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ADB Loan No. 3661-CAM (COL)/8346-CAM (EF), Grant No. 0579-CAM (EF)

CLIMATE-FRIENDLY AGRIBUSINESS VALUE CHAINS SECTOR PROJECT (CFAVC)



PROJECT PERFORMANCE MONITORING SYSTEM (PPMS) UPDATE REPORT

January – June 2023

August 2023

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Agricultural Cooperative
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AESA	Agri-consulting Europe S. A
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BER	Bid Evaluation Report
BPCR	Borrower's Project Completion Report
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CAMGAP	Cambodia Good Agricultural Practice
CARDI	Cambodia Agricultural Research and Development Institute
CAVAC	Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program
CFAVC	Climate Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project
CGF	Climate Green Fund
CRM	Certified reference materials
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CS1	Project Implementation Consultants (PIC)
CS2	Capacity Building and Climate Smart Agribusiness Consulting Team
CS4	Information Communication Technology Platform
CS5	Feasibility Studies and Detailed Engineering Design Consulting Firm
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DACP	Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion
DAEng	Department of Agricultural Engineering
DAL	Department of Agricultural Legislation
DAM	Department of Agricultural Machinery
DDR	Due Diligence Report
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
DMF	Design and Monitoring Framework
DoPS	Department of Planning and Statistic
DRP	Draft Resettlement Plan
DTL	Deputy Team Leader
EA	Executing Agency
EARF	Environmental Assessment and Reviewing Framework
ECC	Environmental Code of Conduct
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return
ELC	Economic Land Concessions
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
FWUC	Farmer Water User Community
FWUG	Farmer Water User Groups
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDA	General Directorate of Agriculture

GDAHP	General Directorate of Animal Health and Production
GDR	General Department of Resettlement
GFP	Gender Focal Point
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
ha	Hectare
IA	Implementing Agency
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IRC	Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
ISO	International Standards Organization
ITP	Independent Third Party
KCM	Kampong Cham province
Km	Kilometer
KW	Kilowatt
KPT	Kampot province
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
MC	Main Canal
MEF	Ministry of Economics and Finance
MFI	Micro-finance Institution
MIH	Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts
MISTI	Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation
MOC	Ministry of Commerce
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NAL	National Agricultural Laboratory
NBP	National Biodigester Program
NCB	National Competitive Bidding
NCO	National Laboratory Coordinator
NGO	Non-government Organization
NSC	National Standard Council
NTD	National Technical Department
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PADC	Provincial Agricultural Development Center
PAM	Project Administration Manual
PBL	Plant Biotechnology Laboratory

PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PD	National Project Director
PDAFF	Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
PDRD	Provincial Department of Rural Development
PDWRAM	Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology
PEW	Provincial Engineering Workshop
PIC	Project Implementation Consultants
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PM	National Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPIU	Provincial Project Implementation Unit
PPC	Project Preparation Consultant
PPMS	Project Performance and Monitoring System
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
PV	Photo-voltaic
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RDC	Resources Development Consultants
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RF	Resettlement Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
SEO	Social and Environmental Officer
SRP	Sustainable Rice Platform
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat
TA	Technical Assistance
TAK	Takeo province
TBK	Tbong Khmum province
TC	Technical Committee
TL	Team Leader
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WFN	Women Farmers' Network
WG	Working Group

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1 General

1. The Cambodian Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) is the Executing Agency (EA) of the “*Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)*” with as implementing agencies (IA) the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) and the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), while the Ministry of Commerce is involved also. Within MAFF there are 3 IAs as follows a) the General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA), b) the Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), and c) the General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP). Staff from PDAFF, PDWRAM, and PDRD from four provinces are central to implement the project effectively.
2. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is chaired by a Secretary of State of MAFF and with representatives (at the level of Under Secretary of State or above) from MEF, MOWRAM, MRD, Ministry of Commerce (MOC), Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation (MISTI) (formerly MIH) and the Ministry of Environment (MOE). The role of the PSC is to provide oversight, coordination, and policy guidance in all aspects of project implementation, except land acquisition and resettlement which is the responsibility of the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC).
3. The CFAVC project originally had a 5-year implementation period and was stated in late 2019 and is scheduled to be completed by late 2024, but in the November 2021 ADB review mission the ADB and RGC agreed to a 1.5-year extension, so the closing date will be 30 September 2026.
4. This PPMS (Project Performance Monitoring System) report of the CFAVC project covers the period January – June 2023. This report has been drafted by the CS01-PMIC (Project Management and Implementation Consultants) consultants, with support of the other mobilised consultants (CS02 for Capacity Building & Climate Smart Agribusiness) and CS05 (Feasibility Study & Detailed Design). It is approved by PMU.

2 The CFAVC Project

2.1 Outcome

5. The CFAVC project aims at addressing the low value addition, low productivity and extensive use of natural resources by enhancing the climate resilience of critical agriculture infrastructure and facilitating commercialization of 4 crops, viz. rice, maize, cassava, and mango production. It further aims to increase crop productivity and diversification; improve the capacity for storage, processing, and quality and safety testing; and promote the use of solar and bioenergy while reducing GHG emissions and increasing climate resilience. It also plans to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity for climate smart agriculture and to create an enabling policy environment for climate-friendly agribusinesses.

2.2 Outputs

6. The CFAVC project has 3 Outputs as follows:

Output 1: Critical Agribusiness Value Chain Infrastructure Improved and Made Climate Resilient. The output addresses infrastructure gaps to enhance competitiveness of the value chains of rice, maize, cassava and mango in target provinces. Key activities include:

- i. Rehabilitating at least 15,000 Ha irrigation (in 27 schemes) and water management infrastructure (800 rainwater harvest ponds) to climate-resilient condition;
- ii. Upgrading agricultural cooperatives’ value chain infrastructure (drying, processing and storage facilities of at least 80 cooperatives);
- iii. Improving the connectivity of farms to cooperatives and markets through climate-resilient farm road networks of at least 250 km length;
- iv. Strengthening the infrastructure for agricultural quality and safety testing at National Agricultural Laboratory; and

- v. Promoting renewable energy for value chain improvement by means of the installation of 12,000 bio-digesters and 6,000 compost huts.

Output 2: Climate Smart Agriculture and Agribusiness Promoted.

Key activities under this output include

- i. Deploying climate-resilient varieties for rice (2 varieties) and maize;
- ii. Strengthening the capacity in climate-friendly production practices and technologies;
- iii. Forming and training 27 Farmer Water User Committees in the 27 irrigation schemes, and
- iv. Promoting farm mechanization and extension with the improvement of 4 PADCs and 4 agricultural workshops.

Output 3: Enabling Environment for Climate Friendly Agribusiness Enhanced. The project assists the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Commerce in creating an appropriate enabling policy environment for agribusinesses. Key activities include:

- i. Formulating climate-friendly agribusiness policies and standards;
- ii. Promoting green finance and risk-sharing mechanisms; and
- iii. Supporting climate risk management through information and communication technologies (ICT).

2.3 Location

7. In compliance with the principle of promoting regional cooperation, integration, and trade, the CFAVC project focuses on strengthening agribusiness value chains in Kampong Cham and Tboung Khmum provinces along the GMS southern economic corridor and Kampot and Takeo provinces along the GMS southern coastal economic corridor.

2.4 Fund Resources

8. The CFAVC project has a total budget of US 141.4 million, including a US 90 M ADB loan and from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) a US 30 million grant and a US 10 million loan. The rest are contributions from the RGC and the beneficiaries.

Table 1. Budget and Funding Arrangements Loan Funds (US\$)

Activity	TOTAL Budget (\$)	ADB Loan	CGF(S\$)	
			Loan	Grant
Irrigation, Ponds and Roads	78,796,750	60,537,190	9,963,900	8,295,660
Acs and Laboratory	5,762,800	5,762,800	0	0
Other infrastructure	1,444,650	1,330,600	0	114,050
Equipment, Materials, Goods and Implementation Costs	27,543,130	16,757,700	0	10,785,430
Training, Workshops and Demonstrations	7,456,780	0	0	7,456,780
Bio-digesters and Compost Huts	2,854,150	0	0	2,854,150
Incremental Operating Costs	4,681,030	4,187,100		493,930
Interests and Fees	1,460,710	1,424,610	36,100	0
TOTAL	130,000,000	90,000,000	10,000,000	30,000,000

3 General Developments

9. The most important developments during this 6-month reporting period were:

- PSC meetings were conducted on 20th June 2023

4 Progress in Achieving DMF targets

10. The progress with the achievement of the DMF targets is shown in Annex 1.

5 Updated Physical Progress

11. As of June 2023, the project has consumed (time elapsed) 59% (against 95 months), and overall expenditures rate 16.4% of total fund (141.04 M\$), and the overall physical project progress is 47.71 % with full details in Annex 2.

Table 2. Physical Progress as per 30 June 2023

Output and Activities		Assigned weight	WEIGHTED PROGRESS (%)					
			Mar 2022	Jun 2022	Sep 2022	Dec 2022	Mar 2023	Jun 2023
Output 1 – Critical Agribusiness Value Chain Infrastructure Improved and made Climate-Resilient								
1.a	27 Irrigation and water management systems rehabilitated and made climate-friendly	15.00	3.36	3.76	4.25	4.59	5.59	6.86
1.b	800 On-farm rainwater harvesting ponds commissioned (incl. 15 drip irrigation)	5.00	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.52	0.79	1.50
1.c	At least 250 Km Farm roads upgraded to climate resilient standards to improve Connectivity to Cooperatives and Markets	15.00	4.14	4.83	4.98	5.11	6.75	7.06
1.d	80 Agricultural cooperatives have integrated adaptation measures in postharvest infrastructural investments	15.00	4.44	4.44	5.94	8.02	9.48	11.20
1.e	Crop product quality and safety testing infrastructure in National Agriculture Laboratory upgraded	5.00	3.36	3.70	4.00	4.26	4.36	4.36
1.f1	12,000 Bio-digesters made operational benefitting 40,000 persons (50% are women)	5.00	0.38	0.48	0.53	0.62	0.80	0.80
1.f2	6,000 Compost-huts made operational benefitting 40,000 persons (50% are women)	5.00	0.57	0.68	0.93	0.99	1.22	1.22
Sub-total Output 1		65.00	16.72	18.34	21.11	24.11	28.98	33.00
Output 2 – Climate-smart Agriculture and Agribusiness Promoted								
2.a	3 Additional climate-resilient varieties of rice and maize released	5.00	0.72	0.72	0.58	0.63	0.63	0.65
2.b	40,000 Farmers trained in Climate-smart Agriculture and agribusiness development skills	5.00	0.81	0.99	1.85	2.59	2.88	2.88
2.c.1	27 FWUCS of FWUGS made full operational	3.00	0.54	0.58	0.78	0.91	1.61	1.61
2.c.2	500 FWUCS of FWUGS developed capacity to operate and maintain their irrigation schemes	3.00	0.04	0.23	0.41	0.58	0.77	0.77
2.d.1	4 Agricultural development centers made fully operational to provide agribusiness services	2.00	1.08	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.65	1.65
2.d.2	4 Engineering workshops made fully operational to provide agribusiness services	2.00	1.08	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.65	1.65
Sub-total Output 2		20.00	4.26	5.47	6.56	7.66	9.19	9.22
Output 3 – Enabling Environment for Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Enhanced								
3.a	Policy on Climate Smart and Gender Responsive Agribusiness and PPP framework formulated	2.00	0.41	0.46	0.51	0.56	0.76	0.76
3.b	Good Agriculture Practice for tropical fruit endorsed	2.00	0.93	0.98	1.08	1.08	1.12	1.12
3.c	Good Agriculture Practice for organic fertilizer endorsed	2.00	0.83	0.87	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.94
3.d	50 Staff from financial institutions trained in CSA and green finance	2.00	0.53	0.57	0.62	0.71	0.83	0.83
3.e	30 agribusinesses trained in green finance and CSA	2.00	0.24	0.74	0.84	0.95	0.95	0.95
3.f	20,000 Households provided with information on climate risk-sharing instruments	2.00	0.43	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
3.g	Supporting Climate Risk Management through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15
Sub-total Output 3		15.00	3.37	4.23	4.71	4.96	5.49	5.49
III	MAFF							
	Output 1	30.50	8.75	9.29	11.39	13.88	15.86	17.57
	Output 2	14.00	3.68	4.67	5.38	6.17	6.81	6.83
	Output 3	15.00	3.37	4.23	4.71	4.96	5.49	5.49
	Sub-total	59.50	15.80	18.18	21.48	25.01	28.16	29.90
	MOWRAM							
	Output 1	19.50	3.82	4.22	4.74	5.12	6.38	8.37
	Output 2	6.00	0.58	0.80	1.18	1.49	2.38	2.38
	Sub-total	25.50	4.40	5.02	5.92	6.61	8.76	10.75
	MRD (Output 1)	15.00	4.14	4.83	4.98	5.11	6.75	7.06
TOTAL Outputs (1 + 2 + 3)		100.00	24.35	28.03	32.38	36.73	43.67	47.71

12. Towards the end of the second quarter of 2023 the CFAVC project achieved 47.71% progress which is 4.05 % higher than the progress of 43.67 % physical progress at the end of the previous reporting period. In the MEF format the progress is a little higher at 48.00%. This progress figure is relative progress compared to the DMF weight and as such should not be mis- interpreted as % progress per activity. Table IV.2 compares financial with physical progress.
13. The highest progress is achieved with the implementation of Outputs 3 at 54.9 %, for output 1 44.58 % and for Output 2 at 54.9 %.
14. The highest progress has been achieved by MAFF with 50.2 %, followed by MRD at 47.1 % and trailed by MOWRAM at 42.2 %. The slowest progress of MOWRAM is caused by the slow processing of the social safeguard program of the predominantly category C irrigation due to the absence of an ITP consultant, and the 2-year delay in the start of the 800-pond program.

Table 3. Comparison Physical and Financial Progress as per 30 June 2023

EAs/ IAs	Budget (Allocation)	Total Disbursement	Progress Rate %	
			Physical	Overall Expenditures Rate
PMU-MAFF	57,149,457	15,493,221	50.2%	27.1%
MOWRAM	44,235,807	5,674,911	42.2%	12.8%
MRD	37,349,607	1,892,991	47.1%	5.1%
TOTAL	138,734,871	23,061,123	47.71%	16.4%

15. Tables 4 and 5 show the updated Disbursement status as per 30 June 2023 while Annex 3 shows the disbursement for the 3 involved IAs individually. The total amount disbursed has reached 16.4 % of the total project amount of \$141,040,000.

Table 4. Disbursement per Fund Source at 30 June 2023

SOURCE	Budget (Allocation)	2023 Annual Budget	Year to date Expenditures 30/Jun/23	Cumulative to date Expenditures 30/Jun/23	Overall Expenditures Rate %	
					2023	Overall
ADB loan	90,000,000	27,994,150	7,490,034	18,766,636	26.8%	20.9%
GCF loan	10,000,000	2,163,610	578,231	863,394	26.7%	8.6%
GCF Grant	30,000,000	12,132,630	949,652	2,731,739	7.8%	9.1%
RGC	7,376,000	668,810	85,185	699,354	12.7%	9.5%
Beneficiaries	3,664,000	495,490	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	141,040,000	43,454,690	9,103,101	23,061,123	20.9%	16.4%

Table 5. Details Disbursement per Ministry at 30 June 2023

EAs/ IAs	Budget (Allocation)	2023 Annual Budget	Year to date Expenditures 30/Jun/2023	Cumulative to date Expenditures 30/Jun/2023	Overall Expenditures Rate %	
					2023	Overall
PMU-MAFF	57,149,457	24,417,040	4,406,213	15,493,221	18.0%	27.1%
MOWRAM	44,235,807	9,715,000	3,003,709	5,674,911	30.9%	12.8%
MRD	37,349,607	9,322,650	1,693,179	1,892,991	18.2%	5.1%

Unassigned (Interest Charges)	2,305,129	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	141,040,000	43,454,690	9,103,101	23,061,123	20.9%	16.4%

6 Recapitulation Progress January – June 2023

16. Tables 6 shows a generalisation of the progress achieved over the reporting period.

Table 6. DMF Progress at 30 June 2023

Activities	Accumulative to date (30 June 2023)
<i>Output 1: Critical agribusiness value chain infrastructure improved and made climate-resilient</i>	
<i>Activity 1.1. Rehabilitating water management infrastructure</i>	
27 Irrigation and water management systems rehabilitated and made climate-friendly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 25 schemes DED completed (14,172 Ha) ○ 2 schemes DED ongoing (935Ha) 7% ○ Ongoing construction 4=(2,050Ha) 86% ○ Completed construction 5=1200Ha Total 27 schemes
800 On-farm rainwater harvesting ponds commissioned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction not yet start ○ 279 completed DED and in the stage of procurement process ○ 521 not yet start Total: 800
15 drip irrigation demonstration units on mango farmers' land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 15 farms have been identified. ○ Document data collection process has been done since 2021 that included identifying and interviewing with many farmers with GDA/PMU/CS2 team from 4 target provinces, then identifying and shorting listed 5 candidates for planning to install a drip irrigation system with solar pump in their mango orchards, and then cooperated with DTL for continue bidding document process. ○ We have done the BoQ estimation for each drip irrigation and solar pump.
<i>Activity 1.2 Upgrading agricultural cooperative value chain infrastructure</i>	
80 Agricultural cooperatives have integrated adaptation measures in postharvest infrastructural investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 20 ACs Completed construction 100% ○ 35ACs (21 completed 100%, 14 completed 85%) ○ 25 ACs construction starts on 9 May 2023 and complete the construction is 10%. ○ Total 80 ACs
Photo-Voltaic study and Installation (for energy efficiency measures and solar power)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Just mobilized consultant
<i>Activity 1.3 Improving connectivity to Cooperatives and Market through climate resilient farm road networks:</i>	
At least 250 Km of Farm roads were upgraded to climate-resilient standards to improve connectivity to Cooperatives and Markets	Completed construction =0 contract <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ongoing construction 8 contracts=(71km) 61% ○ 100.12 km DED completed ○ 100.72 km DED ongoing (55%) Total 250 Km
<i>Activity 1.4 Strengthening Infrastructure for agricultural quality and safety testing at the National Agricultural Laboratory (NAL)</i>	

Activities	Accumulative to date (30 June 2023)
Crop product quality and safety testing infrastructure in National Agriculture Laboratory upgraded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lab renovation: construction completed ○ Net-house: construction is completed 100%
establishing genetically modified organisms (GMO) and Phytotoxin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prepared concept note: completed ○ List of equipment for GMO and Phytotoxin: Ongoing 50%
supporting ISO 17025 accreditation	ISO 17025 Accreditation Compliance Specialist: not yet mobilized
Plant tissue culture (developing tissue culture protocols for bananas and cassava)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prepared concept note: completed ○ On-the-job training on mother plant collection for multiplication through tissue culture for cassava with a total of 72 persons of which 54 are females. ○ Training on plant tissue technology for banana, cassava, and orchid with a total of 12 persons of which 9 are female. ○ TWG meeting on the development of cassava tissue culture development manual with a total of 13 persons of which 3 are females. ○ Conducted a Consultative workshop on the cassava tissue culture development manual with a total of 25 participants of which 6 are women. ○ Developed manual of Cassava: completed (4th revision).
Assisting the laboratory commercialization process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seed Policy for Cambodian: ongoing ○ The enacted Law on Seed Management and Plant Breeder's Rights adopted by the parliament on April 08, 2008: Ongoing ○ Law on biosafety in Cambodia enacted by parliament on 28 December 2007: Ongoing ○ The legal framework on modern biotechnology developed by Codex Alimentarius Commission- FAO/WHO intergovernmental body: Ongoing ○ The Biosafety regulations for GMO crop in Asia-Pacific: Ongoing
supply analytical testing equipment	○ Bid Evaluation Report (BER) ongoing
Bio-fertilizer / Organic fertilizer (Pesticide residue rapid test kits for field testing and desktop testing equipment for plant toxins will also be supplied)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On-Job training course on the quality testing of bio-fertilizer and bio-pesticide with a total of 144 persons/108 are females. ○ Conducted a market survey on the use and quality of bio-fertilizer and organic fertilizer in the local market and training on bio-pesticide, bio-fertilizer production, and quality testing with a total of 12 persons of which 9 persons are females. ○ Consultative workshop on SOP for bio-fertilizer fertilizer quality testing manual with a total of 51 participants of which 9 persons are females. ○ Developed the manual of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for quality testing of bio-fertilizer and completed the 3rd draft revision. ○ Consultative workshop on ISO 17025 Accreditation guideline with a total of 42 participants of which 14 are females. ○ Development of technical guidelines and procedure for lab ISO17025 accreditation was completed 3rd draft revision. ○ Development of the manual of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for quality testing of organic fertilizer was in the first draft version.
<i>Activity 1.5 Promoting renewable energy (bio-digesters and use of solar energy in target cooperative areas) for value chain improvement:</i>	
12,000 Bio-digesters made operational benefitting 40,000 persons (50% are women)	<u>Bio-digester:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The works were tendered twice but both failed ○ 27,376 farmers (female =13,360 (49%)) have been informed

Activities	Accumulative to date (30 June 2023)
	<p>about the Biodigester program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A total of 4,156 farmers of which 2,087 farmers are female have signed up to build the Biodigester on their property. ○ The key farmer who has intended to buy: ongoing 8% (976 HHs) ○ The key farmer who has an interest: ongoing 2.36% (283 HHs). ○ A total of 56 biodigesters have been constructed as demonstration units (280 beneficiaries (145 F)). ○ An additional 13 demonstration biodigesters will be constructed (52 beneficiaries (27F)).
<p>6,000 Compost-huts made operational benefiting 40,000 persons (50% are women)</p>	<p>Compost-hut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The works were tendered twice but both failed ○ 27,376 farmers (female =13,360 (49%) have been informed about the Compost hut program. ○ A total of 3,437 farmers of which 1,695 farmers are female have signed up to participate in this program to build the compost hut on their property. ○ The key farmer who has intended to buy: ongoing 10.7% (647 HHs) ○ The key farmer who has interested: ongoing 3.8% (230 HHs) ○ Research, development, pilot and use of the compost hut: ○ A total of 22 demonstration compost-huts have been constructed with (110 beneficiaries (60F) ○ An additional 47 demonstration compost-hut are planned ○ Support input for integrated farming demonstrations: ○ 38 demonstrations and training were completed with 154 participants (83F) ○ 28 demonstration farmers and training have not yet started. ○
<p><i>Output 2: Climate-smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted</i></p>	
<p><i>Activity 2.1 Deploying climate-resilient varieties</i></p>	
<p>3 Additional climate-resilient varieties of rice and maize released</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two rice varieties, named Phkamealdehy (PMD) and CAR-16 and one glutinous maize variety, named CM1 were released before the project started and then in 2022, CARDI conducted a demonstration in targeted provinces. ○ Currently, CARDI is developing rice varieties for high yield, good grain quality and resilience to climate change. The series of activities included, advancing generation in CARDI and multi-location trials in collaboration with PDAFF staff. ○ One rice variety, named Champeisar70 are released in 2023 for farmers' demonstration in CFAVC Project (Foundation seed from CARDI) ○ CARDI provided 54 training of farmers group on best management practice (BMP) and Rice seed production Technique and follow up(RSPT/FU) Total training=1350 (642f=47%) ○ The CS03 consultancy still not contracted
<p><i>Activity 2.2 Strengthening capacity in climate-friendly production practices and technologies:</i></p>	
<p>40,000 Farmers trained in Climate-smart Agriculture and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 12,699 farmers (female =6,028 (47%) have been trained on CSA, SRP, CamGAP, training of ACs boards on ACs business

Activities	Accumulative to date (30 June 2023)
agribusiness development skills	<p>development and Training on landscape restoration (farm mechanization).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dissemination workshop on contract farming mechanism.
Support laser land leveling up to 4,000 ha (approximately 1,000 ha per province)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The need for land levelling has been Identified in 5 out of the 27 irrigation schemes for laser land leveling (2 schemes in Takeo, 1 scheme in Kampot, 1 scheme in Tboung Khmom and 1 scheme in Kampong Cham province) with total of 418.58 hectares of landholding assessed and mapping. ○ Tender documents are being prepared by CS1 and in consultation with CS2 and the procurement unit of PMU. ○ Summary progress of paddy selection for land leveling by Jan-Dec 2022. ○ Takeo: 125.89 Ha with 935HHs (397F) ○ Kampot: 67.99 Ha with 467HHs (260F) ○ KCham: 166.40 Ha with 730HHs (258F) ○ TBK: 58.30 Ha with 646HHs (302F) ○ Total: 418.58 Ha with 2,778HHs (1,227F)
conduct “learning by doing” training by demonstrating and training in farmer fields in specific locations with three sites in each province	<p>1) Rice seed demonstration production (2020-2023)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name of seed: PRD, PMD and CAR16(Foundation seed from CARDI) ○ Farmers demo:298p/142f ○ Surface: 64.74ha ○ Average yield 3.98T/ha(2020-2022) ○ Number seeds produced: 262.497kg(2020-2022) ○ Number seed distribution to communities: 94.682kg(2020-2022) ○ Seed provided to key farmers(Foundation seed from CARDI)=4,125kg(PRD seed=2,515kg, PMD seed=990kg, CAR16=545kg, and Champeisar70=105 Kg and CAR16=80kg) <p>2) Cassava seed demonstration production(2021-2023)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name of seed: 81, Rayong9, Hauybong60, KU50, (from Chamkaleu station) ○ Farmers demo:52/27f ○ Surface: 52ha ○ Average yield 31.5T/ha(2021-2022) ○ Number cassava distribution to communities: 10,000batch (at least 40ha) ○ Seed provided to key farmers=15,600bundles(81=11,250bundles and Rayon9=3000 bundles, KU50=225 bundles and Huybon60=1,125 bundles) <p>3) Maize seed demonstration production (2022-2023)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name of seed: CHM01 and CM1 (CHM01 from Banteaydek station/GDA and CM1 seed from CARDI) ○ Farmers demo:45/21f (2022) ○ Surface: 22.5ha(2022) ○ Average yield 5.12T/ha(2022) ○ Many people are interested and need seed(CHM01) distribution to communities
27 FWUCS of FWUGS made full operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 12 FWUCs/FWUGs completed 100%; ○ FWUCs are ongoing (Trapeang Beung and Kandoal completed 88% in Kampot, Prey Rumdeng FWUC is 80% in Takeo, and Tbong Darei and Kampong Raing completed 75%) <p>Total 27 schemes (500FWUCs)</p>
500 Farmer Water User Communities (FWUCs) and Farmer Water User Groups (FWUGs) representatives developed the capacity to operate and maintain their irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 369 FWUCs representatives of out 500 FWUCs have been trained 106 courses (total participants 4,135 FWUCs/FWUGs representatives and local authorities of whom 1,097 were

Activities	Accumulative to date (30 June 2023)
schemes	women). ○
<i>Activity 2.3 Promoting farm mechanization and extension.</i>	
4 Agricultural development centers were made fully operational to provide agribusiness services	○ 3 PADCs building construction completed. ○ Ongoing construction 1 PADC
4 Engineering workshops were made fully operational to provide agribusiness services	○ 3 MEWs building construction completed. ○ Ongoing construction of 1 MEWs
<i>Output 3: Enabling environment for climate-friendly agribusiness enhanced</i>	
<i>6.1 Activity 3.1: Formulating climate-friendly agribusiness policies and standards:</i>	
Policy on Climate Smart and Gender Responsive Agribusiness and PPP framework formulated	Development of Producer Group Establishments Guideline Linked with Private Sector to the Market: completed (4th draft revision) to achieve the agribusiness group of contract farming.
Good Agriculture Practice for tropical fruit endorsed (CamGAP)	Tropical Fruit CAMGAP Standards development of the manuals for mango has been developed with 50% by involving relevant departments (IA-GDA).
Good Agriculture Practice for organic fertilizer endorsed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of the manual of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for quality testing of bio-fertilizer completed the 3rd draft revision. 2. Development of the manual of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for quality testing of organic fertilizer Development of technical guidelines and procedures for lab ISO17025. accreditation was completed 3rd draft revision 3. Development of the manual of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for quality testing of organic fertilizer was in the first draft version. 4. Development of the Cassava tissue culture manual was completed in the 4th draft revision.
<i>Activity 3.2 Promoting green finance and risk sharing mechanisms:</i>	
50 Staff from financial institutions trained in CSA and green finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identified: 50 Bank/MFI ○ TNA: completed ○ Training development plan: ongoing 80% ○ Development of Training Materials: ongoing 70% ○ Delivery training: two training with ACLEDA and ARDB ○ Development of green finance landscape report: completed and drafted. ○ National Consultation on the report: draft concept note completed. ○ Engaged with green financing facility establishment (MOE/ARDB/NBC/Mekong Strategy Partners progressed) and waiting for GCF reviewing and approval. ○ Consultation on Green Financing with ARDB and ACLEDA. ○ 16 staff from Bank, Micro Financial Institutions and ARDB trained in CSA and green finance.
30 agribusinesses trained in green finance and CSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identified: 30 ACs/ Agribusiness ○ TNA: ongoing 50% ○ Development of training Materials: ongoing 70% ○ Develop the climate change training material ○ Delivery training: 27 completed (Total Participant:389 F:174) ○ Conducted 2 training on Climate Change, Green Financing and Climate Smart Agriculture to 65 participants including 17 women for PPIUs, Bank, MFI, ARDB and ACs at four provinces

Activities	Accumulative to date (30 June 2023)
20,000 Households were provided with information on climate risk-sharing instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identified crop insurance companies and green loan: completed (Forte for crop insurance, ACLEDA/ARDB for green loan) ○ Develop extension materials: ongoing 60% ○ Participated in sing agreement on data sharing with Forte on Crop Insurance.
creating an enabling environment for PPPs in agribusiness in the four value chains;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Crop-centric forums for rice, cassava, maize, mango and other specific crops: 5 courses of training conducted with a total of participants 199 (28F). ○ Business forum on rice, cassava and other specific crop commodities (with input suppliers, producers, traders/buyers or collectors): 3 courses of training conducted with participant 80 (11F). ○ Legal farming contract signing consultation forum at the provincial level: conducted 4 consultation forums with participant 81 (16F).
<i>Activity 3.3 Supporting climate risk management through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT):</i>	
Supporting Climate Risk Management through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The ICT consultant just mobilized in Jan 2023 and the inception workshop will be conducted on the 6th of April 2023. ○ The inception Report has been prepared ○ An inception workshop has been done ○ Developing System Requirement and Architecture Report ○ Preparation for the Pilot Programme for climate-smart Agriculture

7 Detailed Progress per Project Output

7.1 Output 1: Critical Agribusiness Value Chain Infrastructure Improved and Made Climate Resilient,

7.1.1 Output 1.a: Rehabilitation of Irrigation Schemes

7.1.1.1 Step 1: Scheme Selection and Feasibility

- 27 schemes have been identified. For details on scheme feasibility and DED reference is made to Annex 4.

7.1.1.2 Step 2: Topo-survey

- Topo surveys are finished for all 27 schemes

7.1.1.3 Step 3: DED

- For details on progress with Design reference is made to Annex 4.

7.1.1.4 Step 4: Procurement

- Batch I including 9 schemes has been finished the procurement process and it is in the stage of construction which the progress is about 97% and cover the command areas 3,250ha. Batch II is still in the stage of procurement process.

7.1.1.5 Step 5: Implementation

- Batch I including 9 schemes, 6 schemes have completed the construction and 3 schemes is under construction that its progress is 90 %.

7.1.1.6 Step 6: O&M by FWUC

- 12 FWUCs/FWUGs completed 100%;
- FWUCs are ongoing (Trapeang Beung and Kandoal completed 88% in Kampot, Prey Rumdeng FWUC is 80% in Takeo, and Tbong Darei and Kampong Raing completed 75%) with full details in Annex 13.
- 10 FWUCS not yet started (no budget)

7.1.2 Output 1.b.1: 800 on-farm rainwater harvesting ponds commissioned

- MOWRAM will implement these works.
- Construction has not yet started
- 279 completed DED and are in the stage of the procurement process with full details in Annex 4.
- 521 not yet started

7.1.3 Output 1.b.2: 15 drip irrigation demonstration

- MAFF will implement these works.
- 15 farms have been identified.
- Document data collection process has been done since 2021 that included identifying and interviewing with many farmers with GDA/PMU/CS2 team from 4 target provinces, then identifying and shorting listed 5 candidates for planning to install a drip irrigation system with solar pump in their mango orchards, and then cooperated with DTL for continue bidding document process.

7.1.4 Output 1.c: At least 250 km of farm roads upgraded to climate resilient standards

7.1.4.1 Step 1: Scheme Selection and Feasibility

-
- The farm-road program planned for 2020 consisting of 8 subprojects divided into 4 packages, with total length of 71.099 km, see Annex 6.
- The FS of the 20 subprojects were reviewed, finalized and submitted to MRD on the 18 Nov 21 for further action to ADB.
- The Affected Households (AHs) for the Takeo Road subprojects under packages CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK3-2020 (Lot 1) and CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK4-2020 (Lot 2) were paid by GDR/MEF from the 8-10 Dec 2021, however the contract is not yet awarded awaiting official letter from the GDR to MRD confirming that the contractor can proceed with the construction works, see table 6.1 of Annex 6.
- The overall feasibility studies have been progressed 100% completed.

7.1.4.2 Step 2: Toposurvey

- For the AWP 2021 farm-road subprojects, covering 100.01 km, topographical surveys are for 95% completed, the Traffic count about 95% completed, and the Geotechnical investigation survey about 95% completed.

7.1.4.3 Step 3: DED

- Of the AWP2021 roads, covering 100.1 km, the detailed engineering designs (DED) has progressed for 73%.

7.1.4.4 Step 4: Procurement

- The procurement processes were completed for these road subprojects with total contract value of \$ 8,665,818.34, see Annex 6.
- Twenty road subprojects planned in 2021 have been divided into 8 packages with total road length of about 100 km, and these roads are under the design process with estimate cost of \$ 14,000,000.00.

7.1.4.5 Step 5: Implementation

- Batch I- (71Km) with a total of 8 contracts
- Construction is ongoing:
 - 2 contracts for Takeo are 94% completed
 - 2 contracts for Kampot 81% completed
 - 2 contracts for Kampongcham 76% completed
 - 2 contracts Tboung Khmum 79% completed
- Batch II- (100.12Km) with a total of 8 contracts, only 6 contracts signed (with 70.86Km).
 - 2 contracts for Kampot have been signed on 16 June 2023, the construction is not yet started.
 - 2 contracts for Takeo have been signed on 3 February 2023, the construction progress is 5%.
 - 2 contracts for Kampong Cham have been signed on 16 June 2023, the construction is not yet started.
 - 2 contracts for Tbong Khmum is under bid evaluation process.
- Batch III- (100.72Km) to be procured 100.72 km DED completed (95%)

7.1.4.6 Step 6: O&M by FWUC

Nothing to report as no activities yet.

7.1.5 Output 1.d: 80 agricultural cooperatives have integrated adaptation measures

- The 20 AWP 2020 AC Storages, which the contract was signed on 16th Aug 2021 is completed.
- The program for AWP 2021 (35 Acs) is ongoing with details in Annex 7.
- The AWP2022 remaining 25 ACs are under the process of identification and selection, including the detailed engineering design.
- The AC storages have been designed to equip with solar energy to be installed with solar panels on roof top of the building. The Feasibility studies and assessing the potential application for the photo voltaic among the ACs were assessed to reduce energy cost among agribusinesses in the value chain.

7.1.6 Activity 1.e: Strengthening infrastructure for agricultural quality and safety testing at national agricultural laboratory (NAL)

7.1.6.1 1.e.1: Crop product quality and safety testing laboratory and lab-equipment upgraded

- Lab equipment, materials, chemical & reagents were submitted and accepted by the project procurement with full details on progress in Annex 8.
- Material specification for greenhouse was prepared and was submitted to engineering team for bidding document preparation.

7.1.6.2 1.e.2: Bio-fertilizer & Bio-pesticide Production and Quality Testing

- Reviewing of the law for the management of pesticide and fertilizer (2012) and reviewing of the existing relevant regulation under the law as well as the international standard for bio-fertilizer and organic fertilizer.
- The National Bio-fertilizer specification and standard was drafted and was submitted to NAL's director and the team leader of GDA's (AI) for reviewing and commenting.

7.1.6.3 1.e.3: Plant Tissue Culture Development

- The greenhouse materials were specified for procurement document preparation and submission.
- Meeting with laboratory coordinator and engineering team was organized to finalize greenhouse design, facilities, and equipment needed for greenhouse.

- Reviewed methodology, guideline for banana production through tissue culture,
- The developed first draft of the Banana TC manual
- The developed first draft of Cassava TC manual

7.1.6.4 1.e.4: Support to achieve ISO 17025 accreditation compliance/registration

- No activity has been undertaken yet awaiting expert mobilization;

7.1.6.5 Sub-target 1.e.4: Improve Staff Competencies

- Due to COVID-19 pandemic, and restriction in traveling, in organizing group meeting and or training, therefore the training plan has been proposed moving to 2022
- Preparing single source selection for specific technical training on tissue culture development, biofertilizer production and quality testing, and bio-pesticide production and quality testing
- Prepared training material for on the job-training on tissue culture development, biofertilizer and biopesticide to NAL's staff

7.1.6.6 Sub-target 1.e.5: Support in business plan to get recovery

- No activity has been undertaken yet awaiting expert mobilization;

7.1.7 Activity 1.5: Promoting Renewable Energy in target Cooperatives for Value Chain Improvement

7.1.7.1 Step 1: Socialization

- In the framework of socialization of this activity has the CS02 team conducted the following activities
 - (i) Conducted integration workshop on national policy for biodigester development in Cambodia.
 - (ii) Conducted coordination meeting among PPIUs and relevant stakeholders to speed up and monitoring activities implementation.
 - (iii) Conducted commune and provincial workshop biodigester and compost hut program information dissemination to relevant stakeholders.
 - (iv) Conducted field coaching for 10 group of farmers with 120 people, 33 are women
 - (v) Selected 11 model farmers, 7 are women for conducting on-far, demonstration with using bio-slurry on food crop production. with full details in Annex 9

7.1.7.2 Step 2: Identification of Potential Beneficiaries

- Identification of new additional eligible and interested farmers for biodigester and compost hut construction through field coaching and mentoring on promotion and marketing via small group or village meeting to identify and select interested clients.

7.1.7.3 Step 3: Survey and DED

- In progress

7.1.7.4 Step 4: Procurement

- The 2021 and 2022 tenders failed due to too complex tender process. The revised bidding document for third round tendering was prepared and was submitted to the ADB for the NOL

7.1.7.5 Step 5: Implementation

As of the reporting period there is no one of biodigester and compost hut construction has been started, due to unsuccessful first procurement process.

7.2 Output 2: Climate Smart Agriculture and Agribusiness Promoted

7.2.1 Seed deployment, during the reporting period, achieved as the following:

7.2.1.1 New Rice Variety Development

Due to the delay in the recruitment of the CS03 consultant no progress to report.

7.2.1.2 New Cassava Variety development

Due to the delay in the recruitment of the CS03 consultant no progress to report.

7.2.1.3 Laser land leveling, during the reporting period

Followed up data collection for laser land levelling. Total of 418.58 ha of paddy field identified for laser land levelling with full details in Annex 11.

- Takeo with total of 125.89 hectares with total of 935 households, 395 are women
- Kampot with total of 67.99 hectares with total of 467 households, 260 are women
- KCM with total of 166.29 hectares with 730 households, 258 are women
- Tboung Khmum with total of 57.42 hectares with total of 646 households, 302 are women

7.2.2 Training of Farmers in CSA, SRP capacity to farmers and institutional

During the reporting period, achieved as the following:

- Conducted TOT training on CSA to PPIU's staff in Kampot,
- Conducted training on agribusiness development skills training to AC members and farmer groups across target provinces
- Conducted SRP training to farmers across target provinces
- Conducted CamGAP for mango-to-Mango training farmers across target provinces
- Conducted farm mechanization to farmer groups and AC members across target provinces
- Conducted training on drip irrigation system to farmer groups with total of 20 people, from this 13 are women.

7.2.3 Establishment of FWUCs and Training of FwuC members

- FWUC establishment Disseminate the sub-degree 31 to local authorities and beneficiaries of Trapeang Beung with full details in Annex 13

7.2.4 O&M of FWUCs of irrigation schemes

- Not yet started as no schemes completed.

7.2.5 Construction of PADCs

- Conducted training to farmers on farm mechanization in target province, total of 50 farmers, from this 12 are women with full details in Annex 14.

7.2.6 Construction of Agricultural Workshops

- Conducted training to farmers on farm mechanization in target province, total of 50 farmers, from this 12 are women with full details in Annex 14.

7.3 Output 3: Enabling Environment for Climate Friendly Agribusiness Enhanced

7.3.1 Development of Policy on gender responsive Climate friendly Policy

- Continued review of existing relevant policy and standard documents concerning with CamGAP Standards for Organic fertilizer;
- Reviewed reliable references from different sources and developing a draft national biofertilizer and organic fertilizer specification for Cambodia with full details in Annex 15

7.3.2 *Development of Policy on CAMGAP for Biodigesters and Bioslurry and Organic Fertilizer*

- Submitted drafted national biofertilizer specification standard for Cambodia to NAL's Director for review and acceptance;
- Review reliable reference from difference sources and developed first draft of plant tissue culture (banana and cassava) manual;
- Reviewed existing technical working group (TWG) of GDA to provide internal consultation discussion on the draft of national biofertilizer specification for Cambodia.

7.3.3 *Training on Agribusiness and Green Finance Instruments*

- Desk reviewed of project inception report, annual work plan, and relevant existing materials related to green finance with full details in Annex 17;
- Prepared initial training need assessment questionnaire.

7.3.4 *ITC development*

- Annex 18 shows the inception report of the CS04 consultant. .

8 Social Due Diligence

17. The 2 Semi-annual Social Safeguard monitoring reports for the Years 2020, 2021 and 2022 have been issued and the draft Jan-Jun 2023 report will be submitted soon. For more details reference is made to these 6 reports.

9 Environmental Due Diligence

18. The 2 Semi-annual Environmental Safeguard monitoring reports for the Years 2020, 2021 and 2022 have been issued and the draft Jan-Jun 2023 report will be submitted soon. For more details reference is made to these 6 reports.

10 Social Development and Gender (SDG)

19. The 2 Semi-annual Gender monitoring reports for the Years 2020, 2021 and 2022 have been issued and the draft April-September 2023 report will be submitted soon. For more details reference is made to these 6 reports.

11 Consulting Services

11.1 CS 01

AESA has meanwhile submitted a proposal for additional services for the extension period September 2026 for the CS01 contract.

11.2 CS 02

20. EGen has meanwhile submitted a proposal for additional services for the extension period September 2026 for the CS02 contract.

11.3 CS 03

Tor still in discussion.

11.3.1 CS04

21. RDC has meanwhile mobilised their team in this reporting period.

11.3.2 CS05

22. RDC has meanwhile submitted a proposal for additional services for the extension period September 2026 for the CS05 contract.

12 Issues and Constraints

112. The remaining low speed of the social safeguard screening of all civil works programs (farm-road, irrigation and the MAFF Civil work program) remains to slow down the implementation speed of the CFAVC project enormously, with as result that the irrigation and road programs are still working on the AWP 2020 and AWP 2021 subprojects. The main causes for this are:
- insufficient TA resources for all 3 TA packages CS01, CS02 and CS05
 - insufficient resources for the collection of social safeguard primary data,
 - long time of processing and payment of land compensation by GDR for category B sub projects and
 - the blocked recruitment of the ITP TA package for the category C projects as MEF is of the opinion that all TA of CFAV has to be recruited by MAFF/use MAF financial resources.
113. The Ukraine war, which started late February 2022, has caused a worldwide inflation and increase in energy prices which has also led into an increase in construction costs for the CFACF project. The impact of these increases are as follows: a) for all tenders which took place before the start of the war with implementation to take place after the start of the war, the contractors will have difficulties to implement the works with the increased construction costs as these contracts do not have an escalation clause and b) for all contracts to be tendered after late February the construction costs will be more than foreseen in the CFAVC costtab.
114. The program for renewable energy needs to be reformulated both in terms of target and implementation method.
115. Due to the 18-month extension of the CFAVC project additional funds are required for the extension of the PMU and PPIU operation and of the CS01 PIC consultants.
116. The extremely lengthy process of procurement process of the CS03 consultant is still ongoing and is seriously delaying the implementation of some activities of Output 2.
117. The low TA PM allocations for packages CS01, CS02 and CS05, which have resulted in nearly all positions being intermittent are another reason for the slow implementation of the CFAVC project, also because of the relatively high staff-turnover

Annexes

Annex 1. Update DMF Indicators as per 30 June 2023

Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Items	Unit	Baselines (2017)	Targets (2026)	Progress as of March 2023	Progress as of June 2023	Remarks
Outcome:	By 2026							
Productive and resource efficient agribusiness value chains developed in project areas	a. At least 15% increase in yields (2017 baseline: rice 2.7 tons, maize 4 tons, cassava 20 tons and mango 15 tons/ha).	Rice yield	tons/ha	2.70	3.11	0	0	not yet due
		Maize yield	tons/ha	4.00	4.60	0	0	not yet due
		Cassava yield	tons/ha	20.00	23.00	0	0	not yet due
		Mango yield	tons/ha	15.00	17.25	0	0	not yet due
	b. GHG emissions reduced (CO2)	CO2	tons	-	240,000	0	0	not yet due
	c. At least 50 agribusinesses become more resource efficient in terms of water savings (5-10% efficiencies); energy savings (20%); and reduction in post-harvest losses (10%) (2017 baseline: 0).	water savings (5-10% efficiencies)		-		0	0	not yet due
		energy savings (20%)		-		0	0	not yet due
		reduction in post-harvest losses (10%)		-		0	0	not yet due
Outputs:	By 2024							
1. Critical agribusiness value chain infrastructure improved and made climate resilient	1a. 27 irrigation and water management systems targeting 15,000 ha and 25,000 households (with at least 50,000 women) rehabilitated and made climate resilient (2017 baseline: 0).	Schemes	#	0	27	9	9	o Ongoing construction 4=(2,050Ha) 86% o Completed construction 5=1200Ha
		Command areas	ha	0	15,000	2,268	2,963	Based on DED
		Household	#	0	25,000	2876	3195	
		Women	#	0	50,000	7916	8795	
	1b. 800 on-farm rainwater harvesting ponds commissioned (2017 baseline: 0).	Ponds	#	0	800	0	0	279 completed DED and already bided
	1c. At least 250 km of farm road networks upgraded to climate standards to improve connectivity of farms to cooperatives and markets (2017 baseline: 0).	Farm road networks	Km	0	250	38.23	43.31	272 km completed DED, 43.31 km completed construction

Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Items	Unit	Baselines (2017)	Targets (2026)	Progress as of March 2023	Progress as of June 2023	Remarks	
	1d. 80 agricultural cooperatives integrated adaptation measures in post-harvest infrastructure investments (2017 baseline: 5).	agricultural cooperatives	#	5	80	20	55	o 20 ACs Completed construction 100% o 35ACs (21completed 100%, 14 completed 85%) o 25 ACs construction starts on 9 May 2023 and complete the construction is 10%.	
	1e. Crop product quality and safety testing infrastructure in National Agricultural Laboratory upgraded to test 1500 samples (2017 baseline: 700) and generate service income more than \$75,000 (2017 baseline: \$0).	Test sample	#	700	1500	0	0		
		Generate service income	\$	0	\$ 75,000	0	0	Lab renovation: construction completed, Net-house: construction is completed 100%	
	1f. 12,000 additional biodigesters and 6,000 compost huts made operational benefitting at least 80,000 persons, including at least 50% women beneficiaries, due to improved household air quality (2017 baseline: 11,468 persons, including 5,721 women).	biodigesters	#	-	12,000	56	56	4,156 identified; 56 completed construction; 13 ongoing construction (for demos)	
		compost huts	#	-	6,000	22	22	3,437 identified; 22 completed construction; 47 ongoing construction (for demos)	
		operational benefitting	Person		11,468	80,000	21,065	27,376	for both bio-digesters and compost-huts
		Women	Person		5,721	40,000	10,869	13,360	
2.Climate smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted	2a. Three additional climate resilient varieties of rice and maize released (2017 baseline: 0)	Rice	varieties	0	2	0	0		
		maize	varieties	0	1	0	0		
	2b. 40,000 farmers (of whom 16,000 are women) trained in CSA and agribusiness	farmers trained in CSA and agribusiness development skills	farmers			40,000	12,311	12,699	

Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Items	Unit	Baselines (2017)	Targets (2026)	Progress as of March 2023	Progress as of June 2023	Remarks	
	development skills, of which 50% are SRP compliant with direct links to millers and exporters (2017 baseline for SRP compliance: 0).	farmers trained in CSA and agribusiness development skills	women		16,000	5,896	6,028		
		50% are SRP compliant with direct links to millers and exporters	farmers	-	20,000	5,896	6,028		
	2c. 27 FWUCs/FWUGs made operational and 500 FWUC/FWUG members (of which 30% women) developed capacity to operate and maintain their irrigation schemes (2017 baseline: 0).	FWUCs/FWUGs made operational	FWUCs/FWUGs		0	27	12	12	12 completed, 5 ongoing (FWUCs already established), 10 not yet started
		FWUC/FWUG members (representatives) developed capacity to operate and maintain their irrigation schemes	persons		0	500	369	369	o 369 FWUCs representatives of out 500 FWUCs have been trained 106 courses
		30% women FWUC/FWUG members (representatives) developed capacity to operate and maintain their irrigation schemes	Women		0	150	108	108	
	2d. 4 provincial agricultural development centers and 4 engineering workshops made fully operational to provide agribusiness services and strengthen farmer value chain linkages (2017 baseline: 0).	provincial agricultural development centers	#		0	4	4	4	4 completed construction
		engineering workshops	#		0	4	4	4	4 completed construction
	3. Enabling environment for climate friendly agribusiness enhanced	3a. Climate-smart and gender-responsive agribusiness policy for target commodities, including a PPP framework focusing on agribusinesses formulated (2017 baseline: 0)	Draft of Climate Smart and Gender Responsive Agrib-policy	Policy		0	1	0.25	0.5
Draft CSA policy			Policy		0	1	0.5	0.5	
Draft guidance manual for climate neutrality and adaption for agribusiness operation			Prakas		0	1	0.3	0.5	
Draft IDP strategy for climate friendly agribusiness					0	1	0.65	0.65	
Draft PPP framework formulated			Framework		0	1	0.3	0.3	

Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Items	Unit	Baselines (2017)	Targets (2026)	Progress as of March 2023	Progress as of June 2023	Remarks
	3b. CAMGAP for tropical fruit and organic fertilizers endorsed as national standard for tropical fruit and organic fertilizers (2017 baseline: 0).	Guidance manual for climate neutrality and adaptation standards for agribusiness operation	Strategy	0	1	1	1	
		Climate-friendly become more widely utilized with eight of largest Cambodia millers/exporters being part of alliance	Rice miller	0	8	1	1	
		Standards on CamGAP tropical fruit formation	Standard	0	1	0.5	0.5	
		Development of standards for organic fertilizer	Standard	0	1	0.9	1	
		Development of IDP strategies for climate friendly agribusiness	Strategy	0	1	0.75	0.75	
		National standards on biogas development	Standard	0	1	1		
		Socialize GAP Standards for tropical fruit	No	0	2	0.2	0.2	
	3c. 50 staff, including 30% women, from financial institutions trained in CSA and green finance (2017 baseline: 0).	Implementation of training on green finance in CSA	Staff	0	50	16	16	Identified: 50 Bank/MFI
			Women	0	15	0	0	
		Implementation training in green finance	Staff	0	50	0	0	
			Women	0	15	0	0	
	3d. 30 agribusinesses, including 30% women-led and/or owned,*** trained on green finance and CSA (2017 baseline: 0).	Implementation of training on green finance in CSA	Staff	0	30	0	0	- Identified: 30 ACs/ Agribusiness - Delivery training: 17 completed (Total participants: 301, Female: 147)
			Women	0	9	0	0	
		Implementation training in green finance	Staff	0	30	0	0	
			Women	0	9	0	0	
	3e. 20,000 households, including 20,000 women, provided with information on	Implementation of training on green finance in CSA	HHS	0	20,000	0	0	Inception phase

Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Items	Unit	Baselines (2017)	Targets (2026)	Progress as of March 2023	Progress as of June 2023	Remarks
	climate risk sharing instruments (2017 baseline: 0).		Women	0	20,000	0	0	Inception phase
	3f. ICT platform for climate friendly agribusiness established in Kampong Cham province (2017 baseline: 0).	Development of ICT	No	0	1	0	0	Inception phase
Purchase of equipment		No	0	1	0	0	Inception phase	
Installation of the center		No	0	1	0	0	Inception phase	

Annex 2. Physical Progress as per 30 June 2023

Annex 2.1 MEF Progress

ACTIVITY/Implementing Agency		Assigned Weight	WEIGHT PROGRESS (%)										
			31/12/2020	31/03/2021	30/06/2021	30/09/2021	31/12/2021	31/03/2022	30/06/2022	30/09/2022	31/12/2022	31/03/2023	31/06/2023
1	Establish project PMU & PRC	0.50%	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
2	Recruitment of Consultants	0.50%	0.65	0.65	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.80
3	PMU Operation	4.00%	1.88	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.85	2.85
4	Social Safeguards and Resettlement	2.00%	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.36
5	Environmental Management	2.00%	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.36
6	Gender	1.00%	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.19
7	Implementation of Output 1 - MAFF	27.50%	2.89	3.42	4.11	4.77	5.50	7.88	8.36	10.25	12.49	14.27	15.82
8	Implementation of Output 1 - MOWRAM	17.50%	1.33	2.04	2.31	2.84	2.81	3.44	3.80	4.26	4.60	5.74	7.53
9	Implementation of Output 1 - MRD	13.50%	1.55	2.54	2.95	3.22	3.40	3.73	4.35	4.49	4.60	6.07	6.36
11	Implementation of Output 2 - MAFF	12.60%	1.05	1.52	2.31	2.79	2.83	3.31	4.20	4.84	5.55	6.13	6.15
12	Implementation of Output 2 - MOWRAM	5.40%	0.45	0.58	0.43	0.43	0.46	0.53	0.72	1.06	1.34	2.15	2.15
13	Implementation of Output 3 - MAFF	13.50%	1.64	1.89	2.08	2.32	2.69	3.03	3.80	4.24	4.46	4.94	4.94
TOTAL (%)		100.00%	12.39	15.65	17.94	20.32	21.79	26.21	29.68	33.75	37.85	44.36	48.00

Annex 2.2. IE Progress

Output and Activities		Assigned weight	WEIGHTED PROGRESS (%)									
			31/03/2021	30/06/2021	30/09/2021	31/12/2021	31/03/2022	30/06/2022	30/09/2022	31/12/2022	31/03/2023	30/06/2023
Output 1 – Critical Agribusiness Value Chain Infrastructure Improved and made Climate-Resilient												
1.a	27 Irrigation and water management systems rehabilitated and made climate-friendly	15.00	1.59	1.87	2.38	2.74	3.36	3.76	4.25	4.59	5.59	6.86
1.b	800 On-farm rainwater harvesting ponds commissioned (incl. 15 drip irrigation)	5.00	0.67	0.69	0.78	0.38	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.52	0.79	1.50
1.c	At least 250 Km Farm roads upgraded to climate resilient standards to improve Connectivity to Cooperatives and Markets	15.00	2.83	3.28	3.58	3.78	4.14	4.83	4.98	5.11	6.75	7.06
1.d	80 Agricultural cooperatives have integrated adaptation measures in postharvest infrastructural investments	15.00	0.97	1.34	1.69	2.16	4.44	4.44	5.94	8.02	9.48	11.20
1.e	Crop product quality and safety testing infrastructure in National Agriculture Laboratory upgraded	5.00	2.31	2.58	2.84	3.10	3.36	3.70	4.00	4.26	4.36	4.36
1.f1	12,000 Bio-digesters made operational benefitting 40,000 persons (50% are women)	5.00	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.33	0.38	0.48	0.53	0.62	0.80	0.80
1.f2	6,000 Compost-huts made operational benefitting 40,000 persons (50% are women)	5.00	0.33	0.40	0.47	0.52	0.57	0.68	0.93	0.99	1.22	1.22
Sub-total Output 1		65.00	8.89	10.41	12.03	13.01	16.72	18.34	21.11	24.11	28.98	33.00
Output 2 – Climate-smart Agriculture and Agribusiness Promoted												
2.a	3 Additional climate-resilient varieties of rice and maize released	5.00	0.35	0.41	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.58	0.63	0.63	0.65
2.b	40,000 Farmers trained in Climate-smart Agriculture and agribusiness development skills	5.00	0.47	0.51	0.64	0.67	0.81	0.99	1.85	2.59	2.88	2.88
2.c.1	27 FWUCS of FWUGS made full operational	3.00	0.64	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.54	0.58	0.78	0.91	1.61	1.61
2.c.2	500 FWUCS of FWUGS developed capacity to operate and maintain their irrigation schemes	3.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.23	0.41	0.58	0.77	0.77
2.d.1	4 Agricultural development centers made fully operational to provide agribusiness services	2.00	0.44	0.83	0.88	0.88	1.08	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.65	1.65
2.d.2	4 Engineering workshops made fully operational to provide agribusiness services	2.00	0.44	0.83	0.88	0.88	1.08	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.65	1.65
Sub-total Output 2		20.00	2.34	3.05	3.59	3.65	4.26	5.47	6.56	7.66	9.19	9.22
Output 3 – Enabling Environment for Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Enhanced												
3.a	Policy on Climate Smart and Gender Responsive Agribusiness and PPP framework formulated	2.00	0.21	0.28	0.32	0.38	0.41	0.46	0.51	0.56	0.76	0.76
3.b	Good Agriculture Practice for tropical fruit endorsed	2.00	0.85	0.88	0.92	0.88	0.93	0.98	1.08	1.08	1.12	1.12
3.c	Good Agriculture Practice for organic fertilizer endorsed	2.00	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.75	0.83	0.87	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.94
3.d	50 Staff from financial institutions trained in CSA and green finance	2.00	0.33	0.33	0.37	0.46	0.53	0.57	0.62	0.71	0.83	0.83
3.e	30 agribusinesses trained in green finance and CSA	2.00	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.24	0.74	0.84	0.95	0.95	0.95
3.f	20,000 Households provided with information on climate risk-sharing instruments	2.00	0.00	0.08	0.18	0.33	0.43	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
3.g	Supporting Climate Risk Management through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15
Sub-total Output 3		15.00	2.10	2.32	2.57	2.99	3.37	4.23	4.71	4.96	5.49	5.49
IV	MAFF											
	Output 1	30.50	3.80	4.57	5.30	6.11	8.75	9.29	11.39	13.88	15.86	17.57
	Output 2	14.00	1.69	2.57	3.11	3.14	3.68	4.67	5.38	6.17	6.81	6.83
	Output 3	15.00	2.10	2.32	2.57	2.99	3.37	4.23	4.71	4.96	5.49	5.49
	Sub-total	59.50	7.60	9.46	10.98	12.24	15.80	18.18	21.48	25.01	28.16	29.90
	MOWRAM											
	Output 1	19.50	2.26	2.56	3.16	3.12	3.82	4.22	4.74	5.12	6.38	8.37
	Output 2	6.00	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.51	0.58	0.80	1.18	1.49	2.38	2.38
	Sub-total	25.50	2.91	3.04	3.64	3.63	4.40	5.02	5.92	6.61	8.76	10.75
	MRD (Output 1)	15.00	2.83	3.28	3.58	3.78	4.14	4.83	4.98	5.11	6.75	7.06
TOTAL Outputs (1 + 2 + 3)		100.00	13.33	15.77	18.19	19.65	24.35	28.03	32.38	36.73	43.67	47.71

Annex 2.3. DMF Progress

Output and Activities	Assigned weight	PHYSICALLY WEIGHTED PROGRESS (%)										
		31/03/2021	30/06/2021	30/09/2021	31/12/2021	31/03/2022	30/06/2022	30/09/2022	31/12/2022	31/03/2023	31/06/2023	
Output 1 – Critical Agribusiness Value Chain Infrastructure Improved and made Climate-Resilient												
1.a	27 Irrigation and water management systems rehabilitated and made climate-friendly	15.00	1.59	1.87	2.38	2.74	3.36	3.76	4.25	4.59	5.59	6.86
1.b	800 On-farm rainwater harvesting ponds commissioned (incl. 15 drip irrigation)	5.00	0.67	0.69	0.78	0.38	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.52	0.79	1.50
1.c	At least 250 Km Farm roads upgraded to climate resilient standards to improve Connectivity to Cooperatives and Markets	15.00	2.83	3.28	3.58	3.78	4.14	4.83	4.98	5.11	6.75	7.06
1.d	80 Agricultural cooperatives have integrated adaptation measures in postharvest infrastructural investments	15.00	0.97	1.34	1.69	2.16	4.44	4.44	5.94	8.02	9.48	11.20
1.e	Crop product quality and safety testing infrastructure in National Agriculture Laboratory upgraded	5.00	2.31	2.58	2.84	3.10	3.36	3.70	4.00	4.26	4.36	4.36
1.f1	12,000 Bio-digesters made operational benefitting 40,000 persons (50% are women)	5.00	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.33	0.38	0.48	0.53	0.62	0.80	0.80
1.f2	6,000 Compost-huts made operational benefitting 40,000 persons (50% are women)	5.00	0.33	0.40	0.47	0.52	0.57	0.68	0.93	0.99	1.22	1.22
	sub-total Output 1	65.00	8.89	10.41	12.03	13.01	16.72	18.34	21.11	24.11	28.98	33.00
Output 2 – Climate-smart Agriculture and Agribusiness Promoted												
2.a	3 Additional climate-resilient varieties of rice and maize released	5.00	0.35	0.41	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.58	0.63	0.63	0.65
2.b	40,000 Farmers trained in Climate-smart Agriculture and agribusiness development skills	5.00	0.47	0.51	0.64	0.67	0.81	0.99	1.85	2.59	2.88	2.88
2.c.1	27 FWUCS of FWUGS made full operational	3.00	0.64	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.54	0.58	0.78	0.91	1.61	1.61
2.c.2	500 FWUCS of FWUGS developed capacity to operate and maintain their irrigation schemes	3.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.23	0.41	0.58	0.77	0.77
2.d.1	4 Agricultural development centers made fully operational to provide agribusiness services	2.00	0.44	0.83	0.88	0.88	1.08	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.65	1.65
2.d.2	4 Engineering workshops made fully operational to provide agribusiness services	2.00	0.44	0.83	0.88	0.88	1.08	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.65	1.65
	sub-total Output 2	20.00	2.34	3.05	3.59	3.65	4.26	5.47	6.56	7.66	9.19	9.22
Output 3 – Enabling Environment for Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Enhanced												
3.a	Policy on Climate Smart and Gender Responsive Agribusiness and PPP framework formulated	2.00	0.21	0.28	0.32	0.38	0.41	0.46	0.51	0.56	0.76	0.76
3.b	Good Agriculture Practice for tropical fruit endorsed	2.00	0.85	0.88	0.92	0.88	0.93	0.98	1.08	1.08	1.12	1.12
3.c	Good Agriculture Practice for organic fertilizer endorsed	2.00	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.75	0.83	0.87	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.94
3.d	50 Staff from financial institutions trained in CSA and green finance	2.00	0.33	0.33	0.37	0.46	0.53	0.57	0.62	0.71	0.83	0.83
3.e	30 agribusinesses trained in green finance and CSA	2.00	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.24	0.74	0.84	0.95	0.95	0.95
3.f	20,000 Households provided with information on climate risk-sharing instruments	2.00	0.00	0.08	0.18	0.33	0.43	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
3.g	Supporting Climate Risk Management through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15
	sub-total Output 3	15.00	2.10	2.32	2.57	2.99	3.37	4.23	4.71	4.96	5.49	5.49
OUTPUT	Output 1	65.00	8.89	10.41	12.03	13.01	16.72	18.34	21.11	24.11	28.98	33.00
	Output 2	20.00	2.34	3.05	3.59	3.65	4.26	5.47	6.56	7.66	9.19	9.22
	Output 3	15.00	2.10	2.32	2.57	2.99	3.37	4.23	4.71	4.96	5.49	5.49
TOTAL Output (1 + 2 + 3)		100.00	13.33	15.77	18.19	19.65	24.35	28.03	32.38	36.73	43.67	47.71

Annex 2.4. Output 1

ACTIVITY	SUBACTIVITY	UNIT	DMF SCORE	OVERALL TARGET	Sub-Weight (%)	Progress March 2023			Progress June 2023				
						DMF weight	Current Progress %	Accumulated Progress	Weighted Progress (%)	Current Progress %	Accumulated Progress	Weighted Progress (%)	
			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	E=(F/B)*100	F	G=(E*D)/100	E=(F/B)*100	F	G=(E*D)/100	
1.a	27 Irrigation and water management systems rehabilitated and made climate-friendly	Step 1A: Identification of ISs	15	27	5	0.75	100.00	27.00	0.75	100.00	27	0.75	
		Step 1B: Feasibility Study incl safeguards		Schemes	27	10	1.5	70.37	19.00	1.06	100.00	27	1.50
		Step 2: Topographic Survey		Ha	15,000	10	1.5	90.00	13,500.00	1.35	100.00	15,000	1.50
		Step 3 + 4: DED & Tender file		Ha	15,000	10	1.5	83.33	12,500.00	1.25	83.33	12,500	1.25
		Procurement		Ha	15,000	5	0.75	21.67	3,250.00	0.16	21.67	3,250	0.16
		Rehabilitated & Climate resilient (Construction Progress Works)		Ha	15,000	55	8.25	12.33	1,850.00	1.02	20.61	3,091	1.70
		O&M		Schemes	27	5	0.75	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
	Sub-total				100	15			5.59		6.86		
1.b	800 On-farm rainwater harvesting ponds commissioned (incl. 15 drip irrigation)	Identification of ponds	5	800	7.5	0.375	34.88	279.00	0.13	34.75	278	0.13	
		Farm identification for drip system		no	15	2.5	0.125	100.00	15.00	0.13	100.00	15	0.13
		DED Ponds		no	800	20	1	34.88	279.00	0.35	34.75	278	0.35
		DED Drip system		no	15	5	0.25	13.33	2.00	0.03	13.33	2	0.03
		Procurement & Implementation ponds		no	800	50	2.5	6.25	50.00	0.16	34.75	278	0.87
		Drip systems installation		no	15	15	0.75	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
	Sub-total				100	5		0.79		1.50			
1.c	At least 250 Km Farm roads upgraded to climate resilient standards to improve Connectivity to Cooperatives and Markets	Step 1A: Identification	15	250	5	0.75	108.80	272.00	0.82	108.80	272	0.82	
		Step 1B: Feasibility Study incl Safeguards		km	250	10	1.5	108.80	272.00	1.63	108.80	272	1.63
		Step 2: Topographic Survey		km	250	10	1.5	108.80	272.00	1.63	108.80	272	1.63
		Step 3+4: DED & Tender file		km	250	10	1.5	86.04	215.10	1.29	86.04	215	1.29
		Rehabilitated & Climate resilient (Construction Progress Works)		km	250	60	9	15.29	38.23	1.38	18.80	47	1.69
		O&M		km	250	5	0.75	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
	Sub-total				100	15		6.75		7.06			
1.d	80 Agricultural cooperatives have integrated adaptation measures in postharvest infrastructural investments	Identification	15	80	5	0.75	100.00	80.00	0.75	100.00	80	0.75	
		Site location Survey		no	80	5	0.75	100.00	80.00	0.75	100.00	80	0.75
		DED & Tender file		no	3	10	1.5	100.00	3.00	1.50	100.00	3	1.50
		Procurement		no	3	10	1.5	66.67	2.00	1.00	100.00	3	1.50
		Construction		No	80	65	9.75	56.25	45.00	5.48	68.75	55	6.70
		O&M		no	80	0	0.75	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
	Sub-total				95	15		9.48		11.20			
1.e	Crop product quality and safety testing infrastructure in National Agriculture Laboratory upgraded	TNA for LAB staff	5	1	10	0.5	100.00	1.00	0.50	100.00	1	0.50	
		DED & Procurement		No	1	20	1	100.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	1	1.00
		Implementation		No	1	60	2.5	100.00	1.00	2.50	100.00	1	2.50
		Training of staff		Person	100	10	0.5	26.00	26.00	0.13	26.00	26	0.13
		On-the job training		Person	500	10	0.5	45.60	228.00	0.23	45.60	228	0.23
		Sub-total						100	5		4.36		4.36
1.f.1	12,000 Bio-digesters made	Identification of Bio-digesters	5	12,000	10.00	0.50	42.93	5,152.00	0.21	42.93	5,152	0.21	
		DED & Tender file		document	3	10.00	0.50	53.33	1.60	0.27	53.33	1.60	0.27
		Procurement		document	3	10.00	0.50	16.67	0.50	0.08	16.67	0.50	0.08

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	operational benefitting 80,000 persons (50% are women)	Construction of biodigesters	Biodigester		12,000	60.00	3.00	0.55	66.00	0.02	0.55	66	0.02
		Training of beneficiaries	Perons		48,000	10.00	0.50	42.93	20,608.00	0.21	42.93	20,608	0.21
		Sub-total				100.00	5.00			0.80			0.80
1.f.2	6,000 Compost-huts made operational benefitting 20,000 persons (50% are women)	Identification of compost-huts	Compost hut	5	6,000	10.00	0.50	57.28	3,437.00	0.29	57.28	3,437	0.29
		DED & Tender file	document		3	20.00	1.00	53.33	1.60	0.53	53.33	1.60	0.53
		Procurement	document		3	10.00	0.50	16.67	0.50	0.08	16.67	0.50	0.08
		Construction of compost huts	Compost hut		6,000	50.00	2.50	1.10	66.00	0.03	1.10	66	0.03
		Training of beneficiaries	Persons		24,000	10.00	0.50	57.28	13,748.00	0.29	57.28	13,748	0.29
		Sub-total				100.00	5.00			1.22			1.22
Total for Output 1				65			65.00		28.98				33.00

Annex 2.5. Output 2

ACTIVITY	SUBACTIVITY	UNIT	DMF SCORE	OVERALL TARGET	Sub-Weight (%)	DMF weight (%)	Progress in March 2023			Progress in June 2023			
							Current Progress %	Accumulated progress	Weighted Progress (%)	Current Progress %	Accumulated progress	Weighted Progress (%)	
			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	$E=(F/B)*100$	F	$G=(E*D)/100$	$E=(F/B)*100$	F	$G=(E*D)/100$	
2.a	3 Additional climate-resilient varieties of rice and maize released	Development of new rice varieties	Varieties	5	2	50	2.5	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
		Development of new maize varieties	Variety		1	20	1	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
		Multiplication of existed rice varieties production of FS rice for PRD, PMD and CAR 16	Seeds		1,000	3	0.15	45.00	450.00	0.07	45.00	450.00	0.07
		Multiplication of maize seed (CM1) varieties	Seeds		3	3	0.15	33.33	1.00	0.05	33.33	1.00	0.05
		Distribution of rice seeds for demonstration seed production (PRD, PMD) for WS and CAR 16 for DS	Seeds		160	3	0.15	93.75	150.00	0.14	93.75	150.00	0.14
		Distribution of maize for seed production	Seeds		3	4	0.2	33.33	1.00	0.07	33.33	1.00	0.07
		Training of farmer group on BMP (240 courses)	Persons		10,000	4	0.2	2.50	250.00	0.01	14.20	1,420.00	0.03
		Training of farmer group on rice seed production (120 courses)	Persons		4,000	4	0.2	87.50	3,500.00	0.18	87.50	3,500.00	0.18
		Field day (120 events)	People		15,000	2.5	0.125	30.00	4,500.00	0.04	30.00	4,500.00	0.04
		Site identification for Cassava seeds demonstration	Demo		40	2.5	0.125	50.00	20.00	0.06	50.00	20.00	0.06
		Laser Land Leveling (LLL)	Demo/ha		4,000	4	0.2	11.75	470.00	0.02	11.75	470.00	0.02
Sub-total					100	5.00			0.63			0.65	
2.b	40,000 Farmers trained in Climate-smart Agriculture and agribusiness development skills	Training of TOT-Trainers	Persons	5	80	3	0.15	75.00	60.00	0.11	75.00	60.00	0.11
		Drafting of training material for climate smart agriculture	set		1	2	0.1	100.00	1.00	0.10	100.00	1.00	0.10
		Implementation of comprehensive Needs assessment	set		4	2	0.1	350.00	14.00	0.35	350.00	14.00	0.35
		Drafting of training material for agribusiness development	set		1	3	0.15	90.00	0.90	0.14	90.00	0.90	0.14
		Farmers trained on CAMGAP standards	Persons		500	15	0.75	44.00	220.00	0.33	44.00	220.00	0.33
		Farmers trained on CSA	Persons		20,000	25	1.25	73.94	14,787.00	0.92	73.94	14,787.00	0.92

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		Farmers trained on SRP	Persons		20,000	20	1	73.31	14,662.00	0.73	73.31	14,662.00	0.73
		Farm mechanization and agriculture conservation	Persons		9,500	15	0.75	25.87	2,458.00	0.19	25.87	2,458.00	0.19
		Agriculture Cooperative (board members)	Persons		20,000	15	0.75	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
		Sub-total				100	5.00			2.88			2.88
2.c. 1	27 FWUCS of FWUGS made operational	Preparation of training materials	set	3	1	2.5	0.075	100.00	1.00	0.08	100.00	1.00	0.08
		Step 1: Dissemination the Information and Process FWUC formation	meeting		27	5	0.15	62.96	17.00	0.09	62.96	17.00	0.09
		Step 2: Demarcate the command areas and data collection	meeting		54	10	0.3	31.48	17.00	0.09	31.48	17.00	0.09
		Step 3: Create the Statute Committees to draft the Statute	FWUC		27	10	0.3	62.96	17.00	0.19	62.96	17.00	0.19
		Step 4: Form Farmer Water User Community	FWUC		27	10	0.3	62.96	17.00	0.19	62.96	17.00	0.19
		Step 5: Develop the FWUC statute	FWUC		27	10	0.3	62.96	17.00	0.19	62.96	17.00	0.19
		Step 6: FWUC Committee Election	FWUC		27	15	0.45	62.96	17.00	0.28	62.96	17.00	0.28
		Step 7: Finalization of FWUC Statute and Action Plan	FWUC		27	25	0.75	44.44	12.00	0.33	44.44	12.00	0.33
		Step 8: FWUC Approval and Registration	FWUC		27	12.5	0.375	44.44	12.00	0.17	44.44	12.00	0.17
		Sub-total				100	3.00			1.61			1.61
2.c. 2	500 FWUCS of FWUGS, developed capacity to operate and maintain their irrigation schemes	Preparation of training material on operation	set	3	27	10	0.3	44.44	12.00	0.13	44.44	12.00	0.13
		Preparation of training material on maintenance	set		27	10	0.3	44.44	12.00	0.13	44.44	12.00	0.13
		Trained FWUCs of FWUGs on schemes management	Persons		500	70	2.1	24.00	120.00	0.50	24.00	120.00	0.50
		Application of MEF budget (FWUC)	FWUC		27	10	0.3	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
		Sub-total				100	3.00			0.77			0.77
2.d. 1	4 Agricultural development centers made fully operational to provide agribusiness	Identification and Initial Survey	No	2	4	10	0.2	100.00	4.00	0.20	100.00	4.00	0.20
		DED & Tender file	No		4	35	0.7	100.00	4.00	0.70	100.00	4.00	0.70
		Procurement	No		4	10	0.2	75.00	3.00	0.15	75.00	3.00	0.15
		Construction	No		4	40	0.8	75.00	3.00	0.60	75.00	3.00	0.60
		Training of users (50% are women)	No		4	5	0.1	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00

	ss services	Sub-total			100	2.00			1.65			1.65	
2.d.	4	Identification and Initial Survey	No	2	4	10	0.2	100.00	4.00	0.20	100.00	4.00	0.20
2	Engineering workshop	DED & Tender file	No		4	35	0.7	100.00	4.00	0.70	100.00	4.00	0.70
	s made	Procurement	No		4	10	0.2	75.00	3.00	0.15	75.00	3.00	0.15
	fully	Construction	No		4	40	0.8	75.00	3.00	0.60	75.00	3.00	0.60
	operationa	Training of users (50% are women)	No		4	5	0.1	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
	l to												
	provide												
	agribusine												
	ss												
	services												
		Sub-total				100	2.00			1.65			1.65
Total for Output 2				15			20.00			9.19			9.22

Annex 2.6. Output 3

	SUBACTIVITY	UNIT	DMF score	OVERALL TARGET	Sub-Weight (%)	DMF weight (%)	Progress in March 2023			Progress in June 2023			
							Current Progress %	Accumulated progress	Weighted Progress (%)	Current Progress %	Accumulated progress	Weighted Progress (%)	
			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	E=(F/B)*100	F	G=(E*D)/100	E=(F/B)*100	F	G=(E*D)/100	
3.a	Policy on Climate Smart and Gender Responsive Agribusiness and PPP framework formulated	Draft of Climate Smart and Gender Responsive Agrib-policy	Policy	2	1	20.00	0.40	25.00	0.25	0.10	25.00	0.25	0.10
		Draft CSA policy	Policy		1	20.00	0.40	40.00	0.40	0.16	40.00	0.40	0.16
		Draft guidance manual for climate neutrality and adaption for agribusiness operation	Prakas		1	20.00	0.40	30.00	0.30	0.12	30.00	0.30	0.12
		Draft IDP strategy for climate friendly agribusiness			1	20.00	0.40	65.00	0.65	0.26	65.00	0.65	0.26
		Draft PPP framework formulated	Framework		1	20.00	0.40	30.00	0.30	0.12	30.00	0.30	0.12
		Sub-total						100.00	2.00			0.76	
3.b	Good Agriculture Practice for tropical fruit endorsed	Guidance manual for climate neutrality and adaptation standards for agribusiness operation	Strategy	2	1	20.00	0.40	100.00	1.00	0.40	100.00	1.00	0.40
		Climate-friendly become more widely utilized with eight of largest Cambodia millers/exporters being part of alliance	Rice miller		8	15.00	0.30	12.50	1.00	0.04	12.50	1.00	0.04
		Standards on CamGAP tropical fruit formation	Standard		1	20.00	0.40	50.00	0.50	0.20	50.00	0.50	0.20
		Development of standards for organic fertilizer	Standard		1	15.00	0.30	90.00	0.90	0.27	90.00	0.90	0.27
		Development of IDP strategies for climate friendly agribusiness	Strategy		1	5.00	0.10	75.00	0.75	0.08	75.00	0.75	0.08
		National standards on biodigester development	Standard		1	5.00	0.10	100.00	1.00	0.10	100.00	1.00	0.10
		Socialize GAP Standards for tropical fruit	No		2	20.00	0.40	10.00	0.20	0.04	10.00	0.20	0.04
		Sub-total						100.00	2.00			1.12	
3.c	Good Agriculture Practice for organic fertilizer endorsed	Assessment TNA on CSA and Green finance	No	2	1	10.00	0.20	100.00	1.00	0.20	100.00	1.00	0.20
		Develop training material for staff training in CSA	No		1	15.00	0.30	100.00	1.00	0.30	100.00	1.00	0.30
		National Policy and Standards of Biodigester and bioslurry	policy		1	10.00	0.20	100.00	1.00	0.20	100.00	1.00	0.20
		Develop training material for staff training in green finance	No		1	15.00	0.30	80.00	0.80	0.24	80.00	0.80	0.24

		Implementation of training on green finance in CSA	Staff		50	25.00	0.50	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
		Implementation training in green finance	Staff		50	25.00	0.50	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
		Sub-total				100.00	2.00			0.94			0.94
3.d	30 agribusinesses trained in green finance and CSA	Assessment TNA on CSA and Green finance	TNA	2	1	10.00	0.20	100.00	1.00	0.20	100.00	1.00	0.20
		Develop training material for staff training in CSA	no		1	15.00	0.30	85.00	0.85	0.26	85.00	0.85	0.26
		Develop training material for staff training in green finance	no		1	15.00	0.30	70.00	0.70	0.21	70.00	0.70	0.21
		Implementation of training on green finance in CSA	Staff		30	30.00	0.60	26.67	8.00	0.16	26.67	8.00	0.16
		Implement training in green finance	Staff		30	30.00	0.60	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
		Sub-total						100.00	2.00			0.83	
3.e	50 Staff from financial institutions trained in CSA and green finance	Assessment of TNA on CSA and Green finance	TNA	2	1	10.00	0.20	85.00	0.85	0.17	85.00	0.85	0.17
		Develop training material for staff training in CSA	Set		1	10.00	0.20	70.00	0.70	0.14	70.00	0.70	0.14
		Develop climate risk sharing mechanism /instrument	Set		1	20.00	0.40	15.00	0.15	0.06	15.00	0.15	0.06
		Awareness raising on weather and climate risk information sharing to communities	staff		50	60.00	1.20	48.00	24.00	0.58	48.00	24.00	0.58
		Sub-total						100.00	2.00			0.95	
3.f	20,000 Households provided with information on climate risk-sharing instruments	Implementation of TNA	No	2	1	10.00	0.50	100.00	1.00	0.50	100.00	1.00	0.50
		Develop training material for staff training in green finance	No		1	15.00	0.50	50.00	0.50	0.25	50.00	0.50	0.25
		Implementation of training on green finance in CSA	Persons		20,000	75.00	1.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
		Sub-total						100.00	2.00			0.75	
3.9	Supporting Climate Risk Management through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	Development of ICT	No	3	1	55.00	1.65	5.00	0.05	0.08	5.00	0.05	0.08
		Purchase of equipment	No		1	20.00	0.60	5.00	0.05	0.03	5.00	0.05	0.03
		Installation of the center	No		1	25.00	0.75	5.00	0.05	0.04	5.00	0.05	0.04
		Sub-total						100.00	3.00			0.15	
Total for Output 3				15						5.49			5.49

Annex 3. Financial Progress Update as per 30 June 2023

Annex 3.1 PUM MAFF

Expenditure	Expenditures during the Reporting Period (\$) (Q1)						Cumulative Expenditures (\$)						Achievement (%) *
	A	B	C	D	E	Total	A	B	C	D	E	Total	
	Loan 3661-CAM	Loan 8346-CAM	Grant 0579-CAM	RGC	Beneficiaries		Loan 3661-CAM	Loan 8346-CAM	Grant 0579-CAM	RGC	Beneficiaries		
Category													
Civil Works	2,024,585	-	-	-	-	2,024,585	4,580,654	-	-	-	-	4,580,654	19.7%
Goods (Equipment & Supplies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	913,650	-	-	-	-	913,650	40.5%
Capacity Development (Training, Workshops, Seminars)	-	-	421,468	-	-	421,468	-	-	1,828,379	-	-	1,828,379	28.3%
Consulting Services	718,623	-	-	-	-	718,623	6,351,578	-	-	-	-	6,351,578	75.3%
Incremental Operating Costs (Project Management)	105,144	-	-	23,910	-	129,054	1,202,078	-	-	422,944	-	1,625,022	222.5%
Subtotal	2,848,351	-	421,468	23,910	-	3,293,729	13,047,959	-	1,828,379	422,944	-	15,299,282	26.8%
JFPR Total						-						-	
GOVERNMENT						-						-	
OTHER DONOR/ Interest Charges	-	-				-	192,075	1,864				193,939	
						-						-	
GRAND TOTAL: PMU-MAFF	2,848,351	-	421,468	23,910	-	3,293,729	13,240,033	1,864	1,828,379	422,944	-	15,493,221	27.1%

Annex 3.2 MOWRAM

Expenditure	Expenditures during the Reporting Period (\$) (Q1)						Cumulative Expenditures (\$)						Achievement (%) *
	A	B	C	D	E	Total	A	B	C	D	E	Total	
	Loan 3661-CAM	Loan 8346-CAM	Grant 0579-CAM	RGC	Beneficiaries		Loan 3661-CAM	Loan 8346-CAM	Grant 0579-CAM	RGC	Beneficiaries		
Category													
Civil Works	2,233,473	369,337	305,358	-		2,908,167	3,946,651	652,636	539,581	-		5,138,869	11.8%
Goods (Equipment & Supplies)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	
Capacity Development (Training, Workshops, Seminars)	-	-	15,158	-		15,158	-	-	191,072	-		191,072	62.5%
Consulting Services	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	
Incremental Operating Costs (Project Management)	7,580	-	-	11,265		18,845	133,120	-	-	211,850		344,970	68.8%
Subtotal	2,241,052	369,337	320,516	11,265	-	2,942,170	4,079,771	652,636	730,653	211,850	-	5,674,911	12.8%
JFPR Total						-						-	
GOVERNMENT						-						-	
OTHER DONOR/ Interest Charges						-						-	
						-						-	
GRAND TOTAL: PMU-MOWRAM	2,241,052	369,337	320,516	11,265	-	2,942,170	4,079,771	652,636	730,653	211,850	-	5,674,911	12.8%

Annex 3.3 MRD

Expenditure	Expenditures during the Reporting Period (\$) (Q1)						Cumulative Expenditures (\$)						Achievement (%) *
	A	B	C	D	E	Total	A	B	C	D	E	Total	
	Loan 3661-CAM	Loan 8346-CAM	Grant 0579-CAM	RGC	Beneficiaries		Loan 3661-CAM	Loan 8346-CAM	Grant 0579-CAM	RGC	Beneficiaries		
Category													
Civil Works	385,388	63,730	52,690	-		501,807	1,263,226	208,893	172,707	-	-	1,644,826	4.4%
Goods (Equipment & Supplies)	-	-	-	-		-					-	-	
Capacity Development (Training, Workshops, Seminars)	-	-	-	-		-			-		-	-	0.0%
Consulting Services	-	-	-	-		-					-	-	
Incremental Operating Costs (Project Management)	14,066	-	-	3,720		17,786	183,605			64,560	-	248,165	0.5%
Subtotal	399,453	63,730	52,690	3,720	-	519,593	1,446,831	208,893	172,707	64,560	-	1,892,991	4.9%
JFPR Total						-						-	
GOVERNMENT						-						-	
OTHER DONOR/ Interest Charges						-						-	
						-						-	
GRAND TOTAL: PMU-MRD	399,453	63,730	52,690	3,720	-	519,593	1,446,831	208,893	172,707	64,560	-	1,892,991	4.9%
OVERALL TOTAL (MAFF+MOWRAM+MRD)	5,488,857	433,067	794,673	38,895	-	6,755,492	18,766,636	863,394	2,731,739	699,354	-	23,061,123	16.4%

Annex 3.4 CONSOLIDATED (PMU-MAFF, MOWRAM & MRD)

Expenditure	Expenditures during the Reporting Period (\$) (Q1)						Cumulative Expenditures (\$)						Achievement (%) *
	A	B	C	D	E	Total	A	B	C	D	E	Total	
	Loan 3661-CAM	Loan 8346-CAM	Grant 0579-CAM	RGC	Beneficiaries		Loan 3661-CAM	Loan 8346-CAM	Grant 0579-CAM	RGC	Beneficiaries		
Category													
Civil Works	4,643,445	433,067	358,047	-	-	5,434,559	9,790,531	861,530	712,288	-	-	11,364,349	
Goods (Equipment & Supplies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	913,650	-	-	-	-	913,650	
Capacity Development (Training, Workshops, Seminars)	-	-	436,626	-	-	436,626	-	-	2,019,451	-	-	2,019,451	
Consulting Services	718,623	-	-	-	-	718,623	6,351,578	-	-	-	-	6,351,578	
Incremental Operating Costs (Project Management)	126,789	-	-	38,895	-	165,684	1,518,803	-	-	699,354	-	2,218,157	
Subtotal	5,488,857	433,067	794,673	38,895	-	6,755,492	18,574,562	861,530	2,731,739	699,354	-	22,867,184	
JFPR Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GOVERNMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OTHER DONOR/ Interest Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,075	1,864	-	-	-	193,939	
						-	-					-	
OVERALL TOTAL (MAFF-MOWRAM-MRD)	5,488,857	433,067	794,673	38,895	-	6,755,492	18,766,636	863,394	2,731,739	699,354	-	23,061,123	

Annex 4. Detail Performance Irrigation Activity as per 30 June 2023

Annex 4.1 Irrigation Sub projects

No	Subproject Name	Command area, ha	No of Subpr/ package	Commune	District	Province	Coordinates (UTM: 48 P)		Workplan for FS & DED	Progress		Gender (GAP) %	Environmental (IEE) %	Safeguard		Men	Women	Population	HHs	Remarks (Completed Progress)
							Latitude X	Longitude Y		FS	DED			IP&IR	DDR					
Batch Number I																				
1	Trapeang Run Reservoir Scheme	100	1	Tani	Ankor Chey	Kampot	460642	1193073	2019	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	333	407	740	148	100%
2	Kbal Teuk Reservoir Scheme	250	3	Phreah Theat	O Rang Ov	Tboung Khmum	554835	1310501	2020	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	864	1,056	1,920	384	100%
3	Tuol Pring Reservoir Scheme	100		Mong Riev	Tboung Khmum		563478	1313222								459	561	1,020	204	100%
4	Trapeang Tros Reservoir Scheme	350		Tmar Pech			563270	1329108								648	792	1,440	288	98%
5	Pram Kompheak Reservoir Scheme	950	2	Lvea Leu/Svay Teab	Chamkar Leu	Kampong Cham	531218	1361204	2021	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1,381	1,687	3,068	614	80%	
6	O'kamprok Feeding Canal	350		Preah Angdoug	Steung Trang		575689	1360998							643	785	1,428	286	80%	
7	Prey Kdoch Reservoir Scheme	550	2	Trapeang Kranhoung	Tram Kak	Takeo	436121	1227059	2021	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1,440	1,760	3,200	640	100%	
8	Kraing Empil Reservoir Scheme	200													437097	1225029	738	902	1,640	328
9	Takoch Reservoir Scheme	400	1	Srae Knong	Chum Kiri	Kampot	445284	1212032	2021	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	675	845	1520	304	98%	
		3,250	9														8795		3195	95.1%
Batch Number II																				
10	Kandoal Feeding Canal	750	3	Kandoal/Thmei	Teuk Chhou	Kampot	419597	1180074	Mar-Apr 22	100%	100%	100%	Has got comments back from International of environmental of 10 subprojects Batch II. After correction CS1 has send to ADB for NOL on 28 March 2023	100%	80%					The safeguard team ongoing to prepare DDR, in January 2023 result is around 80% completed. The ITP has conduct the verification at the end of March.
11	Bravoek Pong Reservoir Scheme	70		Trapeang Pring/Koun Sath	Teuk Chhou		421180	1174794												
12	Trapeang Boeung Reservoir Scheme	800		Tramaeng/Krang Sbov/Sat Pong	Chhuk		442052	1197647						100%	100%	100%	100%	80%		
13	Tboung Damrei Reservoir Scheme	600	2	Chhuk	Krouch Chmar	Tboung Khmum	586531	1345733	Jan-Mar 22	100%	100%	100%		100%	90%					The draft of DDR has sent to ADB for review on 23/2/23. The ITP has conduct the verification in April 2023.
14	Kampong Raing Feeding Canal	350		Seda	Dambae		602326	1348505												
15	Teuk Char West Reservoir Scheme	980	2	Beung Nay/Sampong Chey/Trapeang Kor	Prey Chhor	Kampong Cham	521112	1347610	Sept-Dec 22	100%	100%	100%		100%	0%					Waiting on safeguard prepare DDE
16	Po Tatress Reservoir Scheme	950		Trab/Tang Krasang	Batheay		491103	1336779												
17	Chrouk1 + Phlov Touk Feeding Canal	975	3	Phnom Den/Kiri Chong Kaoh /Kamnab	Kirivong	Takeo	490512	1175028	May-Jun 22	100%	100%	100%		100%	0%					Has announcement for bodding

Annex 5. Details Performance Pond Activity as per 30 June 2023

No.	Package Number	Province	No of Subpr/ package	Environmental (IEE)		Step 1. Reconnaissance and feasibility	Step 2. Topographic survey	Step 3. Detailed engineering design	Step 4. Tendering document	Procurement	Rehabilitated & Climate resilient (Construction)
				%	DDR	(1=yes, 2=no)	(1=yes, 2=no)	(1=yes, 2=no)	(1=yes, 2=no)	(1=yes, 2=no)	(1=yes, 2=no)
	Batch Number I										
	CW1.A.1	Kampot	80	100%	100%	1	1	1	1	1	not yet started
	CW1.B.1	Tbong Khmum	63	100%	70%	1	1	1	1	1	not yet started
	CW1.C.1	Kampong Cham	66	100%	70%	1	1	1	1	1	not yet started
	CW1.D.1	Takeo	69	100%	70%	1	1	1	1	1	not yet started
	Total		278								



Ministry of Rural Development
 Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)
 ADB Loan 3661-CAM (COL)/8346-CAM (EF) and ADB Grant 0579-CAM (EF)



MRD update as of June 2023
 Status of Subprojects (Batch III - 2022)

GENERAL INFORMATION														IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS																																						
No	Batch#	Province	Sub Project Name	PCSS No. Assigned	Sub Project Number	Package No.	Scope of Works	Location: Village, Commune, District	Estimate Cost US\$	Length of KM	AC name	Market name	Formation of Road Maintenance Committee	Beneficiaries			Women HH			ID poor				Subproject preparation process							Procurement Process																					
														Total (HHs)	Total (person)	F	Total (HHs)	Total (person)	F	Total	F	Total	F	CS-5				CS-1			ADB Reviews and NOL				CS1																	
																								FSR (NOL)	Topo survey	DED	Gender	Social Safeguard	IEE	Gender	Social Safeguard	IEE/EMP	1 ADB Review	2nd ADB Review	ADB's NOL	Tendering (NOL)	Invitation to bid	BER (NOL)	Contract date	Contract Value	Contractor name	Start date	Work Progress	Payment Progress	Completion Certificate							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46							
1			Prey Yav	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-KP01A-Batch			Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Sre Knung commune, Chum Kiri			Chamreun Chey Preyao			1,430	7,439	3,772	267	369	186					100%	100%	95%		60%																								
2			Prey Chheu Neang-Ponhea Ankor	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-KP01A-Batch			Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Wat Ang Khaing Chheung, Banteay Meas	1,861,800.00	12.390	Pohnea Angkor Chamreun Chey			1,643	7,269	3,734	220	228	108					100%	100%	95%		60%																								
3			Svay Paem-Toteum	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-KP01A-Batch			Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Wat Angk Khang Chheung commune, Banteay Meas District			Svay Phaaem Chamroeu n Phal			3,097	13,568	6,968	392	448	207					100%	100%	95%		60%																								
4			Teuk Kraham	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-KP01A-Batch			Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Kandal commune, Teuk Chhou district			Tuek Kraham Akphiwat Rik Chamroeu n			2,632	13,908	7,206	398	550	279					100%	100%	95%		60%																								
Sub-Total Kampot									1,861,800.00	12.390	4			8,802	42,184	21,680	1,277	1,595	780																																	
5			Trapeang Pring-Cheav Pdei Khang Keut	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK01A-Batch 3			Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Ta Ou commune, Kirvong district		4.510	Kiri Udom Ta Ou			2,401	12,068	6,141	262	769	387					100%	100%	95%		60%																								
6			Trapeang Traket- Svay Prey	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK01A-Batch 3			Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Udom Sonya commune, Tramkok district	2,789,600.00	9.040	Udom Sonya			2,405	12,443	6,127	507	600	306					100%	100%	95%		60%																								
7			Prey Kdouch-Phlov Lok	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK01A-Batch 3			Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Trapeang Kranhoung commune, Tramkok district		6.530	Samaky Meanchey			2,401	12,068	6,141	262	769	387					100%	100%	95%		60%																								
8			Khnach Khang Tboung-Bei Pey	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK02A-Batch 3			Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Romoon village, Boeung Tranh Khang Cheung commune, Samroang district		6.660	Punleu Kasikar			2,944	12,941	6,830	450	547	278					100%	100%	95%		60%																								
9			Deum Thlok-Prey Nheuk	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK02A-Batch 3			Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Chum Reas Pen commune, Samroang district	2,662,000.00	5.690	Phum Boeng Amatak			3,442	15,195	7,926	990	572	282					100%	100%	95%		60%																								
10			Tamau-Trapeang Vihear	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK02A-Batch 3			Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Cheung Koun village, Cheung Koun commune, Samroang district		6.080	Cheung Koun Choukche y			1,962	10,164	5,195	470	418	214					100%	100%	95%		60%																								
Sub-Total Takeo									5,451,600.00	38.510	6			15,555	74,879	38,360	2,941	3,675	1,854																																	
11			Chey Nikum-Char Steung Tathok	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-1A-Batch 3			Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Kandal Chhrom commune, Ponhea Kraek district		5.800	Chey Nikum Meanchey			5,176	21,741	11,231	629	1,107	543					100%	100%	95%		60%																								

Master File CVAVC Roads
Update June 2023

No	Activities	AWP 2020 (Batch 1)					AWP 2021 (Batch 2)									
		PK-1	PK-2	PK-3	PK-4	Total	PK-5	PK-6	PK-7	PK-8	PK-9	PK-10	PK-11	PK-12	Total	
1	Package numbers/reference in the procurement plan	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK3 & TBK4-2020	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK5 & TBK6-2020	CW17d-CFAVC-MRD-KC7 & KC8-2020	CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP1 & KP2-2020		CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP-2A-Batch 2	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK-1A- Batch 2	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-1A-Batch 2	CW17d-CFAVC-MRD-KC-2A-Batch 2	CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP-1A-Batch 2	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK-2A- Batch 2	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-2A -Batch 2	CW17d-CFAVC-MRD-KC-1A-Batch 2		
2	Connectivity for Agricultural Cooperative (AC)	1. Lumpong Kasikam Samaky AC (10.006 km), 2. Sdok Sdom AC (4.661 km)	1. Dambae Rungroeng AC (9.83km), 2. Kdey Songkhuem Kaksekor AC (12.0km)	1. Sambo Meanchey AC (9.98 km), 2. Stueng Trang Senchey AC (4.32 km)	1. Raksmei Samaky Amatak AC (11.90km) and, 2. Kasekor Samaki Rung Roeung (6.39km)		1. Samaki Amatak AC (3.83 km), 2. Sen Han Cham Reoun Phal AC (5.31 km)	1. Samaky Trapeang Kralanh AC (8.25 km), 2. Bak Sey Rik Ray AC (4.90 km)	1. Sammaky Meanchey AC (8.15 km), 2. Lngieng Meamchey AC (5.50 km), 3. Baitong Korksrok AC (2.83 km)	1. Sammakybaray Angdong Ang AC (7.77 km), 2. Ponluk Thmey AC (4.88 km)	1. Ratanak Pulrath Samaki AC (6.44 km), 2. Preykrang Meanrit AC (6.90 km)	1. Tra Peang Sra Nge AC (4.05 km), 2. Samaky Tra Peang Chork AC (3.40 km), 3. Kampeng Sok Sen Sambo AC (5.40 km)	1. Samaky Kak AC (4.90 km), 2. Porpel Meanchey AC (2.82 km), 3. Arkiprak Ponhear Krek Dambae AC (1.45 km), 4. Ponhea Kraek	1. Akpiwat Moulthanyoeung AC (3.93 km), 2. Akpiwat Kaksekor AC (5.50 km)		
3	General Description (Procurement Plan) MRD Subproject Name	Rural Road improvement (DBST) Takeo Province (10.00 km) Rural Road improvement (DBST) Takeo Province (4.67 km)	Rural Road Improvement (DBST) Tboung Khmum Province (9.774 km) Rural Road Improvement (DBST) Tboung Khmum Province (12.00 km)	Rural Road improvement (DBST) Kampong Cham Province (9.882 km) Rural Road improvement (DBST) Kampong Cham Province (4.721 km)	Rural Road improvement (DBST) Kampot Province (11,948.05m) Rural Road improvement (DBST) Kampot Province (8,104.00m)		Lot: 2 Rural Road improvement (DBST/ Conc) in Kampong Cham Province Total (9.098 km) 1. Snay Anhchit – Thlok Yul (3.817 km) 2. Trapeang Run-Bariveas (5.281 km)	Lot1: Rural Road improvement (DBST/Conc) in Takeo Province Total (13.976 km) 1. Angh Trav-Stueng (8.203km). 2. Trav Aem-Angk Baksei (5.773 km)	Lot 1: Rural Road Improvement (DBST/Conc) in Tbong Khum Province (Total:16.370 km) 1. From Chruol-Kbal Thnal (8.110 km), 2. From Sralab-Smaonh (5.437 km), 3. Kouk Srok (2.823 km)	Lot 2: Rural Road improvement (DBST/Conc) in Kampong Cham Province (Total:12.640Km) 1. From Dankao-Trapeang Bei (7.657 km), 2. From Pou Sala Ti Muoy-Sach Sour (4.983 km).	Lot 1: Rural Road improvement (DBST/ Conc) in Kampong Cham Province Total (12.963 km) 1. Trapeang Ta Meas-Ou Kandal (6.395 km), 2. Prey Krang Khang Cheung-Trapeang Chhuk (6.568 km).	Lot2: Rural Road improvement (DBST/ Conc) in Takeo province. Total leghth (12.761 km) 1. Trapeang Srangae-Ang Tnaot Khang Lech (3.970 km) 2. Yeay La-Trapeang Chak (3.385 km) 3. Ta Pov- HanTea (5.406 km)	Lot 2: Rural Road Improvement (DBST/Conc) in Tbong Khmum Province Total (12.891 km) 1. Samraeuy-Kokir (4.908 km) 2. Toul Kandal-Tuol Chan (2.789 km) 3. Popel (1.446 km), 4. La (3.748 km).	Lot 1: Rural Road Improvement (DBST/Conc) in Kampong Cham Province Total (9.425 km) 1. From Andoung Snay-Sdok Thum (5.500 km) 2. From Trapeang Kor-Trapeang Thma (5.500 km)		
4	Location in UTM coordinates	TK3-1, BP: UTM 48N 473929mE, 1246136mN & EP: UTM 48N 473358mE, 1254969mN	TBK5, BP: UTM 48N 596641mE, 1332716mN & EP: UTM 48N 592503mE, 1326459mN	KC7, BP: UTM 48N 537889mE, 1356096mN & EP: UTM 48N 545914mE, 1356588mN	KP1-1, BP: UTM 48N 437692mE, 1206401mN & EP: UTM 48N 441782mE, 1206469mN		KP9, BP: UTM 48N 438253mE, 1211074mN & EP: UTM 48N 441988mE, 1210428mN	TK11, BP: UTM 48N 453027mE, 1221275mN & EP: UTM 48N 447918mE, 1223525mN	TBK13-1, BP: UTM 48N 565504.272mE, 1302581.699mN & EP: UTM 48N 561143.336mE, 1306833.225mN	KC16-1, BP: UTM 48N 521659mE, 1333139mN & EP: UTM 48N 521641mE, 1335700mN	KP18, BP: UTM 48N 439911mE, 1188177mN & EP: UTM 48N 443342mE, 1184800mN	TK20, BP: UTM 48N 460960mE, 1213770mN & EP: UTM 48N 461062mE, 1215066mN	TBK23, BP: UTM 48N 587359.925mE, 1299132.779mN & EP: UTM 48N 587055.862mE, 1294829.163mN	KC27, BP: UTM 48N 496349mE, 1331840mN & EP: UTM 48N 494993mE, 1334833mN		
		TK3-2, BP: UTM 48N 473940mE, 1248191mN & EP: UTM 48N 473449mE, 1248269mN	TBK6-1, BP: UTM 48N 575754mE, 1337671mN & EP: UTM 48N 574165mE, 1338688mN	KC8-1, BP: UTM 48N 545512mE, 1359694mN & EP: UTM 48N 545821mE, 1356595mN	KP1-2, BP: UTM 48N 444782mE, 1200326mN & EP: UTM 48N 441728mE, 1205461mN		KP10-1, BP: UTM 48N 454065mE, 1189771mN & EP: UTM 48N 454686mE, 1186921mN	TK12, BP: UTM 48N 464909mE, 1222831mN & EP: UTM 48N 460173mE, 1222025mN	TBK13-2, BP: UTM 48N 562881.183mE, 1305915.776mN & EP: UTM 48N 563218.148mE, 1305892.218mN	KC16-2, BP: UTM 48N 521648mE, 1335241mN & EP: UTM 48N 525737mE, 1336621mN	KP19, BP: UTM 48N 439829mE, 1188926mN & EP: UTM 48N 436737mE, 1185242mN	TK21, BP: UTM 48N 453990mE, 1205667mN & EP: UTM 48N 451320mE, 1206248mN	TBK24-1, BP: UTM 48N 594233.193mE, 1308059.358mN & EP: UTM 48N 593310.855mE, 1308439.369mN	KC28, BP: UTM 48N 509948mE, 1340831mN & EP: UTM 48N 514063mE, 1340958mN		
		TK4-1, BP: UTM 48N 483129mE, 1240757mN & EP: UTM 48N 484158mE, 1238698mN	TBK6-2, BP: UTM 48N 574276mE, 1340165mN & EP: UTM 48N 576514mE, 1344691mN	KC8-2, BP: UTM 48N 545851mE, 1357672mN & EP: UTM 48N 546692mE, 1357642mN	KP2, BP: UTM 48N 442341mE, 1220657mN & EP: UTM 48N 443188mE, 1221823mN		KP10-2, BP: UTM 48N 456376mE, 1187696mN & EP: UTM 48N 454698mE, 1187964mN		TBK14-1, BP: UTM 48N 586154.102mE, 1319467.928mN & EP: UTM 48N 581059.329mE, 1319682.254mN	KC17-1, BP: UTM 48N 529009mE, 1324395mN & EP: UTM 48N 528561mE, 1320527mN		TK22, BP: UTM 48N 470216mE, 1175334mN & EP: UTM 48N 467500mE, 1178042mN	TBK24-2, BP: UTM 48N 592009.217mE, 1307869.072mN & EP: UTM 48N 590696.654mE, 1308236.052mN			
		TK4-2, BP: UTM 48N 484040mE, 1236318mN & EP: UTM 48N 485919mE, 1236296mN		KC8-3, BP: UTM 48N 546324mE, 1357792mN & EP: UTM 48N 546236mE, 1357847mN			KP10-3, BP: UTM 48N 454544mE, 1188390mN & EP: UTM 48N 454094mE, 1188374mN		TBK14-2, BP: UTM 48N 581132.232mE, 1321357.666mN & EP: UTM 48N 580975.666mE, 1321366.583mN	KC17-2, BP: UTM 48N 529035mE, 1322275mN & EP: UTM 48N 528665mE, 1322395mN			TBK25, BP: UTM 48N 594859.295mE, 1309232.097mN & EP: UTM 48N 593907.302mE, 1310004.844mN			
		TK4-3, BP: UTM 48N 484268mE, 1237044mN & EP: UTM 48N 484398mE, 1237042mN							TBK15, BP: UTM 48N 587678.485mE, 1322242.867mN & EP: UTM 48N 590384.107mE, 1321742.308mN				TBK26, BP: UTM 48N 596743.818mE, 1303777.303mN & EP: UTM 48N 596561.391mE, 1300269.977mN			
6	Bid evaluation and contract award for survey works	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed		Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	
7	Completion of Topographical, geotechnical and Traffic volume count survey works	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed		Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	
8	Preparation of Integrated Feasibility Study Report	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed		Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	
9	Preparation of Detailed Engineering Design (DED)	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed		Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	
10	Preparation of Integrated or Master IEE/EEMP is expected by	ADB NOL 3-Nov-20	ADB NOL 2-Mar-2021	ADB NOL 18-May-21	ADB NOL 9-Jul-21		Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	
11	Preparation of Integrated DDR/Resettlement Plan is expected by	Category B	Category C	Category B	Category C		30-Apr-22	30-Mar-23	30-May-22	30-Apr-22	30-Apr-22	30-Mar-23	30-May-22	30-Apr-22		
12	Completion Preparation of Bidding Document	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed		Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	
13	Expected date of Invitation for Bids	19-Mar-21	2-Jun-21	2-Jun-21	10-Aug-21.		4-Jan-23	29-Sep-22	8-Feb-23	4-Jan-23	4-Jan-23	29-Sep-22	8-Feb-23	4-Jan-23		
14	Bid Opening	12-May-21	2-Jul-21	2-Jul-21	9-Sep-21		3-Feb-23	27-Oct-22	10-Mar-23	3-Feb-23	3-Feb-23	27-Oct-22	10-Mar-23	3-Feb-23		
15	Submission of BER (for prior) / Submission of BER and signed contract (for post)	BER submitted to ADB for NOL 5-Jul-21	BER submitted to ADB for NOL 29-Jul-21	BER submitted to ADB for NOL 29-Jul-21	Bid Evaluation submitted to ADB		5-Apr-23	23-Dec-22	5-May-23	5-Apr-23	5-Apr-23	23-Dec-22	5-May-23	5-Apr-23		
16	Expected Contract award	Contract signed 18-Jan-22	Contract signed 17-May-22	Contract signed 09-May-22	Contract signed 29-Jun-2022		5-May-23	23-Jan-23	5-Jun-23	5-May-23	5-May-23	23-Jan-23	5-Jun-23	5-May-23		

17	Name of Province	Takeo	Tboung Khmum	Kampong Cham	Kampot		Kampot	Takeo	Tboung Khmum	Kampong Cham	Kampot	Takeo	Tboung Khmum	Kampong Cham	
18	Road Length of Package, Km	14.67	21.77	14.60	20.05	71.10	9.098	13.976	16.370	12.640	12.963	12.761	12.891	9.425	100.124
19	Engineer's Estimate (FSR)	2,436,504.00	3,274,500.00	3,015,000.00	2,211,000.00	10,937,004.00	1,281,800.00	1,891,000.00	2,116,750.00	1,697,200.00	2,129,100.00	1,721,750.00	1,818,700.00	1,341,600.00	13,997,900.00
20	Estimate in Procurement Plan	2,327,615.73	3,197,132.33	2,017,159.42	2,535,380.05	10,077,287.53	1,403,944.77	2,131,618.83	2,247,270.00	2,160,701.95	2,201,113.23	1,925,035.17	2,343,017.36	1,417,291.71	15,829,993.02
21	Actual Contract Amount Awarded	\$2,123,018.50	2,684,299.57	1,714,195.29	2,144,304.98	8,665,818.34	1,273,595.30	1,836,447.70	2,106,016.03	1,985,570.95	1,999,673.93	1,880,287.46	2,237,647.08	1,362,724.53	14,681,962.98
22	Proposed variation	35,182.91	31,810.40	103,668.08	220,956.44	391,617.83									0.00
23	Revised contract amount	\$2,158,201.41	2,716,109.97	1,817,863.37	2,365,261.42	9,057,436.17	1,273,595.30	1,836,447.70	2,106,016.03	1,985,570.95	1,999,673.93	1,880,287.46	2,237,647.08	1,362,724.53	14,681,962.98
24	Remarks	- Contract signed 18-Jan-2022 - TK3: Henan Water Construction Group Co., Ltd - TK4: Hout Chhoeun Construction Co., Ltd	- Contract signed 17-May-2022 - TBK5 & 6: Heng Sambath Co., Ltd Import Export Transportation and Construction	- Contract signed 09-May-2022 - KC7 & 8: MTA Construction Co., Ltd - Received NOL on Free Area 22-Jul-2022 - Compensated to AHs for IR - Processing Handover Letter	- Contract signed 29-June-2022 - KP1 & 2: Royal Mekong Construction & Development Pte., Ltd - DDR disclosed 15 August 2022 - Compensated to VAHs on 29-Aug-2022										
25	Construction Status	TK3: (10.00 km) Started 21 Jan 22, Progress to date = 49% TK4: (4.67 km) Started 26 Jan 22, Progress to date = 80%	Started late-May 22, TBK5: (9.744 km) Progress to date = 12.52% TBK6: (12 km) Progress to date =	Started mid-August 22, KC7: (9.882 km) Progress to date= 1.8% KC8: (4.721 km) Progress to date= 7%	Started early October KP1: (11.948 km) Progress to date= 3.08% KP2: (8.104 km) Progress to date= 6.087%										

Note: (TK3, TK4...): Road ID number, BP: Beginning Point of road, EP: End Point of road, m: meter, E: Easting, N: Northing
Coordinates showing in UTM format: 48 zone area, N: North Hemisphere, Easting in meter, Northing in meter

Annex 7. Details Performance AC Activity as per 30 June 2023



Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)
 ADB Loan 3661-CAM (COL)/8346-CAM (EF) and ADB Grant 0579-CAM (EF)
 MAFF update as of June 2023
 Status of Subprojects (Batch I - 2020)



GENERAL INFORMATION																										IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS								
No	Batch#	Province	AC Name	PCSS No. Assigned	AC Number	Package No.	Scope of Works	Location Village, Commune, District	Agricultural area under cooperative (Ha)	Estimate Cost US\$	Length of Rural Road connected to AC (KM)	Coordinate (UTM)		Market name	Formation of AC Maintenance Committee	Beneficiaries			Women HH			ID poor				Procurement Process					Implementation Process			
												Latitude X	Longitude Y			Total (HHs)	Total (Person)	F	Total (HH)	Total (Person)	F	Poor 1		Poor 2		CS1					CS1			
																						Total	F	Total	F	Invitation to bid	BER (NOL)	Contract date	Contract Value	Contractor name	Start date	Work Progress	Payment Progress	Completion Certificatd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1	Batch I	Kampot	Ratanak Polroth Samaki	0025	Lot1: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /04		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Trapeang Tameas, Damnak Sokrom, Dang Tong		B-II MRD	6.395	454118	1188433	Dong Tung	1	1,008	4,135	2,162	95	131	64	54	0	117	0	100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22
2			Prey kraing Meanrith	0025	Lot1: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /04		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Prey Kraing Khang Cheung, Meanrith, Dang Tong district		B-II MRD	6.568	436908	1188278	Dong Tung	1	1,393	5,701	2,819	200	186	93	37	0	43	0	100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22
3			Kasekor Samaki Rung Roeng	0025	Lot1: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /04		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Kam Nab village, Srae Chaeng commune, Chum Kiri district		B-II MRD	8.104	439198	1220109	Trapeang Andeuk	1	2,551	11,233	5,722	363	631	274	271	190	220	128	100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22
4			Samaky Amatak	0025	Lot1: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /04		Construction of AC storage/ware house (50T)	Snay Anchit, village, Snay Anchet commune, Chum Kiri district		B-II MRD	3.817	440895	1210688	Chum Kiri	1	1,407	6,234	3,280	259	324	172	45	25	92	73	100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22
5			Sen Han Chamroeu phal	0025	Lot1: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /04		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Trapeang Run, Samrong Leur commune, Bantley Meas district		B-II MRD	5.281	454118	1188433	Tram Sar Sar	1	1,304	6,627	3,095	174	221	113					100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22
			5		Sub-Total Kampot								30.165			5	7,663	33,930	17,078	1,091	1,493	716	407	215	472	201								366,704.20
1	Batch I	Takeo	Trapaing Kranhoung	0026	Lot2: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /05		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Trapeang Kranhoung village, Trapaing Kranhoung commune, Trankak district			0.000	441036	1226288	Ang Tasom	1	2,324	10,119	5,117	312	537	286					100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22
2			Samaky Trapaing Kralanh	0026	Lot2: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /05		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Ang Trao village, Ou Saray commune, Trankak district		B-II MRD	8.203	448736	1221322	Ang Tasom	1	3,438	14,832	7,551	453	727	353	61	40	95	54	100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22
3			Kampeng Sok Sen Sambour Agriculture Cooperative	0026	Lot2: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /05		Construction of AC storage/ware house (50T)	Chi Mreak village, Kampeng commune, Kirivong district		B-II MRD	5.406	467958	1175169		1	1,720	8,087	4,195	289	434	190					100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22
4			Sdok Sdom	0026	Lot2: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /05		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Rum Check-Thnoat village, Taing Yab commune, Prey Kabas district		B-II MRD	4.670	484328	1236980	Prey Lvea, Saiva market	1	1,955	8,828	4,547	366	251	118	33	24	67	33	100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22
5			Stueng Slakuor Agriculture Cooperative	0026	Lot2: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /05		Construction of AC storage/ware house (50T)	Dak Por village, Beung Kranh Khang Tboung commune, Samrong district				0.000	467261	1226253		1	3,376	17,862	8,932	867	717	339					100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%
			5		Sub-Total Takeo								18.279			5	12,813	59,728	30,342	2,287	2,666	1,286	94	64	162	87								351,720.90

No	Batch#	Province	AC Name	PCSS No. Assigned	AC Number	Package No.	Scope of Works	Location Village, Commune, District	Agricultural area under cooperative (Ha)	Estimate Cost US\$	Length of Rural Road connected to AC (KM)	Coordinate (UTM)		Market name	Formation of AC Maintenance Committee	Beneficiaries			Women HH			ID poor				Procurement Process					Implementation Process				
												Latitude X	Longitude Y			Total (HHs)	Total (Person)	F	Total (HH)	Total (Person)	F	Poor 1		Poor 2		CS1					CS1				
																						Total	F	Total	F	Invitation to bid	BER (NOL)	Contract date	Contract Value	Contractor name	Start date	Work Progress	Payment Progress	Completion Certificatd	
1	Batch I	Tbong Khmum	Samaki Kak		Lot3: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /06		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Prum Ang Keng, Samreuy and Trapeang Santhey and Koki village, Kak commune, Ponhea Kraek district		B-II MRD	4.908	587074	1294850	Steung	1	4,424	19,741	9,854	764	895	429	40	12	77	25	100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22	
2			Ponhea Kraek Rongroeng	0028	Lot3: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /06		Construction of AC storage/ware house (50T)	Lar village, Kaong Kang commune, Ponhea Kraek district		B-II MRD	3.748	596615	1303179	Steung	1	3,869	16,779	8,504	577	759	381	112	66	155	92	100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22	
3			Samaki Dambae Agricultural Cooperative	0028	Lot3: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /06		Construction of AC storage/ware house (200T)	Sre Kschach village, Dambae commune, Dambae district				0.000	599600	1335761		1	2,231	9,515	4,949	588	428	228					100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22
4			DamBae Rungroeng	0028	Lot3: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /06		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Khcheay village, Dambae commune, Dam Bae district		B-I MRD	9.774	592934	1332194	Tam Bae, Steung	1	2,231	9,515	4,949	588	428	228	175	90	178	84	100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22	
5			Kdey Songkhuem Kaksekor	0028	Lot3: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /06		Construction of AC storage/ware house (200T)	Bei Maet village, Toul Snoul commune, Krouchmar district		B-I MRD	11.730	573735	1341623	Soung, Dambae, Kraek and Trapeang Phlong	2	2,798	12,270	6,239	348	554	274	624	333	1,618	680	100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22	
			5	Sub-Total Tbong Khmum							30.160				6	15,553	67,820	34,495	2,865	3,064	1,540	951	501	2,028	881								458,134.21		

No	Batch#	Province	AC Name	PCSS No. Assigned	AC Number	Package No.	Scope of Works	Location Village, Commune, District	Agricultural area under cooperative (Ha)	Estimate Cost US\$	Length of Rural Road connected to AC (KM)	Coordinate (UTM)		Market name	Formation of AC Maintenance Committee	Beneficiaries			Women HH			ID poor				Procurement Process					Implementation Process								
												LatitudeX	Longitude Y			Total (HHs)	Total (Person)	F	Total (HH)	Total (Person)	F	Poor 1		Poor 2		CS1					CS1								
																						Total	F	Total	F	Invitation to bid	BER (NOL)	Contract date	Contract Value	Contractor name	Start date	Work Progress	Payment Progress	Completion Certificatd					
1	Batch I	Kampong Cham	Steung Trang Senchey	0027	Lot4: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /07		Construction of AC storage/ware house (200T)	Sopheas commune, Steung Trang district		B-I MRD	4.721	546247	1357864	Ta Ong, Speu, Chamkar Leur, Me Sar Chrey and Steung	1	2,469	10,661	5,443	313	498	248					100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Construct on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22					
2			Sambo Meanchey	0027	Lot4: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /07		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Sambo, Poprok, Snap and Sopheas village, Sopheas commune, Steung Trang		B-I MRD	9.882	538367	1355527	Ta Ong, Speu, Chamkar Leur, Me Sar Chrey and Steung	1	2,469	10,661	5,443	313	498	248	275	103	375	97	100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Construct on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22					
3			Akpiwat Srok Yoeung	0027	Lot4: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /07		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Trapeang Thnot village, Sour Sen commune, Prey Chhor district		B-III MRD	3.230	514087	1334023	Sdeung Chey, Skun	1	1,634	6,503	3,374	200	290	141					100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Construct on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22					
4			Akphivath Muthan Yeung	0027	Lot4: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /07		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Antoung Snay, Cheung Prey, Trabaek, Trayong Pong and Sdok Thom villages, Cheung Prey and Tang Krasang commune, Batheay district		B-II MRD	3.925	494991	1334612	Phaav, Tumnup, Sandaek	1	4,240	25,151	10,152	526	762	382					100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Construct on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22					
5			Punlork Thmey	0027	Lot4: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /07		Construction of AC storage/ware house (50T)	Phum Pou Sala Ti Mouy, Sach Sour, Damnak Chrey, Damnak Snay and Peam Chi Korg villages, Peam Chi Korg and Prek Krabao commune, Kang Meas district		B-II MRD	4.983	528601	1323092	Peam Chi Kang	2	4,503	17,084	8,884	697	530	283	94	58	134	64	100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Construct on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22					
5	Sub-Total Kampong Cham										26.741			6	6,972	27,745	14,327	1,010	2,578	531	94	58	134	64										412,637.88			412,270.61		
20	Grand total Batch I										105.345			22	43,001	189,223	96,242	7,253	9,801	4,073	1,546	838	2,796	1,233															



Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)
 ADB Loan 3661-CAM (COL)/8346-CAM (EF) and ADB Grant 0579-CAM (EF)

MAFF Contract update as of June 2023
Status of Subprojects (Batch II - 2021)



GENERAL INFORMATION																IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS																		
No	Batch#	Province	AC Name	PCSS No. Assigned	AC Number	Package No.	Scope of Works	Location Village, Commune, District	Agricultural area under cooperative (Ha)	Estimate Cost US\$	Length of Rural Road connected to AC (Kil)	Coordinate (UTM)		Market name	Formation of AC Maintenance Committee	Beneficiaries			Women HH			ID poor				Procurement Process					Implementation Process			
												Latitude X	Longitude Y			Total (HHs)	Total (Person)	F	Total (HH)	Total (Person)	F	Total	F	Total	F	Invitation to bid	BER (NOL)	Contract date	Contract Value	Contractor name	Start date	Work Progress	Payment Progress	Completion Certificate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1			Chamreun Chey Preyao	0044	Lot 1: CW-b1/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/ware house (50T)	Prey Yao village, Sre Krung commune, Chum kiri		B-III MRD	2.970	490615	1183246			1,430	7,439	3,772	267	369	186					1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23
2			Raksmei Samaky Amatak	0044	Lot 1: CW-b1/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/ware house (50T)	Chres village, Chres commune, Chumkiri district		B-I MRD	11.948	488464	1232071	Chum Kiri and Trapeang Thkov		2,020	7,947	4,156	252	207	123	58	39	122	76	1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23
3			Banteay Meas Sopheak Mongkol Agricultural Cooperative	0044	Lot 1: CW-b1/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Prey Kratanh Lech village, Tuok Meas Khang Lech commune, Banteay Meas district			0.000	491388	1183685			2,585	5,465	5,710	257	215	226					1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23
4			Svay Phaaem Chamroen Phal	0044	Lot 1: CW-b1/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/ware house (50T)	Wat Angk Khang Cheung commune, Banteay Meas District		B-III MRD	3.580	488464	1232071			3,097	13,568	6,968	392	448	207					1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23
5			Ponleu Kaksekor Srok Chhuk Agricultural Cooperative	0044	Lot 1: CW-b1/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Pong Sat village, Sat Pong commune, Chhouk district			0.000	481333	1229807			1,668	9,159	4,506	215	250	124	37	0	43	0	1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23
6			Kporprun Kamnitthmey Agricultural Cooperative	0044	Lot 1: CW-b1/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Kpor Run village, Srae Chaeng commune, Chum Kiri district			0.000	481333	1229807			2,551	11,233	5,722	363	631	274					1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23
7			Rorbrum Samaky Roeng Roeng Agricultural Cooperative	0044	Lot 1: CW-b1/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Thmel village, Thmel commune, Teuk Chhou district			0.000	460110	1213826			1,922	9,520	4,872	286	380	198					1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23
8			Tuek Kraham Akphiwat Rik Chamroen	0044	Lot 1: CW-b1/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Teuk Kraharm village, Kandoal commune, Tuek Chhou district		B-III MRD	1.420	460124	1222053			2,632	13,908	7,206	398	550	279					1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23
			8	Sub-Total Kampot							938,801.75	19,918			0	17,905	78,239	42,912	2,430	3,050	1,617	95	39	165	76								479,269.64	
1			Trapeang Srange	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (50T)	Trapeang Srange, O'Phot and Ang Thnoat Khang Lech village, Angtasom commune, Tramkak district, Takeo		B-II MRD	3.970	469240	1230847			3,491	17,526	8,654	797	662	330	67	79	92	64	1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23
2			Samaki Trapeang Chak	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Trapeangchak village, Tramkak commune, Tramkak district		B-II MRD	3.385	471035	1232429			2,967	13,291	6,569	575	533	246	146	20	133	24	1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23

No	Batch#	Province	AC Name	PCSS No. Assigned	AC Number	Package No.	Scope of Works	Location Village, Commune, District	Agricultural area under cooperative (Ha)	Estimate Cost US\$	Length of Rural Road connected to AC (KM)	Coordinate (UTM)		Market name	Formation of AC Maintenance Committee	Beneficiaries			Women HH			ID poor				Procurement Process				Implementation Process					
												Latitude X	Longitude Y			Total (HHs)	Total (Person)	F	Total (HH)	Total (Person)	F	Poor 1		Poor 2		CS1				CS1					
																						Total	F	Total	F	Invitation to bid	BER (NOL)	Contract date	Contract Value	Contractor name	Start date	Work Progress	Payment Progress	Completion Certificatd	
3	Batch II	Takeo	Baksey Rikreay	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Ang Baksey village, Cheang Tong commune, Trankak district		B-II MRD	5.773	474087	1241084	Ang Tasom		2,786	12,397	6,452	442	583	297	11	8	13	6	1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23	
4			Cheung Kuon Choukchey	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Cheung Koun village, Cheung Koun commune, Samroang district		B-III MRD	6.075	473972	1248173			1,962	10,164	5,195	470	418	214					1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23	
5			Svayrun Amatak Agricultural Cooperative	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (50T)	Svay Run village, Chumreapen commune, Samroang district				0.000	477053	1199827			3,442	7,269	7,926	990	572	282					1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23
6			Punleu Kasikar	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Romsoan village, Boeung Tranh Khang Cheung commune, Samroang district				6.660	419633	1178739			2,944	12,941	6,830	450	547	278					1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23
7			Phumbey Samaky Agricultural Cooperative	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Krapum Chhuok village, Krapum Chhuok commune, Koah Andaet district				0.000	443088	1212907			2,145	10,228	5,036	369	435	230					1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23
8			Ponleu Beng Krapom Chhouk Agricultural Cooperative	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Beng village, Krapum Chhuok commune, Koah Andaet district				0.000	441813	1205427			2,145	10,228	5,036	369	435	230	61	40	95	54	1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23
9			Champa Prey Phdao Agricultural Cooperative	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (50T)	Samraong village, Champa commune, Prey Kabas district				0.000	443151	1194960			1,895	8,472	4,308	219	274	147					1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23

No	Batch#	Province	AC Name	PCSS No. Assigned	AC Number	Package No.	Scope of Works	Location Village, Commune, District	Agricultural area under cooperative (Ha)	Estimate Cost US\$	Length of Rural Road connected to AC (KM)	Coordinate (UTM)		Market name	Formation of AC Maintenance Committee	Beneficiaries			Women HH			ID poor				Procurement Process				Implementation Process					
												Latitude X	Longitude Y			Total (HHs)	Total (Person)	F	Total (HH)	Total (Person)	F	Poor 1		Poor 2		CS1				CS1					
																						Total	F	Total	F	Invitation to bid	BER (NOL)	Contract date	Contract Value	Contractor name	Start date	Work Progress	Payment Progress	Completion Certificatd	
10			Phumbey Meanchey Agricultural Cooperative	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (50T)	Chroy Sleng village, Kirichong Koah commune, Kirivong district			0.000	414954	1180045			1,444	7,592	3,901	208	394	204	23	15	89	43	1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23	
11			Morodak Rongreung Agricultural Cooperative	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Lvea Thmey village, Prambel Mum commune, Treang district			0.000	447713	1186581			1,954	9,462	4,788	424	424	213					1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23	
12			Lumpong Kasikam Samaky	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVCM AA/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Pean Meas Khang Keut village, Lumpong commune, Bati district		B-II MRD	10.000	453136	1179567	Samrong Yong, Bat Roka and Chambok		1,943	8,890	4,510	297	574	274	296	159	595	305	1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23	
13			Sensok Tekhla Agricultural Cooperative	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVCM AA/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (50T)	Teuk Thla village, Trapeang Krasang commune, Bati district			0.000	422747	1194895			2,158	4,902	5,113	606	238	246					1-Mar-22	27-Oct-22	3-Nov-22		KBH	14-Nov-22	100%		2-Apr-23	
			13	Sub-Total Takeo							1,524,938.97	35.863			0	31,276	51,008	28,101	2,493	6,089	1,293	604	321	1,017	496								777,637.87		
1	Batch II	Tbong Khmum	Dar-Memot Pepper	0047	Lot 2: CW-3b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (200T)	Chamkar Kor village, Da commune, Memot district		B-III MRD	6.600	588396	1314434	Soung		5,334	25,708	12,234	542	1,446	528					27-May-22	31-Oct-22	1-Dec-22		KBH	8-Dec-22	80%		30-Jul-23	
2			Popel Meanchey	0047	Lot 2: CW-3b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Toul Chan villages, Popel commune, Ponhea Kraek district		B-II MRD	2.789	581000	1321356	Steung		2,430	10,131	5,144	377	375	176	133	198	157	247	27-May-22	31-Oct-22	1-Dec-22		KBH	8-Dec-22	80%		30-Jul-23	
3			Akphinek Ponhea Kraek Dambae	0047	Lot 2: CW-3b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02	11	Construction of AC storage/warehouse (200T)	Popel village, Popel commune, Ponhea Kraek district		B-II MRD	1.446	594224	1309429	Dambae, Steung		2,430	10,131	5,144	377	375	176					27-May-22	31-Oct-22	1-Dec-22		KBH	8-Dec-22	80%		30-Jul-23	
4			Chey Nikum Meanchey	0047	Lot 2: CW-3b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Chey Nikum village, Kandoal Chrum commune, Ponhea Kraek district		B-III MRD	5.800	593330	1308396			5,176	21,741	11,231	629	1,107	543					27-May-22	31-Oct-22	1-Dec-22		KBH	8-Dec-22	80%		30-Jul-23	
5			Romdoul Dontey Agricultural Cooperative	0047	Lot 2: CW-3b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (50T)	Angkor Leu village, Dountei commune, Ponhea Kraek district				0.000	611558	1307866			3,552	14,764	7,388	639	589	272					27-May-22	31-Oct-22	1-Dec-22		KBH	8-Dec-22	80%		30-Jul-23
6			Lngieng Meanchey	0047	Lot 2: CW-3b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (200T)	Smounh village, Lngiang communes, Tbong Khmum district			B-II MRD	5.437	563114	1305901	Soung		1,465	6,376	3,239	121	267	152	56	36	162	81	27-May-22	31-Oct-22	1-Dec-22		KBH	8-Dec-22	80%		30-Jul-23
7			Baitong Kok Srok	0047	Lot 2: CW-3b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Kok Srok village, Koksrok commune, Dambae district			B-II MRD	2.823	618955	1332034	Dambae		2,468	11,297	5,611	376	670	324					27-May-22	31-Oct-22	1-Dec-22		KBH	8-Dec-22	80%		30-Jul-23
8			Samaki Meanchey	0047	Lot 2: CW-3b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Chamkar Kor village, Chak commune, Ou Reang Ov district			B-II MRD	8.110	578441	1302906	Ou Reang Ov		3,092	14,235	7,495	515	787	389					27-May-22	31-Oct-22	1-Dec-22		KBH	8-Dec-22	80%		30-Jul-23
9			Romchek Meanchey	0047	Lot 2: CW-3b2/CFAVCM AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (200T)	Kampey village, Rumchek commune, Memot district			B-III MRD	2.020	595528	1337132	Soung		3,079	14,012	7,007	349	739	391					27-May-22	31-Oct-22	1-Dec-22		KBH	8-Dec-22	80%		30-Jul-23

No	Batch#	Province	AC Name	PCSS No. Assigned	AC Number	Package No.	Scope of Works	Location Village, Commune, District	Agricultural area under cooperative (Ha)	Estimate Cost US\$	Length of Rural Road connected to AC (KM)	Coordinate (UTM)		Market name	Formation of AC Maintenance Committee	Beneficiaries			Women HH			ID poor				Procurement Process				Implementation Process							
												Latitude X	Longitude Y			Total (HHs)	Total (Person)	F	Total (HH)	Total (Person)	F	Poor 1		Poor 2		CS1				CS1							
																						Total	F	Total	F	Invitation to bid	BER (NOL)	Contract date	Contract Value	Contractor name	Start date	Work Progress	Payment Progress	Completion Certificatd			
10			Seda Meanchey	0047	Lot 2: CW-3b2/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (200T)	Sedasenchey village, Dambae commune, Dambae district		B-III MRD	7.640	533693	1316582	Dam Bae, Steung		4,161	18,393	9,084	435	1,091	542					27-May-22	31-Oct-22	1-Dec-22		KBH	8-Dec-22	80%		30-Jul-23			
	10		Sub-Total Tbong Khmum								1,540,524.00	42.665			0	33,187	146,788	73,577	4,360	7,446	3,493	189	234	319	328								732,257.23				
1	Batch II	Kampong Cham	Akphivat Kaksekor-Agricultural Cooperative	0046	Lot 1: CW-3b2/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Sa Ang village, Trapeang Kor commune, Cheung Prey district		B-II MRD	5.500	514119	1340850			1,780	7,743	3,946	339	358	197					27-May-22	31-Oct-22	1-Dec-22		KBH	8-Dec-22	85%		30-Jul-23			
2			Chealea Akphivat Agricultural Cooperative	0046	Lot 1: CW-3b2/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Chea Lea village, Chea Lea commune, Batheay district				0.000	492167	1317459			1,684	8,856	4,633	299	253	134					27-May-22	31-Oct-22	1-Dec-22		KBH	8-Dec-22	85%		30-Jul-23		
3			Sammky Mohakhrhoun g.	0046	Lot 1: CW-3b2/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/ware house (50T)	Chong Khnhoung village, Moha Khnhoung commune, Kaoh Sotin district		B-III MRD		8.170	589913	1321503			2,897	10,412	5,097	373	227	107					27-May-22	31-Oct-22	1-Dec-22		KBH	8-Dec-22	85%		30-Jul-23		
4			Samaki Baray Andong AAng	0046	Lot 1: CW-3b2/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Prey Rumdeng villages, Baray communes, Prey Chhor district		B-II MRD		7.667	524123	1336195	Prey Toteung		3,026	5,525	5,796	405	326	316					27-May-22	31-Oct-22	1-Dec-22		KBH	8-Dec-22	85%		30-Jul-23		
	4		Sub-Total Kampong Cham								461,473.00	21.327			0	9,387	32,536	19,472	1,416	1,164	754													436,354.48		258,122.99	
	35		Grand total Batch II								4,465,737.72	119.773			0	91,755	308,571	164,062	10,699	17,749	7,157	888	594	1,501	900										3,968,509.13		



Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)
 ADB Loan 3661-CAM (COL)/8346-CAM (EF) and ADB Grant 0579-CAM (EF)

MAFF update as of June 2023
Status of Subprojects (Batch III - 2022)



No	Batch#	Province	AC Name	PCSS No. Assigned	AC Number	Package No.	Scope of Works	Location Village, Commune, District	Agricultural area under cooperative (Ha)	Estimate Cost US\$	Length of Rural Road connected to AC (KM)	Coordinate (UTM)		Market name	Formation of AC Maintenance Committee	Beneficiaries			Women HH			ID poor				IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS									
												LatitudeX	Longitude Y			Total (HHs)	Total (Person)	F	Total (HH)	Total (Person)	F	Poor 1		Poor 2		Procurement Process					Implementation Process				
																						Total	F	Total	F	CS1					CS1				
												Invitation to bid	BER (NOL)			Contract date	Contract Value	Contractor name	Start date	Work Progress	Payment Progress	Completion Certificate													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	
1	Batch III	Kampot	Po Chum Meachey AC		Lot 1: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M/AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Pochum village, Dambok Khpos commune, Ankorcheh district			0.000	447471	1193486			3,990	8,179	8,848	558	803	416					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23						55%		
2			Kampong Trach Chamroen Kasekor AC		Lot 1: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M/AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Koh Kloutch village, Kampong Trach Khang Keut commune, Kampong Trach district			0.000	441790	1165255			2,070	11,525	5,718	409	462	232					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23	3-May-23	412,656.73	KBH	9-May-23			55%	9-Oct-23
3			Ponhea Angkor Chamroen Chey AC		Lot 1: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M/AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Ponhea Ang village, Wat Ang Khang Cheung commune, Banteay Meas district			B-III MRD	12.390	449544	1188777			1,643	7,269	3,734	220	228	108					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23					55%		
4			Samaky Baitang AC		Lot 1: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M/AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Taphul village, Snay Anchet commune, Chum kiri district				0.000	437038	1209113			1,407	6,234	3,280	259	324	172					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23					55%		
			4	Sub-Total Kampot							479,288.00	12.390			9,110	33,207	21,580	1,446	1,817	928	0	0	0	0				412,656.73							
1	Batch III	Keeo	Khkob Svay Samaky AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M/AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Khkob Svay village, Trapeang Kranhoung commune, Trankak district			0.000	442295	1229432			2,324	10,119	5,117	312	537	286					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23					58%			
2			Samaky Meanchey Phlov Lork AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M/AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Phlov Lok village, Ta Ou commune, Kirivong district			B-III MRD	6.530	438807	1230154			2,401	12,068	6,141	262	769	387					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23					58%		
3			Udom Soriya AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M/AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (50T)	Taso village, Udom Sorya commune, Trankok district			B-III MRD	9.040	467968	1222594			2,405	12,443	6,127	507	600	306					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23					58%		
4			Toul Preah Vihear AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M/AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Pon Iomg village, Ban Kam commune, Prey Kabas district				0.000	497112	1230300			1,733	7,927	4,134	233	370	198					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23					58%		
5			Sambuor Chamroenphal AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M/AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (50T)	Pou village, Sambour commune, Traing district				0.000	482985	1212085			2,495	12,700	6,602	568	474	217					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23					58%		
6			Phum Boeng Amatak AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M/AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Beung village, Chumreapen commune, Samroang district			B-III MRD	10.190	471100	1236573			3,442	15,195	7,926	990	572	282					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23					58%		

No	Batch#	Province	AC Name	PCSS No. Assigned	AC Number	Package No.	Scope of Works	Location Village, Commune, District	Agricultural area under cooperative (Ha)	Estimate Cost US\$	Length of Rural Road connected to AC (KM)	Coordinate (UTM)		Market name	Formation of AC Maintenance Committee	Beneficiaries			Women HH			ID poor				Procurement Process				Implementation Process								
												Latitude X	Longitude Y			Total (HHs)	Total (Person)	F	Total (HH)	Total (Person)	F	Poor 1		Poor 2		CS1				CS1								
																						Total	F	Total	F	Invitation to bid	BER (NOL)	Contract date	Contract Value	Contractor name	Start date	Work Progress	Payment Progress	Completion Certificatd				
8		Ta	Kiri Udom Ta Ou AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Som village, Ta Ou commune, Kirivong district		B-III MRD	8.410	475752	1168239			2,401	12,068	6,141	262	769	387					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23					58%						
7			Ponleu Sareireang AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Chung Ankor village, Pich Sa commune, Koah Andaet district			0.000	483359	1184014			1,916	9,059	4,835	321	424	223					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23					58%						
9			Sokpheap Yeung AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Mrum village, Ta Phem commune, Tram kak district			0.000	457514	1217636			3,428	16,493	8,517	702	947	462					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23					58%						
10			Damrey Rameal AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Trapeang village, Trapeang Thom Khang Tboung commune, Tram Kak			0.000	452163	1216397			2,388	10,398	5,092	346	402	187					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23					58%						
11			Samphlee Angkor Raingsey AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Korvillage, Preykhla commune, Koh Andaet district			0.000	486754	1190988			2,430	11,247	5,830	328	598	358					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23					58%						
12			Phnom Den Sen Sok AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Toteung village, Phnom Den commune, Kirivong district			0.000	489349	1172152			2,167	8,451	4,398	335	328	158					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23					58%						
			12	Sub-Total Takeo							1,407,073.00	34.170				29,530	138,168	70,860	5,166	6,790	3,451	0	0	0	0									1,211,618.92				

No	Batch#	Province	AC Name	PCSS No. Assigned	AC Number	Package No.	Scope of Works	Location Village, Commune, District	Agricultural area under cooperative (Ha)	Estimate Cost US\$	Length of Rural Road connected to AC (KM)	Coordinate (UTM)		Market name	Formation of AC Maintenance Committee	Beneficiaries			Women HH			ID poor				Procurement Process					Implementation Process						
												LatitudeX	Longitude Y			Total (HHs)	Total (Person)	F	Total (HH)	Total (Person)	F	Poor 1		Poor 2		CS1					CS1						
																						Total	F	Total	F	Invitation to bid	BER (NOL)	Contract date	Contract Value	Contractor name	Start date	Work Progress	Payment Progress	Completion Certificatd			
1	Batch III	Tbong Khmum	Kasekor Dambae AC		Lot 4: CW-3b3/CFAVCM/AFF/2022-04		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Sramar village, Teukchr ov commune, Dambae district			0.000	601412	1316068			3,028	13,493	7,028	341	630	326					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23								51%		
2			Svay Chanty Ramchek AC		Lot 4: CW-3b3/CFAVCM/AFF/2022-04		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (200T)	Chheu Khlem village, Rumchek commune, Memot district			0.000	619851	1328258			3,079	14,012	7,007	349	739	391					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23							51%			
3			Chiro Rungroeng AC		Lot 4: CW-3b3/CFAVCM/AFF/2022-04		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Kampong Russey village, Chiro commune, Tboung Khmum district			0.000	555191	1328376			1,867	7,131	3,685	337	256	126					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23	3-May-23	588,347.46	KBH	9-May-23	51%				9-Oct-23	
4			Or Reang Ov Meanchey AC		Lot 4: CW-3b3/CFAVCM/AFF/2022-04		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Tumneap village, Kong Chey commune, O Reang Ov district			0.000	556350	1304224			3,784	17,805	8,978	499	761	387					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23							51%			
5			Samaky Khum Mean AC		Lot 4: CW-3b3/CFAVCM/AFF/2022-04		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Prey Sambo Khanglech village, Mean commune, O reang Ov district			0.000	549963	1303858			2,731	13,982	7,358	397	841	457					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23							51%			
			5	Sub-Total Tbong Khmum						672,170.00	0.000				14,489	66,423	34,056	1,923	3,227	1,687																	
1	Batch III	Kampong Cham	Troutrong Kasekor AC		Lot 3: CW-3b3/CFAVCM/AFF/2022-03		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (200T)	Khtuy Bey village, Omlou commune, Steung Trang district			0.000	556976	1371828			2,092	9,204	4,675	221	509	259					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23								53%		
2			Kvet Thom Rik Chamroen AC		Lot 3: CW-3b3/CFAVCM/AFF/2022-03		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Khet Thom village, Khet Thom commune, Prey Chhor district			0.000	524244	1331665			1,669	6,758	3,575	374	275	145					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23	3-May-23	483,447.47	KBH	9-May-23	53%				9-May-23	
3			Han Chey AC		Lot 3: CW-3b3/CFAVCM/AFF/2022-03		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Hanchey village, Hanchey commune, Kampong Siem district			0.000	557146	1342130			1,275	5,763	2,925	211	177	83					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23							53%			
4			Reamear Cheung Prey AC		Lot 3: CW-3b3/CFAVCM/AFF/2022-03		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Chheur Teal village, Pdao Chum commune, Cheung Prey district			0.000	505296	1330967			2,065	8,460	4,490	653	339	167					1-Jan-23	BER completed and approved PRC 28 Apr 23							53%			
			4	Sub-Total Kampong Cham						552,348.00	0.000			0	7,101	30,185	15,665	1,459	1,300	654																	
			25	Grand total Batch III						3,110,879.00	46.560			0	60,230	267,983	142,161	9,994	13,134	6,720																	

**Master File CVAVC ACs
Update June 2023**

No	Name of Agriculture Cooperative (AC)	Location				Size of cooperative (area of land where cooperative is located) (m2)	Agricultural area under cooperative (ha)	Number of farmers (total)	Number of Women farmers	GHG mitigation measures (Bioenergy, Solar energy installations?)	Types of infrastructure/ support provided by the project (cost at the time of bidding)		
		Province	District	Commune	Village						Building related investment (\$)	Warehouse	Dryer
AWP2020													
1	Ratanak Pulrath Samaki Agricultural Cooperative	Kampot	Dang Tung	Damnak Sokram	Khcheay Khang Lech	243	497	331	186	Top roof solar installation	78,511.50	78,511.50	0
2	Prey Krang Mean Rith Agricultural Cooperative	Kampot	Dang Tung	Mean Rith	Prey Kraing Khang Cheung	243	165	110	70	Top roof solar installation	78,511.50	78,511.50	0
3	Kaksikor Samaki Rung Roeung Agricultural Cooperative	Kampot	Chum Kiri	Srae Chaeng	Kamnab	243	285	190	85	Top roof solar installation	78,511.50	78,511.50	0
4	Samaki Amatak Agricultural Cooperative	Kampot	Chum Kiri	Srae khnong	Doung	182.25	194	190	100	Top roof solar installation	63,691.07	63,691.07	0
5	Sen Han Chamreoun Phal Agricultural Cooperative	Kampot	Banteay Meas	Samraong Leu	Damnak Trayeung	243	90	60	24	Top roof solar installation	78,511.50	78,511.50	0
6	Trapaing Kranhuong Agriculture Cooperative	Takeo	Tram Kak	Trapaing Kranhuong	Trapaing Kranhuong	243	186	124	67	Top roof solar installation	78,511.50	78,511.50	0
7	Tapaing Kralanh Agriculture Cooperative	Takeo	Tram Kak	Ou Saray	Trapaing Kralanh	243	102	68	32	Top roof solar installation	78,511.50	78,511.50	0
8	Kampeng Sok Sen Sambour Agriculture Cooperative	Takeo	Kirivong	Kampaeng	Chi Mreak	182.25	1235	823	286	Top roof solar installation	63,691.07	63,691.07	0
9	Sdok Sdom Agriculture Cooperative	Takeo	Prey Kabas	Tang Yab	Trapaing Sdok	243	398	265	142	Top roof solar installation	78,511.50	78,511.50	0
10	Stueng Slakuor Agriculture Cooperative	Takeo	Samraong	Boeng Tranh Khang Tboundg	Dak Por	182.25	113	75	28	Top roof solar installation	63,691.07	63,691.07	0
11	Samaky Kak Agricultural Cooperative	Tboung Khmum	Ponhear Krek	Kak	Korki	243	149	99	39	Top roof solar installation	78,511.50	78,511.50	0
12	Ponhea Kraek Rung Roeung Agricultural Cooperative	Tboung Khmum	Ponhear Krek	Kaong Kang	La	182.25	210	140	90	Top roof solar installation	60,658.16	60,658.16	0
13	Samaki Dambae Agricultural Cooperative	Tboung Khmum	Dambae	Seda	Sre Kschach	450	81	54	10	Top roof solar installation	121,993.64	121,993.64	0
14	Dambae Rung Rooeung Agricultural Cooperative	Tboung Khmum	Dambae	Dambae	Trapaing Reusey	243	207	138	44	Top roof solar installation	78,511.50	78,511.50	0
15	Kdei Sangkhoem Kasekar Agricultural Cooperative	Tboung Khmum	Kroch Chhmar	Tuol Snuol	Bei Maetr	450	128	85	21	Top roof solar installation	121,993.64	121,993.64	0
16	Steung Trang Sen Chey Agricultural Cooperative	Kampong Cham	Stung Trar	Soupheas	Angkaol	450	260	173	73	Top roof solar installation	121,993.64	121,993.64	0
17	Sambo Mean Chey Agricultulal Cooperative	Kampong Cham	Stung Trar	Soupheas	Sambuor	243	767	511	296	Top roof solar installation	78,511.50	78,511.50	0
18	Akphiwath Srok Yaeng Agricultural Cooperative	Kampong Cham	Prey Chho	Sour Saen	Trapaing Thnaot	243	377	251	106	Top roof solar installation	78,511.50	78,511.50	0

19	Akpiwath Moulthan Yaeng Agricultural Cooperative (ASYAC)	Kampong Cham	Batheay	Taing Krasaing	Sdok Thum	243	965	643	440	Top roof solar installation	78,511.50	78,511.50	0
20	Ponlork Thmey Agriculture Cooperative	Kampong Cham	Kang Meas	Damnak Chrey	Sdok Thum	182.25	57	38	12	Top roof solar installation	63,691.07	63,691.07	0
2020		4	14	20	20		6,466	4,368	2,151			1,623,541.36	
												162,354.14	
												1,785,895.50	
AWP 2021 Group 1													
1	Samaky Chamroeun Chey Prey Yoa AC	Kampot	Chhum Kir	Sre Khnong	Prey Yao	243	75	50	42			107,542.13	
2	Raksmei Samaky Amatak Agricultural Cooperative	Kampot	Chhum Kir	Chreas	Chreas	243	449	299	175			107,542.13	
3	Banteay Meas Sopheak Mongkol Agricultural Cooperative	Kampot	Banteay Meas	Tuok Meas Khang Lech	Prey Kralanh Lech	182.25	164	109	72			102,946.34	
4	Svay Phem Chamroeun Phal Agricultural Cooperative	Kampot	Banteay Meas	Wat Angkhang Cheung	Svay Phem	182.25	81	54	40			102,946.34	
5	Ponleur Kaksekor Srok Chhuk Agricultural Cooperative	Kampot	Chhuok	Porn Sat	Porn Sat	243	360	240	100			107,542.13	
6	Kporprun Kamnitthmey Agricultural Cooperative	Kampot	Chhum Kir	Sre Cheng	Kporp Run	243	63	42	33			107,542.13	
7	Rorbroum Samaky ROUNG Roeung Agricultural Cooperative	Kampot	Tuek Chhu	Thmei	Thmei	182.25	165	110	96			102,946.34	
8	Tuek Kraham Akpiewat Rik Chamroeun Agricultural Cooperative	Kampot	Tuek Chhu	Kandal	Teuk Kraharm	243	132	88	85			107,542.13	
9	Trapeang Srange Agricultural Cooperative	Takeo	Tram Kak	Ang Tasaom	Trapaing Sra Nge	243	81	54	38			107,542.13	
10	Samaki Trapeang Chork Agricultural Cooperative	Takeo	Tram Kak	Tram Kak	Trapaing Chhuok	182.25	176	117	63			102,946.34	
11	Baksey Rikreay Agricultural Cooperative	Takeo	Tram Kak	Cheang Torng	Ang Baksey	182.25	317	211	135			102,946.34	
12	Choeung Kuon Chok Chey Agricultural Cooperative	Takeo	Samraong	Cheung Kuon	Cheung Kuon	243	153	102	51			107,542.13	
13	Svayrun Amatak Agricultural Cooperative	Takeo	Samraong	Chum Reahpen	Svay Run	243	195	130	83			107,542.13	
14	Ponleu Kasekor Agricultural Cooperative	Takeo	Samraong	Beong Tranh Khang Cheung	Ro Mun	243	110	73	49			107,542.13	
15	Phumbey Samaky Agricultural Cooperative	Takeo	Koh Andet	Krapom Chhouk	Krapum Chhouk	182.25	179	119	83			102,946.34	
16	Ponleu Beng Krapom Chhouk Agricultural Cooperative	Takeo	Koh Andet	Krapom Chhouk	Beng	182.25	195	130	91			102,946.34	
17	Champa Prey Phdao Agricultural Cooperative	Takeo	Prey Kabas	Champa	Samraong	243	323	215	165			107,542.13	
18	Phumbey Meanchey Agricultural Cooperative	Takeo	Kirivong	Kiri Chong Koh	Chroy Sleng	243	269	179	58			107,542.13	
19	Morodak Rongreung Agricultural Cooperative	Takeo	Traing	Pram Beimum	Lve Thmey	182.25	248	165	114			102,946.34	
20	Lompong Samaky Agricultural Cooperative	Takeo	Bati	Lumpung	Pea Meas Keat	243	423	282	180			107,542.13	
21	Sensok Tekthla Agricultural Cooperative	Takeo	Bati	Trapaing Krasaing	Tuek Thla	243	120	133	71			107,542.13	

2021	CW3b1 (ACs 21)										2,221,618.41			
	Contingency (10%)										222,161.84			
	Grand Total of ACs 21										2,443,780.25			
AWP 2021 Group 2														
1	Akphiwat Kaksekor-Agricultural Cooperative	Kampong Cham	Chheung Prey	Trapaing Kor	Sa Ang	3200	114	76	59		107,542.13			
2	Chealea Akphivat Agricultural Cooperative	Kampong Cham	Batheay	Chea Lea	Chea Lea	1200	143	38	23		107,542.13			
3	Sammky Baray Andongang Agricultural Cooperative	Kampong Cham	Prey Chho	Baray	Prek Rumdeng	1600	173	115	56		107,542.13			
4	Sammky Mohakhnhoung Agricultral Cooperative	Kampong Cham	Koh Sotin	Moha Knhuong	Chong knhuong	243	89	66	17		102,946.34			
5	Dar-Memot Pepper Agricultural Cooperative	Tboung Khmum	Memot	Da	Camkar Kor	243	99	283	74		173,824.51			
6	Porpel Meanchey Agricultural Cooperative	Tboung Khmum	Ponhear K	Porpel	Tuol Chan	450	111	38	16		107,542.13			
7	Arkpirak Ponhea Krek Dambae Agricultural Cooperative	Tboung Khmum	Ponhear K	Porpel	Porpel	450	425	90	36		173,824.51			
8	Chey Nikum Meanchey Agricultural Cooperative	Tboung Khmum	Ponhear K	Kandoal Chrum	Chey Nikum	243	57	96	56		107,542.13			
9	Romdoul Dontey Agricultural Cooperative	Tboung Khmum	Ponhear K	Dountei	Angkor Leu	450	135	50	13		102,946.34			
10	Lngieng Meanchey Agricultural Cooperative	Tboung Khmum	Tboung Khmum	Lngieng	Smounh	243	144	56	9		173,824.51			
11	Baitong Korksrok Agricultural Cooperative	Tboung Khmum	Dambae	Kok Srok	Kok Srok	450	75	70	7		107,542.13			
12	Samaky Meanchey Agricultural Cooperative	Tboung Khmum	Ou Raing C	Chrok	Camkar Kor	243	84	132	62		107,542.13			
12	Romchek Meanchey Agriculture Cooperative	Tboung Khmum	Memot	Rom Chek	Kampey	450	105	90	20		173,824.51			
13	Seda Meanchey Agriculture Cooperative	Tboung Khmum	Dombae	Seda	Seda Senchey	243	198	61	34		173,824.51			
2021	CW3b2 (ACs 14)										6,230.00	4,163	2,306	1,827,810.14
	10%													182,781.01
	Grant Total AC-14													2,010,591.15
Total of 35 ACs (21+14)													4,454,371.41	
AWP 2022														
1	Samaky Meanchey Phlov Lork Agriculture Cooperative	Takeo	Tram Kak	Trapaing Kranhuong	Phlov Lork	1150	83	55	36					
2	Udom Sorya Agriculture Cooperative	Takeo	Tram Kak	Odom Sorya	Ta Sou	875	104	69	38					
3	Toul Preah Vihear Agriculture Cooperative	Takeo	Prey Kabas	Bankam	Pun Trong	1150	228	152	99					
4	Sambuor Chamreun Phla Agriculture Cooperative	Takeo	Traing	Sambuor	Por	875	4245	55	30					
5	Khpob Svay Samaky Agriculture Cooperative	Takeo	Tram Kok	Trapeang Kranhuong	Khpob Svay	616	189	126	61					
6	Phum Boeng Amatak Agriculture Cooperative	Takeo	Samrong	Chhum Reh Pein	Boeng	1800	399	266	133					
7	Kiri Udom Ta Ou Agriculture Cooperative	Takeo	Kirivong	Ta Ou	Sla	8000	120	133	58					
8	Ponlue Saireang Agriculture Cooperative	Takeo	Koh Andet	Pech Sa	Chong Angkar	1200	126	84	42					
9	Romdoul Sarey Rang Tarach AC	Kampot	Chhum Kir	Trapeang Raing	Ta Rech	690	90	60	30					

10	Pohna Angkor Chamroeun Chey Agriculture Cooperative	Kampot	Banteay Meas	Wat Angkhang Cheung	Ponhear Angkor	2611	84	56	20				
11	Kampong Trach Chamreoun Kasekor Agriculture Cooperative	Kampot	Kampong Trach	Kampong Trach Khang Keut	Koh Klot	690	90	60	30				
12	Kaksekor Dambae Agriculture Cooperative	Tboung Khmum	Dambae	Tuek Chrov	Sra Mar	2611	84	56	20				
13	Tratrong Kasekor Agriculture Cooperative	Kampong Cham	Steung Tra	Ou Mlour	Khtuybey	5041	84	56	20				
2022		25					5,926	1,228	617				

Annex 8. Details Performance Laboratory Output as of June 2023

Activity 1.e: Strengthening infrastructure for agricultural quality and safety testing at the national agricultural laboratory (NAL)

Under this activity, there are the following sub-targets: sub-target 1.e.1: Crop product quality and safety testing laboratory equipment upgraded; sub-target 1.e.2: Upgrading Biotech-Lab Infrastructure; and Lab equipment; sub-target 1.e.3: Improvement staff competency; 1.e.4 support to achieve ISO 17025 Accreditation; support in business plan recovery; sub-target 1.e.5: support business plan for cost recovery. During this reporting period, the main achievements are as follows:

Sub-target 1.e.1: Crop product quality and safety testing laboratory equipment upgraded

The newly inaugurated Plant Biotechnology Laboratory (PBL) will be supported; no new buildings are required for the sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS) testing; however, some building redesign and reorientation is required to satisfy future International Standards Organization (ISO) 17025 accreditation. The main activities of this sub-target focused on upgrading and renovation of Biotech-Lab infrastructure, lab-equipment provision and certification & standards. During the reporting period, the main achievements are as follows:

- Green-House construction with a size of (3 x 23 m) completed and the request letter of a water supply connection is ongoing.
- The design for the lab rooms renovation has been signed the construction by company with NAL and prepared first and second signing agreement construct on 13 February 2023 and the third signing agreement on 24 Feb 2023 by NAL's director, all processing was completed.
- Biotechnology (NAL) Laboratory equipment (including tissue culture house equipment) bid was opened on the 9th of May 2022, but procurement was moved to the next year.

Sub-target 1.e.2: Improve Staff Competencies

During AWPB2023, it is planned to support specific and technical training (training on plant tissue culture, biofertilizer production and quality testing, biopesticide production and quality testing) and on-the-job training on relevant topics on lab-equipment use and management for NAL staff and other relevant capacity development. Due to the budget constraint for implementation from the GCF grant, the emerging result of the activities in Q2 is as follows.

- Overseas training planned for NAL staff under AWPB2023 being processed by PMU.
- Completed technical training course on plant tissue culture for banana and cassava already (led by CS2 Plant tissue culture specialist).
- Completed GMO & Phytotoxin course already (led by CS2 GMO & Phytotoxin specialist).
- Planning and preparation for training on plant tissue culture and biofertilizer / pesticide sample collection for PDAFF in Kampong Cham and Tbong Khmum provinces.
- Field sampling for Plant Tissue Culture (cassava, banana, and ornamental plants) in Takeo and Kampot Provinces
- Prepared and revised concept note on field sampling for GMO and Phytotoxin Analysis for Takeo and Kampot Provinces in the second quarter of AWPB2023.
- Preparing and planning implementation of technical training on GMO and Phytotoxin Analysis (2nd Training), to be led by CS2 GMO & Phytotoxin specialist.
- Preparing and planning implementation of training on laboratory commercialization and service marketing on tissue culture-derived products (banana and cassava)

for PDAFF in Kampong Cham and Tbong Khmum provinces lead by Lab commercialization.

Sub-target 1.e.2.1: Biofertilizer & Biopesticide Production and Quality Testing

This sub-target supports the establishment of a testing regime for organic and biofertilizers and will assist in developing a standard with which the testing will comply, together with advising on the necessary equipment and materials to undertake the recommended analysis. Main activities focused on the following: (i) Undertaking a market assessment of the organic and biofertilizers, including local producers and highlighting the current organic and biofertilizer product registration processes, including legal instruments used in the registration process; (ii) developing testing manuals for those tests that are considered necessary and making recommendations for those tests to be incorporated into organic and biofertilizer quality standards; and (iii) development of testing protocols for testing organic and bio fertilizers that can be used in a testing standard. During the reporting period, the main achievements are as follows:

- Prepared and revised concept note on technical training on Bio-fertilizer/Bio-Pesticide Quality Testing for NAL staff training in the second and third quarters of AWPB2023.
- Prepared and revised concept note on training on plant tissue culture and biofertilizer/pesticide sample collection for PDAFF staff in Takeo and Kompot provinces.
- Prepared and revised concept note on training on plant tissue culture and biofertilizer/pesticide sample collection for PDAFF staff in Kampong Cham and Tbong Khmum provinces.

Sub-target 1.e.2.2: Developing Plant Tissue Culture (TC) and Protocols for Banana and Cassava

Under this sub-target CS2 are supporting the development of meristem tissue culture (TC) protocols for production of cassava to clean up stocks (from Mosaic Virus and mycoplasma) and these protocols will be used to transfer the technology to private sector companies. The main activities in the protocols focus on: the proposed method of using cassava TC with meristem derived in vivo plantlets and leaves grown under environmentally controlled conditions; developing a TC manual for cassava and if there is sufficient time, protocols for other crops or ornamental plants that will benefit from TC and have commercial potential; and developing a strategy, plan and description of the TC methodology. During the reporting period, the main achievements were as follows:

- Prepared and revised the concept note on field sampling for plant TC (cassava, banana and ornamental plants) for Takeo and Kampot Provinces.
- Prepared and revised the concept note on training on plant tissue culture and biofertilizer/pesticide sample collection for PDAFFs in Takeo and Kompot provinces.
- Prepared and revised the concept note on training on plant tissue culture and biofertilizer/pesticide sample collection for PDAFFs in Kampong Cham and Tbong Khmum provinces.
- Developed training materials and posters for running specific extension training.

Sub-target 1.e.3: Support to achieve ISO 17025 accreditation compliance/registration

The main activity of this sub-target focuses on building design and reorientation required to satisfy future International Standard Organization (ISO) 17025 accreditation for the range of tests supported by the project. The other target is to generate revenue of at least US\$ 75,000 per annum by year 6 and to license tissue culture technologies. The main activities have focussed on related specific (plant tissue development, bio-fertilizer, bio-pesticide development and testing) and other relevant capacity development (lab-equipment use and management) support to NAL staff. During the reporting period, the main achievements were as follows:

- Planning implementation of consultative workshop on ISO 17025 Accreditation guidelines for 28-29 August 2023 lead by ISO17025 specialist.
- Revising ISO 17025 guidelines.

- Preparing a document about the laboratory assessment so as to meet ISO 17025 criteria.

Sub-target 1.e.4: Support in the business plan on cost recovery

This sub-target promotes and establishes a commercial ethos within the Plant Biotechnology Laboratory (PBL), to ensure the laboratory will achieve partial cost recovery for its services. The main activities focus on developing training programs on laboratory commercialization, the elaboration of business plans and marketing laboratory services; assessing the laboratories in the country and identifying possible overlaps in testing capability that may create competition; preparing a business plan, presenting a strategy/plan for commercialization to ensure that the laboratory will achieve partial cost recovery for its services.

Annex 9. Details Performance Biodigester and Compost Hut Activity

Data for potential farmers interested to build biodigester and compost hut

No.	Describe the activities	Year 2020				TO TA L 20 20	Year 2021				TO TA L 20 21	Year 2022				TO TA L 20 22	Year 2023				TO TA L 20 23	Grand Total
		K C M	T B K	T A K	K P T		K C M	T B K	T A K	K P T		K C M	T B K	T A K	K P T		K C M	T B K	T A K	K P T		
១	ចំនួនអ្នក ជាវឡធីវិឌ ស្ម័ន	12 5	1 2 5	1 2 5	1 2 5	500	35	5 3	1 0 5	4 0	233	43	6 6	9 1	4 3	243					0	97 6
២	ចំនួនអ្នក ចាប់ អារម្មណ៍ សង់ឡធីវិឌ ស្ម័ន	0	0	0	0	0	7	7 7	2 5	5 4	163	10	1 6	4 9	4 5	120					0	28 3
Sub-Total																						0
១	ចំនួនអ្នក ជាវរោងដី កំប៉ុស្តិ៍	63	6 2	6 3	6 2	250	35	3 6	1 0 5	4 0	216	39	5 7	9 0	4 3	229					0	69 5
២	ចំនួនអ្នក ចាប់ អារម្មណ៍ សង់រោងដី កំប៉ុស្តិ៍	0	0	0	0	0	7	3 9	2 5	5 4	125	10	1 0	4 4	4 5	109					0	23 4
Sub-Total																						

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះកសិកររៀបចំការស្រាវជ្រាវ អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ការបង្ហាញសាកល្បងសង់ឡធីវិទ្យាស្ថាន រោងដីកំប៉ុស្តិ៍ និងការប្រើប្រាស់ឡធីវិទ្យាស្ថាន

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ទំហំឡ		ទំហំរោងកំប៉ុស្តិ៍ (៨ម ^៣)	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
						៤ម ^៣	៦ម ^៣		
1	វង្ស សារ៉ែន	ប	ថ្នល់បែកលិច	ស្វាយទាប	ចំការលើ		√	8m ³	
2	ជី មុំ	ស្រី	គោហើ	ព្រែកកុយ	កងមាស	√		8m ³	097 330 88 55
3	សំអុល ចាន់ឌី	ប	គោហើ	ព្រែកកុយ	កងមាស		√	8m ³	090 455 644
4	សិន រុទ្ធី	ប	គោហើ	ព្រែកកុយ	កងមាស	√		8m ³	097 318 24 82
5	ពៅ សុខណា	ប	គោហើ	ព្រែកកុយ	កងមាស	√		8m ³	097 382 01 72
6	នី ណាត	ប	គោហើ	ព្រែកកុយ	កងមាស		√	8m ³	088 686 05 66
6	រូស ពិសី	ប	គោហើ	ព្រែកកុយ	កងមាស	√		8m ³	067 772 753
7	ណុន នឿន	ប	គោហើ	ព្រែកកុយ	កងមាស	√		8m ³	090 416 488
9	ប៉ាក អាន	ប	គោហើ	ព្រែកកុយ	កងមាស		√	8m ³	097 988 95 28
10	ប៉ោ ស្រៀន	ប	គោហើ	ព្រែកកុយ	កងមាស		√	8m ³	089 342 356
11	រឿន ភាព	ប	គោហើ	ព្រែកកុយ	កងមាស	√		8m ³	012 808 679
12	ឈុន សំអាត	ប	គោហើ	ព្រែកកុយ	កងមាស	√		8m ³	097 869 879
13	ស៊ិន កុសល	ប	កោះរកាក្នុង	កោះរកា	កំពង់សៀម	√		8m ³	031 615 33 35
14	សុខ គា	ប	កោះរកាក្នុង	កោះរកា	កំពង់សៀម	√		8m ³	099 665 054
15	ឡុង សុខ	ប	កោះរកាក្នុង	កោះរកា	កំពង់សៀម	√		8m ³	085 532 252
16	គឹម ពៅ	ស	អូបេង	បេសព្រៃ	ស្ទឹងត្រង់	√		8m ³	012 987 122
17	យុំ ពេជ្រ	ស	ដូង	សំរោង	ព្រៃឈរ	√		8m ³	092 986 672
18	ខ្មៅ អុន	ប្រុស	គោកស្រុក	គោកស្រុក	តំបែរ	√		8m ³	0៩៧ ៩៩៨៣៨៨៧
19	ភឿង វណ្ណិន	ស្រី	គោកស្រុក	គោកស្រុក	តំបែរ	√		8m ³	0៩៧ ២៣០៣៤១៩
20	ជា យោន	ប្រុស	គោកស្រុក	គោកស្រុក	តំបែរ	√		8m ³	0៨៨ ៩៥៥៨៥៧៥
21	ម៉ាប់ ចន្ទា	ស្រី	គោកស្រុក	គោកស្រុក	តំបែរ	√		8m ³	0៩៧ ៨០១៦៦៨៥

22	ស្រស់ ស្រង	ប្រុស	គោកស្រុក	គោកស្រុក	តំបែរ	√		8m ³	0៧១ ២៨៣៦១៤៧
23	អិណ ពួក	ប្រុស	គោកស្រុក	គោកស្រុក	តំបែរ		√	8m ³	0៩៧ ៣៦៨៨៣៧៨
24	ជឿន ជាត	ប្រុស	គោកស្រុក	គោកស្រុក	តំបែរ	√		8m ³	0៩៧ ៥២២៩៦៨៨
25	សុត សាញ់	ប្រុស	ស្មោញ	ល្វើង	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ	√		8m ³	0៨៨ ៨៨១ 0៧៨៤
26	សែម យ៉ុង	ប្រុស	ស្មោញ	ល្វើង	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ	√		8m ³	088 682 76 54
27	ទៃ រឿង	ស្រី	ស្មោញ	ល្វើង	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ	√		8m ³	060 636 159
28	សិន ពៅ	ស្រី	ស្មោញ	ល្វើង	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ	√		8m ³	071 677 23 48
29	ស៊ុយ ស៊ុនអេង	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងទន្សោង	កណ្តាលជ្រុំ	ពញាកែក	√		8m ³	071 264 08 47
30	ប៊ុន ស្រង	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងទន្សោង	កណ្តាលជ្រុំ	ពញាកែក	√		8m ³	088 766 14 52
31	ថៃ ផល្លី	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងទន្សោង	កណ្តាលជ្រុំ	ពញាកែក	√		8m ³	097 940 94 65
32	ឈឹម យឿន	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងទន្សោង	កណ្តាលជ្រុំ	ពញាកែក	√		8m ³	088 382 88 12
33	ស៊ុន ឆៃលាង	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងទន្សោង	កណ្តាលជ្រុំ	ពញាកែក	√		8m ³	071 935 50 15
34	ម៉ី សំអន	ប	ផ្លូវលោក	ត្រពាំងក្រញូង	ត្រាំកក់		√	8m ³	0៩៦ ៣៩៦ ៣៥២៤
35	គង់ មឿន	ប	តាសូ	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់		√		0១៧ ៣៥៦ ៧៩៨
36	សឹម សៅ	ប	ត្រពាំងថ្មាន់	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់		√		0៩៦ ៣២៧ ៩0៧0
37	សឿង វណ្ណា	ប	តាសូ	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់		√		0១២ ២១៨ ៦៦១
38	ចឹម វន្តី	ស	តាសូ	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់	√			N/A
39	អ៊ុំ ស៊ីម	ប	តាសូ	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់	√			0៩៦ ៧៨២ ៤៩៧៧
40	គៀត យៀង	ប	រំពាក់ពន	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់	√			0៨៩ ៩00

				យា					៩៦៤
41	សឹម ទឹម	ស	ត្រពាំងថ្មាន់	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់	√			N/A
42	សួន ផល្លា	ស	តាសូ	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់	√			០៨៨ ៣០១ ៧៤២២
43	ញឹម ធី	ប	ត្រពាំងថ្មាន់	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់	√			០៨៧ ៧៤៩ ០៣៩២
44	ទឹម រុន	ប	ត្រពាំងត្រកៀត	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់		√		០៩៦ ៧០៧ ៣៩១៥
45	សៀន ចន្ទ	ស	ត្រពាំងថ្មាន់	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់	√			០៩៦ ២៩០ ៥២០៣
46	សុត្រ សារិន	ប	ត្រពាំងថ្មាន់	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់	√			០១០ ៧៦០ ៨៥៨
47	សុត្រ ជុន	ប	ត្រពាំងថ្មាន់	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់	√			០៩៦ ៩២០ ៥១៣២
48	ប៉ុង ខុំ	ប	ត្រពាំងថ្មាន់	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់	√			០៩៦ ៥៣២ ៦៤២១
49	សៅ សៀន	ប	ត្រពាំងថ្មាន់	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់	√			N/A
50	ស្រី ជន	ប	ត្រពាំងត្រកៀត	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់	√			០៨៩ ២៣៩ ៧១៣
51	ជា ចន	ប	តាសូ	ឧត្តមសុរិយា	ត្រាំកក់	√			N/A
52	ម៉ែន ធា	ស	ត្រពាំងកំណប់	ដំបូកខ្ពស់	អង្គរជ័យ		√	8m ³	077 771 263
53	ជួន រន	ប	ដំណាក់ត្រយឹង	សំរោងលើ	បន្ទាយមាស		√		085 41 69 07
54	អ៊ុក សុខា	ស	ត្រពាំងកំណប់	ដំបូកខ្ពស់	អង្គរជ័យ		√		017 83 64 70
55	អ៊ុក សារ៉េន	ស	ត្រពាំង	ដំបូកខ្ពស់	អង្គរជ័យ	√			066 27 17

			កំណប់						78
56	នូ រដ្ឋ	ប	វាលត្បាល់	មានជ័យ	ឈូក	√			097 63 44 714
57	ស្រី សេង	ប	វាលត្បាល់	មានជ័យ	ឈូក	√			088 5174 726
58	មា គន្ធា	ស	ទឹកក្រហម	កណ្តាល	ទឹកឈូ	√			088 9120 148
59	ស៊ិន គន្ធី	ស	ទឹកក្រហម	កណ្តាល	ទឹកឈូ	√			097 2550 843
60	មា ថុង	ស	ទឹកក្រហម	កណ្តាល	ទឹកឈូ	√			088 7137 096
61	ញេប ម៉េង	ស	ត្រពាំងឫស្សី	ដំណាក់សុ ក្រំ	ដងទង់	√			097 3289 411
62	សួន វណ្ណា	ប	ត្រពាំងឫស្សី	ដំណាក់សុ ក្រំ	ដងទង់		√		071 9667 929
63	វិញ វិច្ឆិកា	ស	ត្រពាំងឫស្សី	ដំណាក់សុ ក្រំ	ដងទង់		√		097 960 2287
64	ង៉ែត ស៊ា	ប	ស្វាយផ្អែម	វត្តអង្គខាង ជើង	បន្ទាយមាស	√			097 288 3426
65	អ៊ឹម ស៊ីណូ	ស	ស្វាយផ្អែម	វត្តអង្គខាង ជើង	បន្ទាយមាស	√			071 6045 675
66	ខៀវ វ៉ៃ	ប	ដំណាក់ត្រយី ង	សំរោងលើ	បន្ទាយមាស	√			011 887 199
67	សាយ ទូច	ប	ដំណាក់ត្រយី ង	សំរោងលើ	បន្ទាយមាស	√			096 793 5993
68	អ៊ុច សុខ	ប	ដំណាក់ត្រយី ង	សំរោងលើ	បន្ទាយមាស	√			097 284 8951
69	សោម វណ្ណា	ប	ដំណាក់ត្រយី ង	សំរោងលើ	បន្ទាយមាស	√			012 76 06 61

Annex 10. Details Performance New Seed Multiplication and Distribution as of 30 June 2023

Sub-target 2.a.1: 3 Additional climate-resilient varieties developed and released

The project is supporting Cambodia to develop, release and distribute to farmers new climate-resilient varieties including hybrid seed production and multiplication. It is planned that this will be a direct contract to IRRI in cooperation with CARDI and a third party for the distribution. The program to be implemented by CARDI is large-scale training on farmer-seed production and seed multiplication of climate resilient varieties for each target crop in the target provinces and distribution of quality seed to farmers for conducting farm-demonstrations and for production. Moreover, the project will assist CARDI to develop a commercialization program with recommendations on the legal framework to develop intellectual property rights and partial cost recovery for the institution. During the reporting period, the main achievements and details of field monitoring are as follows:

- A promising line of Cassava CMD resistant variety (seed increase of IITA line) was planted on June 24th in Chamkar Leu, Kampong Cham.
- Multi-location trials of rice varieties have been undertaken (pop. PRD/CAR11, PRD/RCH, SPD/SKO-01, CAR15/pi21). CARDI have finished data collection and processing for one trial. Another 2 trials were sown on June 15th and transplanted on July 11th. Three trials in the provinces will be started in early August.
- Multi-location trials on CMD-resistant cassava lines from IITA have been planted. One trial on CARDI seed was planted in Kampong Cham, Preah Vihear on March 30th June 16th, June 24th, and a further trial on 30 April in Kratie.
- On-farm adaptive trials on a promising line of.....have started, with one trial started in Kampot whilst additional trials will be undertaken in the second crop season in August.
- Field demonstrations of Champey Sar70 with ten demos will be undertaken. Site selection for five trials Tboung Khmum, and five in Kampot has been completed. The seed was distributed to Kampot on July 17th, and for Tboung Khmum will be sent on July 25th 2023.
- BS and FS Seed Production of PMD, PRD, Champey Sar70 was sown on June 15th and transplanted on June 29th 2023.
- Training of farmer groups on best management practice (BMP) of rice, cassava, and maize production was undertaken by CARDI with six training courses attended by 150 trainees (80 women).

Annex 11. Detail Performance Land Levelling Activity as per 30 June 2023

Sub-target 2.a.4: Laser Levelling Demonstrations on 4,000 hectares and procurement

The project, in collaboration with institutions such as IRRI and the Agricultural Engineering and Machinery Department of MAFF, will support laser land levelling on up to 4,000 ha (approximately 1,000 ha per province) to improve water use efficiency and enhance crop yields in selected climate resilient irrigation and water management systems supported by the project. The laser land levelling, including an orientation on basic tractor operation and laser levelling equipment troubleshooting, will also serve as a training exercise for potential service providers in the CFAVC provinces.

The updated final draft of the AWPB 2023 includes the activity to conduct laser land levelling on a total of 500 hectares of paddy fields across the target provinces. The paddy fields will be selected from irrigation schemes already rehabilitated by the project and where FWUCs has been established. During the reporting period, there was no progress on implementation.

Summary progress of paddy selection for land levelling by Apr-Jun 2023

N	Activities	Province names	Unit	Annual Target 2023	Actual progress Jan-Mar 23	Cumulative progress by March 2023	Total Cumulative households	Total Cumulative women
1	Identification land for laser levelling	TAK	ha	400	0	125.89	935	397
2		KPT	ha	400	0	67.99	467	260
3		KCM	ha	400	0	166.40	730	258
4		TBK	ha	400	0	58.30	646	302
Total			ha	1,600	0	418.58	2,778	1,227

Annex 12. Details Performance Farmer Training Activity as per 30 June 2023

OUTPUT 1: Critical agribusiness value chain infrastructure improved and made climate-resilient.
 (លទ្ធផលទី ១): ហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធខ្សែសង្វាក់តម្លៃកសិធុរៈកិច្ចដ៏សំខាន់ ត្រូវបានកែលម្អ និងធ្វើឱ្យមានភាពធន់នឹងអាកាសធាតុ (For Year 2020)

No.	Activities	Achievement	Total participants/qty		
			Total Person	Female	% Female
1. Training and Capacity building / វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និងការពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាព		14	441	59	13%
1	Training for supervisors, coordinators, masons, etc បណ្តុះបណ្តាលដល់អ្នកត្រួតពិនិត្យ, អ្នកសម្របសម្រួល និងជាងសាងសង់	8	279	27	10%
2	National workshops សិក្ខាសាលាថ្នាក់ជាតិ	1	28	6	21%
3	Staff training on biodigester and compost hut sector វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលដល់មន្ត្រីអនុវត្តគម្រោងស្តីពីឡធុរី ឧស្ម័ន និងរោងជីកំប៉ុស្តិ៍	2	106	22	21%
4	Networking, R&D បណ្តាញ ការស្រាវជ្រាវ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍	3	28	4	14%
2. Promotion & Marketing on promoting renewable energy sector ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងទីផ្សារ លើការលើកកម្ពស់វិស័យថាមពលកកើតឡើងវិញ		128	5,847	2,876	49%
1	Small group training វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលក្រុមតូច	95	2,446	1,138	47%
2	Commune and provincial workshops សិក្ខាសាលាថ្នាក់ឃុំ និងខេត្ត	2	124	19	15%

3	Field coaches and mentors ការបង្វឹក និងការត្រួតពិនិត្យនៅទីវាល	21	3,207	1,709	53%
4	Monitoring meetings ការប្រជុំត្រួតពិនិត្យ	10	70	10	14%
3. Monitoring & Evaluation on promoting renewable energy sector ការតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងវាយតម្លៃ លើការលើកកម្ពស់វិស័យថាមពលកកើតឡើងវិញ		91	318	59	19%
1	Provincial PBO/PPIU monthly meeting ការប្រជុំវឌ្ឍនភាពប្រជុំខែ សម្រាប់អង្គការអនុវត្ត គម្រោងថ្នាក់ខេត្ត	27	190	50	26%
2	Management staff monitoring ការគ្រប់គ្រងត្រួតពិនិត្យមន្ត្រីអនុវត្តគម្រោង	64	128	9	7%
4. Innovation & VC Improvement on promoting renewable energy sector នវានុវត្តន៍ និងកែលម្អខ្សែច្រវាក់ផលិតកម្ម លើការលើកកម្ពស់វិស័យថាមពលកកើតឡើងវិញ		92	528	169	32%
1	TOT training for BEO/PPIU & Extension Workers វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្គោលសម្រាប់អង្គ ការអនុវត្តគម្រោងថ្នាក់ខេត្ត និងមន្ត្រីផ្សព្វផ្សាយស្រុក	3	42	10	24%
2	Key Farmer training & exchange visits បណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករគំរូ និងទស្សនៈកិច្ចសិក្សា	1	39	8	21%
3	Model farmers experiment ការធ្វើពិសោធន៍បង្ហាញកសិករគំរូ	75	291	83	29%
4	Integrated farming demonstrations កសិដ្ឋានបង្ហាញកសិកម្មចម្រុះ	10	31	6	19%
5	Composting training វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលការផលិតជីកំប៉ុស្តិ៍	2	44	19	43%
6	Dissemination workshops សិក្ខាសាលាផ្សព្វផ្សាយ	1	81	43	53%
Total Output #1 សរុបលទ្ធផលទី១:		325	7,134	3,163	44%

OUTPUT 2: Climate-smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted
 (លទ្ធផលទី ២): ជំរុញការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មវៃឆ្លាត និងកសិធុរៈកិច្ចមានលក្ខណៈស្របទៅនឹងអាកាសធាតុ (For Year 2020)

No.	Activities	Achievement	Total participants/qty		
			Total Person	Female	% Female
1. Sustainable rice production វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលផលិតកម្មដំណាំស្រូវប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព (SRP)		35	875	458	52%
1	Training of farmers group on sustainable rice production វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីផលិតកម្មដំណាំស្រូវប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព	35	875	458	52%
2. Climate Resilient Agriculture (CSA) កសិកម្មវៃឆ្លាតដែលធន់ទៅនឹងអាកាសធាតុ (CSA)		20	501	288	57%
1	Training on farmers group on climate resilient agriculture វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីកសិកម្មវៃឆ្លាតដែលធន់ទៅនឹងអាកាសធាតុ	20	501	288	57%
3. Promoting farm mechanization and extension ជំរុញ និងផ្សព្វផ្សាយការប្រើប្រាស់គ្រឿងយន្តបន្ថែមនិងកម្មកសិកម្ម		20	636	226	36%
1	Training of farmers on O&M of agricultural machinery វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីការប្រើប្រាស់ និងថែទាំគ្រឿងយន្តកសិកម្ម	4	126	47	37%
2	Training of farmers on post-harvest technology វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីបច្ចេកវិទ្យាក្រោយប្រមូលផលស្រូវ	4	128	45	35%

3	Rice storage operations វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីកិច្ចប្រតិបត្តិការទុកដាក់ស្រូវអង្ករ	4	128	44	34%
4	Training of farmers on laser land levelling វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីការកៀរពង្រាបដីស្រែដោយប្រព័ន្ធឡាហ្វឺរ	4	126	43	34%
5	Training of farmers on agriculture production conservation វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីផលិតកម្មកសិកម្មរក្សា	4	128	47	37%
4. Good agricultural practices on mango (CAMGAP) ការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មល្អលើដំណាំស្វាយ		10	318	125	39%
1	Training of farmers on good agriculture practices on mango វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មល្អលើដំណាំស្វាយ	10	318	125	39%
4. Strengthen agricultural cooperative leadership (ACs Boards) ពង្រឹងស្ថាប័នថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំសហគមន៍កសិកម្ម		10	322	117	36%
1	Training on Agriculture Cooperative leadership and Management Skills វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពីជំនាញដឹកនាំ និងគ្រប់គ្រងសហគមន៍កសិកម្ម	4	130	50	
2	Training on Business Development plan វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពីផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មុខជំនួញ	4	128	48	38%
3	Training on Agricultural Cooperative Accounting Registration វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពីការចុះបញ្ជីគណនេយ្យសហគមន៍កសិកម្ម	1	32	9	28%
4	Training on Annual Reprot Writing វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពីការសរសេររបាយការណ៍ប្រចាំឆ្នាំ	1	32	10	31%
Total Output #2 សរុបលទ្ធផលទី២:		95	2,652	1,214	46%
Total Output #1 + Output #2		420	9,786	4,377	45%

OUTPUT 1: Critical agribusiness value chain infrastructure improved and made climate-resilient.

លទ្ធផលទី ១): ហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធខ្សែសង្វាក់តម្លៃកសិធុរៈកិច្ចដ៏សំខាន់ ត្រូវបានកែលម្អ និងធ្វើឱ្យមានភាពធន់ នឹងអាកាសធាតុ (For 2021)

No.	Activities	Achievement	Total participants/qty		
			Total Person	Female	% Female
1. Training and Capacity building / វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និងការពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាព		50	762	147	19%
1	Training of extension officers/workers វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលដល់មន្ត្រី និងអ្នកផ្សព្វផ្សាយ	29	377	76	20%
2	National workshops on biodigester and composting dissemination information សិក្ខាសាលា ផ្សព្វផ្សាយព័ត៌មានថ្នាក់ជាតិស្តីពីឡដីឧស្ម័ន និងរោងជក់ប៉ុស្តិ៍	3	90	13	14%
3	TOT training on bio-gas plant, bio-slurry use and management for PDAFF & extension workers វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្គោលស្តីពីការប្រើប្រាស់ និងគ្រប់គ្រងឡដីឧស្ម័ន និងដីឡឧស្ម័ន ដល់មន្ត្រីកសិកម្ម និងអ្នកផ្សព្វផ្សាយ	16	261	40	15%
4	Training on composting and its application to biogas farmers វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពីការផលិត ជក់ប៉ុស្តិ៍ និងការប្រើប្រាស់ដល់កសិករ	2	34	18	53%
2. Promotion & Marketing on promoting renewable energy sector ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងទីផ្សារ លើការលើកកម្ពស់វិស័យថាមពលកកើតឡើងវិញ		115	5,498	2,519	46%
1	Small group or village meeting to identifying and selecting interest clients ប្រជុំក្រុមតូច និងប្រជុំភូមិ កំណត់អត្តសញ្ញាណ និងជ្រើសរើសអតិថិជនចាប់អារម្មណ៍	91	2,043	1,044	51%

2	Commune & provincial workshops on project dissemination, identification and selection clients សិក្ខាសាលាផ្សព្វផ្សាយគម្រោងថ្នាក់ឃុំ និងខេត្ត កំណត់អត្តសញ្ញាណ និងជ្រើសរើសអតិថិជន	2	57	15	26%
3	Coordination and monitoring meeting (on marketing mechanism) / g សម្របសម្រួល និងប្រជុំត្រួតពិនិត្យ យន្តការទីផ្សារ	2	44	13	30%
4	Field coaching and mention on promotion and marketing ការបង្វឹក និងការត្រួតពិនិត្យនៅទីវាលពីការផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងទីផ្សារ	20	3,354	1,447	43%
3. Monitoring & Evaluation on promoting renewable energy sector ការតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងវាយតម្លៃ លើការលើកកម្ពស់វិស័យថាមពលកកើតឡើងវិញ		4	64	11	17%
1	Provincial PBO/PPIU monthly meeting ការប្រជុំខ្ទង់ភាពប្រជុំខែ សម្រាប់អង្គការអនុវត្តគម្រោងថ្នាក់ខេត្ត	1	32	4	13%
2	Field mentoring & coaching and M&E by PPIU and GDAHP/PMU ការត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងការបង្វឹក តាមដាន និងវាយតម្លៃពីអង្គការអនុវត្តគម្រោងថ្នាក់ខេត្ត និងថ្នាក់ជាតិ GDAHP/PMU	3	32	7	22%
4. Innovation & VC Improvement on promoting renewable energy sector នវានុវត្តន៍ និងកែលម្អខ្សែច្រវាក់ផលិតកម្ម លើការលើកកម្ពស់វិស័យថាមពលកកើតឡើងវិញ		4	158	31	20%
1	Training to Model farmers & exchange visits វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលដល់កសិករគំរូ និងទស្សនៈកិច្ចសិក្សា	2	81	14	17%
2	Dissemination/reflection workshops សិក្ខាសាលាផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំង	2	77	17	22%
Total Output #1 សរុបលទ្ធផលទី១:		173	6,482	2,708	42%

OUTPUT 2: Climate-smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted

(លទ្ធផលទី ២): ជំរុញការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មវៃឆ្លាត និងកសិធុរៈកិច្ចមានលក្ខណៈស្របទៅនឹងអាកាសធាតុ (For Year 2021)

No.	Activities	Achievement	Total participants/qty		
			Total Person	Female	% Female
A. Training of Trainer (ToT) for CSA, SRP/a Farm Mechanization /a វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្គោល សម្រាប់ CSA, SRP សម្រាប់យន្តការកសិកម្ម		75	1,884	1,312	70%
1	Training of trainer (TOT) for SRP rice cultivation (oversea) វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្គោល សម្រាប់ SRP ការដាំដុះដំណាំស្រូវ (ក្រៅប្រទេស)	1	16	9	56%
2	Training of trainer (TOT) for CSA on rice, cassava and maize (National) វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្គោលសម្រាប់ CSA លើដំណាំស្រូវ ដំឡូងមី និងពោត (ថ្នាក់ជាតិ)	1	12	5	42%
3	Training of trainer (TOT) for provincial trainers for SRP rice cultivation (local) វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្គោលសម្រាប់ SRP គ្រូថ្នាក់ខេត្ត លើការដាំដុះដំណាំស្រូវ (ក្នុងតំបន់)	2	16	5	31%
4	Training of trainer (TOT) for provincial team for CSA on rice, maize, and cassava (local) វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្គោលសម្រាប់ CSA ក្រុមការងារថ្នាក់ខេត្ត លើការដាំដុះដំណាំស្រូវ ពោត និងដំឡូងមី (ក្នុងតំបន់)	1	30	9	30%
5	Training of farmer on SRP for rice cultivation វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករលើ SRP សម្រាប់ ការដាំដុះដំណាំស្រូវ	60	1,800	1,280	71%
6	Cassava seed demonstration (at farmers and Chamkar Leu Station) ធ្វើបង្ហាញពូជដំឡូងមី (ស្ថានីយ៍ចំការលើ)	10	10	4	40%

A 1. Training of farmers on CamGAP for Mango/a វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករលើការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មល្អ លើដំណាំស្វាយ		15	272	93	34%
1	Training of trainer (TOT) on CamGAP for Mango (local) វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្ហាញលើការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មល្អ លើដំណាំស្វាយ (ក្នុងតំបន់)	2	12	3	25%
2	Training of farmers on CamGAP compliant for Mango វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករអនុលោមលើការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មល្អ លើដំណាំស្វាយ	8	160	55	34%
3	Training of farmers on drip irrigation system operation and maintenance វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករលើការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធដំណាក់ទឹកសម្រាប់ការងារប្រតិបត្តិ និងថែទាំ	5	100	35	35%
B. Training of trainer (TOT) for AC business development/a វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្ហាញសម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍមុខជំនួញសហគមន៍កសិកម្ម		8	210	66	31%
1	Training of trainer (TOT) for AC's board on AC's management, leadership & administration វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្ហាញ សម្រាប់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលរបស់សហគមន៍កសិកម្មលើការគ្រប់គ្រង ភាពជាអ្នកដឹកនាំ និងការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់ AC	2	60	18	30%
2	Training on management & Leadership and administration for Acs វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពីការគ្រប់គ្រង ភាពជាអ្នកដឹកនាំ និងការគ្រប់គ្រងសម្រាប់សហគមន៍កសិកម្ម	6	150	48	32%
C. Landscape restoration (farm mechanization)/a ការស្តារឡើងវិញ (យន្តការកសិកម្ម)		23	513	126	25%
1	Training of trainer (TOT) on agricultural machinery O&M for AC and farmer groups វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្ហាញយន្តកសិកម្មលើការងារប្រតិបត្តិ និងការថែទាំសម្រាប់សហគមន៍កសិកម្ម និងក្រុមកសិករ	4	38	6	16%

2	Training for farmer groups, coop and irrigated farmers in agriculture conservation- FWUC វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលសម្រាប់ក្រុមកសិករ សហគមន៍ និងកសិករស្រោចស្រពក្នុងការអភិរក្ស កសិកម្ម-FWUC	19	475	120	25%
Total Output #2 សរុបលទ្ធផលទី២:		121	2,879	1,597	55%
Total Output #1 + Output #2		294	9,361	4,305	46%

OUTPUT 1: Critical agribusiness value chain infrastructure improved and made climate-resilient.

(លទ្ធផលទី ១): ហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធខ្សែសង្វាក់តម្លៃកសិធុរៈកិច្ចដ៏សំខាន់ ត្រូវបានកែលម្អ និងធ្វើឱ្យមានភាពធន់នឹងអាកាសធាតុ (For Year 2022)

No.	Activities	Achievement	Total participants/qty		
			Total Person	Female	% Female
1. On the job training to NAL staff វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលលើការអនុវត្តជាក់ស្តែងដល់មន្ត្រីនៃមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍ដោយការអនុវត្តជាក់ស្តែង		32	384	288	75%
1	On-the Job training on Plant tissue culture វគ្គពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពដល់មន្ត្រីនៃមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍ដោយអនុវត្តជាក់ស្តែងលើជាការពង្រីកពូជដំណាំតាមរយៈជាលិការវប្បកម្ម	6	72	54	75%
2	On-the job training on mother plant collection for multiplication through tissue culture for cassava (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និងអនុវត្តជាក់ស្តែងស្តីពីការកំណត់ និងជ្រើសរើស រុក្ខសម្ភារៈមេ សម្រាប់ធ្វើការពង្រីកពូជដំឡូងមី តាមរយៈជាលិការវប្បកម្ម)	6	72	54	75%
3	On-the job training on mother plant collection for multiplication through tissue culture for banana (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនិងអនុវត្តស្តីពីការកំណត់ និងជ្រើសរើស រុក្ខសម្ភារៈមេ សម្រាប់ធ្វើការពង្រីកពូជចេក តាមរយៈជាលិការវប្បកម្ម)	6	72	54	75%
4	on-Job training course on the quality testing of biofertilizer and biopesticide (វគ្គពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពដល់មន្ត្រីនៃមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍លើការវិភាគគុណភាពជីកសិកម្មជីវសាស្ត្រ និងថ្នាំកសិកម្មជីវសាស្ត្រ)	12	144	108	75%

5	Field study on how to identify and collect quality mother plant for multiplication through tissue culture for cassava and banana (ចុះកម្មសិក្សាស្តីពីការកំណត់ និងជ្រើសរើស រុក្ខសម្ភារៈមេ សម្រាប់ធ្វើការពង្រីកពូជដំណាំតាមរយៈជាលិការប្រកួតប្រជែង និងដំឡូងមី)	1	12	9	75%
6	Conduct market survey on the use and quality of biofertilizer and organic fertilizer in local market (ការសិក្សាការប្រើប្រាស់និងគុណភាពនៃជីកសិកម្មជីវសាស្ត្រ និងជីកសិកម្មសរីរាង្គក្នុងខេត្តគោលដៅ)	1	12	9	75%
2. Training & Capacity Building on promoting renewable energy sector វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និងការពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាព លើការលើកកម្ពស់វិស័យថាមពលកើតឡើងវិញ		88	1,525	341	22%
1	Refresher training of extension workers for biodigester and bio-slurry /e (វគ្គពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពដល់អ្នកផ្សព្វផ្សាយស្តីពីឡធុរីខ្សែស្នួន និងជីឡធុរីខ្សែស្នួន)	28	334	82	25%
2	National workshops on biodigester and composting dissemination information (សិក្ខាសាលាថ្នាក់ជាតិ ស្តីពីការផ្សព្វផ្សាយព័ត៌មាននៃឡធុរីខ្សែស្នួន និងការផលិតកំប៉ុស្ត)	4	152	30	20%
3	User training for biogas plant and bio-slurry (biogas plant and bio-slurry management) (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលដល់អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ឡធុរីខ្សែស្នួន និងជីឡធុរីខ្សែស្នួន (ការគ្រប់គ្រងឡធុរីខ្សែស្នួន និងជីឡធុរីខ្សែស្នួន))	14	277	78	28%
4	TOT training on biogas plant, bio-slurry use and management for extension workers (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្គោល ស្តីពីឡធុរីខ្សែស្នួន និងជីឡធុរីខ្សែស្នួន ដល់អ្នកផ្សព្វផ្សាយ)	14	206	31	15%
5	Training on composting and its application to farmers and agriculture community (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលការផលិតជីកំប៉ុស្ត និងការប្រើប្រាស់ ដល់កសិករនិងសហគមន៍កសិកម្ម)	18	296	68	23%

6	Training on M&E on biodigester and compost hut for PDAFF (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលប្រព័ន្ធតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងវាយតម្លៃលើឡធុរិវិធីខ្សែស្រួត និងរោងដីកំប៉ុស្តិ៍សម្រាប់មន្ត្រីអនុវត្តគម្រោងថ្នាក់ខេត្ត)	3	87	16	18%
7	National training on biodigester construction techniques and quality control (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលថ្នាក់ជាតិស្តីបច្ចេកទេសសាងសង់ និងត្រួតពិនិត្យគុណភាពធុរិវិធីខ្សែស្រួត)	2	65	10	15%
8	Internal exchange visit on-site on site learning and field practices to EWs, key farmers, potential farmers (ទស្សនកិច្ចសិក្សាក្នុងតំបន់ទៅលើការរៀនសូត្រ និងអនុវត្តផ្ទាល់នៅទីវាលដល់អ្នកផ្សព្វផ្សាយ, កសិករគំរូ និងកសិករ មានសក្តានុពល)	5	108	26	24%
3. Promotion & Marketing on promoting renewable energy sector ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងទីផ្សារ លើការលើកកម្ពស់វិស័យថាមពលកើតឡើងវិញ		510	15,093	7,722	51%
1	Small group meeting for extention & seeking the interest clients (ការប្រជុំក្រុមតូចតាមភូមិ ដើម្បីផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងស្វែងរកអ្នកស្ម័គ្រចិត្តជាវិធីខ្សែស្រួត និងរោងដីកំប៉ុស្តិ៍)	464	9,389	4,929	52%
2	Commune & provincial workshops on project dissemination, identification and selection clients (សិក្ខាសាលាថ្នាក់ឃុំ និងខេត្តស្តីពីការផ្សព្វផ្សាយ ការកំណត់ និងជ្រើសរើសអ្នកជាវិធីខ្សែស្រួត និងរោងដីកំប៉ុស្តិ៍)	4	190	36	19%
3	Coordination and monitoring meeting with relevant stakeholders (on marketing mechanism) /g (ប្រជុំសម្របសម្រួល និងត្រួតពិនិត្យ ជាមួយអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ (យន្តការស្វែងរកទីផ្សារឡធុរិវិធីខ្សែស្រួត និងរោងដីកំប៉ុស្តិ៍)	9	210	52	25%
4	Field coaching and mention on promotion and marketing (ការចុះបង្ហាត់-ណែនាំតាមសហគមន៍ស្តីពី ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងទីផ្សារឡធុរិវិធីខ្សែស្រួត និងរោងដីកំប៉ុស្តិ៍)	33	5,304	2,705	51%

4. Monitoring & Evaluation on promoting renewable energy sector ការតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងវាយតម្លៃ លើការលើកកម្ពស់វិស័យថាមពលកើតឡើងវិញ		52	917	238	26%
1	Provincial monthly Progress meetings (ប្រជុំវឌ្ឍនភាពការងារប្រចាំខែសម្រាប់អង្គភាពអនុវត្តគម្រោងថ្នាក់ខេត្ត)	41	734	203	28%
2	National coordination meetings (ប្រជុំសម្របសម្រួលវឌ្ឍនភាពការងារអនុវត្តគម្រោងថ្នាក់ជាតិ)	5	102	22	22%
3	Field mentoring & coaching and M&E by PPIU and GDAHP/PMU ការចុះបង្ហាត់-ណែនាំ និងតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យ វាយតម្លៃការងារដល់សហគមន៍ដោយ PPIU and GDAHP/PMU)	4	34	8	24%
4	Training on data entry and database management (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពីការបញ្ចូល និងគ្រប់គ្រងប្រព័ន្ធទិន្នន័យឡឌីជីថល និងធាងដីកំប៉ុស្តិ៍)	2	47	5	11%
5. Innovation & VC Improvement on promoting renewable energy sector នវានុវត្តន៍ និងកែលម្អខ្សែច្រវាក់ផលិតកម្ម លើការលើកកម្ពស់វិស័យថាមពលកើតឡើងវិញ		46	364	130	36%
1	Training to Model farmers & exchange visits (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករគំរូ និងទស្សនកិច្ចសិក្សា)	2	73	16	22%
2	Support input for integrated farming demonstrations (បង្ហាញប្រព័ន្ធកសិម្មតម្រុះដោយប្រើដីកំប៉ុស្តិ៍ និងដីឡឌីជីថល)	38	154	83	54%
3	Quarterly technical meeting on quality control and biogas appliances (ប្រជុំបច្ចេកទេសប្រចាំត្រីមាសអំពីការត្រួតពិនិត្យគុណភាព និងសំភារៈបំពាក់ឡឌីជីថល)	4	79	18	23%
4	National dissemination/reflection workshops on biodigester and compost hut (សិក្ខាថ្នាក់ជាតិសាលាផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំងពីលទ្ធផលការងារឡឌីជីថល និងធាងដីកំប៉ុស្តិ៍)	2	58	13	22%

7. Integrated National Biodigester and Bioslurry Policy and Standards into Project Activities (បញ្ចូលសកម្មភាពទៅក្នុងគោលនយោបាយឡូជីវឌីជីវីស្ត និងជីឡូជីវឌីជីវីស្តថ្នាក់ជាតិ)		8	105	25	44%
1	Meeting with technical working group on biodigester and bio-slurry (ប្រជុំជាមួយនឹងក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេសស្តីពីឡូជីវឌីជីវីស្តនិង ជី ឡូជីវឌីជីវីស្ត)	6	67	19	28%
2	Public consultation workshop to review drafted policy and standards (សិក្ខាសាលាប្រឹក្សាយោបល់ជាសាធារណៈដើម្បីត្រួតពិនិត្យ ឡើងវិញនូវពង្រៀងគោលនយោបាយនិងបទដ្ឋាន)	2	38	6	16%
Total Output #1 សរុបលទ្ធផលទី១:		736	18,388	8,744	48%

OUTPUT 2: Climate-smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted

(លទ្ធផលទី ២): ជំរុញការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មឆ្លាត និងកសិធុរៈកិច្ចមានលក្ខណៈស្របទៅនឹងអាកាសធាតុ (For Year 2022)

No.	Activities	Achievement	Total participants/qty		
			Total Person	Female	% Female
1. Deploying climate-resilient varieties ការបង្កើតអាយមានពូជដែលធន់នឹងអាកាសធាតុ		54	1,370	657	48%
1	Training of farmers group on best management practice (BMP) of rice, cassava, and maize production-CARDI វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីការអនុវត្តការគ្រប់គ្រងល្អលើដំណាំស្រូវ ដំណាំដំឡូងមី និងដំណាំពោត	40	1,000	489	49%

2	Training of farmer groups on rice seed production techniques and follow up វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីបច្ចេកទេសផលិតពូជស្រូវ និងចុះតាមដាន	12	300	130	43%
3	Farmer field day, at field experiment ទិវាស្រែបង្ហាញ	2	70	38	54%
2. FWUC developed capacity to O&M their irrigation systems អភិវឌ្ឍន៍សមត្ថភាព O&M ប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្ររបស់គណៈកម្មការប្រើប្រាស់ទឹក		84	3,176	845	27%
1	Training on administrative tasks វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពី កិច្ចការរដ្ឋបាល	12	465	113	24%
2	Training on communication skills ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពី ជំនាញទំនាក់ទំនង	12	463	112	24%
3	Training on financial management/ book keeping ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពី ការគ្រប់គ្រងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ / ការកត់ត្រាបញ្ជី	12	442	109	25%
4	Training on irrigation Service Fee វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពី ថ្លៃសេវាធារាសាស្ត្រ	6	230	73	32%
5	Training on planning វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពី ការរៀបចំផែនការ	12	474	129	27%
6	Training on minute & report writing skills បណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពី ជំនាញសរសេររបាយការណ៍ និងកំណត់ហេតុ	12	439	126	29%
7	Training on conflict resolution and leadership ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពី ការដោះស្រាយជម្លោះ និងការដឹកនាំ	12	458	128	28%

8	Training on the role and responsibility, important operation Objectives and Overview of the irrigation System ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពីតួនាទី និងការទទួលខុសត្រូវ ការធ្វើប្រតិបត្តិការសំខាន់ៗ និងទិដ្ឋភាពទូទៅនៃប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ	4	155	42	27%
9	Training on scheme operational implementation and Cropping calendar វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពី ការអនុវត្តគម្រោងប្រតិបត្តិការ និងប្រតិទិនដាំដុះ	2	50	13	26%
3. Strengthening capacity in climate-friendly ការពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពដោយភាគរ:បរិស្ថាន		223	6,482	3,032	47%
3.1					
1	Refresher training of trainers (ToT) on CSA for provincial trainers វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល រំលឹកគ្រូបង្គោលថ្នាក់ខេត្តស្តីពី កសិកម្មវេជ្ជាធន៍នឹងអាកាសធាតុ	1	26	9	35%
2	Refresher training of trainers on SRP for provincial trainers វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលរំលឹកគ្រូបង្គោលថ្នាក់ខេត្តស្តីពី ផលិតកម្មដំណាំស្រូវប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព	1	22	4	18%
3	Refresher training of trainers on CamGAP for provincial trainers វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលរំលឹកគ្រូបង្គោលថ្នាក់ខេត្តស្តីពីការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មល្អលើដំណាំស្វាយ	1	18	6	33%
4	Refresher training of trainer (TOT) on agricultural machinery O&M for provincial trainer វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលរំលឹកគ្រូបង្គោលថ្នាក់ខេត្តស្តីពី ការប្រើប្រាស់ និងការថែទាំគ្រឿងយន្តកសិកម្ម	1	22	1	5%

5	Training of trainers (TOT) for provincial trainers on ACs bookkeeping វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្ហាញថ្នាក់ខេត្តស្តីពី ការចុះបញ្ជីគណនេយ្យរបស់សហគមន៍កសិកម្ម	1	22	8	36%
6	Training of trainers (TOT) for Contract farming វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្ហាញលថ្នាក់ខេត្តស្តីពី ផលិតកម្មកសិកម្មតាមកិច្ចសន្យា	1	21	3	14%
7	Training of farmers on climate smart agriculture (CSA) for rice, cassava, maize វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីកសិកម្មវឌ្ឍន៍ឆ្លាតវៃនឹងអាកាសធាតុ លើដំណាំស្រូវ ដំឡូងមី និង ពោត	78	2,454	1,336	54%
8	Training of farmers on sustainable rice production (SRP) វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីផលិតកម្មដំណាំស្រូវប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព	75	2,297	1,221	53%
9	Training of AC and farmer group for Contract farming វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគណៈកម្មការសហគមន៍ និងក្រុមកសិករ ស្តីពីផលិតកម្មកសិកម្មតាមកិច្ចសន្យា	3	75	18	24%
10	Training of farmers on CamGAP practice and standard compliant for fruit crop-Mango វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីការអនុវត្តស្តង់ដារកសិកម្មសម្រាប់ដំណាំស្វាយនៅកម្ពុជា	5	125	55	44%
11	Training of ACs boards on leadership and management វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំ ស.ក ស្តីពីជំនាញដឹកនាំ និងគ្រប់គ្រងសហគមន៍កសិកម្ម	12	300	62	21%
12	Training of ACs boards on business plan and entrepreneurship វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំ ស.ក ស្តីពី ផែនការមុខជំនួញ និងភាពជាសហគ្រិន	8	200	61	31%
13	Training of ACs boards on marketing principles វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំ ស.ក ស្តីពីគោលការណ៍គ្រឹះនៃទីផ្សារសហគមន៍កសិកម្ម	8	200	48	24%

14	Training of ACs boards on annual report writing វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំ ស.ក ស្តីពីការសរសេររបាយការណ៍ប្រចាំឆ្នាំ	12	300	89	30%
15	Training of ACs boards on bookkeeping វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំ ស.ក ស្តីពីការចុះបញ្ជីគណនេយ្យសហគមន៍កសិកម្ម	10	250	81	32%
16	Training of ACs boards on procedures for organizing crop producer groups វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំ ស.ក ស្តីពីនីតិវិធីនៃការរៀបចំ និងដំណើរការក្រុមផលិតកម្មដំណាំ	4	100	22	22%
17	Training of ACs boards on Journaling for Suppliers and Marketing for ACs វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំ ស.ក ស្តីពីការចុះទិនានុប្បវត្តិសម្រាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ និងមុខរបរទីផ្សារសហគមន៍	2	50	8	16%
4. Promoting farm mechanization and extension ជំរុញ និងផ្សព្វផ្សាយការប្រើប្រាស់គ្រឿងយន្តបន្លំយកម្មកសិកម្ម		25	625	170	27%
1	Training of farmers on O&M of agricultural machinery វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីការប្រើប្រាស់ និងថែទាំគ្រឿងយន្តកសិកម្ម	13	325	61	19%
2	Training of farmers on agriculture production conservation វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីផលិតកម្មកសិកម្មអភិរក្ស	2	50	29	58%
3	Training of farmers on laser land levelling វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីការកៀរពង្រាបដីស្រែដោយប្រព័ន្ធឡាប៊ែរ	1	25	5	20%
4	Training of farmers on post-harvest technology វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីបច្ចេកវិទ្យាក្រោយប្រមូលផលស្រូវ	9	225	75	33%
Total Output #2 សរុបលទ្ធផលទី២:		386	11,653	4,704	40%

OUTPUT 3: Enabling environment for climate smart agribusiness enhanced

លទ្ធផលទី៣: ការធ្វើអោយបរិយាកាសល្អប្រសើរឡើងផ្នែកកសិធុរៈកិច្ចវាយឆ្លាត ហើយត្រូវបានលើកកម្ពស់ (For Year 2022)

No.	Activities	Achievement	Total paricipants/qty		
			Total Person	Female	% Female
1. Development of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for quality testing of biofertilizer ការរៀបចំបទដ្ឋានស្តង់ដារបច្ចេកទេសសម្រាប់ការវិភាគគុណភាពជីកសិកម្មជីវសាស្ត្រ		2	51	9	18%
1	Consultaive workshop on SOP for biofertilizer fertilizer quality testing manual (សិក្ខាសាលាពិគ្រោះយោបល់ស្តីពីស្តង់ដារវិភាគគុណភាពជីកសិកម្មជីវសាស្ត្រ និងជីសរីរាង្គ)	2	51	9	18%
2. Development of Cassava and banana tissue culture manual ការរៀបចំវិធីសាស្ត្រអនុវត្តជាលិការប្រកម្មដំណាំដំឡូងមី		6	38	9	24%
1	TWG meeting on development of cassava tissue culture development manual (ប្រជុំក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេសស្តីពីការរៀបចំសៀវភៅណែនាំនៃវិធីសាស្ត្រកោសយរប្រកម្មដំឡូងមី)	4	13	3	23%
2	Consultaive workshop on cassava tissue culture development manual (សិក្ខាសាលាស្តីពីការរៀបចំសៀវភៅណែនាំនៃវិធីសាស្ត្រកោសយរប្រកម្មដំឡូងមី)	2	25	6	24%

3. Development of technical guideline and procedure for lab ISO17025 ការរៀបចំសៀវភៅមគ្គុទេសក៍ណែនាំបច្ចេកទេស និងការទទួលស្គាល់គុណភាពមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍តាមស្តង់ដារ ISO17025		2	42	14	33%
1	Consultaive workshop on ISO 17025 Accreditation guideline (សិក្ខាសាលាពិគ្រោះយោបល់ស្តីពីការរៀបចំសៀវភៅមគ្គុទេសក៍ និងការចុះបញ្ជីការ ISO17025)	2	42	14	33%
4. Tropical Fruit CAMGAP Standards reviewing and development (ការពិនិត្យឡើងវិញ និងកែសម្រួលបទដ្ឋាននៃការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មល្អសម្រាប់ឈើហូបផ្លែ ប្រចាំកម្ពុជា)		1	16	2	13%
1	Meetings with technical working group of CamGAP ប្រជុំជាមួយក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេសស្តីពីស្តង់ដារនៃការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មល្អកម្ពុជា	1	16	2	13%
5. Cambodia Industrial Development Policy (IDP) and Agro-Industrial Development Strategies (AIDS) for climate-friendly agribusiness (គោលនយោបាយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ឧស្សាហកម្ម និងផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិឧស្សាហកម្មសម្រាប់កសិធុរកិច្ច)		1	30	9	30%
1	Dissemination workshop with stakeholders on Agro-Industrial Development Strategies for climate-friendly agribusiness (សិក្ខាសាលាផ្សព្វផ្សាយជាមួយនឹងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធផ្សេងៗ ស្តីពីផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិឧស្សាហកម្មសម្រាប់កសិធុរកិច្ច)	1	30	9	30%
6. Promoting green finance and risk sharing mechanism ការលើកកម្ពស់ហិរញ្ញប្បទានបៃតង និងយន្តការចែករំលែកហានិភ័យ		6	82	15	18%

1	Coordination meeting and lessons sharing with the Association of Banks in Cambodia (ABC), which has recently launched the Cambodian Sustainable Finance Initiative (CSFI) (សម្របសម្រួលជាមួយសមាគមធនាគារកម្ពុជា ដើម្បីសិក្សាពីគោលការណ៍ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុប្រកបដោយចីរភាពរបស់កម្ពុជា)	2	14	5	36%
2	Conduct internal meeting to review the draft landscape and relevant key stakeholder analysis (កិច្ចប្រជុំផ្ទៃក្នុងពិនិត្យរបាយការណ៍វិភាគស្ថានភាពនិងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធហិរញ្ញប្បទានបែតង)	2	14	3	21%
3	Business forum on rice, cassava, and other specific crop commodities (with input suppliers, producers, traders/buyers or collectors) ការរៀបចំវេទិកាជំនួញជាមួយនឹងអ្នកផ្គត់ផ្គង់ធាតុចូលកសិកម្ម អ្នកផលិត ឈ្នួញកណ្តាល / អ្នកប្រមូលទិញ	2	54	7	13%
4	Forum on multilateral matching platform on various condition of contract farming វេទិកាផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទ្វេភាគី ពហុភាគីស្តីពីលក្ខខណ្ឌតម្រូវផ្សេងៗក្នុងកិច្ចសន្យា	4	112	12	11%
7. Project management unit / អង្គការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង		1	51	3	6%
1	Training on guidelines and procedures for organizing project procurement (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពី គោលការណ៍ការណែនាំ និងនីតិវិធីនៃការរៀបចំការងារលទ្ធកម្មគម្រោង)	1	51	3	6%

Total Output #3 សរុបលទ្ធផលទី៣:	19	310	61	20%
Total Output #1 + Output #2 + Output #3	1,141	30,351	13,509	45%

CFAVC-Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (គម្រោងវិនិយោគកសិកម្មដោយភាគរ:បរិស្ថាន)
 Annual Budget 2023 ('000 USD) ឆ្នាំថវិកាប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ២០២៣
 MAFF

Budget Code	Pro. Code	Description Activity	Unit ឯកតា	Quantity				Total Quantity	Total Jan-Aug 2023				
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Total # Course	Total participant	Female	%	
		I. INVESTMENT COSTS (ការចំណាយលើវិនិយោគផ្សេងៗ)											
		OUTPUT 1: (លទ្ធផលទី ១) Critical agribusiness value chain infrastructure improved and made climate-resilient. ហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធខ្សែសង្វាក់តម្លៃកសិកម្ម: កិច្ចដំណើរការ ត្រូវបានកែលម្អ និងធ្វើឱ្យមានភាពធន់នឹងអាកាសធាតុ។											
		Activity 1.1: Rehabilitation water management infrastructure to climate resilient condition / លទ្ធផលទី១: សកម្មភាព ១.១ ធ្វើអោយប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្ររបស់ហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងទឹកធន់នឹងលក្ខណៈអាកាសធាតុ											
		1.1.1 Drip irrigation system demonstration and strengthening capacity of drip operation for mango farmers (ការបង្ហាញប្រព័ន្ធផ្តោស្រពស្រោចស្រពដោយដំណាក់ទឹក និងការពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពកសិករស្តីពីការអនុវត្តប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធផ្តោស្រពស្រោចស្រពសម្រាប់កសិករម្នាក់ៗ)											
GD	G3	1.1.1.1 Equipment and Materials for 15 Drip Irrigation Systems (includes tube wells/water source connection, solar pumps and other agricultural inputs e.g. training) (ឧបករណ៍សង្ហារឹមសម្រាប់១៥ប្រព័ន្ធផ្តោស្រពស្រោចស្រពដំណាក់ទឹកចំនួន (រាប់បញ្ចូលទុយោ និងឧបករណ៍ភ្ជាប់ប្រព័ន្ធផ្តោស្រព ម៉ាស៊ីនបូមទឹកដោយប្រើប្រព័ន្ធផ្តោស្រពសូឡា ធាតុចូលកសិកម្មចាំបាច់សម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធផ្តោស្រព និងវត្ថុបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធផ្តោស្រពដំណាក់ទឹក)	Lot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
		Total activity 1.1: Drip irrigation demonstration		-	-	-	-	-					
		Activity 1.2: Upgrading agriculture cooperative value chain infrastructure (drying, processing, and storage facilities) / លទ្ធផលទី១: សកម្មភាព ១.២ ធ្វើអោយហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធខ្សែសង្វាក់ ស.ក ល្អប្រសើរឡើង (ការសម្អាត ការកែច្នៃ និងឧបករណ៍ស្តុកផ្សេងៗ)								0	0	0	#DIV/0!
		1.2.2 Solar System study for agribusiness to reduce energy cost								0	0	0	#DIV/0!
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	-	22.0	29.0	51.0					
		Total of Activity 1.2: Upgrading AC value chain infrastructure		1.0	6.6	24.4	30.2						
		Activity 1.4: Strengthening infrastructure for agricultural quality and safety testing at the National Agriculture Laboratory (NAL) សកម្មភាព ១.៤: ការពង្រឹងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធនៃមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍ជាតិផ្នែកកសិកម្មសម្រាប់ការវិភាគគុណភាព និងសុវត្ថិភាពនៃផលិតផលកសិកម្ម								0	0	0	#DIV/0!
		1.4.1 Lab room renovation and Lab equipment ការជួសជុលបន្ទប់ពិសោធន៍ និងឧបករណ៍សម្រាប់មន្ទីរពិសោធន៍ជាតិ								0	0	0	#DIV/0!

CFAVC-Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (គម្រោងផ្សព្វផ្សាយតំបន់លើកម្ពុជាកសិកម្មដោយភាគី-បរិស្ថាន)
 Annual Budget 2023 ('000 USD) ឆ្នៃការងារប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ២០២៣
 MAFF

Budget Code	Pro. Code	Description Activity	Unit ឯកតា	Quantity				Total Quantity	Total Jan-Aug 2023			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Total # Course	Total participant	Female	%
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		0.3	1.0	-	-	1.3				
		1.4.2 Technical training to NAL staff and PDAFF staff (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលបច្ចេកទេសដល់មន្ត្រីមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍ និងមន្ត្រីអនុវត្តកម្រង ដោយការអនុវត្តន៍ជាក់ស្តែង)										
CD	CD	1.4.2.3 Technical training on Bio-fertilizer/Bio-Pesticide Quality Testing វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលបច្ចេកទេសដល់មន្ត្រីនៃមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍លើការវិភាគគុណភាពជីសរីរាង្គ និងថ្នាំកសិកម្មជីវសាស្ត្រ	Training បណ្តុះបណ្តាល	-	2.0	1.0	-	3.0	3	36	27	75%
CD	CD	1.4.2.4 Technical training on Organic Fertilizer Quality Testing វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលបច្ចេកទេសដល់មន្ត្រីនៃមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍លើការវិភាគគុណភាពជីសរីរាង្គកសិកម្ម	Training បណ្តុះបណ្តាល	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	1	12	9	75%
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		7.0	11.0	11.0	2.0	31.0				
		1.4.3 Specific technical training to NAL staff (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលជំនាញដល់មន្ត្រីមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍ជាតិកសិកម្ម)										
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	-	3.0	-	3.0				
PMO	PMO	1.4.4 Development of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for quality testing of organic fertilizer (រៀបចំឯកសារស្តង់ដារបច្ចេកទេសសម្រាប់ការវិភាគគុណភាពជីសរីរាង្គ)										
PMO	PMO	1.4.4.1 Technical working group meeting on development of SOP for organic fertilizer quality testing (ប្រជុំក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេសរៀបចំនីតិវិធីប្រតិបត្តិការវិភាគគុណភាពជីសរីរាង្គ)	Meeting	-	-	4.0	4.0	8.0	1	23	9	39%
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	-	6.0	7.0	13.0				
PMO	PMO	1.4.5 Development of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for quality testing of biofertilizer (ការរៀបចំបទដ្ឋានស្តង់ដារបច្ចេកទេសសម្រាប់ការវិភាគគុណភាពជីសរីរាង្គ)										
PMO	PMO	1.4.5.2 Consultative workshop on SOP for biofertilizer fertilizer quality testing manual (សិក្ខាសាលាពិគ្រោះយោបល់ស្តីពីស្តង់ដារវិភាគគុណភាពជីសរីរាង្គ និងជីសរីរាង្គ)	Workshop សិក្ខាសាលា	-	-	1.0	1.0	2.0	1	34	11	32%
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	-	4.0	6.0	10.0				
		1.4.6 Development of Cassava and banana tissue culture manual (ការរៀបចំវិធីសាស្ត្រអនុវត្តជាលើកស្រាយកម្មដំណាំឡូងមី)										
PMO	PMO	1.4.6.1 TWG meeting on development of cassava tissue culture development manual (ប្រជុំក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេសស្តីពីការរៀបចំសៀវភៅណែនាំនៃវិធីសាស្ត្រអនុវត្តជាលើកស្រាយកម្មដំណាំឡូងមី)	Meeting/ប្រជុំ	-	-	3.0	3.0	6.0	1	21	8	38%
PMO	PMO	1.4.6.2 Consultative workshop on cassava tissue culture development manual (សិក្ខាសាលាពិគ្រោះយោបល់ស្តីពីការរៀបចំសៀវភៅណែនាំនៃវិធីសាស្ត្រអនុវត្តជាលើកស្រាយកម្មដំណាំឡូងមី)	Workshop សិក្ខាសាលា	-	-	1.0	1.0	2.0	1	34	11	32%

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Budget Code	Pro. Code	Description Activity	Unit ឯកតា	Quantity				Total Quantity	Total Jan-Aug 2023			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Total # Course	Total participant	Female	%
PMO	PMO	Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	-	4.0	6.0	10.0				
		1.4.7	Development of technical guideline and procedure for lab ISO17025 (ការរៀបចំសៀវភៅមគ្គុទ្ទេសក៍លើការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងគុណភាព និងដំណើរការទទួលស្គាល់គុណភាពមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍តាមស្តង់ដារ ISO17025)									
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	-	4.0	7.0	11.0				
PMO	PMO	1.4.8	Dissemination and raising awareness workshop National guideline for National Level (សិក្ខាសាលាផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងលើកកម្ពស់ការយល់ដឹងស្តីពីគោលការណ៍ណែនាំថ្នាក់ជាតិ)									
		1.4.9	Business Forum (វេទិកាឆ្មោះកិច្ច)						0	0	0	#DIV/0!
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	-	28.00	24.00	52.00				
PMO	PMO	1.4.10	Capacity Building to NAL staff (វគ្គសាងសង់សមត្ថភាពដល់មន្ត្រី NAL)									
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	-	2.00	2.00	4.00				
		1.4.11	LAB renovation "Electrical System" (ការជួសជុលប្រព័ន្ធអគ្គិសនីនៅមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍)									
Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)					-	-	-	-				
Total of Activity 1.4: Support NAL improvement					7.3	12.0	32.0	28.0	79.3			
Activity 1.5: Promoting renewable energy (biogas and use of solar energy in target cooperatives) for value chain improvement (លទ្ធផលទី១: សកម្មភាពគម្រោង ១ ៥: ការលើកកម្ពស់ការផ្តល់នូវថាមពលថ្មីឡើងវិញ (ឡូជី: ឧស្ម័ន និងការប្រើប្រាស់ឧស្ម័នពន្លឺព្រះអាទិត្យនៅតាមសហគមន៍កសិកម្មគោលដៅសំរាប់ការ ធ្វើអោយប្រសើរឡើងផ្នែកផ្សព្វផ្សាយកម្មវិធី)												
CW	CW19	1.5.1	Biodigesters & Compost Huts ឡូជីវឧស្ម័ន និងរោងចក្របំប្លែងស្ពឺ									
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	-	-	-	-				
			Contract administration and margin (30% of Subtotal A) ការចុះកិច្ចសន្យាផ្នែកសេវាជួបជុំ	lump sum/សរុប	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)					-	-	-	-				
CD	CD	1.5.2	Training & Capacity Building (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និងការពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាព)									
		1.5.2.2	National workshops on biogas and composting (សិក្ខាសាលាថ្នាក់ជាតិ ស្តីពីឡូជីវឧស្ម័ន និងការផលិតកំប៉ុស្ត)	Workshop សិក្ខាសាលា	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	1	55	9

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Budget Code	Pro. Code	Description Activity	Unit ឯកតា	Quantity				Total Quantity	Total Jan-Aug 2023			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Total # Course	Total participant	Female	%
CD	CD	1.5.2.8 Training on M&E on biodigester and compost hut for PDAFF (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលប្រជាជន តាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងវាយតម្លៃលើឧបករណ៍បង្កើនស្នូន និងរោងចក្របំប្លែងស្រូវស្រោចមន្ត្រីអនុក្រុមគ្រោងថ្នាក់ ខេត្ត)	Training វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	2	52	8	15%
CD	CD	1.5.2.9 National training on biodigester construction techniques and quality control (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលថ្នាក់ជាតិស្តីពីបច្ចេកទេសសាងសង់ និងត្រួតពិនិត្យគុណភាពជីខ្ពស់)	Training វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	4	149	29	19%
CD	CD	1.5.2.13 Training on quality control and evaluation methods of construction for biodigester and compost Hut (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពីវិធីសាស្ត្រត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងវាយតម្លៃគុណភាព វិនិយោគសាងសង់ឧបករណ៍បង្កើនស្នូន និង រោងចក្របំប្លែងស្រូវ)	Training វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	4	145	29	20%
CD	CD	1.5.2.15 Exchange visit and understanding the type of compost hut, application and compost production (ទស្សនកិច្ចសិក្សា និងការស្រាវជ្រាវលើប្រភេទរោងចក្របំប្លែងស្រូវ ការប្រើប្រាស់ និងការផលិតជីកំប៉ុស្ត)	Exchange Visit ទស្សនកិច្ចសិក្សា	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	4	146	52	36%
CD	CD	1.5.2.17 Exchange of experiences and visit on integrated farming systems based on biodigester and composting (ទស្សនកិច្ចសិក្សា និងផ្លាស់ប្តូរវិធីសាស្ត្រប្រព័ន្ធកសិកម្មចម្រុះ ដោយយកឧបករណ៍បង្កើនស្នូន និងជី កំប៉ុស្តជាមូលដ្ឋាន)	Exchange Visit ទស្សនកិច្ចសិក្សា	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	4	145	31	21%
Sub total (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)				3.0	3.0	157.0	150.0	313.0				
1.5.3 Promotion & Marketing (ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងទីផ្សារ)												
CD	CD	1.5.3.4 Commune & provincial workshops on project dissemination, identification and selection clients (សិក្ខាសាលាថ្នាក់ឃុំ និងខេត្តស្តីពីការផ្សព្វផ្សាយ ការកំណត់ និងជ្រើសរើសអ្នក ជាម្ចាស់ឧបករណ៍បង្កើនស្នូន និងរោងចក្របំប្លែងស្រូវ)	Workshop សិក្ខាសាលា	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	4	202	49	24%
Sub total (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)				1.0	3.0	286.0	296.0	586.0				
1.5.4 Monitoring & Evaluation (ការតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងវាយតម្លៃ)												
CD	CD	1.5.4.5 Training on data entry and database management (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពីការបញ្ចូល និង គ្រប់គ្រងប្រព័ន្ធទិន្នន័យឧបករណ៍បង្កើនស្នូន និងរោងចក្របំប្លែងស្រូវ)	Training	2.0	-	-	-	2.0	2	59	10	17%
Sub total (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)				2.0	4.0	14.0	14.0	34.0				
1.5.5 Innovation & VC Improvement (វិនិយោគ និងកែលម្អផ្សព្វផ្សាយវិស័យកសិកម្ម)												

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Budget Code	Pro. Code	Description Activity	Unit ឯកតា	Quantity				Total Quantity	Total Jan-Aug 2023			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Total # Course	Total participant	Female	%
CD	CD	1.5.5.1 Training to Model farmers & exchange visits (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករគួរ និងទស្សនកិច្ចសិក្សា)	Lump sum/សរុប	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	4	154	41	27%
CD	CD	1.5.5.12 Training on the introduction of integrated farming by using fertilizers from bio-slurry	Training វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល	-	2.0	2.0	-	4.0	4	158	38	24%
CD	CD	1.5.5.15 Workshop on the effectiveness of the application of adaptation techniques to climate change in field experiments សិក្ខាសាលាស្តីពី ប្រសិទ្ធភាពនៃការអនុវត្តនិបច្ចេកទេសបង្កាច់ ទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ក្នុងការពិសោធន៍បង្កាច់	Workshop សិក្ខាសាលា	-	2.0	2.0	-	4.0	4	151	50	33%
CD	CD	1.5.5.17 Exchange visit and understanding on the type, use and management of biodigester ទស្សនកិច្ចសិក្សា	Exchange Visit ទស្សនកិច្ចសិក្សា	-	-	2.0	2.0	4.0	4	146	39	27%
CD	CD	1.5.5.18 Exchange visit and understanding on compost processing and use from the source of biodigester (ទស្សនកិច្ចសិក្សា និងស្វែងយល់ស្តីពី	Exchange Visit ទស្សនកិច្ចសិក្សា	-	-	2.0	2.0	4.0	4	156	48	31%
Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)				-	11.0	91.0	84.0	160.0				
Govt	Govt	C. Additional in-kind support (ការបន្ថែមលើការគាំទ្រផ្សេងទៀត)										
		1.5.7 National Biodigester Policy and National Standards of Biodigester and Bio-slurry							0	0	0	#DIV/0!
PMO	PMO	1.5.7.2 policy in Cambodia សវនាការលើការគាំទ្រផ្សេងទៀត	Workshop សិក្ខាសាលា	-	-	4.0	4.0	8.0	4	121	37	31%
Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)				-	-	11.0	14.0	25.0				
Total of activity 1.5: promoting renewable energy				6.0	21.0	559.0	558.0	1,118.0				
OUTPUT 2: (លទ្ធផលទី ២) Climate-smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted												
Activity 2.1: Deploying climate resilient varieties (លទ្ធផលទី២ សកម្មភាព ២.១. ការបង្កើតអាយមានល្អ ដែលធននឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ)												
		2.1.1 Activities support to CARDI (សកម្មភាពគាំទ្រ ការនី)										
CD	CD	2.1.1.1 Advancing rice generation ការធ្វើឃោតកម្មប្រជាជនស្រូវស្រែចម្រុះ	Population/ ប្រជាជន	-	-	3.00	1.00	4.0	4	5	2	40%
CD	CD	2.1.1.2 Seed increase of promising line ការដាំពង្រីកស្រូវឡាយស្រូវដែលមានសំណើមល្អ	SI/ពង្រីកពូជ	-	-	2.00	1.00	3.0	3	5	2	40%

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Budget Code	Pro. Code	Description Activity	Unit ឯកតា	Quantity				Total Quantity	Total Jan-Aug 2023			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Total # Course	Total participant	Female	%
CD	CD	2.1.1.3 Seed increase of promising line of cassava CMD resistance ការដាំពង្រីកស្រឡាយដំឡូងមីវែ	SI/ពង្រីកពូជ	-		1.00	-	1.0	1	5	2	40%
CD	CD	2.1.1.4 Multi-location trial of rice (pop. PRD/CAR 11, PRD/RCH, SPD/SKO-01, CAR 15/p121) ពិសោធន៍ពហុកន្លែងលើស្រឡាយស្រូវដែលសមស្របនឹងលក្ខខណ្ឌដាំដុះតំបន់ស្រែទំនាប	Trial/ពិសោធន៍		-	4.00	2.00	6.0	3	5	2	40%
CD	CD	2.1.1.5 Multi-location trial on CMD-resistant cassava lines from IITA ពិសោធន៍ពហុកន្លែងលើស្រឡាយដំឡូងមីវែលក្នុងតំបន់នឹងCMD	Trial/ពិសោធន៍		-	3.00	1.00	4.0	4	5	2	40%
CD	CD	2.1.1.6 On-farm adaptive trial on promising line ពិសោធន៍បន្សុំស្រឡាយស្រូវលើស្រែកសិករ	Trial/ពិសោធន៍		-	15.00	10.00	25.0	1	5	2	40%
CD	CD	2.1.1.7 Field demonstration of Phka Keo-70 បង្ហាញស្រឡាយស្រូវ ផ្កាភ័វ ៧០	Demo/បង្ហាញ			10.00	10.00	20.0	10	5	2	40%
CD	CD	2.1.1.8 BS and FS Seed Production of PMD, PRD, Phka Keo-70 ផលិតកម្មគ្រាប់ពូជជម្រើសិទ្ធិ និងគ្រាប់ពូជគ្រឹះ	Production/ផលិតកម្ម			1.00	1.00	2.0	2	5	2	40%
CD	CD	2.1.1.10 Training of farmers group on best management practice (BMP) of rice, cassava, and maize production-CARDI (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីការអនុវត្តការគ្រប់គ្រងល្អលើដំណាំស្រូវ ២០៧គូ ដំណាំដំឡូងមី ១០៧គូ និងដំណាំពោតចំនួន ១០៧គូ)	Training/វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល		6.00	16.00	18.00	40.0	10	250	132	53%
Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)				-	6.00	64.00	53.00	123.0				
Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)				-	-	-	-	-				
Total-CARDI				-	6.00	64.00	53.00	123.0				
2.1.2 Activities support to IRR (សកម្មភាពគាំទ្រ អីរិ) សកម្មភាពនេះនឹងមានការគាំទ្រនៅពេល អីរិចុះក្នុងគ្រាជាមួយគម្រោង)												
Subtotal-IRRI				-	16.0	14.0	21.0	51.0				
Total of Activity 2.1: Seed deployment (CS3)				-	22.0	78.0	74.0	174.0				
Activity 2.2: Strengthening capacity in climate friendly (សកម្មភាពគម្រោង ២ ២ ការពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពដោយភាគីសហការណ៍)												
		2.2.1 Training of trainer and refresh training of trainers for provincial team/a វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្ហាញ និងវគ្គលើកក្រមគ្រូបង្ហាញថ្នាក់ខេត្ត							0	0	0	#DIV/0!

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Budget Code	Pro. Code	Description Activity	Unit ឯកតា	Quantity				Total Quantity	Total Jan-Aug 2023				
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Total # Course	Total participant	Female	%	
				CD	CD	2.2.1.1	Training of trainers (ToT) on SRP for provincial trainers and field visited វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្គោលថ្នាក់ខេត្តស្តីពី ស្តង់ដារដំណើរការគ្រូបណ្តុះបណ្តាលដោយភាគរ:បរិស្ថាន និង ទស្សនកិច្ចសិក្សា		Training បណ្តុះបណ្តាល	-	2.0	-	-
CD	CD	2.2.1.2	Training of trainers (ToT) on CSA for provincial trainers វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្គោលថ្នាក់ខេត្តស្តីពី កសិកម្មធានាជននិងអាកាសធាតុ	Training បណ្តុះបណ្តាល	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	2	42	12	29%
CD	CD	2.2.1.16	Training of trainer (TOT) on Laser Land Levelling for provincial trainer (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្គោលថ្នាក់ខេត្តស្តីពី ការគ្រប់គ្រងដីដោយប្រព័ន្ធខ្សែលឿង)	Training បណ្តុះបណ្តាល	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	1	18	2	11%
CD	CD	2.2.1.17	Training of trainer (TOT) on Rice Storage Unit Operation for provincial trainer (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្គោលថ្នាក់ខេត្តស្តីពី កិច្ចប្រតិបត្តិការងារកម្រិតខ្ពស់)	Training បណ្តុះបណ្តាល	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	1	18	4	22%
CD	CD	2.2.1.18	Training of trainer (TOT) on Practice of Conservation Agriculture on Conservation Agriculture Production System for provincial trainer (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្គោលថ្នាក់ខេត្តស្តីពី ប្រព័ន្ធដំណើរការកសិកម្មអភិរក្ស)	Training បណ្តុះបណ្តាល	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	1	18	2	11%
CD	CD	2.2.1.24	TOT on AC Law and Legal Documents under AC LAW វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្គោលស្តីពីច្បាប់សហគមន៍កសិកម្មនិងលិខិតបទដ្ឋានគតិយុត្តពាក់ព័ន្ធ	Training បណ្តុះបណ្តាល	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	1	16	5	31%
CD	CD	2.2.1.26	TOT on AC Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Training បណ្តុះបណ្តាល	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	1	16	4	25%
CD	CD	2.2.1.27	TOT on Internal Inspection/Audit AC វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្គោលស្តីពីនីតិវិធីការត្រួតពិនិត្យផ្ទៃ (សវនកម្មផ្ទៃក្នុង) ក្នុងសហគមន៍កសិកម្ម	Training បណ្តុះបណ្តាល	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1	16	5	31%
CD	CD	2.2.1.35	Dissemination workshop on contract farming mechanism សិក្ខាសាលាផ្សព្វផ្សាយ ស្តីពីយន្តការដំណើរការកសិកម្មតាមកិច្ចសន្យា	Workshop សិក្ខាសាលា	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	2	61	15	25%
CD	CD	2.2.1.36	Forum on multilateral matching platform on various condition of contract farming	Forum វេទិកា	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	4	112	12	11%
CD	CD	2.2.1.39	Dissemination workshop on seed law and regulations under seed law សិក្ខាសាលាផ្សព្វផ្សាយ	Workshop សិក្ខាសាលា	-	5.0	5.0	-	10.0	1	46	13	28%
CD	CD	2.2.1.40	Dissemination workshop on procedure for seed registration and certification សិក្ខាសាលាផ្សព្វផ្សាយស្តីពី នីតិវិធីចុះបញ្ជី និងបញ្ជាក់គុណភាពពូជដំណាំ	Workshop សិក្ខាសាលា	-	5.0	5.0	-	10.0	1	25	7	28%
CD	CD	2.2.1.41	Dissemination workshop on Quality Declared Seed System (QDS) សិក្ខាសាលាផ្សព្វផ្សាយស្តីពីប្រព័ន្ធធានាគុណភាពពូជដំណាំ (ប.គ.ព)	Workshop សិក្ខាសាលា	-	5.0	5.0	-	10.0	1	24	4	17%
Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)					2.0	17.0	41.0	19.0	79.0				
		2.2.2	Training of farmers on CSA, SRP, CamGAP/ វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករក្នុងខេត្តតេជោលើ										

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Budget Code	Pro. Code	Description Activity	Unit ឯកតា	Quantity				Total Quantity	Total Jan-Aug 2023			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Total # Course	Total participant	Female	%
CD	CD	2.2.2.1 Training of farmers on climate smart agriculture (CSA) for rice, cassava, maize (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីកសិកម្មឆ្លាតវៃនិងអាកាសធាតុ លើដំណាំស្រូវ ចំនួន ៩០វគ្គ ដំណាំដំឡូងមី ៤៥ វគ្គ និងដំណាំពោតចំនួន ៤៥វគ្គ)	Training បណ្តុះបណ្តាល	-	-	20.0	25.0	45.0	4	120	95	79%
CD	CD	2.2.2.2 Training of farmers on sustainable rice production (SRP) វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិករស្តីពីផលិតកម្មដំណាំស្រូវប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព	Training បណ្តុះបណ្តាល	-	-	20.0	22.0	42.0	4	120	82	68%
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	-	64.0	71.0	135.0				
		2.2.3 Training of ACs boards on ACs business development/a គ. វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលផ្នែកដឹកនាំសហគមន៍ស្តីពី ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មុខជំនួញរបស់សហគមន៍កសិកម្ម										
		2.2.4 Agricultural Technical Extension ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយបច្ចេកទេសកសិកម្ម										
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	-	70.0	71.0	141.0				
		Total of Activity 2.2: Strengthening capacity in climate friendly		2.0	17.0	175.0	161.0	355.0				
		Activity 2.3: Promoting farm mechanization and extension (សកម្មភាព២.៣: ផ្សព្វផ្សាយការប្រើប្រាស់គ្រឿងយន្តបរិយកម្មកសិកម្ម)										
		2.3.1 TRAINING BUILDINGS FOR PADCS /A (1 in 2023) / តារាង ១១.១ ៣ អាគារបណ្តុះបណ្តាលសំរាប់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ផ្នែកកសិកម្មឆ្នាំខេត្ត (១ អាគារសំរាប់កំពត ឆ្នាំ២០២៣)							0	0	0	#DIV/0!
		2.3.2: MECHANISATION WORKSHOPS FOR PROVINCES (តារាង ១២.១.៣ រោងជាងវិស្វកម្មកសិកម្មសំរាប់ខេត្ត ១ អាគារសំរាប់ខេត្តតាកែវ ឆ្នាំ ២០២៣)							0	0	0	#DIV/0!
		2.3.3 Other Items of training equipments លក្ខខណ្ឌផ្សេងៗនៃឧបករណ៍បណ្តុះបណ្តាល							0	0	0	#DIV/0!
		2.3.4 Training on landscape restoration (farm mechanization)/a (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពីការស្តារស្ថានភាពដីឡើងវិញ និងការប្រើប្រាស់យន្តបរិយកម្មកសិកម្ម)										
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	-	26.0	62.0	52.0				
		2.3.5 Other Costs of support activities (ការចំណាយលើសកម្មភាពផ្សេងៗ)										
CD	CD	2.3.5.1 On-farm rice seed production demonstration (បង្ហាញផលិតកម្មពូជស្រូវលើស្រែកសិករ)	Demo/ha	-	43.0	44.0	6.0	93.0	93	93	48	52%
CD	CD	2.3.5.2 Cassava planting material production demonstration(បង្ហាញផលិតកម្មពូជដំឡូងមីនៅតាមចំការកសិករ)	Demo/ha	-	12.0	-	-	12.0	12	12	5	42%

Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)
PPMS Update Report (Jan – June 2023)

CFAVC

AWPB 2023
 Annex 4c

CFAVC-Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (គម្រោងផ្សព្វផ្សាយកម្មវិធីដោយភាគរយស្រូវ)
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 MAFF

Budget Code	Pro. Code	Description Activity	Unit ឯកតា	Quantity				Total Quantity	Total Jan-Aug 2023			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Total # Course	Total participant	Female	%
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	69.0	578.0	74.0	721.0				
		Total of activity 2.3: Promoting farm mechanization and extension		-	69.0	605.1	164.0					
		OUTPUT 3: Enabling environment for climate smart agribusiness enhanced (លទ្ធផលទី៣: ការធ្វើអោយបរិយាកាសល្អប្រសើរឡើងផ្នែកកសិកម្ម: កិច្ចវិនិយោគបានលើកតំរស់)							0	0	0	#DIV/0!
		Activity 3.1: Formulating Climate-Friendly Agri-business Policy and Standards							0	0	0	#DIV/0!
		3.1.1 Climate Smart Gender Responsive Agribusiness Guideline development ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍គោលការណ៍ណែនាំអំពីកសិកម្ម: កិច្ចវិនិយោគប្រចាំឆ្នាំនៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រភាពជាដៃគូ							0	0	0	#DIV/0!
		3.1.2 Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) Manual Development (ការរៀបចំគោលការណ៍ណែនាំកសិកម្មឆ្នោត និងស្តង់ដារផលិតកម្មស្រូវប្រកបដោយភាគរយស្រូវ)							0	0	0	#DIV/0!
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	3.0	3.0	-	6.0				
		3.1.3 Crop insurance guidance for enabling the environment of a climate-risk sharing mechanism (រៀបចំការណែនាំអំពីការធានារ៉ាប់រងដំណាំ ធ្វើឱ្យបរិយាកាស នៃយន្តការចែករំលែកហានិភ័យអាកាសធាតុ)										
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	-	6.0	7.0	13.0				
PMO	PMO	3.1.4 Cambodia Industrial Development Policy (IDP) and Agro-Industrial Development Strategies (AIDS) for climate-friendly agribusiness (គោលនយោបាយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ឧស្សាហកម្ម និងវិនិយោគយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិឧស្សាហកម្មសម្រាប់កសិកម្ម: កិច្ច)										
PMO	PMO	3.1.4.2 Dissemination workshop with stakeholders on Agro-Industrial Development Strategies for climate-friendly agribusiness (សិក្ខាសាលាផ្សព្វផ្សាយជាមួយអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធផ្សេងៗ ស្តីពីវិនិយោគយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិឧស្សាហកម្មសម្រាប់កសិកម្ម: កិច្ច)	Workshop/សិក្ខាសាលា	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	2	66	17	26%
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	9.0				
PMO	PMO	3.1.5 Biofertiliser Standards Development (ស្តង់ដារផ្នែកពី ជីសស្រូវនិងការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មល្អតំបន់ត្រូពិច ប្រចាំកម្ពុជា)										
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	2.0	3.0	1.0	6.0				

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Budget Code	Pro. Code	Description Activity	Unit ឯកតា	Quantity				Total Quantity	Total Jan-Aug 2023				
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Total # Course	Total participant	Female	%	
		3.1.6 Tropical Fruit CAMGAP Standards reviewing and development (ការពិនិត្យប្រុងប្រយ័ត្ន និងកែសម្រួលបទដ្ឋាននៃការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មសម្រាប់លើកប្រចាំថ្ងៃ ប្រចាំកម្ពុជា)											
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	-	6.0	7.0	13.0					
		Total of activity 3.1: Formulating Climate-Friendly Agri-business Policy and Standards		2.0	7.0	21.0	17.0						
		Activity 3.2: Promoting green finance and risk sharing mechanism (សកម្មភាព ៣.២: ការលើកកម្ពស់ហិរញ្ញប្បទានបៃតង និងយន្តការចែករំលែកហានិភ័យ)											
		3.2.1 Green Finance Initiatives (ការផ្តួចផ្តើមគំនិតថ្មីៗផ្នែកហិរញ្ញប្បទានបៃតង)											
CD	CD	3.2.1.15 National training on Climate Change and Green Financing to provincial bank/MFI, PD AFF and Agriculture Community វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលជាតិស្តីពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងហិរញ្ញប្បទានបៃតងដល់ធនាគារ ខេត្ត/គ្រឹះស្ថានមីក្រូហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ និងសហគមន៍កសិកម្ម	Training បណ្តុះបណ្តាល	1.0	1	1	1	4.0	2	77	17	22%	
		Subtotal GF (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		2.0	8.0	18.0	13.0	41.0					
		3.2.2 PPP Initiatives for Agribusiness (ការផ្តួចផ្តើមគំនិតផ្នែកភាពជាដៃគូរវាងស្ថាប័នសាធារណៈ និងវិស័យឯកជនសំរាប់ឃោតាសកសិកម្ម)											
PMO	CD	3.2.2.6 TOT on Producers' group guideline and formation procedures វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូបង្ហាញដល់ក្រុមផលិត គោលការណ៍បង្កើតក្រុមផលិត វិធីវិធានក្រុមផលិត	Training បណ្តុះបណ្តាល	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	1	16	6	38%	
		Subtotal - សរុបតាមផ្នែក		-	-	121.0	120.0	241.0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	
		3.2.3 Establish producer group of Rice, Cassava, Maize and Mango links with rice millers and traders (បង្កើតក្រុមផលិតដំណាំស្រូវ ក្រុមផលិត ដំណាំដំឡូងមី ដំណាំពោត និងដំណាំស្វាយ តភ្ជាប់នឹងរោងម៉ាស៊ីនកិនស្រូវ និងពាណិជ្ជករ)							0	0	0	#DIV/0!	
		Subtotal - PPP (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		-	-	77.0	92.0	169.0					
		Total of activity 3.2: Promoting green finance and risk sharing mechanism		2.0	8.0	216.0	225.0	451.0					
		Activity 3.3: Supporting climate risk management through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) លទ្ធផលទី៣: សកម្មភាព ៣.៣ ការគាំទ្រការគ្រប់គ្រងហានិភ័យអាកាសធាតុតាមរយៈបច្ចេកវិទ្យា ទំនាក់ទំនងនិងព័ត៌មាន											
		RECURRENT COSTS / ការចំណាយឆ្នាំ											
		TABLE 18. PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT / តារាងទី ១៨ អង្គការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង							0	0	0	#DIV/0!	

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Budget Code	Pro. Code	Description Activity	Unit ឯកតា	Quantity				Total Quantity	Total Jan-Aug 2023			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Total # Course	Total participant	Female	%
				A. Recurrent Costs / ការចំណាយប្រចាំឆ្នាំ								
		1. INCREMENTAL STAFF (ចំនួនបុគ្គលិកដែលបានបន្ថែម)						0	0	0	#DIV/0!	
		Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)		6.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	
B. Operation and Management Costs / ការចំណាយផ្នែកគ្រប់គ្រងនិងប្រតិបត្តិ								0	0	0	#DIV/0!	
IOC	IOC	h. Project Steering Committee Meeting (ប្រជុំគណៈកម្មការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង)	Meeting/អង្គប្រជុំ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	1	24	2	8%
IOC	IOC	i. General Meeting (ចំណាយលើអង្គប្រជុំទូទៅ)	Month/ខែ	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	12.00	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
IOC	IOC	j. National quarterly meeting (កិច្ចប្រជុំប្រចាំត្រីមាសឆ្នាំជាតិ)	Meeting/អង្គប្រជុំ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	3	165	36	22%
IOC	IOC	k. Desimination Workshop (សិក្ខាសាលាផ្សព្វផ្សាយ)	Workshop សិក្ខាសាលា	2.00	-	-	-	2.00	2	66	8	12%
IOC	IOC	l. Translatation Fees (ចំណាយថ្លៃបកប្រែ)	Lump sum/សរុប	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
IOC	IOC	m. Training on guidelines and procedures for organizing project procurement (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពី គោលការណ៍ការពារ និងនីតិវិធីនៃការរៀបចំការងារលទ្ធកម្មគម្រោង)	Training វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល		1.00	1.00		2.00	2	51	3	6%
IOC	IOC	n. National workshop on the follow-up of the capacity building for new GAP for GPPs, PPIUs Staff and other involved stakeholders (សិក្ខាសាលាជាតិស្តីពីការតាមដានការកសាងសមត្ថភាពសម្រាប់ GAP ថ្មី សម្រាប់ជនបង្គោលយេនឌ័រ, មន្ត្រីអង្គការអនុវត្តគម្រោងខេត្ត និងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធផ្សេងទៀត)	Workshop សិក្ខាសាលា	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
IOC	IOC	o. National gender training / capacity building on GAP building for GPPs/PPIUs Staff and other involved stakeholders (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលយេនឌ័រស្តីពីការកសាងសមត្ថភាព GAP សម្រាប់ជនបង្គោលយេនឌ័រ, មន្ត្រីអង្គការអនុវត្តគម្រោងខេត្ត និងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធផ្សេងទៀត)	Training វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
IOC	IOC	p. TOT training on a gender action plan for Agricultural Cooperations, Women Farmer Network and Farmer Water User Committee	Training វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល			1.00		1.00	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
IOC	IOC	q. Printing booklets and handout materials (កាតបោះពុម្ពកូនសៀវភៅ និងឯកសារបណ្តុះបណ្តាល)	Lump sum/សរុប	1.00				1.00	0	0	0	#DIV/0!

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Budget Code	Pro. Code	Description Activity	Unit ឯកតា	Quantity				Total Quantity	Total Jan-Aug 2023			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Total # Course	Total participant	Female	%
IOC	IOC	r. National training on gender of value chain for ACs/WFNs in 4 provinces (ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលតាមថ្នាក់ជាតិ ស្តីពីយេនឌ័រក្នុងខ្សែច្រវាក់ផលិតកម្មដល់ ACs/WFNs សម្រាប់ខេត្តគោលដៅទាំង៤)	Training វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល			1.00		1.00	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
IOC	IOC	s. Training on gender of value chain for ACs/WFNs in 4 provinces (វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពីយេនឌ័រខ្សែច្រវាក់ផលិតកម្មសម្រាប់ ACs/WFNs ក្នុងខេត្តគោលដៅទាំង៤)	Training វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល		4.00			4.00	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
IOC	IOC	t. Field follow up for value chain on discussions with farmers to assess progress, constraints and best practices toward of gender work (ការតាមដាន ត្រួតពិនិត្យ នៅថ្នាក់សហគមន៍ សម្រាប់ខ្សែច្រវាក់ផលិតកម្ម លើការពិភាក្សាជាមួយកសិករដើម្បីវាយតម្លៃរដ្ឋភាព ឧបសគ្គ និងការអនុវត្តល្អបំផុតឆ្ពោះទៅរកការងារយេនឌ័រ)	Follow up ការត្រួតពិនិត្យ	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	8.00	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
IOC	IOC	u. Dissemination Meeting awareness of the Gender Mainstreaming for FWUGs/FWUCs at commune level (ប្រជុំផ្សព្វផ្សាយការយល់ដឹងអំពីការបញ្ចូលយេនឌ័រក្នុងវិស័យទឹក FWUGs/FWUCs នៅថ្នាក់ឃុំ)	Meeting/អង្គប្រជុំ	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	16.00	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
IOC	IOC	v. Dissemination Meeting awareness of the Gender Mainstreaming for road at commune level (កិច្ចប្រជុំផ្សព្វផ្សាយការយល់ដឹងអំពីការបញ្ចូលយេនឌ័រសម្រាប់ផ្លូវថ្នល់នៅថ្នាក់ឃុំ)	Meeting/អង្គប្រជុំ	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	16.00	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
Subtotal (សរុបតាមផ្នែក)									0	0	0	#DIV/0!
TOTAL (MAFF) / សរុប (ត្រីស្តង់ដារកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់និងសេវា)					322.00	321.00	323.00	322.00				

Annex 13. Detail Performance FWUC Activity as Per 30 June 2023

Summary of FWUCs establishment and made operational by June 2023

N	Activities	Province names	AWP	Cumulative Progress By June 2023	Explanation If any
1	FWUC establishment- Trapeang Run	KPT	2020	100%	Completing all 8 steps
2	FWUC establishment- Takoch	KPT		100%	Completing all 8 steps
3	FWUC establishment- Toul Pring	TBK		100%	Completing all 8 steps
4	FWUC establishment- Ta Kem	TBK		100%	Completing all 8 steps
5	FWUC establishment- Trapeang Tros	TBK		100%	Completing all 8 steps
6	FWUC establishment- Tbong Damrei	TBK	2022	75%	Completed step 6.2
7	FWUC establishment- Kampong Raing	TBK		75%	Completed step 6.2
8	FWUC establishment- Trapeang Beung	KPT		88%	Starting in step 7
9	FWUC establishment- Kandorl	KPT		88%	Completed step 7
10	FWUC establishment- 5Kompheak	KCM		100%	Completed all steps
11	FWUC establishment- O'Kamprok	KCM		100%	Completed all steps
12	FWUC establishment- Pou Tatress	KCM		100%	Completed all steps
13	FWUC establishment- Prey Kdouch	TAK		100%	Completed all steps
14	FWUC establishment- Kraing Ampil	TAK		100%	Completed all steps
15	FWUC establishment- Plov Touk	TAK		100%	Completed all steps
16	FWUC establishment- Kwaeng Tayee	TAK		100%	Completed all steps
17	FWUC establishment- Prey Rumdeng	TAK	80%	Completed step 5	
18	FWUC establishment-Bravoek Pong	KPT	2023	0%	Not started yet, waiting for budget approval.
19	FWUC establishment-Choam Taheung	TBK		0%	
20	FWUC establishment-Trapeang Ampil	TBK		0%	
21	FWUC establishment-Teuk Chhar West	KCM		0%	
22	FWUC establishment-Teuk Chhar East	KCM		0%	
23	FWUC establishment-Sdok Sab	TAK		0%	
24	FWUC establishment-Ta Oum	TAK		0%	
25	FWUC establishment-Prolay No. 42	TAK		0%	
26	FWUC establishment-Prolay No. 94	TAK		0%	
27	FWUC establishment-Pou Tasuy	TAK		0%	
	Total		27		37% of women

គណៈកម្មាធិការ ស.ក.ប.ទ ជាប់ឆ្នោតប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ ខេត្តកំពត

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	តួនាទី	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
១	ចាប ប៊ុណ្ណារិទ្ធ	ប	ប្រធាន ស.ក.ប.ទ	ត្រពាំងរុន	តានី	អង្គរជ័យ	កំពត
២	ភុប ចន្ទី	ស	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប.ទ	ត្រពាំងរុន	-	-	-
៣	អៀក ខន	ប	អនុប្រធានទី២ ស.ក.ប.ទ	ត្រពាំងរុន	-	-	-

៤	ម៉ុ ភិន	ប	ហិរញ្ញវិក/បេឡា ស.ក.ប .ទ	ត្រពាំងរុន	-	-	-
៥	ចាន់ ផល្លា	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី១	ត្រពាំងរុន	-	-	-
៦	អ៊ិន លីណា	ស	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប .ទ	ត្រពាំងរុន	-	-	-
៧	សែល សុគុន្តា	ស	ជំនួយការក្រុមទី១	ត្រពាំងរុន	-	-	-
៨	ឡាយ សុវណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី២	ត្រពាំងរាំង	-	-	-
៩	ដៃត អូន	ប	អនុប្រធានក្រុមទី២	ត្រពាំងរាំង	-	-	-
១០	លុច ផល្លា	ស	ជំនួយការក្រុមទី២	ត្រពាំងរាំង	-	-	-
១១	មួង ជុន	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី៣	តាព្រាម	-	-	-
១២	ណុប គុំ	ប	អនុប្រធានក្រុមទី៣	តាព្រាម	-	-	-
១៣	មួង ជាតិ	ស	ជំនួយការក្រុមទី៣	តាព្រាម	-	-	-
១៤	ទេព អាន់	ប	ប្រធាន ស.ក.ប.ទ		ស្រែក្នុង	ឈូក	កំពត
១៥	សុក ផាក	ប	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប .ទ		-	-	-
១៦	គឹម ខៀង	ប	អនុប្រធានទី២ ស.ក.ប .ទ		-	-	-
១៧	ភឿក សំអាត	ស	ហិរញ្ញវិក/បេឡា ស.ក.ប .ទ		-	-	-
១៨	បុង ចាន់ធួ	ប	ប្រធានក្រុម		-	-	-
១៩	អ៊ុំង ហាន	ប	អនុប្រធានក្រុម		-	-	-
២០	យៀម យៀ	ប	ជំនួយការ		-	-	-
២១	សោម សៀន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១	ព្រៃខ្មៅ	-	-	-
២២	អាង ធៀន	ស	ជំនួយការ	ព្រៃខ្មៅ	-	-	-
២៣	ភឹម ណុប	ស	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២	ព្រៃយ៉ាវ	-	-	-
២៤	មោក ឈុន	ស	ជំនួយការ	ព្រៃយ៉ាវ	-	-	-
២៥	សិន បុនធៀន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៣	ដូង	-	-	-

២៦	គង់ រ៉ែន	ស	ជំនួយការ	ដូង	-	-	-
២៧	ភិន ថា	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៤	ឆ្កែកយុល			
២៨	ទឹម ធន	ស	ជំនួយការ	ឆ្កែកយុល			
២៩	សួន រ៉ុ	ប	ប្រធាន ស.ក.ប.ទ			ឈូក	កំពត
៣០	នេត អេន	ប	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប .ទ		-	-	-
៣១	ស៊ីវ យុត	ប	អនុប្រធានទី២ ស.ក.ប .ទ		-	-	-
៣២	ខាប់ អ៊ាក	ស	ហិរញ្ញិក/បេឡា ស.ក.ប .ទ		-	-	-
៣៣	ពត ស្រីមុំច	ស	ជំនួយការ				
៣៤	លាង នឿន	ស	ប្រធានក្រុមទី១		-	-	-
៣៥	តេត ត្រេន	ប	អនុប្រធានក្រុមទី១		-	-	-
៣៦	ខឹម យ៉ាំ	ប	ជំនួយការ		-	-	-
៣៧	ជៀម វ៉ៃ	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១	ព្រៃបែន	សត្វពង	-	-
៣៨	ងន សុំណាន	ប	ជំនួយការ	ព្រៃបែន	-	-	-
៣៩	លឹម រុទ្ធី	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២	សត្វពង	-	-	-
៤០	សាន រូច	ស	ជំនួយការ	សត្វពង	-	-	-
៤១	កែម រឿន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៣	ត្រពាំងអ ណូង	-	-	-
៤២	មុំ យន	ប	ជំនួយការ	ត្រពាំងអ ណូង	-	-	-
៤៣	សែម សង	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី២		ត្រពាំង	-	-
៤៤	ឆាយ សុចិត្ត ធារី	ស	អនុប្រធានក្រុមទី២		-	-	-
៤៥	ទន់ ចាន់	ប	ជំនួយការ		-	-	-
៤៦	មុត ឆើត	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១	ត្រពាំង	-	-	-

៤៧	ទូច សាត	ប	ជំនួយការ	ត្រូវមែង	-	-	-
៤៨	ភឹម ឌីល	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២	ត្រូវពាំងបឹង	-	-	-
៤៩	ណុប ថា	ប	ជំនួយការ	ត្រូវពាំងបឹង	-	-	-
៥០	ប៉ុក ណាត់	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៣	ប្រមូល	-	-	-
៥១	ជិន ណោត	ស	ជំនួយការ	ប្រមូល	-	-	-
៥២	ស្រី ធី	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី៣		បារនៀវ	-	-
៥៣	នួន មុំ	ប	អនុប្រធានក្រុមទី៣		-	-	-
៥៤	យ៉ឹង ឆន	ប	ជំនួយការ		-	-	-
៥៥	កុយ ខែត	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១	តាឡុង	-	-	-
៥៦	យឹម សារ៉ាន់	ប	ជំនួយការ	តាឡុង	-	-	-
៥៧	តាក ប៊ុនធី	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១	តាមុំ	-	-	-
៥៨	ប៉ែត ដានី	ស	ជំនួយការ	តាមុំ	-	-	-
៥៩	ខឹម គឹមសួន	ស	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២	ព្រៃភ្នំ	-	-	-
៦០	ម៉ក់ ផល្លាប	ប	ជំនួយការ	ព្រៃភ្នំ	-	-	-
៦១	ម៉ក់ មៅ	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៣	ព្រៃឈើនាង	-	-	-
៦២	ព្រំ សាំង	ប	ជំនួយការ	ព្រៃឈើនាង	-	-	-
៦៣	ញ៉ាញ់ ច្រើក	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី៤		ក្រាំងស្បូវ	-	-
៦៤	ណុប មេត	ប	អនុប្រធានក្រុមទី៤			-	-
៦៥	យិត ធី	ស	ជំនួយការ			-	-
៦៦	អ៊ា ឌុង	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១	ជីវជុំ		-	-
៦៧	ទិត ធី	ប	ជំនួយការ	ជីវជុំ		-	-
៦៨	នុល ណាច	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២	មន		-	-
៦៩	ខែម ធាង	ប	ជំនួយការ	មន		-	-
៧០	អុក ចឹម	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៣	ត្រូវពាំងលើក		-	-
៧១	ឯម សារី	ប	ជំនួយការ	ត្រូវពាំងលើក		-	-

៧២	ឃុន ធី	ស	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៤	ក្រាំងម្ដេង		-	-
៧៣	យ៉ែម រូន	ប	ជំនួយការ	ក្រាំងម្ដេង		-	-
៧៤	តឹប ឡុន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៥	ក្រាំងស្បូវ		-	-
៧៥	សយ សៀង	ប	ជំនួយការ	ក្រាំងស្បូវ		-	-
៧៦	លាង វណ្ណឌី	ស	ប្រធាន ស.ក.ប.ទ		កណ្តាល	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ
៧៧	មាស វិបុល	ប	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៧៨	នូ សាន	ប	អនុប្រធានទី២ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៧៩	ឈឹម ជិន	ស	ហិរញ្ញិក/បេឡា ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៨០	ភួង ជាត	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី១		-	-	-
៨១	ហង់ ផល្លា	ប	អនុប្រធាន		-	-	-
៨២	នូ សោភា	ស	ជំនួយការ		-	-	-
៨៣	ហួង កុឡាប	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១	ទឹកក្រហម	-	-	-
៨៤	យិន ម៉ែន	ប	ជំនួយការ	ទឹកក្រហម	-	-	-
៨៥	អ៊ុក ថា	ស	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២	ភ្នំតូច	-	-	-
៨៦	ស្វាយ ទិន	ស	ជំនួយការ	ភ្នំតូច	-	-	-
៨៧	តាក់ ចន្ទី	ស	ប្រធានក្រុមទី២		-	-	-
៨៨	ញ៉ែត គាំ	ប	អនុប្រធានក្រុមទី២		-	-	-
៨៩	ម៉ាក់ សៀម	ប	ជំនួយការ				
៩០	មាស នួន	ស	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១	មានរិទ្ធ			
៩១	អៀង មឿន	ស	ជំនួយការ	មានរិទ្ធ			
៩២	តាក់ សំអាត	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២	អន្លង់គគីរ			
៩៣	នាង ភី	ប	ជំនួយការ	អន្លង់គគីរ			

គណៈកម្មាធិការ ស.ក.ប.ទ ជាប់ឆ្នោតប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ ខេត្ត តាកែវ

ល.រ.	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	គុណតម្លៃ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
១	ហែម ភា	ប	ប្រធាន ស.ក.ប.ទ		ត្រពាំងក្រញូង	ត្រាំកក់	កំពត
២	ឌុល ជន	ប	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៣	សាន់ សាត	ប	អនុប្រធានទី២ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៤	អែម សុខា	ស	ហិរញ្ញិក/បេឡា ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៥	វ៉ែន ង៉ែត	ប	ឆ្នាំ				
៦	ប៊ុន អូក	ប	ឆ្នាំ				
៧	វ៉ែន ស្រីណេង	ស	ប្រធានក្រុមទី១		-	-	-
៨	អ៊ុក សោប៊ុន ថេន	ប	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៩	ព្រំ យីវ	ស	ជំនួយការក្រុមទី១		-	-	-
១០	ញិន វណ្ណា	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១	ត្រពាំងរបង	-	-	-
១១	គង់ រ៉ុម	ស	ជំនួយការ	ត្រពាំងរបង	-	-	-
១២	ហ៊ុន សុខា	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២	ត្រពាំងក្រញូង	-	-	-
១៣	គង់ ថេង	ស	ជំនួយការ	ត្រពាំងក្រញូង	-	-	-
១៤	គល់ រឿន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៣	ត្រពាំងចក	-	-	-
១៥	អឿ ធួ	ស	ជំនួយការ	ត្រពាំងចក	-	-	-
១៦	ប៉ាក់ យ៉ែត	ស	ប្រធានក្រុមទី២				
១៧	ស៊ូ សារ៉េត	ប	អនុប្រធាន				
១៨	កង រីន	ប	ជំនួយការ				
១៩	ស៊ឹម គន្ធា	ស	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៤	ព្រៃក្នុង			

២០	ខ្លែប ឆុន	ប	ជំនួយការ	ព្រៃក្នុង			
២១	ផ្លែ អិត	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៥	ត្រពាំង ស្បូវ			
២២	សឹម សូត្រ	ស	ជំនួយការ	ត្រពាំង ស្បូវ			
២៣	ស៊ិន ចុម	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៦	ផ្ទះលោក			
២៤	សុខ វិត	ស	ជំនួយការ	ផ្ទះលោក			
២៥	សូ ជា	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៧	ខ្ពស់ស្វាយ			
២៦	ភី លាប	ស	ជំនួយការ	ខ្ពស់ស្វាយ			
២៧	នាង មករា	ប	ប្រធាន ស.ក.ប.ទ		ស្រែក្នុង	ឈូក	កំពត
២៨	ម៉ែ សារ៉ុម	ប	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
២៩	ឡាយ ចន្ទា	ប	អនុប្រធានទី២ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៣០	ហ៊ិន សុភ័ក្តិ	ស	ហិរញ្ញិក/បេឡា ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៣១	យុង ឡា	ប	ឆ្នាំ				
៣២	ហ៊ី សារ៉ាត	ប	ឆ្នាំ				
៣៣	ហ៊ិន សុខ ណារ	ស	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១	ព្រៃក្នុង	-	-	-
៣៤	ប៉ាង សារឿន	ស	ជំនួយការ	ព្រៃក្នុង	-	-	-
៣៥	សាត សុខា	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២	ត្រពាំង របង	-	-	-
៣៦	អ៊ី ឆុន	ប	ជំនួយការ	ត្រពាំង របង	-	-	-
៣៧	អ៊ឹម យូម៉ារី	ស	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៣	ត្រពាំងក្រ ញូង	-	-	-
៣៨	ហ៊ិន ថន	ប	ជំនួយការ	ត្រពាំងក្រ ញូង	-	-	-
៣៩	កុយ ស្រឿន	ប	ប្រធាន ស.ក.ប.ទ		ព្រៃរំដេង	គិរីវង់	តាកែ វ
៤០	ស៊ីវ ធាន	ប	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-

៤១	គង់ សាកុន	ប	អនុប្រធានទី២ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៤២	លី វណ្ណៈ	ស	ហិរញ្ញិក/បេឡា ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៤៣	ហាក់ លី សេង	ប	ទទួលបន្ទុករដ្ឋបាល				
៤៤	ចៅ ប៉ែនអូន	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី១		-	-	-
៤៥	ប្រាជ្ញ បេល	ប	អនុប្រធានក្រុមទី១		-	-	-
៤៦	មិន ប៉ារ	ប	ជំនួយការ		-	-	-
៤៧	លេន លាន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១	ត្រពាំង ពិដោរ	ព្រៃរំដេង	-	-
៤៨	កឹម សារឹម	ស	អនុប្រធាន	ត្រពាំង ពិដោរ	-	-	-
៤៩	ជុំ ស្រី	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២	បពល	-	-	-
៥០	អ៊ុន ម៉ិន	ប	ជំនួយការ	បពល	-	-	-
៥១	យួន ធី	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៣	ត្រពាំងវែង	-	-	-
៥២	សាន រតនា	ប	អនុប្រធាន	ត្រពាំងវែង	-	-	-
៥៣	សូ ស្រៀ	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៤	ដីក្រហម	-	-	-
៥៤	មាស សុភី ណ្ណា	ប	អនុប្រធាន	ដីក្រហម	-	-	-
៥៥	អ៊ុក សារិន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៥	ជាន់ថ្មីខាង លិច	-	-	-
៥៦	ទ្រី ស្រៀ	ស	អនុប្រធាន	ជាន់ថ្មីខាង លិច	-	-	-
៥៧	សែម ញុន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៦	គ្រាំ ងទ្រមូង	-	-	-
៥៨	កែន សុផា	ស	អនុប្រធាន	គ្រាំ ងទ្រមូង	-	-	-
៥៩	ម៉េង ពោន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៧	ដោម	-	-	-
៦០	ចៀន សារុន	ប	អនុប្រធាន	ដោម	-	-	-
៦១	ប្រាក់ ជុំ	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី២		-	-	-

៦២	ព្រាប ភឿន	ស	អនុប្រធានក្រុម			-	-
៦៣	គាំ កុសល	ប	ជំនួយការ			-	-
៦៤	មូល ភឿន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១	ភ្នំក្រពើ		-	-
៦៥	ប៊ុត កុសល	ប	អនុប្រធាន	ភ្នំក្រពើ		-	-
៦៦	កាន់ នារ	ស	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២	ភ្នំក្រពើ		-	-
៦៧	ទុំ វ៉ានឌឿន	ប	អនុប្រធាន	ភ្នំក្រពើ		-	-
៦៨	ប្រាជ្ញ មៅ	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៣	ភ្នំក្រពើ		-	-
៦៩	កន ហ៊ាង	ស	អនុប្រធាន	ភ្នំក្រពើ		-	-
៧០	ខៀប ឈឿន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៤	ភ្នំក្រពើ		-	-
៧១	សន សួនី	ប	អនុប្រធាន	ភ្នំក្រពើ		-	-
៧២	តុន សុផា	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៥	ភ្នំក្រពើ		-	-
៧៣	សំ ស្រីនុច	ស	អនុប្រធាន	ភ្នំក្រពើ		-	-
៧៤	ប្រាក់ កាត់	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៦	ភ្នំក្រពើ		-	-
៧៥	សោម ញ៉ែប	ស	អនុប្រធាន	ភ្នំក្រពើ		-	-
៧៦	ញ៉ាញ់ ញន	ស	ប្រធាន ស.ក.ប.ទ		កណ្តាល	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ
៧៧	ហៃម គឹមអូន	ប	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៧៨	មាន ម៉ន	ប	អនុប្រធានទី២ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៧៩	មុំ គឹមសន	ប	ហិរញ្ញវិក/បេឡា ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៨០	ជៀន ប៉ុក	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី១		-	-	-
៨១	ភិន ង៉ែត	ប	អនុប្រធាន		-	-	-
៨២	គឹម ស្រីមាស	ស	ជំនួយការ		-	-	-
៨៣	ព្រំ យឿន	ស	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១	ពងអណ្តើក		-	-
៨៤	សុខ គី	ប	ជំនួយការ	ពងអណ្តើក		-	-
៨៥	ហៀន ប្រុស	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២	តាហៀន		-	-

៨៦	សោម សុភ័ ណ្ណា	ស	ជំនួយការ	តាហៀន	-	-	-
៨៧	អ៊ុន ភឿន	ស	ប្រធានក្រុមទី៣	តាភិន	-	-	-
៨៨	អាប័ ពេជ្រ	ប	ជំនួយការ	តាភិន	-	-	-
៨៩	សុំ ស៊ាន	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី៤	តាជាន់			
៩០	កាន់ អឿន	ស	ជំនួយការ	តាជាន់			
៩១	រឹម ណាន	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី៥	តាញឹម			
៩២	ជីវ ត្រប់	ស	ជំនួយការ	តាញឹម			
៩៣	សៅ សុខ	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី២	អន្លង់គគីរ			
៩៤	សួន សារុំ	ប	អនុប្រធាន				
៩៥	ដាក់ សាមុត	ស	ជំនួយការ				
៩៦	ទៀប សាវ៉េត	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី៣				
៩៧	ហៃម ឆុំ	ប	អនុប្រធាន				
៩៨	សៅ ឆន	ប	ជំនួយការ				
៩៩	អ៊ុន កែវ	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី៤				
១០០	សូ សំអឿន	ប	អនុប្រធាន				
១០១	បឹង ចន្ទា	ស	ជំនួយការ				
១០២	អ៊ុយ អាត	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី៥				
១០៣	សំ សាន	ប	អនុប្រធាន				
១០៤	ចាប ដានី	ស	ជំនួយការ				
១០៥	ពុធ ប៊ុន្តា	ស	ប្រធាន ស.ក.ប.ទ			គិរីវង់	តាកែវ
១០៦	ដួន សារី	ប	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-

១០ ៧	ដំន សេ	ប	ហិរញ្ញវិក/បេឡា ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
១០ ៨	ធា ដារុន	ប	ប្រធានកំណត់ប្រឡាយ ជ្រូក១		កំណប់	-	-
១០ ៩	សែស សៀន	ប	ប្រធានកំណត់ប្រឡាយ ព្រៃតាមៅ		គីរីចុងកោះ	-	-
១១ ០	រូន នី	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុម ពោធិសង្កែ		កំណប់	-	-
១១ ១	សៀន ហឹម	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិផ្សារ	ភូមិផ្សារ	ភ្នំជិន	-	-
១១ ២	យុង សុវៀង	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិផ្សារ	ភូមិផ្សារ	-	-	-
១១ ៣	ដួន ង៉ាន់	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិតាឡឿង	តាឡឿង	-	-	-
១១ ៤	ភី ភឿង	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិតាឡឿង	តាឡឿង	-	-	-
១១ ៥	ហាម ថារី	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិកណ្តាល	កណ្តាល	-	-	-
១១ ៦	ជាង ស៊ីណាន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិកណ្តាល	កណ្តាល	-	-	-
១១ ៧	ឯម សាម៉ុន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិតារុង	តារុង	-	-	-
១១ ៨	ផាន់ សុផល	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិតារុង	តារុង	-	-	-
១១ ៩	យឹម យាន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិថ្មី	ថ្មី	-	-	-
១២ ០	តា សុខុម	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិថ្មី	ថ្មី	-	-	-
១២ ១	ហៀង ហោង	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិជ្វា	ជ្វា	-	-	-
១២ ២	ញៀន រត់	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិជ្វា	ជ្វា	-	-	-

១២	ម៉ាច ម៉ែន	ស	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិអណ្តូង កៀន	អណ្តូង កៀន	-	-	
១២	អ៊ី វិត	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិអណ្តូង កៀន	អណ្តូង កៀន	-	-	
១២	ម៉ែ មៀន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិធំ	ធំ	-	-	
១២	អ៊ូ ធីត	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិធំ	ធំ	-	-	
១២	មេន បិន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិទទឹង	ទទឹង	-	-	
១២	សែម យឹម	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិទទឹង	ទទឹង	-	-	
១២	ចិក ជុំ	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិចំបក់ ទឹម	ចំបក់ទឹម	គិរីចុងកោះ	-	
១៣	សូ សារៀម	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិចំបក់ ទឹម	ដើមបេង	-	-	
១៣	ព្រៃ ឈេន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិព្រាល	ព្រាល	-	-	
១៣	ពត ញ៉	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិជ្រោយ ស្តែង	ជ្រោយ ស្តែង	-	-	
១៣ ៣	នួន សៀន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមភូមិ ចេក	ចេក	គិរីចុងកោះ	-	

គណៈកម្មាធិការ ស.ក.ប.ទ ជាប់ឆ្នោតប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម

លរ	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	តួនាទី	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
១	អៀង ឈួន	ប	ប្រធាន ស.ក.ប.ទ			បាធាយ	កំពង់ចាម
២	វៃ វ៉ុន	ប	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៣	ជន វ៉ាន	ប	អនុប្រធានទី២ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៤	យ៉ុន ផ្លង់	ប	ហិរញ្ញវិក/បេឡា ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៥	រង្ស វ៉ែន	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី១		-	-	-
៦	ញឹម ញៀន	ប	អនុប្រធាន		-	-	-
៧	ភឿន លាប	ស	ជំនួយការ		-	-	-
៨	វី វ៉ុន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១		-	-	-
៩	តៅ ហឹម	ស	ជំនួយការ		-	-	-
១០	ហ៊ុន ហៀម	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២		-	-	-
១១	ប៊ិន សៀ	ស	ជំនួយការ		-	-	-
១២	ហៀន ហោម	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២		-	-	-
១៣	គុន គីន	ប	អនុប្រធានក្រុម		-	-	-
១៤	ជៀន ប្រិញ	ស	ជំនួយការ				
១៥	អាន អាង	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១				
១៦	ភឹម ចឹម	ប	ជំនួយការ				
១៧	គុន គៀន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២				
១៨	ឡេង លាប	ស	ជំនួយការ				
១៩	សំ អាន	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី៣				

២០	ស្វី ខ្ញុំ	ប	អនុប្រធាន				
២១	លាង កឹមឡេង	ប	ជំនួយការ				
២២	ឆឹម ឈឿន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១				
២៣	យាត អ៊ឹម	ស	ជំនួយការ				
២៤	ហ៊ុំ ហាន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២				
២៥	មឿន វ៉ាន	ស	ជំនួយការ				
២៦	អ៊ុង រ៉ុន	ប	ប្រធាន ស.ក.ប.ទ		ស្រែក្នុង	ឈូក	កំពត
២៧	ឡាង ប៊ុនថា	ប	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
២៨	យុន សេងងួន	ប	អនុប្រធានទី២ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
២៩	ឃ្លោក កក្កដា	ស	ហិរញ្ញវិស័យ/បេឡា ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៣០	ឆេង ស៊ីថាច	ប	ឆ្នាំទំនប់				
៣១	ណុប ជ្រៀន	ប	ឆ្នាំទំនប់				
៣២	ឡាង សារឿន	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី១		ស្វាយទៀប	-	-
៣៣	ឡាច ហេន	ប	អនុប្រធានក្រុម		-	-	-
៣៤	តន ចន្ទ	ស	ជំនួយការ		-	-	-
៣៥	ជា វិន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១	ប្រម៉ាត់ដី	-	-	-
៣៦	វ៉េត ធីតា	ស	ជំនួយការ	ប្រម៉ាត់ដី	-	-	-
៣៧	តាត់ ប៊ុនថា	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២	ផ្តល់បេកកើត	-	-	-

៣៨	កៅ ឆន	ស	ជំនួយការ	ផ្តល់បេកកើត	-	-	-
៣៩	ផាន់ ប៉ន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៣	ផ្តល់បែកលិច	-	-	-
៤០	សយ វិទ្ធី	ប	ជំនួយការ	ផ្តល់បែកលិច	-	-	-
៤១	ញ៉ាំង សារី	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី២		ល្វាលើ		
៤២	យាន វេន	ប	អនុប្រធាន				
៤៣	ឆឹង លី	ប	ជំនួយការ				
៤៤	ប៊ុន គន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៤	ក្បាលហុង ចាស់			
៤៥	នាង សុភី	ស	ជំនួយការ	ក្បាលហុង ចាស់			
៤៦	យ៉ុង ចំរីង	ស	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៥	ក្បាលហុងថ្មី			
៤៧	ចាន់ សុខ	ប	ជំនួយការ	ក្បាលហុងថ្មី			
៤៨	ឡាយ សុខ លីន	ស	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៦	ល្វាជើង			
៤៩	វ៉ែន ស្រី	ប	ជំនួយការ	ល្វាជើង			
៥០	ជា សុខនី	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៧	ល្វាត្បូង			
៥១	ណែ ដារ៉ូ	ប	ជំនួយការ	ល្វាត្បូង			
៥២	ធៀង ធី	ស	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៨	ក្រឡែងកើត			
៥៣	ពាង ផេង	ប	ជំនួយការ	ក្រឡែងកើត			
៥៤	ប៊ុន សុភាព	ស	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៩	ក្រឡែងលិច			
៥៥	សាម អៀង	ស	ជំនួយការ	ក្រឡែងលិច			
៥៦	រ៉ុន វ៉ែន	ប	ប្រធាន ស.ក.ប.ទ		ព្រះអ ល្លាង	ស្ទឹង ត្រង់	កំពត

៥			អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.				
៧	ជា សាមី	ស	ប.ទ		-	-	-
៥៨	ម៉ាត់ ភារៈ	ប	អនុប្រធានទី២ ស.ក. ប.ទ		-	-	-
៥៩	វិន វ៉ាន់ឌី	ស	ហិរញ្ញិក/បេឡា ស.ក. ប.ទ		-	-	-
៦០	ដែន ឧត្តម	ប	ឆ្នាំទ្វារទឹក				
៦១	ថោ វេង	ប	ឆ្នាំទ្វារទឹក				
៦២	ហាយ ហ៊ិន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុម	ព្រះអណ្ណាង១			
៦	អ៊ុំ សូល	ស	ជំនួយការ	ព្រះអណ្ណាង១	-	-	-
៦៤	ណើ នន់	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២	ព្រះអណ្ណាង២	-	-	-
៦៥	រៀម ជា	ស	ជំនួយការ	ព្រះអណ្ណាង២	-	-	-
៦៦	ធួន សីហា	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៣	ព្រែកស្តី		-	-
៦	ហ៊ាង ចាន់						
៧	ខៀន	ស	ជំនួយការ	ព្រែកស្តី	-	-	-

គណៈកម្មាធិការ ស.ក.ប.ទ ជាប់ឆ្នោតប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ ខេត្តត្បូងឃ្មុំ

លរ.	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	គូនាទី	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
១	អ៊ឹម អ៊ឹម	ប	ប្រធាន ស.ក.ប.ទ	ស្ទឹងពេញ	ជីគរ	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ
២	ម៉ែន ម៉េត	ប	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប.ទ	ខ្នាចក្រសាំង	-	-	-
៣	ស្រីហង់ តូច	ស	អនុប្រធានទី២ ស.ក.ប.ទ	ខ្នាចក្រសាំង	-	-	-
៤	យាង មុំ	ស	ហិរញ្ញិក/បេឡា ស.ក.ប.ទ	ស្ទឹងពេញ	-	-	-
៥	កឹង ហេន	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី១	ស្ទឹងពេញ	-	-	-
៦	សុខា ចេកម៉ាច	ស	អនុប្រធានក្រុមទី១	ស្ទឹងពេញ	-	-	-
៧	ធី សុយន់	ស	ជំនួយការក្រុមទី១	ស្ទឹងពេញ	-	-	-
៨	សាក់ សំបិន	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី២	ខ្នាចក្រសាំង	-	-	-
៩	សាត ឡេក	ស	អនុប្រធានក្រុមទី២	ខ្នាចក្រសាំង	-	-	-
១០	លាក សៀន	ស	ជំនួយការក្រុមទី២	ខ្នាចក្រសាំង	-	-	-
១១	សាយ ហុង	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី៣	សាមគ្គី	-	-	-
១២	អ៊ឹម ម៉ុន	ស	អនុប្រធានក្រុមទី៣	សាមគ្គី	-	-	-
១៣	ជា សៅ	ប	ជំនួយការក្រុមទី៣	សាមគ្គី	-	-	-
១៤	ហាម សុខា	ប	ប្រធាន ស.ក.ប.ទ	ថ្មពេជ្រទី២	ថ្មពេជ្រ	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ
១៥	សោ អូន	ប	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប.ទ	ពើក	-	-	-
១៦	ប៊ុន រិទ្ធី	ប	អនុប្រធានទី២ ស.ក.ប.ទ	ថ្មពេជ្រទី៣	-	-	-
១៧	ថេង ឆារ	ស	ហិរញ្ញិក/បេឡា ស.ក.ប.ទ	ថ្មពេជ្រទី២	-	-	-
១៨	ចេន សារ៉ាត	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី១	ថ្មពេជ្រទី២	-	-	-
១៩	អាត ប្រុស	ប	អនុប្រធានក្រុមទី១	ថ្មពេជ្រទី២	-	-	-
២០	ម៉ម អ៊ឹម	ស	ជំនួយការក្រុមទី១	ថ្មពេជ្រទី២	-	-	-
២១	ក្រិច សន	ស	ប្រធានក្រុមទី២	ថ្មពេជ្រទី៣	-	-	-
២២	ជឹង សុរិម	ប	អនុប្រធានក្រុមទី២	ថ្មពេជ្រទី៣	-	-	-
២៣	ក្រេន ជារី	ស	ជំនួយការក្រុមទី២	ថ្មពេជ្រទី៣	-	-	-

២៤	អ៊ឹម ស្រីនី	ស	ប្រធានក្រុមទី៣	ពើក	-	-	-
២៥	យ៉ត ផល	ប	អនុប្រធានក្រុមទី៣	ពើក	-	-	-
២៦	មៅ មាស	ប	ជំនួយការក្រុមទី៣	ពើក	-	-	-
២៧	អាង ប្រាក់	ប	ប្រធាន ស.ក.ប.ទ		ឈូក	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ
២៨	សូ យ៉ាន	ប	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
២៩	សុខ រ៉េត	ប	អនុប្រធានទី២ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៣០	ឡោ សុខទេព	ស	ហិរញ្ញិក/បេឡា ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៣១	ឆោម សារឿន	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី១		-	-	-
៣២	សាន សំណាង	ប	អនុប្រធានក្រុមទី១		-	-	-
៣៣	មុត ណារី	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១		-	-	-
៣៤	មៅ ណាត	ប	អនុប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១		-	-	-
៣៥	មិន សារឿន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២		-	-	-
៣៦	ហួរ សំភាស	ប	អនុប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២		-	-	-
៣៧	ហ៊ឹម រ៉េន	ប	ប្រធានក្រុមទី២		-	-	-
៣៨	ប្រាក់ គឹមសួរ	ប	អនុប្រធានក្រុមទី២		-	-	-
៣៩	ទន់ សារឿន	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៣		-	-	-
៤០	អឿន សំអាង	ប	អនុប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៣				
៤១	រ៉េន វិទូ	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៤				
៤២	កែម ឌុន	ប	អនុប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី៤				
៤៣	ចន ធារ៉ា	ប	ប្រធាន ស.ក.ប.ទ		ឈូក	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ
៤៤	អ៊ុត ចាន់ណាត	ប	អនុប្រធានទី១ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៤៥	អេល តាំ	ប	អនុប្រធានទី២ ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៤៦	ឌឹម ស្រី	ស	ហិរញ្ញិក/បេឡា ស.ក.ប.ទ		-	-	-
៤៧	ជា ភេង	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១		-	-	-
៤៨	កើត សុវណ្ណ	ប	អនុប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី១		-	-	-

៤៩	ហ៊ុន ច័ន្ទនិត	ប	ប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២		-	-	-
៥០	ចន សុខន	ប	អនុប្រធានអនុក្រុមទី២		-	-	-

Annex 14. Detail Performance PADC + Workshops as Per 30 June 2023

No	Contract No.	Contract Description	Prior (P) or Post Review (PR)	Method of Selection	Planned(PL)/Accual (AC)	Design and Cost Estimate			Bidding Documents and Bidding Process				Bid Evaluation/contract award recommendations			Contract						PCS No.	Progress payment	
						EA sent to DP for NOL (Date)	EA received DP's NOL (Date) RSA	Cost Estimate (Amount)	EA sent BD to DP for NOL (Date)	EA received DP's NOL (Date)	Bid Invitation Issued (Date)	Bids Opened (Date)	EA PRC's Approved on BER(Date)	EA sent BER to DP for Approved (Date)	EA received DP's NOL (Date)	EA send draft Contract to the DP for NOL (Date)	EA received DP's NOL (Date)	Contract Signed (Date)	Contractor's Name	Contract Amount (\$)	Contract Started (Date)			Contract Completion (Date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
1	CW20/001/CFAVC/ MAFF	Office Partition and Electronic Connection	Pos t	Shopping without Advertizin g				3,000.00		21-Oct-19	1-Nov-19	7-Nov-19						13-Nov-19	Veng Srun	3,244.60	14-Nov-19	21-Nov-19		
2	Lot1: CW7/CFAVC/MAFF/2021/01	Construction of Mechanizati on Engineering Workshop-PDAFF-KPT	Prior	NCB	A C	N/ A	N/ A	60,154.96	24-Aug-20	7-Oct-20	16-Oct-20	16-Nov-20	16-Mar-21	6-Apr-21	20-Apr-21	25-Jun-21	26-Jul-21	16-Aug-21	Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	62,176.87	30-Aug-21	11 Apr 22	002 2	55,959.18
3	Lot2: CW7/CFAVC/MAFF/2021/02	The Construction of Mechanizati on Engineering Workshop-PDAFF-TBK	Prior	NCB	A C	N/ A	N/ A	60,154.96	24-Aug-20	7-Oct-20	16-Oct-20	16-Nov-20	16-Mar-21	6-Apr-21	20-Apr-21	25-Jun-21	26-Jul-21	16-Aug-21	Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	62,176.87	30-Aug-21	11 Apr 22	002 4	55,959.18
4	Lot3: CW7/CFAVC/MAFF/2021/03	The Construction of Mechanizati on Engineering Workshop-PDAFF-KCM	Prior	NCB	A C	N/ A	N/ A	60,154.96	24-Aug-20	7-Oct-20	16-Oct-20	16-Nov-20	16-Mar-21	6-Apr-21	20-Apr-21	25-Jun-21	26-Jul-21	16-Aug-21	Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	62,176.87	30-Aug-21	11 Apr 22	002 3	55,959.18
																				186,530.61				
5	Lot1: CW4/CFAVC/MAFF/2021/08	The Construction of Training Building-PADC & Equipment-TAK	Prior	NCB	A C	N/ A	N/ A	535,660.78	28-Jul-20	6-Oct-20	19-Oct-20	18-Nov-20	18-Mar-21	18-Mar-21	30-Jul-21	N/A	N/A	16-Aug-21	Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	94,290.68	30-Aug-21	11 Apr 22	001 9	84,839.67
6	Lot2: CW4/CFAVC/MAFF/2021/09	The Construction of Training Building-PADC & Equipment-TBK	Prior	NCB	A C	N/ A	N/ A	535,660.78	28-Jul-20	6-Oct-20	19-Oct-20	18-Nov-20	18-Mar-21	18-Mar-21	30-Jul-21	N/A	N/A	16-Aug-21	Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	92,954.64	30-Aug-21	11 Apr 22	002 0	83,601.59
7	Lot3: CW4/CFAVC/MAFF/2021/10	The Construction of Training Building-PADC & Equipment-KCM	Prior	NCB	A C	N/ A	N/ A	535,660.78	28-Jul-20	6-Oct-20	19-Oct-20	18-Nov-20	18-Mar-21	18-Mar-21	30-Jul-21	N/A	N/A	16-Aug-21	Hout Chhoeun Constructi on Co., Ltd	95,186.61	30-Aug-21	11 Apr 22	002 1	85,571.69

Annex 15. Detail Performance PPP Policy Development Activity as Per 30 June 2023*Sub-target 3.a.2: PPP framework development*

In AWPB 2023, the project will support the dialogues between public and private sectors through the crop centric PPP forum and feasibility studies within the project implementation. During the reporting period, there was no activities of this sector due to the Public Private Partnership Specialist has had no been mobilized input since November 2022. The submission to request NOL for mobilization from ADB was made on 21st October 2022.

Summary progress of PPP framework by June 2023

N	Activities	Institution	Unit	Annual Target 2022	Actual Progress in April-June 2023	Cumulative Progress By June 2023
1	Draft ToR for FS for Mango	MAFF/GDA	ToR	1	0	0.05
2	Draft TOR for FS on Maize	MAFF/GDA	ToR	1	0	0.05
3	Draft ToR for FS for Rice	MAFF/GDA	ToR	1	0	0
4	Draft ToR for FS for Rice	MAFF/GDA	ToR	1	0	0

Annex 16. Detail Performance CAMGAP Activity as Per 30 June 2023*Sub-target 2.b.4: Training for 500 farmers in CamGAP for Tropical Fruit (Mango)*

According to AWPB 2023, the project plans to organize training courses for the target PPIUs. The training course aimed to transfer CamGAP technical knowledge to farmers growing mango in the target Agriculture Cooperatives (ACs) or communities of the CFAVC project. However, this activity has not been implemented yet. They will be implemented next quarter.

Sub-target 3.b.3: Drafted Standards on CamGAP for Tropical Fruit

9. A CamGAP for mango has already been developed. CFAVC will use this CamGAP during training of mango farmers. The national consultant GAP for tropical fruit working with GDA to determine which further key tropical fruits with export potential now require CamGAP development. In addition, work on this sub-target has been delayed by the failure to mobilize a National GAP for Tropical Fruit Specialist (NGAP) until Q1 2023. The NGAP will take primary implementation responsibility. During the reporting period, main achievements were as follows:

- Prepared the concept note and budget breakdown for training activities.
- Prepared budget breakdown 2023 on CamGAP activities with GDA and PPIUs.
- Prepared planning activities 2023 on CamGAP with GDA and PPIUs.
- Consolidated budget breakdown 2023 on CamGAP activities.
- Meeting with GDA to update the progress of CamGAP on Mango.
- Follow up the progress of CamGAP manual with involved department.
- Review existing and relevant documents on CamGAP with GDA focal person.
- Reviewed relevant existing document on GAP standard and practical guideline in harmonize with ASEAN GAP standard.
- Discussion and Meeting with PPIUs to review on the CamGAP in target provinces such as KCM, TBK, TAK and KPT.
- Seeking reference documents for CamGAP manual.
- Follow up the progress of CamGAP manual with involved departments.
- Meet with GDA to discuss for next activity plan related to a CamGAP workshop to support a CamGAP manual development.

Table II.16: Summary progress of Development of CamGAP for Tropical Fruit by April-June 2023

N	Activities	Institutions	Unit	Annual Target 2023	Actual Progress in April-June 2023	Cumulative Progress by June 2023
	CamGAP for tropical fruit	GDA	Standard	1	0	0.5

Annex 17. Detail Performance Agribusiness Activity as Per 30 June 2023

Target 3.d: 30 agribusiness trained in CSA and Green finance

The green finance specialists have undertaken a landscape and key stakeholder analysis to determine the current status of green finance provision in Cambodia and then in consultation with stakeholders (including relevant agribusinesses) develop a training program for agribusiness staff focusing on the benefits of green finance to agribusiness companies. During the reporting period, achievements are as follows:

- The list of 30 selected ACs has been reviewed to match with PPP target ACs to ensure that they are able to implement the green business projects and access to green financing .
- The TNAreported in the Green Finance Landscape report indicated that most AC representatives have limited understanding on the root causes, effects and impact of the climate change and variability in the agriculture value chain.
- Fifteen training workshops on green financing were provided to Agriculture Cooperatives (ACs) in the target provinces Takoe, Kampot, Tbong Khmum and Kampong Cham. There were 103 participants (including 40 women) . The training focused on Green Projects and GHG emission reduction.

Table II.20: Summary progress of agribusiness trained in CSA and GF by April-June 2023

N	Activities	Province	Unit	Annual Target 2023	Actual Progress in April-June 2023		Cumulative Progress by 2022- June 2023
1	Agribusiness training in CSA and Green Finance	TAK	People	8	4	32	120
2		KPT	People	8	4	26	117
3		KPC	People	7	3	27	127
4		TBK	People	7	4	21	89
Total				30	15	106	453

Annex 18. Detail IPC Performance as Per 30 June 2023



1. Green Finance Landscape and Stakeholder Mapping in Cambodia



**CLIMATE-FRIENDLY AGRIBUSINESS VALUE CHAINS SECTOR
PROJECT (CFAVC)**

**ADB Loan No. 3661-CAM (COL)/8346-CAM (EF)
Grant No. 0579-CAM (EF)**

CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementations Consulting

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AE	Accredited Entity
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
ARDB	Agriculture Rural and Development Bank
BAU	Business-As-Usual
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-2023)
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CCFF	Climate Change Financing Framework
CCTWG	Climate Change Technical Working Group
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CF	Climate Finance
CN	Concept Note
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAE	Direct Access Entity
DCC	Department of Climate Change
EE	Executing Entity
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguard
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FP	Funding Proposal
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSSD	General Secretariat of the National Council of Sustainable Development
IAE	International Accredited Entity
INC	Initial National Communication
IP	Indigenous People
JCM	Joint Crediting Mechanism
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MWAs	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSP	Mekong Strategic Partner
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPAs	National Adaptation Program of Actions
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development

NCS	National Council for Sustainable Development
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOL	No-Objection Letter
NSDP	National Sustainable Development Plan
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPF	Project Preparation Facility
PSF	Private Sector Facility of the GCF
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
R and D	Research and Development
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RS	Rectangular Strategy
RUA	Royal University of Agriculture
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNC	Second National Communication
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPCR	Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience
TC	Technical Committee
ToRs	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

Chapter 1 explained the details of the funded project “FP076: Climate Friendly Agriculture Value Chain (CFAVC)” by Green Climate Fund (GCF) in Cambodia and it is one of the Royal Government of Cambodia’s (RGC) vital pillars in response to climate change. The impact and further information about CFAVC project are included in this chapter.

Chapter 2 elaborated on the status of the socio-economic development of Cambodia and addressed the climate change impacts experienced by the country. This chapter also focuses on the country’s responds to climate change through the development of climate action plans, policies, programmes and strategies. In addition, the prioritised climate projects that were included in Cambodia GCF Country Programme are added to this report, to highlight the Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU) projects that have the potential to access green finance for future capacity development and policy development or upgrading.

Chapter 3 summarised the current green finance landscape in Cambodia. A detailed explanation of the Cambodia Sustainable Finance Initiative (CSFI) and the Bank Lending Principles for mainstreaming environmental, social and governance (ESG) screening criteria in the banking sector and how the CFAVC project can contribute to the objectives of CSFI are provided in this chapter. Furthermore, the summary about Cambodia Climate Finance Facility (CCFF) and its accessibility from a government structure on scaling up CSA is included as well as other green finance facilities and platform that are relevant for Cambodia.

Chapter 4 outlined the stakeholder mapping in the Cambodia’s green finance. In this chapter, the crucial roles of stakeholders involved in supply and demand of green finance are thoroughly explained.

Chapter 5 addressed the main gaps, barriers and needs to access and scale up green finance. Besides, the chapter highlighted the capacity needs of the green finance value chain actors that can be used to design training modules for the training programme.

Chapter 6 elaborated the solutions to overcome the barriers to address the gaps and Cambodia’s needs in climate finance. Hence, the available policy and financial de-risking instruments to scale up CSA in the country are explained in detail for this chapter.

Chapter 7 provided a set of recommendations on how the analysis needs in deploying green finance for scaling up CSA can be delivered through a development of concept note for training workshop.

CHAPTER 1. Introduction

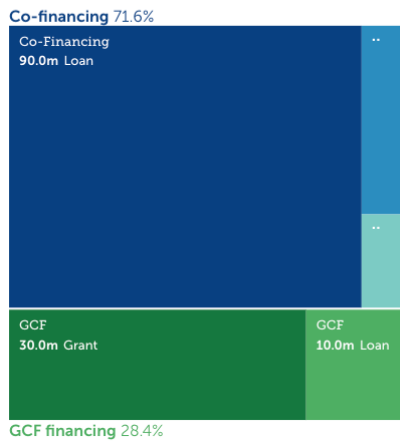
Background: The top priority for the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is to address the vulnerability of its agriculture sector to climate change as the sector accounts for nearly a third of its GDP. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) funded FP076: Climate Friendly Agriculture Value Chain (CFAVC) project¹ is considered as an essential pillar of RGC’s programmatic response to climate change by enhancing the resilience and competitiveness in the agriculture sector. This report forms part of the deliverable of the to enhance the capacity of the suppliers (financial institutions) and recipients (smallholder farmers and local value chain actors, agricultural cooperatives (ACs), farmers associations (FAs), producer groups and agribusinesses) of green finance² to scale up and replicate climate smart agriculture (CSA) to contribute to the national and sectoral development and climate priorities in Cambodia.

This chapter seeks to answer the following questions:

- What is the Climate Friendly Agriculture Value Chain (CFAVC) project?
- What are the objectives and audiences of this report?

1.1 Summary of the Climate Friendly Agriculture Value Chain Project

USD 141.0m



Financing	Private sector	Public sector		
Size	Micro	Small	Medium	Large
GCF financing 8% disbursed				
INSTRUMENT		AMOUNT		
• Loan		USD 10,000,000		
• Grant		USD 30,000,000		
TOTAL GCF FINANCING		USD 40,000,000		
Cofinancing				
COFINANCER	INSTRUMENT	AMOUNT		
• Co-Financing	Loan	USD 90,000,000		
• Co-Financing	In-kind	USD 3,660,000		
• Co-Financing	In-kind	USD 7,380,000		
TOTAL CO-FINANCING		USD 101,040,000		

CFAVC GCF Funding

¹ GCF funded FP076 Climate Friendly Agriculture Value Chain Project

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/funding-proposal-fp076-ADB-Cambodia.pdf>

² Green finance in this report is defined as any public or private finance used to implement climate mitigation and mitigation projects/programmes to reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions and enhance resilience of the communities, productive assets, business or infrastructure.

The **Impact** of the Project will be the *improvement of agricultural competitiveness, which will be reflected in enhanced productivity, climate resilience, quality and safety, value addition, and rural household incomes*. The Outcome of the Project will be the development of resource-efficient gender responsive agribusiness value chains in the Project area.

The project goal will be achieved through the following three outputs:

Output 1: Critical agribusiness value chain infrastructure improved and made climate resilient. This output bridges gaps in infrastructure to enhance the competitiveness of the value chains of rice, maize, cassava, and mango in target provinces. It involves rehabilitation and modernization of rural infrastructure to increase production and resource efficiency, reduce postharvest losses, and enhance quality and value chain links while reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increasing climate resilience.

Key activities involve:

- Rehabilitation irrigation and water management infrastructure (off-farm irrigation systems, on-farm water rainwater harvesting ponds, and drip irrigation) to climate-resilient condition;
- Upgrading agricultural cooperatives' value chain infrastructure (drying, processing and storage facilities)
- Improving the connectivity of farms to cooperatives and markets through climate-resilient farm road networks;
- Strengthening the infrastructure for agricultural quality and safety testing; and
- Promoting renewable energy (bio-digesters and use of solar energy in target cooperative areas).

Output 2: Climate-smart gender responsive agriculture and agribusiness promoted.

Under this Output a total of 4 activities will be implemented:

- The project will support the Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute to produce, multiply, and distribute climate-resilient varieties of rice and maize and to improve weaning and acclimatization of mango and cassava.
- The project will train at least 40,000 farmers (of which 16,000 are women) on CSA practices, demonstrate laser land levelling, and construct and upgrade four farm mechanization workshops and four agribusiness training facilities.
- For each gravity irrigation scheme developed Operation and Maintenance capabilities will be established.
- In the participating provinces agricultural development centers and engineering workshops will be made fully operational

Output 3: Enabling environment for climate-friendly gender responsive agribusiness enhanced. Under this Output a total of 5 activities will be implemented:

- The project will support the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) and the Ministry of Commerce in creating a favorable gender responsive policy environment for agribusiness to mobilize the private sector

participation through public-private partnerships (PPPs) and contract farming.

- The project will provide support for farm product certification, quality, and resilience standards, including Cambodia's good agricultural practice and organic fertilizer standards.
- The project will support cooperatives in becoming sustainable agribusiness ventures by linking up with the private sector and by establishing crop-centric PPP forums.
- The project will raise financial institutions' awareness on green finance and the integration of environmental and climate risk screening criteria into credit application and reporting procedures.
- Using information and communications technology (ICT), the project will provide weather, market, and agronomic information to create an environment for more effective climate risk management.

1.2 Objective of this report

The Capacity Support 2 (CS2) Green Finance Team will conduct a comprehensive landscape and key stakeholder analysis to determine implementation activities existing in green climate financing, and the key stakeholders involved in each activity, including the implementation agencies and donor partners. The Team will determine what is required to remove financing aversion into green climate projects. They will analyze potential incentives for financial institutions to increase lending to green climate finance projects. The landscape and key stakeholder analysis will include research with the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the GCF Consortium (Conservation International, the World Wildlife Fund, and Wildlife Conservation Society), USAID, Australia's DFAT, Agence Française de Développement, and other. The report will also map the existing gaps, barriers and needs to scale up green finance in Cambodia to inform on a Training programme to be developed as a second deliverable of the CFAVC report.

CHAPTER 2. Development and Climate aspirations of Cambodia

Cambodia has raised ambitions in their climate change commitment targets while aiming for economic growth or “green growth. Agriculture is identified as an important sector for achieving both low emissions and resiliency targets and economic development. In order to avoid external and supply push approach but to promote strong country ownership and demand driven climate solutions, it is critical that all climate projects must be designed to be well-aligned to the national, sectoral and provincial flagship development and climate policies, strategies and priorities.

Hence this chapter will be guided by the following questions:

- What are the development and climate change aspirations in Cambodia?
- What are key flagships national development and climate policies and strategies to guide the development of adaptation and mitigation projects?
- What are the prioritised adaptation and mitigation project pipeline that could be funded by green finance?

2.1 Country Profile

Basic information of Cambodia is given in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Country Profile of Cambodia (Source: GCF CP³)

Geographical Location	South-Eastern Asia
Land Area	181,035 km ²
Population	15.29 million (2019 census, August, 2019)
Types of Climate	Climate is tropical, hot all year round, with a rainy season from May to mid-November due to the south-west monsoon and a dry season from mid-November to April.
GHG Emissions Profile	The total emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) estimated are 163,592 Gg.CO ₂ -eq in 2016, which is 285% higher than that of in 1994. The main driver for this increase in GHG emissions is the deforestation reflected in the emissions of the FOLU sector (GSSD, 2020b).
Key Emitter Sectors	Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), and Waste (GSSD, 2020b)
Key Climate Risks	Floods, droughts, tropical storms and vector-borne diseases
Vulnerable Sectors	Agriculture and water resources, forestry, coastal zones, and human health (GSSD, 2020a)

³ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/country-programme-cambodia.pdf>

Ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); Kyoto Protocol and Paris Climate Agreement	The UNFCCC entered into force for Cambodia on 17/03/1996 after it ratified the UNFCCC on 18/12/ 1995. The RGC approved of the Kyoto Protocol in 2002 and has submitted two national communications (NCs) to the UNFCCC, most recent one in 2015 (Second National Communication). Submission of INDC, 2015; BUR 13 August 2020 and NDC update 31 December 2020
NDA/ FP	Minister of Environment
National Accredited Entities (AEs)	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD) ¹
International AEs and Development Partners	² The World Bank, Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), CI, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNCDF, Save the Children, etc.
Financial institutions	Association of Banks in Cambodia (ABC) and Micro-finance institutions (MFI) members Agriculture Rural and Development Bank (ARDB)

2.2 Development Aspirations

Cambodia is a lower middle-income economy that has grown by an average of 7% per annum in the last two decades from 2010-2019, making it one of the fastest growing economies in the world. After a contraction of 3.1% in 2020, its annual percentage growth rate GDP rebounded to an estimated 3.0% in 2021 (Asian Development Bank [ADB], 2022). Restrictions on international travel that were in place for most of 2021 resulted in an 85% drop in international tourists' arrivals. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak and lockdowns, in-person services such as food, accommodation, transportation and other services declined in demand. However, the poor performance of these services was partially offset by stronger growth in communication services and a gradual recovery in wholesale and retail trade and real estate. Inflation was stable, edging up to 3.7% year on year at the end of 2021, mainly due to rising energy prices. Inflation averaged 2.9%, similar to 2020. While 2021 saw continuing inflows of foreign direct investment and other capital, the slump in tourism receipts and lower private fold sales, exacerbated by a surge in temporary gold imports, caused the current account deficit to widen significantly (Asian Development Outlook, 2022).

According to Asian Development Bank's report, Cambodia's economy is predicted to grow 5.3% in 2022 and 6.5% in 2023 due to strong merchandise exports and foreign direct investment inflows (Asian Development Outlook, 2022). Industry output is expected to grow by 8.1% and 9.1% in 2022 and 2023, respectively. Growth in garments, travel goods, and footwear will be driven by strong external demand supported by a relocation of orders from the People's Republic of China and neighboring countries. Agriculture output is expected to grow at 1.2% over the forecast horizon (Asian Development Outlook, 2022). Inflation is projected to accelerate in 2022, averaging 4.7% on surging energy prices caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine and broader domestic demand (Asian Development Outlook,

2022). Pressure on consumer prices is expected to moderate in 2023, when the inflation rate is forecast to average prices. Goods and services exports are forecast to grow by 17.8% in 2022 and 18.5% in 2023 on strong external demand for Cambodian products supported by a recovery in tourism. Imports are expected to fall by 7.7% in 2022 on high base effects from 2021 before growing by 10.3% in 2023 (Asian Development Outlook, 2022).

As of 2020, Cambodia has a population of 16.7 million with an annual population growth of 1.4% (World Bank, 2020). According to projections, the population of Cambodia is estimated to peak at 22.89 people in 2069 before slowly declining to 21.44 million people by the end of the century (World Population Review, n.d.). An estimated 77.5% of the Cambodian population live in rural areas, but this trend is expected to shift as rural to urban migration becomes increasingly prevalent (GSSD, 2017-b). As a result of rapid economic growth, the poverty rate has fallen drastically to 13.5% in 2014. However, there are still some of the population who are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change that live below or slightly above the poverty line (GSSD, 2017-b).

Cambodia Vision 2050 and Rectangular Strategy IV (RS-IV): The RGC has a stronger emphasis on the environmental impacts of rapid social and economic development in order to achieve Cambodian Vision 2050, in particular, giving a greater attention to better management of natural resources and responding to the impacts of climate change, which is also explicitly recognized in the Rectangular Strategy IV (RS-IV). For the better management of natural resources and responding to climate change, the RGC has three policy initiatives: 1) National Environment Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) 2016-2023; 2) the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014–2023; and 3) National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030, which will facilitate to reduce climate change impacts on national development, and join hands with the international community, in global efforts for mitigating GHG emissions under the UNFCCC.

Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs): The CSDGs fully reflect Cambodia's longer-term visions, which seeks progression to Upper Middle-Income in 2030 and then High-Income Country in 2050, while leaving no one behind, and preserving Cambodia's natural resource endowment. The CSDGs have been fully integrated within planning and policymaking via the NSDP, and most innovatively within Budget Strategic Plans, where the CSDGs targets provide key performance measures. The RGC reiterated its fullest contribution and support of the SDGs, and its ambition to maintain Cambodia's rapid pace of development and carry through the necessary measures and reforms (MoE, 2018). Cambodia SDGs 2016-2030 have been built on Cambodia Vision 2050, Rectangular Strategies/RGC's Policies, and NSDP 2019-2023.

Following the sustainable finance prioritization, the government aims to make significant progress for climate finance in accordance with cross-sectoral policies, such as the Green Growth Strategic Plan, Cambodia National Environment Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2023, Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023, and the National Policy on Green Development and the National Strategic Plan on Green Development 2013-2030. In addition to achieving the policy objectives, the Cambodian government will also have to reach a milestone as indicated in the Nationally Determined Contribution (27% reduction in GHG emission by 2030 compared to business as usual as elaborated below).

2.3 Climate change profile

The main climate hazards experienced in Cambodia are almost all types of hydrometeorological hazards such as floods, droughts, windstorms, seawater intrusion and vector borne diseases (GSSD, 2020; GCF, 2021). According to the Global Climate Risk Index, Cambodia ranked 12th for the most climate-prone country globally. Cambodia is reported as a country with a highest vulnerability to natural disasters while having a 56.1% of a high-risk population (GCF, 2021). Between 2005-2014, Cambodia reported 1,625 disaster events that included floods, storms, droughts, earthquakes and tsunamis – exceeding 40% of the world's total (GSSD, 2017b). Climate projections show that temperatures across Cambodia would rise by 0.7-2.7C by 2060 and 1.4-4.3C by 2090 (GCF, 2020). According to the Second National Communication of Cambodia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), climate change may reduce the country's average GDP growth by 2.5% in 2030, and up to 9.8% in 2050.

Cambodia's main GHG emission sectors are as follows; FOLU (forestry and other land uses), energy, agriculture, industry and waste. In the base year of 2016, under BAU conditions, emissions from these five sectors totaled 125.2 MtCO₂e (GSSD, 2020). The FOLU sector held the largest share of total emissions at 76.3%, followed by the agriculture sector at 21.2% and the energy sector at 15.1%. The industry (IPPU) and waste sector held the smallest share of emissions at 9.9% and 2.7%, respectively (GSSD, 2020). Within the FOLU sector, deforestation was found to be a major cause of emissions with 51 MtCo₂e of emissions released in 2016 (GSSD, 2020). In the base year of 2016, total emissions from the agriculture sector amounted to 18 MtCo₂e (Kingdom of Cambodia, 2021). Major contributors to emissions within this sector are from rice cultivation, livestock management, nitrous oxide emissions from managed soils and fertilizer (Kingdom of Cambodia, 2021). The main drivers are due to population and economic growth, leading to increased rice and meat production/consumption (GSSD, 2017).

The energy sector emitted roughly 8 MtCO₂e in 2016, strongly driven by population and economic growth which led to increased demand for energy (GSSD, 2017). The transport sub-sector is the main source of GHG emissions within the energy sector (Green Climate Fund [GCF], 2021). However, in terms of emissions in CO₂ equivalent, the main source of GHG emission from this sector is the residential sub-sector, accounting for 31% due to high use of biomass as fuel for cooking in households (GSSD, 2015). The second contributor to national GHG emissions from fuel combustion is transportation (26% - mainly road transportation), followed by energy industries (14%) and manufacturing industries (12%) (GSSD, 2015). The waste sector is the second smallest emitter with 2.8 MTCo₂e in 2016. Sources of emissions within this sector include solid waste disposal, biological treatment, burning and wastewater (Kingdom of Cambodia, 2021). Within the IPPU sector, emissions amounted to 1.8 MtCO₂e in 2016. Main contributors to emissions were from the mineral industry (cement and glass), pulp and paper, lubricants, substitutes for ozone depleting substances (refrigeration and air conditioning, and fire protection) as well as the food and beverage industry (Kingdom of Cambodia, 2021).

Agriculture (farming, fisheries, forestry and animal husbandry) remain an important sector and a major source of employment, income and livelihood provisions (GSSD, 2017a). Within the agriculture and water resource sector, losses in production were mainly due to flooding and drought. Most flooding occurs as a result of increased water levels in the Mekong River

and Tonle Sap Lake between early July to October (GSSD, 2020). An increase in temperature is likely to affect agricultural productivity. According to the International Rice Research Institute, rice grain yield will decline by 10% for each 1oC increase in growing-season minimum (night) temperature in the dry season (National Climate Change Committee [NCCC], 2013). Rural communities are highly dependent on water resources for agricultural production. Therefore, the negative impacts on agricultural production can lead to breakdown of food systems, and vulnerable communities' risk further deterioration into food and nutrition crises if exposed to extreme climate events (GSSD, 2020).

Within the forestry sector, more than 4 million hectares of lowland forest, especially those located in the northeast and southwest, which currently have a water deficit period of between four and six months, will become exposed to a water deficit period of between six and eight months or more. A decrease in forest cover may in turn have negative implications for the population, especially children, through micronutrient deficiencies. Moreover, decreased forest cover, either from climate change or deforestation, increases the risk of landslides (GSSD, 2020). Climate change has the potential to have direct and indirect impacts on human health. Changes in the geographical range and incidence of vector and water-borne diseases, infectious diseases, and malnutrition and hunger as a result of severe disturbance to the food production systems and ecosystem, are some examples for such impacts (GCF, 2021). Coastal zones are also a vulnerable sector as coastal resources are facing numerous environmental pressures of which include overfishing and overexploitation of marine forests such as mangrove ecosystems that lead to increased erosion.

According to Cambodia's Second National Communication to UNFCCC, these extreme weather events and variability in climate is expected to increase, resulting in higher frequency of these events occurring. The cumulative impact of these climate hazards contributes to the shrinking of arable land, reduction of drinking water sources, loss of coastal infrastructure and are ultimately detrimental to the Cambodian economy and people (GSSD, 2017). The impacts are loss of income, reduced productivity and damage to assets. The report estimated that 2/3 of these losses could be avoided by two major activities: (1) improved policies and (2) improved investment to adapt to climate change and measures to climate-proof infrastructure where possible. Cambodia, where 80% of the population resides in rural areas, is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because the kingdom depends largely on climate sensitive sectors including agriculture, land, water resources, forestry and fisheries

Climate risk and vulnerability: Cambodia has been identified as one of the most vulnerable (high risk) countries to climate change by the Global Climate Risk Index (19th place based on 1998–2017 data) based on how much extent the countries have been affected by weather related losses. Further Cambodia is in 17th place as per the World Risk Index (based on 2019 data), which is based on a model for calculating the risk of disasters arising directly from earthquakes, cyclones, floods, droughts or sea-level rise. Climate projections indicate that temperatures across the country would rise by 0.7–2.7oC by 2060 and 1.4–4.oC by 2090. Although rainfall trends and patterns are uncertain and difficult to predict, overall increase of rainfall is expected during the monsoon season (GSSD, 2015).

About 17.2% of Cambodia's communes (279 communes) were 'highly' vulnerable and over 31.5% (512 communes) were 'quite' vulnerable to multiple climate hazards as per 2014, vulnerability assessments of Cambodia (GSSD, 2017a). This vulnerability assessment last

update in 2019 indicated 16.5% of Cambodia's communes were 'highly' vulnerable (270 communes) and 26% (423 communes) were 'quite' vulnerable and presented three-tiers (province level, district level and commune level). Although the province level ranking provides a holistic overview of vulnerability to climate change at a national level, it is imperative that planning for climate change responses should be done commune-level vulnerability⁵ (IIED, 2015). Agriculture, water resources, infrastructure, forestry, health, and coastal development have been identified as the most vulnerable sectors to the impacts of climate change.

- **Agriculture:** Agriculture, representing 26.5% of GDP in 2015 according to the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), is highly dependent on rainfall and the annual flooding/recession of the Tonle Sap Great Lake;
- **Water resources:** rural communities are highly dependent on water resources for agricultural production. Therefore, these communities are equally vulnerable to climate impacts. Sustainable irrigation systems and sound freshwater management are critical to build the resilience of the country
- **Infrastructure** is critically affected by the increasing occurrence and severity of floods resulting in high maintenance costs and the recurrent need to upgrade rural roads and irrigation infrastructure;
- **Forestry:** By 2050, it is projected that, over 4 million hectares of lowland forest with a current dry season lasting between 4 and 6 months, will become exposed to water deficit periods of between 6 to 8 months or more;
- **Health:** Climate change has the potential to make direct and indirect impacts on human health. Changes in the geographical range and incidence of vector and water-borne diseases, infectious diseases, and malnutrition and hunger as a result of severe disturbance to the food production systems and ecosystem, are some examples for such impacts; and
- **Coastal development:** Coastal resources already face a number of environmental pressures, including over-fishing and over-exploitation of marine forests including mangrove ecosystems that lead to increased erosion. Climate change also challenges through sea level rise, salt water intrusion and coastal erosion. The cumulative impact of these contribute to the shrinking of arable land, reduction of drinking water sources and loss of coastal infrastructure. (GSSD, 2017).

2.4 Transition to a low carbon and climate resilient solutions

From an investment perspective, climate and carbon are no longer externalities and are being factored into business decisions. Therefore, as Cambodia seeks to attract more foreign direct investment and develop her industrial and manufacturing sector, decision makers will eventually have to proactively incorporate climate risk and the price of carbon in their planning. In this regard, studying the sectoral trends of GHG emissions is important for the purpose of indicating priority sectors for the growth of Cambodia⁴.

To ensure strong country ownership, it is critical that project proponents must ensure all potential and demand driven climate mitigation and adaptation projects and programmes that are to be funded by green finance must be well-aligned with the following Cambodian flagship development and climate policies, strategies and action plans as summarized in Table 2. This will help to

⁴ Cambodia GCF CP (2021).

safeguard against top down and supply push proposals that often do not meet the needs of the recipient. The proposals must demonstrate that the planned efforts are necessary to achieve the desired emission reductions or adaptation impacts. Adaptation proposals need to show that the proposed activities are an appropriate response to a specific climate change risk and problem.

Table 2: Summary of policy response to climate change⁵

No.	Policy/strategy/plan	Summary
1	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP), 2014 – 2023	<p>CCCSP is well designed with 8 key objectives to fill the policy gap, complement on-going efforts and meet the emerging challenges of development, environment and climate change issues. CCCSP has set out a number of actions structured into three phases of implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Setting institutional and financial arrangements; developing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks and indicators; and development of climate change action plans; ii) Support the implementation of what was planned in Phase 1, with expansion to cover other activities such as accreditation of the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund; and iii) Research and learning, but its main objective will be to scale up success cases and to continue mainstreaming climate change into national and sub-national programmes
2	National Policy on Green Growth (2013) & National Strategic Plan on Green Growth, 2013-2030	<p>The objective of this policy is to balance economic development with environment, society, culture, and sustainable use of national resources through integration, matching and adaptation. Strategic Plan provides action plans including; attracting green investors, promotion of renewable energy, energy saving and efficiency, mainstreaming of green growth into the financial banking and economic systems and a green certification program for the private sector.</p>
3	Cambodia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), 2015	<p>The INDC of Cambodia includes both adaptation and mitigation actions based on national circumstances. Cambodia has proposed a 27% reduction in emissions below BAU by 2030, as well as a LULUCF contribution of 4.7 tCO₂e/ha/year. Cambodia wishes to propose a GHG mitigation contribution for the period 2020 - 2030, conditional upon the availability of support from the international community, in particular in accordance with Article 4.3 of the UNFCCC.</p> <p>Significantly, despite Cambodia's status as an LDC, Cambodia is implementing actions in accordance with their sustainable development needs that also address climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Energy industries, manufacturing industries, transport, and other sectors: Cambodia intends to undertake actions which is expected to be a

⁵ Cambodia GCF CP (2021)

		<p>maximum reduction of 3,100 Gg CO₂eq compared to baseline emissions of 11,600 Gg CO₂eq by 2030.</p> <p>ii) LULUCF: Cambodia intends to undertake voluntary and conditional actions to achieve the target of increasing forest cover to 60% of national land area by 2030. In absence of any actions the net sequestration from LULUCF is expected to reduce to 7,897 GgCO₂ in 2030 compared to projected sequestration of 18,492 GgCO₂ in 2010.</p> <p>The INDC also includes a section on Adaptation.</p>
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4	Cambodia's NDC Update (2020)	<p>Mitigation -</p> <p>In the BAU scenario, overall GHG emissions in 2030 without the FOLU are expected to rise by up to 79 million tCO₂e/year, while overall GHG emissions with the FOLU are expected to increase to 155 million tCO₂e/year.</p> <p>In the NDC scenario, the estimated emissions reduction with the FOLU by 2030 under the NDC scenario will be approximately 64.6 million tCO₂e/year (41.7% reduction of which 59.1% is from the FOLU). The total funding required for mitigation actions is over US \$ 5.8 billion. The FOLU, waste, and energy sector mitigation actions require the most funds.</p> <p>Adaptation - The updated NDC includes a section on adaptation with including Cambodia's vulnerability to climate change, Impacts and priorities for adaptation and resilience and Prioritised adaptation actions.</p>
5	Cambodia National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan, 2016-2023	<p>This plan outlines priority actions that would include modernizing resource use, development and conservation, improving resource use efficiency and productivity, and ensuring sustainable financing mechanisms.</p>

6	Draft Environmental Code	The draft Code seeks to create an enabling legal and policy environment that will strengthen the conservation of natural resources and wildlife, build climate resilience, promote the use of renewable and environmentally friendly energy, and build sustainable cities with the capacity to deal with air and waste pollution.
7	Climate Change Action Plan for MOE, 2014-2018.	The plan defines the concrete actions and resources needed for the operationalization of the Ministry of Environment's response to climate change.
8	Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) Framework, 2016- 2030	<p>There are four basic goals to the CSDG framework;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation of the national goals, targets and indicators based on the priorities of Cambodia; 2. Identification of the agencies responsible for tracking and carrying out activities to achieve the targets and monitoring schedules; 3. Identification of data sources for each indicator and the data cycle, including working definition and methods for measuring the calculating indicators; 4. Presentation of paths to goal achievement, setting national baselines, setting annual (or cycle-based) target values, and sub-national implementation.
9	National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), 2019 - 2023	NSDP 2019-2023 has been formulated for the implementation of the Rectangular Strategy Phase IV with the identification of the priorities, indicators and timeframe for the implementation and with the identification of mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of the Result Framework, especially setting the responsibility of the line ministries and agencies within each angle in order to gain high benefits from ASEAN Economic Integration and to move from Lower-Middle-Income Country to an Upper-Middle-Income Country in 2030 and to contribute to the achieving the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals 2016-2030. For the preparation of NSDP 2019-2023, the RGC has used the existing procedures and mechanism as for the preparation of NSDP 2014-2018 and spent a longer time period improving this national plan.
10	The Rectangular Strategy (RS-IV), 2018- 2023	The RS offers successive iterations based on four priority outcomes-Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency. The defined strategy is outlined within four policy rectangles covering enhanced agriculture, expanded physical infrastructure, the growth and employment of the private sector, and the development of human capital, each of which comprises four further policy components. These are based around a central rectangle of good governance, and are in turn informed by an external environment analysis. RS-IV will act as a strategy to resolve the new challenges faced, and specifically the pressures as Cambodia

		further develops as an emergent middle-income country.
11	Cambodia's Climate Change Financing Framework (CCCCF), 2015	The CCCCFF for Cambodia presents a framework for governance-wide management of climate change finance. The CCCCFF builds on Cambodia's national climate change policy, cross-sectoral action planning mechanism for climate change, and expenditure analysis (using tools such as the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR)). It provides additional analyses of climate spending costs and benefits, an evaluation of climate financing scenarios, and a analysis of various modalities for channelling climate finance at the national and local levels. The CCCCFF formulates guidelines for handling climate change finance. It also highlights the need for targeted approaches to create capacity.
12	National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Financing Framework and Implementation Plan, 2017	Reinforcing and further implementing the already underway processes to minimize vulnerability in Cambodia and incorporating climate change adaptation into sectoral policy and budget planning. The NAP Financing Framework is based on the outputs and key findings resulting from previous analytical and planning exercises, strategic plans and policies that Cambodian institutions have undertaken. The objective of this plan is to bring the NAP processes in Cambodia closer to its execution phase by analysing and articulating the financing dimensions (scoping demand, existing gaps, funding options at domestic and international levels) and offering an implementation plan for the NAP financing framework.
13	Draft National Energy Efficiency Policy 2018-2035	The National Energy Efficiency Policy of Cambodia includes a national target for the reduction of energy demand (which is also translated in a reduction of energy intensity and emissions), and sectoral objectives that would allow to achieve the mentioned targets. In line with the National Energy Policy and with the INDC, the National Energy Efficiency Policy has two main goals: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the management and maintenance of existing infrastructure (e.g. buildings) and industrial processes (e.g. for the use of fuel wood) for increased energy efficiency; 2. Increase the transfer and adoption of energy efficient technology (e.g. fuel efficient vehicles and lightbulbs) to reduce energy intensity. Based on the assessment of the energy efficiency potential for buildings, industry and transport, the overarching target of the National Energy Efficiency Policy is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce energy demand by 20% in 2035 relative to the business as usual scenario. This would result in a reduction of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy consumption: 1 million tons of oil equivalent (toe) by 2035 relative to the business as usual scenario;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy intensity: 65% in 2035, relative to 2014; CO2 emissions: 3 million tons in 2035, or 28.5 cumulative million tons between 2017 and 2035, relative to the business as usual scenario.
14	Climate Expenditure Review (MEF, 2020)	CPEIR, 2019 provides an update on climate finance trends, including data up to fiscal year 2019, to monitor whether Cambodia and its development partners are effectively supporting national climate change priorities.
15	Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF) (2015)	The CCFF reviews the NCFP National Climate Funding Programme (NCFP) as an option for Cambodia to manage climate finance in the future and proposes steps for the relevant institutions to move towards the NCFP. The NCFP aims to be a coordinated programme for improved management of CC funding. It will include a strengthened role for the NCSD and will guide government and donors.

Sectors that green finance could be leveraged to reduce their GHG emissions and strengthen resilience to contribute to the Cambodia NDC targets are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary over Business as Usual (BAU) emissions and NDC emissions reduction. Relevant activities to be covered under the CFAVC project are highlighted in yellow.

Sector	BAU 2016 emissions (MtCO ₂ e)	BAU 2030 emissions (MtCO ₂ e)	NDC 2030 Scenario (MtCO ₂ e)	NDC 2030 reduction (MtCO ₂ e)	NDC 2030 emission reduction %	Potential mitigation measures
Forestry and Land use (FOLU)	76.3	76.3	38.2	-38.1	-50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable forestry (including agroforestry) is key to safeguard forests productivity over the long term; Protected areas are a source of revenues for tourism; • Reforestation contributes to meeting the demand for wood products. • Forests and reforestation also decreases vulnerability to flooding and drought.
Energy	15.1	34.4	20.7	-13.7	-40%	<p>A. Renewable energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity is mostly generated through Diesel and Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) and costs of electricity are high; • Strong solar radiation provides a strong impetus for solar PV. • Waste to energy is underdeveloped, yet has strong potential, especially in the agriculture sector. • Availability and access to RE is still limited in less urban communities. • RE investments are still underdeveloped in Cambodia compared to neighboring countries due to lack of sufficient technology, lack of technical expertise etc. • Participation from financial institution remains a challenge

						<p>and needs further engagement to encourage blended financing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFAVC project will support GDA with solar roof units to provide power involving the IPV and NPV. The budget allows for 80 solar photo-voltaic (PV) roof units including a 2.5 kilowatt (kW) array and 12 kW hour batteries and inverter, each unit budgeted at \$7,000. • Renewable energy: to advise agribusiness to reduce energy costs and support those that are prepared to invest in solar energy (i) through sponsoring feasibility studies on the potential for photo voltaic (PV) energy to reduce energy cost among agribusinesses in the value chain; (ii) the possible selection of 10 agribusinesses that have the potential to reduce cost with PV and that show interest and commitment; and (iii) the linking of such agribusiness with the green financing interventions that are occurring in the country through the Cambodia Finance Facility. <p>B. Energy efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High inefficiencies in energy consumption: inefficient equipment and carbon intensive technologies for sewing, dying, heating, steaming • High energy costs drive down industry profitability.
Agriculture	21.2	27.1	20.9	20.9	-23%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture’s high vulnerability to climate change reinforces the case for climate smart agriculture; • Productivity is low and farming households are poor: scaling up sustainable farming techniques (maximizing crop residue, improving irrigation and water storage techniques, rotating crops and harvesting best practices) have a strong potential. • Develop CSA Standards: Currently, the International Standards Organization (ISO) is developing ISO 14080

						<p>towards climate neutrality in different operations and ISO 26000 to consider climate change adaptation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three additional climate resilient varieties of rice and maize released • DMF Target 3a: Climate-smart and gender-responsive agribusiness policy for target commodities, including a • PPP framework focusing on agribusinesses formulated • DMF Target 3b: CAMGAP for tropical fruit and organic fertilizers endorsed as national standard for tropical fruit and organic fertilizers • ICT platform for climate friendly agribusiness established in Kampong Cham province • The DMF states that at least 50 agribusinesses become more resource efficient in terms of water savings (5-10% efficiencies); energy savings (20%); and reduction in post-harvest losses (10%) (2017 baseline: and • That 12,000 additional biodigesters and 6,000 compost huts made operational, benefiting at least 80,000 persons, including at least 50% women, due to better household air quality (2017 baseline beneficiaries: 11,468 persons, including 5,721 women). • CSA practices, including laser land levelling, alternate wetting and drying, sustainable agricultural waste management, rational use of inputs (water, energy, fertilizers, and pesticides), agro-forestry and soil cover maintenance techniques, anti-erosive landscaping, and other practices leading to reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; • (ii) Standards compliance such as Cambodia Good Agricultural Practice (CAMGAP) and sustainable rice platform (SRP). The Project will prepare training manuals and materials for SRP standards for sustainable rice cultivation, for CSA, and for CAMGAP for tropical fruit; • (iii) Agricultural cooperative management and business development plans including bookkeeping, accounting
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						<p>and the importance of access to crop value chains and marketing;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) Management and operation of provincial agricultural development centers (PADCs) and mechanization workshops for government staff (see Activity XX) (the NTC will work with the National Agricultural Machinery Operations and Maintenance Training Specialist; (v) Management, operation and maintenance (O&M) of irrigation infrastructure, drying and storage units for maize, rice and cassava as well as all other infrastructure;”
Industry (IPPU)	9.9	13.9	8.0	-5.9	-42%	The RE and EE measures apply here.
Waste	2.7	3.3	2.7	-0.6	-18%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste to energy market is still at early stages, with numerous opportunities for investment, but there are significant barriers for investment as well Composting and landfills with biogas capture can reduce methane emissions Most potential is in agriculture (e.g. crops waste, rice husk, biochar) Promotion of decentralized solid waste and sanitation management should be enhanced and developed.
Transport						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality second hand cars dominate automotive market; Most vehicles have low fuel efficiency; All countries in the ASEAN have issued restrictions on usedcar imports. Detection and enforceability of inspection can be improved especially in urban areas.
Total	125.2	155.0	90.5	-64.5	-42%	

Source: (GSSD, 2020a)

The government of Cambodia has prioritised (based on multi-criteria analysis, MCA) a list of potential adaptation and mitigation projects in the Cambodia GCF Country programme as summarized in Table 4. Some of the Agriculture, Forestry and Land use (AFOLU, yellow highlights) projects have the potential to access green finance through blended finance of complementing concessional loans with grant-funded Technical Assistance (TA) for capacity development and policy development or upgrading.

Table 4: Prioritised adaptation and mitigation projects included in the Cambodia GCF Country Programme (2021).

No	Project	Financing (mUS\$)		Accredited Entity
		GCF	Co- Finance	
1	Public-Social-Private Partnerships for Ecologically-Sound Agriculture and Resilient Livelihood in Northern Tonle SapBasin (PEARL)	34.5	6.1	FAO
2	Agroecological Transition	10	0.1	UNDP, NCDD
3	Integrated Water Management	10	0.2	UNDP, NCDD
4	Realizing the full potential of Cambodian communities in a changing climate	10	-	Save the Children, NCDD
5	Reducing Cambodia's Emissions Through Decentralized Forest Management	25	5	CI, WCS
6	Resilience's Livelihood and Infrastructure in Social Land Concession for Vulnerable Communities Project	-	-	NCDD
7	Moving Towards REDD+ Implementation through Private Sector Engagement in REDD+ Actions	10	3	UNDP
8	Strengthen Resilient Capacity of Flooding Communities	-	-	NCDD
9	Supporting climate resilience and sustainable water management	-	-	The WorldBank
10	Scaling up of Distributed Renewable Energy in Cambodia	26.3	-	UNEP
11	Promotion of E-mobility in tourism areas	5	0.5	UNIDO
12	Repair and rehabilitate existing road infrastructure and ensure effective operation and maintenance system, taking into account climate change impact	-	-	N/A
13	Decarbonizing the transport, industrial and households sectors through scaling up biofuels value chain in Cambodia	1.5	1	UNIDO

14	Strengthening the market supply chain and increasing the climate resilience of rural communities through water energy food nexus	10.3	-	NCDD, UNEP
15	Local Governments and Climate Change-III (LGCC3)	10	4.31	NCDD
16	Promote integrated public transport systems in main cities	-		N/A
17	Technical Assistance (TA) Facility for the Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global; Cambodia: Production and Dissemination of Ceramic Water Purifiers)	-	-	IUCN
18	Urban Cooling	10	-	NCDD, UNEP
19	Resilient Cities	10	0.2	UNDP, NCDD
20	Fostering climate-friendly agro industry development and investment in southern and northwestern regions of the country.	20	3	UNIDO
21	Fostering climate-friendly recovery responses through innovative policies and interventions and green technology up-taking	15	2.5	UNIDO
22	Formulation of Technical guidelines for mainstreaming climate change into Commune	-	-	N/A
23	Develop various technical guidelines and tools (e.g., disaster vulnerability analysis, disaster prevention strategy, and new town development guidelines) for strengthening spatial planning responding to climate change, especially the effective procedures for disaster risk management (flood and drought), green infrastructure planning, and green growth.	-	-	N/A
24	Collaborative R&DB Programme for Promoting the Innovation of Climate Technopreneurship	60	60	UNIDO

CHAPTER 3. Green finance landscape and ecosystem in Cambodia

This chapter seeks to answer the following questions:

- What is the current green finance landscape in Cambodia?
- What is the Cambodia Sustainable Finance Initiative (CSFI) and Bank Lending Principles to mainstream Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) screening criteria in the banking sector?
- What is the Cambodia Climate Finance Facility (CCFF) and how to access this CCFF to scale up CSA?
- How to raise financial institutions' awareness on green finance and integrate the environmental and climate risk screening criteria into credit application and reporting procedures?

3.1 Cambodian Sustainable Finance Initiative (CSFI)

In 2016, Mekong Strategic Partners (MSP), with funding support from USAID, designed and launched an initiative to support the Association of Banks in Cambodia (ABC) to establish the Cambodian Sustainable Finance Initiative with the support from the ABC, the Ministry of Environment and the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC)⁶. ABC is a banking lobby group made up of all the regulated and licensed banks in Cambodia, circa 47 banks are members. Currently the Cambodian banking sector are involved in a sector wide commitment through the Cambodian Sustainable Finance Initiative. All Cambodian banks have signed up and agreed to cooperate and work together to improve their E&S risk management lending standards and safeguards capacity across their industry. ABC has released their Sustainable Finance Principles. Through this collaborative effort all Cambodian banks have signed up and agreed to cooperate and work together to improve their environmental and social (E&S) risk management lending standards and safeguards capacity across their industry. This is a multi-year effort, supported by various partners, AFD, IFC & USAID. The CSFI effort is focused on the promotion of social and environmental safeguards and the promotion of strong risk management standards, but not the promotion of green lending.

This earlier CSFI initiative has improved risk management standards and build the capacity and lay the ground for improved risk management and green lending appetite from the banking sector. This has laid a good foundation for the setting up of the Cambodia Climate Finance Facility to fill a market gap and failure to incentivize, catalyze and support the actual green lending activities. An online survey was conducted in Sept 2022 for ABC members to assess the implementation of the CSFI and Sustainable Finance Principles and training needs of the ABC members. The results and training programme for green finance value chain actors are presented as a second report.

The entry points for the CFAVC project to contribute to the objectives of the CSFI is summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. Contribution of the CFAVC project to the objectives of the CSFI.

⁶ Design of a Cambodian Institution for Green Financing: https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/readiness-proposals-cambodia-mekong-strategic-partners-strategic-frameworks_1.pdf

Cambodia Sustainable Finance Initiative (CSFI) Objectives	Entry points for the CFAVC to contribute to the objectives of the CSFI
1. Establish and execute proper Environmental and Social Risk Management	<u>Develop environmental and climate screening criteria and tools to guide their lending activities</u>
2. Develop and promote Sustainable Business Opportunities	<u>Agricultural Supply Chain Adaptation Facility; Crop insurance; Warehousing receipts. Expand Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization services to Kampong Cham and Tboung Khmum</u> and consider including <u>cassava and maize to rice</u> as the portfolio of insurable crops
3. Integrate Sustainability in the Bank's Business	<u>Develop Climate safe screening criteria</u>
4. Collaborate with a wide range of Stakeholders: government, regulators, other industries, investors, international partners, etc	Working with MAFF, ADB, Climate scientists, Banks, MFIs, Agribusinesses, Cooperatives and Farmers.
5. Provide Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing	Provide <u>training for commercial banks and microfinance institutions</u>

3.2 Cambodia Climate Finance Facility (CCFF)

A key intended outcome of the CSFI effort is improved risk management, standards and screening practices, but also as an increased understanding, awareness and risk appetite to engage in more Green Lending. This increased awareness and risk appetite is precisely the intersection, where the Green Banks purpose compliments and is tightly aligned with the previous activities, to support, enable and incentivize the banks as they begin to seek out more lending opportunities in the Green Sector.

To support the government in achieving the established climate and national development priorities and policies, Mekong Strategic Partners has submitted a GCF funding proposal to set up and capitalize the CCFF to provide green financing to crowd in financial support from the banking sector, as well as from international lenders, towards climate friendly businesses and projects, which will improve Cambodia's adaptation capacity and resilience to climate change impacts

With the banks having strengthened ESG lending guidelines, the CCFF take a sectoral approach and work with and crowd in the national finance sector to support the development of a green economy through:

- Providing them with access to finance for green lending
- Strengthening their understanding of green financial products
- Providing co-investments into green projects to de-risk the investments

Within the current banking sector, there is a clear market failure, as there is virtually no domestic appropriate funding sources available to support and enable climate friendly businesses and

projects. The CCFF, with support from the National Government of Cambodia, international development & climate focused lenders, and local leading financial institutions, aims to address the existing market failures by providing the required green financing to catalyze the development of a green economy. The CCFF will be a financial institution (such as a private fund, a bank or a Government fund, or any other suitable combination), supporting the development of Green businesses, as well as incentivizing the Cambodian banking sector to participate and support the development of a Green economy in Cambodia. The CCFF's lending refers to the new and additional funding in the forms of financial instruments or investments, which may include equity, debt, convertible or subordinated debt, technical assistance and other risk management tools. This funding will be eligible for firms or projects, either public or private, or a PPP whose projects specifically support climate change mitigation or adaptation.

The projects are in the fields of, but not limited to, agriculture, land, water resources, renewable energy, energy efficiency, transportation and infrastructure. Examples of mitigation projects include solar projects for power generation and energy efficiency projects to reduce energy consumption in industry. Examples of adaptation projects include, agriculture and forestry projects which promote climate resilience, transportation systems, irrigation systems to support improved water resource management to protect against increased flooding and droughts due to climate change, or piped water systems to increase access to water where climate change is increasing access difficulty (see Table 4 above).

Through this green financing, there will be improved investment in the sustainable environment landscape leading to increased productivity for the country. Green financing will also support domestic investors to diversify their investment and move into green investments by providing financing for their projects.

The CCFF is a separate financing institution; however, it will act in coordination with the Cambodian Sustainable Financing Initiative (CSFI) through providing a vehicle for bringing low cost of capital financing for green projects and demonstrating green lending products to other financial institutions. This institution differs greatly from the CSFI activities and capabilities as it is about financial intermediation, whilst the CSFI is an industry body focused on capacity building, stakeholder engagement and increasing ESG policies within banks. For this reason, the skillsets for operation of this institution are very different to that of the industry body (CSFI).

Product Design: The fixed cost for product design is high for specific climate products, such as low interest green housing loans. A Green Institution can design the products, de-risk them through testing, and then transfer these products to all banks along with the low-cost source of financing.

The CCFF's Aim: Achieve a structure that enables the following benefits:

- **Capital mobilizer:** The CCFF seeks to crowd in the national banking and finance sector in Cambodia to support the development of a green economy. The Cambodian Institution for Green Financing can be capitalized with a combination of concessional resources and domestic capital. Co-investment arrangements with multilateral development banks, development finance institutions, and private investors can blend a variety of capital tools.
- **Capital provider:** The CCFF serves as the largest single source of capital for low-carbon infrastructure projects in-country, able to offer and blend instruments including senior debt, subordinated debt, equity, first-loss equity, mezzanine finance, guarantees, insurance, and project- preparation grants, with a core mission of leveraging private investment (preferably domestic).

-
- **Lead arranger:** By serving as the central hub or node of sustainable finance in Banks architecture, the CCFF can provide an investment banking function, building a pipeline of deals and structuring/syndicating transactions to facilitate the involvement of other capital providers, both public and private, foreign and domestic.
 - **Innovator and incubator:** The CCFF can be the first to pilot/demonstrate financial-engineering solutions in the local context that can then be replicated by other market actors.
 - **Capacity builder:** The CCFF can build the capacity of local banks and investors to understand and manage low-carbon investments, thus helping to mobilize local savings over the long term. More generally, they can build human capacity in the financial sector by serving as a training ground for professionals.
 - **Enabling environment accelerator:** The CCFF creates a tight feedback loop to the Government on how they can unlock capital flows through policy reforms, since as a potential shareholder and a potential guarantor of its capital, the government has a strong vested interest in its successful deployment and return of capital.

Serving the underserved: In order to contribute to a wider access to finance for under-served segments of the economy, there should be support for employment generation, gender inclusion and diversification of the economy in the finance sector to increase preparedness for climate change. The support could come in the form of shared risks and lower interest rate lending, investment into green projects, climate and mitigation projects and climate adaptation projects that take gender into consideration. The CCFF often a timely opportunity to provide more favorable loans and make investments to sustainable projects/businesses and banks.

Governance structure to Access the CCFF: The governance structure and financial mechanism to access the CCFF is illustrated in Figure 1. MSP has submitted a GCF proposal operationalize and capitalize the CCFF. GCF will provide concessional loan to Korean Development Bank (KDB) as the Accredited Entity who will disburse the fund as on-lending loan to Agriculture Rural Development Bank (ARDB) where the CCFF will be located. ARDB will direct the loan through the CCFF to fund climate adaptation and mitigation projects or use the loan for wholesale lending to targeted local banks for green projects. Farmer cooperatives, agribusiness and farmers will be able to access the CCFF to scale up CSA based on various financial de-risking instruments (start- up credit, loan, guarantee, matching rebate, warehouse receipts, crop insurance) to cost, share, transfer or reduce the investment risks. As Technical Assistance, the C2 Green Finance Experts are tasked to train these end users on CSA and how to access the CCFF and other green finance to scale up CSA.

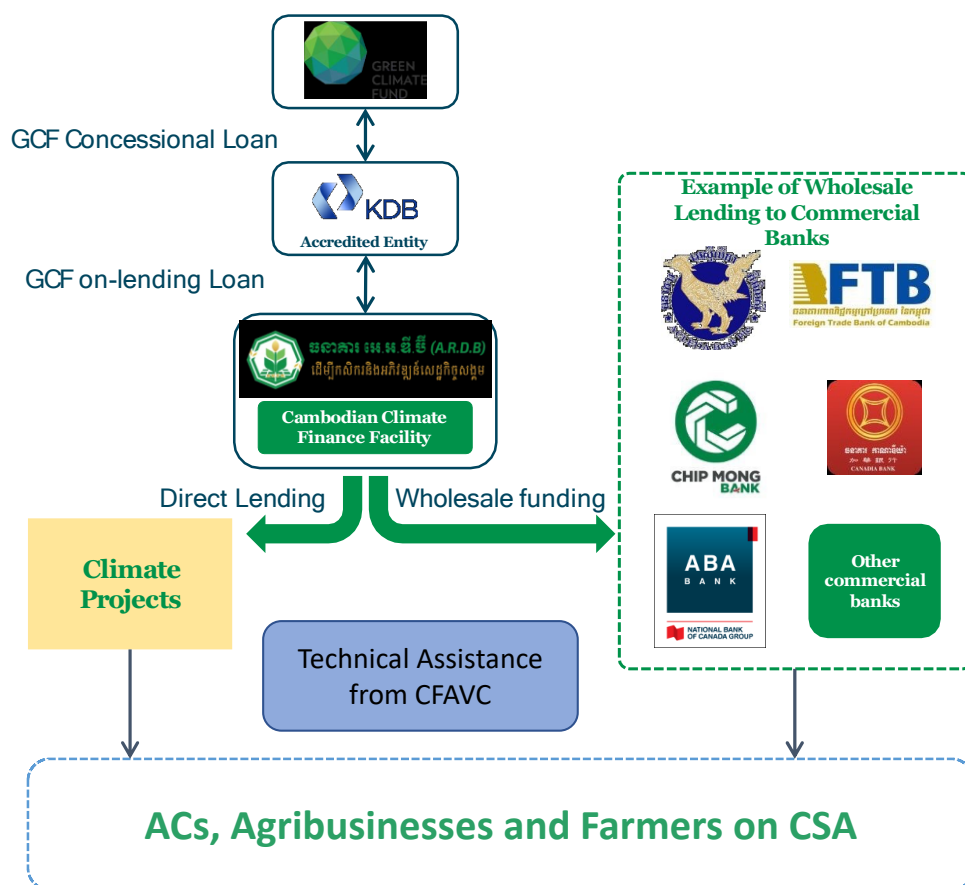


Figure 1: Financial mechanism and technical assistance to access the Cambodia Climate Finance Facility

Complementary projects to the CCFF: Regarding the development of finance sector sustainability, previously, Cambodia has received other funding support related to sustainable finance and the development and establishment of ESG lending safeguards for the Cambodian banking sector through multi- year agreements, all implemented by the DP.

1. WCS and AFD (Agence Française pour le Développement)
 - o Delivery Partner: Mekong Strategic Partners
 - o Implementation period: July 11 2018 – July 10 2022
 - o Total amount: \$55,244.00 PA plus \$15,000.00 for all travel and event related expenses
 - o Key expected outcomes: Cambodian Banks adopt improved ESG safeguard lending policies, NBC demonstrates an increased regulatory and supervisory capacity to manage social and environmental risk and compliance in bank lending portfolios.

2. USAID Green Invest Asia
 - o Delivery Partner: Mekong Strategic Partners
 - o Implementation period: June 2019 to December 2022
 - o Amount: based on the technical support provided by USAID, such as technical experts, speakers/trainers, event-related expenses, etc.

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- o Key expected outcomes: improve technical capacity of ABC, develop and integrate E&S risk management and Sustainable Finance Principles, strengthen banks' commitment towards E&S risk management, host ASEAN Banker Association AGM 2019

NDA Strengthening and Country Programming

- o Delivery Partner: Ministry of Environment – NCSD
 - o Amount: \$272,338.00
 - o Duration: 20 months, from February 2017.
 - o The Readiness project includes activities to strengthen the NDA, develop strategic frameworks for engagement with the GCF, accreditation support for one NIE, and the design of concept notes for high priority projects.
- Promoting Green Mobility through Electric Vehicles in Cambodia
 - o Delivery Partner: Global Green Growth Institute
 - o Amount: \$204,673
 - o Duration: 15 months from September 2019
 - o Outcomes: support for transport sector analysis and technical assessment, policy gap analysis, development of financing mechanisms for e-motorcycles, need assessment for education and communication.

3.3 Other Green Finance Facilities and Platform relevant for Cambodia

ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility (ACGF)⁷: TOTAL: USD 3.7b; GCF FINANCING: USD 300m (USD 280m in loans and USD 20m in grants). Economic growth in developing countries in Southeast Asia must be de- coupled from carbon emissions to support the climate transition. In the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia, fossil fuels dominate the power supply, and there is an increasing demand for passenger and freight transport. Deforestation and forest degradation continue to destroy critical carbon sinks across Cambodia, Indonesia, and Lao PDR. Southeast Asia also presents fast-changing climatic vulnerabilities, with average temperature increase of between 0.14°C–0.20°C per decade, rising sea levels and erosions of coastline, and more extreme weather events. The COVID-19 crisis has slowed the momentum to scale up green infrastructure in the region. Public budgets are being diverted to support the emergency pandemic response, government funds for the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) have been slashed, and investment in green infrastructure has slowed or stopped completely.

Designed as the first “Green Recovery” programme for Southeast Asia, this platform for the region provides the means to kick-start low-emission investments to support economic recovery following COVID-19 by: i) Mobilising large amounts of private capital; ii) Revolving use of USD 300 million of GCF funds to mobilise over USD 3 billion in co-financing, and eventually catalyse USD 4 in private finance for every USD 1 invested by GCF; iii) Supporting key economic sectors, targeting investments that reduce emissions from fossil fuels and forest and land-use activities; iv) Adopting a programmatic and regional approach, deploying a mix of resources in grants, loans, and targeted technical assistance to de-risk and catalyse climate positive investments rapidly and at scale; and v) Mobilising substantial additional global green capital flows, both through projects as well as through further replication of these across the region at scale, by catalyzing a further USD 4 in additional private / commercial finance for every GCF USD 1 spent, through green bonds, hybrid

⁷ ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/acgf-case-study.pdf>

public private partnerships (PPPs) and other innovative financing models; and vi) Complementing existing climate finance in the region, building on existing infrastructure initiatives such as the [Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025](#), [ASEAN Australia Smart Cities Trust Fund](#) and regional cooperation plans.

Agriculture Sector Readiness for enhanced climate finance and implementation of Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture priorities in Southeast Asia⁸: Southeast Asia is home to several agriculture-dependent countries highly vulnerable to adverse climate impacts. According to the Global Climate Risk Index (2020), four South East Asian countries (Myanmar, Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand) were among the top ten countries most affected by extreme weather events such as cyclones and hurricanes between 1999 and 2018. These countries are among the countries that form the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which has recently been engaging in shaping the directions of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) through the ASEAN Negotiating Group on Agriculture (ANGA) and the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network. Southeast Asian countries have piloted innovative and practical agricultural solutions to climate impacts, such as agro-advisories, participatory community-based approaches, and technology-based farm information and financial management technologies. Barriers to scaling-up such climate action include the risk and burden to farmers in adopting new climate resilient and low emission practices, fragmented planning and monitoring of field level measures to address climate change, and low capacity to access climate finance and leverage private sector engagement. Further regional collaboration to address these barriers can be more effective and potentially more efficient than individual countries acting alone.

The target goal of the project is to enhance the capacity of countries in Southeast Asia to develop national climate finance investment programmes and projects linked to adaptation and mitigation priorities for the agriculture sectors and exchange knowledge and learning to promote innovative mechanisms for public and private sector climate finance at national and regional levels. Specifically, the outcomes of the project aligned with the GCF Readiness Objectives and Outcomes will be: i) Agriculture investment programmes to strengthen GCF Country Programmes and leverage national, regional and global climate finance to support implementation of national, sector-specific climate change policy frameworks developed (Outcome 2.1); ii) Development of quality GCF concept notes and proposals by building capacities of agriculture sector stakeholders and especially LDCs supported (Outcome 4.1); and iii) Opportunities for knowledge capture, learning and dissemination on climate-friendly agriculture through partnership networks enhanced (Outcome 5.2).

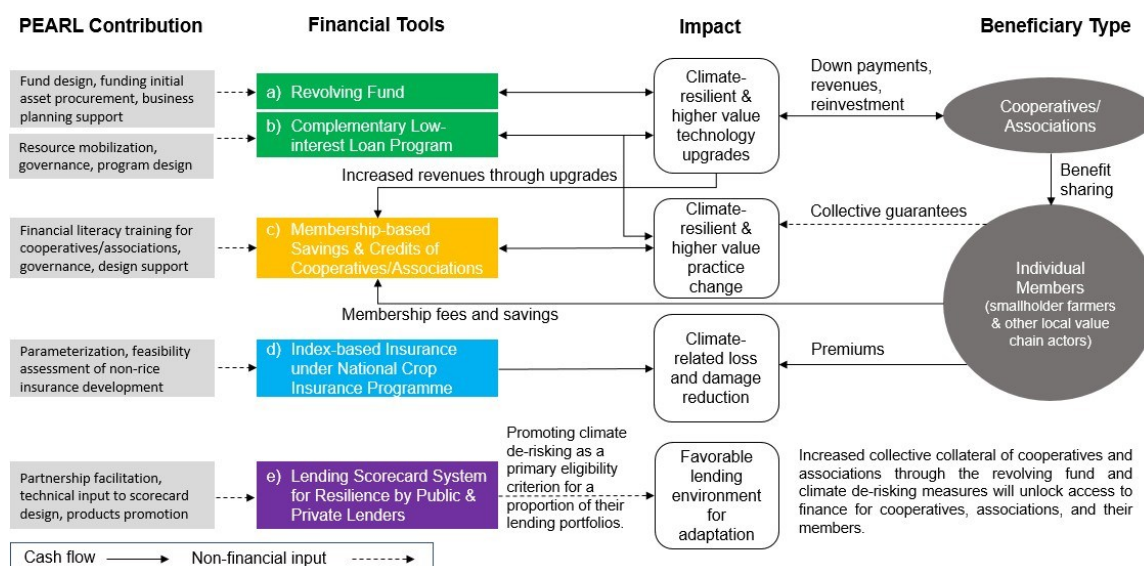
Outputs supporting these outcomes are: i) National and multi-country agriculture and climate investment plans (Output 2.1.1); ii) Development of innovative climate finance models for priority agriculture investments (Output 2.1.2); iii) Concept notes supporting implementation of national and multi-country climate investment plans (Outputs 4.1.1 and 4.1.2); and iii) Southeast Asia partnership network strengthened to support knowledge exchange on prioritizing and structuring of public and private climate finance investment in the agriculture sectors (Output 5.2.1).

Public-Social-Private Partnerships for Ecologically-Sound Agriculture and Resilient Livelihood in Northern Tonle Sap Basin (PEARL): The development of the PEARL project has been a top priority for the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to address the vulnerability of its agriculture sector to climate change as the sector accounts for nearly a third of its GDP. The PEARL project is considered one of the three essential pillars of RGC's programmatic response to climate change in

⁸ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/fao-thailand-multicountry.pdf>

the agriculture sector. The other two are the ADB-led GCF project, "Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector," and another FAO-led project, "Promoting Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Rice-Based Communities in the Tonle Sap Region," with funding from the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), which is also under development. These projects collectively cover Cambodia's key agricultural regions. Notably, the PEARL and LDCF projects are envisaged to deliver extended benefits at the landscape level around the Tonle Sap Lake.

The PEARL project is innovative as it focuses on the adaptation of high-value crops - cashew, mango, upland organic rice, and vegetables - to climate change and the development of premium market opportunities for these crops to promote climate-resilient, higher-value and diversified agriculture in the NTSB. The project's main innovation lies in its revolving fund mechanism and related financial services, coupled with technical assistance, to increase smallholder farmers' and local value chain actors' access to the necessary finance, technologies, and knowledge to instigate transformational change. The primary logic of this approach is based on the projected effects of climate change that would make the upland sections of the NTSB with currently limited production capacities and relatively poor market access particularly vulnerable in the future due to their remoteness and hilly topography. This focus will enable the strengthening of decentralized capacities of food systems and their connectivity in a climate-resilient manner through a market-based approach to enhance adaptive capacity in the NTSB. The project will support select groups of smallholder farmers and local value chain actors, agricultural cooperatives (ACs), farmers associations (FAs) and producer groups, innovating alternative practices in their value chains to establish champions in the sector to demonstrate a transformational pathway through a market approach in the region. This focus is uniquely different from the traditional approach in which poverty alleviation and livelihoods-related challenges of smallholder farmers are the primary focus. The approach of the PEARL is envisaged to complement this traditional bottom-up approach by introducing market-led opportunities and entry points to the project beneficiaries to expedite the necessary transformation of the sector concerning climate change.



CHAPTER 4. Stakeholder Mapping in Green Finance Ecosystem

This chapter seeks to answer the following questions:

- Who are the key stakeholder engaged in the supply and demand of green finance?
- What are the roles and responsibilities in the green project cycle?

4.1 Roles of stakeholders involved in supply and demand of green finance

Stakeholder involved in the supply and demand of green finance project cycle are presented in Figure 2 and Table 5.

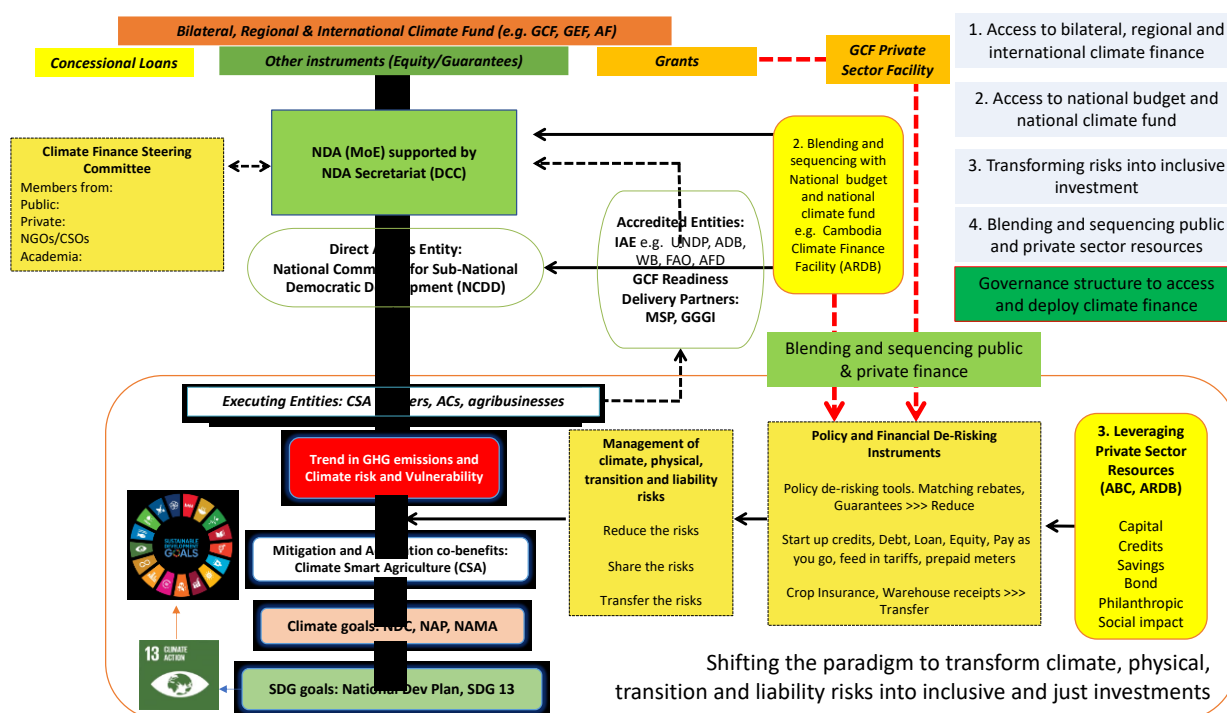


Figure 2: Governance structure to leverage public and private sector resources to scale up climate smart agriculture in Cambodia. Various potential policy and financial de-risking instruments are presented.

This section elaborates on who are the main stakeholders and what are their roles in the green finance project cycle (from project origination, design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation to project closure) and in supply and demand of green finance to scale up CSA.

i. Donor and public and multi-lateral climate funding: Cambodia is eligible to access and deploy multi-lateral climate funding from Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund (AF) and Global Environmental Facility (GEF), Climate Investment Fund (CIF) and others. For GCF, the funding can come in the form of grant; concession loan with long tenor (25 years), grace period of 5 years and low subsidized interest rate; guarantee or equity. It is critical for the banks and eligible and accredited entities to understand the eligibility and investment criteria, fiduciary standard, operational modality and requirement of the donor or fund so that access and deployment could be efficient and effective.

ii. Public sector: As policy makers, the public sector is critical in developing policies, legal and regulatory framework that are transparent and coherent in order to create an enabling environment and a level playing field to attract private sector investment. The public sector as apex and line ministries, agencies and departments also play important role as national designated authority, executing or implementing entities to a particular climate or environmental fund. For example, the Ministry of Environment is the NDA to the GCF. This is the focal point to communicate with GCF. The public sector also provides advisory, supervisory and regulatory role to the financial institutions in the supply of green finance.

iii. Private sector: Trade associations and chamber of commerce are critical actors in the green finance project cycle as suppliers of innovative low carbon and climate resilient technologies and as business service providers to enable transaction to be operated efficiently and effectively. They form part of the exit strategy and sustainability who will carry on with the businesses beyond the life of the one- off project. There is a need to leverage private sector expertise and resources to partake and invest in gender responsive adaptation and mitigation projects through inclusive value chain and market based approaches so that value chain actors (including women, youth and disadvantaged groups and micro, small and medium enterprises) could be trained, empowered, rewarded and incentivised to protect and improve their productive assets (land, soil, water, forest, rivers, marine) whilst generating ecosystem services for the local community and reduce local pollutions and carbon emissions.

Developing strong public private partnerships: There is a need to forge a strong public private partnership to complement top- down upstream policy and regulatory de-risking solutions with downstream bottom up financial and viable business approaches for scaling up climate adaptation and mitigation solutions to benefit the local community for generating long term and transformative impacts. This will help to build trust and confidence and break down any unintended 'silo' mentality between the public and private sector.

Cambodia Partnership for Sustainable Agriculture (CPSA): CPSA brings together companies, government agencies, civil society organizations, farmer groups, and financial institutions to link smallholder farmers to the market. CPSA aims to achieve its vision by providing a platform for collaboration, which adheres to the following principles: multi-stakeholder and inclusive, market-led, smallholder- focus and locally driven.

Contract Farming: Promote the national contract farming mechanism and support the government with the deployment of its legal framework.

Sustainable and Responsible Investment: Create an environment that enables responsible investments in agriculture both at a policy level and by raising awareness within our network.

Public Policy Engagement: Continue our public policy engagement efforts in selected sub-sectors (e.g. cashew, pepper) and among cross-cutting themes.

Private sector funding as supplier of green finance: Public funding could be used to blend with private sector funding to reduce the investment and transition risks. Private sector finance can come in the form of start- up credit, loan, blended finance (loan with grant-funded technical assistance) or crop insurance to scale up climate smart agriculture. The sources of private sector funding can be from private investors, green bond, philanthropic or as social impact investors. The gaps, barriers and needs faced by banks to scale up green finance are elaborated in detail in Chapter 4.

Access to competitive and inclusive value chain financial products and services: Supporting value chain actors to access and utilise competitive financial products and services efficiently and

effectively as start-up loans, matching rebate will enable and empower value chain actors to adopt, purchase and innovate on climate resilient and low carbon solutions. Value chain actors trained and certified in both technical and basic financial and business knowledge and skills will help in weaning beneficiaries away from the 'subsidy' and 'dependency' mentality and their full participation as value chain actors will be deemed as critical to the success of the solutions. Such exit strategy will enable the climate solutions to be scaled up and replicated beyond the life of one-off project.

Benefits of engaging with the private sector: i) The private sector can contribute to climate change financing requirements: a) Anticipated demand of climate finance is greater than the funding available from the governments of developed countries; b) Failures to invest sufficiently in mitigation, will see adaptation costs increase; and c) Private sector expertise and experience can also improve current investments being made.

ii) With the right incentives, the private sector can contribute to the achievement of mitigation and adaptation objectives. For example, autonomous climate proofing by private sector entities.

iii) The private sector can develop and provide adaptation or mitigation products or services such as climate information services, agricultural services: e.g. climate-resistant seed varieties, irrigation systems, insurance, water treatment products (e.g. desalination/purification) & wastewater reuse, waste management and disposal and climate-resilient building materials.

Barriers to climate change investment faced by the private sector: Potential challenges and barriers that the private sector face include:

- High cost of doing business
- Higher up-front costs for green investments and lack of access to competitive finance.
- Limited capacity/knowledge/awareness about available technologies and market opportunities among key stakeholders and core actors in the investment value chain.
- Lack of proper local regulatory / policy framework, including uncertainty regarding tax regime and longevity of any policy incentives.
- Investment returns are too low.
- Time limitations to accessing funding; private sector often requires rapid financing turn-around times
- Investment risk is perceived as too high, with low levels of investor confidence – includes currency risk, operational risk, construction risk, policy risk (uncertainty of policy incentives), political risk especially in some developing countries, greater technology risks.
- Danger of donor's grant funding crowding out and dampening the appetite for private sector to invest in climate solutions.

Expectations of the private sector: To engage private sector entities, returns have to outweigh costs, based on the individual set of investment criteria used by different sector actors. Different private sector actors will have different expectations⁹. For example:

i) Banks / institutional investors / investment funds: commercial rates of return on invested capital; 'secure' investments (e.g. reduce operational or financial risk); marketing, image.

ii) Large companies: commercial rates of return on invested capital; reduce operational risk; attractive payback period; legal compliance; marketing, image.

iii) Small and Medium Entrepreneurs: secure investments (e.g. guaranteed returns); financial or tax incentives; legal compliance.

iv) Private households: financial or tax incentives; legal compliance.

⁹ GIZ-Adelphi (2016). Private Sector Investment Criteria.

Mechanisms for private sector engagement: There are various mechanisms that can be implemented to create markets with attractive risk-reward, liquidity, scale and transparency to engage the private sector:

i) Financial instruments: soft loans - for upfront and ongoing project costs; equity investment (e.g. public-private partnership, seed capital) – builds a project’s/company’s capital base, allowing it to grow and access other finance; de-risking instruments (e.g. policy risk insurance, government or donor-backed partial guarantees) – help projects/companies to manage specific types of risk; and aggregation instruments - to increase the scale of investment opportunity and reduce transaction costs.

ii) Support mechanisms: policy and overarching support (e.g. grants/subsidies for climate-risk assessments or energy-efficiency audits, feed-in tariffs, tax breaks for low-carbon/climate-resilient technologies, technical expertise, removing fossil fuel subsidies) – to correct market failures and create a foundation for low-carbon investment; project-level assistance (e.g. technology accelerators, R&D grants, accelerated/simplified permitting procedures) – transition projects from conception to demonstration to upscaling.

iii) Information provision and capacity-building – e.g. best-practice information campaigns tailored to the private sector (including financial sector) to promote climate technologies.

iv) Creating regulatory / legislative enabling environment.

Financial competencies and literacy of the vulnerable households: The pervasive low levels of financial competence and literacy potentially expose low- income households in Cambodia to several major risks. These include the risk of exploitation by financial predators, the risk of ineffective use of household cash-flows, and the risk of poverty in old age. There is a need to continue to focus on increasing the number of households which have access to the formal financial system. There is also need to increase understanding of the cost of money, through both training and consumer protection. As remote rural households become increasingly involved with the money economy, a failure to understand the cost of money and the associated risks of using financial institutions and financial instruments carries significant risks for low- income households, in particular in respect to poor financial choices and vulnerability to predatory practices. Continuing assistance also needs to be provided to households to enable better identification and management of household cash-flows.

iv. Civil Society Organisations: CSOs in the form of NGOs, Community Based Organisations, networks, and civic alliances have been backed by the constitution and the many international human rights treaties that Cambodia has signed. Since 1993, CSOs of different kinds have been established and grown in all parts of the country through an influx of grants and foreign aid over the past twenty years¹⁰. The cooperation between CSOs and the government has contributed to a better understanding of pressing social issues among government officials, while also promoting meaningful engagement towards adopting legal and judicial reforms, strengthening governance structures, enabling transparency, responsiveness, and accountability mechanisms, and promoting general improvements in the quality of people’s lives. For example, CSOs working in the labour sector have continuously fought for minimum wages and overall improved working conditions for Cambodian workers. While more work is required to achieve real positive change

¹⁰ Civil Society Organisations in Cambodia: Impact, Challenges and Opportunities (2021).

<https://www.boell.de/en/2021/11/01/work-civil-society-organisations-cambodia-impact-challenges-and-opportunities>

for marginalised groups, the engagement thus far has proved that CSOs play an important role in reminding the government of their obligation to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of these groups and that CSOs are not opponents but partners in this endeavour. CSOs are also acknowledged as stakeholders in various business and government platforms, and play a particularly active role in the cooperation between the government and international donor agencies. Moreover, the areas in which CSOs are active generally receive more attention and have reached a larger public discourse. Through their work and engagement, citizens have become sensitised about their rights to public services and how to access them. Technology and social media have made it a lot easier to reach people since many citizens around the country now have access to the internet. Cambodia is a recipient of (foreign) investment and development aid. In light of highly intransparent investments and unaccountable practices regarding these funds, CSOs should play a more prominent role in helping the government uncover fraudulent practices so that those in need receive access to services instead of money disappearing in the pockets of a few elites. Like any other sector, the recent rapid growth in investment and infrastructure developments has made CSOs more critical. They are expressing concerns and highlight potential shortcomings when projects are unsustainable and pose a threat to local livelihoods or to the environment.

Meaningful participation and engagement with CSOs/NGOs: Girls, boys, women, men, [People with disabilities](#), local community organisations, businesses and government institutions in Cambodia are facing the daily impacts of climate change. Through a rapidly changing environment they have had to implement locally driven action plans, measures and responses that targets these impacts and enables them to increase the resilience of their communities. Whilst these groups are often capable of finding highly innovative and sustainable solutions to complex challenges, their voices and their experiences insufficiently filter through to inform National or Global climate change decision-making forums. Thus, it is not surprising that climate finance decision-making and funding often fails to acknowledge the most vulnerable voices and as such climate change programs are not always responsive to the actual needs and realities of those that experience climate change impacts first and foremost. Technical solutions developed at a global or regional level often fail to reach the most vulnerable and remote communities unless there are partners experienced in working with those remote communities involved in the program who can help ensure benefits have an impact at the community level.

Benefits of engaging the CSO/NGO community at all stages of proposal development: The CSO/NGO community is at the frontline of community development and service provision in some of the most remote and climate effected parts of the country. In collaboration with the donors, local communities and relevant government Ministries/Departments, the CSO/NGO sector will play an increasingly pivotal role in taking to scale community-based adaptation approaches. This partnership between the donors, CSOs/NGOs, private sector partners and local communities and governments will help re-imagine the ways in which adaptation is undertaken at the local level – generating the potential for a paradigm shift whilst also supporting country policy aspirations. The CSO/NGO community works to ensure that community needs, experiences and capacities are considered in how to prepare for, react to and recover from disasters and adapt to longer-term climate changes. In addition to bringing their voices of communities to proposal development, planning for meaningful engagement of civil society as project implementers will help ensure there are delivery partners who can deliver impact and reach at the community level, especially in the most remote areas. CSOs and NGOs also ensure project sustainability by building partnerships and collaborating with children, communities, civil society, local and national governments, and regional and international organisations.

Barriers to meaningful engagement with CSO/NGO's: The Cambodia CSO/NGO community consists of a diverse range of partners. Ranging from small community/faith-based organisations right through to large international non government organisations (INGOs). Each agency plays a crucial role to enhance community resilience to climate change. However, no one agency speaks for the collective. Smaller agencies may have limited opportunities to meaningfully engage and contribute to project design and implementation. It is essential that all project developers conduct vigorous research on which CSO/NGO's have relevant expertise and/or are actively working in the targeted locations of the proposed GCF project and ensure their views and contributions have been sought. CSOs and NGOs are also by definition non-profit organisations with limited resources. Projects must be designed to ensure adequate resourcing for CSOs/NGO to engage effectively as implementing partners. National level engagement on project design, while important, is not sufficient when beneficiaries of programs must also be engaged.

v. Academia: National Universities are important actors to provide training and innovation to improve upon the technologies introduced.

vi. Development partners: The development partners are also accredited entities to specific multi-lateral funds who will receive the fund and disbursed them to the executing entities and implementing partners.

a. United Nations Capital Development Fund: The UNCDF assists developing countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing sources of financial assistance with grants and/or loans (GSSD, 2017). The Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) is an initiative led by the UNCDF and funded by the EU/GCCA and the Governments of Sweden and Belgium. This initiative promotes the integration of climate adaptation into local governments' planning and budgeting systems, to increase awareness and capacities to respond to climate change at the local level, and to increase the investments made available to local governments for climate adaption actions (GSSD, 2017). LoCAL aims to promote climate change-resilient communities and economies by increasing financing for and investment in climate change adaptation at the local level in LDCs (least developed countries).

b. GCF Consortium (Conservation International, the World Wildlife Fund, and Wildlife Conservation Society): The ABC CSFI is currently receiving comprehensive ongoing funding support from WCS, Agencie Francais Development (AFD) and USAID on multi-year agreements. The funding from WCS and AFD supported the drafting and launching of the Cambodia Sustainable Finance Principles and Guidelines for the ABC, and the USAID GIA agreement signed in 2019 will provide technical support for capacity building for the bank members. Conservation International Cambodia has worked to protect forests and freshwater systems since 2001 and, with a close working relationship with the Royal Government, aims to be a recognized leader in developing sustainable finance solutions to secure nature for future generations of Cambodians. Through 'conservation agreements', Conservation International Cambodia is working with 3 communities of Central Cardamom Mountains National Park (CCMNP) and 9 communities of Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (PLWS) to facilitate innovative private sector relationships that blend enhanced livelihoods with conservation.

c. USAID (United States Agency for International Development): The US Agency for International Development (USAID) has climate work principles, priorities and objectives are set out in the US government’s Global Climate Change and Development Strategy. Within its broad mission to “end poverty and advance human prosperity”, for the past 8 years USAID has paid particular attention to its climate portfolio that “safeguards USAID’s mission and puts countries on a path to pursue clean energy growth and resilient, low carbon development”. In collaboration with a network of specialized agencies, USAID has championed and brokered the management of climate data, knowledge and tools to assist several developing countries in their efforts to predict, prepare and adapt to climate change. In low-income countries, USAID seeks to develop national capacities to use the best climate science and analysis to inform decision-making in critical sectors and to promote sound governance in investment choices (GSSD, 2017).

USAID also provided funding support to establish the Cambodian Sustainable Finance Initiative (CSFI) designed and implemented with Mekong Strategic Partners and the Association of Banks in Cambodia (ABC) with a public commitment statement signed by the ABC, the Ministry of Environment and the National Bank of Cambodia (GCF, 2019).

USAID has invested in the conservation of Cambodian biodiversity and sustainable management of ecosystems key to climate change adaptation such as forests and mangroves. By utilizing an integrated mitigation and adaptation approach to forestry management, USAID has offered support to entrepreneurs focused on non-timber forest products. Forestry programs have helped diversify local livelihoods and boosted the development of small businesses by facilitating access to productivity-enhancing expertise, technology, equipment and credit. USAID is helping Cambodian institutions and local communities to identify and take advantage of opportunities for income generation from carbon sequestration through the establishment of Payment for Environmental Services (PES) schemes (GSSD, 2017). Some of these enabling measures include; strengthening legal and policy frameworks, guiding Cambodia’s compliance with environmental laws and international commitments and encouraging communities’ participation in the REDD program.

USAID also funds the Climate Finance Readiness (“CF Ready”) program implemented by GIZ in Cambodia. This initiative supports the Cambodian government in accessing and making better use of financial resources to foster climate action. GIZ typically provides advice to partner countries with the aim of enhancing their ability to access climate finance, administer the resources and use the funds effectively and efficiently. The core elements of this initiative are to support the financial planning systems, enhancing access to international finance (including GCF) and strengthening the capacity for implementing, monitoring and reporting on climate finance.

d. Australia’s DFAT: Australia has provided critical support to Cambodia through its development corporation that is targeted at social protection, economic recovery and vaccine support. As a LDC, Cambodian products are granted tariff-free access to Australia. Both countries have a bilateral market access agreement, concluded as part of Cambodia’s accession to the WTO in October 2004 (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade [DFAT], n.d.).

e. Agence Française de Développement: AFD has been present in Cambodia in 1993 and supports the country by focusing on 2 key structural areas: promoting balanced territorial development (access to basic services, water resource management, adaptation to climate change) and supporting the productive sector while respecting environmental and social standards (renewable

energies, technical and professional training). AFD Group have relied on a wide range of tools such as subsidized sovereign and non-sovereign loans to achieve its goals. Half of AFD projects in Cambodia are implemented in partnership with other donors, notably the European Union, Asian Development Bank, the European Investment Bank and the German KW (Agence Francaise de Developpement [AFD]).

Table 5: Key stakeholder involved in the supply and demand of Green Finance project cycle

No	Stakeholder	Areas of influence/interest	Project phase		
	A. Access to regional and international climate finance as blended finance				
1	Department of Climate Change of the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD), Ministry of Environment of Cambodia	Policy and Regulatory Project management Coordination NDA/Focal Point to the GCF – access to climate finance	All		
2	Multi-lateral climate fund: Green Climate Fund, Global Environmental Facility, Adaptation Fund	Operating Entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC	All		
3	NCDD	Direct access entity (DAE) accredited by GCF	All		
4	Mekong Strategic Partners (MSP)	Readiness Delivery Partner nominated by Cambodia	All		
5	International Accredited entities: ADB, the WB, UNDP, FAO	Concept note and funding proposal developers Provides co-funding in cash and in kind	All		
	B. Public sector and line ministries				
5	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	Provide baseline sectoral data and information	All		
6	Department of Energy Techniques				

7	Electricity Authority of Cambodia	Provide technical and marketing services			
8	Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation (MISTI)				
9	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWR)				
10	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)				
11	Ministry of Planning (MoP)				
12	Ministry of Health (MoH)				
13	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM)				
14	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)				
15	Ministry of Commerce (MoC)				
16	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)				
17	National Institute of Statistics	Provide baseline sectoral data and information			
	B. Private sector – Suppliers of green finance				
	ABC members	Providers of green finance as start-up credit, loan, crop insurance			
	MFI members	Providers of green finance to MSMEs as start-up credit, loan			

	ARDB	Loans for agriculture sector			
30	Chambers/Industry Associations and Private Sector Institutions	Technology and business services providers Suppliers, distributors and retailers	All		
	C. Private sector – Agribusiness enterprises	End users of green finance			
	Farmer Cooperatives				
	Contract farmers				
	Input suppliers				
	Aggregators/wholesalers				
	Retailers/consumers				
	D. CSO				
30	Civil Society organizations (The NGO forum, its network member NGOs, etc)	Provide social safeguards and accountability	All		
	E. Academia				
	Royal University of Agriculture		All		
	Royal University of Phnom Penh				
31	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		All		
32	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)		All		
33	World Bank (WB)		All		
34	Asian Development Bank (ADB)		All		
35	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)		All		
36	Global Green GrowthInstitute (GGGI)		All		
37	UN Habitat		All		
31	United Nations Development Programme		All		

	(UNDP)				
32	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)		All		

CHAPTER 5. Gaps and barriers analysis to scale up green finance in Cambodia

This chapter seeks to answer the following questions:

- Who are the main gaps, barriers and needs to scale up green finance?
- What are the capacity needs of the green finance value chain actors?

Private climate investments in Cambodia are often motivated by new business development or business growth, not climate concerns. Therefore, the nature of 'climate' activities is not well known, and no framework is in place to monitor climate investments (GSSD, 2016). Some gaps include the lack of clear government investment policies, incentives and mechanisms is hindering private sector investment and participation (GSSD, 2021). Limited technical and human capacity of ABC and members on scaling up green finance products and services. Additionally, some barriers include inadequate risk-sharing mechanisms between government, local producers and private sector, thus smallholders are often left bearing a disproportionated amount of risk which limits innovation and potential upscale of innovative climate friendly technologies.

Additionally, the lack of information/guidance on innovative and low carbon technology, along with resistance to change is also a climate financing gap. Some climate friendly solutions do not find access to finance in Cambodia due to the size of the informal sector and lack of suitable financing products from banks or MFIs (National Council for Sustainable Development [NCSD], 2017). Technologies are not always adapted to the Cambodian context and need to be imported from neighboring countries. Another gap is human resources and skills. Engineers and technical experts qualified in energy efficiency or renewable energy, climate agronomists, or green finance analysts are lacking on the Cambodian job market, hence climate friendly activities cannot be conceived, implemented or monitored efficiently (NCSD, 2017). There are very scarce educational and training facilities and the existing ones do not yet meet the human resource needs of a green economy. Cambodia has a number of policies on climate change (CCSSP, Green Growth policy, INDC, etc.). But concrete, time-bound targets and road maps are missing or lack ambition. Some policies exist but have not been formally adopted (e.g. EE policy) or are not implemented (e.g. some building regulations). For example, regulations on Land Use are poorly enforced due to poor institutional capacities, but also because of land tenure issues. Some policies are missing altogether. Some markets are either not regulated or with discrepancies due to enforcement issues. This creates an unsecure framework for climate friendly investment that are bound by international compliance and hence have difficulties operating in a weak law enforcement context.

CFAVC will complement CSFI initiatives by providing training and capacity building for commercial banks and microfinance institutions in targeted areas on (i) identification, benefits and opportunities of green financing, especially through environmental and climate risk screening criteria; (ii) awareness of green climate financing principles, operations and requirements; (iii) integration of green climate finance criteria into credit application and reporting procedures; and (iv) reporting on green finance. This training is expected to reduce the risk aversion of commercial banks, while also strengthening linkages, trust and shared understanding between lenders, borrowers, and input and services providers regarding climate friendly agribusiness investment opportunities. The project will also seek to reduce the financial risks associated with impacts of climate change, particularly those borne by small producers, through creating an enabling environment for risk sharing mechanisms such as weather index-based crop insurance (WICI).

Based on literature reviews and bilateral interviews with suppliers and end users of green finance, the key gaps, barriers and needs to scale up green finance are summarized in Table 7. The opportunities to address these gaps were proposed. The recommendations will be used to design the training programme with training modules for ABC members and agribusiness and farmers as part of a second report.

Thematic barrier	Root causes of barriers	Effects (Symptoms) and Impacts of the barriers	Capacity needs (to be used to design training modules for the Training programme)
1. Policy barrier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of an enabling legal environment prevent the Government from entering green finance at a pace necessary. - Limited capacity to co-design business friendly and demand driven policies to create positive enabling environment to crowd in private sector investment to decarbonize the economy - Limited understanding to meet the operational requirements, processes and investment criteria of the donors and investors especially on paradigm shift, country ownership and needs of the recipients - Limited understanding on the various policy-de-risking tools (import waiver for green products) to create a level playing field to crowd in private sector resources to scale up climate adaptation and mitigation solutions to transform the market towards NDC/net zero targets - Limited knowledge and experience to integrate climate finance resources into portfolio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low green lending rate and project pipelines - Weak country ownership of CNs and FPs that are not well aligned with development and climate policies and strategies with reliance on external, top down and supply push rather than bottom up and demand driven/pull approach to meet the needs of the local government, community and vulnerable - Limited ability to identify and seize the opportunity to translate policy into tangible actions and investment on the ground to benefits the vulnerable, women, youth and poor - Limited pipeline of bankable proposals for Cambodia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capability to understand the national development (Vision 2050, 5 years national development plan) and climate policy and strategy and how climate finance could be mobilized to implement climate-resilient development - Ability to transform development and climate challenges into tangible actions and investment as inclusive business opportunity using public and private climate finance to deliver a low carbon and resilient citizen, community, enterprises, businesses and infrastructure in Cambodia - Capability of monitoring and evaluating the long- term and sustainable impact of the development and climate change policies and strategies with clear short-term outputs and medium-term outcomes - Ability to align climate finance with national annual development programme under the national budgetary system for tracking and tagging climate finance into annual budgetary system

	<p>for tracking and tagging climate finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak monitoring and evaluation to measure the impact on national development and climate change policies, strategies and action plans 		
2. Legal and Regulatory barrier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of legal requirements for banks to participate in green finance practices e.g., merits and demerits of mandatory vs. voluntary - Lack of resources and capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) to create a level playing field for investors to invest in new markets and build investor confidence; ii) to formulate coherent and transparent regulatory and enabling framework (e.g. standard, label and testing scheme and facilities with incentive scheme to transform the market for low carbon and resilient solutions; and iii) to manage and enforce environmental regulations and standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevalence of inferior products and services (e.g. appliances) in the domestic and industrial sectors that have high energy consumption with high GHG emissions, pollution, high cost and un-competitive enterprises and businesses - Inability to empower and incentivize value chain actors (farmers, foresters, end users) as a bottom- up approach to restore, protect, and conserve their fragile productive assets (land, soil, river, forest and biodiversity) and natural resources to bring ecosystem services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a strong policy and legal framework to support green finance enforcement within banks. - Key line ministries need to receive support to develop strong policy and legal frameworks. - Capability to design, formulate, implement, enforce and monitor and evaluate a robust and transparent environmental regulatory and enabling framework e.g. (e.g. standard, label and testing scheme and facilities) with incentive as matching rebate/sweat equity to wean value chain actors away from the ‘subsidy and dependency mentality’). This will help to create a level playing field and investor confidence. - As a bottom up, demand driven and a ‘carrot’ approach, capability to empower and incentivize value chain actors (farmers, foresters, end users) as certified trainees to restore, protect, and conserve their fragile productive assets (land, soil, river, forest and biodiversity) to improve food, water and health security and sustainable livelihoods and natural resources to generate ecosystem services.
3. Institutional, governance and oversight barrier	<p>High institutional memory loss and loss of momentum due to high staff transfer at the public and bank staffs and ‘stop-start’ challenges e.g. ad-hoc rather than regularized meeting and training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited coordinated strategy to seize the opportunity to access and utilize bilateral and multilateral climate finance to implement climate solutions to achieve the development climate goals - No prioritized pipeline of high- quality adaptation and mitigation CNs and FPs for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to an user friendly bank ESG OM with SOP for staffs and CF value chain actors to fulfill this roles and functions efficiently and effectively to access and utilize CF with clear coordination and communication strategy - Capability to understand on how to institutionalize the NDA as a paperless, faceless and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of an ESG Operational Manual (OM) with Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to guide the bank staff to fulfill this roles and functions efficiently and effectively with clear coordination and communication strategy - The OM will need to include green loan application procedure to approve and approve CNs and FPs and nomination procedure to appraise entities as prospective trainers with clear TOR 	inclusion into the bank portfolio	interactive website-based secretariat to improve consultation, coordination and communication with CF value chain actors to design high quality CNs and FPs
4. Technical, knowledge and information management			
4A. Access to reliable baseline data inventory and traditional knowledge and resources barrier	- c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non availability of accurate and reliable baseline data as evidence i) for calculating ex-ante and ex-post GHG emissions as MRV system; ii) for calculating the opportunity cost of inaction for policymakers and lawmakers; and iii) for making well-informed investment decision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deep understanding on the development and management of an accurate and reliable baseline data inventory system i) for analyzing and calculating sectoral ex-ante and ex-post GHG emissions as an MRV system; ii) for calculating the opportunity cost of inaction for policymakers and lawmakers; and iii) for making well-informed investment decision (See Figure 2) - Good understanding on the need to develop a repository of traditional knowledge to build resiliency for food security e.g. conservation of traditional resilience knowledge and culture and resilient tree and crop varieties better adapted to a changing climate
4B. Project Design barrier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited understanding of the Theory of Change approach at the national, provincial and local institutions to design high quality, fundable and demand driven CNs and FPs where short-term outputs will lead to medium-term outcomes and long-term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited pipeline of high quality and demand driven CNs and FPs for inclusion in bank portfolio - Reliance on input- and short term output- based approach for designing CNs that could result in collateral damage where national budget has to be diverted to maintain and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced knowledge and skills to design and developed high quality and fundable CNs and FPs based on the Theory of Change principle with strong exit strategy beyond the one-off project

	<p>sustainable impacts with strong exit strategy to meet the investor's investment criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited understanding on how to meet the investor's investment criteria of impact potential, paradigm shift, SDG potential, country ownership, needs of the recipient, cost efficiency and effectiveness - National, provincial and local institutions still rely on the old paradigm of input-based approach to design their CNs to access the national budget with no clear exit strategy i.e. what will happen to the project (technology, value chain actors) when the funding runs out at the end - Limited knowledge on the availability and access to alternative low emission and resilient solutions 	<p>operate white elephant climate projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reliance on obsolete and inefficient and maladapted technologies and solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ability to conduct due diligence to evaluate the merits and demerits of a technology, best practices and business model with high risk-return profile - Ability to understand the root causes of the problem rather than just treating the effects/symptoms and impacts of the problem (see Figure 3 on the root causes of mal-adapted farming practices)
<p>4C. Project implementation and Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable (MRV) barrier</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited understanding on the national and GCF project cycle and application of adaptive management for their efficient and effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation (MRV) - Capacity building and training seems to be on a short term and ad hoc basis rather than embedding long term capacity development programme at the NDA and Public Finance Training Centre as part of the exit strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inability to deliver on the long term and sustainable impact, outcome and outputs of the project/pogramme to benefit the local community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ability to implement and apply adaptive management skills to execute all the activities in the project document within the budget and timeline - Ability to conduct monitoring and evaluation of the project and make sure all outputs are delivered according to the M And E plan and results logical framework. - Ability to close a project and draw lessons from the project and convert them into user friendly knowledge and communication and marketing products and services for peer to peer training, co-learning and South-South co-sharing.

<p>4D. Institutional decision making (no-objection procedure) barriers to appraise and approve CNs and FPs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-availability of a no-objection procedure on how to appraise and approve CNs and FPs (clear decision-making mechanism to prioritize CNs [e.g. cost benefit analysis, cost effective analysis and multi-criteria analysis], what Cambodian CN and CN appraisal template to use?) - Loss of momentum to maintain the CF agenda at the forefront due to stop start challenges caused by staff transfer and need of clear roles of leaders to support the staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited pipeline of high quality and demand driven CNs and FPs for inclusion in bank portfolio - Reliance on input-based approach for designing CNs that could result in collateral damage where national budget has to be diverted to maintain and operate white elephant climate projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ability to apply the no-objection procedure to appraise and approve CNs and FPs and good understanding of the decision-making mechanism to prioritize CNs [e.g. cost benefit analysis, cost effective analysis and multi-criteria analysis], what Cambodian CN and CN appraisal template to use?) - Ability to create new momentum and maintain the momentum to drive for a pipeline of high quality and fundable and demand driven CNs and FPs for bank portfolio - Ability to understand the national development and green finance project cycle and approval requirements and processes and issue of no-objection letter
<p>5. Inclusive climate financial knowledge and literacy barriers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited understanding of climate and transition risks - Unable to transfer climate and transition risk into green competitive financial loan products and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bank Risk Appetite: Cambodian banks have extremely risk-averse lending appetites, typically requiring 100% tangible security, and strong pre-existing cash flows. - Tenor Appetite: Loan tenor in Cambodia is generally less than 5 years, which is typically too short for Green Financing. - DFI Loan Size: DFIs, who do offer longer term loans, require debt sizes greater than \$10M-15M, which excludes many projects. - Institutional Capacity: Cambodian banks have limited understanding of Green Financing, and project finance disciplines which are typically needed for Green Financing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced knowledge and skills to design and developed high quality and bankable proposals based on the Theory of Change principle with strong exit strategy beyond the one-off project - Ability to conduct due diligence to evaluate the merits and demerits of a technology, best practices and business model - Clear articulation of the climate and transition risks and how to monetized these risks into bankable green projects with high risk-return profile - Development Financial Institution's ODA fund could be used as guarantee or as blended finance to implement climate projects

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of capacity to understand and speak the financial language (risks and return profile, difference between Financial Internal Rate of Return [FIRR to optimize private goods] vs. Economic IRR [to optimize public goods]) - Limited understanding on the various financial de-risking instruments (grant, concessional loan, equity and guarantee) that could be offered to reduce and transfer risks - Some bilateral and multilateral grants pose the danger of crowding out and dampening the appetite of the private sector investment through perverse incentives - Much of the country still functions in a financial vacuum, informal and barter based trade is still prevalent, there is a need to start developing micro finance facilities to allow and improve rural communities access to a more monetarily driven economy and access to finance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High trust deficit between the public and private CSO sectors due to unintended 'silo' mentality - Limited involvement of the private sector to scale up viable and proven climate adaptation and mitigation solutions - High reliance on grant and external funding with little appetite to explore other financial instruments (e.g. concessional loan, equity and guarantee) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capability to speak the financial lingo and able to identify and address the country, project and implementation risks to support and leverage private sector resources to scale up viable adaptation and mitigation solutions and invest in the new market and technology - Good understanding of the financial de-risking instruments and models (FIRR vs. EIRR) - Eligibility and access modality of various climate finance landscape and
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<p>6. Inclusive business knowledge and literacy and marketing barriers</p>	<p>- Lack of capacity and experience to:</p> <p>i) understand and speak the business language and the various viable business models (start loan, matching rebate/sweat equity, partial loan guarantee, crop insurance, micro-finance)</p> <p>ii) map out the private sector landscape and the benefit of partnering with the private sector</p> <p>iii) conduct value chain analysis and to overcome the marketing barriers</p>	<p>- High trust deficit between the public and private CSO sectors due to unintended 'silo' mentality</p> <p>- Limited involvement of the private sector to scale up viable and proven climate adaptation and mitigation solutions</p> <p>- High reliance on using 'subsidy' instead of using matching rebate and sweat equity as an alternative term</p>	<p>- Capability to speak the business lingo and able to conduct value chain analysis and apply the various business models to scale up viable adaptation and mitigation solutions and invest in the new market and technology</p>
<p>7. Social inclusion and capital barrier in CNs and FPs design, appraisal, development, implementation and MRV</p>	<p>- Limited inclusive participation by CSOs and IPs due to top-down supply push approach rather than bottom up, inclusive and demand driven approach in planning, design, project implementation and MRV and demand for mutual accountability</p> <p>- Promotion of solutions that do not cater for the needs of the end users due to top down and supply push approach</p>	<p>- Voices of the CSO and Indigenous People (IP) are often not heard in the planning, design and innovation of climate solutions, consultation tended to be a 'lip service' exercise and failed to meet the needs of the vulnerable</p>	<p>- Capability to design open, fair, transparent and inclusive stakeholder consultation to elicit inputs from CSO and IP partners in the planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of high quality, demand drive and fundable CNs and FPs to scale up climate adaptation and mitigation solutions in Cambodia</p>
<p>8. Cultural inclusion and knowledge barrier in CNs and FPs design, appraisal, development, implementation and MRV</p>	<p>- Limited capacity to understand on how cultural and traditional best practices could be scaled up to build local resiliency and enhance the social and cultural acceptance and uptake of new solutions</p>	<p>- Opportunity to assess, record and catalogue traditional and cultural best practices as a means to build resiliency</p>	<p>- Capability to identify, assess, record and catalogue traditional and cultural best practices as repository that could be used to build resiliency and enhance the social and cultural acceptance of the new solutions</p>

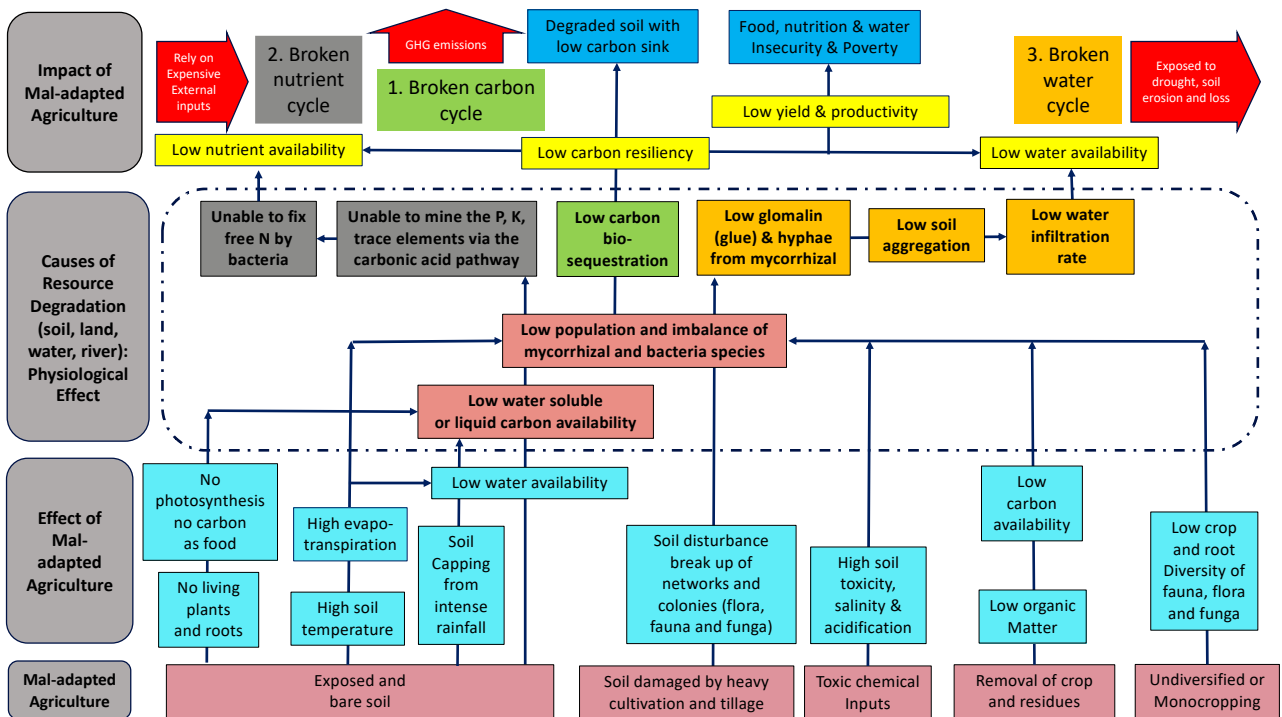


Figure 3: The root causes of mal-adapted and high emissions farming system

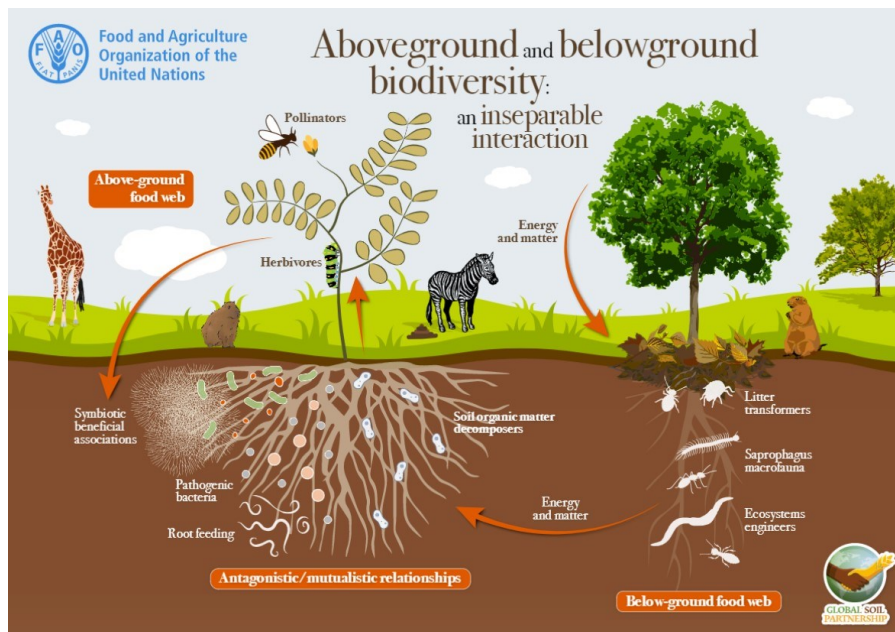


Figure 4: Use to climate smart agriculture to enhance the resilience of above- and below- ground agro-biodiversity and food web.

CHAPTER 6. Solutions to overcome the barriers to address the gaps

This chapter seeks to answer the following questions:

- What are the climate finance needs?
- What are the available policy and financial de-risking instruments to scale up CSA?

6.1 Expected Climate finance needs for Cambodia

Despite ongoing efforts, financial demands remain high. Future resource mobilisation will look towards a reasonable mix of national and international funds, in addition to market mechanisms, where appropriate, and in line with progress on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (access to carbon credit).

By 2030, Cambodia will need to mobilise a total of USD 8 billion (NDC Update in 2020):

- All mitigation actions are over US \$ 5.8 billion. The FOLU, waste, and energy sector actions require the highest funding.
- Total funding required for all adaptation actions is just over US \$ 2 billion. Infrastructure, water, and agriculture require the highest funding (GSSD, 2020a).

To meet the such commitments, Cambodia needs to accelerate the development of the enabling environment to level the playing field to incentivize and leverage private sector resources to invest in climate adaption and mitigation investments.

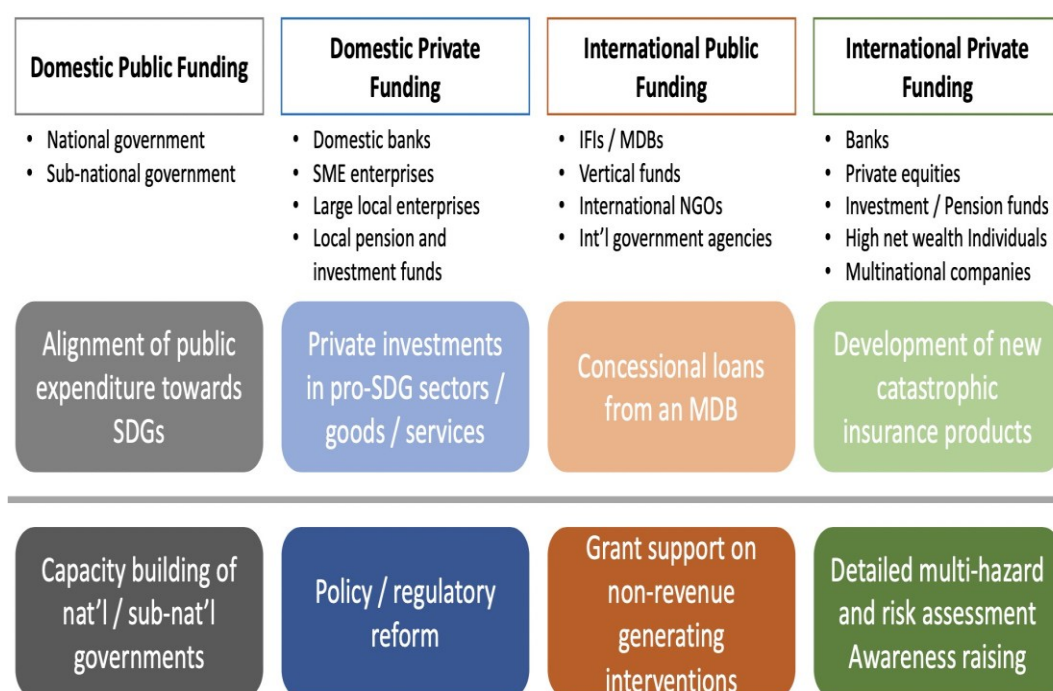


Figure 5: Sources of public and private climate resources to scale up CSA

Potential funding scenarios were studied in the period 2014-2018, focusing on three types of public resources that are relevant to the climate change response in Cambodia:

- a) Dedicated/global funds are finances available from global institutions and mechanisms for climate change, for instance, CIF (including SPCR), GCF, GEF, LDCF, AF, FCPF;
- b) The Green Climate Fund is dedicated to addressing CC through either mitigation or adaptation, or both;
- c) Dedicated/in-country funds are the portion of climate funds that are explicitly dedicated to addressing climate issues and that is directly financed by the Cambodian government through its annual budget means, or by bilateral and multilateral donors active in Cambodia; and
- d) Integrated/in-country funds refer to the type of resources financed by the government and donors in Cambodia that is not primarily meant for climate issues but involves some degree of relevance (low and mid) to climate change either explicitly or implicitly. In this type of finance, the climate aspect is integrated or embedded in mainstream development projects.

As per Table 8, Cambodia credit rating has space for further improvement given the fact that lower credit ratings (having economic freedom score of 57.3 and credit rating level of B2) may create some difficulties to access climate finance from international sources. Hence improving the ESG management will be critical.

Table 8: Expected climate finance scenario until 2023

Credit ratings	<p>According to the Economic Freedom Index 2020, Cambodia’s economic freedom score is at 57.3. This makes country’s economic freedom status mostly unfree.</p> <p>According to the Moody’s credit ratings (World renowned credit rating agency), Cambodia’s credit rating level is at B2 stage which is known to be the most speculative level.</p>
Mobilization of private sector	<p>Implementation of provincial cross-sector business associations in Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, and Kampot composing nearly 200 enterprises (Eg: rice milling, retail, agro-business, and fish-raising) under The Asia Foundation. The domestic credit to private sector in Cambodia is 99.5% of GDP⁶.</p> <p>Modification of agriculture by increase productivity, diversify production and markets, commercialize production and promote livestock farming and aquaculture.</p> <p>Investment promotions by investment climate, special economic zones (SEZs) and preparation of industrial zones.</p>

Source: Cambodia Climate Change Finance Framework, 2015

6.2 Policy and financial de-risking instruments

This section assesses the various policy and financial de-risking instruments and green value chain financing to scale up bankable low emission and climate resilient investment in Cambodia (Figure 6 and 7).

1. Grant: Where there is high perceived investment and project risk, grant will be the most suitable instrument for SI with no repayment. Grant elements will be tailored to cover incremental cost or the risk premium required to make the investment viable, or to cover specific activities such as technical assistance. Avoid crowding out commercial financing. Promote long-term financial sustainability. The grant element of concessional finance will be tailored to provide the appropriate incentive to facilitate the implementation of mitigation and adaptation activities. Concessional forms of finance will be designed to minimize market distortions and potential disincentives to private investment.

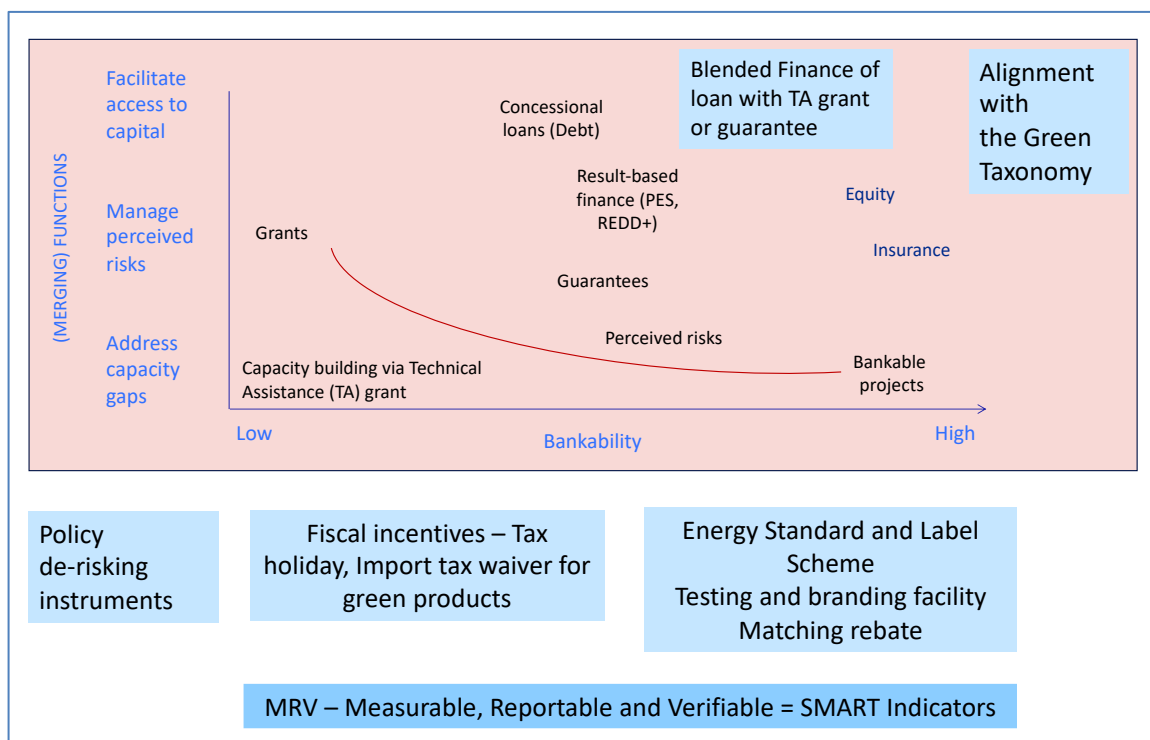


Figure 6: Policy and financial de-risking instrument to scale climate smart agriculture in Cambodia

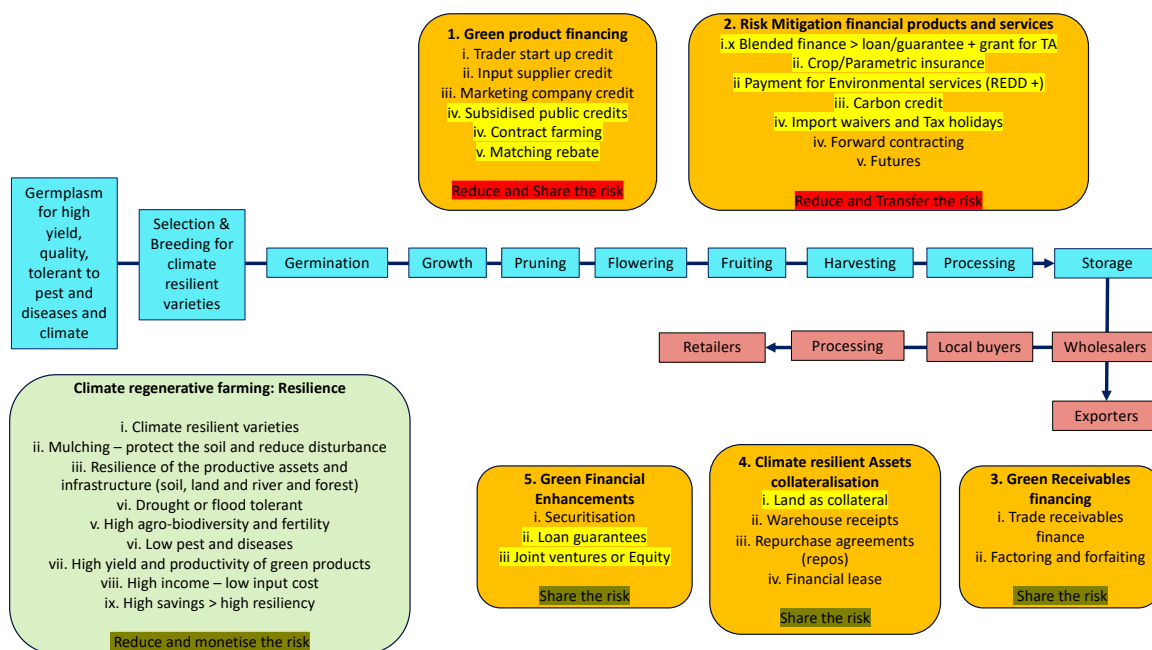


Figure 7: Various Green value chain financing tools to scale climate smart agriculture in Cambodia

2. Concessional loan: GCF offers concessional financing in order to facilitate a high-impact climate action that would otherwise not take place. In SI, a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways cannot be achieved through existing market conditions. Although reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing climate resilience has economic benefits for the public, these benefits are often undervalued or not priced in public and private investment decisions, leading to suboptimal outcomes. To circumvent these market failures, GCF provides concessional financing to align the financial incentives with the economic benefits, thereby leading to low-emission and climate-resilient investments. Levels of indebtedness capacity of the SI will be taken into account so as not to encourage excessive indebtedness. Seeking the right level of concessional financing is critical, so as not to displace investments that would otherwise have occurred, including for private sector investment. Concession loan and grant will be the main instruments to be used by DBSI to access the GCF funding from the private sector facility.

3. Blended finance of loan and TA: Likewise, NCCD could also use the blended finance to access GCF private sector facility to complement concessional loan with grant for Technical Assistance, mainly for capacity development. One example is shown in Figure 6.

4. Guarantee: DBSI could also use the guarantee instrument to access the GCF private sector facility to cover for any eventual first loan default under an on-lending scheme.

5. Climate-linked Insurance: The Project will seek to reduce risks associated with impacts of climate change, particularly for smallholder farmers, through creating an enabling environment for climate risk sharing mechanisms such as crop

insurance. The development of a WICI scheme will be undertaken under Rice-SDP (Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Project) as a means of reducing the risk associated with rice production (Agriculture & Finance Consultants, n.d.). The development of a crop insurance product will allow farmers to replace seed from flood-affected crops without affecting their cash resource base.

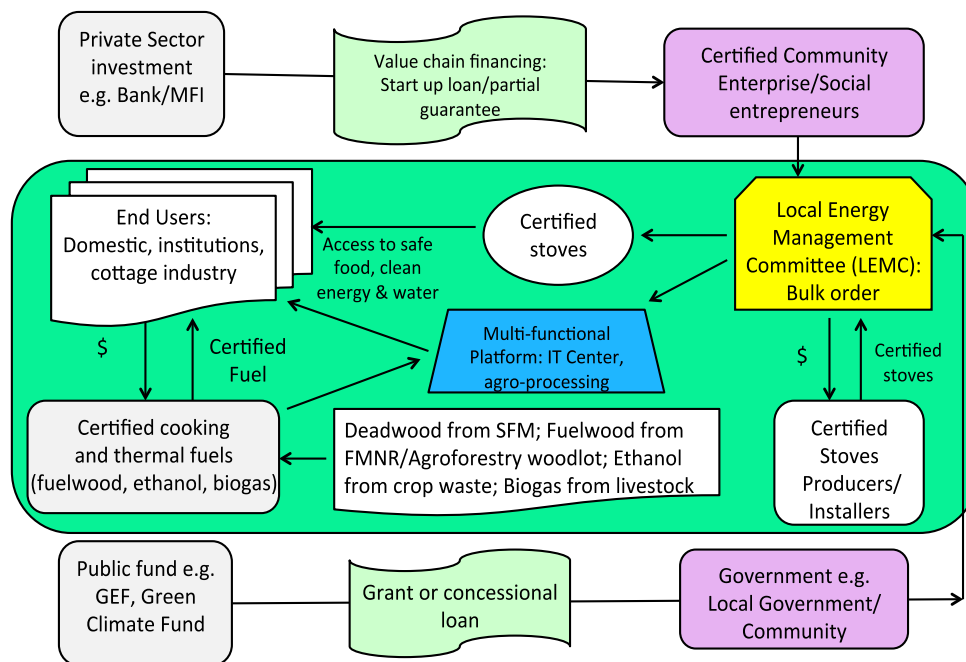


Figure 7: Blended finance of concession loan with Grant funded TA.

The impact of Rice-SDP is to increase net incomes of stakeholders along the rice value chain. The outcome is to enhance production of quality rice in Cambodia while preserving the natural resource base. The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is the executing agency whereas The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, and the Provincial Governor's Offices in the three provinces (Battambang, Prey Veng, and Kampong Thom) are the implementing agencies (ADB, 2022b).

As of March 2021, Rice-SDP has met 17 of 23 design and monitoring framework (DMF) output targets, and of the remaining 6 targets, 5 targets are on track to be achieved and 1 will not be achieved. Under Output 5: Weather-indexed crop insurance piloted, one DMF target under this output has been achieved and the other is in progress. WICI is new to Cambodia and relevant stakeholders are unfamiliar with it. The Rice-SDP has implemented a series of training and capacity building to generate public awareness about WICI. The Rice-SDP completed feasibility study and detailed design. As of March 2021, the Rice-SDP (i) completed selection of 340 villages for WICI pilot testing; (ii) designed WICI products based on satellite and selected weather stations data and set WICI premium at \$10 per

hectare for a maximum compensation of \$100 per hectare; (iii) developed criteria for selection of insurance partners and distribution channels; (iv) selected and support two insurance companies to selected three partnering distribution channels, (iv) developed the WICI policy document and partnership agreement between MEF-PMO and insurance companies and signed the agreement; (v) received insurance regulators approval on the WICI products; (vi) procured 23 automatic rain gauges; (vii) provided capacity building on WICI scheme to 2,991 participants including 17% (499) females drawn from regulator office, insurance companies, meteorological and weather data agencies, agriculture research institutes, microfinance 4 institutions, and subnational officials; (viii) developed WICI training materials, distributed 35,000 WICI booklets, and conducted farmers sensitization training program on WICI scheme covering 26,051 farmers including 54% (13,940) female; and (ix) supported insurance companies in formulating rules for claims payments and dispute resolution. The insurance companies aim to sell the WICI product to farmers in April 2021 (ADB, 2022b).

As of 31 November 2021, the Rice-SDP is rated on track in ADB's project performance rating system, and the Global Agricultural and Food Security Program is performing well. The Rice-SDP has enhanced rice farmers's income through employment in infrastructure subprojects and contracted rice seed production which also ensured affordable quality rice seeds to farmers during the pandemic (ADB, 2022b).. The Rice-SDP has provided a strong foundation to develop follow-on activities to further strengthen logistics and supply chains, thereby reducing COVID-19 impact on farm productivity and increasing farm production costs. The Rice-SDP bolsters government efforts in achieving rice commercialization and food security and enhances farmer's resiliency to future economic or weather shocks, which have weakened due to COVID-19 (ADB, 2022b).

The project will build on the work of the Cambodian Centre for Study and Development in Agriculture (CEDAC), which is preparing a new generation of insurance products incorporating lessons learned from the first pilot. It will also explore inclusion of cassava and maize to rice among the portfolio of insurable crops. In addition, the project will explore supporting the establishment of a contingency fund by providing matching funds.

6. Carbon credit (Warsaw Framework for REDD+; Article 6 of the Paris Agreement): The CS2 Capacity Building Team suggest that MAFF review a possible pilot introduction of carbon trading under CFAVC for up to eight CSA practices where carbon improvement can be measured. It will be premature to establish a legislative framework that would enable cooperatives to adopt a ten-year management plan and draw on the international carbon credits scheme as operated for the REDD+20 scheme in Cambodia. Such a scheme would also require developing institutions that could monitor implementation of a carbon credits scheme and undertake soil analysis and audit compliance with, for example, tree planting schemes or bio- slurry compost application. In addition, such schemes can only be implemented on large farms or in organizational structures that combine a sufficient number of farmers who are willing to initiate a management plan on a

collective basis. The process of developing a management plan and undertaking regular farm audits is too expensive for individual small farms. CFAVC could develop up to eight CSA standards and work with selected cooperatives under the training program already envisaged under CFAVC to train farmers in the practices required, establish a management plan and monitor compliance on an annual basis. Estimates of carbon sequestration could be made and a payment system developed on the basis of international carbon trading practice. It is suggested that an initial feasibility study of such a scheme could be undertaken in the second and third quarters of 2021 as it might offer a way to offer farmers an incentive structure that would encourage adoption of CSA, SRP or CAMGAP practices.

7. National Climate fund: Cambodia Climate Finance Facility: Already mentioned in Chapter 3.

CHAPTER 7. Recommendations

Based on the above needs analysis it is recommended to develop a concept note to train national and provincial project implementing units, agriculture cooperatives in how to access and deploy green finance to scale up climate smart agriculture.

Concept note for the training workshop: In developing countries as such Cambodia, climate change can seriously set back development progress. Therefore it is an issue that we need to mainstream climate change in all sectors of development in particular in policy development, programme and education at national and sub-national as well. In this context, Ministry of Environment (MoE) were requested to Cambodia Climate Change Alliance and Department of Climate Change (DCC), GSNCSO to provide technical and financial supports to facilitate training workshop for the young leaders of MoE to build capacity, knowledge and experiences for mainstreaming climate change into their planning. The gender responsive and interactive training will seek to strengthen their institutional, technical and financial capacity to support internal governmental (MoE, line ministries) and external non- governmental stakeholder (private sector, CSO, academia) to access and deploy national, regional and international climate fund efficiently and effectively to scale up climate solutions.

I. Objective of the Workshop

The objectives of the training workshop are following:

- Build capacity on the climate change terminology, cause and effect, impact, vulnerability at national and international levels in responding to climate change, and adaptation and mitigation options
- Practice to develop the climate change adaptation planning
- Share experiences on the climate change adaptation
- Share conceptualize on the green financing and green business development

II. Date and Venue

The training workshop will be take place TBC, Kampong Thom, on 24-25 November 2022

III. Facilitators and Trainers

The trainers and resource person will be:

1. Dr. Jason YAPP Hui Hong, International Specialist on Green Financing
2. Mr. Sona LONG, National Specialist on Green Financing
3. Representative from GDA
4. Representative from ACLEDA Bank
5. Representative from Ministry of Environment
6. Representative from Mekong Strategic Partner (MSP)

IV. Participants

There are 60 participants of the project staff and Agriculture Cooperatives will be invited to attend this workshop:

- ❖ PMU 10 Persons

❖	PPIU Kampot	12 Person
❖	PPIU Takoe	12 Person
❖	PPIU from Tbong Khmom	12 Person
❖	PPIU from Kampong Cham	12 Person
❖	Representative from ACLEDA Bank	2 Person
❖	Representative from MOE	2 Person

V. Logistic Arrangement

CFAVF will arrange lunch and coffee break for all participants at the training venue

VI. Contact Information

Mr. Long Sona,
Phone: 012 256 869
Email: longsona@gmail.com

- For logistic arrangement

Mr. Lykong
Tel: 096 359 1009

VII. Tentative agenda

The training will be taken 2 days including two days in class and from 24-25 Nov 2022

Date/Time	Subject	Facilitator
24 November 2022		
8:00-8:30	Registration	Ms. Huy Socheata Admin Officer
8:30-8:35	National Anthem	Ms. Huy Socheata Admin Officer
8:35-8:50	Welcome remarks	Project Manager
8:50-9:15	Remarks	Representative from ADB
9:15- 9:30	Opening remarks	Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha Deputy Secretary General, MAFF, Project Director of CFAVC
09:30-9:45	Objective and training schedule	Mr. Long Sona National Specialist
09:45- 10:00	Coffee break	
10:00-10:15	Video show on the GHG emission	Mr. Long Sona
10:15 -11:00	Session 1: Climate risk and vulnerability: Root causes, effects and impacts of Climate Change Guiding questions: 1. What are the root causes, effects and impact of climate change and variability?	Dr. Jason YAPP Hui Hong , International Specialist on Green Financing

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. What are the current and future trends of GHG emissions and climate risks and vulnerability for Cambodia? 3. What are the impacts on community, sectors and economy? 4. What are the solutions (climate financial needs, technology transfer capacity development, high quality project pipeline)? 	
11:00 -11:30	Session 2: National and International response of Climate Change	Mr. Sona LONG, or Representative from MOE
11:30 -12:00	Plenary Discussion	All
12:00 -1:30	Lunch Break	
1:45 -2:45	<p>Group work # 1: How to design climate adaptation responses?</p> <p>Guiding questions for small group work discussion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the climate risk and vulnerability faced by your sector? 2. What are the climate solutions? 	Mr. Long Sona
2:45-3:30	<p>Group work # 2: How to design climate mitigation responses?</p> <p>Guiding questions for small group work discussion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are sources of GHG emissions from your sector? 2. What are the climate solutions? 	Mr. Long Sona
3:30 -3:45	Coffee Break	
3:15-4:15	<p>Session 3: Transforming climate and transition risks into bankable investment to scale up climate smart agriculture</p> <p>Guiding questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the transition and climate risks? 2. What are the various policy and financial de-risking instrument to scale up CSA? 	Dr. Jason YAPP Hui Hong, International Specialist on Green Financing
4:15-4:30	Wrap up	Mr. Long Sona
25 November 2022		
8:00-8:15	Registration	Ms. Huy Socheata Admin Officer
8:15-8:30	Recap on day 1	Mr. Sona LONG
8:30 -10:00	Session 4: Green Financing for ACs	Dr. Jason YAPP Hui Hong,

		Or Mr. Sona LONG
10:00 -10:20	Coffee Break	
10:20-11:00	Session 5: Cambodia Climate Finance Facility (CCFF) in Cambodia	Representative from Mekong Strategic Partner (MSP)
11:00-11:45	Session 6: Climate Smart Agriculture under CFAVC Guiding questions: 1. What are the root causes, effects and impacts of mal-adapted agriculture practices and infrastructure? 2. What are the climate solutions?	Representative from GDA
11:45-12:15	Plenary Discussion	
12:15-2:00	Lunch Break	
2:00-3:15	Session 7: Green Business Development Project in Cambodia Guiding questions: 1. What are the benefits of green finance? 2. What are the criteria to appraise green loan application? 3. What are the terms and condition to apply for green loan? 4. What technologies are eligible? 5. How to apply?	Representative from ACLEDA Bank
3:15 -3:50	Coffee Break	
3:50 -4:05	Summary report	Mr. Phuong Dara Deputy Team Leader , CFAVC
4:05-4:30	Closing remarks	Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha Deputy Secretary General, MAFF, Project Director of CFAVC

Annex 1: Potential Investment criteria to appraise green finance application by banks

Table 1. Proposed Template to appraise funding proposal based on USAID’s MCA tool.

GCF Investment Criteria	Subcode	No.	Sub-criteria	Score Guide / Sub-criteria description	Score (Sum of the Sub-criteria for each GCF Investment Criterion)	Weighting	Total (Score x Weighting)
1. Impact potential	1.1	1		i) Is this a climate-related project/programme or purely development (Official Development Assistance)?	YES NO		
				YES - It is a climate-related project/programme. The climate rationale is significant and clear. It is addressing climate vulnerability, climate resilience. It promotes climate compatible, low carbon development. Decision: Accept proposal for further review.			
				NO - It is not a climate-related project/programme. It is purely official development assistance. No or poor climate rationale. It is not trying to address climate vulnerabilities, increase climate resilience, or promote climate-compatible, low carbon development. Decision: Reject Proposal. No further review required. Advise proponent.			
			Size of beneficiary group(s)	ii) Adaptation measures - Size and significance of beneficiary group(s) e.g., number of vulnerable farmers impacted by the project/programme. Disaggregated by gender: High impact potential (5) – Beneficiary group(s) is relevant, significant size of population against size of project. Clear disaggregation by gender and people with disabilities.		1.0	

GCF Investment Criteria	Subcode	No.	Sub-criteria	Score Guide / Sub-criteria description	Score (Sum of the Sub-criteria for each GCF Investment Criterion)	Weighting	Total (Score x Weighting)
				<p>Medium impact potential (3) – Beneficiary group somehow relevant, significant population size. Consistency of disaggregated by gender information could be improved. More information needed.</p> <p>Low impact potential (1) – Unclear who the beneficiaries are, size of population is not relative to the proposal resource request, lump sum of beneficiary with no disaggregation by gender, poor information.</p> <p>For cross-cutting measures – score adaptation and mitigation measures individually and find average to yield one score.</p>			
			Mitigation potential (Greenhouse Gas (GHG) saving/avoidance)	<p>iii) Mitigation measures – Mitigation potential (GHG saving/avoidance) e.g., tCO2e/year:</p> <p>High impact potential (5) – Clear mitigation potential goal to achieve. Significant contribution to national mitigation goals,</p> <p>Medium impact potential (3) – Outlined mitigation potential. Somehow contributing to national mitigation goals.</p> <p>Low impact potential (1) – Unclear mitigation goals, no alignment to national goals.</p>		1.0	
2. Paradigm shift	2.1	2	Sustainability (Policy, institutional, technical, financial, business, social)	<p>High sustainability (5) – Sustainable beyond the life of the project funding (> 15 years), innovative and with strong exit strategy.</p> <p>Medium sustainability (3) – Sustainable only over a short term (5 years).</p>		1.0	

GCF Investment Criteria	Subcode	No.	Sub-criteria	Score Guide / Sub-criteria description	Score (Sum of the Sub-criteria for each GCF Investment Criterion)	Weighting	Total (Score x Weighting)
				Low sustainability (1) – Not sustainable when the project funding stops with no exit strategy. Need more external funding to carry on.			
	2.2	3	Institutional absorptive capacity	Degree of institutional capacity and competence:		1.0	
High capacity (5) – Strong public, private and CSO institutional capacity to carry on with the implementation of the outputs after the project has ended.							
Medium capacity (3) – Medium level of institutional absorptive capacity across the relevant institutions.							
Low capacity (1) – No capacity to support the outputs when the project stops.							
	2.3	4	Scalability and replicability	High scalability/replicability (5) – Strong viable business case, value chain actors empowered and incentivized to scale up within the project sites and able to replicate the outputs to other provinces even after the project has ended.		1.0	
Medium scalability/replicability (3) – Some capacity to carry on with further support needed. Needs further monitoring after project has ended.							
Low scalability/replicability (1) – Limited capacity to carry on with the outputs when the project has ended – ‘white elephant’ project.							
	2.4	5	Monitoring and Evaluation	Presence or absence of M&E plan:		0.8	
High presence of M&E plan (5) – Strong opportunity to develop a robust M&E plan with SMART indicators (baseline vs. target).							

GCF Investment Criteria	Subcode	No.	Sub-criteria	Score Guide / Sub-criteria description	Score (Sum of the Sub-criteria for each GCF Investment Criterion)	Weighting	Total (Score x Weighting)		
				<p>Medium presence of M&E plan (3) – Some opportunity to develop a robust M&E plan.</p> <p>Low presence of M&E plan (1) – Limited opportunity to develop a robust M&E plan.</p>					
3. Country ownership	3.1	6	National and sectoral policy and strategy alignment	<p>Degree of alignment with the national and sectoral policies and strategies:</p> <p>High degree of alignment (5) – Strong alignment to national goals, strategic plans, etc.</p> <p>Medium degree of alignment (3) – Shows attempt to align to the national goals, strategic plans, etc.</p> <p>Low degree of alignment (1) – No alignment.</p>		1.0			
				<p>Degree of compliance with environmental regulations:</p> <p>High (5) – High opportunity to comply with national and sectoral regulatory standards and decrees. Clear plans on attempting to comply with environmental regulations during implementation.</p> <p>Medium (3) – High opportunity to comply but the proposal does not have clear plans on how to comply, when to comply throughout the life of the project.</p> <p>Low (1) – Limited opportunity to comply with regulatory standards. No plans in place to comply with regulatory standards, etc.</p>				0.8	
				<p>High synergy (5) – Strong opportunity to build upon and scale up past and proven baseline projects. Clear evidence of replication and upscaling.</p>					0.6
	3.2	7	National and Sectoral regulatory compliance						
	3.3	8	Synergies with other initiatives						

GCF Investment Criteria	Subcode	No.	Sub-criteria	Score Guide / Sub-criteria description	Score (Sum of the Sub-criteria for each GCF Investment Criterion)	Weighting	Total (Score x Weighting)
				<p>Medium synergy (3) – The intent is clear to synergise with other initiatives, clear proven initiatives, but unclear on how to scale up.</p> <p>Low synergy (1) – Limited opportunity, completely new and untested solutions (GCF will not fund pilot or demonstration project).</p>			
	3.4	9	Political will and commitment	<p>High political will and commitment (5) – Rigorous consultations have taken place. There is evidence of support by local authorities at the community level (e.g., signed agreements, endorsements). Subnational and National level support is clear in the proposal.</p> <p>Medium political will and commitment (3) – There is evidence of consultations but lacks rigour in consultations. Not all relevant stakeholders and levels of authorities consulted.</p> <p>Low political will and commitment (1) – There is limited evidence of consultation with authorities at all development interventions.</p>		1.0	
	3.5	10	Potential environmental and social risks	<p>Degree of environmental and climate change risk:</p> <p>No or Low risk (5) – The resilient solutions will still work after 15 years, strong Environmental and Social safeguards, clear and solid environmental and social management plan, mitigation plans for risks.</p> <p>Medium risk (3) – Environmental and social risks outlined but need full and detailed plan on how to mitigate, respond, avoid, transfer risks.</p>		1.0	

GCF Investment Criteria	Subcode	No.	Sub-criteria	Score Guide / Sub-criteria description	Score (Sum of the Sub-criteria for each GCF Investment Criterion)	Weighting	Total (Score x Weighting)
				High risk (1) – The solutions may only work for first 5 years e.g. danger of solving a problem only to create a new one with unintended consequences e.g. e-waste.			
4. SDG	4.1	11	SDG (Environmental, Economic, Social, Co-benefits)	Number of benefits achieved:		0.8	
				High number (5) – More than 5 SDGs.			
				Medium number (3) – 3 SDGs.			
				Low number (1) – 1 SDG.			
5. Needs of the recipients	5.1	12	Social and cultural acceptability	Degree of social acceptance by the target group:		1.0	
				High acceptance (5) – e.g., well adopted and strongly promoted by the community e.g. solar mini-grid for domestic and productive uses.			
				Medium acceptance (3) – good technology but lack endorsement and support by community and area.			
				Low acceptance (1) – e.g., good technology but poor user-friendliness e.g. improved cookstove that gives poor food taste.			
	5.2	13	Types (vulnerable, youth, big agribusiness vs. smallholders) of beneficiary	Types of beneficiary engaged:		1.0	
				High participation (5) – All groups targeted and benefitted, disaggregated by gender.			
				Medium participation (3) – All groups included, but no clear targets, poor data and information about beneficiaries.			
			Low participation (1) – Only benefit a few, dominated by large agri-business, unclear target groups, no target groups.				
5.3	14	Gender responsiveness	Degree of consideration given to gender issues and inclusiveness:		1.0		
			High responsiveness (5) – Women and youth are beneficiaries and actively participate and their full participation is				

GCF Investment Criteria	Subcode	No.	Sub-criteria	Score Guide / Sub-criteria description	Score (Sum of the Sub-criteria for each GCF Investment Criterion)	Weighting	Total (Score x Weighting)
				deemed as critical to the success of the project. Medium responsiveness (3) – Women and youth seen as mere beneficiaries, and participation will suffice. Low responsiveness (1) – Only paying lip service to women and youth participation, ‘box ticking’ exercise with limited impact on women and youth.			
6. Cost efficiency and effectiveness	6.1	15	Upfront investment cost of the technologies	Upfront investment cost:		1.0	
				Low or affordable upfront cost (5) – Solar, energy efficient solutions.			
				Medium upfront cost (3) – investment in hybrid technology solutions.			
				High upfront cost (1) - e.g., nuclear, desalination.			
	6.2	16	Implementing, operational (O) and maintenance (M) cost	Maintenance/operational cost:		1.0	
				Low or affordable cost (5) – High opportunity to cover O and M cost e.g., high revenue and viable business model to cover O and M cost			
				Medium cost (3) – Medium opportunity to cover O and M cost.			
				High cost (1) – Limited opportunity to cover the O and M cost.			
	6.3	17	Ease of implementation	Ease of implementation:		0.8	
				Easy to implement (5) – high level of support from all relevant stakeholders to ensure easy implementation and access to services, resources and support.			
				Medium ease to implement (3) – there is degree of difficulty to implement the project, but a risk plan to ensure easy implementation is outlined.			
				Difficult to implement (1) – inherent level of risk to implementation in the			

GCF Investment Criteria	Subcode	No.	Sub-criteria	Score Guide / Sub-criteria description	Score (Sum of the Sub-criteria for each GCF Investment Criterion)	Weighting	Total (Score x Weighting)
				area exists, but no plan to ensure ease of implementation.			

Annex 19. Adherence to Loan Condition as Per 30 June 2023

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
	Sector						
		Loan 3661	Schedule 4	4	1. In the carrying out of the Project and operation of the Project facilities, the Borrower shall perform, or cause to be performed, all obligations set forth in Schedule 5 of this Loan Agreement	Being complied	
	Sector	Loan 3661	Schedule 5	15	Subproject selection. The Borrower shall ensure, or cause the Project Executing Agency to ensure, that all Subprojects selected for financing under the Project meet the screening, eligibility and approval criteria as agreed between the Borrower and ADB and documented in (Implementation Procedures) of the PAM.	Being complied with	
	Sector	Grant 0579	Sched 2	6	The Recipient shall ensure that the activities related to the Project are implemented in compliance with the laws of the Recipient and other laws applicable to it, including but not limited to intellectual property law, if and to the extent any such laws maybe applicable to it.	Being complied	
	Financial						
		Loan 3661	Schedule 5	13	Counterpart Support. The Borrower shall ensure that counterpart support necessary for the Project is provided on a timely basis.	Being Complied	
1		Loan 3661	Schedule 5	14	The Borrower shall ensure that all completed Subprojects have adequate funds for operation and maintenance allocated to them on a yearly basis and made available on a timely basis. The Borrower shall further ensure that the farmer water user communities and water use groups collect irrigation service fees to sustain the operation and maintenance of distribution canals in accordance with the Borrower's decree on farmer water user communities.	To be complied with	Not due yet
2		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	4	4. The Borrower shall enable ADB's representatives to inspect the Project, the Goods and Works, and any relevant records and documents.	Being Complied with	Inception mission verified office equipment and

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
							goods delivered to EA/IAs
3		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	4	3. ADB's obligation to disburse any amount from the Loan Account shall be subject to ADB's receipt of a corresponding amount from GCF in accordance with the terms of the AMA and the FAA.	Comply	Agreed.
4		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	4	2(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) herein above, 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.	Being Complied with	Third Financial Audit for the year 2021 was conducted in February'2022. Report has been submitted to ADB in June 2022.
		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	4	1. In the carrying out of the Project and operation of the Project facilities, the Borrower shall perform, or cause to be performed, all obligations set forth in the Ordinary Operations [Concessional] Loan Agreement.	Being complied with	
5		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	4	2(b) ADB shall disclose the annual audited financial statements for the Project and the opinion of the auditors on the financial statements within 14 days of the date of ADB's confirmation of their acceptability by posting them on ADB's website.	Being Complied with	

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
6		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	4	2(a) The Borrower shall cause the Project Executing Agency to (i) maintain separate accounts and records for the Project; (ii) prepare annual financial statements for the Project in accordance with financial reporting standards 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 auditing standards acceptable to ADB; (iv) as part of each such audit, have the auditors prepare a report, which includes the auditors' opinion(s) on the financial statements and the use of the Loan proceeds 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	Being Complied with	Being complied. Separate accounts established. 3rd annual audited project financial statement reports for FY2021 submitted in June 2022.
7		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	5(c) Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Borrower shall furnish to ADB periodic reports on the execution of the Project, on the accomplishment of the targets and actions agreed between ADB and the Borrower, and on the operation and management of the Project facilities. Such reports shall be submitted in such form and in such detail and within such a period as ADB shall reasonably request, and shall indicate, among other things, progress made and problems encountered during the period under review, steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy these problems, and proposed program of activities and expected Progress during the following period.	Being complied with	Progress reports have been submitted every quarter
8		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	9. Contractors and Consultants. In the carrying out of the Project, the Borrower shall cause competent and qualified consultants and contractors, acceptable to the Borrower and ADB, to be employed to an extent and upon terms and conditions satisfactory to the Borrower and ADB.	Being Complied	Some CS2 non key experts still not mobilized.

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
9		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	5. Reports. (a) The Borrower shall furnish, or cause to be furnished, to ADB all such reports as ADB shall reasonably request concerning (i) the Loan, and the expenditure of the proceeds and maintenance of the service thereof; (ii) the goods, services and other items of expenditure financed out of the proceeds of the Loan; (iii) the Project and the Project Executing Agency; (iv) the administration, operations and financial condition of the Borrower; and (v) any other matters relating to the purposes of the Loan.	Being Complied with	Being complied with. Final inception report was submitted to ADB on 15 Feb 2020. Progress reports have been submitted every quarter.
10		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	3(b) Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Borrower undertakes to insure, or cause to be insured, the goods to be imported for the Project and to be financed out of the proceeds of the Loan against hazards incident to the acquisition, transportation and delivery thereof to the place of use or installation, and for such insurance any indemnity shall be payable in a currency freely usable to replace or repair such goods.	Being Complied with	Being complied.
11		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	2. Negative Pledge. (a) If the Borrower shall create or permit the creation of any lien on any of its assets as security for any foreign currency debt, the Borrower undertakes to expressly provide that such lien will ipso facto equally and ratably secure the payment of the principal of, and service charge on, the Loan. If any statutory lien shall be created on any assets of the Borrower (as hereinafter defined), as security for any foreign currency debt, the Borrower shall grant to ADB an equivalent lien satisfactory to ADB.	Being Complied with	Agreed
12		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	(b) The Borrower shall afford all reasonable opportunity for ADB's representatives to visit any part of its territory for purposes related to the Loan.	Complied with	Agreed.
13		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	2.b. The provisions of paragraph (a) of this Section shall not apply to (i) any lien created on property, at the time of purchase thereof, solely as security for payment of the purchase price of such property; or (ii) any lien arising in the ordinary course of	Being Complied with	Agreed.

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
					banking transactions and securing a debt maturing not more than one year after its date.		
14		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	3. Insurance. (a) The Borrower shall take out and maintain with responsible insurers, or make other arrangements satisfactory to ADB for, insurance against such risks and in such amounts as shall be consistent with sound practice. The Borrower shall be deemed to have opted for self- insurance in the absence of any specific insurance for the Project.	Being Complied with	Being complied.
15		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	2.c. The term "assets of the Borrower" as used in paragraph (a) of this Section includes assets of any political subdivision or any agency of the Borrower and assets of any agency of such political subdivision, and assets of any entity owned or controlled by, or operating for the account or benefit of, the Borrower or any such political subdivision or agency, including any other institution performing the functions of a central bank for the Borrower.	Being Complied with	Agreed.
16		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	5(b) The Borrower shall promptly inform ADB of any condition which interferes with, or threatens to interfere with, the progress of the Project, the performance of their respective obligations under the Loan Agreement, the accomplishment of the purposes of the Loan, or the maintenance of the service thereof; and the Borrower shall promptly inform ADB in advance of any proposed changes in the ownership or control of the Borrower or its assets, or any transaction or arrangement which will have or is likely to have such effect.	Being Complied	In April 2022 a decision was made on the implementation of the ponds and drip irrigation
17		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	8(b) The Borrower shall ensure that the activities of its departments and agencies with respect to the carrying out of the Project and operation of the Project facilities are conducted and coordinated in accordance with sound Administrative policies and procedures.	Being Complied with	

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
18		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	8. General Undertakings. (a) The Borrower shall cause the Project to be carried out with due diligence and efficiency and in conformity with sound financial, business and development practices. The Borrower shall in collaboration with ADB ensure that the Project adheres to ADB policies on anticorruption, core labor standards, environmental and social safeguards, gender, procurement and consulting services, disbursement and such other policy specified in the Loan Agreement.	Being Complied	Being complied.
19		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	7. Work Schedules, Plans and Design Standards. The Borrower shall cause the Project to be carried out in accordance with plans, design standards, specifications, work schedules and construction methods acceptable to the Borrower and ADB, as applicable. When required by ADB, the Borrower shall furnish, or cause to be furnished, to ADB, promptly after their preparation, such plans, design standards, specifications and work schedules, and any material modifications subsequently made therein, in such detail as ADB shall reasonably request.	Being Complied	AWP 2023 submitted mid December 2022
20		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	6. Counterpart Obligations and Land Acquisition. The Borrower shall make available, promptly as and when needed, the funds, facilities, services, land, and other resources as shall be necessary or required, in addition to the proceeds of the Loan, for the carrying out of the Project and for the operation and maintenance of the Project facilities. The Borrower shall furnish to ADB, promptly at its request, evidence satisfactory to ADB that such funds, facilities, services, land, and other resources are available for purposes related to the Project.	Being Complied	To be complied.
21		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	5(d) Promptly after completion of the Project, but in any event not later than three months thereafter or such later date as may be agreed for this purpose between the Borrower and ADB, the Borrower shall prepare and furnish to ADB a report, in such form and in such detail as ADB shall reasonably request, on the execution and initial operation of the Project, including its cost, the performance by the Borrower of its obligations under this	To be complied	To be complied.

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
					Loan Agreement and the accomplishment of the purposes of the Loan.		
22		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	4. Records, Financial Statements and Audits. The Borrower shall maintain, or cause to be maintained, records and financial statements adequate to identify the goods, services and other items of expenditure financed under the Project; to record the progress of the Project (including the cost thereof and); to reflect, in accordance with consistently maintained sound financial reporting principles, the operations and financial condition of the Project; and to have the financial statements audited. Related requirements shall be specified in the Loan Agreement.	Being Complied	Third Financial Audit for the year 2022 was conducted in March 2023. Report will be available in June 2023.
23		Loan 8346	Schedule 4	5	10. Maintenance. The Borrower shall ensure that any facilities relevant to the Project are operated, maintained and repaired in accordance with sound operational and maintenance practices. The Borrower shall promptly as need, make or cause to be made all necessary repairs and renewals thereof.	To be Complied	To be complied.
24		Grant 0579	Schedule 2	2	Without limiting the generality of Section 5.01(a) of the Grant Regulations, the Recipient shall refund, or procure and refund, any unused Grant proceeds to ADB, and shall impose similar refund requirements on its counterparties involved in the Project.	To be complied	Agreed.
25		Grant 0579	Schedule 2	4	In addition to the audit requirement under Section 4.02 of this Grant Agreement, the Recipient acknowledges and agrees that ADB has the right to conduct financial audits of the Project, by an external auditor selected by ADB, if GCF has a concern as to the manner in which the Grant proceeds have been used; and shall fully cooperate with such audit.	Being Complied	Agreed.

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
					The Recipient shall bear the reasonable cost of such audit, if the audit finds that the Grant proceeds have not been used according to this Grant Agreement.		
26	Sector	Grant 0579	Sched 2	6	The Recipient shall ensure that the activities related to the Project are implemented in compliance with the laws of the Recipient and other laws applicable to it, including but not limited to intellectual property law, if and to the extent any such laws maybe applicable to it.	Being complied	
27	Financial	Grant 0579	Schedule 4	1	In the carrying out of the Project and operation of the Project facilities, the Recipient shall perform, or cause to be performed, all obligations set forth in Schedule 2 to this Grant Agreement and Schedule 5 to the Ordinary Operations [Concessional] Loan Agreement.	Being Complied	
28		Grant 0579	Schedule 4	2	(b) ADB shall disclose the annual audited financial statements for the Project and the opinion of the auditors on the financial statements within 14 days of the date of ADB's confirmation of their acceptability by posting them on ADB's website.	To be complied with	The Financial Audit for the year 2022 was conducted in March 2023. Report will be submitted to ADB in June 2023.
29		Grant 0579	Schedule 4	2	(a) The Recipient shall cause the Project Executing Agency to (i) maintain separate accounts and records for the Project; (ii) prepare annual financial statements for the Project in accordance with financial reporting standards 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 auditing standards acceptable to ADB; (iv) as part of each such audit, have the auditors prepare a report, which includes the	Being Complied	Being complied. Separate accounts established. 4rd annual audited project financial statement reports for FY2022 will be

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
					auditors' opinion(s) on the financial statements and the use of the Grant proceeds, 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		submitted in June 2023.
30		Grant 0579	Schedule 4	2	(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) herein above, 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.	Being Complied	Fourth Financial Audit for the year 2022 was conducted in March'2023. Report will be submitted to ADB in June 2023.
31		Grant 0579	Schedule 4	4	The Recipient shall enable ADB's representatives to inspect the Project, the Goods and Works, and any relevant records and documents.	Being Complied	Inception mission verified office equipment and goods delivered to EA/IAs
32		Grant 0579	Schedule 4	4	The Recipient acknowledges and agrees that this Grant Agreement is entered into by ADB, not in its individual capacity, but as trustee of GCF. Accordingly, the Recipient agrees that (a) it may only withdraw Grant proceeds to the extent that ADB has received proceeds for the Grant from GCF, and (b) that ADB does not assume any obligations or responsibilities of GCF in respect of the Project or the Grant other than those set out in this Grant Agreement.	Being Complied	Confirmed.
	Safeguards						
33	Safeguards	Loan A661	Schedule 5	2	Environment.	being complied	

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
					The Borrower shall ensure that the preparation, design, construction, implementation, operation and decommissioning 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; (c) the EARF; and (d) all measures and requirements set forth in the respective IEE, EMP, and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in a Safeguard Monitoring Report. The Borrower shall ensure that no Subproject categorized as Category A under the SPS is financed under the Project.		
34		Loan 3661	Schedule 5	3	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. 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) 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 Safeguard Monitoring Report. The Borrower shall ensure that no Subproject categorized as Category A under the SPS is financed under the Project.	being complied	In 2020, the ADB recruited a Fourth Party to verify the land donations for the Category C irrigation scheme Trapeang Run. For AWP 2023 are the arrangements still not sure how this Fourth-party verification will be arranged. There are no category A subprojects included in the project.
35	Safeguards	Loan 3661	Schedule 5	4	Without limiting the application of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards, the RF or the RP, the Borrower shall ensure that no physical or economic displacement takes place in connection	Being complied	First package under advance action was put on

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
					with the Subprojects until: (a) compensation and other entitlements have been provided to affected people in accordance with the RP; and (b) a comprehensive income and livelihood restoration program has been established in accordance with the RP.		hold until the project implementation consulting firm revisited the site and validate that there is minimal acquisition of land and no displacement of any structures.
36	Safeguards	Loan 3661	Schedule 5	5	Indigenous Peoples. 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 indigenous people; (b) the Indigenous Peoples Safeguards; (c) the EMDF; and (d) all measures and requirements set forth in the respective IPP, and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in a Safeguards Monitoring Report. The Borrower shall ensure that no Subproject categorized as Category A under the SPS is financed Project.	Being complied with	There are no category A subprojects included in the project.
37	Safeguards	Loan 3661	Schedule 5	6	Human and Financial Resources to Implement Safeguards Requirements. The Borrower shall make available necessary budgetary and human resources to fully implement any EMP, RP and IPP.	Being complied	
38	Safeguards	Loan 3661	Schedule 5	7	Safeguards - Related Provisions in Bidding Documents and Works Contracts. The Borrower shall ensure that all bidding documents and contract for works contain provisions that require contractors to: comply with the measures and requirements relevant to the contractor set forth in the IEEs, the EMPs, the RPs and the IPPs (to the extend they concern impacts on affected people during	Being Complied	First invitation for bids for civil works have been issued in April 2020.

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
					<p>construction), and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in a Safeguard Monitoring Report; make available a budget for all such environmental and social measures; provide the Borrower with a written notice of any unanticipated environmental, resettlement or indigenous peoples risks or impacts that arise during construction, implementation or operation of the Project that were not considered in the IEEs, the EMPs, the RPs and the IPPs; adequately record the condition of roads, agricultural land and other infrastructure prior to starting to transport materials and construction; and fully reinstate pathways, other local infrastructure, and agricultural land to at least their pre-project condition upon the completion of construction.</p>		
39	Safeguards	Loan 3661	Schedule 5	8	<p>Safeguard Monitoring and Reporting. The Borrower shall do the following: submit semi-annual Safeguards Monitoring Reports to ADB and disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission; if any unanticipated environmental and/or social risks and impacts arise during construction, implementation or operation of the Project that were not considered in the IEEs, the EMPs, the RPs, and the IPPs, promptly inform ADB of the occurrence of such risks or impacts, with detailed description of the event and proposed corrective action plan in accordance with the SPS; and report any actual or potential breach of compliance with the measures and requirements set forth in the EMPs, the RPs or the IPPs promptly after becoming aware of the breach.</p>	To be complied with	Semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports are submitted on-time

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
40	Safeguards	Loan 3661	Schedule 5	9	Prohibited List of Investments. 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 SPS.	Being Complied	
41	Safeguards	Loan 3661	Schedule 5	10	Labor Standards, Health and Safety. The Borrower shall ensure that the core labor standards and the Borrower's applicable laws and regulations are complied with during Project implementation. The Borrower shall include specific provisions in the bidding documents and contracts financed by ADB under the Project requiring that the contractors, among others, (a) comply with all applicable labor laws and regulations of the Borrower; (b) do not use child labor; (c) do not discriminate workers in respect of employment and occupation; (d) do not use forced labor; and (f) disseminate information on the risks of sexually Z transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, to the employees of contractors engaged under the Project and to members of the local communities surrounding the Project areas, particularly women.	Being Complied	
42	Safeguards	Loan 3661	Schedule 5	11	The Borrower shall strictly monitor compliance with the requirements set forth in this paragraph and provide ADB with regular reports.	Being Complied	Being complied.
		Loan 3661	5	12	Gender and Development. The Borrower shall ensure that the (a) GAP is implemented in accordance with its terms; (b) the bidding documents and contracts include relevant provisions for contractors to comply with the measure set forth in the GAP; (c) adequate resources are allocated for implementation of the GAP; and (d) progress on implementation of the GAP, including progress toward achieving key gender outcome and output targets are regularly monitored and reported to ADB.	Being Complied with	In Sept 2021 was the GAP changed/modified by the ADB
Governance and anti-corruption							

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
43		Loan 3661	Schedule 5	16	Governance and Anticorruption. The Borrower shall (a) comply with ADB's anticorruption Policy (1998, as amended to date) and acknowledge that ADB reserves the right to investigate directly, or through its agents, any alleged corrupt, fraudulent, collusive or coercive practice relating to the Project; and (b) cooperate with any such investigation and extend all necessary assistance for satisfactory completion of such investigation.	Being Complied	
44		Loan 3661	Schedule 5	17	The Borrower shall 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 the executing agency and all contractors, suppliers, consultants, and other service providers as they relate to the Project.	Being Complied	
45		Loan 3661	Schedule 5	18	The Borrower shall disclose, through its website, accessible by general public, information about various matters concerning the Project, including general Project information, procurement, Project progress, and contact details in the English and Cambodian languages, as applicable. The website shall also provide a link to ADB's integrity office for reporting to ADB any grievances or allegations of corrupt practices arising out of the Project and Project activities. With regard to procurement, the website shall include: (a) the list of participating bidders; (b) the name of the winning bidder; (c) the amount of the contracts awarded; (d) basic details on bidding procedures adopted; and (e) the lists of goods, works and services procured	Being Complied	
46		Grant 0579	Schedule 2	1	The Recipient acknowledges and agrees that the Recipient has no right of action, whether in contract, nor or under statute to the extent permitted by law, against GCF in respect of the ADB Green Climate Fund, the Project or any loss or damage arising out of ADB's acts or omissions, or the acts of omissions of its officers, employees, agents or consultants under, or in connection with, this Grant	Being Complied	

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
					Agreement.		
47		Grant 0579	Schedule 2	3	The Recipient shall fully cooperate with ADB regarding any reviews, ad hoc checks, verifications or evaluations by GCF	Being Complied with.	
48		Grant 0579	Schedule 2	5	The Recipient shall ensure that all necessary and applicable licenses, approvals and consents, including those relating to intellectual property, to implement and carry out the Project and operate the Project facilities are valid for the duration of the Project.	To be complied	
49		Grant 0579	Schedule 2	7	The Recipient shall endeavor to acknowledge the visual identity of GCF in funding the Project (e.g., through use of the GCF logo, in accordance with GCF's branding guidelines, and appropriate references in reports, publications, information given to beneficiaries and news media, related publicity materials and any other forms of public information and the displaying of the GCF logo on the site of any infrastructure works). Any branding activities in support of GCF shall comply with GCF's branding guidelines and be and reviewed by the GCF Secretariat.	Being Complied with	
	Others						
50		Loan 3661	Schedule 5	1	Implementation arrangements. The Borrower 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	To be complied with	