme Pilot Testing (as of 31 December 2022)

No.	Policy Purchased by Options	Number of Farmers (HH) Purchased WICI Policy	Female	% Female	Coverage of Rice Crop Area (Ha)
1	A	432	184	43	810
2	B	631	317	50	878
3	C	437	231	53	636
4	D	795	401	50	987
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,295</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3,311</b>

95. The PMO has included capacity building of the regulators (Department of Financial Industry of MEF), CambodiaRe and PMO officials on regulatory needs for the introduction of a crop insurance scheme and best practices for implementing a crop insurance program through study tour abroad. One such study tour to India where crop insurance is implemented in large scale was conducted in August 2018. Another study tour planned in 2020 was deferred due to COVID-19 pandemic.

96. As WICI is a cross cutting topic, the PMO drafted a concept note and relevant ToR for establishment of a technical working group for providing guidance to the study, design and implementation of WICI. The Government approved the establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Technical Working Group (TWG) comprising of members from MEF, MAFF, and MOWRAM. CambodiaRe is also included as a member of the TWG. The TWG had worked closely with the firm conducting feasibility study on WICI and provided guidance in the study. The TWG is working closely with the detailed design and pilot testing consulting firm and will provide recommendation to the Government on possible scaling up of WICI across Cambodia. The General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) also formed a TWG for WICI consisting of 13 members, including 3 women. These assigned officials from GDA have participated in 5 meetings with the feasibility study consulting firm on, 1) review of questionnaire and orientation on feasibility study on WICI; 2) preparation of report and data collection for feasibility study on WICI; and 3) review of summary report on feasibility study on WICI.

97. 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. However, intensive discussion with the selected Insurance Companies led to an agreement that the companies will try to cover the original target of 120,000ha.

98. The implementation of WICI is new to Cambodia. Before the actual pilot testing could be initiated, the Rice-SDP urgently worked on the following: (i) structure the organizational model; (ii) consider PPP option; (iii) select WICI insurer (whether individual insurer or insurance panel); (iv) select Distribution Model and Distribution Partner/s jointly with insurer/s; (v) institute provider contracts and payment mechanisms; (vi) enhance the existing consumer protection legislation; (vii) seek regulatory approval of the product and the distribution channels; (viii) select target villages/communes jointly with insurance partner/s and distribution partner/s; (ix) decide on a target date to launch WICI; (x) test run selected product in a selected area/s for short time and fine-tune the products (AYII and WICI) if required; (xi) launch the pilot project; (xii) institute system for administering policies and claims; (xiii) control of costs, moral hazard and fraud; and (xiv) M&E and impact assessment. So, preparation of the ground to

launch the WICI scheme required significant efforts and the WICI scheme was introduced in 2021.

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

99. 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 developed the TORs and budget estimates for each position and received ADB no objection before initiating the recruitment process. As of 31 December 2022, 28 out of agreed 29 individual consultants were recruited and mobilized and 21 individual consultant contracts are ongoing.<sup>10</sup>

100. The Annual Work Plan and Budgets (AWPBs) for 2017 to 2022 were planned following a participatory approach and then linked with clear implementation guidelines to implement planned activities during the year. Following the same participatory approach, the PMO conducted relevant meetings with each NIO and PIO in October 2022 to come up with their AWPB for 2023. Each IAs submitted their draft AWPB for 2023 to PMO in November 2022. The PMO reviewed the documents and supported the IAs in finalizing their 2023 AWPB. The PMO organized a national planning workshop on 29 December 2022 to consolidate AWPBs submitted by the IAs. Upon the national planning workshop, the AWPB for 2023 for Rice-SDP including Rice-SDP Additional Financing was drafted consolidating all the workplan, budget estimates and training plans proposed by the PMO, NIO and PIOs. The consolidated 2023 AWPB will be submitted for MEF and ADB approval in January 2023 and field implementation will be carried out following the approved plan. The 2023 AWPB focuses on completing activities implemented by utilizing the budget savings, achieving the remaining targets and implementing the additional financing activities.

101. The revision of PPMS was completed and suitable and easy to use monitoring formats 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.<sup>11</sup> The PMO, MAFF/NIO and PIOs have continued to conduct monthly coordination meetings on a regular basis. As of 31 December 2022, the PMO has carried out 148 capacity building activities for NIOs, PIOs and district/commune officials covering M & E, gender, financial management and review of program progress in which a total of 5,001 participants including 1,137 females (23%) participated. If only gender and M & E capacity building trainings for national and provincial staff are considered, a total of 2,067 staff including 477 (23%) female staff participated in these training. The PMO recruited a firm to conduct project Baseline Survey and the firm was mobilized in April 2018. The firm completed the study and submitted the Final Baseline Survey Report incorporating PMO comments in September 2018. The PMO through ADB support had engaged a videographer to prepare a short video clip on Rice-SDP and CLUP for broader dissemination. Three short films have been prepared, disseminated and received wider appreciation from relevant stakeholders.

---

<sup>10</sup> Annex 5 provides an update of the Procurement of Contract packages.

<sup>11</sup> Annex 6 provides an update of the status of PPMS.

102. 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.

103. **Update of Project Administration Manual (PAM).** Minor changes in implementation arrangements had been proposed by MEF/PMO and endorsed by ADB earlier. There was a need to adjust target indicators as per the changes and to reflect the corrective actions that had been carried out under the Program. ADB engaged a resource person to help update the PAM by reflecting the changes made. The consultant submitted a draft revised PAM and a report summarizing the original project design, remedial actions taken by the project, and proposed revisions in project target indicators to further enhance the project performance. The EA/PMO reviewed the changes made and carried out further updates due to the proposed project period extension, reallocations of funds and revision of baseline CAD projections. The proposed draft revised PAM and implementation arrangements was submitted to ADB for endorsement on 15 April 2020. The EA/PMO submitted a proposal for revision of DMF to ADB on 17 September 2021 and ADB endorsed the revision on 02 November 2021.

104. **Additional Financing to Rice-SDP:** The Government of Cambodia submitted a proposal to GAFSP for additional financing to the Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP) on 12 August 2020. The GAFSP approved an additional grant financing of \$3.8 million to Rice SDP on 24 September 2020 to implement the proposed COVID-19 response activities under output 3, output 4 and output 5. ADB conducted a virtual fact-finding Mission from 25 March to 5 May 2021 to kick-start processing of the additional financing project (Rice-SDP AF). The grant negotiation for Rice-SDP AF was conducted between ADB and the RGC on 27 October 2021. The Rice-SDP AF was approved by ADB on 14 January 2022 and the grant agreement was signed on 24 March 2022. The Rice-SDP AF became effective on 16 June 2022. Advance account at the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) to receive grant funds and project sub-accounts for the PMO, NIO and PIOs in the ACLEDA Bank PLC. to use the project funds have been opened. The MEF/PMO has submitted withdrawal application for initial advance to ADB on 27 September 2022 and received the initial advance from ADB on 15 December 2022. The PMO has completed advance action for the procurement of vehicles and signed contract for supply and delivery of two project vehicles on 20 July 2022. Payments to the vehicle supplier has been completed on 15 December 2022.

## H. GENDER ACTION PLAN

105. The project is categorized Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM). The GAP includes 19 actions and 18 targets, and the DMF includes 12 gender indicators. As of 31 December 2022, all 19 actions in GAP are being implemented and 17 targets (94%) are on track and one target (#18) is off track. Thus, the overall GAP progress is significant as 100% of actions are being implemented or 100% of GAP activities have been implemented, and 94% of GAP targets have been on track.<sup>12</sup> The GAP Indicator # 1.5 or Action#5 should be revised given that the “public outreach and dissemination of policies under output 1 are beyond the scope of the project. The GAP results will be assessed successful at project completion, when, at the minimum, 80% of GAP activities are implemented and completed and 80% or more of the targets are fully met or, on average, about 80% or more of each target is met and compliance with gender related covenants. Other criteria for assessing GAP implementation includes reporting of gender equality results with sex-disaggregated data, analysis of strategic gender results, evidence-based (quantitative and qualitative) main text, DMF, and the attached GAP progress table.

106. The GAP has been integrated into the project performance monitoring system (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 revised the gender checklists form and questions developed in 2016. The Gender Checklists enable the gender focal points and other managers to track whether they are meeting the targets which directly apply to their work. The project extended one-on-one mentoring and training to each gender focal points to ensure that they understood their roles and responsibilities, and informally assessed their capacities. The team developed a formal training plan to complement the hands-on guidance and build team morale and include opportunities for cross-learning.

107. **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, ISSs and relevant officers on 7 November 2018 and 13 December 2018 and two refresher training on gender on 26 June 2019 and 18 December 2019. The training aimed at enhancing knowledge of participants on key gender concepts, strengthening capacity for analysing gender issues and needs in the context of the Program, helping participants on ways to collect inputs for gender progress and contribute to GAP report, helping them to integrate gender priorities into program interventions in the AWPB and identifying and collecting gender impact case studies in Rice-SDP. There were 64 women (33%) out of a total 192 participants participated in the trainings. At the end of the training, participants claimed that their knowledge and skills on gender concepts, analysis and planning, and GAP implementation has improved.

108. **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

---

<sup>12</sup> Annex 7 provides progress of Gender Action Plan.

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.

109. **Gender Success Stories:** As of 31 December 2022, four gender success stories were documented from the target provinces, Battambang (1), Kampong Thom (1) and Prey Veng (2). These gender stories were about successful female and male farmers who provided a very positive insight on women's empowerment and gender equality, how to face social norms and family opposition to become successful farmer/leader, etc. These gender stories are quite inspirational and reflect the crucial role women play in family livelihood, community development and taking more affirmative actions in the community.

## I. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

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

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

112. **Environmental Safeguard:** The Project is classified category B for environment, and an environment assessment review framework (EARF) was prepared and approved in September 2012. Three initial environmental examinations (IEEs) and environmental management plans (EMPs) for (i) Prey Sangha irrigation subproject, (ii) Chhuk Ksach irrigation subproject, and (iii) Svay Antor PDS subproject, were prepared, approved and disclosed in September 2012. The Program is rated "On Track" for environment safeguards in ADB's PPR system and is fully compliant with the environment-related legal covenants. The proposed scale of irrigation rehabilitation works does not reach the threshold that requires MOE's

approval. The proposed PDS facilities and SPS facilities were approved by the Provincial Departments of Environment in Kampong Thom, Prey Veng, and Battambang Provinces.

113. **Irrigation schemes.** There were no changes in Prey Sangha and Chhuk Ksach subproject location proposed during the PPTA and thus, no update to the IEEs of the two core irrigation subprojects were made. Capacity building on environment was provided to 52 participants (members of PIC, PIO, district agriculture, and irrigation officers) at three provinces (PVG, BTB, and KPT Provinces) in March and April 2016. The EMPs for two core irrigation subprojects were attached to the respective contract documents and implemented by the contractors.

114. The IEEs of 7 priority irrigation subprojects (Chamcar Kouy, Anlong Run, Tamao, Anlong Char, Ta Soong, Ansong, and Rumlech) were submitted to ADB as attachment to the bidding documents and the soft copies of the IEEs were forwarded to ADB on 15 May 2018. There was many back-and-forth of the IEEs documents between MOWRAM/NIO and ADB, and ADB raised serious concerns about the quality as well as information reflected in the reports. Following the development, the PMO asked MOWRAM/NIO to submit all the 7 IEEs to it and then worked closely with ADB to incorporate all the comments and finalized the 7 documents. The MOWRAM/NIO resubmitted 7 IEEs to ADB on 24 June 2019 and ADB endorsed the documents on 28 June 2019 and disclosed them on ADB website. The seven subprojects are for rehabilitation of existing main canals, secondary and tertiary canals including associated irrigation structures with a command area between 1,435 ha and 3,982 ha. Approval by Ministry of Environment (MOE) in accordance with the Government Sub-Decree No. 72 on EIA process was not required as the command area of each irrigation scheme is less than 5,000 hectares. The MOWRAM/NIO translated the EMP into Khmer, provided to Contractors and disclosed them on the Project website. The EMPs for 7 priority irrigation subprojects were attached to the respective contract documents and implemented/being implemented by the contractors.

115. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established in the project and GRM Committee appointed for each subproject. Following suggestion from ADB Review Mission (17 February-11 March 2020), MOWRAM/NIO arranged and provided a refresher training on GRM and logbook to representatives of commune councils, FWUC and village chiefs and encouraged them to display GRM poster and PIB at village/commune/district offices and campsite and construction site, and to keep logbook at a place accessible to all stakeholders to register complaint and action taken. The refresher trainings were conducted on 06 April 2020 at Ansong subproject in Kampong Trabek district with a participation of 9 participants including 2 (22%) women, 07 April 2020 at Rumlech subproject in Sithor Kandal district with a participation of 12 participants including 2 (17%) women, and on 8 April 2020 at Ta Soong subproject in Baray district with a participation of 21 participants including 4 (19%) women. Following the refresher training, GRM posters, logbooks and PIBs were distributed to the commune councils, FWUC and village chiefs to continue to post and disclose in target villages. The Environmental Specialist based at PMO conducted a follow up visit to 5 irrigation subproject (Chhuk Ksach, Anlong Char, Chamcar Kouy, Anlong Run and Ta Mao) sites in April 2020 to check the implementation of CEMP and to provide coaching on filling up of environmental monitoring forms. A total of 61 participants including 10 (16%) females drawn from MOWRAM/NIO, PIOs, DD & CS firm and contractors' Project Managers, Site Managers and Resident Engineers participated in the meetings and coaching at the 5 subproject sites.

During the regular construction monitoring visits and spot checks, the GRM posters were found to be displayed and Logbook kept at a place easily accessible to all relevant stakeholders.

116. **PDS Facilities.** The IEE and EMP prepared for the Svay Antor PDS subproject during PPTA and approved in September 2012 was not applicable anymore as the procedures for implementation of PDS facilities and its implementation arrangements were revised and ADB endorsed the proposed changes in May 2017 (see section- output 3.2). Originally, the PDS facilities are supposed to be constructed on public land and leased to private sector. With the changes, the PDS facilities are now established on private land owned by private sector (Rice Millers) through availing concessionary loans from the project.

117. The MEF/PMO, who is now responsible for implementation of PDS facilities, prepared the environmental safeguard documents (IEE and EMP) for the first priority subprojects (PDS Facilities at Phou Pou Rice Mill in Battambang, 1688 Rice Mill in Kampong Thom and Chhun Thom Rice Mill in Prey Veng), and submitted them for ADB endorsement in November 2019. ADB endorsed 3 IEEs and accompanying EMPs in January 2020 and uploaded to ADB website. The IEE and EMP for the second priority PDS facility (Lim Heng Leap Rice Mill at Kampong Thom) was prepared and submitted for ADB endorsement in January 2020. ADB endorsed IEE and accompanying EMP in February 2020 and uploaded to ADB website. The IEE and EMP for the third priority PDS facility (City Rice Mill at Battambang) was prepared and submitted for ADB endorsement in November 2020. ADB endorsed IEE and accompanying EMP in December 2020 and uploaded to ADB website. Approval by Provincial Department of Environment (DOE) in accordance with the Government Sub-Decree No. 72 on EIA process is required for the establishment of the PDS facilities and all the 5 Rice Millers obtained the environmental protection agreement from the respective PDOEs. The agreements were attached to the respective IEEs of the facilities. The EMPs for all 5 PDS facilities were attached to the respective contract documents and are being implemented by the contractors. As mentioned under the output 3.2, the location of the PDS facility at Phou Pou Rice Mill was changed from Chumnik Village, Anlong Vil Commune, Sangke district to Kien Kaes 1 Village, Kouk Khmum Commune, Thma Koul district. Thus, the PMO prepared new environmental safeguard documents (IEE & EMP) for the new location and submitted them for ADB endorsement in July 2020. ADB endorsed the safeguard documents and implementation of PDS facility at Phou Poy Rice Mill started in August 2020.

118. The PMO prepared training materials, GRM posters, public information booklets (PIBs), etc. and provided training to representatives of the contractors including contract managers and site engineers on preparation of CEMP, importance of following CEMP after its approval, ensuring GRM and Logbook maintenance. The training also included protection from COVID-19 at the workers campsites and project sites during implementation of PDS facility. A total of 8 participants including 3 (38%) women participated the training. After the training, the contractors prepared the CEMPs and submitted to the PMO. The PMO reviewed the CEMPs and approved them for implementation.

119. The PMO conducted 2-day training workshops at each of the 5 PDS sites to make aware relevant stakeholders on CEMP, GRM and environmental monitoring before and during the PDS subprojects implementation. A total of 513 participants including 174 (34%) females drawn from PMO, PIOs, district and commune authorities, village chiefs, DD & CS firm, Rice Millers, villagers living nearby the PDS facility, contractors' Project Managers, Site Managers

and Resident Engineers, and workers participated in the training workshops. The training - workshop conducted over four sessions at (i) 1688 Rice Mill on 4 - 5 August 2020 with a participation of 101 participants including 34 (34%) women, (ii) Lim Heng Leap Rice Mill on 6 - 7 August 2020 with a participation of 94 participants including 26 (28%) women, (iii) Chhun Thom Rice Mill on 11-12 August 2020 with a participation of 114 participants including 44 (39%) women, (iv) Phou Poy Rice Mill (at new location) on 26-27 August 2020 with a participation of 102 participants including 28 (27%) women, and (v) City Rice Mill on 22-23 September 2021 with a participation of 102 participants including 42 (41%) women. The PMO conducts follow up visits to PDS sites to check the implementation of CEMP and to provide coaching on filling up of environmental monitoring forms. In between the start of 4 PDS facilities (May-July 2020) to September 2020, the PMO met a total of 42 participants including 8 (19%) females drawn from PMO, PIOs, DD & CS firm, Rice Millers and contractors' Project Managers, Site Managers and Resident Engineers participated in the meetings and coaching at the 4 PDS sites. After September 2020, CEMP implementation follow up and coaching on filling up of environmental monitoring forms were conducted through online chat with the site managers of PDS contractors.

120. **SPS Facilities.** As described under the section- output 3.3, the SPS facilities are established at the agriculture stations owned by the Provincial Departments for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFFs) rather than built on public land and leased to private sector. The MAFF/NIO, who is implementing the SPS facilities, prepared the environmental safeguard documents (IEE and EMP) for 2 facilities (Ang Por Agriculture Station at Battambang and Prey Kandieng Agriculture Station at Prey Veng) under the guidance of the PMO. The MAFF/NIO submitted the environmental safeguard documents of the 2 facilities for ADB endorsement in February 2020 and ADB endorsed the IEEs and accompanying EMPs in March 2020. Approval by Provincial Department of Environment (DOE) in accordance with the Government Sub-Decree No. 72 on EIA process is required for the establishment of the SPS facilities and the PDAFFs obtained the environmental protection agreement from respective PDOE. The agreements were attached to the respective IEEs of the facilities.

121. The MAFF/NIO with support of cross sectoral implementation consultant based at MEF/PMO prepared training materials, GRM posters, public information booklets (PIBs), etc. and provided training to representatives of the contractors including contract managers and site engineers on preparation of CEMP, importance of following CEMP after its approval, ensuring GRM and Logbook maintenance. The training also included protection from COVID-19 at the workers campsites and project sites during implementation of SPS facility. A total of 13 participants including 3 (23%) women participated the training. After the training, the contractors prepared the CEMPs and submitted to the MAFF/NIO. The MAFF/NIO reviewed the CEMPs and approved them for implementation.

122. The MAFF/NIO with support of cross sectoral implementation consultants based at PMO conducted 2-day training workshops at each SPS sites to make aware relevant stakeholders on CEMP, GRM and environmental monitoring before and during the SPS subprojects implementation. A total of 251 participants including 57 (33%) females drawn from MAFF/NIO, PMO, PDAFFS, PIOs, district and commune authorities, village chiefs, DD & CS firm, agricultural stations, villagers living nearby the SPS facility, contractors' Project Managers, Site Managers and Resident Engineers, and workers participated in the training workshops. The training workshop was conducted over four sessions at (i) Prey Kandieng

Seed Center on 18-19 February 2021 with a participation of 126 participants including 24 (19%) women, and (ii) Ang Por Seed Center on 24-25 February 2021 with a participation of 125 participants including 33 (26%) women. The MAFF/NIO and Environment Specialist conducted a follow up visit to 2 SPS sites in June-July 2021 to check the implementation of CEMP and to provide coaching on filling up of environmental monitoring forms. A total of 12 participants including 1 (5%) female drawn from MAFF/NIO, PMO, PDAFFs, PIOs, DD & CS firm, and contractors' Site Managers/ Resident Engineers participated in the meetings and coaching at the 2 SPS sites.

123. **ACs Storage Houses and FWUC Office Building.** The Rice-SDP will construct six small-scale subprojects – five paddy/rice seed storage house and drying floor for 5 selected ACs and one FWUC office building for Chhouk Ksach FWUC. The ACs have been selected following a cumbersome process and the proposed subprojects shall be constructed on the private lands of the ACs and FWUC. The MEF-PMO has deployed two civil engineers, social safeguards specialist, environment specialist, and external monitor for social safeguards and completed detailed design and specifications of construction, verification of the proposed subproject locations, site layouts for construction, layout drawings and cost estimates of the subprojects. MEF-PMO has also completed public consultation meeting on environmental and social safeguards impact assessment for 6 proposed subprojects. A total of 538 Participants including 239 females participated in the 6 public consultation meeting conducted in August-September 2022. Based on the result of environmental screenings and public consultations with local people and stakeholders of these 6 small-scale subprojects, it was confirmed that these 6 subprojects are classified as category C for the environmental impact. A screening and categorization Environmental Code of Conduct (ECoC) for the 6 small-scale subprojects is under preparation and the report will be submitted for ADB review in February 2023 and disclose on ADB's website upon approval.

124. The Rice-SDP additional financing project (Rice-SDP AF) will construct six small-scale paddy/rice seed storage house and drying floor for 6 selected ACs. The ACs have been selected at the project preparation stage and the proposed subprojects shall be constructed on the private lands of the ACs. The mission was informed that the MAFF-NIO has deployed two civil engineers, social safeguards specialist, environment specialist, and external monitor for social safeguards and completed review of detailed design and specifications of construction, verification of the proposed subproject locations, site layouts for construction, layout drawings and cost estimates of the subprojects. MAFF-NIO has also completed public consultation meeting on environmental and social safeguards impact assessment for 5 of the 6 proposed subprojects. Based on the result of environmental screenings and public consultations with local people and stakeholders of these 5 small-scale subprojects, it was confirmed that these 5 subprojects are classified as category C for the environmental impact. The remaining one subproject is under screening and assessment. A screening and categorization Environmental Code of Conduct (ECoC) for the 6 small-scale subprojects is under preparation and the report will be submitted for ADB review upon completion.

125. **Semi-annual environmental safeguards monitoring report:** MOWRAM/NIO submitted 5 semi-annual environmental monitoring reports (EMRs), one for each irrigation subprojects except for Prey Sangha, and received feedback/comments from ADB on 9 May 2018. There was many back-and-forth of the EMRs between MOWRAM/NIO and ADB. ADB raised its concerns over the quality as well as information reflected in the reports during the

mid-term review mission (May-June 2018) and asked MOWRAM/NIO to revise all the EMRs. Following the development, the PMO asked MOWRAM/NIO to submit all the 5 Semi-annual EMRs to it and then worked closely with ADB to incorporate all the comments and finalized the documents. Upon finalization of 5 EMRs, ADB Environment Officer requested the PMO to consolidate all 5 EMRs and submit only one Semi-annual EMR. As the EMR was to be submitted for the first time, the PMO prepared a consolidated EMR covering the period from the beginning of subprojects implementation i.e. from January 2017 to March 2018. The PMO submitted the consolidated first EMR (January 2017 - March 2018) to ADB in November 2018 and ADB approved the First EMR and uploaded to ADB website in November 2018.

126. 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 Second EMR (April - December 2018) on 11 April 2019 and uploaded to ADB website.

127. The third EMR covering the period January- June 2019 was prepared incorporating the information on settlement of issues identified during the last mission (11 March – 08 April 2019), including the verbal complaint in relation to Chamcar Kuoy subproject and submitted to ADB on 29 January 2020. ADB approved the Third EMR (January- June 2019) in January 2020 and uploaded to ADB website.

128. ADB agreed with PMO and MOWRAM/NIO suggestion to prepare the fourth EMR covering the period July 2019- June 2020 as there was no irrigation subprojects under implementation in 2019. The fourth EMR covering the period July 2019- June 2020 was prepared incorporating the corrective actions to the issues identified during the February-March 2020 mission and submitted to ADB on 29 July 2020. ADB approved the Fourth EMR (July 2019- June 2020) in January 2021 and uploaded to ADB website.

129. The consolidated semi-annual EMR covering the period July- December 2020 was prepared and submitted to ADB on 24 May 2021. The report was an integrated monitoring report and included rehabilitation of Irrigation scheme and establishment of PDS facilities. Any complaints received during the reporting period including resolution needed was demonstrated in the report. ADB approved the consolidated semi-annual EMR (July-December 2020) in July 2021 and uploaded to ADB website.

130. The consolidated semi-annual EMR covering the period January- June 2021 was prepared and submitted to ADB on 13 August 2021. The report was an integrated monitoring report and included rehabilitation of Irrigation scheme and establishment of PDS and SPS facilities. Any complaints received during the reporting period including resolution needed was demonstrated in the report. ADB approved the consolidated semi-annual EMR (January- June 2021) and uploaded to ADB website.

131. The consolidated semi-annual EMR covering the period July- December 2021 was prepared and submitted to ADB on 01 April 2022. The report was an integrated monitoring report and included establishment of PDS and SPS facilities. Any complaints received during the reporting period including resolution needed was demonstrated in the report. ADB approved the consolidated semi-annual EMR (July- December 2021) and uploaded to ADB website. The rehabilitation of irrigation schemes was completed in March 2021 and it was not included in the monitoring report.

132. The consolidated semi-annual EMR covering the period January- June 2022 was prepared and submitted to ADB on 23 August 2022. The report was an integrated monitoring report and included establishment of PDS and SPS facilities. Any complaints received during the reporting period including resolution needed was demonstrated in the report. ADB approved the consolidated semi-annual EMR (January- June 2022) and uploaded to ADB website.

133. The next consolidated semi-annual environmental monitoring report covering July-December 2022 will be prepared and submitted to ADB by 31 January 2023. The report will be an integrated monitoring report that will include establishment of PDS and SPS facilities. Any complaints received during the reporting period including resolution needed will be demonstrated in the report.

134. **Project Completion Report (PCR):** Each IAs will need to prepare the PCR including the environmental safeguards implementation and compliance report which will be attached as annex to the PCR. Upon receipt of the IA completion report, the EA/PMO will prepare a consolidated EA PCR and submit to ADB.

## J. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS<sup>13</sup>

135. The project is classified category B for the involuntary resettlement and category C for indigenous people (IP). There are no indigenous people found to be affected by the subprojects except a very few ethnic minority households who are already integrated into mainstream society. A resettlement framework (RF) was prepared and approved in December 2012. Rehabilitation of irrigation subprojects caused involuntary resettlement impacts. The PDS facilities are located within the existing privately-owned rice mills where the land was purchased based on “willing buyer and willing seller” principle. The SPS facilities are located within the agriculture stations owned by the State (provincial department of agriculture, forestry and fisheries).

136. **Rehabilitation of Irrigation Subprojects:** Two resettlement plans (RPs) for Chhuk Ksach and Prey Sangha irrigation and rehabilitation subprojects as sample were prepared and approved in December 2012. The two RPs (Chhuk Ksach and Prey Sangha subprojects) were further updated and approved by ADB on 18 September 2017 and uploaded to the ADB website. The IRC completed signing of contracts with affected households (AHs) of Chhuk Ksach subproject on 29 November 2017 and with AHs of Prey Sangha subproject on 4 December 2017. The compensation payment and entitlements to the AHs for Prey Sangha and Chhuk Ksach subprojects were completed (100%) on 13 March 2018 and 27 April 2018, respectively.

137. The RPs for 7 subprojects (Chamcar Kouy, Anlong Run, Tamao, Anlong Char, Ta Soong, Ansong, and Rumlech canals) were prepared by MOWRAM/NIO and reviewed and submitted to ADB by GDR/IRC. ADB reviewed the 7 RPs and provided feedbacks/comments. During the Mid-term Review Mission (May-June 2018), it was agreed that GDR/IRC would first work on resubmission of the Chamcar Kuoy RP and upon receiving ADB’s no objection, it would work on the other 6 remaining RPs. Following the Mid-term Review Mission, MOWRAM/NIO and GDR/IRC with the help of an ADB resettlement consultant revised the

---

<sup>13</sup> Annex 8 includes an update of the Agreed Action Plan from the last Review Mission.

Chamcar Kuoy RP and resubmitted for ADB endorsement in December 2018. ADB endorsed the revised RP for Chamcar Kuoy subproject and uploaded the document to the ADB website. The compensation payment and entitlements to the AHs for the Chamcar Kuoy subproject was completed (100%) on 13 February 2019.

138. Following the approval of Chamcar Kuoy RP, MOWRAM and GDR/IRC worked with ADB and revised and resubmitted remaining 6 RPs (Anlong Char, Ta Soong, Ansong, Rumlech, Anlong Run and Tamao subprojects) for ADB no-objection. ADB endorsed the revised RPs and uploaded the documents to the ADB website in 2019. The compensation for Ansong, Anlong Char, Ta Soong, Anlong Run, Rumlech and Tamao was completed (100%) on 29 July 2019, 04 October 2019, 31 October 2019, 05 November 2019, 28 January 2020 and 31 January 2020, respectively.

139. **Paddy Drying and Storage (PDS) facilities:** As described under the section- output 3.2, the PDS facilities are established on private land owned by private sector (Rice Millers) through availing concessionary loans from the Project. The MEF/PMO, responsible for the implementation of the PDS facilities, conducted public consultation meetings and prepared the Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Screening checklists to confirm involuntary resettlement impact of the PDS facilities. The detailed engineering designs (DEDs) were presented to the people during the public consultation meetings. The impact screening process involved demarcation based on the DED, consultations with local authorities and nearby community. The PMO prepared Due diligence reports (DDRs) for the first priority subprojects (PDS Facilities at Phou Pou Rice Mill in Battambang, 1688 Rice Mill in Kampong Thom and Chhun Thom Rice Mill in Prey Veng), and submitted them for ADB endorsement in November 2019. ADB endorsed the 3 DDRs in December 2019 and uploaded them to ADB website. The DDR for the second priority PDS Facility (Lim Heng Leap Rice Mill at Kampong Thom) was prepared and submitted for ADB endorsement in January 2020 and ADB endorsed the DDR in February 2020 and uploaded it to ADB website. The DDR for the third priority PDS Facility (City Rice Mill at Battambang) was prepared and submitted for ADB endorsement in November 2020 and ADB endorsed the DDR in December 2020 and uploaded it to ADB website. As mentioned under the output 3.2, the location of the PDS facility at Phou Pou Rice Mill was changed. Thus, the PMO prepared new social safeguard documents (DDR) for the new location and submitted it for ADB endorsement in July 2020. ADB endorsed the DDR and implementation of PDS facility at Phou Poy Rice Mill started in August 2020. Before the start of PDS constructions, Rice Millers had applied and obtained construction certificates from Provincial Department of Land Management (PDLMUPC) of the respective provinces. The constructions started after technical inspection by PDLMUPCs.

140. **Rice Seed Processing and Storage (SPS) facilities:** As described under the section- output 3.3, the SPS facilities are established at the agriculture stations owned by the Provincial Departments for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFFs) to serve as one stop shop for quality rice seed, post-harvest services, farmer consultations, and trainings and demonstrations. These stations are located on the state-owned land tracts where cultivation is carried out by the PDAFFs. The MAFF/NIO, who is implementing the SPS facilities, prepared the social safeguard documents for 2 Facilities (Ang Por Agriculture Station in Battambang and Prey Kandieng Agriculture Station in Prey Veng) under the guidance of the PMO. The MAFF/NIO submitted the DDR related to two SPS facilities for ADB endorsement in February 2020 and ADB endorsed DDRs in March 2020 and disclosed on ADB website in

April 2020. Before the start of SPS constructions, PDAFFs/Seed Centers had applied and obtained construction certificate from Provincial Department of Land Management (PDLMUPC) of the respective provinces. The constructions started after technical inspection by PDLMUPCs.

141. **ACs Storage Houses and FWUC Office Building.** The Rice-SDP will construct six small-scale subprojects – five paddy/rice seed storage house and drying floor for 5 selected ACs and one FWUC office building for Chhouk Ksach FWUC. The ACs have been selected following a cumbersome process and the proposed subprojects shall be constructed on the private lands of the ACs and FWUC. The MEF-PMO has deployed two civil engineers, social safeguards specialist, environment specialist, and external monitor for social safeguards and completed detailed design and specifications of construction, verification of the proposed subproject locations, site layouts for construction, layout drawings and cost estimates of the subprojects. MEF-PMO has also completed public consultation meeting on environmental and social safeguards impact assessment for 6 proposed subprojects. A total of 538 Participants including 239 females participated in the 6 public consultation meeting conducted in August-September 2022. Based on the result of LAR screenings and public consultations with local people and stakeholders of these 6 small-scale subprojects, it was confirmed that these 6 subprojects are classified as category C for the involuntary resettlement and indigenous people impact. A screening and categorization due diligence report (DDR) for the 6 small-scale subprojects is under preparation and the report will be submitted for ADB review in February 2023 and disclose on ADB’s website upon approval.

142. The Rice-SDP additional financing project (Rice-SDP AF) will construct six small-scale paddy/rice seed storage house and drying floor for 6 selected ACs. The ACs have been selected at the project preparation stage and the proposed subprojects shall be constructed on the private lands of the ACs. The mission was informed that the MAFF-NIO has deployed two civil engineers, social safeguards specialist, environment specialist, and external monitor for social safeguards and completed review of detailed design and specifications of construction, verification of the proposed subproject locations, site layouts for construction, layout drawings and cost estimates of the subprojects. MAFF-NIO has also completed public consultation meeting on environmental and social safeguards impact assessment for 5 of the 6 proposed subprojects. Based on the result of LAR screenings and public consultations with local people and stakeholders of these 5 small-scale subprojects, it was confirmed that these 5 subprojects are classified as category C for the involuntary resettlement and indigenous people impact. The remaining one subproject is under screening and assessment. A screening and categorization DDR for the 6 small-scale subprojects is under preparation and the report will be submitted for ADB review upon completion.

143. **Semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report:** The external monitoring reports on resettlement are required only for Chhuk Ksach and Prey Sangha RPs. An external monitoring organization was recruited by the GDR to monitor implementation of resettlement activities (DMS, RCS, contract signing, and payment). The GDR submitted 3 semi-annual social monitoring reports starting from July 2016 to December 2017 to ADB and they are uploaded to the ADB website. Following the MTR, the GDR/IRC submitted the post-evaluation report for Chhuk Ksach and Prey Sangha RPs to ADB in March 2019. The report included summary of numerous case studies and grievances submitted within the reporting period.

144. As per approved RPs, External Monitoring reports on resettlement is not required for 7 subprojects (Chamcar Kouy, Anlong Run, Tamao, Anlong Char, Ta Soong, Ansong, and Rumlech canals) as the resettlements are not deemed significant. However, following the suggestion from ADB, MOWRAM/NIO started reflecting the progress of resettlement activities in its Quarterly Progress Report from Q2, 2019 onward. MOWRAM/NIO with backstopping of PMO prepared 3 pending internal social safeguards monitoring reports covering January to June 2018, July 2018-December 2019 and January – June 2020 and submitted to ADB on 29 July 2020. ADB reviewed and approved the reports and disclosed them on ADB website.

145. The consolidated semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report covering the period July- December 2020 was prepared and submitted to ADB on 24 May 2021. The report was an integrated monitoring report and included rehabilitation of Irrigation scheme and establishment of PDS facilities. Any complaints received during the reporting period including resolution needed was demonstrated in the report. ADB approved the consolidated semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report (July- December 2020) in July 2021 and uploaded to ADB website.

146. The consolidated semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report covering the period January- June 2021 was prepared and submitted to ADB on 13 August 2021. The report was an integrated monitoring report and included rehabilitation of Irrigation scheme and establishment of PDS and SPS facilities. Any complaints received during the reporting period including resolution needed was demonstrated in the report. ADB approved the consolidated semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report (January- June 2021) and uploaded to ADB website.

147. The consolidated semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report covering the period July- December 2021 was prepared and submitted to ADB on 01 April 2022. The report was an integrated monitoring report and included establishment of PDS and SPS facilities. Any complaints received during the reporting period including resolution needed was demonstrated in the report. ADB approved the consolidated semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report (July- December 2021) and uploaded to ADB website. The rehabilitation of irrigation schemes was completed in March 2021 and it was not included in the monitoring report.

148. The consolidated semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report covering the period January- June 2022 was prepared and submitted to ADB on 23 August 2022. The report was an integrated monitoring report and included establishment of PDS and SPS facilities. Any complaints received during the reporting period including resolution needed was demonstrated in the report. ADB approved the consolidated semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report (January- June 2022) and uploaded to ADB website.

149. The next consolidated semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report covering July-December 2022 will be prepared and submitted to ADB by 31 January 2023. The report will be an integrated monitoring report that will include establishment of PDS and SPS facilities. Any complaints received during the reporting period including resolution needed will be demonstrated in the report.

150. **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been formed and made functional in all sub-projects in target provinces, with the aim of referring project related grievances to the Grievances Redress Committee (GRC). The GRM presents

the information and arrangement for addressing conflicts and appeal procedures regarding eligibility and entitlements as well as the implementation of the resettlement activities in a timely and satisfactory manner. The IRC-GDR, MOWRAM/NIO, MEF/PMO and MAFF/NIO prepared training materials, GRM posters, GRM booklets, public information booklets (PIBs), and logbooks and provided training to the committee members including representatives of the contractors to ensure GRM function properly. The grievance cases and their resolutions have been elaborated in all social monitoring reports which are submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis.

151. The PMO and MAFF/NIO conducted 2-day training workshops at each of the 5 PDS sites and 2 SPS sites, respectively, to make aware relevant stakeholders on GRM and environmental monitoring before and during the PDS and SPS subprojects implementation. A total of 513 participants including 174 (34%) females drawn from PMO, PIOs, district and commune authorities, village chiefs, DD & CS firm, Rice Millers, villagers living nearby the PDS facilities, contractors' Project Managers, Site Managers and Resident Engineers, and workers participated in the training workshops conducted for 5 PDS facilities. The last training workshop for PDS facility was conducted at City Rice Mill (5<sup>th</sup> PDS facility) on 22-23 September 2021 with a participation of 102 participants including 42 (41%) women. Similarly, for SPS facilities, a total of 251 participants including 57 (33%) females drawn from MAFF/NIO, PMO, PDAFFS, PIOs, district and commune authorities, village chiefs, DD & CS firm, agricultural stations, villagers living nearby the SPS facilities, contractors' Project Managers, Site Managers and Resident Engineers, and workers participated in the training workshops.

152. **Project Completion Report (PCR):** Each IAs will need to prepare the PCR including the safeguards implementation and compliance report which will be attached as annex to the PCR. Upon receipt of the IA completion report, the EA/PMO will prepare a consolidated EA PCR and submit to ADB.

## **K. ASSESSMENTS OF RISKS, ASSUMPTIONS AND COMPLIANCE WITH CONVENANTS**

### **K1. Assessment of Risks and Assumptions<sup>14</sup>**

153. 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 were identified and timely and fully addressed as required. The project continues to update the project's website by posting required documents, especially contract awards, procurement plans, and progress reports, whenever available. The project is also conducting regular monitoring 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.

---

<sup>14</sup> Annex 9 provides an update on Risk Management Matrix.

## K2. Compliance with Covenants<sup>15</sup>

154. 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)

155. 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).

156. 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.”

157. The program has complied with all the policy conditions for the first and second tranches. MAFF/NIO and MEF/PMO with support from relevant consultants completed documentation needed for the release of second tranche including the progress report and MEF/PMO submitted all the documents to CARM on 01 March 2022 for release of the second tranche. ADB processed the documents and released the second tranche on 26 August 2022. The policy-based loan (PBL) was closed on 31 August 2022.

## L. PROGRAM ISSUES AND REMEDIAL ACTION

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

---

<sup>15</sup> Annex 10 provides an update on compliance with loan and grant covenants.

Sl. No.	Issues	Remedial Action
1	Heavy rains and floods in September-October 2020, 2021 and 2022 and continued COVID-19 impacts and corresponding restrictions have a significant impact on project implementation.	Speed up the implementation as soon as the situation come back to normal and keep following the preventive measures prescribed by the Ministry of Health.
2	Delay in commissioning of SPS facilities	MAFF-NIO to enhance close monitoring and supervision of the contractor to ensure speedy commissioning of the facilities.

## M. LESSONS LEARNED till date

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

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

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

162. 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.

163. 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.

164. 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.

165. 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 (Completed by August 2022)

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Industry Mines and Energy (MIME) was included in the original policy matrix. In 2013 MIME was split into two ministries: (i) Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH); and (ii) Ministry of Mines and Energy. Approval Authority is National Standards Council (NSC). The NSC, established in 2009, leads coordination in the development of national standards; advises Institute of Standards of Cambodia (ISC) on the criteria and procedures pertinent to the preparation, approval, acceptance and selection of the standards; and considers and approves proposals for Cambodian standards prepared and recommended by ISC to develop, adopt, review, revise, or cancel Cambodian standards. The NSC is chaired by the Minister of Industry and Handicraft, with representatives from relevant technical line ministries including the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; the Ministry of Health; and the Ministry of Commerce. Overall, the NSC is the national secretariat, which oversees, regulates, verifies, and adopts or certifies standards proposed by each technical ministry.

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
12.	MAFF will have submitted the draft Law on Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Measures to the National Assembly.	<p>Copy of the submitted Law on Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Measures.</p> <p><b>(Note that MAFF has preferred and used the term “Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine”)</b></p>	<p><b>The law was approved on 3 May 2022.</b></p> <p>Between June 2015 to October 2016, GDA had conducted 12 technical working group meetings, 3 regional consultation workshops and 2 public consultation workshops to come up with a draft of the Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine (Phytosanitary measures) and submitted the draft to MAFF on 27 October 2016.</p> <p>MAFF conducted 9 review meetings and finalized the draft Law and submitted the draft to Council of Ministers on 12 September 2017.</p> <p>The CoM conducted 15 technical committee meetings and came up with a final draft of the Law. The CoM then conducted 6 inter-ministerial meetings to review the final draft Law for attaining consensus among the members before submitting it to the National Assembly. During the inter-ministerial discussions, some issues surfaced regarding the deployment of quarantine officials at the border checkpoint, as envisaged in the draft law. This required further detailed deliberations and discussions between MAFF and the Ministry of Commerce (MoC). On 11 January 2019, the Prime Minister announced that in future government institutions are no longer needed at the border checkpoints aside from immigration police and customs for export and import of goods.</p> <p>After this new development, the GDA conducted 3 technical working group meetings to review, deliberate, discuss, edit and update the draft law and submitted it to MAFF on 14 November 2019. Upon receiving the draft law, MAFF conducting a review meeting, finalized the draft law and submitted it to CoM on 20 December 2019 for further review at CoM</p>	<p>Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 4 February 2022.</p> <p><b>Achieved.</b></p>

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
			<p>inter-ministerial meetings to obtain consensus among the members. The CoM conducted a consultation meeting between representatives of CoM, MAFF and MoC on 14 January 2020 and the meeting decided that MAFF and MoC would meet together to discuss and revise some articles to make it compliant with the Sub-decree no. 27 ANRK.BK. Following the consultation meeting, MAFF and MoC met together on 20 January 2020 and discussed and revised the concerned articles as appropriate. The CoM conducted an inter-ministerial meeting to discuss the draft Law on 27 January 2020 and the draft Law was updated based on the comments received from the meeting. The updated draft Law was sent to MEF (Customs and Excise) for a final review and received its comment on 3 March 2020. MAFF conducted a technical committee meeting to review the comments received from MEF on 5-6 March 2020. MAFF and MEF (Custom and Excise) conducted few rounds of discussions, the last being on 22 June 2021 and all the outstanding matters related to implementation arrangement of the draft Law was resolved. MAFF updated the draft Law based on the agreement with MEF and submitted it to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) for review and agreement.</p> <p>MAFF and MOJ conducted 3 technical level meetings and 3 policy maker level meetings, discussed all articles in penalty chapter of the draft law, updated the draft law in accordance with the discussion, and agreed with the updated draft law. MOJ prepared a report on the agreed results and submitted it along with an</p>	

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
			<p>endorsement letter to COM. MAFF submitted the updated draft Law to COM for further review. The COM conducted Plenary Session of COM presided over by the Prime Minister on 4 February 2022 and adopted the draft Law. On the same day, the government submitted the draft law to the National Assembly for review and adoption. The draft law was passed by the National Assembly and by the Senate, and approved and signed into law by His Majesty, the King of Cambodia on 3 May 2022.</p> <p>Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.</p>	

Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program			
ADB Loans 3006/3007/8271 and Grants 0349/ 0350-CAM			
Physical Progress			
(as of 31 December 2022)			
Components	Assigned Weight (a)	Actual Progress (b)	Weighted Progress c (a x b)
<b>1. Conducive legal and regulator environment established to facilitate climate-resilient rice commercialisation</b>	<b>20.00</b>		<b>20.00</b>
1.1 Policy and regulatory framework for local seed production in place	4.00	1.00	4.00
1.2 Guidelines for establishing agricultural land use zones completed	4.00	1.00	4.00
1.3 Legalisation of sustainable management and use of agricultural land are operational	4.00	1.00	4.00
1.4 Regulatory systems on farmer's organisations and contract farming are functional	4.00	1.00	4.00
1.5 Milled rice standards and trade facilitation measures are in place	4.00	1.00	4.00
<b>2. Agricultural Land Use Zoning Improved</b>	<b>8.00</b>		<b>8.00</b>
<b>(a) Undertake CAEA to identify zones for rice cropping systems</b>			
2.1 Undertake CAEA in target communes	3.00	1.00	3.00
<b>(b) Incorporate the CAEAs into the CLUPs</b>			
2.2 Preparation of CLUPs in target communes incorporating the results of the CAEA	3.00	1.00	3.00
<b>(c) Developing three provincial rice eco-system maps</b>			
2.3 Development of provincial rice eco-systems maps	2.00	1.00	2.00
<b>3. Climate resilient rice value chain infrastructure developed</b>	<b>50.00</b>		<b>48.05</b>
<b>(a) Recruit national consulting firm to carry out FS/DD on sub-projects for climate resilient irrigation rehabilitation</b>			
3a.1 National consulting firm mobilised for FS/DD of irrigation sub-projects	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>(b) Recruit national consulting firm to prepare FS and DD on sub-projects for PDS and SPS facilities</b>			
3b.1 National consulting firm mobilised for FS/DD of PDS and SPS facilities	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>(c) Works contract procurement for rehabilitating identified irrigation sub-projects</b>			
3c.1 Contract awards for rehabilitation of irrigation sub-projects	22.00	1.00	22.00
<b>(d) Works contract procurement for establishing PDS facilities</b>			
3d.1 Contract awards for construction of PDS facilities	15.00	0.95	14.25
<b>(e) Works contracts for establishment of commercial seed drying and storage facilities</b>			
3e.1 Contract awards for construction of commercial seed drying and storage facilities	8.00	0.85	6.80
<b>(f) Implementation of Associated Initiatives within irrigation sub-projects areas</b>			
3f.1 Service contracts awarded for land levelling services, agricultural extension, FWUC formation, contract farming, etc.,	2.00	1.00	2.00
3f.6 PPP agreements for operation of PDS facilities	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>4. Enhanced rice value chain support services</b>	<b>8.00</b>		<b>8.00</b>
<b>(a) Increased availability of quality rice seed</b>			
4a.1 Development of national seed certification scheme	0.30	1.00	0.30
4a.2 Renovation of provincial agriculture stations for production of registered rice seed	2.00	1.00	2.00
4a.3 Strengthening of ACs/RSPGs for production of certified rice seed	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>(b) Expanded and developed technical extension services</b>			
4b.1 Revision of TIPs on rice production and development of mass-media extension materials	0.50	1.00	0.50
<b>(c) Enhanced business management capacities</b>			
4c.1 Conduct of Bulk Handling Study	0.20	1.00	0.20
4c.2 Provision of specialists to assist selected rice millers to improve mill operations and management	2.00	1.00	2.00
4c.3 Study tours conducted for rice millers to neighbouring countries	0.50	1.00	0.50
<b>(d) Improved access to and reduced cost of finance</b>			
4d.1 Strengthened capacity of financial institutions to respond to needs of rice value chain stakeholders	1.00	1.00	1.00
4d.2 Enhanced understanding of loan products by rice value chain stakeholders	0.50	1.00	0.50
<b>5. Feasibility Study, design and Pilot Testing of WICI</b>	<b>4.00</b>		<b>2.80</b>
5.1 Service contract awarded for consultants to conduct FS for WICI	1.00	1.00	1.00
5.2 Pilot testing of WICI in target provinces	2.00	0.80	1.60
5.3 Evaluation of results of WICI Pilot Test by independent evaluators	1.00	0.20	0.20
<b>6. Efficient Program Management and Implementation</b>	<b>10.00</b>		<b>7.95</b>
6.1 Established and operationalised PMO, NIOs and PIOs	2.00	1.00	2.00
6.2 Recruitment and Mobilisation of the PICs/Individual Consultants	4.00	1.00	4.00
6.3 Design and operationalisation of Rice SDP gender disaggregated PPMS	1.50	1.00	1.50
6.4 Conduct of Annual Audits	0.50	0.90	0.45
6.5 Preparation of Project Completion Report	2.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>94.80</b>

**Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program**  
**ADB Loans 3006/3007/8271 and Grants 0349/0350-CAM**  
**Program Management Office (PMO)**  
**Report for 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter (October- December) 2022**

**Table 3a: Expenditures by Financing Sources and Categories (as at 31 December 2022)**

Category Code	Activity Description	RCG Fund	ADB Loan 3007	GAFSP Grant 0349	SCF Grant 0350	SCF Loan 8271	Total
A1	Civil Works	2,228,216	9,134,639	7,183,892	556,314	3,179,103	<b>22,282,163</b>
A2	Specialized Equipment	741,853	6,443,806	226,656	-	-	<b>7,411,625</b>
A3	Associated Initiatives	280,853	1,259,874	382,414	-	1,232,514	<b>3,155,655</b>
B	Contract Services	379,429	-	3,043,329	1,400,629	391,437	<b>5,214,824</b>
C	Resettlement	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	Land Purchase	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Vehicles and Equipment	293,282	776,105	122,341	-	-	<b>1,191,728</b>
F	Consulting Services	268,788	2,760,830	888,456	1,529,396	-	<b>5,447,470</b>
G	Training and Studies	206,640	-	1,838,442	-	-	<b>2,045,081</b>
H	Implementation and Supervision	509,060	3,672,498	250,222	-	-	<b>4,431,780</b>
GS	Government Staff Incentive	1,505,991	-	-	-	-	<b>1,505,991</b>
	<b>Total Implementation Cost</b>	<b>6,413,422</b>	<b>24,047,753</b>	<b>13,935,752</b>	<b>3,486,338</b>	<b>4,803,053</b>	<b>52,686,318</b>
	Interest charge during implementation	-	726,883	-	-	-	<b>726,883</b>
	Service charge for SCF Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,413,422</b>	<b>24,774,636</b>	<b>13,935,752</b>	<b>3,486,338</b>	<b>4,803,053</b>	<b>53,413,201</b>

**Table 3b: Expenditures by EA/IAs and Categories (as at 31 December 2022)**

Category Code	Activity Description	PMO	MAFF	MOWRAM	MLMUPC	BTB	KPT	PVG	TOTAL
A1	Civil Works	4,205,110	2,200,383	15,876,671	-	-	-	-	<b>22,282,163</b>
A2	Specialized Equipment	5,031,248	2,380,377	-	-	-	-	-	<b>7,411,625</b>
A3	Associated Initiatives	-	-	-	-	972,027	1,015,892	1,167,736	<b>3,155,655</b>
B	Contract Services	1,536,731	2,453,170	-	1,224,923	-	-	-	<b>5,214,825</b>
C	Resettlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	Land Purchase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Vehicles and Equipment	502,373	180,046	183,738	190,441	45,320	45,100	44,710	<b>1,191,728</b>
F	Consulting Services	502,373	180,046	-	-	-	-	-	<b>5,447,470</b>
G	Training and Studies	-	785,683	-	68,721	-	-	-	<b>2,045,081</b>
H	Implementation and Supervision	1,378,499	1,093,664	459,255	226,886	505,071	390,822	377,583	<b>4,431,780</b>
GS	Government Staff Incentive	203,240	259,730	188,460	218,160	199,200	234,376	202,825	<b>1,505,991</b>
	<b>Total Project Expenditure</b>	<b>17,518,988</b>	<b>11,329,415</b>	<b>16,708,123</b>	<b>1,929,131</b>	<b>1,721,617</b>	<b>1,686,190</b>	<b>1,792,855</b>	<b>52,686,319</b>
	Interest charge during implementation	726,883	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>726,883</b>
	Service charge for SCF Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,245,781</b>	<b>11,329,415</b>	<b>16,708,123</b>	<b>1,929,131</b>	<b>1,721,617</b>	<b>1,636,190</b>	<b>1,792,855</b>	<b>53,413,201</b>

**Table 3c: Expenditures by Category (as at 31 December 2022)**

Category No.	Activity Description	3rd Revised Budget (Dec 2019)	Total Expenditure		Balance of Fund	
			Amount (US\$)	%	Amount (US\$)	%
A1	Civil Works	24,051,485	22,282,163	93%	1,769,322	7%
A2	Specialized Equipment	8,522,803	7,411,325	87%	1,111,178	13%
A3	Associated Initiative	2,837,323	3,155,655	111%	(318,332)	-11%
B	Contract Services	6,110,560	5,214,825	85%	895,735	15%
C	Resettlement	431,300	-	0%	431,300	100%
D	Land Purchase	886,100	-	0%	886,100	100%
E	Vehicles and Equipment	1,298,195	1,191,728	92%	106,467	8%
F	Consulting Services	6,559,462	1,191,728	83%	1,111,992	17%
G	Training and Studies	1,872,085	5,447,470	109%	(172,996)	-9%
H	Implementation and Supervision	7,811,039	4,431,780	57%	3,379,259	43%
GS	Government Staff Incentive	-	1,505,991	-	-	-
	<b>Total Project Expenditure</b>	<b>60,380,352</b>	<b>52,686,319</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>9,200,025</b>	<b>15%</b>
	Interest charge during implementation	<b>857,330</b>	<b>726,883</b>	-	<b>130,447</b>	-
	Service charge for SCF Loan	<b>18,800</b>	-	-	<b>18,800</b>	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61,256,482</b>	<b>53,413,201</b>	-	<b>9,349,272</b>	-

Table 3d: Expenditures by Categories and Outputs (as of 31 December 2022)

Category Code	Activity Description	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 (WIC)	Effective Program Management and Implementation	
A1	Civil Works	-	-	22,282,163	-	-	-	22,282,163
A2	Specialized Equipment	-	-	7,263,392	148,323	-	-	7,411,625
A3	Associated Initiative	-	-	3,155,655	-	-	-	3,155,655
B	Contract Services	-	3,849,351	-	-	1,400,629	-	5,249,980
C	Resettlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	Land Purchase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Vehicles and Equipment	-	333,684	512,443	71,504	-	274,097	1,191,728
F	Consulting Services	-	490,272	1,143,969	871,595	-	2,941,634	5,447,470
G	Training and Studies	-	368,115	-	1,679,967	-	-	2,045,081
H	Implementation and Supervision	-	531,814	2,215,890	443,178	-	1,240,898	4,431,780
GS	Government Staff Incentive	-	-	-	-	-	1,470,836	1,470,836
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>5,573,235</b>	<b>36,573,512</b>	<b>3,211,476</b>	<b>1,400,629</b>	<b>5,297,466</b>	<b>52,686,318</b>
	Interest charge during implementation for Loan 3007	-	-	-	-	-	726,883	726,883
	Service charge for SCF Loan 8271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>5,573,235</b>	<b>36,573,512</b>	<b>3,211,476</b>	<b>1,400,629</b>	<b>6,654,349</b>	<b>53,413,201</b>

**Table 3e: Expenditures by Financing Sources and EA-IAs (as at 31 December 2022)**

Financing Sources	PMO	MAFF	MOWRAM	MLMUPC	BTB	KPT	PVG	TOTAL
Loan 3007	11,913,316	5,006,653	4,311,448	323,008	829,287	814,461	849,579	<b>24,047,753</b>
GAFSP 0349	1132568.8	4,278,378	6,952,777	1,187,041	68,855	156,556	159,577	<b>13,935,753</b>
Loan 8271	-	391,437	3,179,103	-	472,237	336,041	424,237	<b>4,803,054</b>
Grant 0350	2,815,043	280,942	390,352	-	-	-	-	<b>3,486,338</b>
RGC Fund	1,658,059	1,372,004	1,874,444	419,082	351,238	379,133	359,462	<b>6,413,423</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,518,988</b>	<b>11,329,415</b>	<b>16,708,124</b>	<b>1,929,131</b>	<b>1,721,617</b>	<b>1,686,190</b>	<b>1,792,855</b>	<b>52,686,319</b>
Interest Charge L3007	726,883	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>726,883</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,245,871</b>	<b>11,329,415</b>	<b>16,708,124</b>	<b>1,929,131</b>	<b>1,721,617</b>	<b>1,686,190</b>	<b>1,792,855</b>	<b>53,413,202</b>

**Note:**

<i>Cumulative Expenditures as of 31 Dec 2017</i>	<i>9,324,565</i>	<i>15%</i>
<i>Cumulative Expenditures as of 31 Dec 2018</i>	<i>19,760,128</i>	<i>32%</i>
<i>Cumulative Expenditures as of 31 Dec 2019</i>	<i>25,700,452</i>	<i>42%</i>
<i>Cumulative Expenditures as of 31 Dec 2020</i>	<i>35,323,212</i>	<i>57%</i>
<i>Cumulative Expenditures as of 31 Dec 2021</i>	<i>46,408,036</i>	<i>76%</i>
<i>Cumulative Expenditures as of 31 Dec 2022</i>	<i>53,413,201</i>	<i>87%</i>

\* Expenditures incurred Q4 (Oct-Dec) 2022 = \$1,629,621

\*\* Funds available on hand and in banks = \$511,641



## Summary of irrigation sub-projects (Completed by September 2021)

No.	Sub Project Code	Sub Project Name	Beneficiaries				Commend Area(ha)		Achievement (Sub Project Beneficiaries) -After Constructed/Using extract from O&M manual and Socio-Economic Survey									Investment Cost
			Number Villages	Communes	District	Province	FSDD	After Constructed and Used	Individual (Person) beneficiaries from the subproject			Household (HH) Beneficiaries from Sub-Project			Persons employed in Sub Project Construction and paid for work(accumulated)			
									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	9	3	Bavel	BTB	1,150	2,017.66	41,036	20,518	50	8,015	843	11	805	326	40.50	801,556.60
2		Rehabilitation of Chhuk Ksach Canal	9	2	Baray	KPT	1,650	1,872.00	15,552	8209	53	3,258	506	16	581	233	40.10	1,166,578.03
<b>Total Core Sub-Rprojects</b>			<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>			<b>2,800</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>56588</b>	<b>28727</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>11273</b>	<b>1349</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1386</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>40.30</b>	<b>1,968,134.63</b>
3	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVG-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 3 & 4)	Rehabilitation of Anlong Char Canal	15	2	Preah Sdach	PVG	3,000	2,946.68	8,902	4541	51	2,037	350	17	561	228	40.64	2,891,423.27
4		Rehabilitation of Chamcar Kuoy Canal	9	2	Svay Antor	PVG	2,100	2,051.00	4,875	2495	51	1,015	173	17	404	163	40.35	1,932,271.32
5		Rehabilitation of Anglong Run	3	1	Thmor Korl	BTB	1,435	1,435.00	2,543	1220	48	565	81.0	14	801	325	40.57	2,129,947.57
6		Rehabilitation of Ta Mao Irrigation System	3	1	Thmor Korl	BTB	1,038	1,170.39	3,615	1808	50	723	104.0	14	735	297	40.41	1,341,199.55
<b>Total First Priority Sub-Rprojects</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>7,573</b>	<b>7,603.07</b>	<b>19,934.5</b>	<b>10,064.0</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>4,340.0</b>	<b>708.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>40.49</b>	<b>8,294,841.71</b>
7	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/K.Th-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, & 3)	Rehabilitation of Ta Soong Canal	18	3	Baray	KPT	2,070	3,031.0	10,945.0	5,822.0	53.2	2,189.0	339.0	15.5	165	71	43.03	1,291,109.44
8		Rehabilitation of Ansong Irrigation System	10	2	Kampong Trabaek	PVG	1,510	1,510.0	4,099.0	2,091.0	51.0	854.0	147.0	17.2	162	73	45.06	906,508.56
9		Rehabilitation of Rumlech Irrigation system	6	4	Sithor Kandal	PVG	2,380	2,552.0	8,528.0	4,349.0	51.0	1,854.0	319.0	17.2	227	111	48.90	1,361,803.63
<b>Total Second Priority Sub-Rprojects</b>			<b>34</b>	<b>9</b>			<b>5,960</b>	<b>7,093</b>	<b>23,572</b>	<b>12,262</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4,897</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>45.66</b>	<b>3,559,421.63</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>82</b>	<b>20</b>			<b>16,333</b>	<b>18,586</b>	<b>100,095</b>	<b>51,053</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>20,510</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>8,057</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>42.15</b>	<b>13,822,397.97</b>

## Status of procurement of contract packages (31 December 2022)

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

Summary Report on Awarded and On Going, Completing Contract, Pending, and Progressing end of Q4/ 2022  
(Inclusive of Additional Financing)

Status	Procuring Agency	Est Cost	No of Contracts	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Amount
<b>1-Progressing</b>					
<i>NIO-MAFF</i>					
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (2 detail records)					
	Sum	560,000	2		
<i>PMO</i>					
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (2 detail records)					
	Sum	536,000	2		
Summary for 'Status' = 1-Progressing (4 detail records)					
	Sum	1,096,000	4		
<b>2-Pending</b>					
<i>NIO-MAFF</i>					
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (1 detail record)					
	Sum	486,000	1		
<i>PMO</i>					
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (1 detail record)					
	Sum	48,000	1	0	
Summary for 'Status' = 2-Pending (2 detail records)					
	Sum	534,000	2	0	
<b>3-Awarded and On-going</b>					
<i>NIO-MAFF</i>					
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (7 detail records)					
	Sum	2,948,711	7	7	3,794,658.93
<i>PMO</i>					
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (16 detail records)					
	Sum	1,534,172	16	12	3,735,677.35
Summary for 'Status' = 3-Awarded and On-going (23 detail records)					
	Sum	4,482,883	23	19	7,530,336.28
<b>4-Completed Contract</b>					
<i>NIO-MAFF</i>					
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (22 detail records)					
	Sum	4,202,954	23	23	4,627,561.08
<i>NIO-MLMUPC</i>					
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MLMUPC (10 detail records)					
	Sum	1,855,996	10	10	1,885,461.82
Monday, January 30, 2023			Page 1 of 2		

Status	Procuring Agency	Est Cost	No of Contracts	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Amount
<b>NIO-MOWRAM</b>					
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MOWRAM (15 detail records)					
	Sum	16,086,137	15	15	16,599,122.92
<b>PIOs</b>					
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PIOs (2 detail records)					
	Sum	1,409,000	20	20	1,321,670.00
<b>PMO</b>					
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (26 detail records)					
	Sum	13,530,154	26	26	14,522,548.64
Summary for 'Status' = 4-Completed Contract (75 detail records)					
	Sum	37,084,241	94	94	38,956,364.46
<hr/>					
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>43,197,124</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>46,486,700.74</b>

Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP) Loans 3006/3007/8271 and Grants 0349/0350-CAM			
Summary Report by Categories ending of Q4 2022 (inclusive of Additional Financing)			
Pro Cat	Procuring Agency	Est Cost	Contract Amount
<b>01-Goods</b>			
	<b>NIO-MAFF</b>		
	Sum	1,110,143.00	585,103.45
	<b>NIO-MLMUPC</b>		
	Sum	244,246.00	232,517.60
	<b>NIO-MOWRAM</b>		
	Sum	226,137.00	225,637.82
	<b>PIOs</b>		
	Sum	9,000.00	7,850.00
	<b>PMO</b>		
	Sum	907,844.00	1,020,878.52
Summary for 'Pro Cat' = 01-Goods (38 detail records)			
	Sum	2,497,370.00	2,071,987.39
<b>02-Works</b>			
	<b>NIO-MAFF</b>		
	Sum	5,447,922.00	5,269,549.13
	<b>NIO-MOWRAM</b>		
	Sum	13,560,000.00	13,822,397.97
	<b>PIOs</b>		
	Sum	1,400,000.00	1,313,820.00
	<b>PMO</b>		
	Sum	9,406,000.00	9,924,868.32
Summary for 'Pro Cat' = 02-Works (22 detail records)			
	Sum	29,833,922.00	30,330,635.42
<b>03-Services</b>			
	<b>NIO-MAFF</b>		
	Sum	1,639,600.00	2,567,567.43
	<b>NIO-MLMUPC</b>		
	Sum	1,611,750.00	1,652,944.22
	<b>NIO-MOWRAM</b>		
	Sum	2,280,000.00	2,551,087.13
	<b>PMO</b>		
	Sum	5,334,482.00	7,312,479.15
Summary for 'Pro Cat' = 03-Services (44 detail records)			
	Sum	10,865,832.00	14,084,077.93
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>43,197,124.00</b>	<b>46,486,700.74</b>

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

**Report on Awarded and On Going, Completing Contract, Pending, and Progressing end of Q4/ 2022**  
**(Inclusive Additional Financing)**

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Est Cost	Method	Review	Adv Date	ADB NOL's Contract Award	No of Contracts	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Amount	Contract Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
<b>1-Progressing</b>														
<b>01-Goods</b>														
<b>NIO-MAFF</b>														
115	AF-GD01	Supply, Delivery and Installation of 22 units of Rice Seeders for 19 Acs and 3 Agricultural Stations and 1 Unit of Cleaning and Grading Machine for Rainfed Agricultural	88,000	shopping	Post	Q4/2022		1						BER is ongoing
116	AF-GD02	Supply, Delivery and Installation of Farm Macninery for Seed Processing and Storage Facilities (AF)	472,000	NCB	Post	Q4/2022		1						BER is ongoing
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (2 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>2</b>						
Summary for 'Pro Cat' = 01-Goods (2 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>2</b>						
<b>02-Works</b>														
<b>PMO</b>														
107	CW-FAC3	Construction of paddy/seed drying and storage for five selected Acs in 3 targets Provinces and One FWJC building at Chhuk Kheeah	486,000	NCB	Post	Q1/2022		1						Details design on going
108	CW-OFF-3	Renovation of the project management office (PMO) building facility	50,000	Shopping	Post	Q1/2022		1						Detailed design is on going
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (2 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>2</b>						
Summary for 'Pro Cat' = 02-Works (2 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>2</b>						
Summary for 'Status' = 1-Progressing (4 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>4</b>						

Monday, January 30, 2023

Page 1 of 12

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Est Cost	Method	Review	Adv Date	ADB NOL's Contract Award	No of Contracts	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Amount	Contract Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
<b>2-Pending</b>														
<b>02-Works</b>														
<b>NIO-MAFF</b>														
114	AF-CW01	Agricultural cooperatives seed warehouse and drying yard (AF)	486,000	NCB	Post	Q2/2023		1						
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (1 detail record)			<b>Sum</b>					1						
Summary for 'Pro Cat' = 02-Works (1 detail record)			<b>Sum</b>					1						
<b>03-Services</b>														
<b>PMO</b>														
081	CON-PMO5	International Environment and Climate Change Specialist	48,000	ICS	Prior			1	0					Indicative List of Packages
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (1 detail record)			<b>Sum</b>					1	0					
Summary for 'Pro Cat' = 03-Services (1 detail record)			<b>Sum</b>					1	0					
Summary for 'Status' = 2-Pending (2 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					2	0					
<b>3-Awarded and On-going</b>														
<b>02-Works</b>														
<b>NIO-MAFF</b>														
048	CW-FAC2 (1)	Construction, Supply and Installation of Rice Seed Processing and Storage Facilities in Battambang Province (I.O.T.1)	2,433,461	NCB	Prior	Q4/2019	9/8/2020	1	1	2,596,042.88	29-Sep-20	29-Sep-20	31-Oct-22	CV6 extension, ADB approved 31 Aug 2022
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (1 detail record)			<b>Sum</b>					1	1	2,596,042.88				

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Est Cost	Method	Review	Adv Date	ADB NOL's Contract Award	No of Contracts	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Amount	Contract Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
--------	----------------	---------------------	----------	--------	--------	----------	--------------------------	-----------------	------------------------	-----------------	---------------	------------	----------	---------

Summary for 'Pro Cat' = 02-Works (1 detail record)

<b>Sum</b>	<b>2,433,461</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,596,042.88</b>
------------	------------------	----------	----------	---------------------

**03- Services**

**NIO-MAFF**

073	CON-MAFF4	Agriculture cum Post-Harvest Specialist (Component Leader)	136,000	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	11/22/2017	1	1	206,952.50	26-Nov-21	01-Dec-17	31-May-23	CV6, signed 26 Nov 2021
074	CON-MAFF5	Seed Certification Specialist	17,250	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	3/16/2018	1	1	197,156.00	21-Mar-18	01-Apr-18	31-May-23	CV No. 7 signed 26 Nov 2021
076	CON-MAFF7	Agricultural Land Use Zoning Specialist	107,000	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	3/16/2018	1	1	151,405.00	21-Mar-18	01-Apr-18	31-May-23	CV 6 signed 26 Nov 2021
090	CON-NIO1	Procurement Specialist for MAFF-NIO	90,000	ICS	Prior	Q4/2014	5/4/2016	1	1	220,854.05	26-Nov-21	04-May-16	31-May-23	CV 8 Signed 26 2021
091	CON-NIO2 (1)	Financial Management Specialist for NIO-MAFF	90,000	ICS	Prior	Q4/2015	5/4/2016	1	1	268,422.80	27-Nov-15	01-Dec-16	30-Jun-23	CV7 Signed 26 Nov 2021
102	CON-MAFF8	M&E Specialist for MAFF	75,000	ICS	Prior	Q3/2018	3/28/2019	1	1	155,825.70	05-Apr-19	05-Apr-19	30-Jun-23	CV3 Signed 26 Nov 2021

Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (6 detail records)

<b>Sum</b>	<b>515,250</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,198,616.05</b>
------------	----------------	----------	----------	---------------------

**PMO**

060	CON-CIS (2)	Pilot testing of a weather-indexed crop insurance scheme	600,000	QCBS	Prior	Q2/2017	5/15/2019	1	1	719,120.00	21-Aug-19	16-Sep-19	31-Dec-22	CV No 5 dated 24 March 2022, still on going progress (will be)
077	CON-PMO1	Procurement Specialist for PMO	96,000	ICS	Prior	Q4/2014	11/11/2014	1	1	340,640.50	16-Jan-15	09-Feb-15	30-Sep-23	CV#8 signed 22 Nov 2021
079	CON-PMO3	Program Implementation Advisor	152,922	ICS	Prior	Q1/2017	6/13/2017	1	1	977,674.00	14-Jun-17	19-Jun-17	30-Sep-23	CV No. 6, signed 22 November 2021

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Est Cost	Method	Review	Adv Date	ADB NOL's Contract Award	No of Contracts	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Amount	Contract Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
082	CON-PMO6	International M & E Specialist	72,000	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	12/15/2018	1	1	333,540.00	15-Dec-17	01-Feb-18	30-Jun-23	CV5 signed 22 Nov 2021
083	CON-PMO7	Private-Public Partnership (PPP) Specialist	69,000	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	12/15/2018	1	1	171,853.85	15-Dec-17	01-Feb-18	30-Jun-23	CV5 signed 22 Nov 2021
084	CON-PMO8	Program M & E Specialist	69,000	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	12/15/2018	1	1	175,569.00	15-Dec-17	01-Jan-18	30-Jun-23	CV5 Signed 22 Nov 2022
087	CON-PMO11	Provincial Implementation Support Specialist (Battambang)	60,000	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	6/22/2017	1	1	148,789.00	21-Jul-17	24-Jul-17	31-May-23	CV#6 signed 22 Nov 2021
088	CON-PMO12	Provincial Implementation Support Specialist (Kampong Thom)	60,000	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	6/22/2017	1	1	165,832.00	21-Jul-17	24-Jul-17	30-Jun-23	CV#6 signed 22 Nov 2021
089	CON-PMO13	Provincial Implementation Support Specialist (Prey Veng)	60,000	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	6/22/2017	1	1	179,301.00	21-Jul-17	24-Jul-17	30-Jun-23	CV#6 signed 22 Nov 2021
094	CON-PMO14	Environment and Climate Change Specialist (National)	54,000	ICS	Prior	Q4/2017	4/13/2018	1	1	116,121.00	19-Apr-18	01-May-18	30-Jun-23	CV5 signed 22 Nov 2021
095	CON-PMO15	Financial Management Specialist for PMO	32,350	ICS	Prior	Q4/2017	11/16/2017	1	1	182,358.00	17-Nov-17	20-Nov-17	30-Sep-23	CV5 signed 22 Nov 2021
101	CON-PMO17	National MIS/Database Specialist	41,000	ICS	Prior	Q3/2018	4/11/2019	1	1	68,105.00	23-Apr-19	01-May-19	30-Jun-23	CV4 signed 22 Nov 2021
110	CON-PMO18	Gender Specialist ©	32,000	ICS	Prior	Q4/2021	5/24/2022	1		37,700.00	27-May-22	01-Jun-22	30-Sep-23	
111	CON-PMO19	Civil Engineer (1)	59,500	ICS	Prior	Q4/2021	5/24/2022	1		49,432.00	27-May-22	01-Jun-22	30-Sep-23	
112	CON-PMO20	Civil Engineer (2)	59,000	ICS	Prior	Q4/2021	5/24/2022	1		49,432.00	27-May-22	01-Jun-22	30-Sep-23	
113	CON-PMO21	External Monitor (Layer)	17,400	ICS	Prior	Q4/2021	5/24/2022	1		20,210.00	27-May-22	01-Jun-22	30-Sep-23	
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (16 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3,735,677.35</b>				

Monday, January 30, 2023

Page 4 of 12

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Est Cost	Method	Review	Adv Date	ADB NOL's Contract Award	No of Contracts	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Amount	Contract Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
Summary for 'Pro Cat' = 03-Services (22 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4,934,293.40</b>				
Summary for 'Status' = 3-Awarded and On-going (23 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7,530,336.28</b>				
<b>4-Completed Contract</b>														
<b>01-Goods</b>														
<b>NIO-MAFF</b>														
013	GD-EQPT3 (3)	Supply, Delivery, and Installation of Office Equipment for MAFF	25,731	SH	Post	Q3/2015		1	1	25,735.70	21-Dec-15	11-Nov-15	31-Dec-15	Ended
016	GD-EQPT-4	Procurement of equipment for seed laboratory	163,800	NCB	Prior	Q4/2016	6/22/2016	1	1	251,840.19	30-Jun-16	30-Jun-16	29-Jul-16	Ended
017	GD-EQPT5	Procurement of Training Tool Kits & one set of Grain Quality Testing Machine	20,000	SH	Post	Q3/2016	9/8/2016	1	1	26,673.63	08-Sep-16	08-Sep-16	31-Oct-16	Ended
018	GD-VEH4 (1)	Procurement of one vehicle for MAFF-NIO	68,500	SH	Post	Q2/2017		1	1	34,087.00	10-Jan-18	29-Dec-17	31-Dec-17	Ended
020	GD-EQPT6	Supply and Delivery of 32 Mobiles Tablets	24,000	SH	Post	Q2/2017		1	1	19,951.00	13-Jul-17	24-Aug-17	26-Sep-17	Ended
021	GD-EQPT7	Supply and Delivery of 11 GPS	6,800	SH	Post	Q2/2017		1	1	8,954.00	13-Jul-17	24-Aug-17	24-Aug-17	Ended
022	GD-EQPT8	Toolkit for NPK & PH Testing	10,000	SH	Post	Q2/2017		1	1	5,500.00	14-Aug-17	25-Sep-17	25-Sep-17	Ended
027	GD-VEH1 (3)	Supply and Delivery of Two Pick Up Vehicles for NIO/MAFF and PIO Prey Veng	83,800	SH	Post	Q3/2015		1	1	83,800.00	02-Nov-15	18-Sep-15	30-Sep-15	Ended
030	GD-VEH2 (2)	Supply and Delivery of 26 Motorcycles for NIO-MAFF	43,212	SH	Post	Q2/2016		1	1	43,212.00	10-Aug-16	10-Aug-16	31-Aug-16	Ended
034	GD-MAT1	Supply and Delivery of Certified Rice Seed of Phka Rumduol	22,500	SH	Post (Sample)	Q1/2016		2	2	24,696.00	22-Jul-15	22-Jul-15	30-Sep-15	Ended

Monday, January 30, 2023

Page 5 of 12

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Est Cost	Method	Review	Adv Date	ADB NOL's Contract Award	No of Contracts	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Amount	Contract Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
035	GD-MAT2	Producing Foundation Seeds	20,000	SH	Post	Q2/2017		1	1	1,350.00	04-Jul-17	12-Jul-17	31-Jul-17	Ended
099	GD-EQP11	Supply and Delivery of Chemical Reagents for Seed Laboratory	17,000	SH	Post	Q2/2018		1	1	14,741.83	26-Jun-18	26-Jun-18	16-Jul-18	Ended
105	GD-EQPT13	Supply, delivery and installation of farming system management information systems computer servers	45,000	SH	Post	Q2/2020		1	1	44,562.10	09-Dec-20	09-Dec-20		Completed
Summary for "Procuring Agency" = NIO-MAFF (13 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>585,103.45</b>				
<b>NIO-MLMUPC</b>														
014	GD-EQPT3 (4)	Supply, Delivery, and Installation of Office Equipment for MLMUPC	35,966	SH	Post	Q3/2015		1	1	35,457.40	25-Dec-15	11-Nov-15	31-Dec-15	Ended
028	GD-VEH1 (4)	Supply and Delivery of Two Pick Up Trucks for NIO-MLMUPC and PIO Kampong Thom	86,000	SH	Post	Q3/2015		1	1	86,000.00	25-Dec-15	18-Sep-15	30-Sep-15	Ended
031	GD-VEH2 (3)	Supply and Delivery of 18 Motorcycles for NIO-MLMUPC	30,780	SH	Post	Q2/2016		1	1	30,366.00	30-Jan-17	30-Jan-17	28-Feb-17	Ended
098	GD-VEH5 (n)	Procurement of one vehicle for NIO-MLMUPC	53,000	SH	Post	Q2/2018		1	1	43,000.00	21-Jun-18	21-Jun-18	30-Jul-18	
103	GD-EQPT11	Supply and Delivery of Drone	15,500	SH	Post	Q4/2018		1	1	15,450.00	05-Dec-18	05-Dec-18	05-Dec-18	Ended
104	GD-EQPT12	Supply and Installation of Computer Server for CLUP	23,000	SH	Post	Q4/2019		1	1	22,244.20	21-Jan-20	20-Jan-20	24-Aug-20	Completed
Summary for "Procuring Agency" = NIO-MLMUPC (6 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>232,517.60</b>				
<b>NIO-MOWRAM</b>														
012	GD-EQPT3 (2)	Supply, Delivery, and Installation of Office Equipment for MOWRAM	49,212	SH	Post	Q3/2015		1	1	49,212.82	18-Sep-15	11-Nov-15	31-Dec-15	Ended

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Est Cost	Method	Review	Adv Date	ADB NOL's Contract Award	No of Contracts	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Amount	Contract Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
019	GD-VEH4 (2)	Procurement of one vehicle for MOWRAM-NIO	49,500	SH	Post	Q2/2017		1	1	49,000.00	14-Dec-17	13-Mar-18	14-Mar-17	Ended
026	GD-VEH1 (2)	Supply and Delivery of Two Pick Up Trucks for NIO-MOWRAM and PIO Battambang	83,800	SH	Post	Q3/2015		1	1	83,800.00	18-Sep-15	18-Sep-15	05-Sep-15	Ended
029	GD-VEH2 (4)	Supply and Delivery of 25 Motorcycles for NIO/MOWRAM	43,625	SH	Post	Q2/2016		1	1	43,625.00	18-Dec-15	18-Dec-15	16-Feb-16	Ended
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MOWRAM (4 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>225,637.82</b>				
<b>PIOs</b>														
023	GD-EQPT9	Supply and Delivery of 9 air cons for PIOs	9,000	SH	Post	Q2/2017		3	3	7,850.00		14-Sep-17	14-Sep-17	Ended, by 3PIOs
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PIOs (1 detail record)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7,850.00</b>				
<b>PMO</b>														
011	GD-EQPT3 (1)	Supply, Delivery, and Installation of Office Equipment for PMO	44,442	SH	Post	Q2/2015		1	1	44,442.97	04-Jun-15	11-Nov-15	31-Dec-15	the fist shopping of Goods
015	GD-EQPT3 (5)	Supply, Delivery, and Installation of Office Equipment for PIOs	51,110	SH	Post	Q3/2015		1	1	51,110.40	11-Nov-15	11-Nov-15	31-Dec-15	Ended
024	GD-EQPT10	Supply and Delivery of 14 Mobile Tablets	10,000	SH	Post	Q2/2017		1	1	11,550.00	23-Jun-17	30-Aug-17	11-Sep-17	Ended
025	GD-VEH1 (1)	Supply and Delivery of Two Pick Up Trucks for PMO	85,800	SH	Post	Q2/2015		1	1	85,800.00	04-Aug-15	18-Sep-15	30-Sep-15	Ended
032	GD-VEH2 (4)	Supply and Delivery of 28 Motorcycles for PMO and PIOs	47,992	SH	Post	Q3/2016		1	1	47,992.00	16-Aug-16	16-Aug-16	31-Aug-16	Ended
033	GD-VEH3	Procurement of two vehicles for PMO	98,000	SH	Post	Q3/2016		1	1	99,000.00	16-Aug-16	15-Nov-16	30-Nov-16	Ended

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Est Cost	Method	Review	Adv Date	ADB NOL's Contract Award	No of Contracts	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Amount	Contract Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
036	GD-FUR1	Office Furniture for PMO and NIOs	50,000	SH	Post (Sample)	Q4/2014	12/28/2015	1	1	47,482.60	28-Dec-15	28-May-15	02-Feb-16	Ended
037	GD-FUR2	Office Furniture for PIOs	24,000	SH	Post	Q1/2016		1	1	24,677.00	11-Apr-16	04-Apr-16	29-Apr-16	Ended
097	GD-VEH5 (i)	Procurement of one vehicle for PMO	72,000	SH	Post	Q2/2018		1	1	65,000.00	24-May-18	26-Jun-18	30-Jul-18	
106	GD-EQPT14	Supply, delivery and installation of 24 rain gauges in WICI pilot areas of Battambang, Kampong Thom and Prey Veng Province	300,000	NCB	Post	Q4/2020		1	1	411,757.35	04-May-21	04-May-21	30-Sep-21	Completed
109	GD-EQPT15	Supply and delivery of office equipment	24,500	Shopping	Post	Q4/2021		1	1	24,466.20	10-Mar-22	10-Mar-22	28-Jul-22	Detailed design is on going
117	AF-GD2	Project Vehicles (two)	100,000	shopping	Post	Q1/2022		1	1	107,600.00	20-Jul-22	20-Jul-22	20-Oct-22	Advance Procurement
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (12 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,020,878.52</b>				
Summary for 'Pro Cat' = 01-Goods (36 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2,071,987.39</b>				
<b>02-Works</b>														
<b>NIO-MAFF</b>														
050	CW-FAC2 (3)	Construction, Supply and Installation of Rice Seed Processing and Storage Facilities in Prey Veng (LOT 2)	2,433,461	NCB	Prior	Q4/2019	9/8/2020	1	1	2,595,879.25	29-Sep-20	29-Sep-20	31-Aug-22	(CV-4) and CV-5 extension
056	CW-OFF2	Seed Laboratory Renovation	95,000	SH	Post	Q2/2017		1	1	77,627.00	09-Aug-17	14-Dec-18	14-Dec-17	Ended
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (2 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,673,506.25</b>				
<b>NIO-MOWRAM</b>														
038	CW-SP1	Lot 1: Rehabilitation of Prey Sangha Main Canal in Bavel district, Battambang province	570,000	NCB	Prior	Q2/2016	1/24/2017	1	1	801,556.60	24-Jan-17	24-Jan-17	04-Aug-17	Ended

Monday, January 30, 2023

Page 8 of 12

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Est Cost	Method	Review	Adv Date	ADB NOL's Contract Award	No of Contracts	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Amount	Contract Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
039	CW-SP2	Lot 2: Rehabilitation of Chhuk Ksach Secondary Canal in Barray district, Kampong Thom province	910,000	NCB	Prior	Q2/2017	1/24/2017	1	1	1,166,578.03	24-Jan-17	24-Jan-17	29-Sep-17	Ended
040	CW-SP3	Rehabilitation of Anlong Char Canal in Preah Sdach district	2,900,000	NCB	Prior	Q2 / 2017	8/23/2017	1	1	2,891,423.27	11-Sep-17	23-Aug-18	31-Dec-18	Ended
041	CW-SP4	Rehabilitation of Chamcar Kuoy Canal in Svay Anthor district	2,100,000	NCB	Prior	Q2 / 2017	3/15/2017	1	1	1,932,271.32	11-Sep-17	23-Aug-18	31-Dec-18	Ended
042	CW-SP5	Rehabilitation of Anglong Run, Anglong Run Commune, Thmar Kork District, Battambang	2,200,000	NCB	Prior	Q2 / 2017	8/23/2017	1	1	2,129,947.57	11-Sep-17	23-Aug-18	31-Dec-18	Ended
043	CW-SP6	Rehabilitation of Ta Mao Irrigation System in Thmor Kork district	1,500,000	NCB	Prior	Q2 / 2017	3/15/2017	1	1	1,341,199.55	11-Sep-17	23-Aug-18	31-Dec-18	Ended
044	CW-SP7	Rehabilitation of Ansong Irrigation System in Kampong Trabek district	1,100,000	NCB	Prior	Q3/2017	8/2/2019	1	1	906,508.56	25-Sep-19		03-Mar-21	Ended
045	CW-SP8	Rehabilitation of Rumlech Irrigation system in Sithor Kandal district	1,100,000	NCB	Prior	Q3/2017	8/2/2019	1	1	1,361,803.63	25-Sep-19		03-Mar-21	Ended
047	CW-SP13	Rehabilitation of Ta Soong Canal in Barray district	1,200,000	NCB	Prior	Q2/2017	8/2/2019	1	1	1,291,109.44	25-Sep-19		03-Mar-21	Ended
Summary for "Procuring Agency" = NIO-MOWRAM (9 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13,822,397.97</b>				
<b>PIOs</b>														
054	CW-LL1	Precision land leveling contracts	1,400,000	SH	Post	Q4/2016		17	17	1,313,820.00				15 packages signed, other 2 packages is procured by PIO-Prey
Summary for "Procuring Agency" = PIOs (1 detail record)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,313,820.00</b>				
<b>PMO</b>														
001	CW-FAC 1 (4)	Construction of Paddy Drying and Storage Facilities and Supply and installation of Equipment for Rice Mill (4) in Kg Thom Province	1,400,000	NCB	Prior	Q4/2019	7/1/2020	1	1	1,539,788.21	13-Jul-20	13-Jul-20	12-Mar-21	(8 months) Works progressing, CV1

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Est Cost	Method	Review	Adv Date	ADB NOL's Contract Award	No of Contracts	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Amount	Contract Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
002	CW-FAC 1 (5)	Construction of Paddy Drying and Storage Facilities and Supply and installation of Equipment for Rice Mill (5) in RTR, KT and DV, Davao	1,700,000	NCB	Prior	Q4/2019	4/9/2021	1	1	1,545,721.00	21-Apr-21	25-Apr-21	31-Dec-21	Complete procurement process
051	CW-FAC 1(1)	Construction of Paddy Drying and Storage Facilities and Supply and installation of Equipment for Rice Mill (1) in Rattambana, Davao	1,700,000	NCB	Prior	Q4/2019	5/13/2020	1	1	2,233,191.39	21-May-20	04-Aug-20	31-Mar-22	Contract Variation No. 3, signed 6 December 2021
052	CW-FAC 1(2)	Construction of Paddy Drying and Storage Facilities and Supply and installation of Equipment for Rice Mill (2) in Kg Thon, Davao	2,000,000	NCB	Prior	Q4/2019	5/13/2020	1	1	2,211,887.93	21-May-20	21-May-20	31-Dec-21	Contract Variation No. 2, signed 6 December 2021
053	CW-FAC 1(3)	Construction of Paddy Drying and Storage Facilities and Supply and installation of Equipment for Rice Mill (3) in Baw, Manu, Davao	2,000,000	NCB	Prior	Q4/2019	5/13/2020	1	1	2,330,430.64	21-May-20	21-May-20	31-Dec-21	Contract Variation No. 2, signed 6 December 2021
055	CW-OFF1	Office Renovation for PMO and NIOs	70,000	SH	Prior	Q4/2015	8/9/2017	1	1	63,849.15	17-Nov-15	11-Nov-15	31-Dec-15	Ended
Summary for "Procuring Agency" = PMO (6 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9,924,868.32</b>				
Summary for "Pro Cat" = O2-Works (18 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27,734,592.54</b>				
<b>03-Services</b>														
<b>NIO-MAFF</b>														
061	CON-FS/DD/CS (A/GS) (1)	Feasibility study of Rice Seed Processing, Paddy Drying and Storage Facilities	200,000	CQS	Prior	Q3/2016	9/14/2017	1	1	199,409.38	29-Sep-17	29-Sep-17	17-Aug-18	Ended
063	CON-MS	Miller service contracts for capacity development	550,000	QCBS	Prior	Q2/2019	7/29/2020	1	1	496,644.00	14-Jul-20	27-Jul-20	28-Feb-22	CV 2 Contract Variation
064	CON-BH1	Bulk Handling Study	28,350	CQS	Prior	Q4/2016	9/4/2017	1	1	27,793.00	29-Sep-17	29-Sep-17	13-Mar-18	Ended
070	CON-MAFF1	International Seed Certification Specialist	36,000	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	11/22/2017	1	1	106,630.00	28-Nov-17	01-Dec-17	31-Mar-21	Ended of services
071	CON-MAFF2	International Extension Specialist	72,000	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	11/22/2017	1	1	107,560.00	28-Nov-17	01-Dec-17	31-Mar-21	Ended of services

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Est Cost	Method	Review	Adv Date	ADB NOL's Contract Award	No of Contracts	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Amount	Contract Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
072	CON-MAFF3	International Post-Harvest Specialist	48,000	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	11/22/2017	1	1	186,830.00	28-Nov-17	01-Dec-17	31-Dec-22	CV6, signed 26 Nov 2021
096	CON-FS/DD/CS (AGR2) (2)	Detailed design and construction supervision of Rice Seeds Processing and Storage Facilities	190,000	CQS	Prior	Q2/2018	1/16/2019	1	1	244,085.00	30-Jan-19	07-Feb-19	30-Nov-22	CV5 based on contract variation No. 5
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (7 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,368,951.38</b>				
<b>NIO-MLMUPC</b>														
066	CON-LUP	National Consultants to provide services to prepare commune Land-Use Planning (CLUP)	1,500,000	QCBS	Prior	Q3/2016	8/8/2017	1	1	1,497,128.22	13-Sep-17	13-Sep-17	30-Aug-21	Ended
068	CON-MLM1	CLUP M&E Specialist	8,625	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	1/16/2018	1	1	9,577.00	22-Jan-18	01-Feb-18	31-Jul-18	Ended
069	CON-MLM2	GIS and Land Use Planning Specialist	43,125	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	1/16/2018	1	1	93,013.00	22-Jan-18	01-Feb-18	30-Sep-21	Ended
093	CON-NIO2 (3)	Financial Management Specialist for NIO-MLMUPC	60,000	ICS	Prior	Q2/2016	6/2/2016	1	1	53,226.00	03-Jun-16	16-Jun-16	15-Jun-18	Resigned
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MLMUPC (4 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,652,944.22</b>				
<b>NIO-MOWRAM</b>														
058	CON-FS/DD/CS (MRR)	National consultants for feasibility study, detailed design and Construction Supervision for irrigation subprojects	2,100,000	QCBS	Prior	Q2/2015	10/1/2015	1	1	2,362,657.75	15-Feb-16	15-Mar-16	15-Dec-20	Ended
092	CON-NIO2 (2)	Financial Management Specialist for NIO-MOWRAM	180,000	ICS	Prior	Q2/2016	9/29/2015	1	1	188,429.38	29-Sep-15	01-Oct-15	30-Jun-21	Ended
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MOWRAM (2 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,551,087.13</b>				
<b>PMO</b>														
057	CON-PIC 1	Program implementation consultants	2,290,010	QCBS	Prior	Q1/2013	10/20/2014	1	1	2,290,010.00	20-Oct-14	20-Oct-14	15-May-17	the original estimated cost \$7,180,000 it was terminated

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Est Cost	Method	Review	Adv Date	ADB NOL's Contract Award	No of Contracts	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Amount	Contract Date	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
059	CON-CIS (1)	Feasibility study for weather-indexed crop insurance scheme	400,000	QCBS	Prior	Q3/2016	8/14/2017	1	1	330,715.00	25-Aug-17	15-Sep-17	12-Jul-18	ended
062	CON-FS/DD/CS (4/CRP2) (1)	Detailed design and Construction Supervision of addy Drying and Storage Facilities	610,000	QCBS	Prior	Q2/2017	11/19/2018	1	1	521,890.00	11-Dec-18	17-Dec-18	31-May-22	CV3 signed 21 Dec 2021, cost remaining the same
067	CON-CBS	Conducting Baseline Survey	200,000	CQS	Prior	Q2/2017		1	1	192,662.80	19-Apr-18	23-Apr-18	30-Apr-19	Ended
078	CON-PMO2	Financial Management Specialist for PMO	90,000	ICS	Prior	Q4/2014	11/1/2014	1	1	110,548.00	16-Jan-15	09-Feb-15	30-Sep-21	CV2 signed 23 Jan 2017, ending
080	CON-PMO4	International PPP Specialist	69,000	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	1/29/2018	1	1	42,200.00	02-Feb-18	15-Feb-18	30-Sep-21	ended
085	CON-PMO9	Gender Specialist	24,300	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	3/7/2018	1	1	57,600.00	07-Mar-18	15-Mar-18	30-Sep-21	CV 4 signed 21 June 2021 (Ended)
086	CON-PMO10	MIS/Database Specialist	69,000	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	6/22/2017	1	1	31,176.00	21-Jul-17	01-Aug-17	30-Sep-21	Resigned
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (8 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3,576,801.80</b>				
Summary for 'Pro Cat' = Q3-Services (21 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9,149,784.53</b>				
Summary for 'Status' = 4-Completed Contract (75 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>					<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>38,956,364.46</b>				
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>43,197,124</b>					<b>123</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>46,486,700.74</b>				

**Implementation Progress against Target Indicators (Overall DMF, GASFP Results Framework & SCF Results Framework)**  
(as at 31 December 2022)

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
<b>I. DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK (DMF)</b>					
<b>A. IMPACT INDICATORS</b>					
1. Average farming household incomes increased from \$400 in 2010 to \$700 by 2020	Cambodia Socio-economic Survey (CSES 2013) report (Average agriculture HH income)	2020 = \$700 (75% increase over 2010 baseline)	2019/20 = \$792 (98% increase over 2010 baseline)	<b>113%</b>	Cambodia Socio-economic Survey (CSES 2019/20) report (Average agriculture HH income)
2. Revenue of rice exporters increased from \$100 million in 2012 to \$600 million in 2020	Ministry of Commerce Annual Report (AR) 2012	2020 = \$600 million (500% increase over 2012 baseline)	2020, MAFF = \$1.26 billion (\$538.80 million from milled rice and \$723.48 million from paddy)  (1160% increase over 2012 baseline)	<b>210%</b>	MAFF Report (Press Conference by MAFF Minister, News article from Phnom Penh Post, dated 4 January 2021)
3. Net profit of rice exporters increased from \$30 million in 2012 to \$180 million by 2020	BL - Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with rice millers and rice	2020 = \$180 million	The substantial increase in revenue of rice exports (\$1.26 billion) indicates that this target may have been achieved.	Not applicable	Exporters refused to reveal amount during BL (Baseline Survey conducted by the Project) Before project closing, there will be an end line assessment to evaluate this target.
4. Average rice yields increased to more than 3.50 t/ha	MAFF 2026 Annual Report.	>3.50 t/ha	3.25 t/ha	93%	Newly added
<b>B. OUTCOME INDICATORS</b>					
1. Paddy production increased from 8.0 million tons in 2012 to 9.5 million tons by 2018	MAFF Annual Report 2013	2018 = 9.5 million tons (19% increase over the baseline)	2020 = 10.93 million tons (37% increase over the baseline)	<b>115%</b>	MAFF Annual Report 2020

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
2. Milled rice exports increased from 200,000 tons in 2011 to 0.7 million tons in 2023	MAFF - Annual Report 2013 (with 2012 data)	2023 = 0.7 million tons (350% increase over the baseline)	2020 = 690,829 tons (245% increase over the baseline)  In 2020, Cambodia also exported 2.89 million tons of paddy, which is equivalent to 1.85 million tons of milled rice.	99%	MAFF Annual Report 2023
3. Guidelines for establishing agricultural land use zones completed by 2020	Government project completion report	By 2020 guidelines for establishing agricultural land use zones is completed	Guidelines for establishing agricultural land use zones completed on 22 February 2019	100%	Newly added
4. Commune land-use plan incorporating agro-ecosystems analysis developed for all target communes by 2022		By 2022 Commune land-use plan incorporating agro-ecosystems analysis is developed	Commune land-use plan incorporating agro-ecosystems analysis is developed for all 90 target communes.	100%	Newly added
<b>C. OUTPUT INDICATORS</b>					
<b>Output 1: A Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment Established to Facilitate Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization</b>					
By 2021, (i) Policy and regulatory framework for local seed production in place.	Tranche Compliance Reports prepared by the EA	5 policy conditions relating to seed	First Tranche and Second Tranche conditions were complied with. First tranche was released on 19 December 2013 and second tranche was released on 26 August 2022. The policy-based loan (L-	100%	Achieved

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
			3006) was closed on 31 August 2022.		
(ii) Guidelines for establishing agricultural land use zones completed	Tranche Compliance Reports prepared by the EA	1 policy condition relating to guidelines for establishing agricultural land use zones	First Tranche and Second Tranche conditions were complied with. First tranche was released on 19 December 2013 and second tranche was released on 26 August 2022. The policy-based loan (L-3006) was closed on 31 August 2022.	100%	Achieved
(iii) legislation on sustainable management and use of agricultural land operational	Tranche Compliance Reports prepared by the EA	4 policy conditions relating to agricultural land management	First Tranche and Second Tranche conditions were complied with. First tranche was released on 19 December 2013 and second tranche was released on 26 August 2022. The policy-based loan (L-3006) was closed on 31 August 2022.	100%	Achieved
(iv) regulatory systems for farmer's organizations and contract farming functional	Tranche Compliance Reports prepared by the EA	2 policy conditions relating to farmers organization	First Tranche and Second Tranche conditions were complied with. First tranche was released on 19 December 2013 and second tranche was	100%	Achieved

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
			released on 26 August 2022. The policy-based loan (L-3006) was closed on 31 August 2022.		
(v) milled rice standards and trade facilitation measures in place	Tranche Compliance Reports prepared by the EA	4 policy conditions relating to milled rice standards and trade facilitation	First Tranche and Second Tranche conditions were complied with. First tranche was released on 19 December 2013 and second tranche was released on 26 August 2022. The policy-based loan (L-3006) was closed on 31 August 2022.	100%	Achieved
<b>Output 2: Agricultural Land-use Zoning Improved</b>					
1. 90 rice growing communes in target provinces complete CAEAs and incorporate into CLUPs by 2021					
a. 90 rice growing communes in target provinces complete CAEAs	NIO/MAFF	90 communes	90	100%	Completed in all respect. CAEA data entry into FSMIS database is completed.
b. CAEA Incorporated into CLUPs	NIO/MLMUPC	90 communes	Chapter 1: 90 communes completed  Chapter 2: 90 communes completed	100%  100%	Note: There are 3 chapters and the integration occur after Chapter 3.  All 90 CLUPs and Hotspot Maps in Prey Veng, Kampong

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
			Chapter 3: 90 communes completed/integrated	100% (integrated)	Thom and Battambang have been adopted.
<i>c. 90 groups of farmers consulted (with at least 40% female representation) during the preparation of CLUPs by 2021</i>	NIO/MLMUPC & NIO/MAFF	90 groups and 40% female	90 groups consulted with at least 56% female representation  11,314 (F = 6,336, 56% female)	100%	The combined (CAEA+ CLUPs) participation achieved as of date is 24,768 (F = 11,592, 47% Female).  MLMUPC - 11,314 (F = 6,336, 56%) and MAFF CAEA Meetings + MAFF CAEA Training = 13,454 (F = 5,256, 39%).
<b>Output 3: Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure Developed</b>					
2. 18,586 hectares (ha) of command area served by climate-resilient rehabilitated irrigation structures by 2021	NIO/MOWRAM	18,586 ha	18,586	100%	Implementation of all 9 sub-projects completed.
3. 40% unskilled laborers employed in the rehabilitation are women	NIO/MOWRAM & PMO	40% women	40.4% women  (3,259 females among 8,057 total unskilled laborers)	100%	Irrigation Scheme = 8,057 (F = 3,259, 40.4%).  In addition, PDS facilities = 854 (F = 361, 42%). SPS facilities = 563 (F = 181, 32%).  Total 3,801 (40.1%) females among 9,474 total unskilled laborers.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
4. 50% of construction subcommittee members are women	PIOs	50% women	55% women  (113 females among 204 total members)	110%	
5. One (1) FWUCs established in each irrigation scheme					
<i>a. Total number of irrigation schemes</i>	NIO/MOWRAM	9	9	100%	Rehabilitation of 9 subprojects completed 100% in all respect.
<i>b. Number of FWUCs established</i>	PIOs	9	9	100%	Based on the Statute of FWUC establishment only 1 FWUC per scheme is established. So, 9 FWUCs for 9 schemes are established.
6. Women occupying 30% of the management positions in FWUCs	PIOs	30% women	48% women  (106 females among 223 total members)	160%	The total Members of FWUC Committee + Advisory Committee= 307 (F= 151, 49%)  - FWUC Committee= 223 (F= 106, 48%) -FWUC Advisory Committee 84 (F= 45, 54%)
7. Two seed drying and storage facilities constructed by 2021 with a combined storage capacity of 6,400 tons	NIO/MAFF				Construction of 2 SPS facilities at Battambang and Prey Veng are completed (100%). The two SPS facilities will be able to process at least 1,200
<i>7a. 2 seed drying and storage facilities constructed</i>		2	2	100%	
<i>7b. Total storage capacity (6,400 tons)</i>		6,400 tons	6,400	100%	
<i>7c. 30% unskilled laborers are women</i>		30% women	0	0%	

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
7d. 50% administrative staff are women		50% women	0	0%	tons rice seed per season and store 6,400 tons rice seed. Commissioning of the facilities will be completed in March 2023.
8. Capacity for drying paddy in target provinces extended by 2,000 tons per day and capacity for paddy storage in target provinces extended by 40,000 tons by 2021	PMO				Construction of 5 PDS facilities at Lim Heng Leap Rice Mill, 1688 Rice Mill, Chhun Thom Rice Mill, Phou Poy Rice Mill and City Rice Mill are completed (100%).
a. Capacity for drying paddy in target provinces extended by 2,000 tons per day by 2021		2,000 tons/day	2,780 tons/day	139%	
b. Capacity for paddy storage in target provinces extended by 40,000 tons by 2021		40,000 tons	50,900 tons	127%	
<b>Output 4: Rice Value Chain Support Services to Improve Quality of Cambodian Rice Enhanced</b>					
9. 2,400 tons of fragrant rice seed produced per annum in target provinces by 2021	NIO/MAFF	2,400 tons per annum	2,493 tons per annum	104%	9971.63 (9740.98 tons certified seeds and 230.65 tons registered fragrant seed).
10. 70% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) in target provinces using commercial seed every 2 years by 2021 (2012 baseline: 10%)	NIO/MAFF based on Household Survey	70% of farmers	68% farmers (27% FHH)	96%	<b>Source: Report on Crop Survey for Rice SDP dated February 2021.</b>  On an overall basis 75% (30% FHH) adopted commercial seeds.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
11. 30% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) have leveled their paddy fields by 2021 (2012 baseline: 5%)	PIOs	30% farmers	40.7% farmers (10% FHH)	136%	<p><b>Source: Report on Crop Survey for Rice SDP dated February 2021.</b> Of these farmers, 79% (9% are women) adopted the modern land leveling method.</p> <p>Through project direct intervention, Rice SDP covered 270,813 farmers (F=137,738 female farmers - 51% female).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LLL = 9,718 farmers (F=5,351, 55%);</li> <li>- Voluntary LLL = 316 (F=99, 31%);</li> <li>- Modern LL = 260,779 (F=132,288, 51%)</li> </ul> <p>Grand Total (LLL + Modern LL) = 270,813 (F=137,738, 51%).</p> <p>Currently, 40.7% of the farmers in the Rice SDP coverage area have adopted LLL + Modern LL (270,813/665,520 = 40.7%).</p> <p><b>The achievement is 136% (40.7%/30%)</b></p>

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
12. 50% of farmers in target provinces (disaggregated by sex) obtain technical advice through trained input suppliers by 2021 (2012 baseline: 10%)	NIO/MAFF based on Household Survey	50% of farmers	65% (28% FHH)	130%	<p><b>Source: Report on Crop Survey for Rice SDP dated February 2021.</b></p> <p>As of now, 1,398 input suppliers (female is 425, 30%) from target areas have been trained by PIOs.</p>
13. 10 rice millers in target provinces use independent financial management advisory services by 2021 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MAFF	10	10	100%	<p>10 rice millers in target provinces have started to use independent financial management advisory services.</p> <p>A Rice Millers Capacity Development (RMCD) Service Provider was recruited for developing technical and financial capacities of rice millers. 34 rice millers (F=3, 9%) from target provinces are identified and received capacity building and training. 10 local firms were selected and trained for providing advisory</p>

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					services to rice millers.
<b>Output 5: Weather Indexed Crop Insurance (WICI) Piloted</b>					
14. 120,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by WICI by 2023 (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	120,000 ha.	3,311	2.8%	<p>Feasibility Study, Detailed Design (DD) completed and pilot testing has started. The pilot testing in 2021 and 2022 is completed and the third one in 2023 will start in Q1 2023.</p> <p>Normally the sale of WICI Policy to farmers is conducted between 1 April to 30 June every year. Farmers' awareness raising activities were conducted by the PIOs, FORTE and WICI team in 2021 and 2022 covering a total of 49,139 farmers (female = 29,608 - 60%).</p> <p>As of December 2022, 3,311 hectares have been covered under WICI scheme (2021= 887ha; and 2022= 2,424 ha).</p>

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
15. 50% of the policy holders are women (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	50% women	49% (2,295 Farmer households, F = 1,133)	99%	2021= 675/336; and 2022= 1,620/797
16. 15 Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) participating in the pilot tests in three provinces by 2023 (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	15	22  (22 Agriculture Cooperatives)	147%	Detailed list is available.
17. 2 Insurance Companies and 1 Local Financial Institution participating in the pilot tests in three provinces by 2023 (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	3	4  (FORTE Insurance (Cambodia) Plc., Ly Hour Insurance Plc., AMK Microfinance Institution and LOLC Microfinance Institution)	133%	
18. 1 Local Agribusiness Entity participating in the pilot tests in three provinces by 2023 (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	1	1  (Nelida Co Ltd.)	100%	
<b>Output 6: Efficient Program Management and Implementation</b>					
19. 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.	100%	
20. 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	Baseline Survey completed and final report submitted by the firm in September 2018.	50%	The Baseline Survey was conducted by the Firm in July and August 2018.  The end-line impact evaluation will be conducted at the end of Rice-SDP AF project period.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
21. For PMO and PIOs, 30% of administrative and technical positions are filled by women by Q3 2013	PMO	30% women	22% women  (46 females among 212 total admin and technical staffs)	73%	Includes staff from PMO, PIOs and NIOs.
22. Q3 2013; progress of gender actions included as part of Rice-SDP progress reports	PMO	GAP included in Progress Reports	GAP included in the Quarterly Progress Reports	100%	
<b>II. GAFSP- RESULTS FRAMEWORK</b>					
1. Six technical information procedures for lowland rice production upgraded by 2021	NIO/MAFF	6 procedures/packages	8 procedures/packages  (8 TIPs developed and printed out for dissemination.)	100%	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-ecosystem Analysis Manual.
2. 11,500 days of training to raise agricultural productivity provided to extension agents, agro-dealers, farmers, community members etc. (disaggregated by gender)	All NIO and PIOs	11,500 days	12,426 days	108%	153,179 females (52%) out of 295,951 participated in the capacity building activities of PMO, NIOs and PIOs. Legal Covenants target is 50% female and the

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					achievement is 52% (104% achievement).
3. 30 subproject contracts providing extension services executed between Rice-SDP and participating provincial department of agriculture (PDAs) by 2021, covering an estimated 30,000 households	NIO/MAFF and PIOs	30 contracts and 30,000 household beneficiaries	108 contracts 235,399 household beneficiaries	Contract = 360% Households = 785%	PIOs extension training activities - 108 contracts. PIOs = 219,655 farm households and MAFF = 15,744 farm households.
4. An increment of 30,000 hectares of paddy land on which modern production technology has been adopted by 2021	NIOs of MAFF and MOWRAM and PIOs	30,000 ha	161,470 ha	538%	Irrigated area + Laser land leveling & modern LL technology + Certified and Registered seed production + Single seed rice production (SRP) by FFSs.
5. At least 30,000 households will adopt water saving technology by land leveling promoted by Rice-SDP by 2021	PIOs	30,000 households	82,495 Households (F=12,113 female farmers - 15% female)	275%	Rice SDP LLL = 2689 farm households (F=369, 14%) Voluntary LLL = 179 (F=36, 20%) Total LLL = 2868 (F = 405, 14%) Modern LL = 79,627 (F=11,708, 15%) Grand Total (LLL + Modern LL) = 82,495 (F=12,113, 15%).  The figure of 82,495 HH is 42.1% of the total HH in Rice SDP coverage that is 196,082 HH.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
6. 90 communes will have completed commune land use plans (CLUPs) based on the ecosystem analyses performed in these communes by 2021	NIO/MLMUPC	90 communes	Chapter 1: 90 communes completed  Chapter 2: 90 communes completed  Chapter 3: 90 communes completed/integrated	100%  100%  100% (integrated)	Note: There are 3 chapters and the integration occur after Chapter 3.  All 90 CLUPs and Hotspot Maps in Prey Veng, Kampong Thom and Battambang have been adopted.
7. Paddy area with improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services will be 18,586 ha by 2021	NIO/MOWRAM	18,586 ha	18,586	100%	Also in ADB-DMF  All the 9 subprojects 100% completed.
8. Number of water users provided with improved /new/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services (disaggregated by gender) estimated to be 50,000 by 2021	NIO/MOWRAM	50,000 water users	100,095 (F=51,053, 51%)	200%	Also in SCF with a target of 50,000.  All the 9 subprojects 100% completed.
9. Number of operational FWUCs estimated to be 9 by 2021 within the subproject areas	PIOs	9	9	100%	Also in ADB-DMF  One FWUC per irrigation scheme established following the Sub-Decree on FWUC establishment.
10. 26,000 farming households become members of production association and water user community members (30% are women) by 2021	PIOs	26,000 households and 30% women	26,320 (F = 8,257, 31%)	101%  Women over 100% achieved	<i>FWUC Members</i> Total = 17,870 households (Female HH = 3,181, 18%)  <i>Agriculture Cooperative Members</i> = 8,450

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					Households (FEMALE = 5,076, 60%)
11. Volume of paddy under improved post-harvest management increased by 30,000 tons (in terms of storage capacity) by 2021	PMO	30,000 tons	50,900 tons	170%	This indicator is same as ADB-DMF, where it states "Total extended capacity for paddy storage in tons" and the target is 40,000 tons
12. Capacity for drying paddy in target provinces extended by 2,000 tons per day by 2021	PMO	2,000 tons	2,780 tons	139%	Construction of 5 PDS facilities at Lim Heng Leap Rice Mill, 1688 Rice Mill, Chhun Thom Rice Mill, Phou Poy Rice Mill and City Rice Mill are completed (100%).
13. 6 public-private paddy and seed processing facilities (grading, drying and storage) installed by 2021	PMO and NIO/MAFF	6 public-private paddy and seed processing facilities	7	117%	Construction of 7 facilities, 2 seed processing and storage (SPS) facilities and 5 paddy drying and storage (PDS) facilities, are completed (100%).
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)	Client Days = 569,929 (F=329,569- 58%) Participants= 29,124 (F=16,762 - 58%)	Client days = 1,140%  Women participants = 115% (58% against the target of 50%)	MAFF = 6,793 <b>client days</b> (F = 3,388, 50%) PIOs = 563,136 <b>client days</b> (F = 326,181, 58%).

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					MAFF = 2,973 (F = 1,559, 52%) <b>participants</b> PIOs = 26,025 (F = 15,187, 58%) <b>participants.</b>
15. A weather-indexed crop insurance scheme introduced to improve weather-related risks by 2021 (co-financed by PPCR)	PMO	Introduction of weather-indexed crop insurance scheme	Introduced	100%	Feasibility Study and Detailed Design (DD) completed and pilot testing has started. The pilot testing in 2021 and 2022 is completed and the third one in 2023 will start in Q1 2023.  Normally the sale of WICI Policy to farmers is conducted between 1 April to 30 June every year.  Several capacity building and awareness generation activities for Insurance Companies, MFIs, Government Officials, subnational/local Authorities, ACs, Farmers, etc. are conducted covering a total of 50,542

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					farmers (female = 30,093 - 60%).  The project printed 65,000 WICI booklets and distributed to farmers through PIOs, MFIs and agricultural inputs merchants.
16. 120,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by a WICI scheme directed towards vulnerable groups (co-financed by Pilot Program for Climate Resilience - PPCR)	PMO	120,000 ha.	3,311	2.8%	Also in ADB-DMF  As of December 2022, 3,311 hectares have been covered under WICI scheme (2021= 887ha; and 2022= 2,424 ha).
17. 10 rice millers trained through advisory services by 2021	NIO/MAFF	10	10	100%	10 rice millers in target provinces have started to use independent financial management advisory services.  A Rice Millers Capacity Development Service Provider (RMCD) was recruited for developing technical and financial capacities of rice millers. 34 rice millers (F=3, 9%) from target

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					provinces are identified and received capacity building and training.  10 local firms were selected and trained for providing advisory services to rice millers.
18. 80,000 FWUC members trained in group management and irrigation scheme operations and maintenance by 2021	NIO/MOWRAM and PIOs	80,000 FWUC members	84,659 (F - 44,321 - 52%)	106%	
19. 100 staff of financial institutions in participating provinces receive training on the needs of farmers wishing to diversify their livelihood sources by 2021	NIO/MAFF	100 staff	124 (F=4, 3%)	124%	The RMCD service provider conducted capacity building of 100 staff of financial institutions.
20. 1,000 farmers trained in requirements of financial institutions to assist in gaining access to credit by 2021 (with 30% women participants)	NIO/MAFF	1000 farmers (30% female)	1,249 (F = 566, 45%)	125% Female % achieved (151%)	The RMCD service provider together with MAFF/NIO conducted capacity building of 1,249 farmers.
21. 10 rice millers in target provinces use independent financial management advisory services by 2021 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MAFF	10	10	100%	10 rice millers in target provinces have started to use independent financial management advisory services.  A Rice Millers Capacity Development Service (RMCD) Service

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					Provider was recruited for developing technical and financial capacities of rice millers. 34 rice millers (F=3, 9%) from target provinces are identified and received capacity building and training.  10 local firms were selected and trained for providing advisory services to rice millers.
22. Five legal and regulatory frameworks will be in place by 2021 to promote rice commercialization	PMO	5	5	100%	
23. 300 participants in M&E workshops, training events, seminars, conferences etc. (disaggregated by gender and affiliation)	NIO, PIOs, and PMO capacity building activities for M&E	300	2,067 (Female = 477, 23%)	689%	M&E capacity building activities of PMO, PIOs, and NIOs.
24. Gender targets are mainstreamed into each of the component outputs under Rice-SDP	Progress Reports		Done	100%	
25. Food security aspects of the Rice Policy are fully accommodated under Rice-SDP by 2021	PMO		Done	100%	
<b>III. SCF- RESULTS FRAMEWORK</b>					
1. 50,000 farmers will benefit from climate resilient irrigation structures by 2021 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MOWRAM	50,000	100,095 (F=51,053, 51%)	200%	

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
2. Enhanced gender mainstreaming (2012 baseline: 0) - a. 30% unskilled laborers employed in the rehabilitation are women by 2021, b. 30% of construction sub-committee members are women, and c. 2 Farmer water user committees established in each irrigation scheme, with women occupying 30% of the management positions	NIO/MOWRAM and PIOs				
<i>a. 30% unskilled laborers employed in the rehabilitation are women by 2021</i>	NIO/MOWRAM	30%	40.4% women  (3,259 females among 8,057 total unskilled laborers)	133%	Irrigation Scheme = 8,057 (F = 3,259, 40.4%).  In addition, PDS facilities = 854 (F = 361, 42%). SPS facilities = 563 (F = 181, 32%).  Total 3,801 (40.1%) females among 9,474 total unskilled laborers.
<i>b. 30% of construction sub-committee members are women</i>	PIOs	30%	55% women  (113 females among 204 total members)	183%	50% in DMF
<i>c. 1 Farmer water user committees established in each irrigation scheme, with women occupying 30% of the management positions</i>	PIOs	one (1) FWUC per irrigation scheme; and	one (1) FWUC per irrigation scheme established (a total of 9 FWUCs for 9 schemes established)	100%	Same in DMF  The total Members of FWUC Committee + Advisory Committee= 307 (F= 151, 49%)

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
		30% women in management positions	48% women (106 females among 223 total members)	160%	- FWUC Committee= 223 (F= 106, 48%) -FWUC Advisory Committee 84 (F= 45, 54%)
3. At least 5 local engineering firms will practice commercial design and construction of irrigation system that incorporated climate resilience options by 2021 (baseline: 0)	NIO/MOWRAM	At-least 5 local firms	7	140%	
4. 120,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by WICI within the three participating provinces by 2023 (50% of the policy-holders is women) (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	120,000 ha	3,311 ha.	2.8	120,000 in in DMF and GAFSP (2021= 887ha; and 2022= 2,424 ha).
		50% policy holders women	49% (2,295 Farmer households, F = 1,133)	99%	2021= 675/336; and 2022= 1,620/797
5. 15 agricultural cooperatives (ACs), 2 insurance companies, 1 local financial institution, and 1 local agribusiness entity participating in the pilot tests in target provinces (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	15 ACs	22 ACs	147%	Same in DMF
		3 local financial institutions	4 (Forte Insurance (Cambodia) Plc., Ly Hour Insurance Plc., AMK Microfinance Institution and LOLC Microfinance Institution)	133%	
		1 local marketing agencies	1 (Nelida Co Ltd.)	100%	

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
6. Two seed drying and storage facilities constructed by 2021 with a combined storage capacity of 6,400 tons (30% unskilled laborers and 50% administrative staff are women)	NIO/MAFF	2	2	100%	Same in DMF
		6,400 tons	6,400 tons	100%	Construction of 2 SPS facilities at Battambang and Prey Veng is completed (100%).
		30% unskilled women	0	0%	
		50% administrative staff women	0	0%	
7. Capacity for drying paddy in target provinces extended by 2,000 tons per day by 2021	PMO	2,000 tons/day	2,780 tons/day	139%	Construction of 5 PDS facilities at Lim Heng Leap Rice Mill, 1688 Rice Mill, Chhun Thom Rice Mill, Phou Poy Rice Mill and City Rice Mill is completed (100%).
8. Capacity for paddy storage in target provinces extended by 40,000 tons by 2021	PMO	40,000 tons	50,900 tons	127%	
9. 30% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) have leveled their paddy fields in target provinces by 2021 (2012 baseline: 0)	PIOs	30%	40.7% farmers (10% FHH)	136%	<p><b>Source: Report on Crop Survey for Rice SDP dated February 2021.</b> Of these farmers, 79% (9% are women) adopted the modern land leveling method.</p> <p>Through project direct intervention, Rice SDP covered 270,813 farmers (F=137,738 female farmers - 51% female). - LLL = 9,718 farmers (F=5,351, 55%);</p>

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					<p>-Voluntary LLL = 316 (F=99, 31%);  - Modern LL = 260,779 (F=132,288, 51%)  Grand Total (LLL + Modern LL) = 270,813 (F=137,738, 51%).</p> <p>Currently, 40.7% of the farmers in the Rice SDP coverage area have adopted LLL + Modern LL (270,813/665,520 = 40.7%).  <b>The achievement is 136% (40.7%/30%)</b></p>
10. At least nine private contractors in three project provinces engaged and trained to offer land leveling services by 2021 (2012 baseline: 0)	PIOs	9 private contractors	12 private contractors engaged	133%	As of date, the total number of contractors employed are 12 (6 under Rice SDP funding and 6 Voluntary). The female contactors are 4, which is 33% of the total contractors.
11. Twenty private contractors, including 5 led by female entrepreneurs, replicated offering land leveling services at their own initiatives in three participating provinces by 2021 (2012 baseline: 0).	PIOs	20 private contractors, including 5 led by female entrepreneurs	24 private contractors including 7 led by female entrepreneurs (29% female)	120% Female = 140%	MAFF-NIO provided 3 capacity building training to potential LLL contractors. A total of 41 contractors including 7 Females, 17% participated in the trainings. Out of these trained

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					contractors, 24 participated in all 3 trainings, 6 participated in 2 trainings and, 11 participated in only 1 training.
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 2021	PIOs	15% paddy land area leveled	22.8% of the total Rice SDP coverage area (138,869 ha /609,136 ha).	152%	Rice SDP LLL = 2,077.67 ha. Voluntary LLL = 890.28 ha. Total LLL = 2967.95 ha. Modern LL = 135,901 ha. Grand Total (LLL + Modern LL) = 138,869 ha.  The <b>total Rice SDP coverage area for all the 3 provinces</b> (609,136 ha.), the achievement is 22.8%. <b>Net achievement is 22.8% / 15% x 100 = 152%.</b>
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	NIO/MLMUPC	No quantitative target	808 (F=133, 16%)	100%	A joint working group including female representatives established by the government (MLMUPC) to develop agricultural land-use zoning as a

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
involving women in planning and decision making					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 2021 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MAFF	30% of rice mills in target provinces	62% (8 out of 13 rice mills)	207%	<b>Source:</b> Survey Report September 2018 - FGDs with Rice Millers: 8 out of 13 (62%) said they can manage supply even if supply affected by climate change as at date.  Several rice millers participated in the study tours on modern rice processing technology in Cambodia, Thailand, and Malaysia and in the workshops conducted in Cambodia.
15. Post-harvest losses reduced from 15% of crop yield in 2012 to 10% of crop yield by 2021.	NIO/MAFF	Loss reduced from 15% of crop yield in 2012 to 10%	Post-harvest losses reduced from 23.42% to 12.31%	82%	<b>Source: Report on Crop Survey for Rice SDP dated February 2021.</b>  The total post-harvest losses are estimated to reduce from 23.42% to 12.31%. The total post-harvest losses through use of

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					combine harvester (12.76%) remain high compare to the conventional method (7.27%).
16. 10 Local firms participating in providing advisory services to rice millers by 2021 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MAFF	10 local firms	10	100%	Same in DMF. A Rice Millers Capacity Development (RMCD) Service Provider was recruited for developing technical and financial capacities of rice millers.  The service provider selected 10 local firms and trained them for providing advisory services to rice millers.
17. Increased leverage factor of PPCR funding, reflected by an estimated \$5 million from private sector mills by 2021 to address change in paddy supply patterns induced by climate change (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	US \$ 5 million	US \$10.85 million	217%	Based on new capital investment of each rice miller after installment of PDS Facilities.
18. 120,000 ha of paddy areas in three Project provinces covered by WICI by 2023 (2012 baseline: 0).	PMO	120,000 ha.	3,311	2.8%	DMF and GAFSP (120,000 ha) Same as SCF (Indicator 4)  (2021= 887ha; and 2022= 2,424 ha).

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
19. 50% of insured rice farmers (i.e., policy-holders) is women	PMO	50% insured are women	49% (2,295 Farmer households, F = 1,133)	99%	2021= 675/336; and 2022= 1,620/797  Same in DMF and SCF (Indicator 4)
20. Enhanced capacities and participation of the private sector in paddy crop risk mitigation, reflected by a. 15 agricultural cooperatives (ACs), b. 2 insurance companies and 1 local financial institution, and c. 1 local agribusiness entity participating in the pilot tests in target provinces (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO				
a. 15 agricultural cooperatives (ACs)		15	22	147%	Same in DMF and SCF (Indicator 5)
b. 2 insurance companies and 1 local financial institution		3	4 (FORTE Insurance (Cambodia) Plc., Ly Hour Insurance Plc., AMK Microfinance Institution and LOLC Microfinance Institution)	133%	Same in DMF and SCF (Indicator 5)
c. 1 local agribusiness entity		1	1 (Nelida Co Ltd.)	100%	Same in DMF and SCF (Indicator 5)
21. 3 important legal documents (a law, a policy and an action program) will be in place by 2016 to address climate change risks and/or adjusted to incorporate climate change risks, including (i) Law on Management and Use of Agricultural Land (ii) Framework providing procedures for establishing agricultural	MAFF/NIO	3	3	100%	(i) Law on Management and Use of Agricultural Land completed in November 2017; (ii) Framework providing procedures for establishing

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
land-use zones; and (iii) National action program to combat land degradation in Cambodia.					agricultural land-use zones completed in February 2019; and (iii) National action program to combat land degradation in Cambodia completed in April 2018.

**Progress Report of Gender Action Plan Implementation  
As of 31 December 2022**

<b>Project Title:</b>	Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Country:</b>	Cambodia
<b>Project No.</b>	44321-013
<b>Type of Project (Loan/ TA):</b>	Loans 3006/3007/8271 and Grants 0349/0350.
<b>Effective and Closing:</b>	13 November 2013 – 30 September 2023
<b>Gender Category:</b>	Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM) <sup>2</sup>
<b>Program Director:</b>	H.E. Ros Seilava
<b>Project Officer:</b>	Mr. Hem Chanthou
<b>Program Impact:</b>	Increased net incomes of stakeholders along the rice value chain.
<b>Program Outcome:</b>	Enhanced production of quality rice in Cambodia while preserving the natural resource base.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Action: 19, Target: 18 and DMF: 12. As of 31 December 2022, all 19 actions in GAP are being implemented and 17 targets (94%) are on track and 1 target (#18) is off track.

1) Progress of Gender Action Plan Implementation

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<b>OUTPUT 1: A conducive legal and regulatory environment established to facilitate climate resilient rice commercialization</b>		
<p>1.1. Ensure gender analyses and quantitative and qualitative data inform the development of all policies.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MAFF, MLMUPC, MIME</p> <p><b>Time:</b> Dependent on progress in Output 1: Policy</p> <p>Action 1: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Key gender issues in agriculture sectors including relevant quantitative data have been briefed to the key policy makers during technical working groups meetings, consultation meetings on the draft laws, and general meetings. Available information including the findings from gender analysis during PPTA, project field gender monitoring report, the ministries' Gender Mainstreaming Policies and Action Plans and other available secondary data were used to inform the policy makers.</li> <li>- Laws, draft laws, regulations and policies included gender concerns and analysis. Meetings and trainings were conducted to discuss about it.</li> <li>- Review of the draft Law on Agricultural Land and Guidelines on Agricultural Land Use Zones and the recent approved Gender Mainstreaming Strategy in Agriculture Sectors 2022-2025 have been completed to enhance gender sensitization and inclusiveness by strengthening 1). Women's access to information on land administration, management and distribution; 2) women's equal participation and representation in all commissions and committees; and 3) equal benefits for women in land related initiatives; as envisaged in the loan document.</li> </ul>	
<p>1.2. Ensure inclusion of gender expertise in each technical working group for policy development to address the needs of women farmers.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MAFF, MLMUPC, MIME</p> <p><b>Time:</b> Dependent on progress in Output 1: Policy</p> <p>Action 2: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The four (4) Technical Working Groups (TWGs) to work on 12 policy conditions included assigned Gender focal points to address the needs of women farmers.</li> <li>- Capacity building activities were conducted to ensure that "the needs of women farmers are addressed". It is best achieved by participatory approach which included a wide range of stakeholders.</li> <li>- PMO conducted 4 gender mainstreaming training programs covering 192 participants, of which 64 (33%) were females. It covered the management team of each IA (NIOs and PIOs), GFPs, M&amp;E Officers, ISS, and relevant officers. 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. Tips for writing case study and identification of gender impacts in Rice-SDP was also addressed.</li> <li>- MAFF/NIO conducted 3 Provincial Dialogues on Rice Seed Business in three target provinces and gender mainstreaming was integrated into these forums.</li> </ul>	

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
	<p>There were 54 women (29%) out of a total 185 participants attended the forums. The local government officials and private sector participated in these workshops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MAFF/NIO also conducted 10 gender inclusive trainings for staffs and beneficiaries of the Program on the following topics: intensive ToT on Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture (Rice Seed Production) 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, 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. There were 167 women (47%) out of total 357 participants attended the training programs.</li> <li>- Furthermore, the Rice-SDP conducted a rapid assessment of gender and COVID-19 impacts in the target provinces to understand the challenges faced by the program during this crisis time. The reports are finalized and the findings may help the project in mitigating the risks by encouraging men and women in carrying forward the activities.</li> </ul>	
<p>1.3. MLMUPC and Council for Land Policy (CLP) will issue the Land Policy “White Paper”, including a chapter on Land and Gender Policy, integrating gender issues in land administration, management and distribution. Gender issues will be subsequently mainstreamed into the Agricultural Land Policy and the Law on Management and Use of Agricultural Land.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MLMUPC, MAFF <b>Time:</b> dependent on progress in Output 1: Policy <b>Action 3: On-track</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law on the Management and Use of Agriculture Land (simply called as Law on Agricultural Land) was reviewed by International and National Gender Specialists and Gender Focal Persons of MAFF-NIO. The comments provided on the third draft (as March 2016) of Law was submitted to the General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) of MAFF. MAFF has incorporated relevant comments to come up with a final draft Law (8<sup>th</sup> version). The national Gender Specialist reviewed the final draft law and provided comments to enhance gender sensitization and inclusiveness in the draft law. MAFF/NIO updated the draft Law on Agricultural Land based on the comments from the national Gender Specialist.</li> <li>- Policy “White Paper”, including a chapter on Land and Gender Policy, integrating gender issues in land administration, management and distribution was reviewed, agreed, approved and issued on 28 August 2015 by Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC).</li> </ul>	
<p>1.4. The Guideline for Establishing Agricultural Land-use Zones will incorporate measures for involving women in planning and decision making.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MAFF <b>Time:</b> dependent on progress in Output 1: Policy <b>Action 4: On-track</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The guideline for establishing agricultural land-use zones is completed and approved by the Director General, GDA of MAFF and issued on 22 February 2019. The revised guideline has included a section on “Gender Equity and Social Inclusiveness”, which outlines the GMAP’s priorities areas for gender mainstreaming into agriculture sector and the need to ensure the participation of women, men, indigenous and vulnerable people in the consultative process and participate in decision-making on the definition of cultivated areas in the social aspects and the appropriateness cultivated in their communities.</li> </ul>	

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.)	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Working group including female representatives established by the government to develop agricultural land-use zoning as a climate change adaptation strategy developed and issued a framework providing procedures for establishing agricultural land-use zones, incorporating measures and targets for involving women in planning and decision making. A total of 808 participants of which 133 (16%) were women participated in the meetings.</li> <li>- MLMUPC/NIO conducted workshops and training programs on preparation of commune land use plan (CLUP) and hotspot maps, and MAFF/NIO conducted meetings on commune agro-ecosystem analysis (CAEA). A total of 14,775 participants of which 7,578 (61%) were women participated in these capacity development activities.</li> </ul>	
<p>1.5. All above laws and legal documents will be adequately disseminated amongst male and female farmers.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MAFF, MLMUPC, MOWRAM and PIOs</p> <p><b>Time:</b> By 2018</p> <p><b>Action 5: On-track</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant policies, regulations, laws and guideline have been mainstreamed and disseminated through the program interventions such as meeting, training and dissemination workshops for Commune Land Use Zoning, Land Levelling, formulation of Farmer Water Users Committees (FWUCs) and sub-projects implementation.</li> <li>- This action is an ongoing activity as relevant policies and laws have been integrated to build awareness of relevant program activities for farmer and community groups. However, the dissemination and outreach activity to the public goes beyond the scope of the project.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public outreach and dissemination of all above laws and legal documents is outside the scope of the Project but the EA and IAs have embedded them in to the project interventions to promote them in a full and meaningful way.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This GAP Indicator #1.5 should be revised focusing on the scope of the project and its context.</li> </ul>
<b>OUTPUT 2: Agricultural land use zoning improved</b>		
<p>2.1. Ensure the participation of women and women heads of households, in the collection of data and information relating to land-use zoning through use of women farmer focal group discussion meetings. In particular; 90 groups of farmers consulted (with at least 40% female representation) during the preparation of commune land use plans by 2015.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, MLMUPC /PDLMUPC</p> <p><b>Time:</b> concurrent with CAEA/CLUP activities</p> <p><b>Target 1: On-track</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, all the targeted 90 Commune Agro Eco-System Analysis (CAEA) have been conducted and 90 Commune Land Use Plan (CLUP) have been prepared.</li> <li>- 90 groups of farmers consulted with at least 56% female (6,336 females out of 11,314 farmers) representation during the preparation of CLUPs.</li> <li>- In addition, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 889 or 30% female members out of total 2,933 Commune Committee Members participated in the preparation and process of conducting the CAEAs.</li> <li>• 5,256 or 39% women out of 13,454 participants participated in CAEA technical meetings and trainings.</li> <li>• 808 Commune Committee Members of which 133 or 16% women joined the consultation during preparation of CLUPS at the commune level.</li> <li>• 797 or 29% women out of 2,732 participants participated in CLUP approval process at district, province and national levels.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.)	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A total of 11,592 or 47% Females out of 24,768 participants participated in CAEA and CLUP preparation.</li> <li>- The 90 target communes where CLUPs was implemented, the total commune beneficiaries are 1,057,581 including 539,126 (51%) females and the household beneficiaries are 242,414 including 29,910 (12%) female headed households.</li> </ul>	
<b>OUTPUT 3: Climate-resilient rice value chain infrastructure developed</b>		
<p>3.1. Women will comprise 50% of the community membership of construction subcommittees.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM <b>Time:</b> concurrent with rehabilitation activities</p> <p><b>Target 2: On-track</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, there were 113 females (55%) out of a total of 204 community members found in the construction subcommittees.</li> </ul>	
<p>3.2. Separate women farmers' meetings will be held to discuss women's needs related to location, alignment and access to irrigation infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs <b>Time:</b> Concurrent with rehabilitation activities</p> <p><b>Action 6: On-track</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The challenges and needs of women farmers have been assessed through meetings regarding the location, alignment and access to irrigation subprojects. As of 31 December 2022, a total of 100,095 farmer beneficiaries including 51,053 women (51%) got access to water (through irrigation subprojects). In terms of household (HH) beneficiaries, 20,510 households including 2,862 (14%) female headed households got access to water (irrigation subprojects) till date.</li> <li>- In the FWUC's training, PIOs usually facilitate and divide the group into a separate men and women's group to discuss on the challenges in access to water.</li> <li>- The integration of gender awareness session in the workshop, meeting, forum and field engagement activities are being carried out. For instance, the needs of women were discussed in Anlong Char and Chhuk Ksach irrigation subprojects in Q1 2019 (Source: MoWRAM gender checklist form Q1-2019) which complied with the needs for water use for agricultural and household purposes.</li> </ul>	
<p>3.3. Final designs on infrastructure investments will be signed off by construction subcommittees and the commune councils before submission to the government for approval. Further changes to the design must again be approved by the construction sub-committee.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs <b>Time:</b> Concurrent with rehabilitation activities</p> <p><b>Action 7: On-track</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The construction subcommittees and the commune councils participated in the feasibility studies and detailed design and signed off the final designs on infrastructure investments before submission to the MOWRAM for approval. Further changes to the design or additional works were endorsed by the construction sub-committee and the commune councils before being approved by the MOWRAM.</li> <li>- The feasibility study and the detailed design for 9 subprojects were completed. All 9-priority irrigation sub-projects are fully rehabilitated by 31 March 2021. The construction sub-committee had 113 women (55%) members out of 204 members.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/ Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MOWRAM/PDWRAM/PIOs is continuing to empower the women representative of commune councils and construction sub- committee to participate in decision making of sub project's design and construction works in order to ensure the needs and issues of women and vulnerable groups in the target communes are heard.</li> </ul>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.)	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<p>3.4. In labor-based civil works, 40% of unskilled laborers will be women. Women will receive equal pay for equal work. Child labor will not be employed. These conditions are to be included in all construction contracts.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM, MAFF/PDA, PMO, PIOs <b>Time:</b> during sub-project implementation</p> <p>Target 3: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, there were 3,801 women (40.1%) out of 9,474 unskilled workers employed in the civil works construction. Among them, 3,259 women (40.4%) out of 8,057 unskilled workers employed in the rehabilitation of irrigation scheme, 361 women (42%) out of 854 unskilled workers employed in the construction of paddy drying and storage (PDS) facilities, and 181 women (32%) out of 563 unskilled workers employed in the construction of seed processing and storage (SPS) facilities.</li> <li>- Rice SDP program has ensured that women employee/workers received equal pay for equal work and there was no issue like engagement of child labor reported. These conditions (equal pay for equal work and no engagement of child labor) are included in all construction contracts.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good practice in gender mainstreaming may be to adopt an enabling, rather than enforcement approach. If companies who are awarded PPP contracts, see gender targets as a burden rather than opportunity there may be difficulties in meeting specified gender quotas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A good dissemination and preconstruction meeting would likely inform the community well and attract more female labor to access opportunity at the construction site.</li> </ul>
<p>3.5. Employment opportunities targeted at men and women will be communicated to communities.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM, MAFF/PDA, PMO, PIOs <b>Time:</b> at pre-construction phase <b>Action 8:</b> On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rice-SDP has disseminated employment opportunity in the rehabilitation of irrigation sub-projects, land leveling, rice seed production, and rice/seed storage facilities to the communities through local authorities and village meetings. Future employment opportunities in the rice mill and seed processing facilities will be disseminated once the facilities are established.</li> <li>- PMO Management, Gender Specialist and PPP Specialist of Rice SDP program have provided gender orientation and built gender awareness of the construction contractors and owners of rice mills in the project target locations by paying more attention to the gender requirements of the project.</li> <li>- MOWRAM/PDWRAM, MAFF/PDAFF and PIOs conducted awareness raising activities under pre-subproject launching activities to relevant stakeholders, local authorities and community where job opportunities for the communities including men and women were disseminated/informed. A message was sent to the community that women are strongly encouraged to apply/participate in the employment /labour requirement at the sub-project sites.</li> <li>- As a result of dissemination activities, as of 31 December 2022, a total of 31,404 skilled and unskilled laborers, of which 17,782 (56,62%) women, were directly employed in the rehabilitation of irrigation scheme, PDS construction, SPS construction, land leveling activities and seed production program. Specifically, 8,504 or 48.81% women of a total of 17,422 laborers were employed in the unskilled category.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specialists at PMO, NIOs and PIOs are working in collaboration with each other to provide support and consultation to the contractors/service providers on dissemination of employment opportunities to communities.</li> <li>- GS will continue to provide technical backstopping to achieve gender targets.</li> </ul>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.)	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<p>3.6. Target of at least 30% employment of women as unskilled laborers in rice drying and warehousing facilities</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MAFF/NIO, PIOs, Rice Millers <b>Time:</b> during sub-project implementation</p> <p>Target 4: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, there were 325 women (32%) out of 1,020 unskilled workers employed at PDS facilities located in Rice Mills. In addition, a total of 94 women (34%) out of 278 skilled workers employed at these PDS facilities. Thus, a combined total of 419 women (32%) out of 1,298 skilled and unskilled workers employed at the PDS facilities.</li> <li>- All 5 PDS facilities and 2 SPS facilities are 100% completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GS will continue to work with NIO and Rice Millers to ensure engagement of women in construction and operation of subprojects.</li> </ul>
<p>3.7. Target 50% women's employment as administrative staff in rice drying and storage facilities</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MAFF/NIO, PIOs, Rice Millers <b>Time:</b> post facility establishment</p> <p>Target 5: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, there were 75 women (52%) out of 144 administrative staff employed at PDS facilities located in Rice Mills.</li> <li>- SPS facilities located in Agriculture Stations have not started their operation yet</li> </ul>	
<p>3.8. Target 50% women employed in seed production facilities as unskilled and semi-skilled laborers, e.g. seed and seed-bed preparation, weeding and seed grading and sorting, packaging, etc.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, Facility Operators <b>Time:</b> post facility establishment</p> <p>Target 6: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As 31 December 2022, under the seed production program, a total of 13,884 or 67% women out of a total of 20,832 laborers were employed in the skilled and unskilled categories.</li> <li>- A total of 4,665 or 60% women of a total of 7,803 unskilled laborers and a total of 9,220 or 71% women of a total of 13,029 skilled laborers were employed in the seed production program.</li> </ul>	
<p>3.9. Occupational safety measures and training provided to all workers</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDRAM, MAFF/PDA, PMO, PIOs, Facility Operators. <b>Time:</b> pre-construction</p> <p>Target 7: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, all training activities and field engagement of Rice SDP program integrated health and safety measures for preventing COVID-19 and awareness generation of preventive measures. Face Masks, hand sanitizers, soap and drinking water facilities are made available at all training activities as well as construction sites.</li> <li>- The session of occupational safety awareness is integrated into market facilitation support and capacity building through farmer field school (pre-during and post-harvest), and extension training that were provided by MAFF/PDA, PIOs to AC and seed producer groups including the workers that have employed for land leveling works.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PMO Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialists and PIO implementation support specialists are closely working with the Construction Company and Rice Miller owners to ensure the prevention and mitigation measures are followed both at campsite and subproject sites. Masks, alcohol, COVID 19 prevention protocols are provided and monitored daily.</li> <li>- It would be useful to approach occupational health and safety with a broader perspective, addressing topics like sexual harassment and workers' labor rights.</li> </ul>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pre-construction awareness is provided to construction workers by PMO/PIOs, MOWRAM/PDRAMs and MAFF/PDAs and a session on occupational safety and health care included in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) are implemented by the Civil Works contractors. The EMP implementation by contractor is monitored on a quarterly basis by the PMO, MOWRAM and MAFF and Environmental Monitoring Report (EMR) is submitted to ADB.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The awareness and measures of occupational safety is needed to be ensured and targeted for implementation as project implementation progresses.</li> <li>- PMO/PIOs, MOWRAM/PDRAMs and MAFF/PDAs keep providing basic awareness of the safety measures at works/construction site or during the training activities. For instance, in collaboration with PDOH to provide awareness session to farmers groups about disease control, Avian Flu, hygiene, primary health care, etc.</li> </ul>
<p>3.10. Farmer's Water User Committees (FWUCs) will accept membership registrations from husband and wife - 50% target for each</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout sub-project development</p> <p>Target 8: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, all 9 FWUCs are established. There are 84,659 beneficiaries registered themselves as FWUC members and participated in trainings out of which 44,321 (52%) are female beneficiaries. In terms of households, 17,870 farming households become members of water user committees out of which 3,181 (or 18%) are female headed households.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/ Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formal documentation, public announcements and membership lists of each FWUC are to be maintained and disseminated to NIOs &amp; PIOs for program activities.</li> </ul>
<p>3.11. Target at least 30% women in management positions in FWUCs. Women will be provided training on leadership and management and will be remunerated for their roles</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout sub-project development</p> <p>Target 9: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, there are 106 women (48%) members out of 223 management committee members in FWUCs. If the advisory committee is included, women represent 151 (49.18%) out of 307 committee members.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, there are 41% (3,129) women out of a total 7,577 participants attended FWUCs capacity building trainings and exchange visits in the target provinces conducted by PIOs. In addition, MOWRAM conducted 108 FWUC capacity building activities in which 449 (13%) women out of a total of 3,359 participants participated.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, 44,321 women (52%) out of total 84,659 FWUC member are trained in group management and irrigation scheme operations and maintenance. The main training topics were: FWUC formation, RGCs' law, Sub-degree No.31, Construction sub-committee (CSC), Statute Sub-committee (SSC), Financial Management/Accounting, Basic Administration, Repairs/Maintenance, Conflict Resolution and meetings were held on FWUC orientation and also on implementation progress/problems faced. Gender awareness is integrated as inclusive session in the training and workshop activities in order to build on gender sensitivity regarding roles of women in the FWUC committee and encouraging them to participate in decision-making and activities of the sub-projects.</li> </ul>	
<p>3.12. FWUC advisory committee will be established to monitor FWUC activities will comprise 50% women</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, all 9 FWUCs have been established and there are 45 women (54%) members out of 84 advisory committee members in FWUCs.</li> </ul>	

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<p><i>Time: throughout sub-project implementation</i></p> <p><b>Target 10: On-track</b></p>		
<p>3.13. Affected members dissatisfied with FWUC resolutions of disputes, have the right to appeal to the FWUC advisory committee.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs <b>Time:</b> post subprojects operation</p> <p><b>Action 9: On-track</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The needs of water and water management plans were prepared in accordance with the needs of the communities via the village and commune meetings with community, local authorities and officials of the PDoWRAM.</li> <li>- All FWUCs are formed and functioning with elected Advisory and Management Committees. FWUCs have conducted follow up meeting and discussed about the issues and needs of water use and irrigation schemes. All members of FWUC have the right to appeal to the FWUC committee. No report about any dispute or dissatisfaction among FWUC's members and community is reported.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FWUC advisory committee has a procedure for disputes and appeals after FWUC formation, depending on each sub-project.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Dispute resolution and leadership training are integrated into the water management training for FWUCs in all target area.</li> </ul>
<p>3.14. Water provision where feasible, will include both irrigation and non-irrigation water needs of households</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> FWUC, MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs <b>Time:</b> during sub-projects implementation</p> <p><b>Action 10: On-track</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of date, 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.</li> <li>- The irrigation systems (PREK+IDSs+ Water Streams) allow improved and more access of water to poultry and livestock raising and crop plantation thereby ensuring livelihoods of farmers. For instance, in the case of Kampong Thom, the irrigation systems improved ground water recharge in the villages and villagers are getting access to water from wells for home consumption.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, there are 51,053 (51%) women out of total 100,095 farmers benefitted from the improved irrigation and drainage services. In terms of households, 2,862 female headed households (14%) out of total 20,510 household beneficiaries benefitted from the improved irrigation and drainage services.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, 8,257 (31%) women out of a total of 26,320 farming households become members of production/water user associations (Agriculture Cooperative members and FWUC members).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAMs &amp; PIOs should continue consultation with villagers to assess their issues and needs regarding water use in each and every sub-project on irrigation.</li> </ul>
<b>OUTPUT 4: Enhanced rice value chain support services for quality improvement</b>		
<p>4.1. Target at least 30% women in management positions in farmer cooperatives</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p><b>Target 11: On-track</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, there are 180 (or 37%) women out of a total of 490 members in Management Committee of Agriculture Cooperatives (ACs).</li> <li>- A total of 8,450 farmers are ACs members of which 5,076 are women (60%).</li> </ul>	

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.)	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<p>4.2. Women will be provided training on leadership and management</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p>Action 11: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, 166 AC capacity building activities on various topics such as business plan preparation, business development, report writing including annual report, preparation and publish of the statutes and internal regulations of ACs, management and leadership are provided to 2,582 women (33%) out of total 7,851 AC beneficiaries.</li> <li>- Gender focal persons and technical staff of the project from NIO and PIOs, 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). Time and venue and gender ratio are pre-assessed to allow more women's participation and applied to every training activity of Rice SDP.</li> </ul>	<p>NIO and PIOs gender focal points keep working closely with PMO gender specialist to ensure all training delivery will be complied with the GAP's indicators. Furthermore, the case study on behavior change from these trainings will be documented.</p>
<p>4.3. Farmers' cooperatives will accept membership registrations from husband and wife. Membership targets are 50% for male and female</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs <b>Time:</b> during project implementation</p> <p>Target 12: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, there are 5,076 women (60%) out of total 8,450 farmers and households registered as member of ACs including 1,501 (18%) female headed households.</li> </ul>	
<p>4.4. Women will comprise 50% of participants in all project supported training in extension and water management</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, MOWRAM/PDRAM, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p>Target 13: On-track</p>	<p>As of 31 December 2022,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 44,321 women (52%) out of total 84,659 beneficiaries registered as member of FWUC received training on group management and operation and maintenance of irrigation scheme;</li> <li>- 86,620 (55%) women out of total 157,996 farmers attended 3,679 agricultural extension capacity building activities;</li> <li>- 2,582 (33%) women farmers out of total 7,851 agricultural cooperatives farmers attended 166 AC capacity building activities;</li> <li>- 276 (24%) women AC farmers out of 1,140 farmers attended market facilitation support capacity building activities;</li> <li>- 40,533 (51%) women out of 79,627 farmers received training on land leveling;</li> <li>- In total, under the Rice-SDP, 153,236 (52%) women out of a total of 296,100 participants participated in the capacity building activities of PMO, NIOs and PIOs.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MAFF/NIO, MOWRAM/NIO and PIOs shall ensure gender awareness and mainstreaming into extension and water management related training and activities.</li> </ul>
<p>4.5. Agricultural extension training materials and revision of "technology implementation procedures" will include specific training needs identified by women farmers on enhancing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Before delivering the agricultural extension training, gender focal points and technical project staff conducted field work to discuss the specific need of women and men on the agricultural extensions. Content of the training has been designed</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The discussion of gender issues in Agricultural rice production, value chain including the procedures of rice/crop</li> </ul>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.)	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<p>productivity, diversification of produce (including knowledge related to crops other than rice which require less water supply to increase crop returns for women farmers on marginal land), animal husbandry and safety procedures and new income generating activities</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs. <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p>Action 12: On-track</p>	<p>based on the results of agricultural extension needs assessment, tailored to address their specific needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Learning materials and concept notes of MAFF-NIO's activities have been reviewed for gender considerations, and they have been improved from gender perspectives to address gender practical and strategic needs of community beneficiaries. The MAFF/NIO updated the existing TIPs and drafted new TIPs based on the problems identified in the CAEAs. As of 31 December 2022, 10,620 booklets of 8 TIPs are printed and disseminated.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, all 90 targeted CAEAs have been conducted with 13,454 community members, local authorities, village elders, etc. including 5,256 women (39%) participated in them.</li> <li>- Gender awareness session and mainstreaming were integrated and highlighted to address gender norms and stereotype regarding women's roles in seed production, sustainable rice production and rice planting throughout 298 FFSs. A total of 15,775 participants, of which 9,550 (61%) women, participated in the trainings.</li> <li>- In total, under the Rice-SDP, 153,236 (52%) women out of a total of 296,100 participants participated in the capacity building activities of PMO, NIOs and PIOs.</li> <li>- MAFF/NIO conducted 3 Provincial Dialogues on Rice Seed Business in three target provinces and gender mainstreaming was integrated into these forums. There were 54 women (29%) out of a total 185 participants attended the forums. The local government officials and private sector participated in these workshops.</li> <li>- MAFF also conducted 10 gender inclusive trainings for staffs and beneficiaries of the Program on the following topics: intensive ToT on Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture (Rice Seed Production) 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, 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. There were 167 women (47%) out of total 357 participants attended the training programs.</li> </ul>	<p>productivity are 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.</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>4.6. Some 50% of farmers in pilot on-farm trials and demonstrations will be women</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p>Target 14: On-track</p>	<p>As of 31 December 2022,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 9,550 or 61% women out of total 15,775 farmers attended Farmer Fields Schools, pilot on-farm trials and demonstrations delivered by MAFF-NIO and PIOs.</li> <li>- 16,762 or 58% women farmers out of total 29,124 farmers attended post-harvest technology via 525 capacity building activities in the target project areas.</li> <li>- 137,738 or 51% women farmers out of total 270,813 farmers adopted modern technology of Land Leveling.</li> <li>- 6,669 or 57% women farmers out of total 11,682 farmers improved their knowledge and capacity and adopted laser land leveling technology.</li> </ul>	
<p>4.7. Extension training schedules will ensure that location and timing of delivery are convenient for women</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p>Action 13: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As 31 December 2022, the contents, schedules and venues of the extension training have been assessed at every subproject site 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. The pre-training assessment are being followed continuously by the project extension staffs and specialist.</li> <li>- MAFF-NIO and PIOs (both provincial and district level) have conducted follow up field visits to check and further provide technical guidance to the community and individual households.</li> <li>- PMO has developed Gender Checklist forms for NIOs and PIOs under sub-sectors of the Rice-SDP to support field staffs/officers to ask some gender related questions and for addressing barriers faced by women especially for addressing women's traditional roles which are restricting their participations in the training and other program activities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PDA and PIOs will continue to work in collaboration with respective gender focal persons in their provinces and virtually consult with PMO gender specialist to identify gender potential topics to sensitize and mainstream through the training, meeting, forum and other related agricultural extension activities carried out in target provinces.</li> </ul>
<p>4.8. Training materials will be designed to meet the needs of female and male farmers, including illiterate farmers</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PMO, PIOs. <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p>Action 14: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, 10,620 booklets of 8 TIPs are printed and disseminated to help readers, especially farmers in accessing more information related to agricultural extension and technologies.</li> <li>- 65,000 WICI booklets (comic books) developed and distributed to farmers through PIOs, MFIs, Seed Merchants, Fertilizer Merchants, Pesticide Merchants and other Agricultural Input Merchants. The booklet was designed to rely more on pictures to explain the disasters and crop insurance.</li> <li>- Materials and concept notes have integrated gender considerations and gender sensitive methodology to address gender barrier of participation of illiterate male and female farmers and underrepresented groups via training, forum, meeting and field engagement activities. MAFF/NIO together with PIOs/PDAs are conducting trainings using training materials that have more pictorial descriptions and by experience sharing between farmers to farmers. These are designed to meet the needs of female and male farmers, including illiterate farmers and</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The program as a whole emphasizes agri-business over smallholders including women, and care is taken to ensure outreach and relevance.</li> <li>- Illustration and visual tools are printed and used as guiding tools to provoke discussion during capacity building activities, especially to help women and participants to speak up during discussion.</li> </ul>

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>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The concept notes, contents and methodologies of gender integration in agriculture training prepared by the GFP of MAFF/NIO are reviewed and revised by the national Gender Specialist. The training was delivered to GFPs of PIOs, agricultural extension officers and technical field officers in three provinces and helped to build confidence among the participants to continue applying gender knowledge into their works especially propose gender sensitive methods to work with both men and women farmers.</li> </ul>	
<p>4.9. Some 25% of agricultural extension workers trained shall be women (proportionate to actual numbers of female extension workers) <b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs. <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p><b>Target 15: On-track</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, 461 female staff (or 25%) out of total 1,838 staffs benefited from 58 agricultural extensions training programs including one gender training program. The training programs were delivered by MAFF/NIO covering different agricultural extension topics like Commune-Agro Ecosystem, seed production, soil mapping, farming system, agriculture machinery, drying and storage, post-harvest technology etc.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MAFF-NIO will continue to encourage women staff and female fresh graduate student to attend capacity building and skills upgrading related to Agricultural Extension and field demonstrations facilitation.</li> </ul>
<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 <b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MAFF/PDAs, PIOs. <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p><b>Action 15: On-track</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, the Tips of Writing Success story and case study were developed and oriented by the Gender Specialist as part of gender training to NIOs and PIOs program specialist and staff. In addition, Gender Specialist have conducted additional mentoring of NIO-MAFF and PIOs in Prey Veng and Kampong Thom Province on how to write gender case studies of FWUC and farmers.</li> <li>- As of date, four gender case studies (BTB:1, KPT:1, PVG:2) were drafted to capture the impacts and changed faming skills, market support and livelihood of farmers. These gender stories will be disseminated as part of learning materials under Rice SDP. In addition to the success stories, PMO has strongly encouraged every NIO and PIO to identify and collect more gender impacted stories.</li> <li>- As of date, the information related to program activities have been disseminated through the Facebook Page and Official website of Rice SDP. These includes promoting role of women in the rice seed business and agricultural extension activities, piloting on farm demonstration of post-harvest, land leveling and the access to irrigation scheme and works (<a href="http://www.ricesdp.org/">http://www.ricesdp.org/</a>; <a href="https://www.facebook.com/pg/www.ricesdp.org/videos/?ref=page_internal">https://www.facebook.com/pg/www.ricesdp.org/videos/?ref=page_internal</a>)</li> <li>- The Program has implemented PDS Facilities and pilot insurance scheme. 65,000 WICI booklets (comic books) developed and distributed to farmers through PIOs, MFIs, Seed Merchants, Fertilizer Merchants, Pesticide Merchants</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/ Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The story and developed learnings materials and tools of gender mainstreaming activities to empower women through income generations, skills in rice production and agricultural aspects will continue to be disseminated for the lesson learn and sharing purposes.</li> </ul>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.)	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
	and other Agricultural Input Merchants. The booklet was designed to rely more on pictures to explain the disasters and crop insurance for awareness building and kept in sight gender sensitivity of the materials and needs of smallholder women farmers.	
<p>4.11. Address lack of access to credit by women and poor farmers through (i) enhancing knowledge on requirements of microfinance institutions (MFIs) and banks; and (ii) innovative financial products to ease "traditional" collateral requirements</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs  <b>Time:</b> during sub-project implementation  <b>Action 16:</b> On-track</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 were implemented by MAFF/ NIO and PIOs in three provinces.</p> <p>- As of 31 December 2022, to help women and poor farmers learn about microfinance, particularly on loan and risk management, and business planning, Rice-SDP has conducted Market Facilitation meetings where 276 women (24%) out of total 1,140 farmer beneficiaries participated. There were also 32 rice millers/traders, 185 local government authorities, 19 business sector people, 3 agricultural and rural development bank (ARDB) officials, and 43 others among a grand total of 1,422 beneficiaries participated in the market facilitation support activities.</p> <p>- For Prey Veng, 76 or 36% women out of 214 total farmers, had a meeting on AC-Millers Credit Accessibility for Rice Seed/ Paddy Production and a consultative meeting with potential ACs on Rice Seed/Paddy Production and ACs-Millers Contract Farming Arrangement. Both men and women AC members were trained on loan management and collateral procedures for advancing their capital investment under the loan scheme. Battambang and Kampong Thom also had workshops on contract farming cooperation between Rice Millers and ACs.</p> <p>- A service provider is recruited by MAFF/NIO for the Rice Millers Capacity Development (RMCD). As of 31 December 2022, MAFF/NIO together with the RMCD service provider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conducted 3 workshops on "Financial Access of Farmers for Rice Production". A total of 190 participants including 16 females (8%) participated in these workshops.</li> <li>• conducted 3 workshops to select 30 rice millers, 10 millers per province, to participate in the financial and technical management capacity building activities. A total of 34 rice miller participants including 3 females (9%) participated in these workshops.</li> <li>• provided 3 trainings to 124 financial institutions staff including 4 females (3%) on the needs of farmers wishing to diversify their livelihood sources.</li> <li>• provided trainings to 1,249 farmers including 566 females (45%) on requirements of financial institutions for gaining access to credit.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loan and Risk Management and Business Plan Development are included in the training related to market linkage and Market Facilitation Support.</li> <li>- Self-help group for better saving should be appropriately addressed to AC and FWUC members employing appropriate agricultural extension technique.</li> </ul>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.)	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<b>OUTPUT 5: Weather-indexed crop insurance (WICI) piloted</b>		
<p>5.1. Some 50% of farmers under the pilot insurance scheme will be women  <b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MAFF, PIOs.  <b>Time:</b> Q4 2019</p> <p>Target 16: On-track</p>	<p>As of 31 December 2022,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2,295 farmer households including 1,133 (49%) female households covered under the WICI scheme (2021= 675/336; and 2022= 1,620/797) covering 3,311 hectares.</li> <li>- 29,608 (60%) women out of total 49,139 farmers attended WICI awareness raising and sensitization training conducted by the WICI team and PIOs trainers.</li> <li>- 485 (35%) women out of a total of 1,403 participants who are provincial officers, Insurance regulator office, insurance companies, Meteorological and Weather Data Agencies, Agricultural Research Institutes, MFIs, Agricultural Input Suppliers, Govt. agencies, and others attended capacity building activities under WICI scheme.</li> <li>- WICI Training Booklet (in Comic Book form) and Training Posters were developed in Khmer to assist the Trainers. 65,000 Booklets printed and distributed to farmers through PIOs, MFIs, Seed Merchants, Fertilizer Merchants, Pesticide Merchants and other Agricultural Input Merchants. The booklet was designed to rely more on pictures to explain the disasters and crop insurance for awareness building.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/ Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women and female Headed Household's target in the insurance scheme will be identified and ensured as provisional terms in the contracted Insurance Company.</li> <li>- Women and low-income farmer will be involved to participate in the WICI orientation and its benefit. The discussion will cover on how women and poor farmer can access to the pilot insurance scheme.</li> </ul>
<b>OUTPUT 6: Efficient program management and implementation</b>		
<p>6.1. One international and one national gender and community development specialist recruited to support the Program Management Office (PMO) and Provincial Implementation Offices (PIOs).</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, NIOs, PIOs  <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p>Action 17: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One international and one national Gender and Social Safeguard Specialist commenced working with the project in July and August 2016 respectively. They were mobilized to support GFPs across the program. After the closure of the firm's (PIC) contract in May 2017, a new national Gender Specialist is recruited and mobilized in March 2018 whose contract ended on 30 September 2021. At the beginning of the project extension due to Rice-SDP AF, a new national Gender Specialist is recruited and mobilized in June 2022.</li> </ul>	
<p>6.2. Ensure sex-disaggregated performance monitoring system is established and operational.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, NIOs, PIOs  <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p>Action 18: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of date, the program performance monitoring system is fully established and operational in Q1 2018 and recording the sex-disaggregated data. Gender Specialist and GFPs are working closely with M &amp; E specialists and Officers to ensure gender-segregated data are collected.</li> <li>- Gender Checklists and questions are developed and updated (based on the feedback of IAs) and being followed by all NIOs and PIOs to report their specific interventions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender Specialist will continue to work with GFPs, M &amp; E Officer of NIOs and Program M &amp; E Specialist to ensure proper collection of gender sensitive data including the use of gender checklists template and their reporting.</li> </ul>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.)	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The gender weak indicators are normally brought up for discussion during the Project Coordination Meeting and Gender and M &amp; E Training to seek special attentions from project activities implementers.</li> </ul>	
<p>6.3. All PMO and PIO staff shall be provided gender training and roles and responsibility training on implementing the Gender Action Plan (GAP).</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, PIOs, GSSs <b>Time:</b> Q4 2016 and continuous</p> <p>Target 17: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, 64 (33%) women officials and specialists out of 192 staffs attended 4 gender training on gender orientation and awareness, gender mainstreaming, gender inclusive M &amp; E, and identification of gender impacts in Rice-SDP (see the table below).</li> <li>- In 2016, a Rice-SDP program-wide discussion on the Gender Action Plan was conducted, with specific discussion for the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology on Output 2, which is "Agricultural land-use zoning improved".</li> <li>- 6 specific gender checklists were identified, re-visited and used to provide update on gender context and report gender segregated data by project components by the GFPs, NIOs, and PIOs. 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 TOT Training, Training Materials, and Mass Media; and a Pilot Insurance Scheme.</li> <li>- GAP in English and Khmer versions has been widely distributed including the follow-up of the progress of implementing GAP activities and the training on the use of gender checklists as guidelines for implementation was also provided to NIO/PIO GFPs and other relevant NIO/PIO staff members.</li> <li>- The Rice-SDP annual work plan and budget (AWPB) meeting discusses and includes GAP as one priority area for implementation.</li> <li>- Questionnaire on Gender Training Needs Assessment (GTNA) was developed and gender knowledge, skills and practices among the staffs of the program were assessed.</li> <li>- MAFF/NIO conducted a refresher ToT training on Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture to 29 key trainers of which 12 were female (41%) at PIO, Battambang for five days from 19-23 March 2018.</li> <li>- A GAP orientation was conducted during the M &amp; E training workshop in June 2018. During the drafting of gender progress report, missing data and Targets and Actions to be achieved, are generally discussed with the GFPs and project manager of NIOs to ensure that implementation of gender mainstreaming activities and collection of gender segregated data is done properly.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Issues/ Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GFPs assigned to the program are not always well-qualified or hold positions of influence within their Ministries, which may impede effective gender mainstreaming.</li> <li>- There are some gender Indicators which needs revisiting or revision due to the context of the project target areas and nature of project activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The GAP Progress Report should be translated and disseminated among the project stakeholders to sensitize the program staffs and to enable improvement in the collection of information and their reporting.</li> </ul>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.)	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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. Capacity building activities were conducted to ensure that “the needs of women farmers are addressed”. It is best achieved by participatory approach which included a wide range of stakeholders.</li> <li>- MAFF/NIO conducted 3 Provincial Dialogues on Rice Seed Business in three target provinces and gender mainstreaming was integrated into these forums. There were 54 women (29%) out of a total 185 participants attended the forums. The local government officials and private sector participated in these workshops.</li> <li>- MAFF/NIO also conducted 3 gender inclusive training workshops for staffs (10 gender main streaming trainings for farmers) and beneficiaries of the Program on the following topics: intensive ToT on Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture (Rice Seed Production) 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, 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. There were 167 women (47%) out of total 357 participants attended the training programs.</li> <li>- MLMUPC/NIO conducted workshops and training programs on preparation of commune land use plan (CLUP) and hotspot maps, and MAFF/NIO conducted meetings on commune agro-ecosystem analysis (CAEA). A total of 14,775 participants of which 7,578 (61%) were women participated in these capacity development activities.</li> <li>- As of date, Gender Action Plan was orientated to GFPs and officials of NIOs and PIOs via Gender and M &amp; E training. GAP analysis has been conducted through exercises on strengths and weaknesses of the participants, and good and limited progress in gender indicators were identified and discussed among project implementers through the gender training. These led to identification of gender proposed interventions by each NIOs and PIOs and corresponding significant progress in gender indicator accomplishments.</li> </ul>	

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))					Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
	Date	Name of gender Trainings	Total participant	# of female participant	% of female participant	
	07/Nov/2018	First Training on Gender and M & E (Gender Concept and Analysis)	50	16	32%	
	13/Dec/2018	Second Training on Gender & M & E (Gender Mainstreaming and GAP Analysis in Planning)	47	17	36%	
	26/June /2019	Third Training on Gender & M & E (GAP Monitoring and Tip for writing case study)	60	19	32%	
	18/Dec/2019	Fourth Training on Gender (Capacity Building Training on Identification of Gender Impacts in Rice-SDP)	35	12	34%	
		<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>33%</b>	
	21- 22 June 2020	2 Trainings on Gender and Climate Resilience in Agriculture in Prey Veng Province	158	44	28%	
	26-28 May 2020	3 Trainings on Gender and Climate Resilience in Agriculture- Target Village levels to 42 villages delivered in Battambang Province	123	47	38%	
	26-27 June 2020.	Integrate Gender Awareness in Training to Agricultural Input Suppliers at Baray district of Kampong Thom Province.	67	14	21%	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>31.29%</b>	

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>6.4. About 30% of administrative and technical positions shall be filled by women by Q2-2013 in PMO and PIOs.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, NIOs, PIOs and GSSs <b>Time:</b> Q4 2015 – Q4 2017</p> <p>Target 18: Off-track.</p>	<p>- As of 31 December 2022, there are 46 female staffs (22%) out of total 212 Administrative and Technical Staffs for PMO, NIOs and PIOs under the Rice-SDP.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Agencies</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>FEMALE</th> <th>% FEMALE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>PMO</td> <td>32</td> <td>8</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>MAFF NIO</td> <td>23</td> <td>6</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>MOWRAM NIO</td> <td>45</td> <td>9</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>MLMUPC NIO</td> <td>17</td> <td>3</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Battambang PIO</td> <td>27</td> <td>6</td> <td>22</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"><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>212</b></td> <td><b>46</b></td> <td><b>22</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Agencies	TOTAL	FEMALE	% FEMALE	1	PMO	32	8	25	2	MAFF NIO	23	6	26	3	MOWRAM NIO	45	9	20	4	MLMUPC NIO	17	3	18	5	Battambang PIO	27	6	22	6	Kampong Thom PIO	36	6	17	7	Prey Veng PIO	32	8	25	<b>Total</b>		<b>212</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>22</b>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b> The Gender Specialist will call for meetings with PMO, NIOs and PIOs to consult about the resolution.</p>
No.	Agencies	TOTAL	FEMALE	% FEMALE																																											
1	PMO	32	8	25																																											
2	MAFF NIO	23	6	26																																											
3	MOWRAM NIO	45	9	20																																											
4	MLMUPC NIO	17	3	18																																											
5	Battambang PIO	27	6	22																																											
6	Kampong Thom PIO	36	6	17																																											
7	Prey Veng PIO	32	8	25																																											
<b>Total</b>		<b>212</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>22</b>																																											
<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><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO and ADB <b>Time:</b> periodically throughout <b>Action 19: On-track</b></p>	<p>- As of date, four gender case studies (BTB:1, KPT:1, PVG:2) were drafted to capture the impacts and changed farming skills, market support and livelihood of farmers. These gender stories will be disseminated as part of learning materials under Rice SDP.</p> <p>- Baseline survey conducted separate FGDs with male and female farmer groups. Household level interviews included the pro-rata representation of households headed by women.</p> <p>- Gender milestones and gender disaggregated data of the Program are being collected, reviewed and monitored regularly through a comprehensive M &amp; E system and quarterly progress reports.</p> <p>- 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.</p>																																														

## 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><b>OUTPUT 2: Agricultural land use zoning improved</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 90 groups of farmers consulted (with at least 40% female representation) during the preparation of CLUPs by 2021</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, all targeted 90 Commune Agro Eco-System Analysis (CAEA) have been conducted and 90 Commune Land Use Plan (CLUP) have been prepared.</li> <li>- 90 groups of farmers consulted with at least 56% female (6,336 females out of 11,314 farmers) representation during the preparation of CLUPs.</li> <li>- In addition, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 889 or 30% female members out of total 2,933 Commune Committee Members participated in the preparation and process of conducting the CAEAs.</li> <li>• 5,256 or 39% women out of 13,454 participants participated in CAEA technical meetings and trainings.</li> <li>• 808 Commune Committee Members of which 133 or 16% women joined the consultation during preparation of CLUPS at the commune level.</li> <li>• 797 or 29% women out of 2,732 participants participated in CLUP approval process at district, province and national levels.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- A total of 11,592 or 47% Females out of 24,768 participants participated in CAEA and CLUP preparation.</li> <li>- The 90 target communes where CLUPs implementation has started, the total commune beneficiaries are 1,057,581 including 539,126 (51%) females and the household beneficiaries are 242,414 including 29,910 (12%) female headed households.</li> </ul>

<p><b>OUTPUT 3: Climate-resilient rice value chain infrastructure developed</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 18,586 hectares (ha) of command area served by climate-resilient rehabilitated irrigation structures by 2021 (40% unskilled laborers employed in the rehabilitation are women;</li> <li>- 50% of construction subcommittee members are women;</li> <li>- One FWUC established in each irrigation scheme, with women occupying 30% of the management positions)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, 18,586 hectares of command area is served by completed irrigation structures and achieved the full plan (100%). These command areas provided benefits to 51,053 females (51%) out of total 100,095 beneficiaries and 2,862 FHHs (or 14%) out of total 20,510 household beneficiaries.</li> <li>- As 31 December 2022, a total of 8,057 unskilled laborers, of which 3,259 (40.4%) women were employed and paid for work in the rehabilitation of irrigation scheme.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, a total of 31,404 skilled and unskilled laborers, of which 17,782 (56.62%) women, were directly employed in the rehabilitation of irrigation scheme, PDS construction, SPS construction, land leveling activities and seed production program. Specifically, 8,504 or 48.81% women of a total of 17,422 laborers were employed in the unskilled category.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, there were 113 females (55%) out of a total of 204 community members found in the construction subcommittees.</li> <li>- One FWUC per scheme is established as per FWUC sub-decree. As of 31 December 2022, all 9 FWUCs are established and 48% members in the management positions in FWUCs are women (106 out of a total of 223 Committee Member).</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUT 4: Enhanced rice value chain support services for quality improvement</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two seed drying and storage facilities constructed by 2021 with a combined storage capacity of 6,400 tons (30% unskilled laborers and 50% administrative staff are women)</li> <li>- 70% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) in target provinces using commercial seed every 2 years by 2021 (2012 baseline: 10%)</li> <li>- 30% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) have leveled their paddy fields by 2021 (2012 baseline: 5%);</li> <li>- 50% of farmers in target provinces (disaggregated by sex) obtain technical advice through trained input suppliers by 2021 (2012 baseline: 10%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, construction of 2 seed processing and storage facilities is completed 100%. Operation of the facilities are expected in Q3 2023 when fresh harvested seeds will be available.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, there were 325 women (32%) out of 1,020 unskilled workers employed at paddy drying and warehousing facilities located in Rice Mills. In addition, a total of 94 women (34%) out of 278 skilled workers employed at the paddy drying and warehousing facilities.</li> <li>- Survey conducted by MAFF in January 2021 found 68% of farmers including 27% female farmers in target provinces using commercial rice seed every 2 years. The survey found a total of 75% of farmers including 30% female farmers adopting commercial seeds.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, 137,738 or 51% women farmers out of total 270,813 farmers in Rice-SDP target areas covered directly under land levelling interventions.</li> <li>- Survey conducted by MAFF in January 2021 found 79% of farmers (including 8.5% women headed households) have leveled their paddy fields in target areas.</li> <li>- Survey conducted by MAFF in January 2021 found 65% of farmers (including 28% female headed households) in target provinces obtain technical advice through trained input suppliers.</li> <li>- The project is conducting training of the agricultural inputs' suppliers. As of date, 1,398 input suppliers, of which 425 (30%) females were trained.</li> </ul>

<p><b>OUTPUT 5: Weather-indexed crop insurance (WICI) piloted</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100,000 ha of rice producing area covered by WICI by 2023 (50% of policy holders are women) (2012 baseline: 0)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The WICI Feasibility Study to assess suitability of WICI in Cambodian context, detailed design of WICI scheme and first cycle of piloting in 2021 has been completed. The second cycle of piloting in 2022 is ongoing. Normally the sale of WICI Policy to farmers is conducted between 1 April to 30 June every year. As of 31 December 2022, 2,295 farmer households including 1,133 (49.36%) female households (2021= 675/336; and 2022= 1,620/797) bought the WICI policy for 3,311 ha of rice producing areas (2021= 887ha; and 2022= 2,424ha).</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, 29,608 (60%) women out of total 49,139 farmers attended WICI awareness raising and sensitization training conducted by the WICI team and PIOs trainers; and 485 (35%) women out of a total of 1,403 participants who are provincial officers, Insurance regulator office, insurance companies, Meteorological and Weather Data Agencies, Agricultural Research Institutes, MFIs, Agricultural Input Suppliers, Govt. agencies, and others attended capacity building activities under WICI scheme.</li> <li>- WICI Training Booklet (in Comic Book form) and Training Posters were developed in Khmer to assist the Trainers. 65,000 Booklets printed and distributed to farmers through PIOs, MFIs, Seed Merchants, Fertilizer Merchants, Pesticide Merchants and other Agricultural Input Merchants. The booklet was designed to rely more on pictures to explain the disasters and crop insurance for awareness building.</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUT 6: Efficient program management and implementation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For PMO and PIOs, 30% of administrative and technical positions are filled by women by Q3 2013;</li> <li>- Progress of gender actions included as part of Rice-SDP progress reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2022, there are 46 female staffs (22%) out of total 212 Administrative and Technical Staffs for PMO, NIOs and PIOs under the Rice-SDP.</li> <li>- Progress of GAP implementation is regularly reflected in Rice-SDP progress reports.</li> </ul>

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

Reference in the Grant Agreement	Major Covenants	Status (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>LA, Schedule 5, para. 33 LA, Schedule 5, para.13</p>	<p><b>Major Covenants on Gender and Development:</b> The Borrower shall ensure that the GAP is fully implemented and that all Project related activities are designed and implemented in accordance with ADB's Policy on Gender and Development (1998). In particular, the Borrower shall ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 50% female membership in community construction sub-committees</li> <li>(b) 40% female employment as unskilled laborers in Works;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The implementation of GAP is on-going. As of 31 December 2022,</li> <li>b) 55% female membership (113 of 204 community members) in the community construction subcommittees;</li> <li>c) 40.1% female employment as unskilled laborers in Works (3,801 of 9,474 unskilled laborers engaged in rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, PDS facilities and SPS facilities were women);</li> <li>d) 37% female (180 of 490 members) in management committee of Agriculture Cooperatives (ACs) and 48% female (106 of 223 members) in management committee of FWUCs;</li> </ul>

Reference in the Grant Agreement	Major Covenants	Status (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.). However, some would be in process - so explain what has happened towards meeting this target.
	<p>(c) 30% female in management positions in farmer cooperatives and farmer water user's committees;</p> <p>(d) 50% female farmers in pilot on farm trials and demonstrations and pilot crop insurance schemes; and</p> <p>(e) 50% female trainees in all Project training.</p>	<p>e) 61% female (9,550 of 15,775 farmers) attended Farmer Fields Schools, pilot on-farm trials and demonstrations; 58% female (16,762 of 29,124 farmers) attended post-harvest technology capacity building activities; 60% female (29,608 of 49,139 farmers) attended WICI awareness raising and sensitization training; and 49% female households (1,133 of 2,295 farmer households) bought WICI Policy; and</p> <p>f) 52% female (153,236 of 296,100 participants) participated in all Project supported capacity building activities implemented by PMO, NIOs and PIOs.</p> <p>g) The targets and actions in the GAP have been discussed regularly with program implementers through meetings or training to develop specific gender strategies or interventions to meet expected GAP Indicators and linked them to M &amp; E reporting system and mechanism.</p> <p>h) Most of the GAP targets/gender indicators are associated with sub-projects conditions and key stakeholders who are required to show strong commitments and attentions to GAP. There is also limitation in technical capacity of gender focal points to engage, support and implement GAP. Strengths and challenges of mainstreaming gender have been reflected in the training and meeting in order to propose appropriate measures to promote gender equity in Rice-SDP as well as promote women's role in decision-making and technical works of the project.</p>

**Comments/ Remarks/Observations:** The implementation of GAP is progressing smoothly.

**Status of Agreed Action Plan of 01 -27 December 2021 Mission  
(as of 31 December 2022)**

Ref. Par.	Agreed Action	Deadline	Focal Point	Remarks
7	Achieve full compliance of conditions for the second tranche and submit necessary documents to PMO	28 February 2022	MAFF-NIO	Completed
7	Submit request for release of second tranche with necessary supporting documents to ADB	15 March 2022	PMO/MEF	Completed
12	Integrate the CLUP database and FSMIS in MLMUPC and MAFF website for sustainability, scalability and wider dissemination	Continuous	MLMUPC/NIO, MAFF/NIO	Completed.
18	Strengthen the FWUCs to take care the canals by themselves and reap long term benefits as the assets belong to them.	Continuous	MOWRAM, PIOs	On-going
25	Closely monitor the implementation of RMCD activities to achieve the desired outputs such as appropriate technical and financial capacity building of rice millers	Continuous	MAFF/NIO, PMO	Completed
32	Assess the ground situation, take appropriate measures to improve the coverage of farmers to achieve the target for WICI, and consult ADB should the need arise.	Continuous	PMO	On-going
33	Submit formal request regarding WICI contract variation for ADB management considerations.	5 January 2022	PMO	Completed
51	(i) submit SOEs from Apr to 30 Sep 2021 for L3007 & government counterpart funds; (ii) submit financial report for Q3 (Jul-Sep 2021); (iii) transfer unused sub-account balance under G0349 & RGC to PMO; and (iv) close the sub-account	31 December 2021	MOWRAM	Completed

Ref. Par.	Agreed Action	Deadline	Focal Point	Remarks
53	Arrange for early replenishments of cash advance	Continuous	MEF	Completed
55	Comply with the auditors' recommendations as reflected in the management letter of their respective agencies and take remedial and time-bound actions within the agreed timeframe	Continuous	PMO, MAFF/NIO	Completed
74	Take all necessary advance recruitment and procurement and then wait until project become effective to award the contracts.	Q1 2022	PMO, MAFF/NIO	Completed
75	Arrange field visit should be for management of MEF, MAFF, MLMUPC, MOWRAM, ADB and the press to key project sites followed by good documentation and dissemination. Conduct national information sharing workshop to share project achievements to all stakeholders	Q2 2022	MEF	On-going

### Rice-SDP RISK MANAGEMENT MATRIX (Status as of 31 December 2022)

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

Identified Risk	Damage to Project	L	C	R	Risk Response	Responsibility for Managing
<b>Project Outcome</b>						
Farmers fail to make the transition from export of paddy to Viet Nam / Thailand, to sell to local millers and rice exporters.	Failure in transition would negate the longer-term objectives of increase in revenue from rice exports and increase in net profit of rice exporters.	4	4	4	Progress: A separate baseline survey was conducted in April 2018 and the firm submitted the Final Baseline Survey Report in September 2018. The survey could not able to collect information to validate the information of informal paddy trade across the border with Thailand and Viet Nam as provided in the PAM. The team conducted a back calculation with some assumptions to arrive at the figure. An endline survey will be conducted to collect information and assess the progress.	PMO & MAFF
<b>Project Outputs</b>						
<b>Output 1: A Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment Established to Facilitate Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization</b>						
Delays in finalizing and approving the Seed Policy	Delayed release of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Tranche might affect implementation of investment components of the Project.	1	1	1	Achieved. MAFF issued the Seed Policy for Cambodia on 30 December 2016. MAFF has published the document and is disseminating the Seed Policy to relevant stakeholders.	MAFF

Identified Risk	Damage to Project	L	C	R	Risk Response	Responsibility for Managing
Delays in finalizing the Prakas required to implement Chapter 3 of the Seed Law (2008)	Delayed release of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Tranche might affect implementation of investment components of the Project; lack of good Prakas will impede the implementation of the seed certification scheme, which is a key 'value chain service'	1	1	1	Achieved. MAFF issued the <i>Prakas</i> on Procedures for Providing Seed Quality Certification on 06 July 2017. MAFF is disseminating the seed certification scheme to relevant stakeholders.	MAFF
Delays in finalizing the draft Law on Agricultural Land Use and Management.	Delayed release of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Tranche might affect implementation of investment components of the Project.	1	1	1	Achieved. MAFF produced the final draft (version 8) of the Law on 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 related initiatives, in November 2017. MAFF is planning to submit the draft Law to the Council of Ministers (CoM) for review and approval and before submitting it to the National Assembly.	MAFF
Delays in meeting the deadline for submission of draft Law on Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Measures to the National Assembly by the Tranche 2 due date (June 2021).	Delayed release of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Tranche might affect implementation of investment components of the Project.	1	1	1	Achieved: MAFF prepared the draft law and submitted it to the COM, which adopted it through its plenary session on 4 February 2022. On the same day, the government submitted the draft law to the National Assembly for review and adoption.	MAFF & MEF

**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 and CLUP lay the foundation and provides essential information to guide the implementation of Rice-SDP sub-projects and other activities. Any delay in CAEA and CLUP implementation will have serious impacts on all other project components.	1	1	1	Achieved: Un-coupling CAEA from CLUP has reduced the likelihood of delays. CAEA and CLUP are completed.	MAFF, DAE backstopping, PIOs, MLMUPC
<b>Output 3: Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure Developed</b>						
Delay in 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	3	2	Progress: Procurement packages have been awarded and implementation and completion of subprojects are monitored closely to complete the subprojects on time. All major civil works are completed except for Seed Processing and Storage (SPS) facilities which is expect to complete in Q4 2022.	EA/IAs
<b>Output 4: Rice Value Chain Support Services Enhanced to Improve Quality of Cambodian Rice</b>						
Insufficient certified/improved seed is available due to slow implementation of the seed certification scheme	Increase in paddy production and improvements in quality of milling paddy will not be achieved	1	1	1	Achieved. MAFF and ACs produced higher (2,493 tons/year) than the envisioned (2,400 tons/year) certified rice seeds and make them available to farmers for quality paddy production.	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.	1	1	1	Achieved. Total paddy production in 2020 is 10.93 million tons (Khmer times, 5 January 2021). Crop Survey conducted in February 2021 showed that 75% farmers (30% FHH) adopted certified seeds.	MAFF

Identified Risk	Damage to Project	L	C	R	Risk Response	Responsibility for Managing
Mixture of different rice varieties without clearly identified will affect to the rice market and export.	This mixture can be done in each of rice value supply chain from farming, trading, milling, exporting for sake of the business, especially the imitated fragrant rice variety.  Sen Kraob mix with the original fragrant rice Phka Romduol.which hard to identify by normal physical analysis.	4	4	3	Progress: GDA/MAFF must use Cambodia Rice Standard for all rice products and set up Central Lab with adequate equipment to measure and certify the rice samples in time.  Ministry of Commerce shall enforce all millers and rice exporters to respect code of conduct and true to label.	MAFF/MoC
<b>Output 5: Weather-indexed Crop Insurance Piloted</b>						
Farmers fail or have no interest to buy insurance for their crops.	Smallholder farmers still depending on donation provided by relief agencies when their crop damaged by disasters.	4	4	3	Progress: Crop insurance concept is new to Cambodia. Thus, it required considerable effort to develop legal infrastructure, promote private sector participation and raise awareness among stakeholders. Government subsidies on the premium payout and private sectors participation are the best way to get farmer participating in the piloting phase.	PMO
<b>Output 6: Efficient Program Management and Implementation</b>						
Coordination between all involved agencies	As the project structure is complex and there are many different stakeholders, the coordination of the implementation and other activities is crucial	1	1	1	Progress: PPMS and other management tools are in place and effectively used. The EA closely monitors and provides backstopping and coordination/facilitation to IAs to implement complex activities.	EA, IAs

## Compliance with Loan and Grant Covenants (as of 31 December 2022)

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 December 2022)
<b>Financial</b>			
1	<p>(a) The Recipient shall (i) maintain separate accounts and records for the Project; (ii) prepare annual financial statements for the Project in accordance with accounting principles acceptable to ADB; (iii) have such financial statements audited annually by independent auditors whose qualifications, experience and terms of reference are acceptable to ADB, in accordance with international standards for auditing or the national equivalent acceptable to ADB; (iv) as part of each such audit, have the auditors prepare a report (which includes the auditors' opinion on the use of the Grant proceeds and compliance with the financial covenants of this Grant Agreement as well as on the use of the procedures for the imprest fund and statement of expenditures) and a management letter (which sets out the deficiencies in the internal control of the Project that were identified in the course of the audit, if any); and (v) furnish to ADB, no later than 6 months after the end of each related fiscal year, copies of such audited financial statements, audit report and management letter, all in the English language, and such other information concerning these documents and the audit thereof as ADB shall from time to time reasonably request.</p> <p>(b) ADB shall disclose the annual audited financial statements for the Project and the opinion of the auditors on the financial statements within 30 days of the date of their receipt by posting them on ADB's website.</p> <p>(c) The Recipient shall enable ADB, upon ADB's request, to discuss the financial statements for the Project and the Recipient's financial affairs where they relate to the Project with the auditors appointed pursuant to subsection (a) (iii) hereinabove, and shall authorize and require any representative of such auditors to participate in any such discussions requested by ADB. This is provided that such discussions shall be conducted only in the presence of an authorized officer of the Recipient, unless the Recipient shall otherwise agree.</p>	Grant 0349, Section 4, <i>para 2</i>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Being complied</b></p> <p>The PMO, NIOs and PIOs have all established separate Project Accounts for receipt of project loan and grant funds.</p> <p>Annual financial statements for end of financial year 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 were prepared and external audits for 2022 will start in Q1 2023.</p> <p>PMO has provided training to the NIOs and PIOs accounting staff on the SOPs. PMO is also providing refresher training on Financial Management to relevant project staff.</p>
2	<p>(a) The Borrower shall (i) maintain separate accounts and records for the Project; (ii) prepare annual financial statements for the Project in accordance with accounting principles acceptable to ADB; (iii) have such financial statements audited annually by independent auditors whose qualifications, experience and terms of reference are acceptable to ADB, in accordance with international standards for auditing or the national equivalent acceptable to ADB; (iv) as part of each such audit, have the auditors prepare a report (which includes the auditors' opinion on the use of the Loan proceeds and compliance with the financial covenants of this Loan Agreement as well as on the use of the procedures for the imprest fund and statement of expenditures) and a management letter (which sets out the deficiencies in the internal control of the Project that were identified in the course of the audit, if any); and (v) furnish to ADB, no later than 6 months after the end of each related fiscal year, copies of such audited financial statements, audit report and management letter, all in the</p>	Loan 3007, Article 4, <i>para 2</i>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Being complied</b></p> <p>The PMO, NIOs and PIOs have all established separate Project Accounts for receipt of project loan and grant funds.</p> <p>Annual financial statements for end of financial year 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 were prepared and external audits for 2022 will start in Q1 2023.</p> <p>PMO has provided training to the NIOs and PIOs accounting staff on the SOPs. PMO is also providing refresher training on Financial Management to relevant project staff.</p>

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 December 2022)
	<p>English language, and such other information concerning these documents and the audit thereof as ADB shall from time to time reasonably request.</p> <p>(b) ADB shall disclose the annual audited financial statements for the Project and the opinion of the auditors on the financial statements within 30 days of the date of their receipt by posting them on ADB's website.</p> <p>(c) The Borrower shall enable ADB, upon ADB's request, to discuss the financial statements for the Project and the Borrower's financial affairs where they relate to the Project with the auditors appointed pursuant to subsection (a)(iii) hereinabove, and shall authorize and require any representative of such auditors to participate in any such discussions requested by ADB. This is provided that such discussions shall be conducted only in the presence of an authorized officer of the Borrower, unless the Borrower shall otherwise agree.</p>		
3	<p>(a) The Recipient shall (i) maintain separate accounts and records for the Project; (ii) prepare annual financial statements for the Project in accordance with accounting principles acceptable to ADB; (iii) have such financial statements audited annually by independent auditors whose qualifications, experience and terms of reference are acceptable to ADB, in accordance with international standards for auditing or the national equivalent acceptable to ADB; (iv) as part of each such audit, have the auditors prepare a report (which includes the auditors' opinion on the use of the Grant proceeds and compliance with the financial covenants of this Grant Agreement as well as on the use of the procedures for the imprest fund and statement of expenditures) and a management letter (which sets out the deficiencies in the internal control of the Project that were identified in the course of the audit, if any); and (v) furnish to ADB, no later than 6 months after the end of each related fiscal year, copies of such audited financial statements, audit report and management letter, all in the English language, and such other information concerning these documents and the audit thereof as ADB shall from time to time reasonably request.</p> <p>(b) ADB shall disclose the annual audited financial statements for the Project and the opinion of the auditors on the financial statements within 30 days of the date of their receipt by posting them on ADB's website.</p> <p>(c) The Recipient shall enable ADB, upon ADB's request, to discuss the financial statements for the Project and the Recipient's financial affairs where they relate to the Project with the auditors appointed pursuant to subsection (a)(iii) hereinabove, and shall authorize and require any representative of such auditors to participate in any such discussions requested by ADB. This is provided that such discussions shall be conducted only in the presence of an authorized officer of the Recipient, unless the Recipient shall otherwise agree.</p>	Grant 0350, Section 4, <i>para 2</i>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Being complied</b></p> <p>The PMO, NIOs and PIOs have all established separate Project Accounts for receipt of project loan and grant funds.</p> <p>Annual financial statements for end of financial year 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 were prepared and external audits for 2022 will start in Q1 2023</p> <p>PMO has provided training to the NIOs and PIOs accounting staff on the SOPs. PMO is also providing refresher training on Financial Management to relevant project staff.</p>
<b>Safeguards</b>			
4	The Borrower shall ensure that the preparation, design, construction, implementation and operation of the Project, each Subproject and all Project facilities comply with (a) all applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower relating to environment, health and safety; (b) the Environmental Safeguards; and (c) all measures and requirements set	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, <i>para 2</i>	<b>Being complied</b>

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 December 2022)
	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	<b>Being complied</b>
6	The Borrower shall ensure that no subproject which meets ADB's category A environmental criteria set out in the Safeguard Policy Statement is included in the List of Candidate Subprojects, and that no subproject with category A environmental criteria is financed under the Project.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 4	<b>Being complied</b>
7	The Borrower shall ensure that all land and all rights-of-way required for the Project, each Subproject and all Project facilities are made available to the Works contractor in accordance with the schedule agreed under the related Works contract and all land acquisition and resettlement activities are implemented in compliance with (a) all applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower relating to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; (b) the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards; (c) the RF; and (d) all measures and requirements set forth in the respective RP, and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in a Safeguards Monitoring Report.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 5	<b>Being complied</b>
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	<b>Being complied</b>
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 7	<b>Being complied</b>
10	The Borrower shall ensure that the Project does not have any indigenous peoples impact, all within the meaning of the Safeguard Policy Statement. In the event that the Project does have any such impact, the Borrower shall take all steps required to ensure that the Project complies with the applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower and with the Safeguard Policy Statement.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 8	<b>Being complied</b>
<b>Social</b>			
11	The Borrower shall ensure that the GAP is fully implemented and that all Project related activities are designed and implemented in accordance with ADB's Policy on	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 13	<b>Being complied</b>

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 December 2022)
	Gender and Development (1998). In particular, the Borrower shall ensure: (a) 50% female membership in community construction sub-committees; (b) 40% female employment as unskilled laborers in Works; (c) 30% female in management positions in farmer cooperatives and farmer water user's committees; (d) 50% female farmers in pilot on farm trials and demonstrations and pilot crop insurance schemes; and (e) 50% female trainees in all Project training.		GAP is implemented and reported as a part of the QPRs.
12	The Borrower shall ensure that Project Provinces promote active community awareness and stakeholder participation in the design, implementation and performance monitoring of the Subprojects, though (a) disseminating information regarding the nature of the Subprojects in open public forums, and (b) establishing a mechanism for public consultation.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, <i>para 17</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
<b>Sector</b>			
13	The Borrower shall: (a) ensure that all policy actions adopted under the Program as set forth in the Policy Letter and the policy matrix continue to be in effect for the duration of the Program and subsequently; and (b) adopt all policy actions under the Program, as set forth in the Policy Letter and the policy matrix, in accordance with the planned schedule and shall ensure that such policy actions continue to be in effect for the duration of the Program and subsequently.	Loan 3006, Schedule 4, <i>para 2</i>	<b>Being complied</b> Processing of the policy documents and release of second tranche was completed on 26 August 2022. Policy loan was closed on 31 August 2022.
14	The Borrower shall keep ADB informed of policy discussions with other multilateral and bilateral aid agencies that may have implications for the implementation of the Program and shall provide ADB with an opportunity to comment on any resulting policy proposals. The Borrower shall take into account ADB's views before finalizing and implementing any such proposal.	Loan 3006, Schedule 4, <i>para 3</i>	<b>Being complied</b> Processing of the policy documents and release of second tranche was completed on 26 August 2022. Policy loan was closed on 31 August 2022.
15	The Borrower shall ensure that the Counterpart Funds are used to finance the structural adjustment costs relating to the implementation of the reforms under the Program and other activities consistent with the objectives of the Program. The Borrower shall further ensure that the Counterpart Funds are used in accordance with its Standard Operating Procedures.	Loan 3006, Schedule 4, <i>para 4</i>	<b>Being complied</b> Processing of the policy documents and release of second tranche was completed on 26 August 2022. Policy loan was closed on 31 August 2022.
16	The Borrower shall ensure that each contract for Eligible Items is awarded on the basis of the purchaser's normal commercial procurement practices in the case of procurement by the private sector, or the Borrower's prescribed procurement procedures in the case of procurement by the public sector, having due regard for principles of economy and efficiency.	Loan 3006, Schedule 4, <i>para 5</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
17	The Borrower shall, and shall cause MEF, MAFF, MLMUPC and MIME to, (a) comply with ADB's Anticorruption Policy (1998, as amended to date) and acknowledge that ADB reserves the right to investigate directly, or through its agents, any alleged corrupt, fraudulent, collusive or coercive practice relating to the Program; and (b) cooperate with any such investigation and extend all necessary assistance, including access to all relevant books and records, for satisfactory completion of such investigation.	Loan 3006, Schedule 4, <i>para 6</i>	<b>Being complied</b>

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 December 2022)
<b>Others</b>			
18	The Borrower and MEF shall ensure that the Project is implemented in accordance with the detailed arrangements set forth in the PAM. Any subsequent change to the PAM shall become effective only after approval of such change by the Borrower and ADB. In the event of any discrepancy between the PAM and this Loan Agreement, the provisions of this Loan Agreement shall prevail.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, <i>para 1</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
19	a) The Borrower shall maintain, or cause to be maintained, records and documents adequate to identify the Eligible Items financed out of the proceeds of the Loan and to record the progress of the Program. b) The Borrower shall enable ADB's representatives to inspect any relevant records and documents referred to in paragraph (a) of this Section	Loan 3006, Article 4, <i>para 2</i>	<b>Being complied</b> PMO has introduced recording systems for all IAs to ensure that all relevant information is recorded.
20	(a) As part of the reports and information referred to in Section 6.05 of the Loan Regulations, the Borrower shall furnish, or cause to be furnished, to ADB all such reports and information as ADB shall reasonably request concerning (i) the Counterpart Funds and the use thereof; and (ii) the implementation of the Program, including the accomplishment of the targets and carrying out of the actions set out in the Policy Letter, (b) Without limiting the generality of the foregoing or Section 6,05 of the Loan Regulations, the Borrower shall furnish, or cause to be furnished, to ADB quarterly reports on the carrying out of the Program and on the accomplishment of the targets and carrying out of the actions set out in the Policy Letter.	Loan 3006, Article 4, <i>para 3</i>	<b>Being complied</b> PMO has introduced recording systems for all IAs to ensure that all relevant information is recorded.
21	The Borrower shall enable ADB's representatives to inspect the Project, the Goods and Works, and any relevant records and documents.	Loan 3007, Article 4, <i>para 3</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
22	The Recipient shall enable ADB's representatives to inspect the Project, the Goods and Works, and any relevant records and documents.	Grant 0349, Article 4, <i>para 3</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
23	The Recipient shall enable ADB's representatives to inspect the Project, the Goods and Works, and any relevant records and documents.	Grant 0350, Article 4, <i>para 3</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
24	The Recipient shall (a) ensure that the proceeds of the Grant are used for the purposes of the Project and not diverted for any other purpose; (b) promptly inform ADB if it becomes aware that the proceeds of the Grant are being or have been used for the purpose of any payment to a person or entity, or for import of goods, if such payment or import is prohibited by a decision of the United Nations Security Council taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations; and (c) take necessary measures to ensure that entities to which the Recipient makes the proceeds of the Grant available comply with the provisions of this paragraph.	Grant 0349, Article 4, <i>para 4</i>	<b>Being complied</b> PMO has introduced recording systems for all IAs to ensure that all relevant information is recorded.
25	The Borrower shall make available necessary budgetary and human resources to fully	Loan 3007, Schedule 5,	<b>Being complied</b>

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 December 2022)
	implement each EMP and RP.	<i>para 9</i>	
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, <i>para 10</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
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, <i>para 11</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
28	The Borrower shall ensure that no proceeds of the Loan are used to finance any activity included in the list of prohibited investment activities provided in Appendix 5 of the Safeguard Policy Statement.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, <i>para 12</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
29	The Borrower shall ensure that candidate subprojects in each Project Province are considered and feasibility studies and detailed design of such candidate subprojects are carried out in the order of priority indicated in the List of Candidate Subprojects.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, <i>para 14</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
30	After completion of the requisite feasibility studies, the Borrower shall cause the PMO to ascertain whether the candidate subprojects meet the following criteria to be eligible for financing under the Project:	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, <i>para 15</i>	<b>Being complied</b>

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 December 2022)
	<p>(a) a subproject should be technically feasible and economically viable. If the estimated economic rate of return is below 12%, other significant benefits shall be quantified to demonstrate economic viability of such subproject;</p> <p>(b) procurement package(s), method(s) of procurement and cost estimates shall have been prepared;</p> <p>(c) a detailed financing plan for operation and maintenance of the subproject shall have been prepared: (i) identifying the entity which shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the subproject; and (ii) confirming the Project Province's commitment through budgetary allocation to provide requisite funds needed for the operation and maintenance of the subproject;</p> <p>(d) public hearings on a subproject proposal shall have been held in concerned communes and villages, and beneficiary representatives shall have been included in the subproject implementation subcommittee to ensure continued public consultation and supervision;</p> <p>(e) the subproject must be shown to have no significant negative environmental or social impacts, and mitigation measures shall have been identified for minor impacts;</p> <p>(f) the subproject must be shown to have no significant resettlement impacts, and if such subproject is categorized as Category B, a RP has been prepared in accordance with the RF, the Borrower's laws and regulations and the Safeguard Policy Statement; and</p> <p>(g) the subproject must be shown to have no outstanding social safeguards issues resulting from existing facilities. In case there are any such outstanding issues, the Borrower shall ensure that the PIO concerned shall have prepared a corrective action plan in accordance with the Safeguard Policy Statement to address the same.</p>		
31	<p>In case that a candidate subproject does not meet the criteria provided in paragraph 15 above, it shall be replaced by the next priority candidate subproject for the respective Project Province under the List of Candidate Subprojects. If a candidate subproject not listed in the List of Candidate Subprojects is to be considered, such subproject shall be examined and screened by MEF with the support from an independent consultant acceptable to ADB and the Borrower and submitted to ADB for approval.</p>	<p>Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 16</p>	<p><b>Being complied</b></p>
32	<p>Within 12 months of the Effective Date, the Borrower shall cause MEF to engage a suitably qualified and experienced social science institute, university, consulting firm or a non-governmental organization, acceptable to ADB, to monitor Project benefits and submit annual benefit monitoring reports to the Borrower and ADB.</p>	<p>Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 18</p>	<p><b>Being complied</b></p>
33	<p>The Borrower shall, and shall cause MEF, MAFF, MOWRAM, MLMUPC and the Project Provinces to (a) comply with ADB's Anticorruption Policy (1998, as amended</p>	<p>Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 19</p>	<p><b>Being complied</b></p>

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 December 2022)
	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.		
34	The Borrower shall and shall cause MEF, MAFF, MOWRAM, MLMUPC and the Project Provinces to ensure that the anticorruption provisions acceptable to ADB are included in all bidding documents and contracts, including provisions specifying the right of ADB to audit and examine the records and accounts of MEF, MAFF, MOWRAM, MLMUPC, Project Provinces and all contractors, suppliers, consultants, and other service providers as they relate to the Project.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 20	<b>Being complied</b>

## Asset Inventory List (as of 31 December 2022)

Table 1. Record of Project Vehicle

No.	Description (Asset Name)	Make/Model	Vehicle Number Plate	Unit	Purchasing Date	Using by EA/IAs	Conditions
1	Pick Up Vehicle	Ford Ranger XTL 2016 Year Model	State 10 2-6799	1	2015	PMO	Good
2	Pick Up Vehicle	Ford Ranger XTL 2016 Year Model	State 10 2-6899	1	2015	PMO	Good
3	Pick Up Vehicle	Ford Wildtrak 2016 Year Model	State 10 2-1939	1	2016	PMO	Good
4	Pick Up Vehicle	Ford Wildtrak 2016 Year Model	State 10 2-1566	1	2016	PMO	Good
5	Station Wagon Vehicle (SUV)	Mitsubishi Pajero Sport 2018	State 10 2-1779	1	2018	PMO	Good
6	Station Wagon Vehicle (SUV)	Toyota Furtuner SUV 2023	State 10- 2-1878	1	2022	PMO	Good
7	Pick Up Vehicle	Toyota Hilux Revo V-Edition 2022	MAFF-NIO	1	2022	MAFF-NIO	Good
1	Pick Up Vehicle	Mazda BT-50 3.2L	State 17 2-0837	1	2016	MAFF-NIO	Good
2	Station Wagon Vehicle (SUV)	Toyota Land Cruiser Prado	State 17 2-9899	1	2018	MAFF-NIO	Good
3	Pick Up Vehicle	Toyota Hilux Revo V-Edition 2022	MAFF-NIO	1	2022	MAFF-NIO	Good
1	Pick Up Vehicle	MAzda- BT-50 3.2L Model 2016	State 49 2-0979	1	2016	BTB-PIO	Good
1	Pick Up Vehicle	Ford Ranger XLT 2016	State 39-2-0009	1	2016	KPT-PIO	Good
1	Pick Up Vehicle	Mazda BT-50 3.2L Model 2016	State 54: 2-7001	1	2016	PVG-PIO	Good
	<b>Total Vehicle (Rice-SDP)</b>			<b>13</b>			<b>Good</b>

Table 2. Record of Project Motorcycle

No.	Description (Asset Name)	Make/Model	Motocycle Number Plate	Unit	EA/IAs	Remarks
1	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 10 1-0289	1	PMO	Good
2	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 10 1-0293	1	PMO	Good
3	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 10 1-0288	1	PMO	Good
4	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 10 1-0292	1	PMO	Good
5	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 10 1-0291	1	PMO	Good
6	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	Stat1 10 1-0290	1	PMO	Good
1	Motocycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 17 1-4375	1	MAFF-NIO	Good
1	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0168	1	PIO BTB	Good
2	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0184	1	PIO BTB	Good
3	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0148	1	PIO BTB	Good
4	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0152	1	PIO BTB	Good
5	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0191	1	PIO BTB	Good
6	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0179	1	PIO BTB	Good
7	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0151	1	PIO BTB	Good
8	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0165	1	PIO BTB	Good
9	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0185	1	PIO BTB	Good
10	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0121	1	PIO BTB	Good
11	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0178	1	PIO BTB	Good
12	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0156	1	PIO BTB	Good
13	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0189	1	PIO BTB	Good
14	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0183	1	PIO BTB	Good
15	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0198	1	PIO BTB	Good
16	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0174	1	PIO BTB	Good
17	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0157	1	PIO BTB	Good
18	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0194	1	PIO BTB	Good

19	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0175	1	PIO BTB	Good
20	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 49 1-0129	1	PIO BTB	Good
1	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0089	1	KPT-PIO	Good
2	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0085	1	KPT-PIO	Good
3	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0079	1	KPT-PIO	Good
4	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0086	1	KPT-PIO	Good
5	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0087	1	KPT-PIO	Good
6	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0078	1	KPT-PIO	Good
7	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0080	1	KPT-PIO	Good
8	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0083	1	KPT-PIO	Good
9	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0084	1	KPT-PIO	Good
10	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0074	1	KPT-PIO	Good
11	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0072	1	KPT-PIO	Good
12	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0076	1	KPT-PIO	Good
13	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0088	1	KPT-PIO	Good
14	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0075	1	KPT-PIO	Good
15	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0077	1	KPT-PIO	Good
16	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0071	1	KPT-PIO	Good
17	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0081	1	KPT-PIO	Good
18	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 29-1-0270	1	KPT-PIO	Good
19	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 29-1-0290	1	KPT-PIO	Good
20	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 29-1-0292	1	KPT-PIO	Good
21	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 29-1-0287	1	KPT-PIO	Good
22	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 29-1-0293	1	KPT-PIO	Good
23	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 29-1-0273	1	KPT-PIO	Good
24	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0090	1	KPT-PIO	Good
25	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0095	1	KPT-PIO	Good
26	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0094	1	KPT-PIO	Good
27	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0092	1	KPT-PIO	Good

28	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0093	1	KPT-PIO	Good
29	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 39-1-0096	1	KPT-PIO	Good
1	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 29-1-0284	1	PVG-PIO	Good
2	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 29-1-0277	1	PVG-PIO	Good
3	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 29-1-0276	1	PVG-PIO	Good
4	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 29-1-0291	1	PVG-PIO	Good
5	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 29-1-0274	1	PVG-PIO	Good
6	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0180	1	PVG-PIO	Good
7	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0138	1	PVG-PIO	Good
8	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0197	1	PVG-PIO	Good
9	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0148	1	PVG-PIO	Good
10	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0189	1	PVG-PIO	Good
11	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0070	1	PVG-PIO	Good
12	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0134	1	PVG-PIO	Good
13	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0158	1	PVG-PIO	Good
14	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0188	1	PVG-PIO	Good
15	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0159	1	PVG-PIO	Good
16	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0195	1	PVG-PIO	Good
17	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0167	1	PVG-PIO	Good
18	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0175	1	PVG-PIO	Good
19	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0086	1	PVG-PIO	Good
20	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0129	1	PVG-PIO	Good
21	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0165	1	PVG-PIO	Good
22	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0115	1	PVG-PIO	Good
23	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0139	1	PVG-PIO	Good
24	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0116	1	PVG-PIO	Good
25	Motorcycle	Suzuki Smash 2016	State 54-1-0174	1	PVG-PIO	Good
	<b>Total Motorcycle (Rice-SDP)</b>			<b>81</b>		<b>Good</b>

**Table 3. Record of Project Office Equipment/Computer Equipment****1. PMO**

No.	Description (Asset Name)	Make/Model	Unit	EA/IAs	Remarks
1	Laptop Computer 14" Touch Screen Lenovo Thinkpad T450s	Year 2015	1	PMO	Laptop Computer
2	Laptop Computer 14" Touch Screen Lenovo Thinkpad T450s	Year 2015	1	PMO	Laptop Computer
3	Laptop Computer 14" Touch Screen Lenovo Thinkpad T450s	Year 2015	1	PMO	Laptop Computer
4	Laptop Computer 14" Touch Screen Lenovo Thinkpad T450s	Year 2015	1	PMO	Laptop Computer
5	Laptop Computer 14" Touch Screen Lenovo Thinkpad T450s	Year 2015	1	PMO	Laptop Computer
6	Laptop Computer 14" Touch Screen Lenovo Thinkpad T450s	Year 2015	1	PMO	Laptop Computer
7	Laptop Computer 14" Touch Screen Lenovo Thinkpad T450s	Year 2015	1	PMO	Laptop Computer
8	Laptop Computer 14" Touch Screen Lenovo Thinkpad T450s	Year 2015	1	PMO	Laptop Computer
9	Dell Laptop Inspiron 5000 (5459)	Year 2015	1	PMO	Laptop Computer
10	Dell Laptop Inspiron 5000 (5459)	Year 2015	1	PMO	Laptop Computer
11	Laptop Computer, Lenovo THINKPAD X1 Nano Gen1	Year 2022	1	PMO	Laptop Computer
12	Laptop Computer, Lenovo THINKPAD X1 Nano Gen1	Year 2022	1	PMO	Laptop Computer
13	Laptop Computer, Lenovo THINKPAD X1 Nano Gen1	Year 2022	1	PMO	Laptop Computer
1	Desktop Computer Lenovo	Year 2015	1	PMO	Desktop Computer
2	Desktop Computer Lenovo	Year 2015	1	PMO	Desktop Computer
3	Desktop Computer Lenovo	Year 2015	1	PMO	Desktop Computer
4	Desktop Computer Lenovo	Year 2015	1	PMO	Desktop Computer
5	Desktop Computer Lenovo	Year 2015	1	PMO	Desktop Computer
6	Desktop Computer Lenovo	Year 2015	1	PMO	Desktop Computer
7	Desktop Computer Lenovo	Year 2015	1	PMO	Desktop Computer
8	Desktop Computer Acer Aspire C24-1750 All in One	Year 2022	1	PMO	Desktop Computer
9	Desktop Computer Acer Aspire C24-1750 All in One	Year 2022	1	PMO	Desktop Computer
10	Desktop Computer Acer Aspire C24-1750 All in One	Year 2022	1	PMO	Desktop Computer
11	Desktop Computer Acer Aspire C24-1750 All in One	Year 2022	1	PMO	Desktop Computer
1	Scanner, A4 HP ScanJet Digital 5590 (L1910A)	Year 2015	1	PMO	Scanner
2	Scanner Color, Fuji Xerox	Year 2015	1	PMO	Scanner

1	Printer Laser Color, Fuji Xerox	Year 2015	1	PMO	Printer
2	Printer Inkjet, Epson Stylus L1300	Year 2015	1	PMO	Printer
3	Printer InkJet, Epson Printer TX720WD	Year 2015	1	PMO	Printer
4	Printer InkJet, Epson Printer TX720WD	Year 2015	1	PMO	Printer
5	Printer Laser B&W, Fuji Xerox	Year 2015	1	PMO	Printer
6	Printer Laser B&W, Fuji Xerox	Year 2015	1	PMO	Printer
1	Photocopier, TL200588 Fuji Xerox Copy 4070CPS	Year 2015	1	PMO	Photocopier
1	LCD Projector, V11H388020 EB-x24 3200 Lumen	Year 2015	1	PMO	LCD Projector
1	Camera, Canon Digital SLR EOS 7D Mark II	Year 2015	1	PMO	Camera
1	Lenovo Yoga Book Windows	Year 2017	1	PMO	Tablet
2	Lenovo Yoga Book Windows	Year 2017	1	PMO	Tablet
3	Lenovo Yoga Book Windows	Year 2017	1	PMO	Tablet
4	Lenovo Yoga Book Windows	Year 2017	1	PMO	Tablet
5	Lenovo Yoga Book Windows	Year 2017	1	PMO	Tablet
6	Lenovo Yoga Book Windows	Year 2017	1	PMO	Tablet
7	Lenovo Yoga Book Windows	Year 2017	1	PMO	Tablet
8	Lenovo Yoga Book Windows	Year 2017	1	PMO	Tablet
9	Lenovo Yoga Book Windows	Year 2017	1	PMO	Tablet
10	Lenovo Yoga Book Windows	Year 2017	1	PMO	Tablet
11	Lenovo Yoga Book Windows	Year 2017	1	PMO	Tablet
12	Lenovo Yoga Book Windows	Year 2017	1	PMO	Tablet
13	Lenovo Yoga Book Windows	Year 2017	1	PMO	Tablet
14	Lenovo Yoga Book Windows	Year 2017	1	PMO	Tablet
15	Surface Duo 2 Foldable Tablets	Year 2022	1	PMO	Tablet
16	Surface Duo 2 Foldable Tablets	Year 2022	1	PMO	Tablet
17	Surface Duo 2 Foldable Tablets	Year 2022	1	PMO	Tablet
18	Surface Duo 2 Foldable Tablets	Year 2022	1	PMO	Tablet
1	Monitor, Acer ED273 LED 27" inch	Year 2022	1	PMO	Monitor
2	Monitor, Acer ED273 LED 27" inch	Year 2022	1	PMO	Monitor

1	TV, Samsung 65" AU7700UHD 4K Smart	Year 2022	1	PMO	TV
<b>Total PMO</b>					

## 2. MAFF-NIO

No.	Description (Asset Name)	Make/Model	Unit	EA/IAs	Remarks
1	Laptop Computer & External Hard Disk 2.5"	58SRN52	1	MAFF-NIO	Laptop Computer
2	Laptop Computer & External Hard Disk 2.5"	48SRN52	1	MAFF-NIO	Laptop Computer
3	Laptop Computer & External Hard Disk 2.5"	28SRN52	1	MAFF-NIO	Laptop Computer
4	Laptop Computer & External Hard Disk 2.5"	38SRN52	1	MAFF-NIO	Laptop Computer
5	Desktop Computer, External Hard Disk 2.5"	H79M922	1	MAFF-NIO	Desktop Computer
6	Desktop Computer, External Hard Disk 2.5"	DRW3B22	1	MAFF-NIO	Desktop Computer
7	Desktop Computer, External Hard Disk 2.5"	G79M922	1	MAFF-NIO	Desktop Computer
8	Desktop Computer, External Hard Disk 2.5"	J79M922	1	MAFF-NIO	Desktop Computer
9	Desktop Computer, External Hard Disk 2.5"	2SW3B22	1	MAFF-NIO	Desktop Computer
10	Desktop Computer, External Hard Disk 2.5"	289M922	1	MAFF-NIO	Desktop Computer
11	Desktop Computer, External Hard Disk 2.5"	JRW3B22	1	MAFF-NIO	Desktop Computer
12	Flatbed Scanner (A4) HP Scanjet 5590	CN46IXH0J9	1	MAFF-NIO	Scanner
13	Laser B&W Printer HP LaserJet Pro 400	PHKGB51067	1	MAFF-NIO	Printer
14	Ink Jet Printer (4 Color, A4) EPSON L550	S4QY021220	1	MAFF-NIO	Printer
15	Color Printer (A4), HP LaserJet Pro 200	VNC3H12563	1	MAFF-NIO	Printer
16	LCD Projector	NP-M311XG 5740114EC	1	MAFF-NIO	Projector
17	Digital Laser Photocopier & printer, A3/A4	6AG00006770 CEFE19734	1	MAFF-NIO	Photocopier
18	Digital Camera-Canon Powershot G7X	N/A	1	MAFF-NIO	Camera
19	GPS Map-GPS Garmin Oregon 650	N/A	1	MAFF-NIO	GPS
20	GPS Map-GPS Garmin Oregon 650	N/A	1	MAFF-NIO	GPS
21	Canon digital copier IR2400 N	N/A	1	MAFF-NIO	Photocopier
22	GPS-GARMIN GPSMAP 64S	3BP279198	1	MAFF-NIO	GPS
23	GPS-GARMIN GPSMAP 64S	3BP279194	1	MAFF-NIO	GPS
24	NPK and PH Testing Tool Kits	N/A	1	MAFF-NIO	Testing Tool Kits
25	NPK and PH Testing Tool Kits	N/A	1	MAFF-NIO	Testing Tool Kits
26	NPK and PH Testing Tool Kits	N/A	1	MAFF-NIO	Testing Tool Kits
27	NPK and PH Testing Tool Kits	N/A	1	MAFF-NIO	Testing Tool Kits

28	Tablet	R22G901S75M	1	MAFF-NIO	Tablet
29	Tablet	R22GB000XDK	1	MAFF-NIO	Tablet
30	Tablet	HGCBW3RY (10)	1	MAFF-NIO	Tablet
31	Tablet	R22G801HMZW	1	MAFF-NIO	Tablet
32	Tablet	R52H100XM6L	1	MAFF-NIO	Tablet
33	Tablet	R22G801B5JY	1	MAFF-NIO	Tablet
34	Tablet	R22G104B60D	1	MAFF-NIO	Tablet
35	Tablet	R22HA0W16EY	1	MAFF-NIO	Tablet
36	Tablet	R22HB1766FW	1	MAFF-NIO	Tablet
37	Grain Testing Equipment	N/A	1	MAFF-NIO	Grain Testing Equipment
38	Laboratory Equipment	N/A	1	MAFF-NIO	Laboratory Equipment
39	FSMIS Computer Server	N/A	1	MAFF-NIO	Computer Server
40	Acer Aspire C 27 AIO Computer	102000548611	1	MAFF-NIO	Computer Server
41	Microsoft Surface Book 3(i7-32gb-512)	025948703557	1	MAFF-NIO	Microsoft Surface
42	Microsoft Surface Book 3(i7-32gb-512)	028193502857	1	MAFF-NIO	Microsoft Surface
43	Microsoft Surface Book 3(i7-32gb-512)	034972304757	1	MAFF-NIO	Microsoft Surface
44	NEC NP-ME382UG Projector	0X40027LG	1	MAFF-NIO	Projector
45	NEC NP-ME382UG Projector	0Z40007LG	1	MAFF-NIO	Projector
<b>TOTAL MAFF-NIO</b>					

### 3. BTB-PIO

No.	Description (Asset Name)	Make/Model	Unit	EA/IAs	Remarks
1	Dell Laptop Inspiron 5000	Dell Laptop Inspiron 5000(5459)	1	BTB-PIO	Laptop Computer
2	Dell Laptop Inspiron 5000	Dell Laptop Inspiron 5000(5459)	1	BTB-PIO	Laptop Computer
3	Dell Laptop Inspiron 5000	Dell Laptop Inspiron 5000(5459)	1	BTB-PIO	Laptop Computer
4	Dell Laptop Inspiron 5000	Dell Laptop Inspiron 5000(5459)	1	BTB-PIO	Laptop Computer
5	Dell Laptop Inspiron 5000	Dell Laptop Inspiron 5000(5459)	1	BTB-PIO	Laptop Computer
6	Dell Laptop Inspiron 5000	Dell Laptop Inspiron 5000(5459)	1	BTB-PIO	Laptop Computer
7	Dell Laptop Inspiron 5000	Dell Laptop Inspiron 5000(5459)	1	BTB-PIO	Laptop Computer

8	Dell Laptop Inpiron 5000	Dell Laptop Inpiron 5000(5459)	1	BTB-PIO	Laptop Computer
9	Desktop	Lenovo Desktop	1	BTB-PIO	Desktop Computer
10	Desktop	Lenovo Desktop	1	BTB-PIO	Desktop Computer
11	Desktop	Lenovo Desktop	1	BTB-PIO	Desktop Computer
12	Flatbed scanner	HP Flatbed scanner 5590 (A4)	1	BTB-PIO	Scanner
13	InkJet Printer (4color,A4)	Brother Laser Printer DCP-T300	1	BTB-PIO	Printer
14	Laser B&W Printer	Brother Laser B&W	1	BTB-PIO	Printer
15	Digital Camera	Digital Powershot G7X	2	BTB-PIO	Camera
16	NEC LCD Projector	NEC LCD Projector NP-M311X	1	BTB-PIO	Projector
17	Photo Copy Machine	Kyocera Digital	1	BTB-PIO	Photocopier
<b>TOTAL BTB-PIO</b>					

#### 4. KPT-PIO

No.	Description (Asset Name)	Make/Model	Unit	EA/IAs	Remarks
1	Dell Laptop Inpiron 5000 (5459),	Color: Black, S/N= J13Y362	1	KPT-PIO	Laptop Computer
2	Dell Laptop Inpiron 5000 (5459),	Color: Black, S/N= 833Y362	1	KPT-PIO	Laptop Computer
3	Dell Laptop Inpiron 5000 (5459),	Color: Black, S/N= 943Y362	1	KPT-PIO	Laptop Computer
4	Dell Laptop Inpiron 5000 (5459),	Color: Black, S/N= 923Y362	1	KPT-PIO	Laptop Computer
5	Dell Laptop Inpiron 5000 (5459),	Color: Black, S/N= 173Y362	1	KPT-PIO	Laptop Computer
6	Dell Laptop Inpiron 5000 (5459),	Color: Black, S/N= CGYX362	1	KPT-PIO	Laptop Computer
7	Lenovo Desktop Think Conter M73	Color: Black, S/N: PC06YU4F	1	KPT-PIO	Desktop Computer
8	Lenovo Desktop Think Conter M73	Color: Black, S/N: PC06YU4Q	1	KPT-PIO	Desktop Computer
9	Lenovo Desktop Think Conter M73	Color: Black, S/N: PC06YU1T	1	KPT-PIO	Desktop Computer

10	HP Flatbed scanner 5590 (A4)	S/N: L1911B (L1911-60007)	1	KPT-PIO	Scanner
11	Brother Ink Jet Printer DCP-T300 (4color,A4)	S/N: E74706G5H903757	1	KPT-PIO	Printer (Broken)
12	Brother laser B & W Printer HL-5450DN	S/N: E71077B4N648075	1	KPT-PIO	Printer
13	Canon Digital camera powershot G7X	S/N= 108058000395	1	KPT-PIO	Camera
14	Canon Digital camera powershot G7X	S/N= 108058000475	1	KPT-PIO	Camera
15	NEC LCD Projector NP-M311X and Tripod Screen	S/N: 5840111ED	1	KPT-PIO	Projector
16	Kyocera Digital Photocopier Laser FS-6525MFP	S/N: L2Y5Y02485	1	KPT-PIO	Photocopier
<b>TOTAL KPT-PIO</b>					

#### 5. PVG-PIO

No.	Description (Asset Name)	Make/Model	Unit	EA/IAs	Remarks
1	Laptop DELL, 350GB	Inspiron 14 - 5000 (5459)	4	PVG-PIO	Laptop Computer
2	Desktop Lenovo Think Center M73	M73,E1922	3	PVG-PIO	Desktop Computer
3	HP Flatbed Scanner 5590 (A4)	HP 5590	1	PVG-PIO	Scanner
4	Brother Ink Jet Printer (4color, A4)	Brother DCP-T300	1	PVG-PIO	Printer
5	Brother laser B & W Printer	HL-5450DN	1	PVG-PIO	Printer
6	Photocopier Kyocera Digital Laser &Stand	FS-6525MFP, PF- 470	1	PVG-PIO	Photocopier
7	Canon Digital camera powershot G7X	PowerShot	2	PVG-PIO	Camera
8	LCD NEC Projector	EAN NP-M311XG	1	PVG-PIO	Projector
<b>TOTAL PVG-PIO</b>					