



## 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**

**SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT  
APRIL - JUNE 2023**

**Prepared by  
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**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AC	Agricultural Cooperative
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AESA	Agriconsulting 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
FWUSG	Farmer Water User Sub-Group

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	Kilo-watt
KPT	Kampot province
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
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	Tboung 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

## Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>II INTRODUCTION AND BASIC DATA.....</b>	<b>6</b>
II.1 BASIC PROJECT INFORMATION .....	6
II.2 ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FINANCING PLAN.....	7
II.3 PROJECT APPROVAL, EFFECTIVE AND CLOSING DATES.....	7
II.4 ADB REVIEW MISSIONS.....	8
<b>III UTILISATION OF FUNDS DURING QUARTER-2 2023 (APRIL - JUNE).....</b>	<b>8</b>
III.1 TOTAL CONTRACTING .....	8
III.2 AWP 2023 .....	9
III.3 UPDATED DISBURSEMENT STATUS .....	10
III.4 TOTAL CONTRACTED AND EXPENDITURES.....	11
III.5 PROPOSED REVISION OF COST ESTIMATE.....	11
<b>IV PROJECT PURPOSES .....</b>	<b>12</b>
IV.1 STATUS OF PROJECT SCOPE/IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS .....	12
IV.2 LIKELIHOOD OF ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PROJECT OUTCOME(S) AND REMEDIAL MEASURES.....	12
IV.2.1 COVID-19 Impact.....	12
IV.2.2 Social Safeguard Screening.....	13
IV.3 OTHER PROJECT DEVELOPMENTS.....	14
IV.3.1 Renewable Energy targets.....	14
<b>V PROJECT PROGRESS DURING QUARTER 2 (APRIL - JUNE) 2023.....</b>	<b>14</b>
V.1 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	14
V.2 RECRUITMENT AND PERFORMANCE OF CONSULTANTS.....	14
V.2.1 General.....	14
V.2.2 CS01.....	15
V.2.3 CS02.....	15
V.2.4 CS03.....	16
V.2.5 CS04.....	16
V.2.6 CS05.....	16
V.3 GENERAL REVIEW PHYSICAL PROGRESS .....	16
V.3.1 General.....	16
V.3.2 MAFF: Main Implementing Agency of Outputs 1,2 and 3.....	17
V.3.3 MOWRAM - Irrigation and FUWC (part of outputs 1 and 2).....	17
V.3.4 MRD - Farm Roads (part of Output 1).....	17
V.4 LAST ADB REVIEW MISSION (NOVEMBER 2021) .....	17
V.5 OUTPUT 1: CRITICAL AGRIBUSINESS VALUE CHAIN INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVED AND MADE CLIMATE RESILIENT 22	
V.6 OUTPUT 2: CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE AND AGRIBUSINESS PROMOTED.....	32
V.7 PROCUREMENT PLAN .....	45
V.8 ISSUES WITH PROCUREMENT OF GOOD AND WORKS AND PERFORMANCE OF SUPPLIERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND CONTRACTORS.....	45
<b>VI COMPLIANCE WITH COVENANTS .....</b>	<b>45</b>
VI.1 POLICY LOAN COVENANTS .....	45
VI.2 FINANCIAL COVENANTS.....	45
VI.3 SAFEGUARD COVENANTS.....	45
VI.3.1 General.....	45
VI.3.2 Social Safeguards Adherence.....	46
VI.3.3 Environmental safeguard IEE Preparation and submission status.....	54
VI.4 OTHER COVENANTS.....	54
<b>VII MAJOR PROJECT ISSUES AND PROBLEMS .....</b>	<b>54</b>

**Annexes:**

Annex 1. Important Correspondence April - June 2023 .....	56
Annex 2. Physical progress April - June 2023 .....	90
Annex 3. Updated Implementation Progress DMF status April - June 2023 .....	100
Annex 4. Detail Implementation MAFF Output 1 April - June 2023.....	106
Annex 5. Details Implementation MAFF Output 2 April - June 2023 .....	124
Annex 6. Details Implementation Irrigation & Water Management program April - June 2023 .....	148
Annex 7. Details Implementation Farm Road Program April - June 2023.....	179
Annex 8. Details Social Safeguard Monitoring April - June 2023.....	206
Annex 9. Details Environmental Monitoring April - June 2023 .....	226
Annex 10. Progress Implementation Gender Action Plan April - June 2023.....	230
Annex 11. Details Procurement April - June 2023 .....	255
Annex 12. Financial Updated April - June 2023.....	291
Annex 13: Consultants Input April - June 2023.....	301
Annex 14: Compliance with Covenants April - June 2023 .....	310
Annex 15: Updated Financial Management Report April - June 2023 .....	326
Annex 16: GCF Green Finance Landscape and Stakeholder Mapping in Cambodia .....	330
Annex 17: Minutes of the PSC meeting conducted on 23 June 2023.....	405

**List of Tables:**

Table I.1: Project Information .....	6
Table I.2: Indicative financing plan CFAVC ADB and CGF (in millions of US\$).....	7
Table II.1: Total Contracting CFAVC 30 June 2023.....	8
Table II.2: AWP 2023 per EA .....	9
Table II.3: AWP 2023 per Loan/grant.....	9
Table II.4: AWP 2023 per Output .....	9
Table II.5: Disbursement per Fund Source at 30 June 2023.....	10
Table II.6: Details Disbursement per Ministry per 30 June 2023 .....	11
Table II.7: Details Contracted and Expenditures at 30 June 2023 .....	11
Table III.1: Covid related Delays in Project Implementation .....	12
Table III.2: Issues with Social Safeguard Screening of the CFAVC project .....	13
Table III.3: Reasons for the 18 months extension of the CFAVC project .....	13
Table IV.1: Consultants Service Arrangements .....	15
Table IV.2: Comparison Physical and Financial Progress per Agency per 30 June 2023 .....	16
Table IV.3: Progress Implementation Action Plan MoU December ADB review mission.....	18
Table IV.4: The Summary list of AWP2022 ACS identified Apr-Jun 2023.....	25
Table IV.5: Summary of the Progress Implementation AWP 2023 Bio-digesters by Apr-Jun 2023 .....	28
Table IV.6: Summary number of biodigester validation from September 2020-June 2023.....	29
Table IV.7: Progress for the Construction of Demonstration Bio-digesters April-June 2023.....	29
Table IV.8: Summary of beneficiaries for Compost Huts Construction by Apr-Jun 2023.....	30
Table IV.9: Summary of beneficiaries identified for compost huts from September 2020-June 2023.....	30
Table IV.10: Overview Number of demonstration Compost hut construction Apr-Jun 2023 .....	30
Table IV.11: The summary result of promoting renewable energy sector by August 2020-June 2023.....	31
Table IV.12: Summary progress of paddy selection for land levelling by Apr-Jun 2023 .....	33
Table IV.13: Summary of FWUCs establishment and made operational by April-June 2023 .....	35
Table IV.14: Summary of 500 FWUC representatives trained April - June 2023 .....	36
Table IV.15: Summary progress of GR Agribusiness Guideline formulation by April-June 2023.....	38
Table IV.16: Summary progress of PPP framework by April-June 2023.....	39
Table IV.17: Summary progress of CSA and SRP Guideline Development by April-June 2023 .....	39
Table IV.18: Summary progress of Crop insurance guidance for enabling the environment of a climate-risk sharing mechanism by April-June 2023.....	40
Table IV.19: Summary progress of Development of CamGAP for Tropical Fruit by April-June 2023 .....	40
Table IV.20: Summary standard of Bio-fertilizer development by April-June 2023 .....	41
Table IV.21: Summary progress of national policy and standards by April-June 2023 .....	42
Table IV.22: Summary progress of staff trained in CSA and GF by April - June 2023.....	43
Table IV.23: Summary progress of agribusiness trained in CSA and GF by April-June 2023 .....	44
Table IV.24: Summary of households received information on climate risk sharing implements.....	44
Table V.1: Social Safeguard Documentation Sub-projects MAFF.....	46
Table V.2: Social Safeguard progress Status Irrigation Sub-projects .....	48
Table V.3: Social Safeguards Preparation status farm Road program AWP 2020 .....	49
Table V.4: Social Safeguards Preparation status farm Road program AWP 2021 .....	50
Table V.5: Social Safeguards Preparation status farm Road program AWP 2022 .....	53

Reporting Period	April - June 2023	Date of Submission: 08 August 2023
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1 This is the second Quarterly report of the year 2023 of the Climate Friendly Agribusiness Value Chain Sector (CFAVC) Project, covering the period from April - June 2023.
- 2 The project has consumed (time elapsed) 59% (against 95 months), and overall expenditures rate 16.4% of total fund (141.04M\$), and the overall physical project progress is 50.2 %. The highest progress has been achieved by MAFF with 29.09 %, followed by MRD at 47.1 % and MOWRAM at 42.2 %.
- 3 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-ponds program.
- 4 The matrix below shows the progress of all DMF targets in short:

No. DMF	Activities	Accumulative to date (30 June 2023)
Output 1: Critical agribusiness value chain infrastructure improved and made climate-resilient		
Activity 1.1. Rehabilitating water management infrastructure		
1.a	27 Irrigation and water management systems rehabilitated and made climate-friendly	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
1.b	800 On-farm rainwater harvesting ponds commissioned	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	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.
Activity 1.2 Upgrading agricultural cooperative value chain infrastructure		
1.d	80 Agricultural cooperatives have integrated adaptation measures in postharvest infrastructural investments	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
1.d.2	Photo-Voltaic study and Installation (for energy efficiency measures and solar power)	Just mobilized consultant
Activity 1.3 Improving connectivity to Cooperatives and Market through climate resilient farm road networks:		
1.c	At least 250 Km of Farm roads were upgraded to climate-resilient standards to improve connectivity to Cooperatives and Markets	Completed construction =0 contract Ongoing construction 8 contracts=(71km) 61% 100.12 km DED completed 100.72 km DED ongoing (55%)

No. DMF	Activities	Accumulative to date (30 June 2023)
		Total 250 Km
Activity 1.4	Strengthening Infrastructure for agricultural quality and safety testing at the National Agricultural Laboratory (NAL)	
1.e	Crop product quality and safety testing infrastructure in National Agriculture Laboratory upgraded	Lab renovation: construction completed Net-house: construction is completed 100%
	Establishing genetically modified organisms (GMO) and Phytotoxin	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)	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	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)	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.



No. DMF	Activities	Accumulative to date (30 June 2023)
		Development of the manual of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for quality testing of organic fertilizer was in the first draft version.
Activity 1.5 Promoting renewable energy (bio-digesters and use of solar energy in target cooperative areas) for value chain improvement:		
1.f1.	12,000 Bio-digesters made operational benefitting 40,000 persons (50% are women)	<p><b>Bio-digester:</b> The works were tendered twice but both failed 27,376 farmers (female =13,360 (49%) have been informed about the Biodigester program 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>
1.f2.	6,000 Compost-huts made operational benefitting 40,000 persons (50% are women)	<p><b>Compost-hut:</b> 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>
Output 2: Climate-smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted		
Activity 2.1 Deploying climate-resilient varieties		
2.a	3 Additional climate-resilient varieties of rice and maize released	<p>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>
Activity 2.2 Strengthening capacity in climate-friendly production practices and technologies:		

No. DMF	Activities	Accumulative to date (30 June 2023)
2.b	40,000 Farmers trained in Climate-smart Agriculture and agribusiness development skills	12,699 farmers (female =6,028 (47%) have been trained on CSA, SRP, CamGAP, training of ACs boards on ACs business development and Training on landscape restoration (farm mechanization). Dissemination workshop on contract farming mechanism.
	Support laser land leveling up to 4,000 ha (approximately 1,000 ha per province)	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	1) Rice seed demonstration production (2020-2023) 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) 2) Cassava seed demonstration production (2021-2023) Name of seed: 81, Rayong 9, 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) 3) Maize seed demonstration production (2022-2023) 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
2.c.1	27 FWUCS of FWUGS made full operational	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%)  Total 27 schemes (500FWUCs)
2.c.2	500 Farmer Water User Communities (FWUCs) and	

No. DMF	Activities	Accumulative to date (30 June 2023)
	Farmer Water User Groups (FWUGs) representatives developed the capacity to operate and maintain their irrigation schemes	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 women).
Activity 2.3 Promoting farm mechanization and extension.		
2.d.1	4 Agricultural development centers were made fully operational to provide agribusiness services	3 PADCs building construction completed. Ongoing construction 1 PADC
2.d.2	4 Engineering workshops were made fully operational to provide agribusiness services	3 MEWs building construction completed. Ongoing construction of 1 MEWs
Output 3: Enabling environment for climate-friendly agribusiness enhanced		
Activity 3.1: Formulating climate-friendly agribusiness policies and standards:		
3.a	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.
3.b	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).
3.c	Good Agriculture Practice for organic fertilizer endorsed	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.
Activity 3.2 Promoting green finance and risk sharing mechanisms:		
3.d	50 Staff from financial institutions trained in CSA and green finance	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.
3.e	30 agribusinesses trained in green finance and CSA	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)

No. DMF	Activities	Accumulative to date (30 June 2023)
		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.
3.f	20,000 Households were provided with information on climate risk-sharing instruments	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;	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).
Activity 3.3 Supporting climate risk management through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT):		
3.g	Supporting Climate Risk Management through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	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

## I INTRODUCTION AND BASIC DATA

### I.1 Basic Project Information

- 5 The brief project information such as project name, project title, executing agency and implementing agency are shown in Table I.1.

Table I.1: Project Information

<b>Project Number</b>	48409-002 Loan No. 3661-CAM (COL) / 8346-CAM (EF) Grant No. 0579 - CAM (EF)
<b>Project Title</b>	Climate Friendly Agri-business Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)
<b>Recipient</b>	Royal Government of Cambodia
<b>Executing Agency</b>	Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Cambodia Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP) General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) General Department Directorate of Technical Affairs of MOWRAM General Directorate of Technical Affairs of MRD
<b>Effective date</b>	28 March 2019

<b>Closing date</b>	30 September 2026
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- 6 The CFAVC project is funded by the Asian Development Bank under loan No. 3661-CAM (COL) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) under loan 8346-CAM (EF) and grant number No. 0579- CAM (EF) while the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and the beneficiaries also contribute.

### 1.2 Estimated Project Cost and Financing Plan

- 7 The project is estimated to cost a total of \$141.04 million, of which the ADB will provide US\$90 million from ADB's ordinary capital resources (in the form of a Concessionary Loan) while the Green Climate Fund will provide \$40 million (\$10 million in the form of a loan and \$30 million as a grant). RGC will finance \$ 7.38 million to cover the costs for activities described in table I.2, while the contribution from the beneficiaries in the form of-kind or in cashes for the biogas plant and compost huts is expected to be equivalent to \$3.66 million equivalent (PAM, par 18, p.15). For more detail see table I.2.

Table I.2: Indicative financing plan CFAVC ADB and CGF (in millions of US\$)

Activity	TOTAL Budget (\$)	ADB Loan	CGF(\$\$)	
			Loan	Grant
Irrigation, Ponds and Roads	78,796,750	60,537,190	9,963,900	8,295,660
Warehouses 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
Incremental Operating Costs	4,681,030	4,187,100		493,930
Interest and Fees	1,460,710	1,424,610	36,100	0
Training, Workshops and Demonstrations	7,456,780	0	0	7,456,780
Biogas Plants and Compost Huts	2,854,150	0	0	2,854,150
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130,000,000</b>	<b>90,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>

- 8 Regarding the financing arrangements some additional conditions:
- The GCF loan is to support the climate resilience of the irrigation and roads program,
  - The GCF grant is for all climate resilient activities such as bio gas, training and ICT.
  - The RGC contribution is to cover i) biogas plants and composts huts (ii) salaries of government staff working for the project; (iii) land acquisition and resettlement; (iv) monitoring (including external monitoring for safeguards and external audit and (v) taxes and duties for goods, equipment, materials, surveys and services through exemptions.
  - The farmer contribution is to contribute either in-kind or in cashes for the biogas plant and compost huts (PAM, par 18, p.15)

### 1.3 Project Approval, Effective and Closing Dates

- 9 The project approval date, LOA sign date, project effective date and closing date are presented in table I.3.

- 10 Late 2021 the ADB and MEF agreed to extend the CFAVC project implementation period by at least 18 months to overcome the delays in implementation caused primarily by COVID-19.

Table I.3: Project implementation arrangement

Approval Date	29 June 2018	Elapsed Project Period (original)	Modifications
LOA Signing Date	06 Jun 2018		Not applicable
Effective Date	01 Oct 2018		
Closing Date	30 September 2024	56 months	30 Sep 2026
Date of last ADB review missions	First: 20 - 30 January 2020 Second: 22 - 29 Nov. 2021		

#### I.4 ADB review missions.

- 11 The Inception mission of the CFAVC project was conducted late January 2020 including a 2-day workshop for all project parties.
- 12 In November 2021 a first (virtual) ADB review mission was conducted after the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. Paragraph IV.4 provides more details about the progress with the implementation of the Agreed Action Plan of this mission.
- 13 A second mission was planned to be conducted during this reporting period in June 2023 but was postponed to September due to the upcoming elections in July 2023.

## II UTILISATION OF FUNDS DURING QUARTER-2 2023 (April - June)

### II.1 Total Contracting

- 14 Total ADB contracting as per 30 June 2023 was US\$ 40,720,193 which is 31.32 % of the total loan and grant project allocation. For more details, reference is made to Table II.1.

Table II.1: Total Contracting CFAVC 30 June 2023

Category	Fund Source	Total Allocation (US)	Contracted (US\$)	% Contracted
01	GCF-L	9,963,900	2,478,726	
01A Works Irrigation and Roads	ADB	60,5537,190	14,987,465	24.88
0301	GCF-G	8,295,660	2,049,341	
01B Works Warehouses and Laboratory	ADB	5,762,800	6,190,923	107.4
01C Works Other Infrastructure	ADB	1,330,600	0	0
0302	GCF-G	114,050	24,687	21.6
0303 Works Bio-digesters & Compost Hits	CCG-G	2,854,150	0	0
02A Equipment, Materials, Goods & Project Implementation Services.	ADB	16,757,700	10,954,639	65.3
1501	GCF-G	10,785,430	1,684,111	15.6
2401 Training, Workshop & Demonstration	GCF-G	7,458,780	1,266,632	17.0
02B Service Charge	GCF-L	36,100	0	0
03 Incremental Operating Costs	ADB	4,187,100	1,071,665	25.5
2701	GCG-G	493,930	0	0
04 Interest Charge	ADB	1,424,610	0	0
99 Advance Account MEF	ADB	1,548,000	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>130,000,000</b>	<b>40,720,193</b>	<b>31.32</b>



## II.2 AWP 2023

- 15 The draft 2023 AWPB for the CFACF amounts to US\$ 42,732.079 with details shown in Table II.2, while Table II.3 shows the distribution of the funds over the various loans/grants. The vast majority of these allocations are not new but carry-over from previous years. .

Table II.2: AWP 2023 per EA

Executing Agency	Cost ('000USD)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
MAFF	3,740.31	7,570.00	6,741.14	5,642.97	23,694.42
MOWRAM	126.54	978.43	2,739.44	5,870.59	9,715.00
MRD	1,776.88	2,094.61	2,461.29	2,989.87	9,322.65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,643.72</b>	<b>10,643.05</b>	<b>11,941.87</b>	<b>14,503.43</b>	<b>42,732.07</b>

Table II.3: AWP 2023 per Loan/grant

Source of Funds	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
ADB	3,425.21	6,377.90	7,648.32	9,868.11	27,319.54
GCF Loan	227.70	362.46	549.90	1,023.56	2,163.61
GCF Grant	1,795.96	3,540.29	3,414.71	3,333.67	12,084.63
RGC	116.63	204.11	187.98	160.09	668.81
Beneficiaries	78.22	158.30	140.97	118.00	495.49
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,643.72</b>	<b>10,643.05</b>	<b>11,941.87</b>	<b>14,503.43</b>	<b>42,732.07</b>

- 16 The total allocation of AWP 2023 for Output I is US\$ 30,786,920, for Output 2 US\$ 5,581,980 and for output 3 US\$ 2,282,400 as shown in table II.4

Table II.4: AWP 2023 per Output

Out-Put	MAFF	MOWRAM	MRD	TOTAL
<b>Output 1</b>				
1.1 Rehabilitating water management infrastructure to climate resilient condition	<b>169.00</b>	<b>9,450.33</b>	-	<b>9,619,330</b>
1.2 Upgrading agricultural cooperative value chain infrastructure	<b>7,735.14</b>	-	-	<b>7,735,140</b>
1.3 Improving connectivity to cooperatives and markets with climate resilient roads	-	-	<b>9,144.99</b>	<b>9,144,990</b>
1.4 Strengthening infrastructure for agricultural quality and safety testing	<b>441.41</b>	-	-	<b>441,410</b>
1.5 Promoting renewable energy for value chain improvement	<b>3,846.05</b>	-	-	<b>3,846,050</b>
<b>Subtotal Output 1</b>	<b>12,191.60</b>	<b>9,450.33</b>	<b>9,144.99</b>	<b>30,786,920</b>
<b>Output 2</b>				
2.1 Deploying climate resilient varieties	<b>934.659</b>	-	-	<b>934,659</b>
2.2 Strengthening capacity in climate friendly production practices technologies	<b>1,686.42</b>	<b>95.77</b>	-	<b>1,782,190</b>
2.3 Promoting farm mechanization and extension	<b>2,865.127</b>	-	-	<b>2,865,130</b>

Out-Put	MAFF	MOWRAM	MRD	TOTAL
<b>Subtotal Output 2</b>	<b>5,486.21</b>	<b>95.77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,581,980</b>
Output 3				
3.1 Formulating climate friendly agribusiness policies and standards	<b>431.10</b>	-	-	<b>431,100</b>
3.2 Promoting green finance and risk sharing mechanisms	<b>1,085.30</b>	-	-	<b>1,085,300</b>
3.3 Supporting climate risk management through information and communication technologies (ICT)	<b>766.00</b>	-	-	<b>766,000</b>
<b>Subtotal Output 3</b>	<b>2,282.40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,282,400</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,960.21</b>	<b>9,546.10</b>	<b>9,144.99</b>	<b>38,651,300</b>
Project Management				
MAFF	<b>3,734.22</b>	-	-	<b>3,734,220</b>
MOWRAM	-	<b>168.90</b>	-	<b>168,900</b>
MRD	-	-	<b>177.66</b>	<b>177,660</b>
<b>GAND Total</b>	<b>23,694.42</b>	<b>9,715.00</b>	<b>9,322.65</b>	<b>42,732,070</b>

### II.3 Updated Disbursement Status

17 Tables II.5 and II.6 show the updated Disbursement status as per 30 June 2023 while Annex 12 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 II.5: 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%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141,040,000</b>	<b>43,454,690</b>	<b>9,103,101</b>	<b>23,061,123</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>

Table II.6: Details Disbursement per Ministry per 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%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141,040,000</b>	<b>43,454,690</b>	<b>9,103,101</b>	<b>23,061,123</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>

#### II.4 Total Contracted and Expenditures

Table II.7: Details Contracted and Expenditures at 30 June 2023

Category		Fund Source	Contracted (US\$)	Total Expenditures (US\$)	% Disbursed from Contracted
01		GCF-L	2,478,726	508,822	
01A	Works Irrigation and Roads	ADB	14,987,465	3,413,291	20.5
0301		GCF-G	2,049,341	437,747	
01B	Works Warehouses and Laboratory	ADB	6,190,923	4,025,755	65.0
01C		ADB	0	0	
0302	Works Other Infrastructure	GCF-G	24,687	0	0
0303		CCG-G	0	0	
02A	Equipment, Materials, Goods & Project Implementation Services.	ADB	10,954,639	6,601,403	60.2
1501		GCF-G	1,684,111	0	
2401	Training, Workshop & Demonstration	GCF-G	1,266,632	1,266,632	100
02B	Service Charge	GCF-L	36,100	1,864	5.1
03		ADB	1,071,665	1,071,665	
2701	Incremental Operating Costs	GCG-G	1	366,000	100
04		ADB	1,424,610	192,074	
99	Advance Account MEF	ADB	0	1,548,000	13.5
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>40,720,193</b>	<b>20,151,705</b>	<b>49.5 %</b>

#### II.5 Proposed Revision of Cost Estimate

- 18 During the November 2021 ADB review mission it was noted that COVID-19 has led to increases in cost of steel, cement, and fuel, with all have potential impacts on overall cost. The Mission requested the team to quantify such costs by comparing with pre-COVID-19 prices by 31 January 2022. This activity was however never finalized.
- 19 The Ukraine war, which started late February 2022, has caused a worldwide inflation and increase in energy prices which has also led into a further 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 2022 the construction costs will be more than foreseen in the CFAVC costtab.

- 20 A third matter of concern is that with the 18-month extension of the project the operational costs for the PMU, PPIUs and the CS01 packages will increase. At this moment it is not known where these costs will come from.

### III PROJECT PURPOSES

#### III.1 Status of Project Scope/Implementation Arrangements

- 21 The project scope and implementation arrangements as spelled out in the RRP with 3 exceptions:
- are still valid with the exception of the economic prospects for investments in the mango value chain as the mango market in Cambodia has collapsed in recent years.
  - The market for renewable energy (bio-digesters and compost huts) in rural Cambodia have decreased significantly due to rapid rural electrification.
  - The time to process adherence to the social safeguard screening including payment of by GDR for the compensation for category B sub-projects and the recruitment and fielding of the ITP for the category C subprojects was underestimated at appraisal.

#### III.2 Likelihood of Achievement of the Project Outcome(s) and Remedial Measures

##### III.2.1 COVID-19 Impact

- 22 Mid-March 2020 the COVID-19 epidemic outbreak in Cambodia and it is still prolonged till late September- 2021 till reporting period, which created a serious negative impact on the implementation of the CFAVC. Table III.1 shows the mayor impacts are: a) the Government barred large events, b) Almost a period of second quarter fourth is field work restricted, and c) All international air-travel also restricted.

Table III.1: Covid related Delays in Project Implementation

EVENTS	IMAPCTS
Mobilization of short-term experts	Delayed mobilization of short-term experts mobilized in particular for the CS02 team. 3 national experts (national laboratory coordinator and national biofertilizer production and quality testing specialist, plant tissue culture development specialist, green finance specialist, photo-voltaic specialist mobilized during first semi-annual progress report of 2021). 4 national experts (national laboratory commercialization specialist, GMO-phytotoxin analysis specialist, GAP for tropical specialist and agriculture machinery O&M training specialist mobilized in second semi-annual progress report of 2021. There is still left 1 more national specialist recruit and mobilize yet (ISO accreditation compliant specialist).
Demobilisation of Experts	International experts not allowed to enter into the country, they are all homebased working for assist to national experts working in country by their areas of expertise. This condition lead difficulties working between national and international experts
Field work	Meeting of staff with PPIU staff, including village meeting, mentoring and coaching are restricted, however for urgent matters virtual discussion by zoom and google meet.

Meeting	Meeting with project staff and other, local authorities, with for internal discussions are restricted. For urgent matters virtual meeting by Zoom are conducted.
Training	Staff and farmer trainings are restricted, however one TOT training on CSA organized by virtual training by GDA.
Workshops	Face to face workshops for national and provincial levels are restricted, however proposed topics/agenda virtual discussion by zoom and google meet

### III.2.2 Social Safeguard Screening

23 The process of social safeguard screening of the Output 1 sub-projects has in terms of a) time- estimates, b) complexity of the system and c) costs underestimated in the RRP/PPTA which has caused an enormous delay in the implementation of the Output 1 program. Table III.2 provides information on the situation.

Table III.2: Issues with Social Safeguard Screening of the CFAVC project

Social Safeguard Categories	Involved party	Funding	Issues
Category A	Not eligible for CFAVC funding		
Category B	GDR from Cambodian government	Cambodian Government	In the PAM it is assumed that GDR would already want to get involved during Feasibility study phase but in practice they only want to get involved when DED is completed which on some cases has resulted in the need to redesign.
Category C	Independent Third party	CFAVC Project funds	Costs for these ITP recruitment were not foreseen in the costtab and not listed in the procurement plan. So far ADB has recruited from own resources bit MOWRAM is now underway to recruit a ITP for future independent screening.

24 Late 2021 the CFAVC project was extended with another 1.5 years as it was not possible to complete the project in the original time-period of 5 years for reasons as shown in Table III.3.

Table III.3: Reasons for the 18 months extension of the CFAVC project

Output/Sub Out put	Issue	Solution	
1	1.a Irrigation and 1.c Farm-roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· In-sufficient TA allocations for FS, in particular social screening and DED</li> <li>· Delays due to covid travel restrictions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Additional TA resources and contract extensions for CS05 and CS01</li> </ul>
	1.f renewable energy	Expected farmers contribution too high	Review of farmers contributions
2	2.a Additional climate-resilient varieties of rice and maize released	Not enough time anymore on the project as already 3 years lost with procurement	Project Extension

### **III.3 Other Project Developments**

#### **III.3.1 Renewable Energy targets**

25 During the November 2021 virtual ADB review mission the PMU and GDAHP staff expressed strong concerns on the project's ability to attain the target of 12,000 bio-digesters and 6,000 compost huts due to new developments in the project area, such as (i) the inability of beneficiaries to provide their contribution due to COVID-19 induced economic difficulties; and (ii) limited interest from smallholders to install bio-digesters and compost huts, which in turn is due to decreasing household dependence on bioenergy for cooking and lighting due to rapid expansion of grid electricity into rural areas over the past 3 years and preference of households to use electricity and liquid nitrogen gas cylinders instead of biogas. Other reasons contributing to low demand for bio-digesters include: (i) free supply of 1,500 bio-digesters, including 200 in Kampong Cham and 300 in Tboung Khmum provinces, with grant from the People's Republic of China; and (ii) declining number of livestock held by smallholder farmers due to farm mechanization and income diversification activities. During the ADB review mission the project team was instructed to strive to achieve the original project targets for bio-digesters and compost huts. If it is not feasible, the project should report the achievable target to GCF and its implications for achieving GHG targets for appropriate decision during the mid-term review mission planned for November 2022. But so far has this second review mission not taken place yet.

## **IV PROJECT PROGRESS DURING QUARTER 2 (April - June) 2023**

### **IV.1 Implementation Arrangements**

26 MAFF is the executing agency (EA), and MOWRAM and MRD and from MAFF the General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA), Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), the General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP), the General Department of Technical Affairs of MOWRAM and the General Department of Technical Affairs of MRD are all implementing agencies (IAs). The Project Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by a MAFF Secretary of State and with representatives (at the level of Under Secretary of State or above) of the MEF, MOWRAM, MRD, Ministry of Commerce (MOC), Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation (MISTI) (formerly MIH) and Ministry of Environment (MOE), provides 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). Staff from PD AFF, PDWRAM, and PDRD from four provinces are central to implement the project effectively.

27 On 20 June 2023 a PSC meeting was conducted, with the minutes included in Annex 17.

### **IV.2 Recruitment and Performance of Consultants**

#### **IV.2.1 General**

28 For the project support there are a total of 5 TA packages with different tasks as shown in Table IV.1. While all 5 TA packages are contracted by MAFF, in a recent VO to the CS05 contract 2 national sub-teams have been created, one under MOWRAM for the 1.a irrigation and pond activities and one under MRD for the 1. farm road program, with control over these 2 sub-teams by the involved department.



Table IV.1: Consultants Service Arrangements

Consulting Services Packages		Funded	Tasks	Mobilized	Company
CS1	Project Implementation Consultants	ADB loan	General Support to Project Implementation, including Review of FS and DED, Safeguard adherence (Gender, Environment, Social) Procurement and Financial Management	October 2019	Agriconsulting Europe SA (Belgium) and SBK Research and Development Co. Ltd. (Cambodia).
CS2	Capacity Building and Climate Smart Agribusiness,	ADB loan	Prepare/Implement all capacity building/training, climate smart and agribusiness activities	September 2019	e-Gen Consultants Ltd. (Bangladesh) and SBK Research and Development Co. Ltd. (Cambodia), Okapi Environment Consulting, and International Center for Tropical Agriculture;
CS3	Variety Development	GCF grant	Support in development and distribution of new rice and maize varieties	Being procured	
CS4	Information Communication Technology Platform	GCF grant	ITC support for development of forecasts for weather and agricultural commodities	QR 1/2023	Resources Development Consultants (Sri Lanka) in joint venture with Genesis Software (PvT) Ltd and in association with CAM-CSTR (Cambodia).
CS5	Feasibility Study and Detailed Design	ADB loan	Feasibility Studies, including all social safeguards screening reporting, DED and tender documents for the Irrigation and Road projects.	November 2019	Resources Development Consultants (Sri Lanka) and CAM-CSTR (Cambodia)

#### IV.2.2 CS01

29 The CS01 team has suffered a set-back as the 3 national safeguard experts (social, environment and gender) all resigned in the last quarter. meanwhile the environment and gender experts have been replaced. .

#### IV.2.3 CS02

30 Since end of May 2023, CS02 team has been mobilized its 6 national consultants; they are 1) national Training & Capacity Building Specialist (NTC), 2) national Bio-Slurry Specialist, 3) national GAP for Tropical Fruit Specialist, 4) national Agricultural Machinery O&M Training Specialist, 5) national Photo-Voltaic Specialist, 6) national ISO 17025 Accreditation Compliance Specialist.

**IV.2.4 CS03**

31 No known developments during this reporting period.

**IV.2.5 CS04**

32 DTL has been resigned from the post in June 2023.

**IV.2.6 CS05**

33 The CS05 team has 2 sub-teams with different progress:

- a. The MRD sub-team has nearly finished the final-draft DEDs but due to the delays in the review of the social safeguard impacts by GDR can these DEDs not be finalized yet. However this sub-team has depleted nearly all its resources with currently only the DTL still mobilized.
- b. The MORWAM sub-team has finished around 2/3 of the final-draft DEDs but due to the delays in the review of the social safeguard impacts by GDR (1 scheme) and the ITP can these DEDs not be finalized yet. However, this sub-team has finished their inputs for this reporting period.

**IV.3 General Review Physical Progress****IV.3.1 General**

- 34 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.
- 35 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 %.
- 36 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 IV.2: Comparison Physical and Financial Progress per Agency 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%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>138,734,871</b>	<b>23,061,123</b>	<b>47.71%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>

### IV.3.2 MAFF: Main Implementing Agency of Outputs 1,2 and 3

#### Activities More or Less on Schedule

- 37 Activities implemented by MAFF which are more or less on track are the improvement of the 80 ACs, 4 PADCS and 4 Agricultural workshops, with the AWP2020 and AWP2021 programs already implemented and the AWP 2022 program (for Acs) currently being procured. Also the other part of Output 1 (laboratory) and the training Outputs 2 and most of the Output 3 activities are more or less on schedule.

#### Activities not on Schedule

- 38 Activities implemented by MAFF which are not on track are the installation of 12,000 bio- digesters (*of which currently 53 installed*) and 6,000 compost huts (0 installed) while the development of 2 new drought resistant rice and 1 maize varieties by CARDI has not started yet as the CS04 contract has just been signed. Also the delay in the recruitment of the CS04 consultants has resulted in delays in the implementation of the ICT contract, and its DTL has resigned from the post in June 2023.

### IV.3.3 MOWRAM - Irrigation and FUWC (part of outputs 1 and 2)

#### Activities More or Less on Schedule

- 39 Activities implemented by MOWRAM which are more or less on track are the preparation of the Feasibility Studies and DED for the rehabilitation program in the 27 irrigation schemes and the development of FWUCs in these 27 schemes.

#### Activities not on Schedule.

- 40 Activities implemented by MOWRAM which are not on schedule are the implementation of the irrigation rehabilitation works due to the enormous delays in the implementation of the social safeguard screening.
- 41 The main constraint of the irrigation program is the delay in the ITC recruitment. Mowram has procured these activities but as MEF is of the opinion that all Consultancy budget is with MAFF, they can not process the PRC minutes
- 42 Currently only the AWP 2020 program is being implemented (6 out of the 27 irrigation schemes with the AWP 2021 program still not implementable awaiting social safeguard screening.

### IV.3.4 MRD - Farm Roads (part of Output 1)

#### Activities More or less on Schedule

- 43 Activities implemented by MRD which are more or less on schedule are the preparation of the Feasibility Studies and DED for the rehabilitation program of the 250 km farm - road program.

#### Activities not on Schedule

- 44 Activities implemented by MRD which are not on schedule are the implementation of the farm road rehabilitation works due to the enormous delays in the implementation of the social safeguard screening. Currently only the AWP 2020 program is being implemented (71 out of the 250 km farm roads) with the AWP 2021 program still not implementable awaiting social safeguard screening.

### IV.4 Last ADB Review Mission (November 2021)

- 45 In the period 22 - 29 November 2021 a virtual ADB review mission was conducted. Table

IV.3 shows the progress with the implementation of the Action Plan of this MOU.

Table IV.3: Progress Implementation Action Plan MoU December ADB review mission

ACTION	DUE DATE	RESPONSIBLE	STATUS (30 June 23)
Processing of the request for extension of the project completion date by 18 months to 31 March 2026 (i) Letter from MAFF to MEF (ii) MEF to ADB (iii) ADB to MEF	30 November 2021 31 December 2021 15 January 2022	PMU, MEF and ADB	The CFAVC loans and grant have been extended to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2026
Conducting of a Project Steering Committee meeting	31 January 2022	PMU	Steering committee meetings conducted on February 10, 2022 and on March 03 2022 (virtual), and 20 June 2023
Approval of 2022 work plan and budget	15 February 2022	PMU, MEF	MEF approval 13 April 2022
RGC Decision on IA for ponds and drip irrigation	31 January 2022	MEF	MEF decision on 13 April 2022
Analysis of needs for additional consultant inputs and associated budgets	15 January 2022	CS1, CS2 and CS5	VOs with minor increases for the 3 consultancies have been processed
<i>Irrigation and Water Management Infrastructure</i>			
• Master list of the first and second batch of irrigation subprojects with climate resilience measures and detailed schedule	15 January 2022		- Done in QR2-22
• Completion of topographic surveys, feasibility studies, for the second batch of 10 irrigation subprojects	31 March 2022	CS1, CS5, and MOWRAM	- Achieved
• Confirmation of the final batch of irrigation subprojects	31 May 2022		- Achieved
• DED (including safeguards screening) and approvals	30 June 2022		- Achieved
• Contract signing for the completed schemes			- In progress
• Preparation of O&M plan for Trapeang Run Irrigation subproject completed	30 September 2022 30 December 2021		- First draft submitted late 2021
• Impact assessment for Trapeang Run Irrigation subproject completed	28 February 2022		- Completed late December 2021
<b>Agricultural Cooperatives infrastructure</b> • Invitation for bids for second batch of 35 agriculture cooperatives including solar energy issued	31 January 2022	CS2, MAFF	- Bid opening for the 35 ACs was done on the 1 April 2022 first package with 21 ACs, and on the 27 June 2022 for the second package with 14 ACs
• Master list of the first batch of agricultural	31 January 2022		- Achieved

<p>cooperatives with climate actions and detailed schedule completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invitation for bids for final batch of 25 agriculture cooperatives including solar energy issued</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Divided into 2 packages of procurement</li> <li>- 1st package with 12 ACs bidding docs is ready.</li> <li>- 2nd package with 13 ACs is being progressed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Rural connectivity infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed compensation payment for CW17b for Takeo province</li> <li>• Construction of the first batch of 8 farm road subprojects completed</li> <li>• Invitation for bids for the second batch of 20 rural road subprojects issued</li> <li>• Quantification of COVID-19 impact on costing of farm road subprojects</li> </ul>	<p>31 December 2021</p> <p>30 September 2022</p> <p>28 February 2022</p> <p>31 January 2022</p>	<p>CS1, CS5, GDR and MRD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Achieved (Compensation was done on the 8-10 Dec 2021)</li> <li>- In progress</li> <li>- MRD subproject in Takeo with 26.737 Km was advertised 27<sup>th</sup> Sept 22</li> <li>- First draft submitted late 2021</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laboratory infrastructure</b></p> <p>Finalization of draft national standard for bio-fertilizer production and quality testing and manual on plant tissue culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bidding documents for laboratory renovation, net house construction, and laboratory equipment submitted to ADB along with a status paper on laboratory renovation needs</li> <li>• Status Paper on laboratory renovation</li> <li>• Invitation for bids for laboratory renovation, net house, and laboratory equipment issued</li> </ul>	<p>31 January 2022</p> <p>31 December 2021</p> <p>31 December 2021</p> <p>1 February 2022</p>	<p>CS2, GDA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Done (Completed of consultation workshop and more input collected for participants. 32% completed)</li> <li>- Done (The design for Lab room renovation together with the engineering drawings and the BoQ estimations completed and renovating process by Taing Cheng Oing company contracted. 97% completed)</li> <li>- Done (Lab equipment are bid opening on 9 May 2022, and BER is being progressed).</li> <li>- Done (Net-house contract awarded 16<sup>th</sup> June 22; construction being progressed by KASEGRO company, 95% completed).</li> </ul>
<b>Renewable Energy Infrastructure</b>			
<p>Revised bidding document for first batch of bio-digesters and compost huts submitted to ADB</p>	<p>31 December 2021</p>	<p>CS2, GDAH P</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ADB provided NOL to rebid on the 22 April 22</li> <li>- Bid opening for the second time was done on the 28 Jul 2022.</li> <li>- The second of bidding also</li> </ul>

			failed to select the biodigester company to build the biodigester and compost hut.
<b>Climate-resilient varieties</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terms of reference for CS3 Package - Variety Development Consulting Firm improved</li> <li>Request for proposal for CS3 Package issued</li> <li>Policy brief to help CARDI's commercialization program developed</li> </ul>	31 December 2021  1 February 2022  30 April 2022	CS2 and CARDI	- Achieved  - Delayed for unknown reasons  - Delayed due to lack of related CS02 experts
<b>Capacity Building</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adoption of ASEAN CSA guidelines for target crops</li> <li>Revised master plan on capacity building for CSA, GAP and SRP</li> <li>100 mango farmers (at least 30 women) trained on compliance with CAMGAP for tropical fruit</li> </ul>	31 May 2022  15 January 2022  30 June 2022	CS2, GDA PDAFF	- Ongoing  - Achieved  - Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed training plan for FWUCs</li> </ul>	31 January 2022	CS2, MOWRAM	- Completed (2 training courses in May-22 and other 2 courses in Jul 2022)
<b>Farm mechanization and extension</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completion of solar system designs for PADCs</li> <li>FMWs Training program on farm mechanization prepared</li> </ul>	April 2022  March 2022	CS2, GDA	- Achieved  - Achieved
<b>Agribusiness policy and standards</b> Approach to commercialization of SRP standards completed	31 August 2022	CS2	In progress
Climate finance and PPP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop-centric PPP platforms and Inter-ministerial committee on PPP on target crops established</li> <li>Training program on green finance and CSA to financial institutions prepared</li> </ul>	June 2022  January 2022	CS2, PMU and GDA	- The original expert resigned, the new replacement just mobilized early July 22  - Achieved
<b>ICT for climate risk management</b> Request for proposals to ICT firms issued	15 December 2021	PMU	Financial proposal opening on the 12 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2022 being evaluated. The CS4 is already sign the contract and started on 09 January 2023.



<b>Procurement</b> Updated procurement plan reviewed by the procurement review committed together with the 2022 annual work plan and budget and the revised contract awards and disbursement projections	3 December 2021	CS1 and PMU	ADB provide NOL to last update on the 5 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2022
<b>Safeguards</b> • Project-specific	28 February 2022	CS1, CS5, PMUs and ADB	- Done on the 1-3 <sup>rd</sup> Mar 2022
safeguards clinic organized • Semi-annual social and environmental safeguards monitoring report for July to December 2021	15 January 2022	PMU, CS1, and CS5	- Uploaded to ADB website Dec 2021 (Jan-June and Jul to Dec 2021 for both social and environmental safeguards - Jan to June 2022 submitted to ADB on 15 <sup>th</sup> Jul 2022 for initial review.
<b>Action</b>	<b>Due by</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Para</b>
<b>Gender Action Plan</b> • EA endorsement of updated GAP • Preparation of a plan to engage Gender and Children Working Group and Women Farmers' Network in the project activities	31 December 2021  28 February 2022	PMU and CS1	Completed 13 Dec 2021  Trainings implemented October and November 2022
Desk review of gender analysis of target value chains and proposal for the scope of the detailed study	31 March 2022	CS1	Being implemented
• Integrate GAP activities and targets into the PPMS	30 April 2022	CS1 and PMU	Achieved
• Improve the quality of GAP progress table and data consistency	31 May 2022	CS1	In progress
• 2022 Annual work plan for GAP implementation	31 December 2021	CS1 and PMU	Being progressed pending fund transfer
Submission of APFS for 2021	30 June 2022	PMU	
Updated PPMS	15 January 2022	CS1	Achieved in Jan 2022
Mid-term review mission	July 2022	ADB and PMU	Still not conducted

## **IV.5 Output 1: Critical Agribusiness Value Chain Infrastructure Improved and Made Climate Resilient**

### **Activity 1.a: Rehabilitation of Irrigation Schemes**

#### **Step1a: Reconnaissance and Feasibility Study**

- 46 All 27 irrigation schemes covering 15,000 ha were identified in 2020 with two back-up schemes.. For more information on the 27 selected schemes reference is made to Annex 6.
- 47 Up to this reporting period the following progress was made with feasibility study (FS) reports:
- 48 Completed feasibility study and design drawing and Bill of Quantity 100% for 24 schemes. For the progress of construction, 5 schemes have completed 100% (Trapeang Run, Kbal Teuk, Toul Pring, Prey Kdoch, and Kraing Empil), 4 schemes are under construction 90% (Trapeang Tros, Pram Kompheak, OKamprok, and Takoeh).
- 49 The main constraint of the irrigation program is the delay in the ITC recruitment. Mowram has procured these activities but as MEF is of the opinion that all Consultancy budget is with MAFF, they cannot process the PRC minutes
- 50 Progress with the adherence to the safeguards for the irrigation program is discussed in paragraph V.3.

#### **Step 2: Topo Survey**

- 51 At the end of this reporting period the topo surveys in all 27 irrigation schemes are complete, while the topographical survey in 2 potential additional/backup irrigation subprojects are under progress. The total command area of 27 schemes is 15, 000ha plus 2 back up of 600 ha.

#### **Step 3: DED**

- 52 During this reporting period DED work focused on the Trapeang Ampil and Choam Taheung Reservoir Schemes which are part of the AWP2022 program. The progress works of these 2 subprojects completed 70%. In addition, works have started to design concept of layouts, typical cross section, long profiles, structures location of Pou Tasuy Reservoir Scheme. The overall progress of this scheme is completed 15%. CS05 also completed the Crop Water Requirement of 3 subprojects in Kampong Cham province such as Teuk Char East Reservoir Scheme, Teuk Char East Reservoir Scheme and Po Ta Tress Reservoir Scheme. Delineated catchment area and longest flow map of Ta Oum, Sdok Sab and Pou Tasuy Reservoir Scheme subproject.
- 53 At the end of this reporting period, the detailed engineering design is completed for 24 subprojects, while the DED in the remaining 7 subprojects is ongoing.

#### **Step 4: Procurement**

- 54 Progress with the procurement is shown in Annex 11.
- 55 At the end of this reporting period CW have been bid for 17 irrigation subprojects, of which for 9 subprojects the CW works have been awarded. For the remaining 8 subprojects (Kandoal Feeding Canal, Bravoek Pong Reservoir Scheme, Trapeang Boeung Reservoir Scheme, Tboung Damrei Reservoir Scheme, Kampong Raing Feeding Canal, Chrouk1 + Phlov Touk Feeding Canal, Prey Romdeng Feeding Canal, Kwaeng Tayee Feeding Canal), bid evaluation is ongoing.

#### **Step 5: Implementation**

56 Progress with the Implementation of the Irrigation program is shown in Annex 6.

### **Step 6: O&M**

57 This activity should start in the first scheme (Trapenag Run) after the 1-year liability period of the contract was over.

#### *Activity 1.b1: 800 on-farm Rainwater Harvest Ponds Commissioned*

58 On April 13 2022 MEF send out a letter to ADB that the construction of the rainwater harvest ponds is assigned to MOWAM.

59 A first group of 278 ponds spread out over the 4 provinces have been screened and selected, comprising of 80 in Kampot province and 69 in Takeo, 66 in Kampong Cham and 63 in Tbong Khmum. For all demarcation, topographical survey, IR, IP, public consultation meetings and DED were finished.

#### *Activity 1.b2: 15 Drip Irrigation Demonstrations*

60 On April 13, 2022 MEF send out a letter to ADB that the construction of the drip irrigation is assigned to MAFF.

61 The total budget allocated for these 15 drip irrigation systems is \$800,000 and the demonstrations are mainly in mango-growing provinces - Kampot and Takeo provinces. No drip irrigation demonstrations are planned in Kampong Cham and Tbong Khmum provinces, as they do not grow mango. During the project design, MAFF requested one demonstration in neighboring Kampong Speu province, as mango is grown extensively in that province.

62 For this activity AWPB2023 has planned a total of 15 drip irrigation systems in areas that are used as demonstration sites with mango farms in the target province of the project. During the reporting period, the main achievements as the following:

- 15 drip irrigation system farms have been identified and selected in target provinces.
- The BoQ estimation has been drafted for each drip irrigation and solar pump.
- 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 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.
- DTLCS1, DTLCS2, PMU team and GDA/DoEA to review the progress of 5 drip irrigation systems, based on AWPB-2022 to identify some documents that are not completed based on technical specifications.

#### *Activity 1.c: 250 Km of farm roads upgraded to Climate Resilient Standards*

### **Step 1: Reconnaissance and Feasibility**

63 Progress with the reconnaissance and preparation of the feasibility study of the 250 km farm roads is as follows:

- The Project has already identified 44 farm roads of 273.6 km (as against the project target of 250 km) for rehabilitation and improvement of climate resilience benefitting 44 out of the total of 80 ACs in terms of all-year all-weather connectivity with markets. A combination of double bituminous surface treatment (DBST) in road lengths exceeding flood levels and concrete for road lengths below the flood level has been selected as appropriate to minimize the cost.
- The AWP2020 program consists of 8 subprojects is divided into 4 packages, with a total length of 71.099 km, benefitting 2 ACs each in Kampong Cham, Kampot, Takeo, and Tbong Khmum provinces with 82,765 (females: 42,447) direct beneficiaries and 859,083 (females: 440,566) indirect beneficiaries.
- The AWP2021 program consists of 20 subprojects facilitating 20 ACs with a total length of 100.65 Km. December 2022y reports were approved in 2021.

- The FS of AWP2022 batch III, comprising of 16 subprojects with an estimated length of 100 Km are 100% completed and submitted to CS1 for review on 16 August 2022.
- 64 Progress with the adherence to the safeguards for the farm road program is discussed in paragraph V.3.

### Step 2: Surveys

- 65 The surveys (topo-survey, traffic counts and geo-technical surveys) were all completed in 2022.

### Step 3: DED

- 66 Progress with the implementation of the DED for the 250 km farm roads is as follows:
- The detailed engineering designs (DED) for the road subprojects planned in the AWP 2020 and AWP 2021 program are 100% completed,
  - 16 road subprojects with total length of 100 km are planned for project support in 2022 (covered 16 AC), and the estimated cost for these road subprojects is of about \$ 14,350,000.00, the DED preparation for these road subprojects have been progressed 95 % completed as per 31 March 2022.

### Step 4: Procurement

- 67 Progress with the tendering of the rehabilitation and making climate resilient and obtaining approval of the contract by the ADB is as the DED for the 250 km farm roads is as follows:
- The procurement processes for the AWP2020 Batch I were completed for these road subprojects with 71.09 km and the total contract value of \$ 8,665,818.34. All contracts have been signed, same as for social safeguards works clearance has been completed. Handing over certificate for Kampong Cham package was issued by GDR in 1st week of September 2022 and Compensation and Allowance payment to Vulnerable Affected Households in Kampot also completed in 2nd week of September 2022.
  - The MRD Batch II - 20 road subprojects with a total length of 100.65 km (benefitting 4 ACs each in Kampot and Kampong Cham, 5 ACs in Takeo, and 7 ACs in Tboung Khmum), table II-2 with an estimated contract value of \$14.00 million are undergoing preparation of Detailed Resettlement Plan and the first package in Takeo has been announced invitation for bid by 4th week of September 2022 with bid opening planned for 27 October 2022, with a total of 8 participating contractors, 7 Cambodian and 1 Chinese firms.. The 2 contracts have been awarded in May 2023.

### Step 5: Implementation of farm Road Contracts

- 68 Progress with the implementation of the rehabilitation and making climate resilient for the 250 km farm roads at the end of this reporting period is estimated at 71.087 km with details as shown in Annex 7.
- 69 Due to various reasons, but mainly erroneous estimates of the amount of unsuitable subsoils, for many contracts VO (Variation Orders) are currently being prepared.

### 6: O&M by Village Communities

- 70 Although the constructions are not yet complete, MRD has already identified and formation 22 Road Maintenance Committee for Batch I&II for the 4 provinces.

#### Activity 1.d: 80-Agriculture cooperatives integrated adaptation measures

##### Sub-target 1.d.1: Rehabilitation of the Buildings

- 71 For the 80 Agricultural cooperatives the following planning was made at project start: AWPB 2020: Improvement storage infrastructure by grain storage building for 20 ACs were completed 100% in 2022 and 35 ACs were 100% completed of construction in 2023. AWPB 2023 Improvement storage infrastructure by grain storage building for 25 ACs was started to construct on 09 May 2023. The progress of construction is around 80% and other additional 6 storage warehouse will be constructing next step in this year 2023, too. The installation of the equipment, including the solar panels will follow one year later for all.

72 The total selection of potential ACs from 2020-2023 is 86 ACs are categorized and shown in the below table:

Table IV.4: The Summary list of AWP2022 ACS identified Apr-Jun 2023

No	Activities	Province names	Unit	Annual Target	Actual Progress in Apr-Jun 2023	Cumulative Progress by 2020-June 2023
1	# of ACs identification	TAK	ACs	<b>30</b>	3	<b>33</b>
2		KPT	ACs	<b>17</b>	3	<b>20</b>
3		KPC	ACs	<b>13</b>	0	<b>13</b>
4		TBK	ACs	<b>20</b>	0	<b>20</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>80</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>86</b>

### Sub-target 1.d.2: Photo-Voltaic study and Installation

73 As reported above 80 ACs and plus additional 6 ACs are made for the crops processed/stored in warehouses to reduce postharvest losses and moisture content management in the particular rainy seasons. In addition, solar power will be introduced within the stores for ventilation and drying, lighting, and powering management systems. During the first quarterly report, there was a study phase with different project components, implementation agencies, provincial project implementation units and target of ACs since National Photo Voltaic Specialist started the work on June 2023 with certain actions to fulfill the tasks and supporting PPIUs and ACs board members.

- ACs Meeting program for ACos meeting to screen potential agribusiness for Climate Friendly-Technologies (Solar Technologies) for production, processing and posted harvested handling.
- Desinged Climate Friendly-Technologies model to support awareness and promotion actions.
- Developed Information, Education and communication including posters, leaflets and flipcharts for increasing awareness of Climate Friendly-Technologies in ACs members and the community.
- Developed Climate Friendly-Technologies for operators (Users Manual), mainly for ACs and PADC.
- Developed selection criteria to select 10 potential agribusinesses to invest Climate Friendly-Technologies.
- Developed selection criteria to select 2-3 promising agribusiness to link with green finance for Climate Friendly-Technologies investment.
- Developed selection criteria to select technology providers for technology installation.
- Designed technical specifications of solar water pump for mango farm demonstration.
- Discussed with 12 ACs to identify high-potential agribusinesses for technologies investment with the green financing linkage. Identified 4 businesses that suits with solar energy technology Investment for technologies for production, processing and posted harvest handling.
- Designed a model of Climate Friendly-Technologies packages for ACs members and agribusinesses to plan their investment plan and to link with green finance (further discussion with project partners and implementers will be done in the following months.
- To date 11 ACs Warehouses and 1 Provincial Agriculture Development Center (PADC) completely built and installed Solar Power systems. The operation manual for operators is available and technical orientation/training is implemented.



- To identify 10 agribusinesses for technologies investment and link to green finance will be continued to select and due to the national election in July.

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

74 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 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

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

- 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 room 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 (including tissue culture house equipment) bid was opening on the 9th of May 2022, but moved to the next year.

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

76 In the AWPB2023 the CFAVC project plans 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 to NAL's staff and other relevant capacity development. Due to the budget constraint for implementation from GCF grant, the emerging result of the activities as following.

- Oversea training for NAL staff for AWPB2023 processing by PMU.
- Completed of technical training on plant tissue culture for Banna and cassava for the course already and lead by a Plant tissue culture specialist.
- Completed of GMO & Phytotoxin for 1 course already and led by GMO&Phytotoxin specialist.
- Planning and preparing for Training on plant tissue culture and Biofertilizer/pesticide sample collection for PDAFF to Kompong Cham and Tbong Khmum provinces.
- Field Sampling for Plant Tissue Culture (Cassava, Banana, and ornamental plant) in Takeo and Kampot Province
- Prepared and revised concept noted field sampling for GMO and Phytotoxin Analysis to Takeo and Kampot Provinces for the second quarter of AWPB2023.
- Preparing planning to implementation of technical training on GMO and Phytotoxin Analysis (2nd Training) led by GMO&Phytotoxin specialists.
- Preparing and planning implementation of training on Laboratory commercialization and service marketing on tissue culture-derived products (banana and cassava) for PDAFF in Kompong Cham and Tbong Khmum provinces lead by Lab commercialization.



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

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

- Prepared and revised of concept noted of Technical training on Bio-fertilizer/Bio-Pesticide Quality Testing for NAL's staff at NAL for the second and third quarters of AWPB2023.
- Prepared and revised of concept noted of Training on plant tissue culture and Biofertilizer/Pesticide sample collection for PDAFF to Takeo and Kompot provinces.
- Prepared and revised of concept noted of Training on plant tissue culture and Biofertilizer/pesticide sample collection for PDAFF to Kompong Cham and Tbong Khmum provinces.
- Sub-target 1.e.2.2: Developing Plant Tissue Culture and Protocols for Banana and Cassava

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

78 This sub-target support develops meristem TC protocol or protocols for production of cassava to clean up stocks (from Mosaic Virus and mycoplasma) and use those protocols to transfer the technology to private sector companies. Main activities focus on the propose methods of cassava TC by using meristems derived in vivo plantlets and leaves grown under environmentally controlled conditions; develop a TC manual for cassava and if there is sufficient time, other crops or ornamentals that will benefit from TC and have a commercial potential; develop a strategy, plan and description of the TC methodology. During the reporting period, main achievement as the following:

- Prepared and revised of concept noted of Field Sampling for Plant Tissue Culture (Cassava, Banana and ornamental plant) to Takeo and Kampot Provinces.
- Prepared and revised of concept noted of Training on plant tissue culture and Biofertilizer/Pesticide sample collection for PDAFF to Takeo and Kompot provinces.
- Prepared and revised of concept noted of Training on plant tissue culture and Biofertilizer/pesticide sample collection for PDAFF to Kompong Cham and Tbong Khmum provinces.
- Develop the training materials and posters for running the specific and extension training.

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

79 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 at least US\$ 75,000 per annum by year 6 and license tissue culture technologies. The main activities focus on related specific (exam- plant tissue development, bio-fertilizer, bio-pesticide development and testing) and other relevant capacity development (Lab-equipment use and management) support to NAL staff.

- Planning to implementation of Consultative workshop on ISO 17025 Accreditation guideline for 28-29 August 2023 lead by ISO17025 specialist.
- Revising ISO 17025 guideline.
- Preparing a document for assessing laboratory to meet ISO 17025 criteria.

#### Sub-target 1.e.4: Support in the business plan to get recovery

80 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. 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.

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

81 Under this activity, there are five sub-targets: sub-targets 1.f.1 and 1.f.2: identification and installing 12,000 biodigesters, sub-targets 1.f.3 and 1.f.4 : identification and installation of 6,000 compost huts which will benefit to at least 40,000 people (50% are women), including training and capacity building on biodigester and bio-slurry use and management, and sub-target 1.f.5: capacity building of beneficiaries.

#### Sub-target 1.5.1: Identification of Potential Beneficiaries for biodigester program

82 In the AWPB 2023 it was planned to identify and select additional 750 new potential farmers/farm owners purchasing the biodigester. During the reporting period, the main result of achievement as the following:

- Conducted field monitoring on the identification of new additional eligible and interested farmers for biodigester construction through activities such as field demonstrations and meetings at the grass root level.

Table IV.5: Summary of the Progress Implementation AWP 2023 Bio-digesters by Apr-Jun 2023

No	Activities	Province	Unit	Annual Target 2023	Actual Progress in Apr-Jun 2023	Cumulative Progress Year 2023
1	Beneficiaries identified on purchasing biodigester	TAK	Biodigester	188	0	0
2		KPT	Biodigester	188	0	0
3		KCM	Biodigester	187	0	0
4		TBK	Biodigester	187	0	0
<b>Total</b>				<b>750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

83 So far, CFAVC has planned to construct the total accumulated amount of 2,150 bio-digesters (AWPB 2020 had a total of 500 biodigesters, AWPB 2021 an additional 750, AWPB 2022 an additional Target of 150 biodigesters and AWPB 2023 an addition 750 biodigesters). The total of 3,193 potential beneficiaries have been identified as shown in table below:

Table IV.6: Summary number of biodigester validation from September 2020-June 2023

No	Activities	Province	Unit	Total Target 2020 - 2023	Actual Progress in Apr-Jun 2023	Total number of farmers who have signed up
1	Beneficiaries identified on purchasing biodigester	TAK	Biodigester	538	0	1,020
2		KPT	Biodigester	538	0	683
3		KPC	Biodigester	537	0	758
4		TBK	Biodigester	537	0	732
<b>Total</b>				<b>2,150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,193</b>

#### Sub-target 1.5.2: Installation of 12,000 Bio Digesters

84 For this activity at the project inception, the construction is depending on the identification of beneficiaries who are willing to contribute to the construction costs.

85 Outside the first 3 demonstration units, built-in 2020, 53 demonstration units, built-in 2022 is still functioning, up to the end of this reporting period progress.

- Two rounds of procurement (NCB) under CFAVC have failed. The main reason for this is that biodigesters are constructed by very small companies (often individuals) and these companies do not have financial audit reports and are not able to provide a line of credit. The project also submitted the third round of procurement (NCB) to ADB on April, 2023.
- Based on the PSC's result in June 2023, the construction of biodigester the project must propose a revised bidding procedure (procurement methods) that can be implemented to avoid further stalemate.

Table IV.7: Progress for the Construction of Demonstration Bio-digesters April-June 2023

No	Activities	Province	Unit	Annual Target for previous bidding	Actual Progress in Apr-Jun 2023	Cumulative Progress By June 2023
1	Biodigester Construction for target province in 2023	TAK	Biodigester	125	0	18
2		KPT	Biodigester	125	0	18
3		KPC	Biodigester	125	0	12
4		TBK	Biodigester	125	0	8
<b>Total</b>				<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56</b>

#### Sub-target 1.5.3: Identification of potential beneficiaries for the Compost Hut program

86 In the AWPB 2023 the project planned to identify additional 375 clients across the 4 target provinces. Outside the first 3 demonstration units, built in 2020, 19 demonstration units, built-in 2023 is still functioning, up to the end of this reporting period progress. During the reporting period, the main achievements as the following:

- Monitored and followed up the new additional eligible and interested farmers for compost hut construction through activities such as meeting with model farmers and field monitoring.

Table IV.8: Summary of beneficiaries for Compost Huts Construction by Apr-Jun 2023

N	Activities	Province names	Unit	Annual Target 2023	Actual Progress in Apr-Jun 2023	Cumulative Progress Year 2023
1	# of new clients identified for the Compost hut program	TAK	Person	94	1	1
2		KPT	Person	94	1	1
3		KPC	Person	93	12	12
4		TBK	Person	94	8	8
<b>Total</b>				<b>375</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>

75. So far, CFAVC has planned to construct an accumulated amount of 1,226 compost huts such as the AWPB 2020 had a total of 250 compost huts, AWPB 2021 an additional 375, AWPB 2022 an additional target of 226 and AWPB 2023 an additional target is 375 compost huts. A total of 2,276 potential beneficiaries have been identified the clients for validating and selection as shown in table below:

Table IV.9: Summary of beneficiaries identified for compost huts from September 2020-June 2023

N	Activities	Province Names	Unit	Target 2020-2023	Actual Progress in Apr-Jun 2023	Total number of farmers who have signed up
1	# of new clients identified for the Compost hut program	TAK	Person	307	0	773
2		KPT	Person	307	0	568
3		KPC	Person	306	0	391
4		TBK	Person	306	0	544
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,276</b>

#### Sub-target 1.5.4: Installation of 6,000 Compost Huts

87 In the AWPB 2023 the project planned to identify and construction of 250 compost huts carried from 2020 and 375 compost huts for planning in 2023. During the reporting period, the main result of achievement as the following:

- Two rounds of procurement (NCB) under CFAVC have failed. The main reason for this is that compost huts are constructed by very small companies (often individuals) and these companies do not have financial audit reports and are not able to provide a line of credit. The project also submitted the third round of procurement (NCB) to ADB on April, 2023.
- Based on the PSC's result in June 2023, the construction of the compost hut, the project must propose a revised bidding procedure (procurement methods) that can be implemented to avoid further stalemate.

Table IV.10: Overview Number of demonstration Compost hut construction Apr-Jun 2023

N	Activities	Province names	Unit	Annual Target for previous bidding	Actual Progress in Apr-Jun 2023	Cumulative Progress By Jun 2023
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1	Compost hut Construction for target in 2020	TAK	Compost hut	63	0	1
2		KPT	Compost hut	62	0	1
3		KPC	Compost hut	63	0	12
4		TBK	Compost hut	62	0	8
<b>Total</b>				<b>250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>

#### Sub-target 1.5.5: Capacity Building of Beneficiaries

88 The project aims to reach about 40,000 people by strengthening the capacity of the biodigester and compost hut program related to training & capacity building, promotion & marketing, monitoring & evaluation; and innovation & Value chain improvement. Planning 2023, anticipated that plan 10,000 persons strengthened capacity as mentioned above topics.

89 During the quarterly reporting period, a total of 411 persons of which 99 persons are females received a series of training and other capacity strengthening as the following:

- 56 biodigesters were made operational and functioning under the activity for research, development, pilot and use of the biodigester construction.
- 22 compost huts were made operational and functioning under the activity for research, development, pilot and use of the compost hut construction.
- National workshops on biodigester and composting for 4 provinces at Kampong Cham province, participants: 55 persons of which 9 are females for Takeo, Kampot, Kampong Cham, and Tboung Khmum provinces.
- Commune & provincial workshops on project dissemination, identification and selection of clients at Kampong Cham province, participants: 51 persons of which 13 are females from Tboung Khmum province.
- Commune & provincial workshops on project dissemination, identification and selectiof on clients at Svay Rieng province, participants: 50 persons of which 8 are females for Kampong Cham province.
- Commune & provincial workshops on project dissemination, identification and selection clients at Kep province, participants: 101 persons of which 28 are females for Takeo and Kampot province.
- Training to Model farmers & exchange visits at Kep province, participants: 77 persons which of 25 are females for Takeo and Kampot province.
- Training to Model farmers & exchange visits at Kampong Cham province, participants: 39 persons which of 12 are females for Tboung Khmum province.
- Training to Model farmers & exchange visits at Svay Rieng province, participants: 38 persons which of 4 are females for Kampong Cham province.

Table IV.11: The summary result of promoting renewable energy sector by August 2020-June 2023

N	Activities	Unit	Annual Target 2023	Actual Progress in Apr-Jun 2023	Cumulative Progress from 2020-June 2023
1	Training and capacity building	Person	1,200	55	3,333
2	Promotion and marketing	Person	7,500	202	26,640
3	Monitoring and evaluation	Person	800	0	1,299
4	Innovation & VC Improvement	Person	500	154	1,358
<b>Total</b>			<b>10,000</b>	411	32,630

## IV.6 Output 2: Climate Smart Agriculture and Agribusiness Promoted

### Activity 2.a: Deployment of climate-resilient varieties

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

- 90 The project aims to support the Cambodian farmers with the development, release and distribution of 3 new climate resilient varieties, 2 for rice and 1 for maize. From the onset of CFAVC it was planned that this will be a direct contract to IRRI in cooperation with CARDI and a third party for the distribution.
- 91 The program to be implemented by CARDI is large scale training on farmer- seed production and seed multiplication of climate resilient for each target crop varieties in target provinces and distribution of quality seed to farmers for conducting on farm-demonstration. Moreover, the project assist CARDI to develop a commercialization program with recommendation on the legal framework to develop intellectual property rights and partial cost recovery for the institution.
- 92 During the reporting period, main result of achievement and field monitoring as the following:
- A promising line of Cassava CMD resistant variety (seed increase of IITA line) was planted on June 24<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> and transplanted on July 11<sup>th</sup>. 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 30<sup>th</sup> June 16<sup>th</sup>, June 24<sup>th</sup>, and a further trial on 30 April in Kratie.
  - On-farm adaptive trials on a promising line of.....have started, with was 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 17<sup>th</sup>, and for Tboung Khmum will be sent on July 25<sup>th</sup> 2023.
  - BS and FS Seed Production of PMD, PRD, Champey Sar70 was sown on June 15<sup>th</sup> and transplanted on June 29<sup>th</sup> 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).

#### Sub-target 2.a.2: Conducting on-field rice seed production demonstration

- 93 In the AWPB 2023, with cooperation from CARDI and PPIUs, the CFAVC project plans to select key farmers for seed production demonstrations (climate-resilient varieties) across the target provinces. During the reporting period, all key farmers for seed demonstrations in the target provinces were followed up and given coaching by CARDI, CS2 specialists and PPIUs on the field growth stages of rice plants such as, reproductive period (panicle initiation, booting stage and flowering stage) and ripening period (milk stage, dough stage and mature stage) across all target provinces. During the reporting period, the main achievement of key farmer selection for rice seed production demonstrations during the rainy season were as follows:
- Seed provided up to July = 1,725kg (PMD=1,420kg, PMD=120kg, CAR16=80kg and Champeisar70=105kg)
  - Key farmer demos = 81 (45 managed by women).



- Surface area planted = 31.36ha, including sowing = 40 farmers and transplanting = 7 farmers.

#### Sub-target 2.a.3: Conducting on-field cassava seed production demonstration

- 94 Three cassava planting materials were used for this demonstration (i) Rayon-9, (ii) 81, (iii) Hany Bong. During the reporting, the demonstration plots was achieved as below:
- 2023 progress until July provided cassava seed =3600 bundles
  - Key farmer demos=12/5 females.
  - Surface=12ha
- 95 The AWPB 2023 includes the activity to identify the maize demonstration plots across target provinces to conduct seed-on-farm maize seed production demonstrations. The reporting progress will happend in the next quarter.

#### Sub-target 2.a.4: Laser Land levelling of 4,000 hectares and demonstration through procurement

- 96 The project, in collaboration with institutions such as IRRI, Agriculture Engineering and Machinery, will support laser land levelling up to 4,000 ha (approximately 1,000 ha per province), selected from the 27 irrigation schemes rehabilitated by the project and where FWUCs has been established, to improve water use efficiency and enhance crop yields in selected climate resilient irrigation and water management systems supported by the project 1. The laser land levelling, including an orientation on basic tractor operation and laser leveling equipment troubleshooting, will also serve as a training exercise for potential service providers.
- 97 The AWPB 2023 includes the activity to conduct laser land levelling in a total of 1,500 hectares of paddy field across target provinces. uring the reporting period, there was no any progress of the implementation.

Table IV.12: Summary progress of paddy selection for land levelling by Apr-Jun 2023

N	Activities	Province names	Unit	Annual Target 2023	Actual progress Jan-June 23	Cumulative progress by June 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
<b>Total</b>			<b>ha</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>418.58</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>1,227</b>

#### Activity 2.b: Strengthening capacity in climate friendly production and technologies

- 98 This project will support the deployment of a farmer-oriented training program reaching to at least 40,000 farmers (16,000 women) trained on (i) CSA and business development skills, (ii) 50% of 40,000 farmers trained on SRP; (iii) 20% of 40,000 farmers trained on farm mechanization and agricultural conservation; and (iv) 500 mango farm's owners trained on CamGAP standard and compliant for exportation, and 500 FWUCs/FWUGs representatives trained on O&M on their irrigation schemes and on irrigation service fee management.

#### Sub-target 2.b.1: Training of 20,000 farmers in Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)

- 99 In the AWPB 2023, the project plans to conduct training of trainers (ToT), refresher ToT training and field monitoring for technical support or backstopping of GDAs on the training of farmers on SRP and CSA. During this reporting period, GDA has not implemented this activity yet and it will be implemented next quarter.

## Training to farmers

100 In the AWPB 2023, the project also plans to conduct training on climate-smart agriculture (CSA) at the community level. The training course will mainly focus on CSA with certified seeds of rice, maize, and cassava. During this reporting period, the following activities took place:

- GDAs conducted TOT training and refresher TOT training for provincial trainers from four provinces to prepare them to deliver training to farmers in the next quarter such as training of trainers (ToT) on SRP for provincial trainers and field visits,
- training of trainers (ToT) on CSA for provincial trainers, training of ACs boards on ACs business development,
- training of trainers on CamGAP for provincial trainers and training on farm mechanization and agriculture conservation. PPIUs plans to conduct the training they have learned with GDAs to farmers in the next quarter.

### Sub-target 2.b.2: Training of 20,000 farmers in agribusiness skills (ABS)

101 In the AWPB 2023, the project plans to organize training courses for the training of ACs boards on ACs business development in target provinces. During this reporting period, GDA has not implemented this activity yet and it will be implemented next quarter.

### Sub-target 2.b.3: Training of Output of 20,000 farmers in Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP)

102 In the AWPB 2023, the project plans to organize training courses for farmers on the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP). The courses will focus on rice cultivation that complies with affordable SRP performance indicators. However, this activity has not been implemented yet. PDAFF will implement them next quarter.

### Sub-target 2.b.4: Training for 500 farmers in CamGAP for Tropical Fruit (Mango)

103 In the 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 under the target of 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 2.b.5: Training on farm mechanization and agriculture conservation

104 In the AWPB 2023, the project plans to conduct training courses targeting AC and farmer groups on the use of agricultural machinery, including O&M. During this reporting period, One course of rice storage unit operation course for provincial trainers was conducted with 18 participants attending of which 4 were female, equal to 22%.

### Sub-target 2.b.6: Training and workshop with linked departments

105 During the reporting period, the project conducted the dissemination workshop on contract farming mechanisms in Kep province with 2 courses with 61 participants attending of whom 15 were female, equal to 25%.

### *Activity 2.c: Establishment of 27 FWUCs, FWUGs made full operation and 500 FWUCs/FWUGs equipped with capacity on operation and maintenance their irrigation scheme*

106 Under this activity for all 27 irrigation schemes which are rehabilitated and made climate resilient FWUCs will be established and at least 500 FWUC/FWUG representatives will have been trained to be able to operate and manage their irrigation schemes. The original planning of the implementation of this program is similar to the implementation of the irrigation scheme program, or AWPB 2022 (it should be 9 schemes in 2020, 8 schemes in AWPB 2021 and 10 schemes AWPB 2022).

107 FWUC development activities have now been start in 17 out of the 27 schemes and the in the costab foreseen budget for this activity is now depleted. Additional funds are need for the remaining 10 schemes.

### Sub-target 2.c.1: Establish 27 FWUCs and made full operational

108 So far activities still focus on 17 schemes from April to June in AWP 2023. During the reporting period the following activities were implemented (FWUC establishment and capacity building).

Table IV.13: Summary of FWUCs establishment and made operational by April-June 2023

N	Activities	Province names	AWP	Cumulative Progress By June 2023	Participants		Explanation If any
					Total	Fem.	
1	FWUC establishment- Trapeang Run	KPT	2020	100%	487	222	Completing all 8 steps
2	FWUC establishment- Takoch	KPT		100%	456	171	Completing all 8 steps
3	FWUC establishment- Toul Pring	TBK		100%	585	242	Completing all 8 steps
4	FWUC establishment- Ta Kem	TBK		100%	747	302	Completing all 8 steps
5	FWUC establishment- Trapeang Tros	TBK		100%	580	277	Completing all 8 steps
6	FWUC establishment- Tbong Damrei	TBK	2022	75%	307	88	Completed step 6.1
7	FWUC establishment- Kampong Raing	TBK		75%	234	80	Completed step 4.2
8	FWUC establishment- Trapeang Beung	KPT		88%	1386	433	Starting in step 7
9	FWUC establishment- Kandorl	KPT		88%	597	231	Completed step 7
10	FWUC establishment- 5Kompheak	KCM		100%	746	221	Completed all steps
11	FWUC establishment- O'Kamprok	KCM		100%	455	166	Completed all steps
12	FWUC establishment- Pou Tatress	KCM		100%	603	153	Completed all steps
13	FWUC establishment- Prey Kdouch	TAK		100%	788	341	Completed all steps
14	FWUC establishment- Kraing Ampil	TAK		100%	424	178	Completed all steps
15	FWUC establishment- Plov Touk	TAK		100%	608	208	Completed all steps
16	FWUC establishment- Kwaeng Tayee	TAK		100%	586	213	Completed all steps
17	FWUC establishment- Prey Rumdeng	TAK		80%	346	116	Completed step 5
18	FWUC establishment-Bravoek Pong	KPT	2023	0%	0	0	Not started yet, waiting for budget approval.
19	FWUC establishment-Choam Taheung	TBK		0%	0	0	
20	FWUC establishment-Trapeang Ampil	TBK		0%	0	0	
21	FWUC establishment-Teuk Chhar West	KCM		0%	0	0	
22	FWUC establishment-Teuk Chhar East	KCM		0%	0	0	
23	FWUC establishment-Sdok Sab	TAK		0%	0	0	
24	FWUC establishment-Ta Oum	TAK		0%	0	0	
25	FWUC establishment-Prolay No. 42	TAK		0%	0	0	
26	FWUC establishment-Prolay No. 94	TAK		0%	0	0	
27	FWUC establishment-Pou Tasuy	TAK		0%	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>		<b>9,942</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>37% of women</b>

### Sub-target 2.c.2: 500 FWUC developed capacity to O&M their irrigation systems

109 The sub-target deeper focus on capacity development for at least 500 FWUCs/FWUGs representatives on O&M to their irrigation systems and irrigation service contributions management. During the reporting, main result of achievement as the following:

- Producing sample of operation and maintenance manuals for DFWUC team;
- Prepare training materials for Kraing Ampil and Prey Kdouch, Chrouk 1+Plovtoouk, and Kwaeng Tayee for operations training;
- The irrigation service fee course trained to Prey Rumdeng FWUC consisted of 50 trainees of whom 13 were women;
- The conflict resolution and leadership skill courses trained to Prey Kdouch FWUC consisted of 41 trainees of whom 12 were women;
- The conflict resolution and leadership skill courses trained to Kwaeng Tayee FWUC consisted of 43 trainees of whom 16 were women;

- The conflict resolution and leadership skill courses trained to Prey Rumdeng FWUC consisted of 49 trainees of whom 13 were women;
- The conflict resolution and leadership skill courses trained to Chrouk 1+Plovtoou FWUC consisted of 23 trainees of whom 8 were women;
- Prepare training materials for Prey Rumdeng, Chrouk 1+Plovtoou, and Kwaeng Tayee for operations training;
- The scheme operational implementation and cropping calendar trained to Prey Rumdeng FWUC consisted of 46 trainees of whom 13 were women;
- The scheme operational implementation and cropping calendar trained to Kwaeng Tayee FWUC consisted of 40 trainees of whom 15 were women;
- The scheme operational implementation and cropping calendar trained to Chrouk 1 + Plovtoou FWUC consisted of 48 trainees of whom 14 were women;
- Maintenance registration and Routine Maintenance trained to Trapeang Run FWUC, Takoch FWUC, Trapeang Beung FWUC, and Kandoal FWUC, consisted of 152 trainees of whom 39 were women;
- Maintenance Plan Preparation and Pre/after seasonal maintenance Inspection trained to Trapeang Run FWUC, Takoch FWUC, Trapeang Beung FWUC, and Kandoal FWUC, consisted of 146 trainees of whom 36 were women;
- Produce Trapeang Tros operation manual;
- Prepare training materials for Prey Kdouch, Kraing Ampil, and Pou Tatress, 5 Kompheak, and O'Kamprok for training;
- The scheme operational implementation and cropping calendar trained to Prey Kdouch FWUC consisted of 39 trainees of whom 13 were women;
- The scheme operational implementation and cropping calendar trained to Kraing Ampil FWUC consisted of 26 trainees of whom 11 were women;
- The scheme operational implementation and cropping calendar trained to Pou Tatress FWUC consisted of 55 trainees of whom 15 were women;
- The scheme operational implementation and cropping calendar trained to 5 Kompheak FWUC consisted of 48 trainees of whom 11 were women;
- The scheme operational implementation and cropping calendar trained to O'Kamprok FWUC consisted of 30 trainees of whom 10 were women.

Table IV.14: Summary of 500 FWUC representatives trained April - June 2023

N	Activities	Province names	AWP 2023		April - June 2023	Trainees		Explanation If any
			Unit	Qty		Total	Female	
	Irrigation Service Fee calculation	TAK	Course	1	1	50	13	1 course consisted of 36 FWUC Committees and 9 local authorities, 5 MOWRAM and PDOWRAM officials.
	Conflict resolution and leadership	TAK	Course	4	4	156	44	4 courses consisted of 132 FWUC Committees and 12 local authorities, 12 MOWRAM and PDOWRAM officials.
		KPT						
		KCM		3	3	129	36	3 courses consisted of 81 FWUC Committees and 29 local authorities, 15 MOWRAM and PDOWRAM officials.
		TBK						

N	Activities	Province names	AWP 2023		April - June 2023	Trainees		Explanation If any
			Unit	Qty		Total	Female	
	The Role and responsibility, important operation Objectives and Overview of irrigation System	TAK	Course	5	5	207	63	5 courses consisted of 127 FWUC Committees and 50 local authorities, 25 MOWRAM and PDOWRAM officials.
		KPT						
		KCM		3	3	121	37	3 courses consisted of 74 FWUC Committees and 32 local authorities, 15 MOWRAM and PDOWRAM officials.
		TBK						
	Scheme operational implementation and Cropping calendar	TAK	Course	5	5	199	66	5 courses consisted of 124 FWUC Committees and 50 local authorities, 25 MOWRAM and PDOWRAM officials.
		KPT		4	4	250	65	4 courses consisted of 158 FWUC Committees and 72 local authorities, 20 MOWRAM and PDOWRAM officials.
		KCM		3	3	133	36	3 courses consisted of 87 FWUC Committees and 31 local authorities, 15 MOWRAM and PDOWRAM officials.
		TBK						
	Maintenance registration and Routine Maintenance	TAK	Course					
		KPT		4	4	152	39	4 courses consisted of 93 FWUC Committees and 39 local authorities, 20 MOWRAM and PDOWRAM officials.
		KCM						
		TBK						
	Maintenance Plan Preparation and Pre/after seasonal maintenance Inspection	TAK	Course					
		KPT		4	4	146	36	4 courses consisted of 92 FWUC Committees and 34 local authorities, 20 MOWRAM and PDOWRAM officials.
		KCM						
		TBK						
	<b>Total</b>			<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>28.26% of women</b>

#### Activity 2.d: Rehabilitation of 4 PADCs

- 110 In AWP 2022 3 PADCs raining building with contract value of \$282,431.93 were 100% completed.
- 111 For the last PADC in Kampot province, the bid preparation is not yet done due to the subproject not in the approved procurement plan. The construction process is 100% completed.

#### Activity 2.e: Rehabilitation of 4 Agricultural Workshops

- 112 AWP 2023 includes the upgrade of 3 Mechanization Workshops. These works, with a

contract value of \$186,530.61, are now 100% completed

- 113 For the fourth subproject for MEW Takeo, the bid preparation not yet done due to the subproject not in the approved procurement plan.
- 114 Mechanization workshops materials will be installed for all four mechanization workshops to ensure fully operational to provide agribusiness services. Specification and BOQ for mechanization workshop materials including lathes, milling machine, heavy-duty lifting gear, heavy duty drilling machine and shearing machine and other minor equipment are preparing to be procured by NCB. Paddy Milling Equipment (Six units) and Maize Shellers - 2 tons (Five units) are also in the procurement plan, which will be defined on specification and BOQ.

### Output 3: Enabling Environment for Climate Smart Agri-business enhanced

- 115 Under this output, the project will support improvements to the enabling policy and regulatory environment for agribusiness. This will include the identification of opportunities for private sector engagement in climate change mitigation and adaptation and the provision of an improved climate information service to allow farmers to plan their cropping seasons. This output is supported by three main activities (i) formulating a climate friendly agribusiness policy and appropriate standards (ii) promoting green finance and risk sharing mechanisms; and (iii) supporting climate risk management through information and communication technologies (ICT) that is not under CS2 contract. The ICT Consultant (CS4) contract was signed in January 2023. The CS4 team will report directly.

### Activity 3.1: Formulating climate friendly agribusiness policy and standards

- 116 The DMF targets for this activity are “3a. Climate-smart and gender-responsive agribusiness policy for target commodities, including a PPP framework focusing on agribusinesses formulated”, “3b. CAMGAP for tropical fruit and organic fertilizers endorsed as national standard for tropical fruit and organic fertilizers”; “3c. 50 staff, including 30% women, from financial institutions trained in CSA and green finance”; “3d. 30 agribusiness, including 30% women-led and or owned, trained on green finance and CSA”; “3e. 20,000 households, including 20,000 women, provided with information on climate risk sharing instrument”; 3f. ICT platform for climate friendly agribusiness established in Kampong Cham province”.
- 117 During the reporting period, the team worked with Department of Planning and Statistic (DoPS) and the Department of Agro-Industry (DoAI) to review existing relevant policy documents; and reviewed the proposed TOR for a policy study as follows;

#### Sub Target 3.a.1: Gender Responsiveness Agribusiness Policy for target commodities, including a PPP framework focusing on agribusiness formulated

- 118 CS2 have been liaising with the linked departments of MAFF and IAs to develop the Climate Smart Gender Responsive Agribusiness Guideline development for AWPB 2023.

Table IV.15: Summary progress of GR Agribusiness Guideline formulation by April-June 2023

N	Activities	Institutions	Unit	Annual Target 2023	Actual Progress in April-June 2023	Cumulative Progress By June 2023
1	GR Agribusiness Guideline	MAFF IAs	Guideline	1	0	0



### Sub-target 3.a.2: PPP framework development

119 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 not input yet since November 2022. The submission to request NOL from ADB is on 21st October 2022.

Table IV.16: Summary progress of PPP framework by April-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

### Additional, crop centric forum between producer groups and private partnership

120 Private sector participation in the agribusiness value chain need linkages between producers and processors or traders. The cumulative progress of this part, the PPP sector has developed the group establishment guideline to make sure the lines are as mentioned above. During the reporting period, the guideline of group establishment was released and orientation in the ToT Training of Trainer on Producer Group Establishments Guideline.

### Target 3.b CAMGAP for tropical fruit and organic fertilizers endorsed as national standard for tropical fruit and organic fertilizers

121 The expected results of the sub-target by 2024 will be as follows: (i) CSA policy drafted and reviewed by MOC and MAFF and jointly endorsed by both ministries; (ii) Guidance manuals for climate neutrality and adaptation standards for agribusiness operations developed; (iii) Climate- friendly SRP becomes more widely utilized with eight of the largest Cambodia millers/exporters being part of the Alliance; (iv) CAMGAP for tropical fruit standard drafted and becomes a Cambodia Standard with Cambodia standard mark; and (v) Standards developed for organic fertilizers, (vi) IDP strategies for climate friendly agribusiness developed.

### Sub-target: 3.b.1: Drafted Climate Smart Agriculture and Sustainable Rice Platform Manually

122 The Project will support MAFF to develop a Climate Smart Agriculture and Sustainable Rice Platform Manual based on experience of promoting CSA and SRP during Project implementation.

Table IV.17: Summary progress of CSA and SRP Guideline Development by April-June 2023

N	Activities	Institutions	Unit	Annual Target 2023	Actual Progress in April-June 2023	Cumulative Progress By June 2023
1	CSA Manual	MAFF/GDA	Manual	1	0	0
2	SRP Manual	MAFF/GDA	Manual	1	0	0

### Sub-target 3.b.2: Crop Insurance guideline for enabling the environment of a climate-risk sharing mechanism.

123 The Project will support MAFF to develop crop insurance guidance for enabling the environment of a climate-risk sharing mechanism based on experience of promoting green climate funds.

Table IV.18: Summary progress of Crop insurance guidance for enabling the environment of a climate-risk sharing mechanism by April-June 2023

N	Activities	Institutions	Unit	Annual Target 2023	Actual Progress in April-June 2023	Cumulative Progress By June 2023
1	Guidance Manuals	MAFF/GDA	Manual	1	0	0

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

124 A CamGAP for mango has already been developed before the start of the CFAB project. Therefore the CFAVC will use this CamGAP during training of mango farmers. The national consultant GAP for tropical fruit working with GDA to determine which 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), who would take primary responsibility. During the reporting, main result of achievement as the following:

- 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 department.
- Meet with GDA to discuss for next activities plan relate to CamGAP workshop related CamGAP manual development.

Table IV.19: 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

### Sub-target 3.b.4: Drafted Standards on Biofertilizer and Organic fertilizer

125 To ensure the high quality of commercial products for biofertilizer and organic fertilizer on the market appropriately tested through the quality criteria provided while ensuring that farmers obtain only certified products and as well as aid the industry in the manufacture of quality of biofertilizer and organic fertilizer. These standards will also promote the safe use of biofertilizer and organic fertilizer through production chains and promote fair trade. During the reporting period, the main result of achievement as the following:

- Work on the development of the third draft of the national biofertilizer after the first consultation workshop.
- Work on the development of the third draft of technical guidelines and procedures for Lab ISO17025 after the first consultation.
- Continue to develop the draft SOP for quality testing of organic fertilizer and biofertilizer in Cambodia.

Table IV.20: Summary standard of Bio-fertilizer development by April-June 2023

N	Activities	Institution	Unit	Annual Target 2023	Actual Progress in April-June 2023	Cumulative Progress by June 2023
1	National standards of biofertilizer	GDA	Standard	1	0.15	0.90
2	Development of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for quality testing of biofertilizer.	GDA	Standard	1	0.15	0.90
3	National Standard of Organic fertilizer	GDA	Standard	1	0.25	0.50
4	Development of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for quality testing of organic fertilizer	GDA	Standard	1	0.25	0.50

### Sub-target 3.b.5: Development of IDP Strategies for climate friendly agribusiness

126 Driven by its long-term vision toward 2030, particularly as expressed in the “**Rectangular Strategy - Phase III**”, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has prepared and adopted this “**Industrial Development Policy**” as a guide to promote the country's industrial development that will help maintain sustainable and inclusive high economic growth through economic diversification, strengthening competitiveness and promoting productivity.

127 CFAVC was followed up the integrated activities with Agro-Industry Development Plan in Cambodia 2019-2030 connected to IDP based on Project implementation Plan. During the reporting period, the project has followed up the action plan to integrated with the project activities.

### Sub-target 3.b.6: National Policy and Standards on Biodigester Development

128 The International Biodigester Standards Specialist (IBD) developed a review and recommendations on the Farmer's Friend biodigester during his first input in 2019. These are sufficient to start a consultation process on a national standard. GDAHP is interested in a single national standard for all biodigesters. This will be hard to achieve because the biodigesters marketed by the Private Sector operate in very different ways to the Farmer's Friend. A single national standard will either be ineffective to maintain standards or too strict to allow the registration of different types of biodigesters. Supports from the project, GDAHP working with the existing technical working group on national policy and standards on biodigester development in Cambodia.

Table IV.21: Summary progress of national policy and standards by April-June 2023

N	Activities	Institutions	Unit	Annual Target 2023	Actual Progress in April-June 2023	Cumulative Progress by June 2023
	National standard of biodigester development	GDAHP	Standard	1	0	0.30
	National Policy on biodigester development	GDHAP	Policy	0	0	1

### Activity 3.2: Promoting green finance and risk sharing mechanism

129 The DMF targets for this activity are “3c. 50 staff, including 30% women, from financial institutions trained in CSA and green finance”, “3d. 30 agribusinesses, including 30% women-led and/or owned, trained on green finance and CSA,” and “3e. 20,000 households, including 20,000 women, provided with information on climate risk sharing instruments.” Furthermore, targets are defined in the PAM or have been requested by MAFF. In particular the requirement to undertake feasibility studies for eight PPP projects as a mechanism to reduce producer risk. During the reporting period, main achievement as the following:

#### Target 3.c: 50 staff from finance institution trained in CSA and Green finance

130 Based on the literature reviews and consultation with key member of the Association Bank of Cambodia (ABC) and Association of Micro Finance Institute (MFI), the green finance specialists have developed a draft financial landscape report with key stakeholder and training needs analysis to assess the current status of green finance provision and needs in Cambodia and consultation with stakeholders to inform a training program for financial institution staff. The draft report has been shared with the Team Leader (Pollard Blakeley), GDA and PMU for comment in Oct 2022. So far, GDA and PMU have not submitted their comments on the report. During this reporting, result of achievement are:

- Based on the result of training need assessment ( TNA) there were 6 training courses was provided to 23 participants including 14 are women from local Banks, ACLEDA, ang Amrith, Agriculture and Rural Development Bank ( ARDB) and MFI such AMK and Angkor Capital from Kampong Cham, Kampot, Takeo, Tbong Khmum and Phnom Penh on the climate risks and criterial of green loan to support the agriculture cooperatives ( ACs) and private sector in Cambodia.
- Discussed with Association Bank Cambodia (ABC) and ACLEDA banks for the green loan initiative and strengthen the Environment and Social Safeguard and how to access the Green Financing Facility which are initiated by Green Financing Facility (GFF) and principle of the Cambodia Sustainable Financing.
- Joint exposure visit to Keo Seyma REDD+ project with ABC, CMCB, Maybank, Vattanac Bank, Sathaphana, ACLEDA, FTB, Angkor Capital and Representative from Ministry of Environment to understand on the green project and discussed on green financing. They also discuss with local communities on the green loan and accessing procedure as well.
- Engaged with Green Financing Advisory Technical Team which comprised with Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economic and Finance, National Bank of Cambodia, Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (ARDB) and Mekong Strategy Partners for establishing a Green Financing Facility in Cambodia and operating in Cambodia.
- One training on the Green Financing and Green project to ACLEDA bank with 6 participants at their head office on the criterial of the green climate fund accessing.

- The Project team met with team from the Mekong Strategy Partner, Department of Climate Change and Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD), ACLEDA Bank and Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (ARDB) to find out the role and responsible and how to cooperation to promote the Green Climate Fund in Cambodia.
- Eight meetingsg was conducted with PPIU at four provinces to discuss on the green financing, how to assess the green finance with the local bank identify the list of the potential bank at 4 provinces. There are 56 participants including 26 are women from PPIUs.
- The concept notes and drafted agenda for training to Banks and MFIs has been developed and conceded by PMU and waiting for the budget available to deliver.

Table IV.22: Summary progress of staff trained in CSA and GF by April - June 2023

N	Activities	Province	Unit	Annual Target 2023	Actual Progress in April-June 2023	Cumulative Progres By 2022-June 2023
	Staff trained in CSA and Green Finance	TAK	People		6	6
		KPT	People		6	6
		KPC	People		6	6
		TBK	people		8	8
<b>Total</b>					26	26

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

131 The green finance specialists will undertake 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, result of achievement as the following:

- The List of selected 30 Agriculture cooperative has been reviewed to matching with PPP target ACs to ensure that they are able to implement the green business project and access to green financing as well.
- Training Need Assessment in the Green Finance Landscape report indicated that most of AC representatives have limited understanding on the root causes, effects and impact of the climate change and variability in the agriculture value chain.
- 15 training workshops on green financing was provided to Agriculture Cooperatives (ACs) at target provinces Takoe, Kampot, Tbong Khmum and Kampong Cham province. There are 103 participants including 40 are women was attended the training. The training was focused on the Green Project and GHG emission reduction.

Table IV.23: 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
<b>Total</b>				<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>453</b>

### Target 3.e: 20,000 households provided with information on climate risk sharing

132 The green finance specialists will determine the status of climate risk sharing instruments, such as crop insurance (it is understood that simple insurance based on weather events is the most likely to succeed), and also an agricultural supply chain adaptation facility and such mechanisms as a warehouse receipt financing scheme may also be considered. Once institutions have been found to expand such mechanisms into CFAVC target provinces, information leaflets, posters and media advertising will be used to reach at least 20,000 farmers. During the reporting, result of achievement as the following:

- The National Green Financing Consultant was conduct the feasibility assessment on the crop insurance in Cambodia - As results the Forte Insurance Company are working on the crop insurance base on the Weather Index Crop Insurance (WICI) on the rice, corn and mango. The project was cooperate with ADB Rice SDP at Kampong Thom, Battambang and Prey Veng province.
- Develop extension materials and leaflets for the Weather Index Crop Insurance (WICI) to disseminate to the Acs
- Organize a workshop to share climate risks and weather projection to PPIUs and 5 Acs at Kampot and Takeo province with 65 participants including 24 women.
- Singed agreement on data sharing with Forte on Crop insurance.

Table IV.24: Summary of households received information on climate risk sharing implements

N	Activities	Province	Unit	Annual Target 2022	Actual Progress in April-June	Cumulative Progress By June 2023
1		TAK		2,500	25	25
2		KPT		2,500	40	40
3		KPC		2,500	0	0
4		TBK		2,500	0	0
<b>Total</b>				<b>10,000</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>

### Activity 3.3: Support climate risk management through information and communication technologies (ICT)

133 General scope of work support climate risk management through information and communication technologies (ICT) is not the responsibility of CS2 to recruit and manage the CS4 package. Once recruited, CS4 will be responsible for reporting directly on their activities.

134 During the reporting, the CS4 package, which had mobilized at the beginning of this quarter, lost its Deputy team leader as he resigned.



#### **IV.7 Procurement Plan**

135 Appendix 11 'shows the proposed fifth update of the Procurement Plan as of July 2023.

#### **IV.8 Issues with Procurement of Good and Works and Performance of Suppliers, Manufacturers, and Contractors**

136 So far both tenders for the compost hut and bio-digester have failed for the following reasons:

- The very complex procurement requirements with a lack of qualified bidders, as a result of which the PMU suggested to the mission to simplify the procurement procedures. However, the Mission and MEF stressed that changing procurement method from NCB to shopping or community participation is not likely to help as management of multiple contracts with shopping and community participation is much more cumbersome than NCB given the high targets. The Mission and MEF suggested the team to revise the bidding document by revisiting qualification criteria and ensuring a wider publicity to attract more bidders. The Mission agreed with the proposal to revisit the cost estimates to include reasonable administration and overhead costs, and to expand the eligibility to include small commercial farms (with less than 100 animals per farm) in the next round of bidding.
- The last ADB review mission of November 2021 also noted the need for increasing subsidy in view of COVID-19, but subsidies should not distort the bio-digester market development in the country. The Mission suggested that the issue on subsidy may be further discussed at the PSC meeting in January 2022 and with GCF in July 2022 during mid-term review mission.
- These topics were again discussed during the June 2023 PSC meeting and it was decided to bring up to the ADB Mid –term review mission now planned for September 2023.

### **V COMPLIANCE WITH COVENANTS**

#### **V.1 Policy Loan Covenants**

137 The Project complied with all Sector / Policy Covenants

#### **V.2 Financial Covenants**

138 There have been no changes in circumstances that require a change in the risk assessment and action plans. The Covid -19 pandemic continues to hamper project implementation.

139 The project has been complying with the financial Covenants Financial Management Action Plan as shown in Annex 15.

140 In March 2023 the CFAVC project finances over the year 2022 were reviewed and the results were made available at the end of June 2023.

#### **V.3 Safeguard Covenants**

##### **V.3.1 General**

141 Progress with the screening of the social safeguard is very much behind schedule as shown in detail in Annex 8 for the following 3 reasons:

- Manpower shortages in the 2 CS packages CS 05 and CS01
- Manpower shortages at GDR for category B subprojects
- For category C irrigation projects the urgent need to immediately recruit an Independent Third Party Verification expert for Land donation (ITP), which is now blocked at MEF.

## V.3.2 Social Safeguards Adherence

### V.3.2.1. MAFF Program

#### a. Safeguard Screening Documentation

142 The safeguard screening requirements for MAFF concern the ACS, the bio-digesters and the PADC and workshops with details shown in Table V.1

#### AWP 2020 program

- a) The DDR for the 3 Mechanization Engineering Workshop (KPT, KPC and TBK) and the 3 Provincial Agricultural Development Center (PADC) were covered in one DDR which was approved by the ADB on 30 July 2021. There were no issues related to social safeguards during the construction.
- b) The DDR for the 20 units of AC Storages/ Warehouses of AWP 200 in 4 provinces (5 in each province) was approved by ADB on 25 June 2021 and during the construction there were no any issue related to the social safeguards.
- c) The DDR for the AWP2021 program of 35 units of AC Storages / warehouses (8 in KPT, 13 in Takeo, 10 in TBK and 4 in KPC) is currently in process.
- d) The DDR for the first 500 Bio-digesters and 250 Compost Huts in 4 provinces was firstly submitted to the early May 2022 and after receipt of some ADB comments resubmitted to ADB in the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of December. Currently the document is still being reviewed by ADB social safeguards team.

#### AWP 2021 program

- a) For the AWP2022 program of 35 units of AC storages/warehouses and currently it is under the review by ADB, and another separated DDR covers of 12 units was submitted to ADB by 2<sup>nd</sup> week of December 2022, it is being reviewed by ADB.
- b) The DDR-2 for a total of 20 agricultural cooperatives (AC) with 20 units of storages/warehouses is already approved by ADB and uploaded in ADB website in August 2021 (<https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-48409-002-sddr-1>), this DDR covering of Warehouse/Storage (5 subprojects/province) KPT, TK, KPC & TBK.

Table V.1: Social Safeguard Documentation Sub-projects MAFF

No	Subprojects and Social Safeguards Report	Status up to End of June 2023
1	Construction of Training Building for Provincial Agriculture Development Center (PADC) and Equipment in Takeo province, Tbong Khmum province, Kampong Cham province	DDR approved by ADB on 30 Jul 2021.
2	Construction of Mechanization Engineering Workshops in Kampot Tbong, Kampong & Kampong Cham provinces	
3	Construction of AWP 2020 program of 20 Agricultural Cooperative Storage/Warehouse in Kampot, Takeo, Kampong Cham & Tbong Khmum (5 units each province)	DDR approved by ADB on 25 Jun 2021
4	Construction of 35 AWP2021 Agircultural Cooperative Storage/warehouse 35 Units in Kampot, Takeo, Kampong Cham and Tboung Khmum	In progress
5	Installation and Commissioning of 500 Biodigesters and 250 Compost Huts in Kampot, Takeo, Kampong Cham & Tbong Khmum	Submitted to ADB in 4 <sup>th</sup> week of Jul 2022 (25 <sup>th</sup> ) and resubmitted to ADB in 2 <sup>nd</sup> week of December 2022, currently it is reviewed by ADB social safeguards team

6	Construction of Agricultural Cooperative Storage/warehouse 12 Units in Kampot, Takeo, Kampong Cham and Tboung Khmum	Submitted to ADB in 2 <sup>nd</sup> week of December 2022, currently it is reviewed by ADB
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**b. Actual Implementation**

143 Annex 9 shows the adherence of the MAFF program to the 3 safeguard requirements.

**V.3.2.2. Irrigation and Ponds Program**

**a. Safeguard Screening Documentation**

144 The current status of safeguard documents preparations for all irrigation subprojects are as following:

- a) Of the 9 irrigation sub-project of AWP 2020 8 irrigation subprojects are classified as category C for IR while another subproject namely (Trapeang Tros) was classified as Cat B. For the 8 class C subprojects a total of 3 DDRs were prepared while for the category B subproject a DRP was prepared. The first DDR, covering only the Trapeang Run, was approved by ADB and uploaded in the ADB website "<https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-48409-002-sddr-2>". The second DDR, covering 2 irrigation subprojects (Toul Pring and Kbal Tuek) was also already approved by ADB and uploaded in their website "<https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-48409-002-sddr>". For the 3<sup>rd</sup> DDR covering the Prey Kdouch and Kraing Empil subprojects the DDR has already approved by ADB and uploaded in the ADB website <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-48409-002-sddr>.
3. The DRP report for the category B sub-project Trapeang Tros irrigation subproject in TBK is currently being reviewed by ADB, submitted from GDR in 2<sup>nd</sup> week of Jun 2022, other two DDRs (1 DDR covers Takoch scheme in Kampot and another 1 DDR covers Pram Kumpheak and O'kamprok which are currently under the review by ADB social safeguards team.
- b) DDR reports for the Prey Kdouch and Kraing Empil are being prepared by the CS01
- c) The DDR reports of 2subprojects in Kampong Cham, namely O'kamprok and Pram Kumpheak (CW14-B and CW14-A), are currently being reviewed by ADB in late December 2022.

145 Irrigation sub-projects 2022

- a) CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPT-CW12.2 covers 3 subprojects namely 1) Kandoal Feeding Canal, 2) Bravoek Pong Reservoir Scheme and 3) Trapeang Boeung Reservoir Scheme located in Kampot.
- b) CFAVC-MOWRAM-TBM-CW13.2 covers 2 subprojects namely 1) Tboung Damrei Reservoir Scheme and 2) Kampong Raing Feeding Canal located in Tboung Khmum.

Table V.2: Social Safeguard progress Status Irrigation Sub-projects

No.	Subproject Name	Province	Status FS and DED	Current Implementation Status
AWP 2020 program				
1	Trapeang Run Reservoir Scheme	Kampot	Completed	Completed civil work
2	Kbal Teuk Reservoir Scheme	Tboung Khmum		Ongoing civil works
3	Tuol Pring Reservoir Scheme			Ongoing civil works
4	Trapeang Tros Reservoir Scheme			Ongoing civil works
5	Pram Kompheak Reservoir Scheme	Kampong Cham		DDR approved by ADB Dec 2022
6	O'kamprok Feeding Canal			Completion report is being prepared by CS01
7	Prey Kdoch Reservoir Scheme	Takeo		Completion report is being prepared by CS01
8	Kraing Empil Reservoir Scheme			Completion report is being prepared by CS01
9	Takoch Reservoir Scheme	Kampot		DDR approved by ADB 1 <sup>st</sup> week of Dec 2022
AWP 2021 program				
10	Kandoal Feeding Canal	Kampot	Apr 22 & Prepared Biding Doc	Screening process by CS5
11	Bravoek Pong Reservoir Scheme			
12	Trapeang Boeung Reservoir Scheme			
13	Tboung Damrei Reservoir Scheme	Tboung Khmum	Feb 22 Under Bidding Process	Screening process by CS5
14	Kampong Raing Feeding Canal			
15	Teuk Char West Reservoir Scheme	Kampong Cham	Sept-Dec 22	Handed over to ITP for Validation 30 Jan. 23
16	Po Tatress Reservoir Scheme			
17	Chrouk1 + Phlov Touk Feeding Canal	Takeo	May-Jun 22	Handed over to ITP for Validation 30 Sept 22
18	Prey Romdeng Feeding Canal			
19	Kwaeng Tayee Feeding Canal			
AWP 2022 program				
20	Trapeang Ampil Reservoir Scheme	Tboung Khmum	Feb-Mar 23	Plan to be completion and submitted to ITP by 30 May 2023
21	Choam Taheung Reservoir Scheme			
22	Teuk Char East Reservoir Scheme	Kampong Cham	Jan-Feb 23	Handed over DDR to ITP by 30 March 23

23	Pralay 95 Feeding Canal	Takeo	Jul-Aug 22	Handed over the DDR to ITP by 30 November 22
24	Pralay 42 Feeding & pumping Station			
25	O' Rumdoul Reservoir Scheme	Takeo	Apr-May 23	Handed over the DDR to ITP by 30 July 23
26	Sdok Sab Reservoir Scheme			
27	Pou Tasuy Reservoir Scheme			

### b. Actual Implementation

146 Annex 8 shows the adherence of the irrigation program to the 3 safeguard requirements.

### V.3.2.3. Farm Road Program

#### a. Safeguard Screening Documentation

147 The current status of safeguard documents preparations for all road subprojects are as following:

Table V.3: Social Safeguards Preparation status farm Road program AWP 2020

No	Province	Subproject name	Subproject No.	KM	IR/IP Categorization	Status 30 June 2023
1	Kampot	Chhouk-Chum kiri-Chres- NR No. 3	CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP-1-2020	11.90	Cat C, and the DDR is being process to get approval from ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Got NOL from ADB and uploaded in ADB WWW on Aug 22 2022 (see below link)</li> <li><a href="https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-48409-002-sddr-5">https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-48409-002-sddr-5</a></li> </ul>
2		Wat Toul Phcheuk- NR No. 41	CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP-2-2020	6.39		
3	Tboung Khnum	RN73-Khcheay- Wat Thmey	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-5-2020	9.74	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This DDR was already uploaded in the ADB website in March 2022. The contractor has started the civil work. The Next SMR will describe in more details.</li> </ul>
4		Ta Pao-Sangkum Meanchey	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-6-2020	12.00		
5	Kampong Cham	Toul Prak-Sambo-Sopheas	CW17d-CFAVC-MRD-KPC-7-2020	9.98	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NOL from ADB on 12<sup>th</sup> Apr 2022 (signed contract on 09 May 2022)</li> <li>NOL on Green zone by 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2022</li> <li>DRP was already uploaded in the ADB website in March 2022</li> <li>Compensation payment was already made <a href="https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-48409-002-sddr-4">https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-48409-002-sddr-4</a></li> </ul>
6		Sopheas-Anglol-O'Beng	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-KPC-8-2020	4.32		
7	Takeo	Phlov Lek 122 (Khlong Tvea Wat Totea)-Phlov Tonle Bati	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK3-2020	10.00	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The civil works are ongoing</li> </ul>

No	Province	Subproject name	Subproject No.	KM	IR/IP Categorization	Status 30 June 2023
8		Wat Ang Andaet-Rumchek-Kraing Ampil	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK4-2020	4.67		

Table V.4: Social Safeguards Preparation status farm Road program AWP 2021

No	Province	Sub Project Name	Sub Project Number	Package No.	Scope of Works	Length	AC name	Status
1	Sub-Total Kampot	National road No 33-Wat Damnak Trayeung	CW17a-CFAVC-MRD- KP-01- 2021 (10)	1	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	5.310	Sen Han Chamroeun phal	DRPs are being prepared by GDR with support from CS5 social safeguards specialists
2		Wat Sovan Cholsar-O'Kandoal	CW17a-CFAVC-MRD- KP-02- 2021 (18)	2	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	6.440	Ratanak Polroth Samaki	
3		Prey Kraing Khang Cheung-Trapeang Chhuk-Spean Damnak Sokrom	CW17a-CFAVC-MRD- KP-03- 2021(19)	3	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	6.600	Prey kraing Meanrith	
4		NR No.41-Snay Anhchet-Thlok Yul	CW17a-CFAVC-MRD- KP-04- 2021 (KP9)	4	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	3.830	Samaky Amatak	
<b>Sub-Total Kampot</b>						<b>22.180</b>	<b>4.00</b>	
5	Takeo	Chi Moreas-Tapao	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK01- 2021 (22)	10	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	5.400	Kampeng Soksen Sambo	DRPs are being prepared by GDR with support from CS5 social safeguards specialists
6		Phlov Lek 132 – Phum Ang Trao - Phum Steung	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK02- 2021 (11)	6	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	8.250	Samaky Trapaing Kralanh	



No	Province	Sub Project Name	Sub Project Number	Package No.	Scope of Works	Length	AC name	Status		
7	Tboung Khmum	NR No. 3- Trao Aem-Phum Steung	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK03-2021 (12)	6	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	5.800	Baksey Rikreay	RPs are being prepared by GDR with support from CS5 social safeguards specialists		
8		NR No. 3- Yeay La-Trapeang Chak	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK04-2021 (21)	10	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	3.400	Samaki Trapeang Chak			
9		Trapeang Srangae-Ang Thnoat Khang Lech	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK05-2021 (20)	10	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	4.050	Trapeang Srangae			
<b>Sub-Total Takeo</b>						<b>26.900</b>	<b>5.00</b>			
10		Plov Wat Chroul-Chamkar Ko- Kbal Thnal	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-01-2021 (13)	7	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	8.150	Samaki Meanchey			
11		NR No.73-Sralab-Phum Smounh	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-02-2021 (14)	7	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	5.500	Lngieng Meanchey			
12		Wat Ang keng-Phum Samreuy	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-03-2021 (23)	11	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	4.900	Samaki Kak			
13		NR No.73-Kok Srok	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-04-2021 (15)	7	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	2.830	Baitong Kok Srok			
14		Phlov Phum Popel	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-05-2021 (25)	11	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	1.450	Akphirik Ponhea Kraek Dambae			
15	NR No.7 – Andoung Chrung	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-06-2021 (26)	11	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	3.800	Ponhea Kraek Rongroeng				

No	Province	Sub Project Name	Sub Project Number	Package No.	Scope of Works	Length	AC name	Status
16		Toul Chan-Khnong Pralay	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-07-2021 (24)	11	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	2.820	Popel Meanchey	
<b>Sub-Total Tbong Khmum</b>						<b>29.450</b>	<b>7.00</b>	
17	Kampong Cham	Andoung Snay-Sdok Thom	CW17d-CFAVC-MRD- KC-01- 2021 (27)	12	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	3.930	Akphivath Multhan Yeung	DRPs are being prepared by GDR with support from CS5 social safeguards specialists
18		Trapeang Kor (NR6)- Trapeang Thmar	CW17d-CFAVC-MRD- KC-02- 2021 (28)	12	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	5.500	Akphikwat Kaksikor	
19		Pou Sala Ti Mouy (NR70)- Sach Sour	CW17d-CFAVC-MRD- KPC-03-2021 (17)	8	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	5.040	Punlork Thmey	
20		Ampil Thum (No.7)- Sangkae	CW17d-CFAVC-MRD- KC-04- 2021 (16)	8	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	7.770	Samaki Baray Andong Aang	
<b>Sub-Total Kampong Cham</b>								
<b>Grand total Batch II</b>								

Table V.5: Social Safeguards Preparation status farm Road program AWP 2022

No	Province	Sub Project Name	Scope of Works	Length	AC name	Status 30 June2023
1	Kampot	Prey Chheu Nieng - Ponhea Angkor	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	12.379	Pohna Angkor Chamreaun Chey	Category B GDR conducting DMS
<b>Sub-Total Kampot</b>				<b>12.379</b>		
2	Takeo	Trapeang Pring - Cheav Bdei Khang Kaeut	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	5.550	Kiri Udom Ta Ou	Category B GDR conducting DMS
3		Trapeang Trakiet - Svay Prey	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	9.012	Udom Sorya	
4		Prey Kduoch - Phlov Louk	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	6.501	Samaky Meanchey	
5		Khnach Khang Tboung - Bei Pey	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	6.630	Ponleu Kasekor	
6		Daeum Thlok - Prey Nhuek	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	5.215	Phum Boeng Amatak	
7		Ta Mau - Trapeang Vihear	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	6.052	Choeung Kuon Chok Chey	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>38,915</b>		
8	Tboung Khmum	Chey Nikom - Char Stueng Ta Thok	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	5.621	Chey Nikum Meanchey	Category B DRPs are being prepared by GDR with support from CS5 social safeguards specialists
9		Seda Sen Chey - Rum Peak 2	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	7.615	Seda Meanchey	
10		Sen Prapey - Kampey	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	2.000	Romchek Meanchey	
11		Dar Phsar - Spean	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	6.570	Dar-Memot Pepper	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>21,806</b>		
12	Kampong Cham	Tumpor - S'ang	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	3.714	Akpiwat Srok Yoeung	Category B DRPs are being prepared by GDR with support from CS5 social safeguards specialists
13		Kandal Khnhoung - Angkor Chey Leu	Rural Road improvement (DBST)	4.506	Sammky Mohakhnhoung	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>8,220</b>		
				<b>81,320</b>		

**b. Actual Implementation**

148 Annex 8 shows the adherence of the farm road program to the 3 safeguard requirements.

**V.3.3 Environmental safeguard IEE Preparation and submission status****V.3.3.1. Preparation of IEE documents**

149 This reporting period no developments to report.

**V.3.3.2. Adherence to application EMP**

150 Reference is made to Annex 9.

**V.3.4. Gender Action Plan Implementation****V.3.4.1. General**

151 Annex 10 on GAP implementation shows more details.

**V.3.4.2. Gender Value Chain Study**

152 No progress to report.

**V.4 Other Covenants**

153 The project has been complying with all other covenants as mentioned in the loan and grant agreements such as the production of O&M plans for all output 1 activities.

**VI MAJOR PROJECT ISSUES AND PROBLEMS**

154 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.

155 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

CFAVC 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.

- 156 The program for renewable energy needs to be reformulated both in terms of target and implementation method.
- 157 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.
- 158 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.
- 159 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



## ANNEX 1: Important Correspondence April – June 2023

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

**CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants**

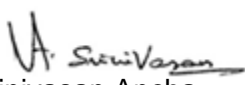

**SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE**

*Prepared by*

 **AGRICONSULTING EUROPE SA**  
*in JV with SBK Research and Development*





<b>To:</b> H.E. Chann Sinath Secretary of State Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) and Project Director, CFAVC Phnom Penh, Cambodia	<b>Date:</b> 12 April 2023
<b>Originator:</b>  Srinivasan Ancha Principal Climate Change Specialist, SEER	<b>Endorsed by:</b>  For: Aliya Mukhamedyarova Unit Head, Project Administration, SEER

**Subject: Loan 3661/8346 and G0579 CAM: Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project**  
 – Executing Agency-Administered Contract Number for the Rehabilitation of the Takouch Irrigation Subproject in Kampot Province (Package No. CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPT-CW12.1)

Dear H.E. Chann Sinath:

We have reviewed the bid evaluation report and the signed contract for the rehabilitation of the Takouch Irrigation subproject in Kampot province on a post-facto basis. Overall, we found them in order and have issued below the executing agency (EA) administered contract numbers by financing source.<sup>1</sup>

Financing Source	K.B.H. Construction Co., Ltd.		
	EA Contract Record No.	Expenditure Category	Amount*
Loan 3661	0051	01A	\$476,942.18
Loan 8346	0012	01	78,869.35
Grant 0579	0020	1A	65,206.94
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$621,018.47</b>

\*Inclusive of local taxes.

Your continuous support to the project is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,



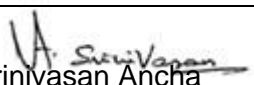
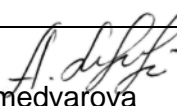
Jiangfeng Zhang  
 Director  
 Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division  
 Southeast Asia Department

<sup>1</sup> Formerly known as procurement contract summary sheet (PCSS).

cc:

H.E. Vongsey Vissoth, Minister attached to the Prime Minister and Permanent Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)  
H.E. Hem Vandy, Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)  
H.E. Pen Thirong, Under Secretary of State, MEF  
H.E. Chhuon Samrith, Director General, General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management (GDICDM), MEF  
Mr. Yi Sokthearith, Deputy Director General, MEF  
Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha, Deputy Secretary General and Project Director, MAFF  
Mr. Houll Bonnaroth, Director, Department of Multilateral Cooperation, GDICDM, MEF  
Mr. Non Wattanak, Deputy Director, Department of Multilateral Cooperation, GDICDM, MEF  
Ms. Veng Youim, Deputy Director, Office of Multilateral Cooperation 1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF  
Mr. Chan Sopanhavorn, Chief, OMC1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF  
Ms. Ieng Sreyleap, Deputy Chief, OMC 1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF ([ieng.sreyleapi2@gmail.com](mailto:ieng.sreyleapi2@gmail.com))  
Mr. Ouch Kithya, Assistant to Director Bonnaroth, MEF ([kithyaouch@gmail.com](mailto:kithyaouch@gmail.com))  
Mr. Willem J. van Diest, Team Leader, CS1 Project Implementation Consulting firm ([vandiest@hotmail.com](mailto:vandiest@hotmail.com))  
Mr. Dinesh Shrestha, Team Leader, CS5 Feasibility Study and Detailed Engineering Design firm ([dkstrasik@yahoo.com](mailto:dkstrasik@yahoo.com))  
Ms. Jyotsana Varma, Country Director, CARM  
Mr. Chanthou Hem, ADB-Cambodia Resident Mission

Ref: *Doc log no. 48409-002\_119*  
SA/kc

To: Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha Project Director, CFAVC Deputy Secretary General Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Date: 25 May 2023
Originator:  Srinivasan Ancha Principal Climate Change Specialist, SEER	Endorsed  by: Aliya Mukhamedyarova Unit Head, Project Administration, SEER

**Subject: Loans 3661/8346 and G0579 CAM: Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project – Contract Variation no. 9: Increase in Contract Amount and Replacements of Various Experts with e.Gen Consultants Ltd., in association with SBK Research and Development, Okapi Environment Consulting, and International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Package CS2)**

Dear Dr. Sangha:

We have reviewed the proposed contract variation no. 9 with e.Gen Consultants Ltd., in association with SBK Research and Development, Okapi Environment Consulting, and International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Package CS2) to

- extend the consultants' contract from 31 July 2024 to 30 September 2024;
- adjust experts' inputs to increase international by 7.42 person-months and the national by 35.49 person-months, all on an intermittent basis;
- replace the following national consultants, due to resignations, other commitments, and previously vacant position, effective upon signing of the variation;

Positions	Old Experts	New Experts
National Policy & Standards Advisor/ Deputy Team Leader	Mr. Hoeung Hun	Mr. Phuong Dara
National Photo-Voltaic Specialist	Mr. Koet Munyphakdey	Mr. Va Samnang
National Training and Capacity Building Specialist	Mr. Pon Han	Mr. Kong Bunthan
National Agricultural Machinery Operations and Maintenance Training Specialist	Mr. Rous Phoura	Mr. Tong Soheat
National ISO 17025 Accreditation Compliance Specialist	TBD	Mr. Yoeun Sereyvath
National Good Agriculture Practice for Tropical Fruit Specialist	Mr. Pong Samnang	Mr. So Phirun
National Bio-Slurry Specialist	Mr. Phuong Dara	Mr. Then Propey

- d. adjust the out-of-pocket expenses by a net increase of \$28,608;
- e. reduce the contingency by \$116,100 to finance adjustments in remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses as indicated above; and
- f. increase the total contract amount by \$213,353 from **\$3,265,076** to **\$3,478,429** (Attachment 1).

The increase represents 6.5% of the original contract amount to finance additional inputs required to undertake capacity building and further consultation on agriculture policies, good agriculture practices, and climate-resilient crop varieties. There is no change in the unit of remuneration nor in the unit cost of the out-of-pocket expenses. Other provisions of the contract remain the same.


Overall, we have no objection to the proposed variation and cost adjustments. However please note that:

- a. The International Policy and Standards Advisor/Team Leader was already envisioned as noted in the issued request for proposal (RFP); and
- b. The review and update of the biodigester standard was in the original terms of reference of the International Biodigester Standards Specialist as issued in the RFP.

To complete our record, please send us the (i) excel file of the Appendix B-Cost Estimate of the eGen Consultants Pte. Ltd. request letter (with the increase/decrease in terms of home-inputs and field inputs reflected separately); and (ii) revised schedule of deliverables.

We would like to remind the consulting firm to avoid frequent replacements of experts which will minimize delays in project implementation and retain institutional knowledge. Your continuous support is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

  
 Jiangfeng Zhang  
 Director  
 Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division  
 Southeast Asia Department

Attachment: 1. Procurement Review Committee Endorsement (including eGen Consultants detailed request for variation no. 9)

- cc: H.E. Vongsey Vissoth, Minister attached to the Prime Minister and Permanent Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)  
 H.E. Hem Vanndy, Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)  
 H.E. Pen Thirong, Under Secretary of State, MEF  
 H.E. Chhuon Samrith, Director General, General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management (GDICDM), MEF  
 Mr. Yi Sokthearith, Deputy Director General, MEF  
 Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha, Deputy Secretary General and Project Director, MAFF  
 Mr. Houll Bonnaroth, Director, Department of Multilateral Cooperation, GDICDM, MEF  
 Mr. Non Wattanak, Deputy Director, Department of Multilateral Cooperation, GDICDM, MEF  
 Ms. Veng Youim, Deputy Director, Office of Multilateral Cooperation 1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF  
 Mr. Chan Sopanhavorn, Chief, OMC1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF  
 Ms. Ieng Sreyleap, Deputy Chief, OMC 1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF ([ieng.sreyleapi2@gmail.com](mailto:ieng.sreyleapi2@gmail.com))

Mr. Ouch Kithya, Assistant to Director Bonnaroth, MEF ([kithyaouch@gmail.com](mailto:kithyaouch@gmail.com))  
Mr. Willem J. van Diest, Team Leader, CS1 Project Implementation Consulting firm  
([yandiest@hotmail.com](mailto:yandiest@hotmail.com))  
Mr. Dinesh Shrestha, Team Leader, CS5 Feasibility Study and Detailed Engineering Design firm  
([dkstrasik@yahoo.com](mailto:dkstrasik@yahoo.com))  
Ms. Jyotsana Varma, Country Director, CARM  
Mr. Chanthou Hem, ADB-Cambodia Resident Mission

Ref: *Doc log no. 48409-002\_122*





KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
NATION RELIGION KING

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries      Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)  
Project Management Unit      ADB Loan No. 3661-CAM (COL), 8346-CAM (EF) and Grant No. 0579 (EF)  
Ref ...៧៧៧.....CFAVC      Date: ...១០...October...២០២២...

**To: Mr. Jiangfeng Zhang**  
Director  
Environment Natural Resources and Agriculture Division  
Southeast Asia Department  
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City, 1550 Metro Manila, Philippines  
Tel: (632) 632-4786, Fax: (632) 636-2231

**Subject: ADB Loan No. 3661 (COL), 8346 (EF) and Grant No. 0579 (EF) – CAM: Climate – Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC) – Request no-objection to the Contract Cost of the Variation Order No.9 for the Contract SER002: Capacity Building and Climate Smart Agribusiness Consulting Team – CS2 Package**

**Dear Mr. Jiangfeng Zhang,**

Reference to e.Gen Consultants Ltd requested the Contract Cost of the Variation Order No.9 for the Contract SER002: Capacity Building and Climate Smart Agribusiness Consulting Team, the PRC were review on this proposal, and the PRC currently concur approval on the Contract Cost of the Variation Order No.9:

- 1) Total proposed budget for Key and Non-Key International Experts is **\$127,500** (the use saving budget from the contract is \$40,008 and the contingency budget is \$87,492).
- 2) Total proposed budget for Key and Non-Key National Experts is **\$173,345** (the use saving budget from the contract).
- 3) Total proposed budget Per-Diem Allowances is **\$28,608** (use contingency budget). The remaining balance from contingency is **\$11,796**.
- 4) The grand total of proposing **VO#9 is \$329,453** while the different budget from the original contract is **\$213,353** (the use saving budget for the contract).

We would like therefore to submit the PRC minutes and supported documents to you for review and request no-objection.

Please accept, Mr. Jiangfeng Zhang, the assurances of my highest consideration.

We look forward to receiving no-objection at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

**Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha**  
Deputy Secretary General, MAFF  
Project Director of CFAVC Project

Cc: Mr. Houl Bonnarothe, Director, Department of Multilateral Cooperation (DMC), DGICDM, MEF  
Dr. Srinivasan Ancha, Principal Climate Change Specialist, SEER  
Mr. Long Piseth, ADB Cambodia Resident Mission

## Minutes of the Procurement Review Committee Meeting

### Review and Approval to the Contract Cost-Variation Order No.9 for the Contract SER002: Capacity Building and Climate Smart Agribusiness Consulting Team – CS2 Package

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#### I. Project Background:

The Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project<sup>1</sup> will support the implementation of the government's Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan, 2014–2018<sup>2</sup> and the Industrial Development Policy, 2015–2025<sup>3</sup> aimed at improving the competitiveness of agricultural value chains in Kampong Cham and Tboung Khmum provinces along the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) southern economic corridor, and Kampot and Takeo provinces along the south-coastal economic corridor. The project will boost the climate resilience of critical agricultural infrastructure and help commercialize rice, maize, cassava, and mango production. It will help increase crop productivity and diversification; improve the capacity for storage, processing, and quality and safety testing; and promote the use of solar and bioenergy. It will strengthen the technical and institutional capacity for climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and create an enabling policy environment for climate-friendly agribusinesses. This will in turn promote long term environmental sustainability and enhance the profitability for farmers and agribusinesses.

#### II. Attendance of Procurement Review Committee (PRC)

1. Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha, Project Director, PMU/MAFF, Chairmen
2. Mr. Ngim Kosal, Project Manager, PMU/MAFF, Member
3. Mr. Im Suarsdey, Project Manager, PMU/MOWRAM, Member
4. Mr. Chan Sopanhavorn, Chief of OMC1, DMC/GDICDM/MEF, Member
5. Mr. Ty Bona, Finance Officer, PMU/MAFF, Member
6. Ms. Ieng Srey Leap, Deputy chief of OMC1, DMC/GDICDM/MEF, Member

During the Procurement Review Committee meeting, there were

re consisting of one procurement officer to be as secretary and other stakeholders who were attending in the meeting (attached list of attendance sheet).

#### III. Venue

The PRC Meeting was presided over by the Chairman Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha and the meeting was conducted at 2:00 PM. on 02nd September 2022, at the 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Meeting Room of Boprek, Techo Santepheap Building, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), # 200, Corners of Mao Tse Tung and Preah Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh.

#### IV. Discussions

At the outset, Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha welcomed and thanked all attendees who were present for this meeting; he informed us that the purpose of the meeting was to review and discuss the Contract Cost-Variation Order VO#9 proposed by e.Gen Consulting LTD in a joint venture with SBK Research and Development under CS2 Package Contract No. SER002: Capacity Building and Climate Smart Agribusiness Consulting Team – CS2 Package of the CFAVC project. Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha then handed over to all participants provide more details. Dr Sam Chhom Sangha, agreed and appreciated the PRC and

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<sup>1</sup> The Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided project preparatory technical assistance (TA) for the *Climate-friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project* (TA 8897-REG).

<sup>2</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia. 2015. *Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan (2014-2018)*, Phnom Penh.

<sup>3</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia. 2015. *Industrial Development Policy (2015-2025)*, Phnom Penh.

he informed that the contract cost-variation order No. 9 was submitted to PMU-MAFF on 24th August 2022 which proposed the following:

**1. Increased the input for the existing experts**

**a. International Key Expert**

- (K-1) **Mr. Pollard Martin Blakeley**, Policy & Standards Advisor / Team Leader, increased from 7 person-months to 13.50 person-months and from US\$126,000.00 to US\$243,000.

**b. International Non-Key Expert**

- (NK-3) **Mr. Christopher Kellner**, Biodigester Standards Specialist, increased from 3 person-months to 3.75 person-months and from US\$42,000.00 to US\$52,500.00

**c. National Key Expert**

- (K-6) **Mr. Hoeung Hun** (Resigned), Policy & Standards Advisor/Deputy Team Leader (MAFF), increased from 36 person-months to 55.18 person-months and from US\$172,800.00 to US\$264,864.00
- (K-7) **Mr. Phuong Dara**, National Bio-Slurry Specialist (MAFF), increased from 34 person-months to 53 person-months and from US\$139,400.00 to US\$217,300.00
- (K-10) **Mr. Chea Kosal**, Public Private Partnership Specialist (MAFF), increased from 30 person-months to 51.18 person-months and from US\$138,000.00 to US\$235,428.00

**d. National Non-Key Expert**

- (NK-6) **Mr. Pong Samnang**, GAP for tropical fruit Specialist (MAFF), increased from 19 person-months to 25.98 person-months and from US\$62,700.00 to US\$85,734.00
- (NK-7) **Mr. Soeur Sophorn**, FWUC training specialist (MOWRAM), increased from 37 person-months to 43.00 person-months and from US\$122,100.00 to US\$141,900.00
- (NK-9) **Mr. Roern Siranet**, Laboratory commercialization specialist (MAFF), increased from 3 person-months to 10.00 person-months and from US\$9,900.00 to US\$33,000.00
- (NK-11) **Mr. Mak Chan Ratana**, Bio-fertilizer and Organic Fertilizer Testing Specialist (MAFF), increased from 4 person-months to 10.75 person-months and from US\$13,200.00 to US\$22,275.10
- (NK-12) **Ms. Ouch Srey Nech**, Tissue Culture Development Specialist (MAFF), increased from 3 person-months to 9.50 person/month and from US\$10,500.00 to US\$33,250.00
- (NK-13) **Dr. Huon Thavreak**, GMO and Phytotoxin Analysis Specialist (MAFF), increased from 3 person-months to 6 person-months and from US\$10,500.00 to US\$21,000.00

**2. Decreased the input for the existing experts**

**a. National Key Expert**

- (K-8) **Mr. Pon Han** (Resigned), Training and Capacity Building Specialist (MAFF), decreased from 60 person-months to 46.04 person-months and from US\$234,000.00 to US\$179,556.00
- (K-9) **Mr. Heng Sophat**, Farmer Demonstration Specialist (MAFF), decreased from 60 person-months to 56.00 person-months and from US\$234,000.00 to US\$218,000.00

**b. National Non-Key Expert**

- (NK-5) **Mr. Long Sona**, Green Financing Specialist (MAFF), decreased from 36 person-months to 29.09 person-months and from US\$118,800.00 to US\$95,997.00
- (NK-8) **Mr. Rous Phoura** (Resigned), Agricultural Machinery O&M Training specialist (MAFF), decreased from 54 person-months to 22.00 person-months and from US\$189,000.00 to US\$77,000.00
- (NK-14) **Mr. Vong Sophorn**, National Laboratory Coordinator (MAFF), decreased from 46 person-months to 42.77 person/month and from US\$151,800.00 to US\$141,141.00

**Appendix A: Team Composition and Inputs Extension of International and National Consultants from September 2022 to September 2024**

The following is the inputs extension for International and National Experts from September 2022 to September 2024:

Inputs	International (Key and Non-Key Expert)	National- Key Experts (5 persons)	National- Non-Key Experts (9 persons)	TOTAL
(1) The original inputs	48 p/m	220 p/m	224 p/m	492p/m
(2) Total Utilized August 2022	19.83p/m	138.90p/m	56.58p/m	215.31p/m
(3) Available balance	28.17p/m	81.10 p/m	167.42 p/m	276.69p/m
(4) Required Inputs	7.25 p/m (TL 6.5p/m, Biodigester Standard Specialist 0.75p/m)	41.40 p/m	-5.91 p/m	42.74p/m
Total new balance (3+4)	35.42 p/m	122.50p/m	161.51p/m	319.43p/m

**Appendix B: CONTRACT COST ESTIMATES (Remuneration, Reimbursable Expenses, Provisional Sums and Contingency)**

Below is the **explanation of budget sources and proposed use** for an extension for both International and National Experts:

- 1) Total proposed budget for Key and Non-Key International Experts is **\$127,500** (the use saving budget from the contract is \$40,008 and the contingency budget is \$87,492).
- 2) Total proposed budget for Key and Non-Key National Experts is **\$173,345** (the use saving budget from the contract).
- 3) Total proposed budget Per-Diem Allowances is **\$28,608** (use contingency budget). The remaining balance from contingency is **\$11,796**.
- 4) The grand total of proposing VO#9 is **\$329,453** while the different budget from the original contract is **\$213,353** (the use saving budget for the contract).

The table is **summary the proposed budget:**

Items	Existing Contract (inclusive of Previous Variations)	Proposed Variation (+ / -)	Revised Total
Remuneration	2,473,800	300,845	2,774,645
Reimbursable Expenses	443,380	28,608	471,988
Provisional Sums	220,000	-	220,000
Contingency	127,896	(116,100)	11,796
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,265,076</b>	<b>213,353</b>	<b>3,478,429</b>

The following is the **Budget Plan for Provisional Sums** of CS2:

No.	Activity	2022	2023	2024	Notes
1	Consultations / workshop	10,000	10,000	15,000	- Consultation on policy documents/ endorse the technical manual. - Consultation workshop on annual work-plan for CFAVC-MAFF.
2	Training / meetings	12,000	6,000	6,000	- Meeting on energy audits of agribusinesses. - Training/meeting on budget breakdown and annual work plan for CFAVC-MAFF.




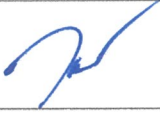


3	Translation	12,000	15,000	15,000	- Translation of policy documents and CamGAP manual. - Translation of endorse technical manual.
4	Studies, surveys and reports	30,000	30000	0	- Study of comparative advantage for investors between Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam. - Feasibility study on policy, PPP and Agribusiness.
5	Specialist expertise	16,000	24,000	0	- Trainers on laboratory standard ISO17025.
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>80,000</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>36,000</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>201,000</b>	

All other terms and conditions of the contract remain unchanged.

#### V. Conclusion:

The PRC was concurring and approved the Contract Cost-Variation No.9 (VO#9) with the attachment of the detailed cost. The PRC minutes with the attachments and will be sent to the ADB for review and request no-objection. The meeting concluded at 5:00 pm on the same day.

Signed by PRC:

No.	Name	Designation	Signature
1	Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha	Project Director PMU/MAFF	
2	Mr. Ngin Kosal	Project Manager PMU/MAFF	
3	Mr. Im Soursdey	Project Manager PMU/MOWRAM	
4	Mr. Chan Sopanhavorn	Chief OMC1 DMC/GDICDM/MEF	
5	Mr. Ty Bona	Finance Officer PMU/MAFF	
6	Ms. Ieng Srey Leap	Deputy chief of OMC1, DMC/GDICDM/MEF	



# Statement on Ethical Conduct

In regards to:

Project No./Name: ADB LOAN No. 3661 - CAM, 8346 - CAM and Grant No. 0579 - CAM  
Climate – Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)

Procurement Package: CS2 Package - Contract Cost-Variations (VO#9)

We, the undersigned, confirm that:

1. During the procurement process and the evaluation of proposals, we have adhered to the ethical standards set out in ADB's Anticorruption Policy and Integrity Principles and Guidelines <https://www.adb.org/documents/integrity-principles-and-guidelines>, both as amended from time to time;
2. In the execution of our duties, neither we nor any of our close relatives<sup>3</sup> or associates have gained any benefit from the current procurement process, either monetary or in kind, such as, but not limited to, from any agency, consultant or other third party;
3. We are unaware of any fraudulent, corrupt, collusive, or coercive practice, or any other integrity violation,<sup>4</sup> that has taken place during or in relation to this procurement process, and we fully understand our obligation to report any integrity violation as soon as we become aware of it, and
4. To our knowledge, no actual, potential, or perceived conflict of interest<sup>5</sup> exists on the part of any of the parties involved in the present procurement process including, but not limited to, ourselves, and any of our relatives. We undertake to report any such conflict of interest situation should the same subsequently come to our knowledge.

Prepared and signed in Phnom Penh on 02 September 2022



**Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha**  
Chairman



**Mr. Ngim Kosal**  
Member



**Mr. Im Saursey**  
Member



**Mr. Chan Sopanhavorn**  
Member



**Mr. Ty Bona**  
Member



**Ms. Ieng Srey Leap**  
Member

<sup>3</sup>The following persons are considered "close relatives" of staff members

Spouse	Mother	Aunt
Children (includes adopted children)	Father	Uncle
	Brother (including half-brother)	
	Sister (including half-sister)	
	Niece	
	Nephew	

- Relationships by adoption are equated to relationships by blood.

- "Spouse" for purposes of this Statement means:

- o a person to whom a CSC member is legally married under the law of the country where it has been contracted and under the law of the CSC member's home country, or
- o a person who is in a common law, de facto, or spousal relationship with a CSC member, or
- o a domestic partner as recognized by the CSC member's employer

<sup>4</sup> Refer to para 2.A of ADB's Integrity Principles and Guidelines (2015, as amended from time to time) for the definition of Integrity Violation.

<sup>5</sup> Refer to para 2.A. (vi) of ADB's Integrity Principles and Guidelines (2015, as amended from time to time) for the definition of Conflict of Interest.



## Climate- Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)

ADB Loan No. 3661- CAM (COL)/ 8346- CAM (EF) and Grant No. 0579- CAM (EF)  
Contract No. SER 002: CS2 Package: Capacity Building and Climate Smart Agribusiness  
Consulting Team

Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha  
Deputy Secretary General, MAFF  
Project Director of CFAVC Project

<b>Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries</b> <b>ADB Loan No. 3661-CAM (COL) and Loan/Grant GCF No. 8346/0579-CAM(EF)</b> <b>ADB CFAVC PMU</b>	
<b>IN</b>	No..... 395 Date 24 August 2022 Sent..... P.S.

**Subject: Addendum no. 9 (VO 9) - ADB Loan No. 3661- CAM (COL)/ 8346- CAM (EF) and Grant No. 0579- CAM (EF): Climate- Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)**

Dear Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha,

I am pleased to send you Addendum No. 9 (VO-9) which reflects the following changes:

- Net increase of inputs for international and national experts using available financial resources to speed up the implementation of the CFAVC project.
- Net increase in per-diem allowances for national experts using financial resources which are available to speed up the implementation.

We kindly ask you to approve and sign the attached Addendum No.9 (V.O-9).

With best regards



Syed Maksud Hasan  
Executive Director  
e.Gen Consultants Ltd.

Seen and Approved by



24. 05. 2022

Included:

- Addendum No. 9 (VO-9)

**Addendum No.9 (V.O. 9) to the Contract**

**Project Name: Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector  
Project (CFAVC)**

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

**Contract No. SER 002: CS2: Capacity Building and Climate Smart  
Agribusiness Consulting Team**

**Between**

**Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries**

**And**

**e.Gen Consultants Ltd.,  
Sub Consultants with SBK Research and Development, Okapi  
Environment Consulting, and International Center for Tropical  
Agriculture**

**August 24<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

## **Addendum No. 9 (V.O.9) to the Contract for Consultants' Services**

This Addendum between, on the one hand, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Project Management Unit, represented by Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha, Deputy Secretary General, Project Director of Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC) (hereinafter called the "Client") having its principal place of business at Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, # 200, corner Mao Tse Tung and Preah Norodom Blvd, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia and, on the other hand, e.Gen Consultants Ltd., with SBK Research and Development, Okapi Environment Consulting, and International Center for Tropical Agriculture as subconsultants represented by Mr. Syed Maksud Hasan, Executive Director of e.Gen Consultants Ltd. (hereinafter called the "Consultant") having its principal place of business at 14A Chandrashila Suvastu Tower 69/1 Bir Uttam Qazi Nuruzzaman Road Dhaka 1205, Bangladesh, Email: maksud.hasan@egenconsultants.com modifies the Contract as follows.

### **WHEREAS**

1. The Client and Consultant signed the contract for No. SER 002: CS2: Capacity Building and Climate Smart Agribusiness Consulting Team on July 12, 2019.
2. The Client and Consultant discussed extension of international and national experts' input. The budget sources and proposed use for an extension for both International and National Experts are below with explanations:
  - Total proposed budget for Key and Non-Key International Experts is **\$127,500** (using saving budget from the contract \$40,008 and the contingency budget \$87,492).
  - Total proposed budget for Key and Non-Key National Experts is **\$173,345** (using saving budget from the contract).
  - Total proposed budget Per-Diem Allowances is **\$28,608** (using contingency budget). The remaining balance from contingency is **\$11,796**.
  - The grand total of proposing VO#9 is **\$329,453** while the different budget from the original contract is **\$213,353** (using saving budget for the contract).

NOW THEREFORE both parties agree to modify the contract as follows:

1. Inputs of national and international experts have been adjusted to cover the required person months to the end of the project.
2. The per diem budget lines have been adjusted accordingly.
3. The next table shows how the person months have been adjusted for each position. (See below table and appendix A on Justification of Expert Inputs to the End of the Project).

<b>Expert position</b>	<b>Increased and Decreased Input Requested in Person-Months (PM)</b>	<b>JUSTIFICATION</b>
K-1 - International Policy and Standards Advisor & Team Leader	+6.5	<p>Mr. Blakeley is contracted for seven months of support to CFAVC as team leader and International Policy and Standards Advisor. It was noted during negotiations and during the inception mission that the TRTA design team envisaged the position as a technical position. The International Policy and Standards Advisor were not intended to be a team leader. The role of team leader was assigned at a later date. When the scope was changed, the position was not allocated more time and the terms of reference were not changed to include any team leader functions. Mr. Blakeley has completed 146 days of his 154 person day contractual allowance. Of that time, only 15 days have been used on standards and policy. The main tasks have been team coordination, reporting, the biodigester program, preparing budgets and work plans and other tasks usual to the position of team leader. At this stage of the project, Mr. Blakeley has only 8 days remaining. The possibility of allocating further time to Mr. Blakeley has been discussed at both negotiations and during the inception mission. It is proposed to allocate an additional 6.5 months to Mr. Blakeley. The extra time will allow continued team leader support as well as completion of the policy and standards role.</p>
NK-3- International Biodigester Standards Specialist	+0.75	<p>Mr. Kellner was allocated 3 months to prepare a draft standard for the farmer's friend biodigester and support discussions and adoption through working groups and technical committees. The draft standard is ready for discussion and Mr. Kellner used of 3 months for the biodigester standard to assist with the biodigester / compost hut tender, which was not part of his original TOR. It is proposed to allocate a further 16.5 days to Mr. Kellner to allow him to support and contribute to the review of the proposed Farmer's Friend biodigester standard.</p>
K-6 - National Policy and Standards Advisor/Deputy Team Leader	+19.18	<p>The Implementing Agencies have agreed the request that a number of the national specialists should be fulltime up to September 2024. Mr. Hoeung Hun was contracted for 36 months support to CFAVC as deputy team leader and national Policy and Standards Advisor. Mr. Hoeung Hun and his predecessor have completed 30.18 months of the allocated 36 months. Of that time, only some 2 months have been used for policy support. The main tasks have been team coordination, reporting, the biodigester program, preparing budgets and workplans and other tasks usual to the position of deputy team leader. At this stage of the project, the Deputy Team Leader has only 5.82 months remaining. It is proposed to allocate an additional 19.18 months to the position. The extra time will allow continued fulltime deputy team leader support as well as completion of the policy and standards role up to September 2024.</p>

<b>Expert position</b>	<b>Increased and Decreased Input Requested in Person-Months (PM)</b>	<b>JUSTIFICATION</b>
<b>K-7 - National Bio-slurry Specialist</b>	+19	The Implementing Agencies have agreed and requested that a number of the national specialists should be fulltime up to September 2024. Mr. Phuong Dara was allocated 34 months and has used 28 months. The position is the only national support to both the international biodigester standards specialist and the international bio-slurry specialist and has to support the biodigester construction program (which was allocated no international support in the project design) and which has proved far more complex than anticipated by the design team. It is proposed to allocate a further 19 months to Mr. Phuong Dara. This additional time will allow Phuong Dara to continue support to the biodigester and compost hut program on a fulltime basis until September 2024.
<b>K-8 - National Training and Capacity Building Specialist</b>	-13.96	The Implementing Agencies have agreed and requested that a number of the national specialists should be fulltime up to September 2024. Mr. Pon Han was allocated 60 person months and has completed 22.04 months of this, with intermittent input. The project will mobilize new expert to work further and use 24 months up to September 2024 and it is proposed that Mr. Pon Han's input will be reduced by 13.96 months to allow the provision of 24 fulltime months over this period.
<b>K-9 - National Farmer Demonstration Specialist</b>	-4	The Implementing Agencies have agreed and requested that a number of the national specialists should be fulltime up to September 2024. Mr. Heng Sophat was allocated 60 person months and has completed 31 months of this, with intermittent input. It is proposed that Mr. Heng Sophat's input will be reduced by 4 months to allow the provision of 25 fulltime months over this period.
<b>K-10 - National Public Private Partnership Specialist</b>	+21.18	This position was allocated 30 months, but the first specialist who mobilized has been unable to fully understand the requirements of the ToR - which are complex. There is no international support for this position and only 2.32 months remain to complete the ToR and this is considered insufficient. It is proposed to extend the position by a further 21.18 months to provide fulltime support up to September 2024.
<b>NK-5 - Green Financing Specialist</b>	-6.91	The Implementing Agencies have agreed and requested that a number of the national specialists should be fulltime up to September 2024. The green financing specialist has only used 4.09 person months of the 36 person months allocated. It is proposed to reduce the allocation by 6.91 person months leaving 24 person-months to complete the ToR.
<b>NK-6 - GAP for tropical fruit Specialist</b>	+6.98	The Implementing Agencies have agreed and requested that a number of the national specialists should be fulltime up to September 2024. Mr. Pong Samnang has used 1.98 person months. It is proposed to add an additional 6.98 person months so that the position will be fulltime to September 2024 and the TOR can be completed.

<i>Expert position</i>	<i>Increased and Decreased Input Requested in Person-Months (PM)</i>	<i>JUSTIFICATION</i>
<b>NK-7</b> - FWUC training specialist	+6	The Implementing Agencies have agreed and requested that a number of the national specialists should be fulltime up to September 2024. Mr. Soeur Sophorn has completed 21 person months and it is proposed that an additional 6 months is allocated so that Mr. Soeur Sophorn can work fulltime to September 2024.
<b>NK-8</b> - Agricultural Machinery O&M Training specialist	-32	This position was mobilized late and will be reduced by 32 person-months, leaving 22 person-months to complete the ToR up to September 2024.
<b>NK-9</b> - Laboratory commercialization specialist	+7	Mr. Siranet was allocated only 3 person-months and has used 1 person-month. The IA has requested an additional 7 person-months to enable Mr. Siranet to complete his ToR.
<b>NK-11</b> - National Biofertilizer and Organic Fertilizer Testing Specialist	+6.75	The national biofertilizer testing specialist has completed 3.75 person months of the 4 months allocated. The work to complete the ToR will require considerable support and dialogue with the NAL and an additional 6.75 months is proposed and supported by the IA.
<b>NK-12</b> - National Tissue Culture Development Specialist	+6.50	The national tissue culture specialist has completed 2.50 months of the 3 months allocated. The work to complete the ToR will require considerable support and dialogue with the NAL and an additional 6.50 months is proposed and supported by the IA.
<b>NK-13</b> - GMO and Phytotoxin Analysis Specialist	+3	Dr. Thavreak was allocated only 3 person-months and has used 1 person-month. The IA has agreed and requested an additional 3 person-months to enable Dr. Thavreak to complete his ToR.
<b>NK-14</b> - National Laboratory Coordinator	-3.23	The national laboratory coordinator was allocated 46 person months and has used 17.77 person-months. It is proposed that the allocation is reduced by 3.23 person months so that the specialist can work fulltime to complete the ToR over the remaining 25 months from September 22.

The table is summary the proposed budget:

<b>Items</b>	<b>Existing Contract (inclusive of Previous Variations)</b>	<b>Proposed Variation (+ / -)</b>	<b>Revised Total</b>
Remuneration	2,473,800	300,845	2,774,645
Reimbursable Expenses	443,380	28,608	471,988
Provisional Sums	220,000	-	220,000
Contingency	127,896	(116,100)	11,796
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,265,076</b>	<b>213,353</b>	<b>3,478,429</b>

The total contract amount is increased by US \$ 213,353 from US \$3.265.076 to US \$3,478,429.

All other terms and conditions of the contract remain unchanged.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the particular hereto have caused this contract amendment to be signed in their respective names as of the month of August 24<sup>th</sup>, 2022.

For and on behalf of  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries



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**Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha,**  
**Deputy Secretary General, MAFF**

For and on behalf of e.Gen Consultants Ltd.



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**Syed Maksud Hasan,**  
**Executive Director,**  
**e.Gen Consultants Ltd.**

**ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS:**

APPENDIX A - Team Composition and Inputs Extension of International and National Consultants from September 2022 to September 2024.

APPENDIX B - CONTRACT COST ESTIMATES (Remuneration, Reimbursable Expenses, Provisional Sums and Contingency)

ATTACHMENT – PRC Meeting minute







**Appendix B: CONTRACT COST ESTIMATES (Remuneration, Reimbursable Expenses, Provisional Sums and Contingency)**  
(Expressed in USD)

Category Code (1)	A. Services in Field/Home (Foreign&Local) (2)	Position	Existing Contract (Inclusive of Variations)				Proposed of Variation No.9 (+ / -)				Ref No.	Revised Contract (Inclusive of Variations)						
			No. of Person-Mos. (3)	Agreed Mo. Rate (4)	Total Amount (5)	Equivalent (US\$) (6)	No. of Person-Mos. (7)	Agreed/Proposed Mo. Rate (8)	Total Amount (9)	Equivalent (US\$) (10)		No. of Person-Mos. (12)	Agreed/Proposed Mo. Rate (13)	Total Amount (14)	Equivalent (US\$) (15)			
<b>Remuneration</b>																		
<b>Key Experts - International</b>																		
<i>International</i>																		
K-1	Mr. Pollard Martin Blakeley	Policy & Standards Advisor / Team Leader	7.00	18,000.00	126,000.00	126,000.00	6.50	18,000.00	117,000.00	117,000.00		13.50	18,000.00	243,000.00	243,000.00			
K-2	Dr. Sreekanta Sheel	Seed Commercial zation and Intellectual Property Specialist	5.00	16,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	0.00	16,000.00	-	-		5.00	16,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00			
K-3	Mr. Matt Zimmerman	GAP, CSA and SRP Training Specialist	9.00	17,000.00	153,000.00	153,000.00	0.00	17,000.00	-	-		9.00	17,000.00	153,000.00	153,000.00			
K-4	Mr. Prabhakar Kasalanati	Cooperative Agribusiness Training Specialist	6.00	15,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	-	15,000.00	-	-		6.00	15,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00			
K-5	Dr. Jason Hui Hong Yapp	Green Financing Specialist	10.00	20,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	0.00	20,000.00	-	-		10.00	20,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00			
<b>Non-Key Experts - International</b>																		
NK-1	Mr. Syed Ishaque Ahmed	Photo-voltaic Specialist	4.00	14,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	0.00	14,000.00	-	-		4.00	14,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00			
NK-2	Md. Abdul Gofran	Bio-slurry Specialist	4.00	14,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	0.00	14,000.00	-	-		4.00	14,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00			
NK-3	Mr. Christopher Kellner	Bio digester Standards Specialist	3.00	14,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	0.75	14,000.00	10,500.00	10,500.00		3.75	14,000.00	52,500.00	52,500.00			
<b>Key Experts - National</b>																		
<b>Total Remuneration of International Key Experts &amp; Non Key Experts</b>					<b>803,000.00</b>	<b>803,000.00</b>			<b>127,500.00</b>	<b>127,500.00</b>	-			<b>930,500.00</b>	<b>930,500.00</b>			
K-6	Mr. Chin Koeun/ Mr. Hoesung Hun	Policy & Standards Advisor	36.00	4,800.00	172,800.00	172,800.00	19.18	4,800.00	92,064.00	92,064.00		55.18	4,800.00	264,864.00	264,864.00			
K-7	Mr. Pech Saloeun/ Mr. Phuong Dara	Bio-Slurry Specialist	34.00	4,100.00	139,400.00	139,400.00	19.00	4,100.00	77,900.00	77,900.00		53.00	4,100.00	217,300.00	217,300.00			
K-8	Mr. Pon Han	Training and Capacity Building Specialist	60.00	3,900.00	234,000.00	234,000.00	-13.96	3,900.00	(54,444.00)	(54,444.00)		46.04	3,900.00	179,556.00	179,556.00			
K-9	Mr. Teng Theara/ Mr. Heng Sophat	Farmer Demonstration Specialist	60.00	3,900.00	234,000.00	234,000.00	-4.00	3,900.00	(15,600.00)	(15,600.00)		56.00	3,900.00	218,400.00	218,400.00			
K-10	Mr. Dy Kunthea/ Mr. Chea Kosal	Public Private Partnership Specialist	30.00	4,600.00	138,000.00	138,000.00	21.18	4,600.00	97,428.00	97,428.00		51.18	4,600.00	235,428.00	235,428.00			
<b>Non-Key Experts - National</b>																		
NK-4	Mr. KOET Munyphakdey	Photo-voltaic Specialist	12.00	3,300.00	39,600.00	39,600.00	0.00	3,300.00	-	-		12.00	3,300.00	39,600.00	39,600.00			
NK-5	Mr. Sok Seyla/ Mr. Long Sona	Green Financing Specialist	36.00	3,300.00	118,800.00	118,800.00	-6.91	3,300.00	(22,803.00)	(22,803.00)		29.09	3,300.00	95,997.00	95,997.00			
NK-6	Mr. Pong Samnang	GAP for tropical fruit Specialist	19.00	3,300.00	62,700.00	62,700.00	6.98	3,300.00	23,034.00	23,034.00		25.98	3,300.00	85,734.00	85,734.00			
NK-7	Mr. Soeur Sophom	FWUC training specialist	37.00	3,300.00	122,100.00	122,100.00	6.00	3,300.00	19,800.00	19,800.00		43.00	3,300.00	141,900.00	141,900.00			
NK-8	Mr. Srey Bundeoun/ Mr. Rous Phoura	Agricultural Machinery O&M Training specialist	54.00	3,500.00	189,000.00	189,000.00	-32.00	3,500.00	(112,000.00)	(112,000.00)		22.00	3,500.00	77,000.00	77,000.00			
NK-9	Mr. Roem Siranet	Laboratory commercialization specialist	3.00	3,300.00	9,900.00	9,900.00	7.00	3,300.00	23,100.00	23,100.00		10.00	3,300.00	33,000.00	33,000.00			
NK-10	No Data	ISO 17025 accreditation specialist	7.00	3,500.00	24,500.00	24,500.00	-	3,500.00	-	-		7.00	3,500.00	24,500.00	24,500.00			
NK-11	Mr. Mak Chan Ratana	Bio-fertilizer and Organic Fertilizer Testing Specialist	4.00	3,300.00	13,200.00	13,200.00	6.75	3,300.00	22,275.00	22,275.00		10.75	3,300.00	35,475.00	35,475.00			
NK-12	Mrs. Ouch Srey Nech	Tissue Culture Development Specialist	3.00	3,500.00	10,500.00	10,500.00	6.50	3,500.00	22,750.00	22,750.00		9.50	3,500.00	33,250.00	33,250.00			
NK-13	Dr. Huon Thavreak	GMO and Phytotoxin Analysis Specialist	3.00	3,500.00	10,500.00	10,500.00	3.00	3,500.00	10,500.00	10,500.00		6.00	3,500.00	21,000.00	21,000.00			
NK-14	Mr. Vong Sophom	National Laboratory Coordinator	46.00	3,300.00	151,800.00	151,800.00	-3.23	3,300.00	(10,659.00)	(10,659.00)		42.77	3,300.00	141,141.00	141,141.00			
<b>Total Remuneration of National Key Experts &amp; Non Key Experts</b>					<b>1,670,800.00</b>	<b>1,670,800.00</b>			<b>173,345.00</b>	<b>173,345.00</b>	-			<b>1,844,145.00</b>	<b>1,844,145.00</b>			
<b>Sub-total (A): Remuneration international &amp; National</b>					<b>2,473,800.00</b>	<b>2,473,800.00</b>			<b>300,845.00</b>	<b>300,845.00</b>				<b>2,774,645.00</b>	<b>2,774,645.00</b>			
Category Code (1)	B. Out-of-Pocket Expenses (Foreign&Local) (2)	B. Out-of-Pocket Expenses (Foreign&Local) (2)	Existing Contract (Inclusive of Variations)				Proposed Variations No.9 (+ / -)				Ref No. (11)	Revised Contract (Inclusive of Variations)						
			No. (3)	Unit (4)	Unit Cost US\$ (5)	Amount US\$ (6)	No. (7)	Unit (8)	Unit Cost US\$ (9)	Amount US\$ (10)		Increase/ (Decrease) (10)	No. (12)	Unit (13)	Unit Cost US\$ (14)	Amount US\$ (15)		
<b>(B) Reimbursable Expenses</b>																		
1)	International Per Diem Allowances		1185	days	120	142,200	142,200	65	days	120	7,800	7,800		1250	days	120	150,000	150,000
2)	National Per Diem Allowances		6660	days	34	226,440	226,440	612	days	34	20,808	20,808		7272	days	34	247,248	247,248
3)	International Flights		37	Round Trip	1,170.27	43,300	43,300							37.00	Round Trip	1,170.27	43,300	43,300
4)	Miscellaneous Travel Expenses		37	Round Trip	120	4,440	4,440							37.00	Round Trip	120	4,440	4,440
5)	Communication and report production			Lump Sum		15,000	15,000								Lump Sum		15,000	15,000
6)	Office Operation Cost			Lump Sum		12,000	12,000								Lump Sum		12,000	12,000
<b>Sub-total (B): Reimbursable Expenses</b>						<b>443,380</b>	<b>443,380</b>			<b>28,608</b>	<b>28,608</b>						<b>471,988</b>	<b>471,988</b>
<b>(C) Provisional Sums</b>																		
1)	Provisional Sums					220,000	220,000										220,000	220,000
<b>Sub-total (C): Provisional Sums</b>						<b>220,000</b>	<b>220,000</b>										<b>220,000</b>	<b>220,000</b>
<b>(D) Contingency</b>																		
1)	Contingency					127,896	127,896				(116,100)						11,796	11,796
<b>Sub-total (D): Contingency</b>						<b>127,896</b>	<b>127,896</b>				<b>(116,100)</b>						<b>11,796</b>	<b>11,796</b>
<b>Grand Total= (A)+(B)+(C)+(D)</b>						<b>3,265,076</b>	<b>3,265,076</b>				<b>213,353</b>						<b>3,478,429</b>	<b>3,478,429</b>

\* Use of this provision is subject to prior approval. Payments are based on actual receipts.

Difference from Original Contract 213,353

Total Revised Contract after VO#9 3,478,429



2 June 2023

**Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha**  
Project Director  
Deputy Secretary General  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
Royal Government of Cambodia

**Subject: Loans 3661/8346 and Grant 0579-CAM: Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project – Request for Mission Clearance**

Dear Dr. Sangha:

The Asian Development Bank would like to request clearance to conduct a field review mission for Loan 3661/8346 and Grant 0579 (GCF)-CAM: Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVCP) from 19-26 June 2023.

The objectives of the mission are to (i) meet the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to seek guidance on the overall project; (ii) review project's compliance of the project and update the project implementation schedule; (iii) examine implementation problems that the project is encountering, and work out measures with the EA and IAs to resolve them; (iv) review actions required in terms of financial management, gender, environmental and social safeguards and associated documentation; (v) review project expenditures, and estimate whether the project can be completed within the original cost estimates (foreign and local currency); (vi) review progress with procurement and disbursement including the fund flow mechanism; (vii) review the latest available resources for consulting firms; (viii) review the project performance monitoring system and other monitoring reports; (ix) review on the project's compliance with loan and grant covenants; (x) conduct field visits; and (xi) discuss the scope and coverage of the mid-term review mission. The tentative mission schedule is attached for your reference.

The mission will comprise (i) Srinivasan Ancha, Principal Climate Change Specialist/Mission Leader; (ii) Chanthou Hem, Senior Project Officer/Co-Mission Leader; (iii) Sokunthea Sok, Senior Procurement Officer; (iv) Indah Setyawati, Senior Safeguards Specialist (Resettlement); (v) Sambath Kim, Senior Social Development Officer (Safeguards); (vi) Chandy Chea, Senior Social Development Officer (Gender); (vii) Jean Beatriz Gamboa, Associate Financial Management Analyst, (viii) Karen Chua, Senior Operations Officer; and (ix) Vuth Cheng, Associate Project Analyst.<sup>1</sup> The mission will be joined by our digital technology specialist to support the review of the agriculture information communication technology component. The mission will also be supported by ADB's staff consultants for social and environmental safeguards.

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<sup>1</sup> Some will be joining virtually.

We appreciate receiving your clearance on the proposed mission by 7 June 2023.

Your Excellency's office may contact Srinivasan Ancha, Principal Climate Change Specialist at [asrinivasan@adb.org](mailto:asrinivasan@adb.org) should any further information be required.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,



Anthony Gill  
Head, Portfolio Administration Unit

Attachment: Tentative Mission Schedule

Cc: H.E. Vongsey Vissoth, Minister attached to the Prime Minister and Permanent Secretary of State, MEF  
H.E. Hem Vandy, Secretary of State, MEF  
H.E. Chan Darong, Secretary of State, Ministry of Rural Development  
H.E. Chann Sinath, Secretary of State, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology  
H.E. Pen Thirong, Under Secretary of State, MEF  
H.E. Chhuon Samrith, Director General, General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management (GDICDM), MEF  
Mr. Yi Sokthearith, Deputy Director General, MEF  
Mr. Houll Bonnaroth, Director, Department of Multilateral Cooperation, GDICDM, MEF  
Mr. Non Wattanak, Director, DPPM, GDICDM, MEF  
Ms. Veng Youim, Deputy Director, Office of Multilateral Cooperation 1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF  
Mr. Chan Sopanhavorn, Chief, OMC1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF  
Ms. Ieng Sreyleap, Deputy Chief, OMC 1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF

**Tentative Mission Schedule  
19-26 June 2023**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Main Activity</b>	<b>Detailed Issues/Topics</b>	<b>Roles/Responsibilities</b>
<b>Day 1 – 19 June 2023 (Monday) – Kick Off Meeting</b>			
08:00 – 08:45	Registration		
08:45 – 09:20	Opening remarks (5 minutes each)		MEF, MAFF, MOWRAM, MRD and ADB
09:20 – 09:30	Mission objectives and expectations Mission schedule	Reconfirmation of project management unit staff	Dr Srinivasan Ancha, Project Officer, ADB
09:30 – 10:30	Overview of project progress by outputs and key activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key issues for discussion (e.g., implementation of rain-harvest water ponds, operation and maintenance for the completed infrastructure)</li> </ul>	Presentation led by MAFF, MOWRAM and MRD as supported by CS1, CS2, CS4 and CS5
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee break		
10:45 – 12:00	Updates from 4 provinces ( <i>20 minutes each</i> )		Staff from Kampot, Takeo, Tboung Khhum and Kampong Cham provinces, ADB and consulting teams
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch		
13:30 – 17:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting with the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)</li> <li>Meeting with PMU-MAFF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Agriculture Laboratory</li> <li>GMS Agriculture Ministers' Meeting</li> <li>MAFF commitment to provide timely resources for PMU</li> <li>Expectations for the project outcomes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MAFF</li> <li>ADB</li> </ul>
<b>Day 2 – 20 June 2023 (Tuesday)</b>			
08:15 – 08:30	Registration		
08:30 – 12:00	<b>Project steering committee (PSC) meeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress updates; pending issues; advice on expediting project implementation</li> </ul>	MAFF to prepare and provide agenda
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch		
13:30 – 17:00	Detailed discussion on issues identified and potential solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group 1: Agricultural cooperatives</li> <li>Group 2: Bioenergy Infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biogas and compost huts</li> <li>Laboratories</li> <li>IRRI</li> <li>ICT Package</li> </ul>	MAFF (CARDI, GDA, GDAH),


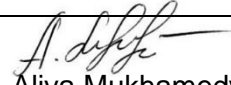


Time	Main Activity	Detailed Issues/Topics	Roles/Responsibilities
<b>Day 3 – 21 June 2023 (Wednesday)</b>			
08:15 – 08:30	Registration		
08:30 – 12:00	Continued detailed discussion on issues identified and potential solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group 3: Quality and Safety Infrastructure</li> <li>Group 4: CSA – Varieties, training and Farm mechanization</li> <li>Group 5: Enabling policies</li> </ul>		MEF, MAFF, MOWRAM, ADB and consulting teams
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch		
13:30 – 17:00	Progress on Irrigation & Water Management subprojects, and rainwater harvesting ponds*		MEF, MAFF, MOWRAM, ADB and consulting teams
<b>Day 4 – 22 June 2023 (Thursday)</b>			
08:15 – 08:30	Registration		
08:30 – 12:00	Rural Connectivity*		MEF, MAFF, MRD, ADB and consulting teams
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch		
13:30 – 17:00	<b>Discussion on cross-cutting issues:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender mainstreaming</li> <li>Environmental safeguards*</li> <li>Social safeguards (IR &amp; IP)*</li> <li>Procurement, CAD projections</li> <li>Financial management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender action plan</li> <li>Initial environment examination + ECOP</li> <li>Grievance redress mechanism</li> <li>Due Diligence Report</li> <li>Land acquisition plans status</li> <li>Third-party validation</li> <li>Semi-annual monitoring report</li> <li>Updated procurement plan</li> <li>Contract management</li> <li>Status of FS/DED/Bidding documents /IFB</li> <li>Updated cost estimates</li> </ul>	MEF, MAFF, MOWRAM, MRD, ADB and consulting teams
<b>Day 5 to 6: 23 - 24 June 2023 (Friday - Saturday)</b>			
	Field Visit		MAFF in consultation with CS1 will provide the details
<b>Day 7 – 26 June 2023</b>			
08:00 – 12:00	Discussion with consulting firm performance and other issues		CS1, CS2, CS5 and CS4
13:30 – 17:00	Pre-wrap-up meeting		MEF, MAFF, MOWRAM, MRD, ADB and consulting teams

\*Including a 15-minute coffee break

ADB = Asian Development Bank; CAD = contract awards and disbursements; CARDI = Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute; CS1 = project implementation consultants; CS2 = capacity building and climate smart-agriculture consultants; CS5 = feasibility studies and detailed engineering design consultants; GDA = General Directorate of Agriculture; GDAHPP = General Directorate of Animal Health and Production; MAFF = Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; MEF = Ministry of Economy and Finance; MISTI = Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation; MOC = Ministry of Commerce; MOE = Ministry of Environment; MOWRAM = Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology; MRD = Ministry of Rural Development; PIC = project implementation consultant; PMU = project management unit.



<b>To:</b> Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha Project Director, CFAVC Deputy Secretary General Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Phnom Penh, Cambodia	<b>Date:</b> 5 June 2023
<b>Originator:</b>  Srinivasan Ancha Principal Climate Change Specialist, SEER	<b>Endorsed by:</b>  Aliya Mukhamedyarova Unit Head, Project Administration, SEER

**Subject: Loans 3661/8346 and G0579 CAM: Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project – Contract Variation no. 15: Replacements of National Financial Management Specialist and National Environment Safeguards Specialist under the Agriconsulting Europe SA in Joint Venture with SBK Research and Development Consulting Firm (Package CS1)**

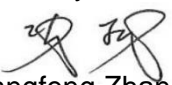
Dear Dr. Sangha:

We have reviewed the proposed replacements against their respective terms of reference (TOR) and offer the following observations:

- a. In consultation with our financial management focal, we noted that Mr. San Chanpisey's curriculum vitae (CV) did not present sufficient financial management experience working with ADB's projects as required in the TOR. While Mrs. Ouk Monyroath's CV presented substantive experience in financial management and accounting under several ADB-financed projects. In addition, she attended ADB training on financial management and disbursement. Therefore, we recommend engaging **Mrs. Ouk Monyroath** (the second ranked) for the national financial management specialist to be assigned to the Ministry of Rural Development.
- b. For the national environment specialist, in consultation with our environment safeguards focal, we recommend to engage **Mr Long Kheng** on a 6-month probationary period to assess his performance considering the complexity of the project.

Your continuous support to the project is highly appreciated.

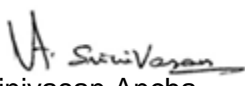
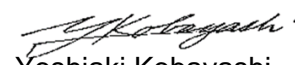
Sincerely,

  
Jiangfeng Zhang  
Director  
Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division  
Southeast Asia Department

cc: H.E. Vongsey Vissoth, Minister attached to the Prime Minister and Permanent Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)  
H.E. Hem Vanndy, Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

H.E. Pen Thirong, Under Secretary of State, MEF  
H.E. Chhuon Samrith, Director General, General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management (GDICDM), MEF  
Mr. Yi Sokthearith, Deputy Director General, MEF  
Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha, Deputy Secretary General and Project Director, MAFF  
Mr. Houll Bonnaroth, Director, Department of Multilateral Cooperation, GDICDM, MEF  
Mr. Non Wattanak, Deputy Director, Department of Multilateral Cooperation, GDICDM, MEF  
Ms. Veng Youim, Deputy Director, Office of Multilateral Cooperation 1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF  
Mr. Chan Sopanhavorn, Chief, OMC1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF  
Ms. Ieng Sreyleap, Deputy Chief, OMC 1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF ([ieng.sreyleapi2@gmail.com](mailto:ieng.sreyleapi2@gmail.com))  
Mr. Ouch Kithya, Assistant to Director Bonnaroth, MEF ([kithyaouch@gmail.com](mailto:kithyaouch@gmail.com))  
Mr. Willem J. van Diest, Team Leader, CS1 Project Implementation Consulting firm  
([vandiest@hotmail.com](mailto:vandiest@hotmail.com))  
Mr. Dinesh Shrestha, Team Leader, CS5 Feasibility Study and Detailed Engineering Design firm  
([dksrasik@yahoo.com](mailto:dksrasik@yahoo.com))  
Ms. Jyotsana Varma, Country Director, CARM  
Mr. Chanthou Hem, ADB-Cambodia Resident Mission

Ref: *Doc log no. 48409-002\_123*

<b>To:</b> H.E. Chann Sinath Secretary of State Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) and Project Director, CFAVC Phnom Penh, Cambodia	<b>Date:</b> 12 July 2023  <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:channsinath78@gmail.com">channsinath78@gmail.com</a>
<b>Originator:</b>  Srinivasan Ancha Principal Climate Change Specialist, Climate Change, Resilience, and Environment Cluster	<b>Endorsed by:</b>  Yoshiaki Kobayashi Principal Water Resources Management, Agriculture, Food, Nature, and Rural Development Sector Office, Sectors Group

Dear H.E. Chann Sinath:

**Subject: Loans 3661/8346 and Grant 0579 CAM: Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project**  
 – **No-Objection Letter to the Social Safeguards Due Diligence Report for Construction of 80 Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Kampot Province (Package CW1.A1.)**

This refers to the revised social safeguards due diligence report (DDR) for the construction of 80 rainwater harvesting ponds in Kampot Province. We noted that the findings from the Independent Third-Party Validation Agent were incorporated. The report is also now disclosed in ADB's website [https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/48409/48409-002-sddr-en\\_9.pdf](https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/48409/48409-002-sddr-en_9.pdf).

Please ensure to follow the mitigation measures provided in the DDR during construction. Your continuous support to the project is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

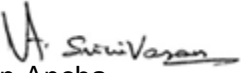
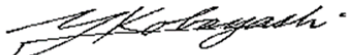


Jiangfeng Zhang  
 Director  
 East Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific Team  
 Agriculture, Food, Nature, and Rural Development Sector Office  
 Sectors Group

cc:

H.E. Vongsey Vissoth, Minister attached to the Prime Minister and Permanent Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)  
H.E. Hem Vanndy, Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)  
H.E. Pen Thirong, Under Secretary of State, MEF  
H.E. Chhuon Samrith, Director General, General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management (GDICDM), MEF  
Mr. Yi Sokthearith, Deputy Director General, MEF  
Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha, Deputy Secretary General and Project Director, MAFF  
Mr. Houll Bonnaroth, Director, Department of Multilateral Cooperation, GDICDM, MEF  
Mr. Non Wattanak, Deputy Director, Department of Multilateral Cooperation, GDICDM, MEF  
Ms. Veng Youim, Deputy Director, Office of Multilateral Cooperation 1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF  
Mr. Chan Sopanhavorn, Chief, OMC1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF  
Ms. Ieng Sreyleap, Deputy Chief, OMC 1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF ([ieng.sreyleapi2@gmail.com](mailto:ieng.sreyleapi2@gmail.com))  
Mr. Ouch Kithya, Assistant to Director Bonnaroth, MEF ([kithyaouch@gmail.com](mailto:kithyaouch@gmail.com))  
Mr. Willem J. van Diest, Team Leader, CS1 Project Implementation Consulting firm ([vandiest@hotmail.com](mailto:vandiest@hotmail.com))  
Mr. Dinesh Shrestha, Team Leader, CS5 Feasibility Study and Detailed Engineering Design firm ([dkstrasik@yahoo.com](mailto:dkstrasik@yahoo.com))  
Ms. Jyotsana Varma, Country Director, CARM  
Mr. Chanthou Hem, ADB-Cambodia Resident Mission

Ref: *Doc log no. 48409-002\_125*  
SA/kc

<b>To:</b> Chan Darong Secretary of State and Project Director, CFAVC Ministry of Rural Development Phnom Penh, Cambodia	<b>Date:</b> 19 July 2023
<b>Originator:</b>  Srinivasan Ancha Principal Climate Change Specialist, Climate Change, Resilience, and Environment Cluster	<b>Endorsed by:</b>  Yoshiaki Kobayashi Principal Water Resources Specialist, Agriculture, Food, Nature, and Rural Development Sector Office, Sectors Group

**Subject: Loans 3661/8346 and G0579 CAM: Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project – Detailed Resettlement Plan for the Rehabilitation of Rural Roads in Kampot Province (CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP-1A & 2A-Batch 2)**


Dear Excellency Chan Darong,

We are pleased to inform you that the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) submitted to ADB, on 28 June 2023, the cleared detailed resettlement plan (DRP) for the rehabilitation of the four roads located in the Srae Knong commune in Chum Kiry district, Samraong Leu commune in Banteay Meas district and the Damnak Sokram and Mean Ritth communes in the Dang Tong district of Kampot Province. The DRP is disclosed on ADB's website <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-48409-002-rp-3>.

Please proceed with the award of the contract. Please note that construction work should not start until all payments for compensation and entitlements are completed. We request your office to work closely with GDR, MEF to complete such procedures. Attached is the summary of impacts of resettlement from the DRP endorsed by GDR to ADB.

We look forward to receiving confirmation that all payments for compensation are completed. Your continuous support is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

  
 Jiangfeng Zhang  
 Director  
 East Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific Team  
 Agriculture, Food, Nature, and Rural Development Sector Office  
 Sectors Group

Attachment: a/s

cc: H.E. Vongsey Vissoth, Minister attached to the Prime Minister and Permanent Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)  
H.E. Hem Vandy, Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)  
H.E. Pen Thirong, Under Secretary of State, MEF  
H.E. Chhuon Samrith, Director General, General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management (GDICDM), MEF  
Mr. Yi Sokthearith, Deputy Director General, MEF  
Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha, Deputy Secretary General and Project Director, MAFF  
Mr. Houll Bonnaroth, Director, Department of Multilateral Cooperation, GDICDM, MEF  
Mr. Non Wattanak, Deputy Director, Department of Multilateral Cooperation, GDICDM, MEF  
Ms. Veng Youim, Deputy Director, Office of Multilateral Cooperation 1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF  
Mr. Chan Sopanhavorn, Chief, OMC1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF  
Ms. Ieng Sreyleap, Deputy Chief, OMC 1, DMC, GDICDM, MEF (ieng.sreyleapi2@gmail.com)  
Mr. Ouch Kithya, Assistant to Director Bonnaroth, MEF (kithyaouch@gmail.com)  
Mr. Willem J. van Diest, Team Leader, CS1 Project Implementation Consulting firm (vandiast@hotmail.com)  
Mr. Dinesh Shrestha, Team Leader, CS5 Feasibility Study and Detailed Engineering Design firm (dkrsasik@yahoo.com)  
Ms. Jyotsana Varma, Country Director, CARM  
Mr. Alvin Lopez, Senior Natural Resources and Agriculture Specialist, SG-AFNR  
Mr. Chanthou Hem, ADB-Cambodia Resident Mission  
Mr. S. Tem, Social Safeguards ADB Consultant

Ref: *Doc log no. 48409-002\_126*

### Summary of Resettlement Impacts

This detailed resettlement plan (DRP) covers improvement of four roads with a total length of 25.878km in Kampot Province.

- Samaki Amatak Agricultural Cooperative AC Road of 3.817km (KP9).
- Sen Han Cham Reoun Phal AC Road of 9.098km (KP10)
- Ratanak Pulrath Samaki AC Road of 6.395km (KP18).
- Prey Krang Meanrit AC Road of 6.568km (KP19).

These four roads are in the Srae Knong commune in Chum Kiry district, the Samraong Leu commune in Banteay Meas district and the Damnak Sokram and Mean Ritth communes in the Dang Tong district of Kampot province. The Kampot Roads Subproject will benefit four agriculture cooperatives including Samaki Amatak, Sen Han Cham Reoun Phal, Ratanak Pulrath Samaki and Prey Krang Meanrit.

A total of 328 AHs/1,332 APs will be impacted by the Kampot Roads Subproject with a total length of 25.878km. The DMS data identified that 46 AHs will lose 5,931.00m<sup>2</sup> of private land. These include 4,048.00m<sup>2</sup> of agricultural land belonging to 30 AHs and 1,883.00m<sup>2</sup> of residential land belonging to 16 AHs. A total of 13 AHs will have 85.66m<sup>2</sup> of primary structures (houses, shops and stalls) partially affected, 41 AHs will lose 437.57m<sup>2</sup> of secondary structures, 306 AHs will have other secondary structures impacted including 1,279.94m<sup>2</sup> of various types of fences of different materials, walls of different materials, doors, concrete posts, concrete beam, and concrete floors, 55 Nos. comprise pagoda gates, signposts, staircase, pumping wells, and various sizes of spirit houses and 3,147.70m are various types of fences, posts, steel doors, walls, pipe culverts etc. A total of 47 AHs will lose 4660.00m<sup>2</sup> (1,041.00m<sup>2</sup> of private land and 3,619.00m<sup>2</sup> of ROW) used for rice farming and 404 AHs will lose 3,087 fruit and non-fruit trees. The remaining affected crops (pineapples, cassava, lotus flowers, and sugarcane) are also planted in the ROW. Impacted public facilities include 4 pagoda gates and 7 Nos. of 0.4m diameter reinforced concrete culverts belonging to the Samaky Amatak community. The shop and stall owners will experience minor impacts and will not permanently lose their sources of livelihood. Under this subproject, there is no physical displacement of any household from his/her existing dwelling. No AH experiences major impacts, no AH loses their livelihood source permanently and no AH is permanently relocated to another new site.

The resettlement budget is estimated at **US\$286,217.39**. This includes: (i) US\$215,822.17 as cost of compensation of privately-owned land, affected trees and crops, primary, secondary, and other secondary structures, including public/community facilities, vulnerable allowance, loss of projected income from business disruption and transport allowance; (ii) US\$16,439.67 for consulting services for replacement cost study; (iii) US\$32,373.33 for administrative costs; and (iv) US\$21,582.22 of contingency amount.





## ANNEX 2: Physical Progress April – June 2023

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

**CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants**

**SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE**

*Prepared by*





## CFAVC OVERAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS MEF FORMAT

ACTIVITY/Implementing Agency		Assigned Weight	WEIGHT PROGRESS (%)									
			31/03/2021	30/06/2021	30/09/2021	31/12/2021	31/03/2022	30/06/2022	30/9/2022	31/12/2022	31/03/2023	30/06/2023
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
2	Recruitment of Consultants	0.50%	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%	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%	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.36
5	Environmental Management	2.00%	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.36
6	Gender	1.00%	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%	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%	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%	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%	1.52	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%	0.58	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%	1.89	2.08	2.32	2.69	3.03	3.80	4.24	4.46	4.94	4.94
<b>TOTAL (%)</b>		<b>100.00%</b>	<b>15.65</b>	<b>17.94</b>	<b>20.32</b>	<b>21.79</b>	<b>26.21</b>	<b>29.68</b>	<b>33.75</b>	<b>37.85</b>	<b>44.36</b>	<b>48.00</b>

CFAVC OVERAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

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
<b>Output 1 – Critical Agribusiness Value Chain Infrastructure Improved and made Climate-Resilient</b>												
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
<b>Sub-total Output 1</b>		<b>65.00</b>	<b>8.89</b>	<b>10.41</b>	<b>12.03</b>	<b>13.01</b>	<b>16.72</b>	<b>18.34</b>	<b>21.11</b>	<b>24.11</b>	<b>28.98</b>	<b>33.00</b>
<b>Output 2 – Climate-smart Agriculture and Agribusiness Promoted</b>												
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
<b>Sub-total Output 2</b>		<b>20.00</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>9.19</b>	<b>9.22</b>
<b>Output 3 – Enabling Environment for Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Enhanced</b>												
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
<b>Sub-total Output 3</b>		<b>15.00</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>5.49</b>
III	<b>MAFF</b>											
	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
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>59.50</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>9.46</b>	<b>10.98</b>	<b>12.24</b>	<b>15.80</b>	<b>18.18</b>	<b>21.48</b>	<b>25.01</b>	<b>28.16</b>	<b>29.90</b>
	<b>MOWRAM</b>											
	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
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>25.50</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>8.76</b>	<b>10.75</b>
	<b>MRD (Output 1)</b>	15.00	2.83	3.28	3.58	3.78	4.14	4.83	4.98	5.11	6.75	7.06
<b>TOTAL Outputs (1 + 2 + 3)</b>		<b>100.00</b>	<b>13.33</b>	<b>15.77</b>	<b>18.19</b>	<b>19.65</b>	<b>24.35</b>	<b>28.03</b>	<b>32.38</b>	<b>36.73</b>	<b>43.67</b>	<b>47.71</b>

CFAVC OVERAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS  
OUTPUT 1  
Status : June 2023

ACTIVITY	SUBACTIVITY	UNIT	DMF SCORE	OVERALL TARGET	Sub- Weight (%)	DMF weight (%)	Progress June 2023			
							Current Progress %	Accumulated Progress	Weighted Progress (%)	
			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	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	Schemes	15	27	5	0.75	100.00	27	0.75
		Step 1B: Feasibility Study incl safeguards	Schemes		27	10	1.5	100.00	27	1.50
		Step 2: Topographic Survey	Ha		15,000	10	1.5	100.00	15,000	1.50
		Step 3 + 4: DED & Tender file	Ha		15,000	10	1.5	83.33	12,500	1.25
		Procurement	Ha		15,000	5	0.75	21.67	3,250	0.16
		Rehabilitated & Climate resilient (Construction Progress Works)	Ha		15,000	55	8.25	20.61	3,091	1.70
		O&M	Schemes		27	5	0.75	0.00	-	0.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					100	15		
1.b	800 On-farm rainwater harvesting ponds commissioned (incl. 15 drip irrigation)	Identification of ponds	no	5	800	7.5	0.375	34.75	278	0.13
		Farm identification for drip system	no		15	2.5	0.125	100.00	15	0.13
		DED Ponds	no		800	20	1	34.75	278	0.35
		DED Drip system	no		15	5	0.25	13.33	2	0.03
		Procurement & Implementation ponds	no		800	50	2.5	34.75	278	0.87
		Drip systems installation	no		15	15	0.75	0.00	-	0.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					100	5		
1.c	At least 250 Km Farm roads upgraded to climate resilient standards to improve Connectivity to Cooperatives and Markets	Step 1A: Identification	km	15	250	5	0.75	108.80	272	0.82
		Step 1B: Feasibility Study incl Safeguards	km		250	10	1.5	108.80	272	1.63
		Step 2:Topographic Survey	km		250	10	1.5	108.80	272	1.63
		Step 3+4: DED & Tender file	km		250	10	1.5	86.04	215	1.29
		Rehabilitated & Climate resilient (Construction Progress Works)	km		250	60	9	18.80	47	1.69
		O&M	km		250	5	0.75	0.00	-	0.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					100	15		
1.d	80 Agricultural cooperatives have integrated adaptation measures in postharvest infrastructural investments	Identification	No	15	80	5	0.75	100.00	80	0.75
		Site location Survey	no		80	5	0.75	100.00	80	0.75
		DED & Tender file	no		3	10	1.5	100.00	3	1.50
		Procurement	no		3	10	1.5	100.00	3	1.50
		Construction	No		80	65	9.75	68.75	55	6.70
		O&M	no		80	0	0.75	0.00	-	0.00

ACTIVITY	SUBACTIVITY	UNIT	DMF SCORE	OVERALL TARGET	Sub- Weight (%)	DMF weight (%)	Progress June 2023			
							Current Progress %	Accumulated Progress	Weighted Progress (%)	
							E=(F/B)*100	F	G=(E*D)/100	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)							
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>95</b>	<b>15</b>				<b>11.20</b>
1.e	Crop product quality and safety testing infrastructure in National Agriculture Laboratory upgraded	TNA for LAB staff	No	5	1	10	0.5	100.00	1	0.50
		DED & Procurement	No		1	20	1	100.00	1	1.00
		Implementation	No		1	60	2.5	100.00	1	2.50
		Training of staff	Person		100	10	0.5	26.00	26	0.13
		On-the job training	Person		500	10	0.5	45.60	228	0.23
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>100</b>	<b>5</b>		
1.f.1	12,000 Bio-digesters made operational benefitting 80,000 persons (50% are women)	Identification of Bio-digesters	Biodigester	5	12,000	10.00	0.50	42.93	5,152	0.21
		DED & Tender file	document		3	10.00	0.50	53.33	1.60	0.27
		Procurement	document		3	10.00	0.50	16.67	0.50	0.08
		Construction of biodigesters	Biodigester		12,000	60.00	3.00	0.55	66	0.02
		Training of beneficiaries	Perons		48,000	10.00	0.50	42.93	20,608	0.21
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>100.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>		
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	0.29
		DED & Tender file	document		3	20.00	1.00	53.33	1.60	0.53
		Procurement	document		3	10.00	0.50	16.67	0.50	0.08
		Construction of compost huts	Compost hut		6,000	50.00	2.50	1.10	66	0.03
		Training of beneficiaries	Persons		24,000	10.00	0.50	57.28	13,748	0.29
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>100.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>		
	<b>Total for Output 1</b>		<b>65</b>			<b>65.00</b>			<b>33.00</b>	

**OUTPUT 2**  
Status : June 2023

ACTIVITY	SUBACTIVITY	UNIT	DMF SCORE	OVERALL TARGET	Sub- Weight (%)	DMF weight (%)	Progress in June 2023			
							Current Progress %	Accumulated progress	Weighted Progress (%)	
			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	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
		Development of new maize varieties	Variety		1	20	1	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
		Multiplication of maize seed (CM1) varieties	Seeds		3	3	0.15	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
		Distribution of maize for seed production	Seeds		3	4	0.2	33.33	1.00	0.07
		Training of farmer group on BMP (240 courses)	Persons		10,000	4	0.2	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
		Field day (120 events)	People		15,000	2.5	0.125	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
		Laser Land Leveling (LLL)	Demo/ha		4,000	4	0.2	11.75	470.00	0.02
		<b>Sub-total</b>							<b>100</b>	<b>5.00</b>
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
		Drafting of training material for climate smart agriculture	set		1	2	0.1	100.00	1.00	0.10
		Implementation of comprehensive Needs assessment	set		4	2	0.1	350.00	14.00	0.35
		Drafting of training material for agribusiness development	set		1	3	0.15	90.00	0.90	0.14
		Farmers trained on CAMGAP standards	Persons		500	15	0.75	44.00	220.00	0.33
		Farmers trained on CSA	Persons		20,000	25	1.25	73.94	14,787.00	0.92
		Farmers trained on SRP	Persons		20,000	20	1	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
		Agriculture Cooperative (board members)	Persons		20,000	15	0.75	-	-	0.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>							<b>100</b>	<b>5.00</b>



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
		Step 1: Dissemination the Informat	meeting		27	5	0.15	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
		Step 3: Create the Statute Commit	FWUC		27	10	0.3	62.96	17.00	0.19
		Step 4: Form Farmer Water User Community	FWUC		27	10	0.3	62.96	17.00	0.19
		Step 5: Develop the FWUC statute	FWUC		27	10	0.3	62.96	17.00	0.19
		Step 6: FWUC Committee Election	FWUC		27	15	0.45	62.96	17.00	0.28
		Step 7: Finalization of FWUC Statu	FWUC		27	25	0.75	44.44	12.00	0.33
		Step 8: FWUC Approval and Registration	FWUC		27	12.5	0.375	44.44	12.00	0.17
		<b>Sub-total</b>						<b>100</b>	<b>3.00</b>	
2.c.2	500 FWUCS of FWUGS, developed capacity to operate and maintain their irrigation schemes	Preparation of training material on	set	3	27	10	0.3	44.44	12.00	0.13
		Preparation of training material on maintenance	set		27	10	0.3	44.44	12.00	0.13
		Trained FWUCs of FWUGs on schemes management	Persons		500	70	2.1	24.00	120.00	0.50
		Application of MEF budget (FWUC)	FWUC		27	10	0.3	-	-	0.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>						<b>100</b>	<b>3.00</b>	
2.d.1	4 Agricultural development centers made fully operational to provide agribusiness services	Identification and Initial Survey	No	2	4	10	0.2	100.00	4.00	0.20
		DED & Tender file	No		4	35	0.7	100.00	4.00	0.70
		Procurement	No		4	10	0.2	75.00	3.00	0.15
		Construction	No		4	40	0.8	75.00	3.00	0.60
		Training of users (50% are women)	No		4	5	0.1	-	-	0.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>						<b>100</b>	<b>2.00</b>	
2.d.2	4 Engineering workshops made fully operational to provide agribusiness services	Identification and Initial Survey	No	2	4	10	0.2	100.00	4.00	0.20
		DED & Tender file	No		4	35	0.7	100.00	4.00	0.70
		Procurement	No		4	10	0.2	75.00	3.00	0.15
		Construction	No		4	40	0.8	75.00	3.00	0.60
		Training of users (50% are women)	No		4	5	0.1	-	-	0.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>						<b>100</b>	<b>2.00</b>	
<b>Total for Output 2</b>				<b>15</b>			<b>20.00</b>			<b>9.22</b>



	SUBACTIVITY	UNIT	DMF score	OVERALL TARGET	Sub- Weight (%)	DMF weight (%)	Progress in June 2023			
							Current Progress %	Accumulated progress	Weighted Progress (%)	
							E=(F/B)*100	F	G=(E*D)/100	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)							
3.d	30 agribusinesses trained in green finance and CSA	Develop training material for staff training in green finance	no	2	1	15.00	0.30	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
		Implement training in green finance	Staff		30	30.00	0.60	0.00	-	0.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>100.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>			<b>0.83</b>
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
		Develop training material for staff training in CSA	Set		1	10.00	0.20	70.00	0.70	0.14
		Develop climate risk sharing mechanism /instrument	Set		1	20.00	0.40	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
		<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>100.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>			<b>0.95</b>
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
		Develop training material for staff training in green finance	No		1	15.00	0.50	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
		<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>100.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>			<b>0.75</b>
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
		Purchase of equipment	No		1	20.00	0.60	5.00	0.05	0.03
		Installation of the center	No		1	25.00	0.75	5.00	0.05	0.04
		<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>100.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>			<b>0.15</b>
<b>Total for Output 3</b>			<b>15</b>			<b>15.00</b>		<b>5.49</b>		



## ANNEX 3: Updated Implementation Progress DMF Status April – June 2023

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

CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants

SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE

*Prepared by*

 AGRICONSULTING EUROPE SA  
*in JV with SBK Research and Development*



Performance Against DMF

Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Items	Unit	Baselines (2017)	Targets (2026)	Progress as of March 2023	Progress as of June 2023	Remarks (for the current quarter)
<b>Outcome:</b>	<b>By 2026</b>							
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%)	water savings (5-10% efficiencies)			-		0	0
energy savings (20%)				-		0	0	not yet due
reduction in post-harvest losses (10%)				-		0	0	not yet due
<b>Outputs:</b>	<b>By 2024</b>							
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 bid
	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
							20	55
	1d. 80 agricultural cooperatives integrated adaptation measures in post-harvest infrastructure investments (2017 baseline: 5).	agricultural cooperatives	#	5	80			
	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
	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

Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Items	Unit	Baselines (2017)	Targets (2026)	Progress as of March 2023	Progress as of June 2023	Remarks (for the current quarter)
2. Climate smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted	2a. Three additional climate resilient varieties of rice and maize released (2017 baseline: 0)	Women	Person	5,721	40,000	10,869	13,360	
		Rice varieties	varieties	0	2	0	0	
	2b. 40,000 farmers (of whom 16,000 are women) trained in CSA and agribusiness development skills, of which 50% are SRP compliant with direct links to millers and exporters (2017 baseline for SRP compliance: 0).	maize varieties	varieties	0	1	0	0	
		farmers trained in CSA and agribusiness development skills	farmers		40,000	12,311	12,699	
		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	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	
		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	



Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Items	Unit	Baselines (2017)	Targets (2026)	Progress as of March 2023	Progress as of June 2023	Remarks (for the current quarter)
		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
		Implementation training in green finance	Women	0	15	0	0	
		Implementation training in green finance	Staff	0	50	0	0	
		Implementation training in green finance	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
		Implementation training in green finance	Women	0	9	0	0	
		Implementation training in green finance	Staff	0	30	0	0	
		Implementation training in green finance	Women	0	9	0	0	
	3e. 20,000 households, including 20,000 women, provided with information on climate risk sharing instruments (2017 baseline: 0).	Implementation of training on green finance in CSA	HHs	0	20,000	0	0	Inception phase
			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

**CFAVC OVERAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**  
**DMF PROGRESS**

Output and Activities		Assigned weight	PHYSICALL WEIGHTED PROGRESS (%)														
			31/12/2019	31/03/2020	30/06/2020	30/09/2020	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	30/06/2023
<b>Output 1 – Critical Agribusiness Value Chain Infrastructure Improved and made Climate-Resilient</b>																	
1.a	27 Irrigation and water management systems rehabilitated and made climate-friendly	15.00	0.14	0.25	0.50	0.71	1.33	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	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.15	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	0.03	0.06	0.63	1.10	1.73	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	0.00	0.03	0.33	0.51	0.83	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	0.00	0.00	0.75	1.50	2.00	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	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.09	0.13	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	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.19	0.25	0.33	0.40	0.47	0.52	0.57	0.68	0.93	0.99	1.22	1.22
<b>sub-total Output 1</b>		<b>65.00</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>8.89</b>	<b>10.41</b>	<b>12.03</b>	<b>13.01</b>	<b>16.72</b>	<b>18.34</b>	<b>21.11</b>	<b>24.11</b>	<b>28.98</b>	<b>33.00</b>
<b>Output 2 – Climate-smart Agriculture and Agribusiness Promoted</b>																	
2.a	3 Additional climate-resilient varieties of rice and maize released	5.00	0.00	0.09	0.13	0.14	0.22	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	0.13	0.14	0.20	0.31	0.39	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	0.07	0.11	0.27	0.58	0.49	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	0.01	0.01	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	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.25	0.28	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	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.25	0.28	0.44	0.83	0.88	0.88	1.08	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.65	1.65
<b>sub-total Output 2</b>		<b>20.00</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>9.19</b>	<b>9.22</b>
<b>Output 3 – Enabling Environment for Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Enhanced</b>																	
3.a	Policy on Climate Smart and Gender Responsive Agribusiness and PPP framework formulated	2.00	0.00	0.07	0.14	0.16	0.18	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	0.04	0.51	0.61	0.69	0.79	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	0.00	0.16	0.31	0.38	0.43	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	0.00	0.06	0.08	0.22	0.30	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	0.00	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15
<b>sub-total Output 3</b>		<b>15.00</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>5.49</b>
OUTPUT	Output 1	65.00	0.17	0.34	2.43	4.15	6.42	8.89	10.41	12.03	13.01	16.72	18.34	21.11	24.11	28.98	33.00
	Output 2	20.00	0.20	0.36	0.89	1.54	1.67	2.34	3.05	3.59	3.65	4.26	5.47	6.56	7.66	9.19	9.22
	Output 3	15.00	0.04	0.86	1.21	1.54	1.82	2.10	2.32	2.57	2.99	3.37	4.23	4.71	4.96	5.49	5.49
<b>TOTAL Output (1 + 2 + 3)</b>		<b>100.00</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>9.91</b>	<b>13.33</b>	<b>15.77</b>	<b>18.19</b>	<b>19.65</b>	<b>24.35</b>	<b>28.03</b>	<b>32.38</b>	<b>36.73</b>	<b>43.67</b>	<b>47.71</b>



## ANNEX 4: Detail Implementation MAFF Output 1 April – June 2023

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

CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants

SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE

*Prepared by*

 AGRICONSULTING EUROPE SA  
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**Kingdom of Cambodia  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)**

**Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector  
Project (CFAVC)**

**Summary Progress Work  
of MAFF Subprojects**

**As of 20th June 2023  
Presented by Sopha Sovannareth DTL/MAFF**

## Executive summary

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- ▶ This is the Monthly Progress Report for the Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC) - Project Number: 48409-002). The CFAVC project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) with ADB Loan No. 3661-CAM (COL)/8346-CAM (EF) Grant No. 0579-CAM (EF) and the Government of Cambodia. The report has accumulated the progress as of May 2023.
- ▶ The project has consumed (time elapsed) **58%** (against 95 months), and total disbursement **16.5%** of total fund (141.04M\$), and the overall project progress is **43.67%**.

- 1. Financial Status**
- 2. 1.d 80 Agricultural cooperatives have integrated adaptation measures in postharvest infrastructural investments**
- 3. 1.e Crop product quality and safety testing infrastructure in National Agriculture Laboratory upgraded**
- 4. 1.f 12,000 Bio-digesters made operational benefitting 40,000 persons (50% are women)**
- 5. 2.d1 4 Agricultural development centers made fully operational to provide agribusiness services**
- 6. 2.d2 4 Engineering workshops made fully operational to provide agribusiness services**



## 02- Activity 1.2 Upgrading agricultural cooperative value chain infrastructure

1.d 80 Agricultural cooperatives have integrated adaptation measures in postharvest infrastructural investments

Batch	Year	No. of AC	KM of road Connected to AC	Status of AC construction
Batch 1	2020	20	105.34 Km	Completed 100%
Batch 2	2021	35	119.77Km	Lot 1- Kampot 8 AC Completed 100% Lot 2-Takeo 13 AC Completed 100% Lot 3-TBK 10 AC 85% completed Lot 4-K.Cham 4 AC 85% completed
Batch 3	2022	25	46.56Km	Lot 1-Kampot 4 AC 18% completed Lot 2-Takeo 12 AC 11% completed Lot 3- TBK 5 AC 5% completed Lot 4-K.Cham 4 AC 10% completed
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>272.15</b>	

## 02- Activity 1.2 Upgrading agricultural cooperative value chain infrastructure

### AC capacity

AC type	KP	TK	TBK	KC	Total
50t 13.5X13.5m	4	9	2	2	17
100t 13.5X18m	13	21	10	7	51
200t 18mX25m	0	0	8	4	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>80</b>

## 02- Activity 1.2 Upgrading agricultural cooperative value chain infrastructure

### AC With road connected

AC	KP	TK	TBK	KC	Total
AC with road	10	13	13	8	44
AC no road	7	17	7	5	36
Total	17	30	20	13	80

## 02- Activity 1.2 Upgrading agricultural cooperative value chain infrastructure

AC	KP	TK	TBK	KC	Total
Total	17	30	20	13	80

1. All 80 ACs were done by PMU engineers
2. All 80 ACs has no issues of EMP implementation
3. All 80 ACs has no issues of Social Safeguard implementation
4. All 80 ACs has fully implementation of GAP

### 03 - Activity 1.2 Upgrading agricultural cooperative value chain infrastructure

#### 1.e Crop product quality and safety testing infrastructure in National Agriculture Laboratory upgraded

	Start date	Completion date	Status
Lab renovation: construction completed	23 Aug 2022	30 Nov 2022	Completed
Net-house: construction completed	16 June 2022	25 Sept 2022	Completed



## 04 - Activity 1.5 Promoting renewable energy (biodigesters and use of solar energy in target cooperative areas) for value chain improvement

1.f 12,000 Bio-digesters made operational benefitting 40,000 persons  
(50% are women)

Batch I	Start date	Completion date	Status
500 bio-digesters	First bid 11 June 2021 failed (bidders qualification not met NCB criteria), ADB provided NOL to re-bid 22 April 2022. Second time re-bid 24 June 2022 failed (bidders qualification not met NCB criteria).		
250 Compost-hut			

Research and Development Demonstration (pilot)	Start date	Completion date	Status
66 bio-digesters	30 Sept 2022	ongoing	56 completed
66 Compost-huts	30 Sept 2022	ongoing	22 completed



## Activity 1.5 Promoting renewable energy (biogas and use of solar energy in target cooperative areas) for value chain improvement

1.f 12,000 Bio-digesters made operational benefitting 40,000 persons (50% are women)





## Activity 1.5 Promoting renewable energy (biodigesters and use of solar energy in target cooperative areas) for value chain improvement

1.f 12,000 Bio-digesters made operational benefitting 40,000 persons  
(50% are women)





## 05 - Activity 2.3 Promoting farm mechanization and extension

2.d1 4 Agricultural development centers (PADC) made fully operational to provide agribusiness services

Batch I	Start date	Completion date	Status
Lot1: CW4/CFAVC/ MAFF/2021/08 The Construction of Training Building-PADC & Equipment-Takeo	9-Sep-21	8-Dec-21	
Lot2: CW4/CFAVC/ MAFF/2021/09 The Construction of Training Building-PADC & Equipment-Tboung Khmum	9-Sep-21	8-Dec-21	
Lot3: CW4/CFAVC/ MAFF/2021/10 The Construction of Training Building-PADC & Equipment-Kampong Cham	9-Sep-21	8-Dec-21	
Training Building-PADC & Equipment-Kampot			Not yet start

# Agricultural Development Centers (PADC) Tboung Khmum, Kampong Cham and Takeo



## 06 - Activity 2.3 Promoting farm mechanization and extension

2.d2 4 Engineering workshops (MEW) made fully operational to provide agribusiness services

Batch I	Start date	Completion date	Status
Lot1: CW7/CFAVC/ MAFF/ 2021/01 Construction of Mechanization Engineering Workshop-PDAFF-Kampot	30-Aug-21	11 Apr 22	
Lot2: CW7/CFAVC/ MAFF/ 2021/02 The Construction of Mechanization Engineering Workshop-PDAFF-Tboung Khmum	30-Aug-21	11 Apr 22	
Lot3: CW7/CFAVC/ MAFF/2021/03 The Construction of Mechanization Engineering Workshop-PDAFF-Kampong Cham	30-Aug-21	11 Apr 22	
The Mechanization Engineering Workshop-PDAFF-Takeo			Not yet start

# Mechanization Workshop (MEW) Tboung Khmum, Kampong Cham and Kampot





## Seed Storage with 50t



## Grain Storage 100t



## Cassava Storage 200t





## ANNEX 5: Detail Implementation MAFF Output 2 April – June 2023

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

CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants

SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE

*Prepared by*

 AGRICONSULTING EUROPE SA  
*in JV with SBK Research and Development*







**Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**  
**Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project**



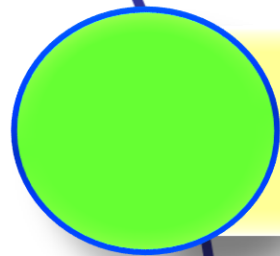
**ADB Loan No. 3661-CAM (COL)/8346-CAM (EF) Grant No. 0579-CAM (EF)**

**Summary of Progress Implementation**  
**Of CS2 Package for CFAVC Project**





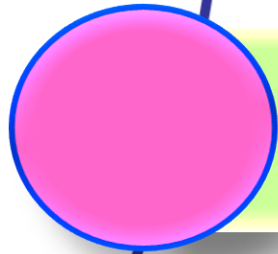
# Content



Project Implementation Progress



Challenges and Constraints



Next planning



# Main outputs of the project



## The project consisted of 3 main outputs:

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

Output 2: Climate-smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted.

Output 3: Enabling environment for climate-friendly agribusiness enhanced.



# Project Implementation Progress



No. DMF	Activities	Progress up to date (June 2023)
<b>Output 1: Critical agribusiness value chain infrastructure improved and made climate-resilient</b>		
<b>Activity 1.1. Rehabilitating water management infrastructure</b>		
	15 drip irrigation demonstration units on mango farmers' land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 15 farms have been identified.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ PMU team, DTLCS1, DTLCS2 and GDA/DoEA reviewed the progress of 5 drip irrigation systems to identify some documents that are not completed based on technical specifications.</li> <li>▪ Prepared BoQ for each drip irrigation and solar pump.</li> <li>▪ The last DoEA representative prepared the demonstration site arrangement on drip irrigation system installation with the solar pump to PMU and PMU's procurement guide to access with ADB forward implementation in the field.</li> </ul>





# Project Implementation Progress



No. DMF	Activities	Progress up to date (June 2023)
<b>Output 1: Critical agribusiness value chain infrastructure improved and made climate-resilient</b>		
<b>Activity 1.2 Upgrading agricultural cooperative value chain infrastructure</b>		
1.d	80 Agricultural cooperatives have integrated adaptation measures in postharvest infrastructural investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 20 ACs Completed construction 100%</li> <li>▪ 35ACs (21completed 100%, 14 completed 85%)</li> <li>▪ 25 ACs construction starts on 9 May 2023 and complete the construction is 10%.</li> </ul> <p>Total 80 ACs</p>
<b>Activity 1.4 Strengthening Infrastructure for agricultural quality and safety testing at the National Agricultural Laboratory (NAL)</b>		
1.e	Crop product quality and safety testing infrastructure in National Agriculture Laboratory upgraded: <b>Ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lab renovation: construction completed</li> <li>▪ Net-house: construction is completed 100%</li> </ul>
	Establishing genetically modified organism (GMO) and phytotoxin: <b>Ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prepared concept note: completed</li> <li>▪ List of equipment for GMO and phytotoxin: ongoing 50%</li> </ul>
	Supporting ISO 17025 accreditation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ISO 17025 Accreditation Compliance Specialist: not yet mobilized</li> </ul>





# Project Implementation Progress



No. DMF	Activities	Progress up to date (June 2023)
	<p>Plant tissue culture (developing tissue culture protocols for banana and cassava)</p> <p>Ongoing work of the development of manual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prepared concept note: completed</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Training on plant tissue technology for banana, cassava, and orchid with a total of 12 persons of which 9 are female.</li> <li>▪ TWG meeting on the development of cassava tissue culture development manual with a total of 13 persons of which 3 are females.</li> <li>▪ Conducted a Consultative workshop on the cassava tissue culture development manual with a total of 25 participants of which 6 are women.</li> <li>▪ Developed manual of Cassava: completed (4th revision).</li> </ul>
	<p>Assisting the laboratory commercialization process</p> <p>Ongoing work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Seed Policy for Cambodian: ongoing</li> <li>▪ The enacted Law on Seed Management and Plant Breeder's Rights adopted by the parliament on April 08, 2008: Ongoing</li> <li>▪ Law on biosafety in Cambodia enacted by parliament on 28 December 2007: Ongoing</li> <li>▪ The legal framework on modern biotechnology developed by Codex Alimentarius Commission- FAO/WHO intergovernmental body: Ongoing</li> <li>▪ The Biosafety regulations for GMO crop in Asia-Pacific: Ongoing</li> </ul>



# Project Implementation Progress



No. DMF	Activities	Progress up to date (June 2023)
	Supply analytical testing equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bid Evaluation Report (BER) ongoing</li> </ul>
	<p>Biofertilizer / Organic fertilizer (Pesticide residue rapid test kits for field testing and desktop testing equipment for plant toxins will also be supplied)</p> <p>Ongoing work of the development of manual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ On-Job training course on the quality testing of biofertilizer and biopesticide with a total of 144 persons/108 are females.</li> <li>▪ Conducted a market survey on the use and quality of biofertilizer 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.</li> <li>▪ Consultative workshop on SOP for biofertilizer fertilizer quality testing manual with a total of 51 participants of which 9 persons are females.</li> <li>▪ Developed the manual of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for quality testing of biofertilizer and completed the 3rd draft revision.</li> <li>▪ Consultative workshop on ISO 17025 Accreditation guideline with a total of 42 participants of which 14 are females.</li> <li>▪ Development of technical guidelines and procedure for lab ISO17025 accreditation was completed 3rd draft revision.</li> <li>▪ Development of the manual of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for quality testing of organic fertilizer was in the first draft version.</li> </ul>



# Project Implementation Progress



No. DMF	Activities	Progress up to date (June 2023)
<b>Output 1: Critical agribusiness value chain infrastructure improved and made climate-resilient</b>		
<b>Activity 1.5 Promoting renewable energy (biodigesters and use of solar energy in target cooperative areas) for value chain improvement</b>		
1.f1.	<p>12,000 Bio-digesters made operational benefitting 40,000 persons (50% are women)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training to Model farmers &amp; exchange visits 4 courses 154/41 are females.</li> <li>▪ Commune &amp; provincial workshops on project dissemination, identification and selection of clients 2 courses 101/21 are females.</li> <li>▪ National workshops on biodigester and composting 1 course 55/9 are females.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Biodigester:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction: not yet started (BER ongoing)</li> <li>▪ 27,376 farmers (female =13,360 (49%) have been trained and received information about Biodigester in Training &amp; Capacity Building, Promotion &amp; Marketing, Monitoring &amp; Evaluation and Innovation &amp; Value Chain Improvement activities.</li> <li>▪ The project identified 4,156 farmers of which 2,087 farmers are female for the potential to build the Biodigester.</li> <li>▪ The key farmer who has intended to buy: ongoing 8% (976 HHs)</li> <li>▪ The key farmer who has an interest: ongoing 2.36% (283 HHs).</li> <li>▪ Research, development, pilot, and use of the biodigester:</li> <li>▪ 56 biodigesters construction completed and functioning with (280 beneficiaries (145 F).</li> <li>▪ 13 biodigesters will be constructed (52 beneficiaries (27F).</li> </ul>



# Project Implementation Progress



No. DMF	Activities	Progress up to date (June 2023)
1.f2.	<p>6,000 Compost-huts made operational benefiting 40,000 persons (50% are women)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training to Model farmers &amp; exchange visits 4 courses 154/41 are females.</li> <li>▪ Commune &amp; provincial workshops on project dissemination, identification and selection of clients 2 courses 101/21 are females.</li> <li>▪ National workshops on biodigester and composting 1 course 55/9 are females.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Compost-hut:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction: not yet started (BER ongoing)</li> <li>▪ 27,376 farmers (female =13,360 (49%) have been trained and received information about Compost hut and its benefit (bio-slurry use and management) in Training &amp; Capacity Building, Promotion &amp; Marketing, Monitoring &amp; Evaluation and Innovation &amp; Value Chain Improvement activities.</li> <li>▪ The project identified 3,437 farmers of which 1,695 farmers are female for the potential to build the compost hut.</li> <li>▪ The key farmer who has intended to buy: ongoing 10.7% (647 HHs)</li> <li>▪ The key farmer who has interested: ongoing 3.8% (230 HHs)</li> <li>▪ Research, development, pilot and use of the compost hut:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 22 compost-hut construction completed with (110 beneficiaries (60F)</li> <li>▪ 47 compost-hut will be constructed.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Support input for integrated farming demonstrations:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 38 demonstrations and training were completed with 154 participants (83F)</li> <li>▪ 28 demonstration farmers and training have not yet started.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



# Project Implementation Progress



No. DMF	Activities	Progress up to date (June 2023)
<b>Output 2: Climate-smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted</b>		
<b>Activity 2.1 Deploying climate-resilient varieties</b>		
2.a	<p>3 Additional climate-resilient varieties of rice and maize released</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of farmers group on best management practice (BMP) of rice 2 courses 50/33 are females.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>One rice variety, named Champeisar70 are released in 2023 for farmers demonstration in CFAVC Project (Foundation seed from CARDI)</li> <li>1,420 farmers (690 are females = 49%) have been trained in Training of farmers groups on best management practice (BMP), Training of farmer groups on rice seed production techniques and follow up and field day.</li> </ul>



# Project Implementation Progress



No. DMF	Activities	Progress up to date (June 2023)
<b>Output 2: Climate-smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted</b>		
<b>Activity 2.2 Strengthening capacity in climate friendly production practices and technologies:</b>		
2.b	<p>40,000 Farmers trained in Climate-smart Agriculture and agribusiness development skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Follow up the training on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Sustainable Rice Production (SRP).</li> <li>▪ Dissemination workshop on contract farming mechanism 2 courses 61/15 are females.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 12,699 farmers (female =6,028 (47%) have been trained on CSA, SRP, CamGAP, training of ACs boards on ACs business development and Training on landscape restoration (farm mechanization).</li> <li>▪ Dissemination workshop on contract farming mechanism.</li> </ul>





# Project Implementation Progress



No. DMF	Activities	Progress up to date (June 2023)
	<p>support laser land leveling up to 4,000 ha (approximately 1,000 ha per province)</p> <p>There is no activity progress during the reporting period</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identified 05 new irrigation schemes for the possibility of laser land leveling in project area 2 schemes in Ta Keo, 1 scheme in Kampot, one 1schemes in Tboung Khmom and 01 scheme in Kampong Cham province Package 1, in previous time identification 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.</li> <li>▪ Summary progress of paddy selection for land leveling by Jan-Dec 2022.</li> <li>▪ Takeo: 125.89Ha with 935HHs (397F)</li> <li>▪ Kampot: 67.99Ha with 467HHs (260F)</li> <li>▪ KCham: 166.40Ha with 730HHs (258F)</li> <li>▪ TBK: 58.30Ha with 646HHs (302F)</li> <li>▪ Total: 418.58 Ha with 2,778HHs (1,227F)</li> </ul>



# Project Implementation Progress



No. DMF	Activities	Progress up to date (June 2023)
	<p>conduct “learning by doing” training by demonstrating and training in farmer fields day in specific locations with three sites in each province</p> <p>Rice seed demonstration production(2023)            Name of seed: PRD, PMD, CAR-16 and Champeisar70            Identify key farmer in month: 10/5F ( PRD=09demos, PMD=01demos, CAR16=01demo and Champeisar70=01 demo)            Seed provided to key farmers(Foundation seed from CARDI)=855kg (PRD seed=700kg, Champeisar70=75Kg and CAR16=80kg)</p>	<p>1) Rice seed demonstration production(2020-2023)</p> <p>1.1 ) Rice seed demonstration production(2020-2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name of seed: PRD, PMD and CAR16(Foundation seed from CARDI)</li> <li>• Farmers demo:218p/104f</li> <li>• Surface: 64.74ha</li> <li>• Average yield 3.98T/ha</li> <li>• Number seeds produced: 262.497kg</li> <li>• Number seed distribution to communities: 94.682kg</li> </ul> <p>1.2) Rice seed demonstration production(2023)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name of seed: PRD, PMD, CAR-16 and Champeisar70</li> <li>• Identify key farmers: 80/38F ( PRD=59demos, PMD=04demos, CAR16=06demos and Champeisar70=11demos)</li> <li>• Seed provided to key farmers(Foundation seed from CARDI)=1,305kg (PRD seed=1080kg,Champeisar70=145 Kg and CAR16=80kg)</li> </ul>



# Project Implementation Progress



No. DMF	Activities	Progress up to date (June 2023)
	<p>conduct “learning by doing” training by demonstrating and training in farmer fields day in specific locations with three sites in each province</p> <p>Cassava seed demonstration production(2023)            Name of seed: 81, Rayong9, (from Chamkaleu station)            Primary key farmer demos=11/5F</p>	<p><b>2) Cassava seed demonstration production(2021-2022)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name of seed: 81, Rayong9, Hauybong60, KU50, (from Chamkaleu station)</li> <li>• Farmers demo:40/22f</li> <li>• Surface: 40ha</li> <li>• Average yield 31.5T/ha</li> <li>• Number of cassava distribution to communities: 10,000batch (at least 40ha)</li> </ul> <p><b>3) Maize seed demonstration production (2022, only)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name of seed: CHM01 and CM1 (CHM01 from Banteaydek station/GDA and CM1 seed from CARDI)</li> <li>• Farmers demo:45/21f</li> <li>• Surface: 22.5ha</li> <li>• Average yield 5.12T/ha</li> <li>• Many people are interested and need seed(CHM01) distribution to communities</li> </ul>



# Project Implementation Progress



No. DMF	Activities	Progress up to date (May 2023)
2.c.1	<p>27 FWUCS of FWUGS made full operational</p> <p>Continued to follow up with the FWUCs/FWUGs on the operation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 12 FWUCs/FWUGs completed 100%;</li> <li>▪ 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%)</li> <li>▪ 10 FWUCS not yet started (no budget)</li> <li>▪ Total 27 schemes (500FWUCs )</li> </ul>
2.c.2	<p>500 FWUCS of FWUGS developed capacity to operate and maintain their irrigation schemes</p> <p>Continued to follow up with the capacity building of FWUCs/FWUGs to operate and maintain their irrigation schemes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 106 courses were provided to 4,135 FWUCs/FWUGs representatives and local authorities of whom 1,097 were women.</li> </ul>



# Project Implementation Progress



No. DMF	Activities	Progress up to date (June 2023)
<b>Output 2: Climate-smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted</b>		
<b>Activity 2.3 Promoting farm mechanization and extension.</b>		
2.d.1	4 Agricultural development centers made fully operational to provide agribusiness services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 PADCs building construction completed.</li> </ul>
2.d.2	4 Engineering workshops made fully operational to provide agribusiness services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 MEWs building construction completed.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3: Enabling environment for climate-friendly agribusiness enhanced</b>		
<b>Activity 3.1: Formulating climate friendly agribusiness policies and standards</b>		
3.a	Policy on Climate Smart and Gender Responsive Agribusiness and PPP framework formulated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>



# Project Implementation Progress



No. DMF	Activities	Progress up to date (June 2023)
3.b	Good Agriculture Practice for tropical fruit endorsed (CamGAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tropical Fruit CAMGAP Standards development for mango has been developed with 50% by involving relevant departments (IA-GDA).</li> </ul>
3.c	<p>Good Agriculture Practices for organic fertilizer endorsed</p> <p>Ongoing work to develop the manual of Standard Operation Procedure.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Development of the manual of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for quality testing of biofertilizer completed the 3rd draft revision.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3) Development of the manual of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for quality testing of organic fertilizer was in the first draft version.</li> <li>4) Development of the Cassava tissue culture manual was completed in the 4th draft revision.</li> <li>5) Draft revision of Farmers' Friend Standard prepared.</li> </ol>





# Project Implementation Progress



No. DMF	Activities	Progress up to date (June 2023)
<p><b>Output 3: Enabling environment for climate-friendly agribusiness enhanced</b></p>		
<p><b>Activity 3.2 Promoting green finance and risk sharing mechanisms</b></p>		
<p>3.d</p>	<p>50 Staff from financial institutions trained in CSA and green finance</p> <p>Engaged with Bank/MFI on green financing facility establishment (MOE/ARDB/NBC/Mekong Strategy Partners progressed)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identified: 50 Bank/MFI</li> <li>▪ TNA: completed</li> <li>▪ Training development plan: ongoing 80%</li> <li>▪ Development of training Materials: ongoing 60%</li> <li>▪ Delivery training: not yet started</li> <li>▪ Development of green finance landscape report: completed draft.</li> <li>▪ National Consultation on the report: draft concept note completed.</li> <li>▪ Engaged with green financing facility establishment (MOE/ARDB/NBC/Mekong Strategy Partners progressed 90%</li> <li>▪ Consultation on the Green Financing with ARDB and ACLEDA</li> <li>▪ 8 staff from financial institutions trained in CSA and green finance.</li> </ul>
<p>3.e</p>	<p>30 agribusinesses trained in green finance and CSA</p> <p>Delivery training: 4 Meetings (Total participant:34 of which 12 persons are females)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identified: 30 ACs/ Agribusiness</li> <li>▪ TNA: ongoing 50%</li> <li>▪ Development of Training Materials: ongoing 70%</li> <li>▪ Delivery orientation meeting: 21 completed (Total participants: 335 of which 159 persons are females)</li> <li>▪ Continue to deliver training: 9 ongoing</li> </ul>



# Project Implementation Progress



No. DMF	Activities	Progress up to date (June 2023)
3.f	<p>20,000 Households provided with information on climate risk-sharing instruments</p> <p>Involvement in data sharing with Forte on Crop Insurance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identified crop insurance companies and green loan: completed (Forte for crop insurance, ACLEDA/ARDB for green loan)</li> <li>▪ Develop extension materials: ongoing 5%</li> <li>▪ Organize workshops to share climate information with ACs members: ongoing 5%</li> <li>▪ Agreement on data sharing with Forte on Crop Insurance.</li> </ul>
	<p>Creating an enabling environment for PPPs in agribusiness in the four value chains;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Crop-centric forums for rice, cassava, maize, mango and other specific crops: 5 courses of training conducted with a total of participants 199 (28F).</li> <li>▪ 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).</li> <li>▪ Legal farming contract signing consultation forum at the provincial level: conducted 4 consultation forums with participant 81 (16F).</li> </ul>



# Challenges and Constraint



- 1). Late implementation of AWPB 2023.
- 2). Late reviewing for the CS3 package from ADB.



## Next Planning



1. Work with MAFF-PMU, IAs (GDA, GDAHP & CARDI), PPIUs and CS team to implement the AWPB 2023.
2. Coordinate with all consultations to push the remaining activities after re-mobilization.
3. Follow up with ADB and PMU on the progress of reviewing for the CS3 package.



Thank You..!





## **ANNEX 6: Detail Implementation Irrigation & Water Management Program April – June 2023**

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

**CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants**

**SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE**

*Prepared by*

 **AGRICONSULTING EUROPE SA**  
*in JV with SBK Research and Development*







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 register update as of July 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				
												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 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			Ratanak Polroth Samaki	0025	Lot1: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021/04		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (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 Construction Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22	
2			Prey kraing Meanrith	0025	Lot1: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021/04		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (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 Construction Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22	
3			Kasekor Samaki Rung Roeung	0025	Lot1: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021/04		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Kam Nab village, Srae Chaeng commune, Chum Kiri district		B-I 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 Construction Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22	
4			Samaky Amatak	0025	Lot1: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021/04		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (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 Construction Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22	
5			Sen Han Chamroeun phal	0025	Lot1: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021/04		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Trapeang Run, Samrong Leur commune, Banteay 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 Construction Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22	
			<b>5</b>		<b>Sub-Total Kampot</b>						<b>30.165</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>7,663</b>	<b>33,930</b>	<b>17,078</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>201</b>				<b>366,834.92</b>					366,704.20		
1			Trapaing Kranhoung	0026	Lot2: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021/05		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Trapeang Kranhoung village, Trapaing Kranhoung commune, Tramkak district			0.000	441036	1226288	Ang Tasom	1	2,324	10,119	5,117	312	537	286					100%	100%	9-Sep-21		Hout Chhoeun Construction Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22	
2			Samaky Trapaing Kralanh	0026	Lot2: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021/05		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Ang Trao village, Ou Saray commune, Tramkak 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 Construction 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/warehouse (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 Construction Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22	
4			Sdok Sdom	0026	Lot2: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021/05		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Rum Check-Thnoat village, Taing Yab commune, Prey Kabas district		B-I 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 Construction 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/warehouse (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 Construction Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22	
			<b>5</b>		<b>Sub-Total Takeo</b>						<b>18.279</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>12,813</b>	<b>59,728</b>	<b>30,342</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>87</b>				<b>352,019.30</b>					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					
												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	Tbong Khmum	Samaki Kak		Lot3: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /06		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Phum 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/warehouse (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/warehouse (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/warehouse (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/warehouse (200T)	Bei Maet village, Toul Snoul commune, Krouchmar distict		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								458,440.83			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						
												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			Steung Trang Senchey	0027	Lot4: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /07		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (200T)	Soupheas 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 Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22			
2			Sambo Meanchey	0027	Lot4: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /07		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Sambo, Poprok, Strap 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 Constructi 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/warehouse (100T)	Trapeang Thnoat 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 Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22			
4	Batch I	Kampong Cham	Akphivath Multhan Yeung	0027	Lot4: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /07		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Andoung Snay, Cheung Prey, Trabaek, Trayong Pong and Sdok Thom villages, Cheung Prey and Tang Krasang commune, Batheav 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 Constructi on Co., Ltd	100%	100%	100%	27-Sep-22			
5			Punlorik Thmey	0027	Lot4: CW3a/CFAV C/MAFF/2021 /07		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (50T)	Phum Pou Sala Ti Mouy, Sach Sour, Damnak Chrey, Damnak Snay and Peam Chi korn villages, Peam Chi Korn 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 Constructi 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										1,589,932.93			



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
3	Batch II	Takeo	Baksey Rikreay	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Ang Baksey village, Cheang Tong commune, Tramkak 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/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (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/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (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/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Romoan village, Boeung Tranh Khang Cheung commune, Samroang district		B-III MRD	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/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (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/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (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/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (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				
												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	
10			Phumbey Meanchey Agricultural Cooperative	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (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/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Lvea Thmey village, Prambai 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			Lumpomg Kasikam Samaky	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVC/M AA/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (100T)	Pean Meas Khang Keut village, Lumpomg commune, Bati district		B-I 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 Tekthla Agricultural Cooperative	0045	Lot 2: CW3-b2/CFAVC/M AA/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (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/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (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/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (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			Akphirik Ponhea Kraek Dambae	0047	Lot 2: CW-3b2/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02	11	Construction of AC storage/ware house (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/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (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/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (50T)	Angkor Leu village, Dountei commune, Ponhea Kraek district			B-III MRD	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/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (200T)	Smounh village, Lngeang 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/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (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/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (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/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (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						
												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			
10			Seda Meanchey	0047	Lot 2: CW-3b2/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/ware house (200T)	Sedasenchev 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						1,436,209.74			732,257.23		
1			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 Mohakhnoung	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	7.657	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											435,354.48			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 Contract register update as of July 2023  
**Status of Subprojects (Batch III - 2022)**



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					
												LatitudeX	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	CS1					
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, Ankorchey 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 Chamroeun 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 Chamroeun Chey AC		Lot 1: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-01		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Ponnea 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%			
			<b>4</b>	<b>Sub-Total Kampot</b>						<b>479,288.00</b>	<b>12.390</b>				<b>9,110</b>	<b>33,207</b>	<b>21,580</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>412,656.73</b>								
1	Batch III	Kao Ieud	Khlob Svay Samaky AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Khlob Svay village, Trapeang Kranhoung commune, Tramkak 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, Tramkok 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 tomg 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 Chamroeunphal 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	3-May-23	1,211,518.92	KBH	9-May-23		58%		9-Oct-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									
												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						
8		Ta	Kiri Udom Ta Ou AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (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					5-May-23	58%			30-Oct-23				
7		Ta	Ponleu Saireang AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (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					5-May-23	58%			30-Oct-23				
9		Ta	Sokpheap Yeung AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (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					5-May-23	58%			30-Oct-23				
10		Ta	Damrey Rameal AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (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					5-May-23	58%			30-Oct-23				
11		Ta	Samphlee Angkor Raingsey AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Kor village, Preykha 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					5-May-23	58%			30-Oct-23				
12		Ta	Phnom Den Sen Sok AC		Lot 2: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-02		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (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					5-May-23	58%			30-Oct-23				
			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											1,211,518.92				

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/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-04		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Sramar village, Teukchrov 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		588,347.46	KBH	9-May-23	51%			9-Oct-23
2			Svay Chanty Ramchek AC		Lot 4: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M 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				9-May-23	51%			
3			Chiro Rungroeng AC		Lot 4: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M 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				9-May-23	51%			
4			Or Reang Ov Meanchey AC		Lot 4: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M 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				9-May-23	51%			
5			Samaky Khum Mean AC		Lot 4: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M 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				9-May-23	51%			
			<b>5</b>		<b>Sub-Total Tbong Khmum</b>					<b>672,170.00</b>	<b>0.000</b>				<b>14,489</b>	<b>66,423</b>	<b>34,056</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>1,687</b>								<b>588,347.46</b>							
1	Batch III	Kampong Cham	Troutrong Kasekor AC		Lot 3: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-03		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (200T)	Khtuy Bey village, O'Mlou 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				9-May-23	53%			
2			Kvet Thom Rik Chamroen AC		Lot 3: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M AFF/2022-03		Construction of AC storage/warehouse (100T)	Khvet Thom village, Khvet 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				9-May-23	53%			
3			Han Chey AC		Lot 3: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M 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				9-May-23	53%			
4			Reamear Cheung Prey AC		Lot 3: CW-3b3/CFAVC/M 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				9-May-23	53%			
			<b>4</b>		<b>Sub-Total Kampong Cham</b>					<b>552,348.00</b>	<b>0.000</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>7,101</b>	<b>30,185</b>	<b>15,665</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>654</b>								<b>435,354.48</b>							
			<b>25</b>		<b>Grand total Batch III</b>					<b>3,110,879.00</b>	<b>46.560</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>60,230</b>	<b>267,983</b>	<b>142,161</b>	<b>9,994</b>	<b>13,134</b>	<b>6,720</b>								<b>2,647,877.59</b>							









Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology  
**Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)**  
 ADB Loan 3661-CAM (COL)/8346-CAM (EF) and ADB Grant 0579-CAM (EF)  
 MOWRAM Contract register update as of July 2023  
**Status of Subprojects (Batch III - 2022)**



General information																				M&E requirement																																	
No	Provinces	Sub Project Name	PCSS No. Assigned	Sub Project #	Package No.	Scope of Works	Location Village, Commune, District	Estimate Cost US\$	Unit 1 (Ha)	Coordinates (UTM: 48 P)		Contract date	Contract Value	Contractor name	Start date	Completion Date	Formation of FWUC/FWUG	Physical progress	Beneficiaries			Women HHH			ID poor		Subproject preparation process (60%)										Procurement Process (Scores: 15%)			Implementation Process (25%)													
										Total (HHs)	Total (Person)								F	Total (HHs)	Total (Person)	F	Poor 1	Poor 2	CS-5 (Scores: 30%)					CS-1 (Score: 21%)			ADB Reviews and NOL (Score: 9%)		Step 14 (5%)	Step 15 (5%)	Step 16 (5%)	Step 17 (5%)	Step 18 (10%)	Step 19 (5%)	Step 20 (5%)												
																									Latitude X	Longitude Y	Step 1 (5%)	Step 2 (5%)	Step 3 (5%)	Step 4 (5%)	Step 5 (5%)	Step 6 (5%)	Step 7 (7%)	Step 8 (7%)								Step 9 (7%)	Step 10 (2%)	Step 11 (2%)	Step 12 (2%)	Step 13 (3%)	Invitation to bid	BER (NOL)	Contract Award	Contract Mgt.	Work Progress	Payment Progress	Completion (Completed/Certified)
1								11			14								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	47	48	49	50	51				
1		Kampot		CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPT-CW12...		Rehabilitation Irrigation scheme	Koun Sath commune, Teuk Chhou district	0.00	650	421827	1172562								1,896	4,503	5,242	315	190	144							0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%																	
								0.00	650										1,896	4,503	5,242	315	190	144																													
2				CFAVC-MOWRAM-TKO-CW15.3		Rehabilitation Irrigation scheme	Krapum Chhuk commune, Koah Andat district	3,207,000.00	850	497485	1184405								2,145	10,228	5,036	369	435	230							0%	100%	40%	0%	0%	0%																	
3				CFAVC-MOWRAM-TKO-CW15.3		Rehabilitation Irrigation scheme	Rominh, Prey Kila commune, Koah Andat district		650	492372	1191420								4,528	21,165	10,807	450	1,127	636							0%	100%	40%	0%	0%	0%																	
4				CFAVC-MOWRAM-TKO-CW15.4		Rehabilitation Irrigation scheme	Tram kak commune, Kirivong district	0.00	210	451625	1206130								2,967	13,291	6,569	575	533	246							0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%																	
5				CFAVC-MOWRAM-TKO-CW15.4		Rehabilitation Irrigation scheme	Samroang commune, Tramkak district	0.00	300	586531	1345733								1,691	7,853	4,081	286	251	121							0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%																	
6				CFAVC-MOWRAM-TKO-CW15.4		Rehabilitation Irrigation scheme	Kampeng commune, Kirivong district	0.00	440	602326	1348505								1,720	8,087	4,195	289	434	190							0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%																	
7				CFAVC-MOWRAM-TKO-CW15...		Rehabilitation Irrigation scheme	Kus commune, Tram Kak district	0.00	350	452467	1210988								3,624	16,057	8,306	856	605	319							0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%																	
								3,207,000.00	2890										16,675	76,681	38,994	2,864	3,385	1,742																													
8				CFAVC-MOWRAM-TBM-CW13.3		Rehabilitation Irrigation scheme	Chi Kor commune, Tboung Khmum district	0.00	200	564088	1310596								3,027	13,225	6,653	391	591	293							0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%																	
9				CFAVC-MOWRAM-TBM-CW13.3		Rehabilitation Irrigation scheme	Teuk Chrov & Chong Cheach commune, Dambae district	0.00	987	602958	1316815								6,590	28,391	14,806	672	1,277	670							0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%																	
								0.00	1187										9,617	41,616	21,459	1,063	1,868	963																													
10				CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPC-CW14.3		Rehabilitation Irrigation scheme	Seung Nay, Krouch, Kor, Prey Chhor and So Saen commune, Prey Chhor district	3,750,000.00	980	520444	1339361								11,728	44,899	22,696	1,435	1,889	961							0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%																	
								3,750,000.00	980										11,728	44,899	22,696	1,435	1,889	961																													
								6,957,000.00											39,916	167,689	88,391	5,677	7,332	3,810																													









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 Contract register update as of July 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	Cotractor 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		Kampot	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%																							
2		Kampot	Prey Chheu Neang- Ponhea Ankor		CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-KP01A-Batch		Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Wat Ang Khaing Chheuang, Banteay Meas	1,861,800.00	12.390	Pohnea Angkor Chamreun Chey			1,643	7,269	3,734	220	228	108					100%	100%	95%																							
3		Kampot	Svay Paem-Toteum		CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-KP01A-Batch		Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Wat Angk Khang Chheuang commune, Banteay Meas District			Svay Phaaem Chamroeu n Phal			3,097	13,568	6,968	392	448	207					100%	100%	95%																							
4		Kampot	Teuk Kraham		CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-KP01A-Batch		Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Kandal commune, Tuek Chhou district			Tuek Kraham Akphiwat Rik Chamroeu n			2,632	13,908	7,206	398	550	279					100%	100%	95%																							
<b>Sub-Total Kampot</b>									<b>1,861,800.00</b>	<b>12.390</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>8,802</b>	<b>42,184</b>	<b>21,680</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>780</b>																														
5		Takeo	Trapeang Pring-Cheav Pdei Khang Keut		CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK01A-Batch 3		Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Ta Ou commune, Kirivong district		4.510	Kiri Udom Ta Ou			2,401	12,068	6,141	262	769	387					100%	100%	95%																							
6		Takeo	Trapeang Trakiet- Svay Prey		CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK01A-Batch 3		Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Udom Sorya commune, Tramkok district	2,789,600.00	9.040	Udom Sorya			2,405	12,443	6,127	507	600	306					100%	100%	95%																							
7		Takeo	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%																							
8		Takeo	Khnoch Khang Tboung- Bei Pey		CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK02A-Batch 3		Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Romoan village, Boeung Tranh Khang Cheung commune, Samroang district		6.660	Punleu Kasikar			2,944	12,941	6,830	450	547	278					100%	100%	95%																							
9		Takeo	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%																							
10		Takeo	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 Choukchey			1,962	10,164	5,195	470	418	214					100%	100%	95%																							
<b>Sub-Total Takeo</b>									<b>5,451,600.00</b>	<b>38.510</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>15,555</b>	<b>74,879</b>	<b>38,360</b>	<b>2,941</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>1,854</b>																														
11			Chey Nikum-Char Steung Tathok		CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-1A-Batch 3		Rural Road improvement (DBST)	Kandal Chhrom commune, Ponhea Kraek district		<b>5.800</b>	Chey Nikum Meanchey			5,176	21,741	11,231	629	1,107	543					100%	100%	95%																							







KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA



Asian Development Bank

MOWRAM

Project management Unit

Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)

# Progress Works CFAVC-MOWRAM Project Implementation

20 June 2023

# MOWRAM IRRIGATION PROJECTS

- Target: 27 irrigation subprojects located in 4 provinces as :  
Kampot, Tboung Khmum, Kampong Cham and Takeo.
  1. Kampot = 5 irrigation subprojects
  2. Tboung Khmum = 7 irrigation subprojects
  3. Kampong Cham = 5 irrigation subprojects
  4. Takeo = 10 irrigation subprojects
- The 27 schemes divided into 3 Batch (**15,107 ha**)
  1. Batch I = 09 subprojects (3,250 ha)
  2. Batch II = 10 subprojects (7,095 ha)
  3. Batch III = 08 subprojects (4,762 ha)
- The detail of 27 irrigation subprojects progress works has described the next slides.

# Progress Summarized

- Feasibility Study

- ✓ Completed 27/27 (100%) 

- Gender Action Plan, Gender Mainstreaming and

- ✓ Completed 27/27 (100%)

- Initial Environmental Examination (IEE: 21/27=77%)

- ✓ Completed 09/27 (ADB – NOL=33%)

- ✓ Final Draft 12/27 (44%) Anticipating for NOL

- Due Diligence Report (DDR: 14/27=52%)

- ✓ Completed 09/27 (ADB – NOL)

- ✓ In progress 02/27 (ITP for second assess)

- ✓ In progress 03/27 (under reviewing process)

# Procurement

- Received NOL 9/27 Subprojects : 33%
- Evaluation Process 10/27 Subprojects : 37%
- 10/27 in package CW12.2 A: (1 sub-); CW12.2B : (2 Sub-); CW13.2 : (2 sub-); CW15.2 (3 sub-) and CW15.3: 2 Sub-
- Because of the slow progress of DDRs led to affect on the Construct Award

# Construction Progress

- **Contract Award:**

- ✓ Signed Contract 9/27: 33%
- ✓ Pending for Contract 5/27:18%

- **Construction:**

- ✓ Under construction progress 4/27: 15%
- ✓ Constructed 5/27:18%

Trapeang Run	100 ha, 2/8/22; Takoch 400ha	
Prey Kdouch	550 ha	5/5/23
Kraing Empil	200 ha	5/5/23
Tbal Toeuk	250 ha Working; Kbal Toeuk	350ha
Tuol Prinh	100 ha	
Prey Kompheak	950 ha	
O'Kamprok	350 ha	



# Rain Water Harvesting Pond KPT

Province RWHPs	Batch 1	Batch 2	Batch 3	Total
Kampot	80	70	50	200
Tbong Khmum	63	77	60	200
Kampong Cham	66	70	64	200
Takeo	69	70	61	200
Total	278	287	235	800

# Summary Progress

- Batch 1: 278 RWHPs: (35%)

- Completed DED 278/800 : 35%
- Anticipate for DDR's NOL 80/800: 10%
- DDR submitted to ADB 198/800: 25%

- Batch 2: 287 RWHPs (36%)

- Registration and Selection Process 150/287
- Tbong Khmum 60 RWHPs selected
- Kampot 40 RWHPs selected
- Takeo 30 RWHPs selected
- Kampong Cham 20 RWHPs selected

# Procurement of RWHPs

## Bidding Batch 1: 278 RWHPs: (35%)

- |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Bid evaluation done            | 80/800: 10% and will submit to PRC |
| 2. Under Evaluation station stage | 198/800: 25%                       |

# Workplan and Issues

- **Issues:**

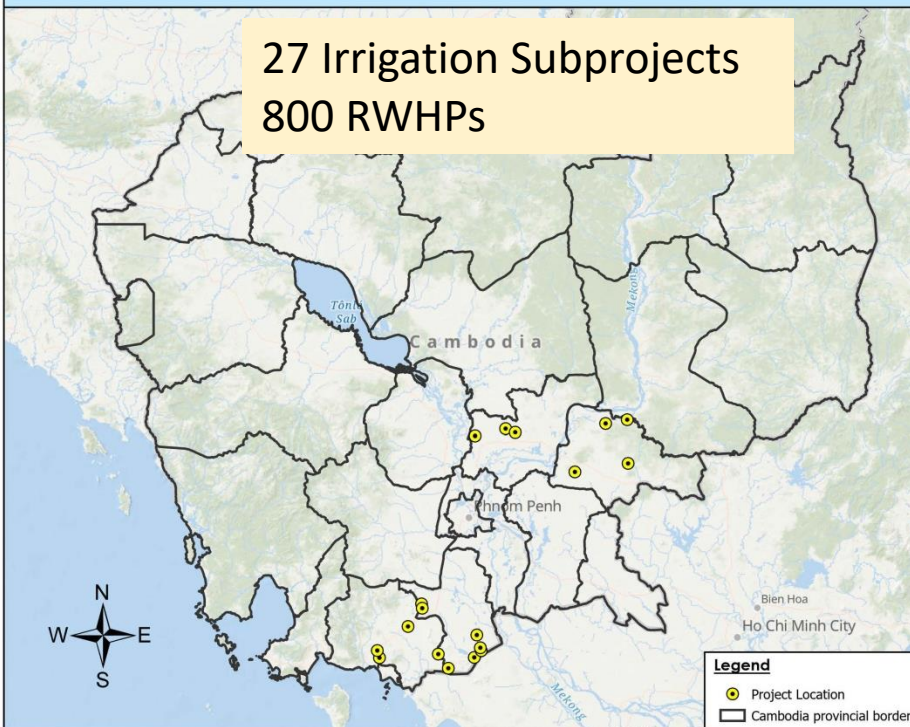
1. CS5/MOWRAM had Temporary Work Suspension all consultants from 1<sup>st</sup> May 2023 due to runout of input
  2. The IEE preparation No Consultant specialist in the project
  3. Out Standing Issue of the Social Safeguards (DDR) Preparation all ways behind the schedule, done so far 9/27 schemes.
- 
1. CS1/PIC Social Safeguards, Environment and Gender they were resigned
  2. Provincial Water Management Specialists have no Transportation means.

# CFAVC 27 irrigation subprojects & 800 RWHPs

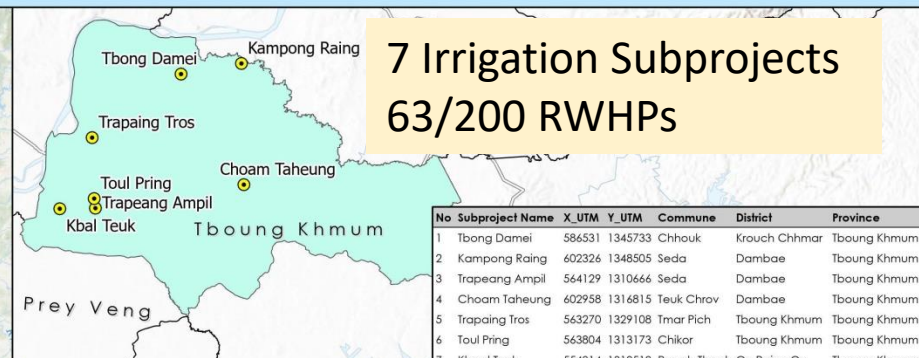
Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)  
Irrigation Subproject All Four Provinces



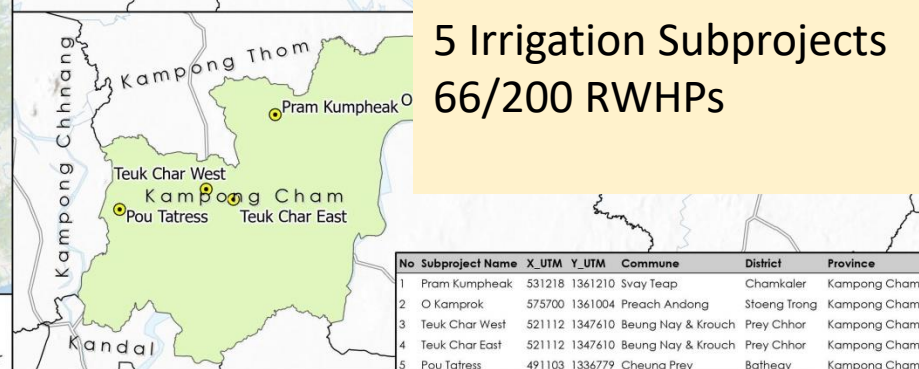
27 Irrigation Subprojects  
800 RWHPs



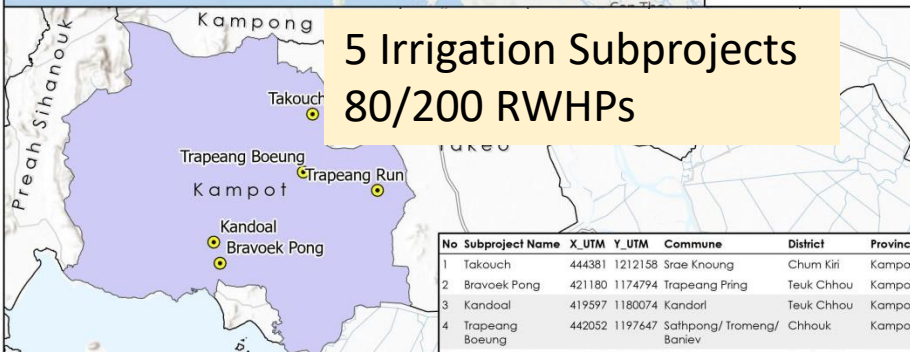
7 Irrigation Subprojects  
63/200 RWHPs



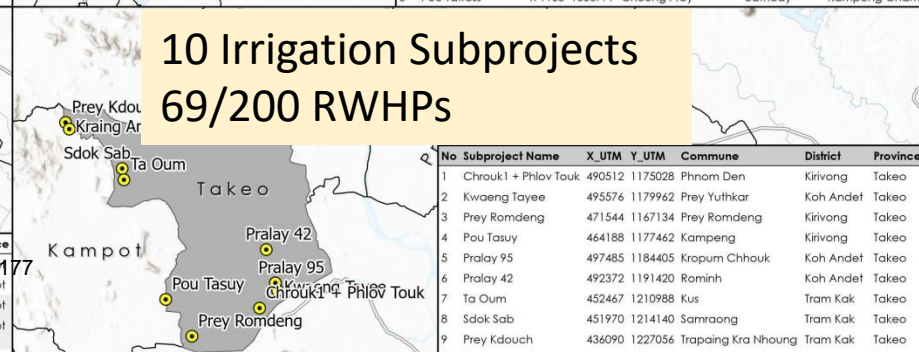
5 Irrigation Subprojects  
66/200 RWHPs



5 Irrigation Subprojects  
80/200 RWHPs



10 Irrigation Subprojects  
69/200 RWHPs



**Thank You !**

**ANNEX 7: Detail Implementation Farm Road Program  
April – June 2023**

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

**CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants**

**SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE**





**Kingdom of Cambodia  
Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)**

**Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector  
Project (CFAVC)**

**Summary Progress Work of MRD  
Road Subprojects**

**As of 18 June 2023**

- 
- 1. Introduction**
  - 2. Identified Road Subprojects**
  - 3. Summary FSDD Subprojects Progress DED of MRD**
  - 4. Procurement Works**
  - 5. Construction Progress Works**
  - 6. IPC Status**
  - 7. Issue and Recommendations**
  - 8. Current Tasks**
  - 9. Summary of Variation Order and Additional Works**
  - 10. Works Plan**

# 1. Introduction

Since late 2019, the Cambodian Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) in coordination with Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) and Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) has been implementing the Asian Development Bank funded, “The Climate- Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)” which aims at addressing the low value addition, low productivity and extensive use of natural resources by improving the competitiveness of agricultural value chains in 4 provinces.

The project is focused on enhancing the climate resilience of critical agriculture infrastructure and facilitating commercialization of 4 crops such as 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. 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. The project has a 5-year implementation period and is scheduled to be completed late 2024 and was extended till September 2026.

The CFAVC project has 3 outputs:

## [Key activities involve by MRD:](#)

Output 1: Critical Agribusiness Value Chain Infrastructure Improved and made Climate Resilient.

1.c: Improving the connectivity of farms to agriculture cooperatives and markets through climate-resilient farm road networks of **250 km**;

## 2. Identified Road Subprojects

Rural Road Subprojects of CFAVC were Identified and Selected for Survey and Study within 3 Batches.

Batch	Year	Length (km)	No. Subprojects (Connected to AC)	Status of Surveys (Topo, Traffic Volume, Soil Investigation)
Batch 1	2020	71.10	8	Completed
Batch 2	2021	100.124	20	Completed
Batch 3	2022	100.73	16	Completed
<b>Total</b>		<b>271.954</b>	<b>44</b>	

### 3. Summary FSDD Subprojects Progress of Ministry of Rural Development

No.	Batch	Province	AC Connectivity	Length (km)	Total Length (km)	Status
1	<b>Batch 1</b> <b>8 Subprojects</b>	Kampot	2	20.052	71.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completed Survey Works (Topo, Traffic count &amp; Soil Test)</li> <li>- Completed Feasibility Study Report</li> <li>- Completed Detailed Engineering Design</li> <li>- Completed Environment Work and</li> <li>- Completed Resettlement works.</li> <li>- <b>Construction Works Batch 1 are in Progress of all four provinces with 5 contracts</b></li> </ul>
		Takeo	2	14.670		
		Tboung Khmum	2	21.774		
		Kampong Cham	2	14.603		

### 3. Summary FSDD Subprojects Progress of Ministry of Rural Development (Cont.)

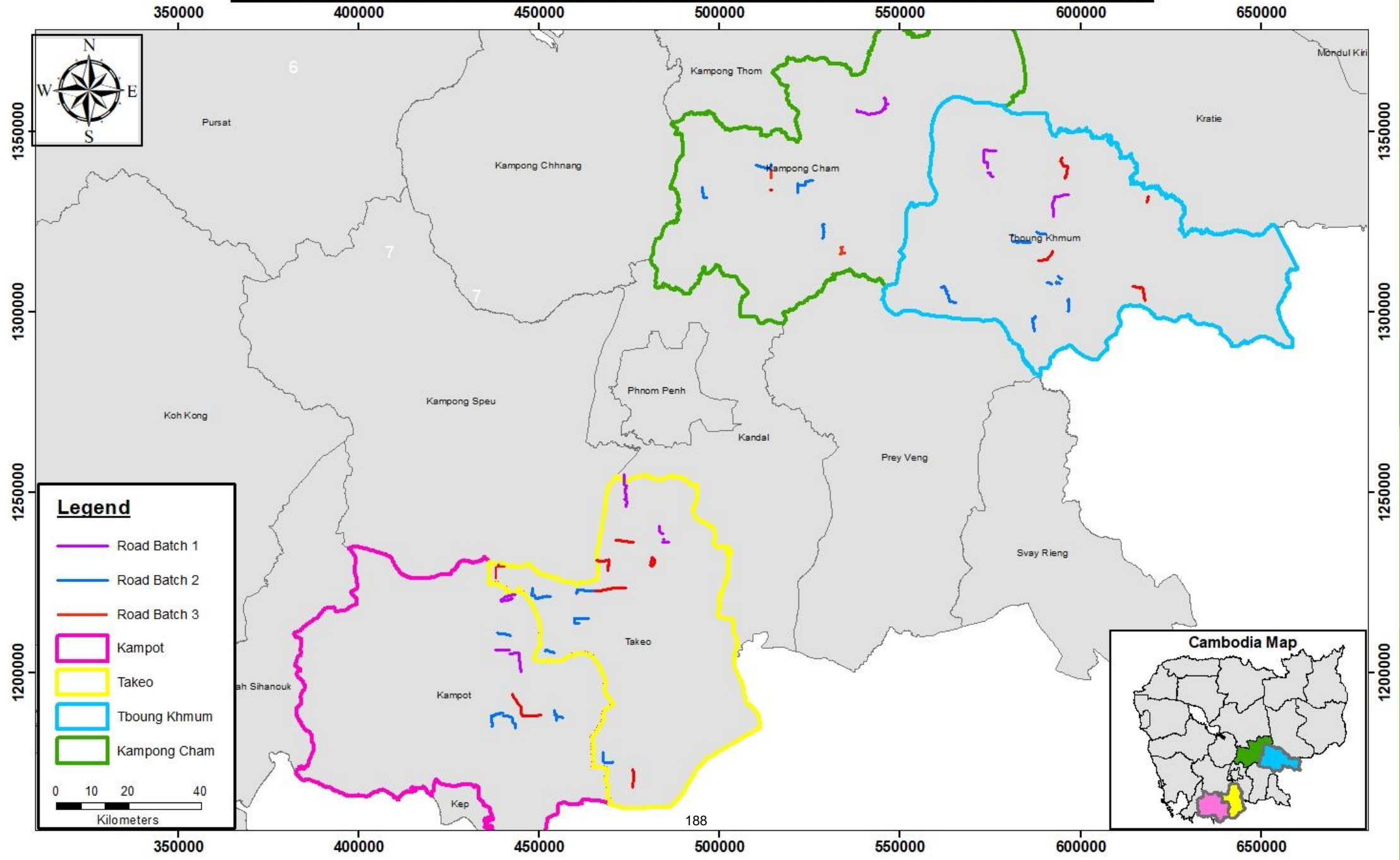
No.	Batch	Province	AC Connectivity	Length (km)	Total Length (km)	Status
2	Batch 2 20 Subprojects	Kampot	4	22.061	100.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completed Survey Works (Topo, Traffic count &amp; Soil Test)</li> <li>- Completed Feasibility Study Report</li> <li>- Completed Detailed Engineering Design</li> <li>- Completed Environment Work and</li> <li>- Ongoing Resettlement works: all category B. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completed Demarcation pegging and DMS</li> <li>- DRP for TK Received NOL &amp; Disclosed 30 Mar 23, Received NOL on Free Zone report from ADB on 10 May 23 requested for construction before compensation .</li> <li>- DRP for KP: GDR submitted to ADB early May 2023. <b>Preparing Free Zone report</b></li> <li>- DRP for KC: Awaiting to address comments/ and GDR to finalize Restoration Program and submit to ADB.</li> <li>- Preparing DRP for TBK.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Construction Works Batch 2: 2 contracts have been signed within Takeo province: <b>Conducted consultation end of May 2023, will start construction at free area within June 2023</b></li> </ul>
		Takeo	5	26.737		
		Tboung Khmum	7	29.261		
		Kampong Cham	4	22.065		



### 3. Summary FSDD Subprojects Progress of Ministry of Rural Development (Cont.)

No.	Batch	Province	Connecting Agricultural Cooperative (AC)	Length (km)	Total Length (km)	Status
3	Batch 3 16 Subprojects	Kampot	4	20.36	100.73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completed Survey Works (Topo, Traffic count &amp; Soil Test)</li> <li>- Completed Feasibility Study Report</li> <li>- Detail Engineering Design <b>95%</b> (Completed draft BOQ and Drawing). <b>Will compiling BOQ for packages for bidding</b></li> <li>- Environment Work: <b>submitted draft IEE to CS1 on 18 Jan 23</b></li> <li>- Ongoing Resettlement works: All Cat. B,                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completed Demarcation pegging</li> <li>- DMS start 26 Dec 22: completed field DMS for TBK, KC &amp; KP and TK</li> <li>- <b>DMS-SES data entry</b></li> <li>- <b>Preparing DRP for KC and TBK</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		Takeo	6	46.91		
		Tboung Khmum	4	22.06		
		Kampong Cham	2	11.40		
<b>Total</b>			<b>44</b>	<b>272.0</b>		

# LOCATION MAP OF ALL 41 ROAD SUBPROJECTS WITHIN CFAVC PROJECT



## 4. Procurement Works

Batch/ Package	Date of Invitation for Bids	Deadline for bid submission	Submission of BER	Date of signing the contract	Name of the winning contractor
<b><u>Batch 1</u></b>	8 Subprojects/ACs			4 packages (8 lots), <b>All 5 contracts signed</b>	
Takeo	19-Mar-21	12-May-21	ADB provided NOL 12 Oct 2021 (Lot2 TK4), and 08 Nov 2021 (Lot1 TK3)	18-Jan-2022	1. Henan Water Construction Group Co., Ltd 2. Hout Chhoeun Construction Co., Ltd.
Tboung Khm	2-Jun-21	2-Jul-21	ADB provided NOL 25 Oct 2021	17-May-2022	3. Heng Sambath Co., Ltd Im Ex Transportation & Construction
Kampong Cham	2-Jun-21	2-Jul-21	ADB provided NOL 25 Oct 2021	09-May-2022	4. MTA Construction Co., Ltd.
Kampot	1 <sup>st</sup> week of Aug 2021.	9-Sep-21	BER submitted to ADB on 02 Nov 2021	29-June-2022	5. Royal Mekong Construction & Development Pte., Ltd
<b><u>Batch 2</u></b>	20 Subprojects/ACs			4 packages (8 lots), <b>2 contracts signed (2 lots)</b>	
Takeo	29 Sept 2022	27 Oct 2022	ADB provided NOL 10 May 2023	03-Feb-2023 (2 contracts)	6 Stars (Lot 1) and C.NO (Lot 2)
Kampot	27 Jan 2023	27 Feb 2023	BER Submitted / Done	30 May 2023 Contract Award	6 Stars / HENAN
Kampong Cham	27 Jan 2023	27 Feb 2023	BER Submitted / Done	30 May 2023 Contract Award	6 Stars / M.T.A
TBK	02 May 23	31 May 2023	<b>BER on Progress</b> <sup>189</sup>		

## 5. Construction Progress Works

### SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATUS

Province	Contract	Target (Km)	Contract Amount (US\$)	Implementation progress			
				Physical Status up to 18 June 2023 (%)	Financial (US\$)		
					Disbursement up to 31 May 2023	(%)	Commitment up to 18 June 2023
Takeo -TK3: Henan Water Construction Group Co., Ltd -TK4: Hout Chhoeun Construction Co., Ltd)	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD- TK3-2020	10.00 Km	US\$ 1,243,719.86	92.00%	1,053,120.83	84.68%	-
	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD- TK4-2020	4.67Km	US\$ 879,298.64	91.90%	598,633.43	68.08%	N/A
Kampot Royal Mekong Construction \$& Development Pte., Ltd	CW17a-CFAVC-MRD- KP1-2020	11.94 Km	US\$ 1,266,929.22	54.13%	274273.52	21.65%	-
	CW17a-CFAVC-MRD- KP2-2020	8.10 Km	US\$ 877,375.76	71.86%	326211.38	37.18%	-
Kampong Cham M.T.A Construction Co., Ltd	CW17d-CFAVC-MRD- KC7-2020	9.882 Km	US\$ 1,103,011.81	42.86%	286,828.26	26.00%	-
	CW17d-CFAVC-MRD- KC8-2020	4.721 Km	US\$ 611,183.48	32.82%	155,595.65	25.46%	-
Tboung Khnum Heng Sambat Co., Ltd	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD- TBK5-2020	9.774 Km	US\$ 1,239,711.20	71.88%	437,201.28	35.27%	-
	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD- TBK6-2020	12.00 Km	US\$ 1,444,588.37	63.40%	560,960.07	38.83%	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>71.087 KM</b>	<b>US\$ 8,665,818.34</b> <sup>190</sup>	<b>66.34%</b>	<b>3,692,824.42</b>	<b>42.61%</b>	<b>-</b>

## 5. Construction Progress Works (Cont.)

Summary Table\_CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP1/KP2-2020\_Kampot Province

Contract Number	Plan	Actual Work Completion	Slippage (%), (+/-)
CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP1-2020 LOT-1	58.46%	54.13%	-4.33%
CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP2-2020 LOT 2	79.39%	71.86%	-7.53%
			As of 18 June, 2023

Summary Table\_CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK3/TK4-2020\_Takeo Province

Contract Number	Plan	Actual Work Completion	Slippage (%), (+/-)
CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK3-2020 LOT-1	92.46%	92.00%	-0.46%
CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK4-2020 LOT 2	93.96%	91.90%	-2.06%
			As of 18 June, 2023

Summary Table\_CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK5/TBK6-2020\_Tboung Khmum Province

Contract Number	Plan	Actual Work Completion	Slippage (%), (+/-)
CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK5-2020 LOT-1	71.86%	71.88%	+0.02%
CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK6-2020 LOT 2	63.35%	63.40%	+0.05%
			As of 18 June, 2023

Summary Table\_CW17d-CFAVC-MRD-KC7/KC8-2020\_Kampong Cham Province

Contract Number	Plan	Actual Work Completion	Slippage (%), (+/-)
CW17d-CFAVC-MRD-KC7-2020 LOT-1	41.27%	42.86%	+1.59%
CW17d-CFAVC-MRD-KC8-2020 LOT 2	67.18%	32.82%	- 34.36%
			As of 18 June, 2023

## 6. IPC Status

CONTRACT No.: CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP1&KP2-2020, Lot 1 & 2 (11.94 Km & 8.10 Km)

### Royal Mekong Construction & Development Pte., Ltd

No	Contract Name	Contract Amount	Province	IPC No	Payment	Accumulated IPC Payment	Credit Advised Date	Other
1	CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP1-2020, Lot 1	\$ 1,266,929.22	Kampot	IPC No. 1	\$ 274,273.52	\$ 274,273.52	29 May 2023	done
	Total Lot 1	\$ 1,266,929.22			\$ 274,273.52			
1	CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP2-2020, Lot 2	\$ 877,375.76	Kampot	IPC No. 1	\$ 326,211.38	\$ 326,211.38	29 May 2023	done
2								
	Total Lot 2	\$ 877,375.76			\$ 326,211.38			
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,144,304.98</b>			<b>\$ 600,484.90</b>			<b>IPC (Lot-1 &amp; Lot-2)</b>

CONTRACT No.: CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK4-2020, Lot 2 (4.67Km)

### Hout Chhoeun Construction Co., Ltd

No	Contract Name	Contract Amount	Province	IPC No	Payment	Accumulated IPC Payment	Credit Advised Date	Other
1	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK4-2020	\$ 879,298.64	Takeo	Adv. Pay.	\$ 87,929.86	\$ 87,929.86		done
2				IPC No. 1	\$ 292,684.80	\$ 380,614.66	08 August 2022	done
3				IPC No. 2	\$ 218,018.77	\$ 598,633.43	24 November 2022	done
4				IPC No. 3	\$ 94,887.94	\$ 693,521.37	N / A	N / A
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 879,298.64</b>			<b>\$ 598,633.43</b>			<b>IPC (AP + 1 + 2)</b>

## 6. IPC Status (Cont.)

CONTRACT No.: CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK3-2020, Lot 1 (10.00 Km)								
Henan Water Construction Group Co., Ltd								
No	Contract Name	Contract Amount	Province	IPC No	Payment	Accumulated IPC Payment	Credit Advised Date	Other
1	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK3-2020, Lot 1	\$ 1,243,719.86	Takeo	IPC No. 1	\$ 115,589.03	\$ 115,589.03	-	done
2				IPC No. 2	\$ 206,964.09	\$ 322,553.12	-	done
3				IPC No. 3	\$ 283,788.34	\$ 606,341.46	-	done
4				IPC No. 4	\$ 232,666.47	\$ 839,007.93	-	done
5				IPC No. 5	\$ 214,112.90	\$ 1,053,120.83	31 May 2023	done
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 1,243,719.86</b>			<b>\$ 1,053,120.83</b>		<b>IPC (1+2+3+4+5)</b>	

CONTRACT No.: CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK5&TBK6-2020 (9.774 Km & 12.00 Km)								
Heng Sambat Co., Ltd Import Export Transportation and Construction								
No	Contract Name	Contract Amount	Province	IPC No	Payment	Accumulated IPC Payment	Credit Advised Date	Other
1	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK5-2020, Lot 1	\$ 1,239,711.20	Tboung Khmum	Adv. Pay.	\$ 123,972.00	\$ 123,972.00		done
2				IPC No. 1	\$ 313,229.28	\$ 437,201.28	05 May 2023	done
<b>Total Lot 1</b>		<b>\$ 1,239,711.20</b>			<b>\$ 437,201.28</b>			
1	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK6-2020, Lot 2	\$ 1,444,588.37	Tboung Khmum	Adv. Pay.	\$ 144,459.00	\$ 144,459.00		done
2				IPC No. 1	\$ 336,195.48	\$ 480,654.48		done
3				IPC No. 2	\$ 80,305.59	\$ 560,960.07	05 May 2023	done
<b>Total Lot 2</b>		<b>\$ 1,444,588.37</b>			<b>\$ 560,960.07</b>			
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$ 2,684,299.57</b>			<b>\$ 998,161.35</b>		<b>(Lot-1 &amp; Lot-2)</b>	



## 6. IPC Status (Cont.)

CONTRACT No.: CW17d-CFAVC-MRD-KC7&KC8-2020, Lot 1 & 2 (9.882 Km & 4.721 Km)

M.T.A Construction Co., Ltd

No	Contract Name	Contract Amount	Province	IPC No	Payment	Accumulated IPC Payment	Credit Advised Date	Other
1	CW17d-CFAVC-MRD-KC7-2020, Lot 1	\$ 1,103,011.81	Kampong Cham	Adv. Pay.	\$ 110,301.18	\$ 110,301.18		done
				IPC No. 1	\$ 176,527.08	\$ 286,828.26	09 May 2023	done
	Total Lot 1	\$ 1,103,011.81			\$ 286,828.26			
1	CW17d-CFAVC-MRD-KC8-2020, Lot 2	\$ 611,183.48	Kampong Cham	Adv. Pay.	\$ 61,118.35	\$ 61,118.35		done
2				IPC No. 1	\$ 94,477.30	\$ 155,595.65	09 May 2023	done
	Total Lot 2	\$ 611,183.48			\$ 155,595.65			
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,714,195.29</b>			<b>\$ 442,423.91</b>		<b>IPC (Lot-1 &amp; Lot-2)</b>	

# 7. Issue and Recommendations

## ▶ ISSUES

- ▶ There have some VOs occurred during construction works such as unsuitable materials and some small revise design or additional/relocation culverts structures...
  - ▶ The contractors are preparing for requesting the VOs of additional works and will review by CS1 team.
  
- ▶ Regarding to the ongoing construction works of Batch 1 and soon the batch 2 will started too. Though, there are required more input for CS1- DTL and CSRR Engineers to responsible on these tasks.
  - ▶ CS1 will discuss for the possibility of increasing input
  
- ▶ The remaining Input of most CS5 experts nearly exhaust. And there are many steps and long process for Social Safeguards Resettlement works, that need experts input to assist GDR and others works.
  - ▶ CS5 has submitted suspend work temporarily from 1 May 2023 until VO#21 will be considered. But because of ADB midterm review mission will be next month, CS5-Experts who have inputs remaining will spreading time until mission and the decision is made

## 8. Current Tasks

- **Detailed Engineering Design by CS-5 and review by CS-1:**
  - Review and Finalize BOQ Batch 3 and DED drawings
- **Resettlement works process CS-5 and GDR Teams:**
  - Batch 2:
    - Ongoing and assist GDR in DRPs report preparation KP, KC and TBK
    - Preparing and processing Free Zone report for KP and KC
  - Batch 3:
    - Ongoing and assist GDR Draft DRPs report preparation KC and TBK
    - To complete Demarcation in TK for GDR DMS
- **Procurement works**
  - Bid opening and BER for Batch 2 in TBK on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023
  - Will prepare bidding documents for Batch 3 after finalize BOQs
- **Construction and Supervision works**
  - On going supervision of construction works
  - Will review VOs submitted by contractors by CS<sup>4&5</sup>

## MTA - Kampong Cham

# 9. Variation Orders V.Os and Additional Works

CONTRACT : Lot 1: Contract No. CW17d-CFAVC-MRD-KC7-2020, Improve 1 Road 9.882 Km In kampong Cham Province

Contractor: M.T.A CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD

ITEM	WORK DESCRIPTION	Contract Amount (USD)	Revised Contract (USD)	DIFFERENCE Over Contingency (+ Inc. / - Dec.) (USD)
2	Earthworks & Allied Activities	157,251.20	226,203.34	68,952.14
3	Sub base & Base Course	379,245.97	379,245.97	-
4	Bituminous Works	220,464.79	220,464.79	-
5	Structures	84,226.00	84,226.00	-
6	Drainage & Protection Works	81,103.64	93,683.64	12,580.00
7	Ancillary Works	35,965.14	35,965.14	-
8	Unexploded Ordnance	14,585.00	14,585.00	-
9	Miscellaneous	58,400.00	58,400.00	-
10	Daywork Rate-1, Labors (Provisional Sum)*	3,900.00	3,900.00	-
	Daywork Rate-2, Materials (Provisional Sum)*	6,575.70	6,575.70	-
	Daywork Rate-3, Contractor's Equipment (Provisional Sum)*	4,770.00	4,770.00	-
11	Environmental Management Plan (Provisional Sum)*	4,000.00	4,000.00	-
(A)	<b>SUB TOTAL OF BILLS 2-11</b>	<b>1,050,487.44</b>	<b>1,132,019.58</b>	<b>81,532.14</b>
(B)	<b>Physical Contingencies (5%)</b>	<b>52,524.37</b>		
(C)	<b>Total Price (C)=(A)+(B)</b>	<b>1,103,011.81</b>	<b>1,132,019.58</b>	<b>29,007.77</b>

## 9. Variation Orders V.Os and Additional Works (Cont.)

CONTRACT : Lot 2: Contract No. CW17d-CFAVC-MRD-KC8-2020, Improve 1 Road 4.721 Km In kampong Cham Province

Contractor: M.T.A CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD

ITEM	WORK DESCRIPTION	Contract Amount (USD)	Revised Contract (USD)	DIFFERENCE Over Contingency (+ Inc. / - Dec.) (USD)
2	Earthworks & Allied Activities	55,001.15	128,835.04	73,833.89
3	Sub base & Base Course	176,420.82	176,420.82	-
4	Bituminous Works	92,507.42	92,507.42	-
5	Structures	72,379.20	88,808.40	16,429.20
6	Drainage & Protection Works	79,737.84	93,239.04	13,501.20
7	Ancillary Works	15,103.37	15,103.37	-
8	Unexploded Ordnance	6,840.00	6,840.00	-
9	Miscellaneous	68,000.00	68,000.00	-
10	Daywork Rate-1, Labors (Provisional Sum)*	2,680.00	2,680.00	-
	Daywork Rate-2, Materials (Provisional Sum)*	4,949.70	4,949.70	-
	Daywork Rate-3, Contractor's Equipment (Provisional Sum)*	2,460.00	2,460.00	-
11	Environmental Management Plan (Provisional Sum)*	6,000.00	6,000.00	-
(A)	<b>SUB TOTAL OF BILLS 2-11</b>	<b>582,079.50</b>	<b>685,843.79</b>	<b>103,764.29</b>
(B)	<b>Physical Contingencies (5%)</b>	<b>29,103.98</b>		
(C)	<b>Total Price (C)=(A)+(B)</b>	<b>611,183.48</b>	<b>685,843.79</b>	<b>74,660.31</b>

## 9. Variation Orders V.Os and Additional Works (Cont.)

Contract Number. : CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK5-2020

Contractor name: Heng Sambat Co., Ltd.Import Export Transportation and Construction

Bill No.	WORK DESCRIPTION	Original Contract Amount (USD)	Revised Contract Amount (USD)	DIFFERENCE Over Contingency (+ Inc. / - Dec.) (USD)
1	General Items	NA	NA	NA
2	Earth Works	158,416.16	178,281.79	19,865.63
3	Sub-base and Base Course	342,204.48	351,371.54	9,167.06
4	Bituminous Works	259,769.29	278,338.77	18,569.48
5	Structure	166,550.30	39,515.30	(127,035.00)
6	Drainage and Protection Works	95,290.24	108,570.23	13,279.99
7	Ancillary Works	33,746.90	33,746.90	-
8	Unexploded Ordnance	16,117.86	16,117.86	-
9	Miscellaneous	96,080.00	96,080.00	-
10	Total for Dayworks (Provisinal Sum)	7,502.10	7,502.10	-
#11	Environmental Management Plan (Provisional Sum)	5,000.00	5,000.00	-
	<b>Sub-Total of Bill 2-11</b>	<b>1,180,677.33</b>	<b>1,114,524.49</b>	<b>(66,152.84)</b>
	<b>Price and Physical Contingencies</b>	<b>59,033.87</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Total Contract Price</b>	<b>1,239,711.20</b>	<b>1,114,524.49</b>	<b>(125,186.71)</b>

## 9. Variation Orders V.Os and Additional Works (Cont.)

Contract Number. : CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK6-2020

Contractor name: Heng Sambat Co., Ltd.Import Export Transportation and Construction

Bill No.	WORK DESCRIPTION	Original Contract Amount (USD)	Revised Contract Amount (USD)	DIFFERENCE Over Contingency (+ Inc. / - Dec.) (USD)
1	General Items	NA	NA	NA
2	Earth Works	167,889.78	233,415.97	65,526.19
3	Sub-base and Base Course	416,831.82	421,034.62	4,202.80
4	Bituminous Works	330,639.35	317,156.90	(13,482.45)
5	Structure	170,954.10	225,044.40	54,090.30
6	Drainage and Protection Works	116,333.41	231,783.60	115,450.19
7	Ancillary Works	41,478.30	41,478.30	-
8	Unexploded Ordnance	20,463.56	20,463.56	-
9	Miscellaneous	97,927.36	97,927.36	-
10	Total for Dayworks (Provisinal Sum)	10,280.77	10,280.77	-
#11	Environmental Management Plan (Provisional Sum)	3,000.00	3,000.00	-
	<b>Sub-Total of Bill 2-11</b>	<b>1,375,798.45</b>	<b>1,601,585.48</b>	<b>225,787.03</b>
	<b>Price and Physical Contingencies</b>	<b>68,789.92</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Total Contract Price</b>	<b>1,444,588.37</b>	<b>1,601,585.48</b>	<b>156,997.11</b>



## 9. Variation Orders V.Os and Additional Works (Cont.)

SUMMARY BILL OF QUANTITIES				
( Variation No.1)				
BILL No.	Description	Contract Amount (USD)	Revised Contract (USD)	DIFFERENCE Over Contingency (+ Inc. / - Dec.) (USD)
1	General Items	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Earthworks & Allied Activities	130,119.81	214,527.48	84,407.67
3	Sub base & Base Course	395,820.33	395,820.33	-
4	Bituminous Works	234,936.95	234,936.95	-
5	Structures	182,689.70	182,689.70	-
6	Drainage & Protection Works	111,970.32	121,970.32	10,000.00
7	Ancillary Works	21,980.00	21,980.00	-
8	Unexploded Ordnance Clearance	13,850.00	13,850.00	-
9	Miscellaneous	78,600.00	78,600.00	-
10 (1)	Daywork Rate -1, Labors (Provisional Sum)*	838.00	838.00	-
10 (2)	Daywork Rate -2, Materials (Provisional Sum)*	5,600.00	5,600.00	-
10 (3)	Daywork Rate -3, Contractor's Equipment (Provisional Sum) *	3,090.00	3,090.00	-
11	Environment Management Plan (Provisional Sum) *	5,000.00	5,000.00	-
(A)	<b>Sub-total of Bills 2-11</b>	<b>1,184,495.11</b>	<b>1,278,902.78</b>	<b>94,407.67</b>
(B)	<b>Contingencies (5%)</b>	<b>59,224.76</b>		
(C)	<b>Total Price (C) = (A) + (B)</b>	<b>201 1,243,719.87</b>	<b>1,278,902.78</b>	<b>35,182.91</b>

RMCD - Kampot

## 9. Variation Orders V.Os and Additional Works (Cont.)

Contract No. CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP1-2020-Lot 1-Improvement 2 Roads 11.94805km in Kampot Province

Contractor Name : ROYAL MEKONG CONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT PTE., LTD.

### SUMMARY BILL OF QUANTITIES

BILL No.	Description	Contract Amount	Revised Contract	DIFFERENCE Over Contingency (+ Inc. / - Dec.) (USD)
		(USD)	(USD)	(USD)
1	General Items	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Earthworks & Allied Activities	201,369.05	325,321.12	123,952.06
3	Sub base & Base Course	411,749.28	411,749.28	-
4	Bituminous Works	254,010.06	254,010.06	-
5	Structures	143,857.18	146,209.18	2,352.00
6	Drainage & Protection Works	104,375.78	104,375.78	-
7	Ancillary Works	21,749.09	21,749.09	-
8	Unexploded Ordnance Clearance	9,684.00	9,684.00	-
9	Miscellaneous	49,390.00	49,390.00	-
10	Daywork Rate-1. Labour *	419.15	419.15	-
	Daywork Rate-2. Materials *	5,675.82	5,675.82	-
	Daywork Rate-3. Contractor's Equipment *	2,319.84	2,319.84	-
11	Environment Management Plan and Gender Action Plan *	2,000.00	2,000.00	-
(A)	<b>Sub-total of Bills 1-11</b>	<b>1,206,599.26</b>	<b>1,332,903.32</b>	<b>126,304.06</b>
(B)	<b>Contingencies (5%)</b>	<b>60,329.96</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
(C)	<b>Total Price (C) = (A) + (B)</b>	<sup>202</sup> <b>1,266,929.22</b>	<b>1,332,903.32</b>	<b>65,974.10</b>

## 9. Variation Orders V.Os and Additional Works (Cont.)

Contract No. CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP2-2020-Lot 2, Improve 1 Road 8,104.00m In Kampot Province

Contractor Name : ROYAL MEKONG CONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT PTE., LTD.

### SUMMARY BILL OF QUANTITIES

BILL No.	Description	Contract Amount	Revised Contract	DIFFERENCE Over Contingency (+ Inc. / - Dec.) (USD)
		(USD)	(USD)	(USD)
1	General Items	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Earthworks & Allied Activities	127,153.06	221,805.44	94,652.38
3	Sub base & Base Course	277,230.54	277,230.54	-
4	Bituminous Works	171,920.48	171,920.48	-
5	Structures	100,639.80	100,639.80	-
6	Drainage & Protection Works	74,846.67	74,846.67	-
7	Ancillary Works	22,924.40	22,924.40	-
8	Unexploded Ordnance Clearance	7,184.00	7,184.00	-
9	Miscellaneous	45,990.00	45,990.00	-
10	Daywork Rate-1. Labour *	285.85	285.85	-
	Daywork Rate-2. Materials *	3,834.05	3,834.05	-
	Daywork Rate-3. Contractor's Equipment *	1,587.12	1,587.12	-
11	Environment Management Plan and Gender Action Plan *	2,000.00	2,000.00	-
(A)	<b>Sub-total of Bills 1-10</b>	<b>835,595.96</b>	<b>930,248.34</b>	<b>94,652.38</b>
(B)	<b>Contingencies (5%)</b>	<b>41,779.80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
(C)	<b>Total Price (C) = (A) + (B)</b>	<sup>203</sup> <b>877,375.76</b>	<b>930,248.34</b>	<b>52,872.58</b>

# 10. Work Plan for MTA / ADB Mission

Date/Time	Work Plan Activities (Pending and will be review after election day)	Place
<b>Day 1, 2023</b>		
07:00 to 10:00	Departure to Stung Trang district, Kampong Cham province	Kampong Cham province
10:00 to 12:00	Check and site visit for road subprojects KC7 Lot-01 for review the actual progress works vs IPCs, Variation Orders and Additional Works	Kampong Cham province
14:00 to 17:00	Continue for Check and site visit for road subprojects KC8 Lot-02 for review the actual progress works vs IPCs, Variation Orders and Additional Works	Kampong Cham province
	Stay Overnight at Kampong Cham Province	Kampong Cham province
<b>Day 2, 2023</b>		
08:00 to 12:00	Check and site visit for road subprojects TBK5 Lot-01 for review the actual progress works vs IPCs, Variation Orders and Additional Works	Tboung Khmum province
14:00 to 17:00	Check and Site visit for road subprojects TBK6 of Lot-02 for review the actual progress works vs IPCs, Variation Orders and Additional Works	Tboung Khmum province
	Stay Overnight at Kampong Cham Province	Kampong Cham province
<b>Day 3, 2023</b>		
08:00 to 12:00	Departure to Takeo province	Takeo province
14:00 to 17:00	Check and Site visit for road subprojects TK3 of Lot-01 and TK4 of Lot-02 for review the actual progress works vs IPCs, Variation Orders and Additional Works	Takeo province
	Stay Overnight at Takeo Province	Takeo province
<b>Day 4, 2023</b>		
08:00 to 12:00	Departure to Kampot province Check and site visit for road subprojects KP1 of Lot-01 for review the actual progress works vs IPCs, Variation Orders and Additional Works	Kampot province
14:00 to 17:00	Check and Site visit for road subprojects KP2 of Lot-02 for review the actual progress works vs IPCs, Variation Orders and Additional Works	Kampot province
	Return Back to Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh





**Thanks you!!**

**ANNEX 8: Details Social Safeguard Monitoring  
April – June 2023**

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

**CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants**

**SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE**





Ne	Subproject Name	Package Number	AWP	Command Area (Ha)	FS Status FS-Social Part completed? (Yes, No, Progressing)	IOL/SES Completed as per DED					GDR Validation/Confirmation		DRP Preparation and Implementation status				Third Party Validation (Category C schemes)			Progress of document preparation and submission																
						IOL/SES Preparation (Yes, No, Progressing)	Expected IOL/SES completion date	If IOL/SES completed, is this sub-project involving donation? (Y/N)	Progress of donation preparation (Yes, No, Progressing)	Expected donation completion date	Done/To be done	Expected validation completion (date)	Yes/No/NA	DMS done by IRC (Yes/No)	DRP Prepared (Yes/No)	DRP Implementation status (Not yet, progressing, completed)	To verify by ITP Yes/No/NA	Status of verification (not yet, progressing, done)	Final report/confirmation by ITP (not yet/confirmed)	Doc to prepare for this sub-project/lot (DDR, DRP)	Status of doc preparation (not yet, progressing, completed)	Status of doc submission to ADB	Status of doc/comments received from ADB													
1	Trapeang Run	KP-TR-CW2	2020	100	Completed	Yes	Done	Yes	Yes	Done	Done	Done	No				Yes	Done	Confirmed	DDR	Completed	Done	Approved													
2	Kbal Teuk	CFAVC-MOWRAM-TBM-CW13.1		250		Yes	Done	Yes	Yes	Done		Done					Yes	Done	Yes	Done	Yes	Not yet	Yes	Done	Confirmed	DDR	Completed	Done	Approved							
3	Tuol Pring			100		Yes	Done	Yes	Yes	Done		Done						Yes		Done			Yes	Not yet	Yes	Done	Confirmed	DDR	Completed	Done	Approved					
4	Trapeang Tros	CFAVC-MOWRAM-TBM-CW13.1 C		350		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Done	Done	Yes	Done	Yes	Not yet	N/A	N/A	N/A	DRP	Completed	Submission	Approved												
5	Pram Kompheak	MOWRAM-KPC-CW14.1		950		Completed	Yes	Done	Yes	Yes		Done	Done	Done	No				Yes	Done	Confirmed	DDR	Completed	Sep-22	Approved 4th week Dec 22											
6	O'kamprok	MOWRAM-KPC-CW14.1		350			Yes	Done	Yes	Yes		Done		Done					Yes	Done	Yes	Not yet	Yes	Done	Confirmed	DDR	Completed	Done	Approved							
7	Prey Kdoch	MOWRAM-TKO-CW15.1		550			Yes	Done	Yes	Yes		Done		Done					Yes	Done	Yes	Not yet	Yes	Done	Confirmed	DDR	Completed	Done	Approved							
8	Kraing Empil	MOWRAM-TKO-CW15.1		200			Yes	Done	Yes	Yes		Done		Done					Yes	Done	Yes	Not yet	Yes	Done	Confirmed	DDR	Completed	Sep-22	Approved							
9	Takoch	KPT-CW12-1		400			Yes	Done	Yes	Yes		Done		Done					Yes	Done	Yes	Not yet	Yes	Done	Confirmed	DDR	Completed	Sep-22	Approved							
10	Kandoal	CFAVC-MOWRAM-		750			Completed	Yes	Nov 22	N/A		N/A		N/A					To be done	Nov 22	Yes	Done	Yes	Not yet	N/A	N/A	N/A	DDR	Not yet	N/A	N/A					
11	Bravoek Pong			70				Yes	Nov 22	N/A		N/A		N/A					To be done	Nov 22					N/A	N/A	N/A	DDR	Not yet	N/A	N/A					
12	Trapeang Boeung	CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPT-CW12.2A	800	2021	Completed		Yes	Nov 22	N/A	N/A	N/A	To be done		Nov 22					Yes	Done	Yes	Not yet	N/A	N/A	N/A	DDR	Not yet	N/A	N/A							
13	Tbong Damrei	MOWRAM-TBM-CW13.2	600			Yes	Nov 22	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Done	N/A	N/A	N/A	DDR	Not yet	N/A					N/A													
14	Kampong Raing Feeding Canal	MOWRAM-TBM-CW13.2	350			Yes	Nov 22	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Done	N/A	N/A	N/A	DDR	Not yet	N/A					N/A													
15	Teuk Char West	MOWRAM-KPC-CW14.2	980			Progressing	Progressing	No	Jan 2022	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Yet	December 2022	No	No	No	No					N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not yet	N/A	N/A							
16	Po Tatress Reservoir Scheme	MOWRAM-KPC-CW14.2	950					No	Jan 2022	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Yet	December 2022																						
17	Chrouk1 + Phlov Touk Feeding Canal	CFAVC-MOWRAM-TKO-CW15.2	975			Completed	Completed	No	August 2022	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Yet	June 2022	No	No	No	No					N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not yet	N/A	N/A							
18	Prey Romdeng Feeding Canal		650					No	August 2022	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Yet	June 2022																						
19	Kwaeng Tayee		970	No	August 2022			N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Yet	June 2022																								
20	Trapeang Ampil	MOWRAM-TBM-CW13.3	200	2022	Progressing	Yes	May 2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Yet	March 2023	No	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not yet	N/A	N/A													
21	Choam Taheung	MOWRAM-TBM-CW13.3	987			Yes	May 2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Yet	March 2023																								
22	Teuk Char East	MOWRAM-KPC-CW14.3	980			No	March 2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Yet	January 2023																								
23	Pralay 95	MOWRAM-TKO-CW15.3	850			Progressing	Progressing	No	october 2022	N/A	N/A	N/A												Not Yet	July 2022	No	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not yet	N/A	N/A
24	Pralay 42 pumping Station		650					No	october 2022	N/A	N/A	N/A												Not Yet	July 2022											
25	O' Rumdoul	MOWRAM-TKO-CW15.4	210			Progressing	Progressing	No	July 2023	N/A	N/A	N/A												Not Yet	May 2023	No	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not yet	N/A	N/A
26	Sdok Sab		300					No	July 2023	N/A	N/A	N/A												Not Yet	May 2023											
27	Pou Tasuy		440	No	July 2023			N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Yet	May 2023																								

**TERMS OF REFERENCE  
FOR INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY  
IRRIGATION LAND/ ASSETS DONATION**

Selection Number: .....

Project SC 115710 CAM	<b>Independent Third-Party Verification and Validation of Voluntary Land Donation</b>
Expertise Expertise Group Source	<b>Third party validation specialist Social &amp; Political Science National</b>

**1. Objective and Purpose of the Assignment**

The Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chain Sector Project (CFAVC, the project) will improve the competitiveness of agribusiness value chains in Kampong Cham and Tboung Khmum provinces along the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) southern economic corridor, and in Kampot and Takeo provinces along the south coastal economic corridor. The project will boost the climate resilience of critical agricultural infrastructure and help commercialize rice, maize, cassava, and mango production. It will help increase crop productivity and diversification; improve the capacity for storage, processing, and quality and safety testing; and promote the use of solar and bioenergy. It will strengthen the technical and institutional capacity for climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and create an enabling policy environment for climate-friendly agribusinesses. This will in turn promote long-term environmental sustainability and enhance the profitability for farmers and agribusinesses.

The Ministry of Agriculture Forests and Fisheries (MAFF) will be the executing agency in Cambodia. Implementing agencies are, the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology for the implementation of any irrigation rehabilitation activities; and the Ministry of Rural Development for the implementation of any road access improvement under the project.

The overall the project is categorized as B for involuntary resettlement. Irrigation rehabilitation and access road improvement subprojects will be identified during implementation of the project which might require acquisition of small strips of land to accommodate access road and distribution canal improvement. The main approach to land acquisition will be through negotiated settlement based upon current replacement cost of the asset. In some cases, and in order to secure the subproject, it is possible that some households may voluntarily donate small strips of land in order to secure a clear benefit. This assignment covers only, where voluntary donations are involved. Reference: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linkedddocuments/48409-002-larfab.pdf>.

**2. Aim of this Contract**

The aim of this contract is to independently verify whether the land and assets donation process, required to implement a number of Civil Works, (CW), activities in the framework of the CFAVC project has been done in a fair, transparent manner without any pressure. An independent third party is sought to be appointed to oversee and certify the process of land donation.

**3. Eligibility**

The successful independent third party can be a non-government entity (individual or agency) and should have formal and legal standing with acknowledged reputation and accepted by both the PMU, ADB and the land/assets donors, without any direct interest in the donation process or subproject activity and also not to any of the companies/experts involved in the CS1 and CS5 contracts and be acceptable to each of the concerned parties (PIU/PMU and concerned land owners).

#### 4. Description of the CFAVC Project

The CFAVC project has 3 outputs as follows:

**Output 1: Critical Agribusiness Value Chain Infrastructure Improved and Made Climate Resilient.** This output addresses infrastructure gaps to enhance 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 GHG emissions and increasing climate resilience. Key activities include: (i) rehabilitating irrigation and water management infrastructure (27 off-farm irrigation systems, 800 on-farm rainwater harvesting ponds, and 15 drip irrigation demonstrations) 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 (at least 250 km); (iv) strengthening the infrastructure for agricultural quality and safety testing at National Agricultural Laboratory; and (v) promoting renewable energy (12,000 bio-digesters, and 6,000 compost huts and use of solar energy in target cooperative areas) for value chain improvement. The project will rehabilitate water management infrastructure through strengthening of water resources, reshaping of water conveyance irrigation and drainage systems, and upgrading design standards to withstand climate variability and projected climate changes and install drip irrigation systems to improve yields and deliver exportable mango fruit. The project will support construction of climate-proofed post-harvest units for cleaning, drying and storage at farm cooperatives. It will improve climate resilience of farm to market roads through measures such as increasing height of embankments or using concrete roads, promoting cross drainage and selecting permeable materials.

**Output 2: Climate Smart Agriculture and Agribusiness Promoted.** Key activities under this output include (i) deploying climate-resilient varieties; (ii) strengthening the capacity in climate-friendly production practices and technologies; and (iii) promoting farm mechanization and extension. The project will support the Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) to produce, multiply and distribute climate resilient varieties of rice and maize and to improve weaning and acclimatization of mango and cassava germplasm. The project will train at least 40,000 farmers (of which 16,000 are women) on climate smart agriculture (CSA) practices. It will demonstrate laser land levelling to improve water use efficiency and enhance capacity of farmers' water user groups to operate, manage and maintain irrigation schemes. The project will construct and upgrade four farm mechanization workshops and four agribusiness training facilities to train farmer water user communities, women farmer networks and agricultural cooperatives in operation and maintenance of infrastructure and farm machinery.

**Output 3: Enabling Environment for Climate Friendly Agribusiness Enhanced.** The project will assist the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) 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). The project will provide support for agricultural product certification, quality and resilience standards, including Cambodia Good Agricultural Practice (CAMGAP) 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 public private partnership forums for each commodity value chain. The project will raise financial institutions' awareness on green finance and integration of environmental and climate risk screening criteria into credit application and reporting procedures. Using ICT, the project will provide weather, market and agronomic information with a view to create an enabling environment for more effective climate risk management.

## **5. Project Area**

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 (Annex 4).

### **Description of the Irrigation Schemes**

The irrigation program of CFAVC covers a total of 27 schemes totaling 15,000 ha. The 2023 AWP covers a total of 12 sub-projects covering around 8,595 ha, and remaining schemes will plan in 2024 will be 6 subprojects cover 3,257 ha (shown in Annex 2), of which 12 are assumed to be categorized as Social-Safeguard Category C. This assignment only concerns all sub-projects which have been classified as Category C for Social Safeguards. Or sub-projects that are potentially having very minimal IR impacts and where the project's affected people may donate those affected minimal assets including land to the project in order to make way for civil work. IR Category B schemes or sub-projects are subject to be confirmed and implemented by IRC-GDR, Ministry of Economy and Finance.

## **6. Initial Process of Support to the Land/Asset Donation Process**

The initial process of support to the land/asset donation has been implemented by the CS5 consulting services of CFAVC with support and guidance from the CS1 team. From the side of RGC were involved the IRC-DGR of the MEF, and the departments of MOWRAM and MRD.

### **Scope of Work**

This engagement is to independently verify whether the land and assets donation process, required to implement a number of civil works activities in the framework of the CFAVC project has been done in a fair, transparent manner without any pressure.

An independent third party, (ITP), is sought to be appointed to oversee and certify the process of land donation. The ITP validator shall ensure and validate that a fair and transparent process of donation under all irrigation and road subprojects as determined as Category C (as per the meaning of ADB's SPS and RF) for social safeguards by the Feasibility Studies and Detailed Engineering Design consulting firm (CS5) and verified by the project implementation consulting firm (CS1).

This engagement covers any sub-projects involving donation of affected assets/land under the project. At a later stage after the field surveys have been done the status can change to B where the Resettlement Plan to be prepared and implemented, and will no longer be covered by this contract.

The irrigation program of CFAVC covers a total of 27 schemes totaling 15,000 ha. The 2023 AWP covers a total of 12 sub-projects covering around 8,595 ha, as shown in Annex 2, of which all subprojects are assumed to be categorized as Social-Safeguard Category C.

The Rain Water Harvesting Ponds (RWHP) of CFAVC covers a total of 800. The 2022 AWP covers a total of 260 RWHPs covering around 40 Agriculture Cooperatives, as shown in Annex 2, of which all subprojects are assumed to be categorized as Social-Safeguard Category C.

These assignments only concern all sub-projects which have been classified as Category C for Social Safeguards. Or sub-projects that are potentially having very minimal IR impacts and where the project's affected people may donate those affected minimal assets including land to the project in order to make way for civil work. IR Category B schemes or sub-projects are subject to be confirmed and implemented by IRC-GDR, Ministry of Economy and Finance.

### **Detailed Tasks and/or Expected Output**

The specialist is required to carefully review the LARF prepared for this project, especially on the criteria and principals on voluntary donation for both nonproductive and productive land. Tasks entail the following:

- (i) Validate the donation activities (100% of land/ assets donors) in the subproject whether they are meeting the requirements and criteria as specified in the project resettlement framework (RF).
- (ii) Witness the (records of) the donation meetings, (whenever possible), for validating of land/asset donation to meet requirement and criteria of RF. The TP should keep a record of meetings held with the concerned land/assets donors.
- (iii) Ensure there is no coercion involved in the process of land donation.
- (iv) Ensure that the preferences and concerns of all landowners related to access, selection of site within lands held, etc. are recorded and any stipulated conditions have been met,
- (v) Ensure that the donation agreements are drafted in a fair and transparent manner,
- (vi) Confirm that the land donors fully understood his/ her rights to receive compensation and acknowledge the market value of the donated land, and he/she opted to give away the land without receiving cash compensation,
- (vii) Ensure that the donated land and assets do not exceed 10% of the total land of each individual and assets owned by each affected household
- (viii) Ensure that the donor for any residential land has more than 300 m<sup>2</sup> of land in the affected plot.
- (ix) Ensure the land donation does not result any negative impacts to the third party associated with the donation activity,
- (x) Confirm that affected household can identify the project's direct benefits to them.
- (xi) If there is any structure affected, ensure that only secondary structures are affected and there is no physical relocation of household due to the project and land donation.
- (xii) Confirm that land/asset donated is free from any dispute on ownership or any other encumbrances – AH has recognized legal tenure, the land is not being occupied and/or used by any other party, and the land is not in dispute for its ownership.
- (xiii) Ensure that land transactions are supported from the project by transfer of titles and official land ownership documents are updated.
- (xiv) Ensure the land/assets donor does not fall under the category of vulnerable households,
- (xv) Confirm that the project's GRM has been established, its process and contacts are disseminated, easily accessible to the AHs, and working,
- (xvi) Identify and recommend mitigation measures to current land user(s) / affected third party, if required,
- (xvii) Ensure that land transfer cost, taxes, stamp duties and new land registration fees for the remaining portion of the affected land are borne by government, and
- (xviii) Submit a certificate as witness of the donation process and land registration notice from cadastral office as shown in Annex 1.

### **7. Minimum Qualification Requirements**

The specialist will have extensive experiences in land acquisition and/or resettlement related projects and have the following qualification: (i) graduate degree in social science or community development; (ii) at least 3 years' experience in monitoring and evaluation of development programs implemented by international and national organization in the country and (iii) able to write reports in Khmer and English languages.

### **8. Documents and Maps**

All relevant project documents will be provided to the expert by CS5 and CS1, Annex 2 & 3  
The Map shows location of the subprojects is given different province as Annex 4

## **9. Working Methodology**

The recruited ITP is expected to prepare its own methodology. However, the following are indicative:

- i. Through review of relevant project documents, including the initial environmental assessment, project data sheet, initial poverty and social assessment, resettlement framework, inception report, etc.
- ii. Review maps prepared till date.
- iii. Interview with respective stakeholders from relevant government departments.
- iv. Consultation with affected households and their community.
- v. Any other methodology as deemed required.

## **10. Scope of this contract**

This contract is in principle for any sub-projects involving donation of affected assets/land under CFAVC AWPB 2023 irrigation schemes and RWHP as indicatively shown in Annex 2 and 3. At a later stage after the field surveys have been done the status can change to B where the Resettlement Plan to be prepared and implemented, and will no longer be covered by this contract. The contract can be renewable if the ITP provided quality output of the 2023.

In case, the certification of the 12 DDR subprojects report done within less than 12 months period, the ITP will be eligible for new contract assignment as show in the Annex 2 and possible variate for additional subprojects verification as shown in Annex 3.

## **11. Deliverables (All both in Khmer and English languages.)**

The ITP will be responsible for the production and delivery of the following outputs in English and Khmer to the IA team of MOWRAM-PMU:

- Inception report within six weeks of commencement of the assignment describing the implementation approach and timeline for the assignment, identifying any potential constraints and the means of resolution following the requirements spell out in the approved RF.
- Separate reports of external semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports using formats that have been reviewed and approved by EA/IAs and ADB.
  - o Summary Report with details of the meeting, and certificate/reports as witness to the donation process and mitigation measures to owner, if any, shall be submitted to project team members (PIU officers) and landowner/donor in the local language.
  - o Consolidated validation report of the observed meetings, discussions, and field-based donation process findings shall be submitted to Project Implementation Consultant.
  - o Corrective action plan (CAP) for any gaps/ policy incompliance identified during the validation assessment, to be implemented by the project team and other relevant agencies.
  - o Drone imaginary of the observed alignments, before and after land acquisition/ civil work activities.
- Final report within one month of the completion of the assignment to summarise all of the work completed in each/ cluster assigned subproject(s), providing an overall assessment of the levels of compliance achieved for safeguards and documenting lessons learned.
- Complete data base of social economic information and monitoring recording videos collected during the monitoring period in digital forms.

## Deliverables

1. Irrigation Subprojects Deliverable	Type	Estimated Submission Date
<b>Inception Report</b>	Report	2 <sup>nd</sup> Jan. 2023
<b>Certifications for CW 12.2. A (Trapeang Boeung Irrigation Subproject)</b>	Other	9 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2023
<b>Description:</b> Including the supporting reports e.g. details of meetings, consolidated validation report of observed meetings, discussion, and field-based donation process, any corrective action plan, drone imaginary of the observed alignment and complete database of social economic information recording videos collected in digital forms during site visit.		
<b>Certifications for CW 12.2. B (Kandori &amp; Prawoek Pong Irrigation Subproject)</b>	Other	20 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2023
<b>Description:</b> Including the supporting reports e.g. details of meetings, consolidated validation report of observed meetings, discussion, and field-based donation process, any corrective action plan, drone imaginary of the observed alignment and complete database of social economic information recording videos collected in digital forms during site visit.		
<b>Certifications for CW 13.2. (Tbong Damrei &amp; Kampong Raing Irrigation Subproject)</b>	Other	2 <sup>nd</sup> Feb 2023
<b>Description:</b> Including the supporting reports e.g. details of meetings, consolidated validation report of observed meetings, discussion, and field-based donation process, any corrective action plan, drone imaginary of the observed alignment and complete database of social economic information recording videos collected in digital forms during site visit.		
<b>Certifications for CW 15.2. (Plov Touk, Prey Rumdeng &amp; Kvaeng Tayi Irrigation Subproject)</b>	Other	24 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 2023
<b>Description:</b> Including the supporting reports e.g. details of meetings, consolidated validation report of observed meetings, discussion, and field-based donation process, any corrective action plan, drone imaginary of the observed alignment and complete database of social economic information recording videos collected in digital forms during site visit.		
<b>Certifications for CW 15.3. (Pralay 42 and Pralay 95 Feeding Canal Irrigation Subproject)</b>	Other	10 <sup>th</sup> Mar. 2023
<b>Description:</b> Including the supporting reports e.g. details of meetings, consolidated validation report of observed meetings, discussion, and field-based donation process, any corrective action plan, drone imaginary of the observed alignment and complete database of social economic information recording videos collected in digital forms during site visit.		



**Certifications for CW 14.2. (Potatres and Toek Char West reservoir Irrigation Subproject)**

Other

5<sup>th</sup> May. 2023

**Description:**

Including the supporting reports e.g. details of meetings, consolidated validation report of observed meetings, discussion, and field-based donation process, any corrective action plan, drone imaginary of the observed alignment and complete database of social economic information recording videos collected in digital forms during site visit.

**Schedule and Places of Assignment** (chronological and inclusive of travel)

City and Country	Working Days	Estimated Start Date	Estimated End Date	Other Details
Phnom Penh, Cambodia	123	02 <sup>nd</sup> Jan. 23	5 <sup>th</sup> Mar. 23	12 Subprojects location to be confirmed
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	Intermittent; Max. Working Days/Week: <b>5 days</b> for Home Office, <b>6 days</b> for field for each subproject		

**2. Rain Water Harvesting Pond Subprojects Deliverable**

**Type**

**Estimated Submission Date**

**Inception Report**

Report

2<sup>nd</sup> Jan. 2023

**Certifications for Kampot Contract No. CW 1.A (80 RWHPs)**

**Description:**

Other

9<sup>th</sup> Jan 2023

Including the supporting reports e.g. details of meetings, consolidated validation report of observed meetings, discussion, and field-based donation process, any corrective action plan, drone imaginary of the observed alignment and complete database of social economic information recording videos collected in digital forms during site visit.

**Certifications for Takeo Contract No CW 1.D (60 RWHPs)**

**Description:**

Other

20<sup>th</sup> Jan 2023

Including the supporting reports e.g. details of meetings, consolidated validation report of observed meetings, discussion, and field-based donation process, any corrective action plan, drone imaginary of the observed alignment and complete database of social economic information recording videos collected in digital forms during site visit.

**Certifications for Tbong Khmum Contract No CW 1.B (60 RWHPs)**

**Description:**

Other

10<sup>th</sup> Mar 2023

Including the supporting reports e.g. details of meetings, consolidated validation report of observed meetings, discussion, and field-based donation process, any corrective action plan, drone imaginary of the observed alignment and complete database of social economic information recording videos collected in digital forms during site visit.

**Certifications for Tampong Cham Contract No CW 1.C (60 RWHPs)**

Other

7th May 2023

**Description:**

Including the supporting reports e.g. details of meetings, consolidated validation report of observed meetings, discussion, and field-based donation process, any corrective action plan, drone imagery of the observed alignment and complete database of social economic information recording videos collected in digital forms during site visit.

<b>City and Country</b>	<b>Working Days</b>	<b>Estimated Start Date</b>	<b>Estimated End Date</b>	<b>Other Details</b>
Phnom Penh City, Cambodia	<b>128</b>	02 <sup>nd</sup> Jan. 23	10 <sup>th</sup> Mar. 23	12 Subprojects location to be confirmed
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	Intermittent; Max. Working Days/Week: <b>5 days</b> for Home Office, <b>6 days</b> for field for each subproject		

**12. Contracting Parties**

This contract will be made between the nominated expert (ITP) and the PMU-MOWRAM from the CFAVC project and charged against the Civil Work saving budget.

**13. Duration**

The services are expected to be provided on an intermittent basis and following the progress of the CS5 consultancy. It is planned to start ASAP (January 2023) until approximately May 2023, but depending on the progress of the CS5 consultants. In case the contract renewable, the duration will be added.

**14. Proposal**

Copies of the proposal - both technical and financial - should be submitted and the budget should include all cost and any other logistics details necessary for third independent party monitoring. The financial proposal should be based on units of effected households for irrigation and effected households for roads. The currency of the proposal will be US \$.

**Bill of Quantity**  
**Quote of Third-Party Services Fees**

No.	Description of activities	UNIT	Person or Quantity	Unit Cost (US\$)	Amount
I	Office Preparation and Review				
1	Team Leader Reviewed the DDR Document	P-day	3.00		
2	Preparation of the DDR Command and Inquiry (TL)	P-day	2.00		
3	Data processing and reporting. (1 DDR Report)	P-day	7.00		
II	Field Works				
4	Household Survey (face-to-face interview) Household survey (xx% sample size to be randomly selected) to verify on economic status/vulnerability and asset donation (refer to RF para 66, footnote 11)	HHs	110.00		
5	Consultation meetings (two to three group per locations)	P-day	6.00		
6	Focus Group Discussion (with general Ahs and vulnerable group) to get insight of people's awareness/understanding on the project scope and their entitlement for compensation. (two to three group per locations)	P-day	9.00		
7	Key Informant interview with relevant authorities and specific cases study (depending on number of involved authorities)	P-day	5.00		
III	Logistic and facility				
8	Drone imagery or DGPS survey to verify on the approved Col/DED to the affected assets	L.S	2.00		
9	Transportation and other logistics (rent 4 wheel-drive car)	day	1.00		
10	Daily allowance	P-day	20.00		
	<b>Total for 1 Subproject</b>				
	<b>Total for Bidding Cost of 12 subprojects</b>	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>12.00</b>		

**Note: The above price is inclusive of Local Taxes.**

**Annex 1**

**SAMPLE CERTIFICATION FORMATS**

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, (profession, designation, address) is appointed as independent third party to certify the process of land/assets donation of plot no.....area.....owned by XXXXXXXXXXXX (names of owner), who is a signatory to this certificate. It is also placed on record that none of the signatories to this certificate have any objection to appointment of xxxx as third-party validation witness.

Date

Officer of XXX (name of the project) and land donor

(Names and Signatures)

---

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ (address) certify that I was witness to /confirmed with the process of land donation (details of plot \_\_\_\_\_ from XXXXXXXXXXX land owner's names). I certify that:

1. The process of donation/ consultation of the said land was transparent; the landowner(s) agreed to donate the affected assets for the welfare of the community/subproject activities.
2. The offered compensation price of the donated land/ assets is **XXXXX Riel** and meets the market price of the land with similar value.
3. The land/assets donor acknowledge his/her right to receive compensation but waive his/ her entitlement to be compensated.
4. No coercion was used in the donation process.
5. No (formal/informal) third party (associated with the donation) is negatively affected<sup>1</sup> by the donation activity
6. Land transfer costs (this includes new land registration fee and stamp duty for the remaining land area) will borne by the government and not by the owner/donor as stipulated in the notice letter issued by the local cadastral office dated XXXXX for this subproject (include the name of the subproject).
7. All concerns expressed by the owner/donor as agreed, were addressed and no pending issues remain.
8. The donor acknowledged the project GRM process and focal person to be contacted when needed.
9. The following mitigation measures were identified and implemented / provided to the landowner/ donor, if any.
10. Attached are the minutes of meetings held between project proponents and the landowner/donor, and the agreed price/value of the donated land which I was witness to.
11. Attached are the pictures of the land/assets donated and pictures of the original landowner(s) of the donated land.
12. Attached are the information of the socio-economic background of the land owner(s)/ assets owner(s)

Signature

Name

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_\_\_

Encl: Minutes of meetings held between land owner/donor and project proponents

<sup>1</sup> Negatively affected defines as permanent loss of/ access to shelter or livelihood support which could cause impoverishment to the affected third party.

## FINAL CERTIFICATION FORMAT

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, (profession, designation, address) is appointed as independent third party to certify the process of land/assets donation of plot no.....area.....owned by XXXXXXXXXXXX (names of owner), who is a signatory to this certificate. It is also placed on record that none of the signatories to this certificate have any objection to appointment of xxxx as third-party validation witness.

Date

Officer of XXX (name of the project) and land donor

(Names and Signatures)

---

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ (address) certify that I was witness to /confirmed with the process of land donation (details of plot \_\_\_\_\_ from XXXXXXXXXXX land owner's names). I certify that:

1. The process of donation/ consultation of the said land was transparent; the landowner(s) agreed to donate the affected assets for the welfare of the community/subproject activities.
2. The offered compensation price of the donated land/ assets is **XXXXXX Riel** and meets the market price of the land with similar value.
3. The land/assets donor acknowledge his/her right to receive compensation but waive his/ her entitlement to be compensated.
4. No coercion was used in the donation process.
5. No (formal/informal) third party (associated with the donation) is negatively affected<sup>2</sup> by the donation activity
6. Land transfer costs (this includes new land registration fee and stamp duty for the remaining land area) were borne by the government and not by the owner/donor.
7. All concerns expressed by the owner/donor as agreed, were addressed and no pending issues remain.
8. The donor acknowledged the project GRM process and focal person to be contacted when needed.
9. The following mitigation measures were identified and implemented / provided to the landowner/ donor, if any.
10. Attached are the minutes of meetings held between project proponents and the landowner/donor, and the agreed price/value of the donated land which I was witness to.
11. Attached are the pictures of the land/assets donated and pictures of the original landowner(s) of the donated land.
12. Attached are the information of the socio-economic background of the land owner(s)/ assets owner(s)

Signature

Name

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_\_\_

Encl: Minutes of meetings held between land owner/donor and project proponents

<sup>2</sup> Negatively affected defines as permanent loss of/ access to shelter or livelihood support which could cause impoverishment to the affected third party.

**The land transfer certification related to the land donation activity in the subprojects**

1. ទីប្រឹក្សា CS1 នឹងត្រូវទទួលនូវការព្រមព្រៀងពី MOWRAM / EA ដើម្បីចេញលិខិតជូនដំណឹងវិសេចក្តីបញ្ជាក់ ទៅកាន់ការិយាល័យភូមិបាលស្រុក ថាថ្លៃសេវាសម្រាប់សកម្មភាពណាមួយទាក់ទងនឹងការផ្ទេរកម្មសិទ្ធិដីធ្លី (ការចេញលិខិតបញ្ជាក់កម្មសិទ្ធិដីធ្លីរបស់ម្ចាស់ដី ឬថ្លៃចុះឈ្មោះ ឬ ប្រថាប់ត្រា។ ល។ ) ដែលស្ថិតនៅក្រោម គម្រោងនេះ នឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូនដោយរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលឬម្ចាស់គម្រោង (EA)។

CS1 consultant to get agreement from MOWRAM/ EA to issue letter of notice/ certification for the local cadastral offices that the cost for any activities related to the land transfer (issuance of new land certificate of the land donors/ land owners, registration fees, stamp duty, etc.) under this project will be borne by the government/ EA.

2. ទីប្រឹក្សា CS1 នឹងត្រូវពិគ្រោះយោបល់ និង ទទួលនូវការបញ្ជាក់ពីការិយាល័យភូមិបាលស្រុក ថាលិខិតជូនដំណឹងរបស់ក្រសួងធនធានទឹក និងឧតុនិយម នឹងជាម្ចាស់គម្រោង (EA) គឺបញ្ជាក់ថាថ្លៃសេវាទាំងអស់សំរាប់ ការចេញប័ណ្ណកម្មសិទ្ធិដីធ្លី ឬដីថ្មី នឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូនគ្រួសារដែលបានបរិច្ចាគ ឬជាគ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ដោយឥតគិតថ្លៃ ហើយសេចក្តីចម្លងនៃលិខិតនោះ នឹងផ្តល់ជូនដល់ម្ចាស់ដី ដែលជាអ្នកបរិច្ចាគ សម្រាប់ជាព័ត៌មានដល់ពួកគាត់។

CS1 consultant will consult/ get confirmation from the local cadastral office(s) that with notification letter from MOWRAM/EA they can issue a notification letter that new land titles will be issued to the affected households at no cost to the affected household and the copy of the letter can be distributed/ kept by the land donor/owners for their records.

3. ទីប្រឹក្សា CS1 តម្រូវអោយពិគ្រោះជាមួយក្រសួងធនធានទឹកនិងឧតុនិយម និងការិយាល័យភូមិបាលស្រុក អំពីយន្តការអនុវត្តការបង់តម្លៃសេវា ដើម្បីធានាថា ប្លង់ដីថ្មីនឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូនគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់អោយបានទាន់ពេល ប្រការនេះគឺត្រូវព្រមព្រៀងដោយភាគីទាំងពីរ ។

CS1 consultant may need to discuss with MOWRAM and cadastral office on the most practical payment mechanism to ensure that the new land titles will be received by the AHs timely. This needs to be agreed by both agencies.

4. ការព្រមព្រៀងជាផ្លូវការណាមួយ រវាងក្រសួងធនធានទឹកនិងឧតុនិយម និងការិយាល័យភូមិបាលស្រុក គឺតម្រូវអោយមានការកំណត់ពេលវេលាណាមួយជាក់លាក់ សម្រាប់ដំណើរការនៃការចេញប័ណ្ណកម្មសិទ្ធិដីធ្លី រវាងស្ថាប័នរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល។ ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ីនឹងឃ្នាំមើលបញ្ហានេះឱ្យបានដិតដល់ ហើយគម្រោងនឹងចាំបាច់ត្រូវរាយការណ៍អំពីវឌ្ឍនភាពរបស់ខ្លួននៅក្នុងរបាយការណ៍ត្រួតពិនិត្យពាក់កណ្តាលឆ្នាំម្តង។

Some formal agreement between MOWRAM and cadastral offices might be required and agreed timeline for the processing time of the new certificates between these government entities need to be reached. ADB will monitor this closely and the project will need to be report its progress in the semiannual monitoring report.

**List of Category C in 2023 Irrigation Subprojects**

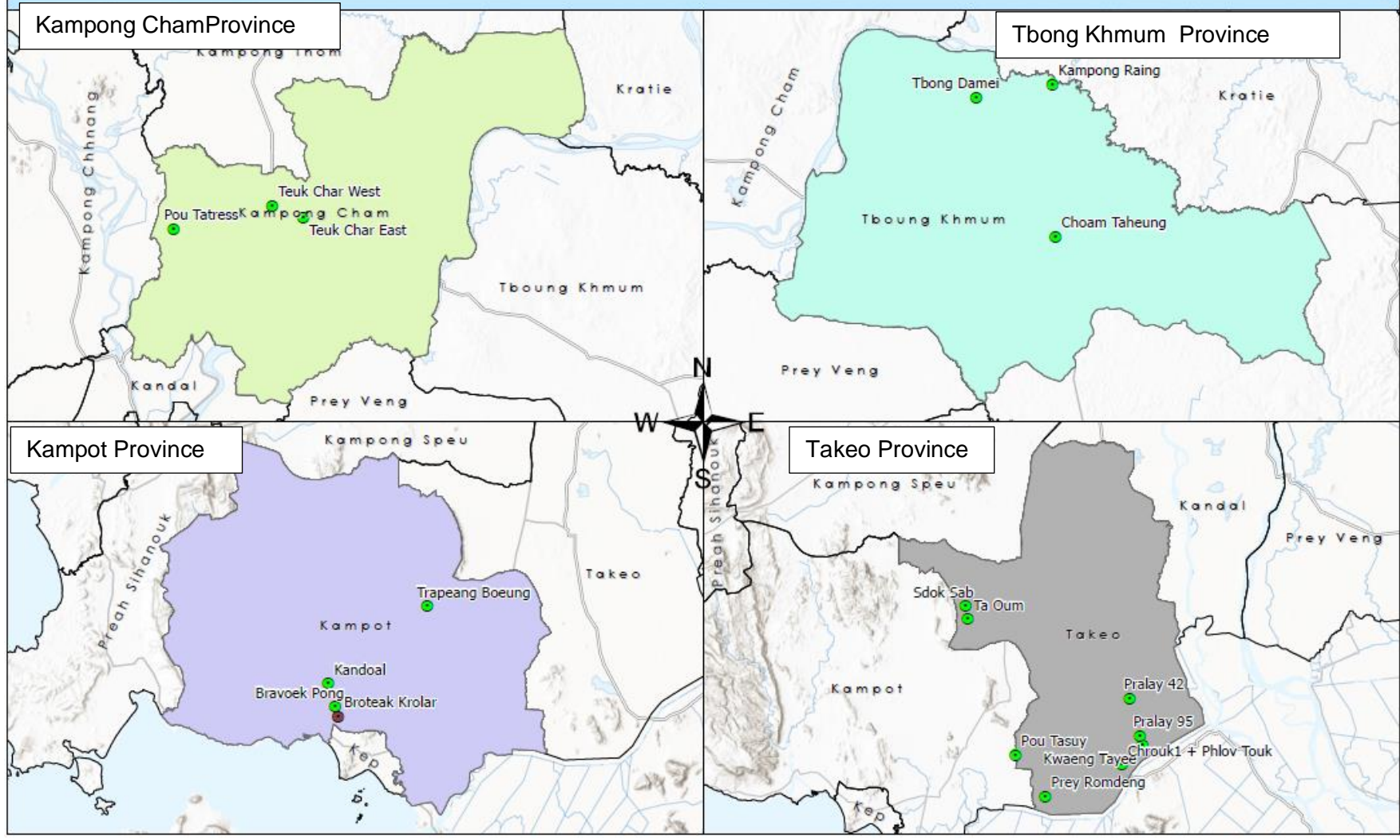
No.	Package Number	Subproject Name	Command area, ha	Commune	District	Province	Coordinates (UTM: 48 P)		Category	Estimated of HHs Affected	Remarks
							Latitude X	Longitude Y			
<b>Plan for 2023</b>											
1	CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPT-CW12.2B	Kandoal Feeding Canal	750	Kandoal/Thmei	Teuk Chhou	Kampot	419597	1180074	C	113	Finished FS, DED and progress of DDR
2		Bravoek Pong Reservoir Scheme	70	Trapeang Pring/Koun Sath	Teuk Chhou		421180	1174794	C	11	
3		CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPT-CW12.2A	Trapeang Boeung Reservoir Scheme	800	Tramaeng/Krang Sbov/Sat Pong		Chhuk	442052	1197647	C	
4	CFAVC-MOWRAM-TBM-CW13.2	Tboung Damrei Reservoir Scheme	600	Chhuk	Krouch Chmar	Tboung Khmum	586531	1345733	C	90	Finished FS, DED and progress of DDR
5		Kampong Raing Feeding Canal	350	Seda	Dambae		602326	1348505	C	53	
6	CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPC-CW14.2	Teuk Char West Reservoir Scheme	980	Beung Nay/Sampong	Prey Chhor	Kampong Cham	521112	1347610	C	147	Will finished DED and FS mid Nov 2022
7		Po Tatress Reservoir Scheme	950	Trab/Tang Krasang	Batheay		491103	1336779	C	143	
8	CFAVC-MOWRAM-TKO-CW15.2	Chrouk1 + Phlov Touk Feeding Canal	975	Phnom Den/Kiri Chong Kaoh/Kannab	Kirivong	Takeo	490512	1175028	C	146	Finished FS & DED
9		Prey Romdeng Feeding Canal	650	Prey Romdeng/Ta	Kirivong		471544	1167134	C	98	
10		Kwaeng Tayee Feeding Canal	970	Prey Yuthka	Koh Andet		495576	1179962	C	146	
11	CFAVC-MOWRAM-TKO-CW15.3	Pralay 95 Feeding Canal	850	Krapom Chhuk	Koh Andet	Takeo	497485	1184405	C	128	Finished FS and DED
12		Pralay 42 Feeding & pumping Stat	650	Rominh/Prey Khla	Koh Andet		492372	1191420	C	98	
Total Plan for 2023			<b>8,595.00</b>						<b>12</b>	<b>1,293.00</b>	
<b>Note:</b>											<b>0.00</b>
		Under progress of DDR Report									
		On Going preparation of DDR Report									



**List of Category C in 2024 Irrigation Subprojects**

No.	Package Number	Subproject Name	Command area,	Commune	District	Province	Coordinates (UTM: 48 P)		Category	Estimated of HHs	Remarks
<b>Plan for 2024</b>											
1	CFAVC-MOWRAM-TBM-CW13.3	Trapeang Ampil Reservoir Scheme	200	Chi Kor	Tboung Khmum	Tboung Khmum	564088	1310596	C	30	Plan for 2024
2		Choam Taheung Reservoir Scheme	987	Teuk Chrov/Chong Beung	Dambae		602958	1316815	C	148	
3	CFAVC MOWRAM-KPC-CW14.3	Teuk Char East Reservoir Scheme	980	Nay/Krouch/Kor/Prey Chhor/Sour Saen	Prey Chhor	Kampong Cham	520444	1339361	C	147	
4	CFAVC-MOWRAM-TKO-CW15.4	Ta Oum Reservoir Scheme	350	Kus	Tram Kak	Takeo	452467	1210988	C	53	Plan for 2024
5		Sdok Sab Reservoir Scheme	300	Samraong	Tram Kak		451970	1214140	C	45	Plan for 2024
6		Pou Tasuy Reservoir Scheme	440	Kampeng	Kirivong		464188	1177462	C	66	
Total			<b>Ha 3,257.00</b>					<b>Scheme 6</b>		<b>489.00</b>	
<b>Note:</b>											
The consultant service of the ITP Contract can be renewable base on contractual rate of plan 2023											

**Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)**  
**Project Location Point of All Four Provinces**

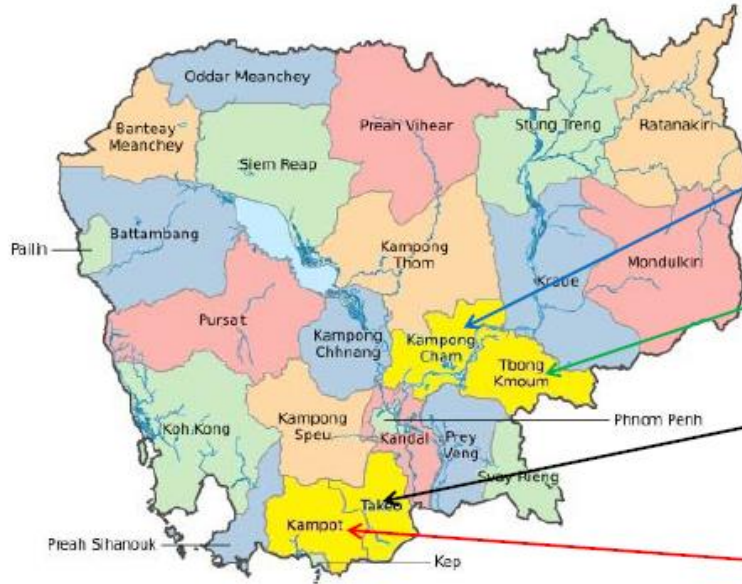


**List of Category C in RWHP Subprojects**

No.	Province	Total Numbers	2022	2023	2024
			Batch I	Batch II	Batch III
1	Kampot	200	80	60	60
2	Tbong Khmum	200	60	70	70
3	Kampong Cham	200	60	70	70
4	Takeo	200	60	70	70
Total		800	250	280	270

This ITP contract agreement will focus on the Bath I year 2022 only, except the PMU had completed the Batch II or III, then contract variation will be made

Result of RWHPs Selection up to 12 July 2022



**4 Target Provinces: 800 RWHP**

Year	Plan 2022	2023	2024
	<u>Selected</u>		
<b>Kampong Cham</b>	60	70	70
<b>Tbong Khmum</b>	60	70	70
<b>Takeo</b>	60	70	70
<b>Kampot</b>	80	60	60
<b>Total</b>	250	280	270



## ANNEX 9: Details Environmental Monitoring April – June 2023

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

CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants

SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE

*Prepared by*

 AGRICONSULTING EUROPE SA  
*in JV with SBK Research and Development*



Year	Package Number	Province	Commune	District	Subproject Name	Number of Subprojects/ Package	Command area, ha	Environ-mental Safeguards Categorization	Status of Env. Safe- guards	Status of IEE	First Date ADB Submission	Date ADB NOL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8'	9'	9	10	11
<b>1. Plan for Project Feasibility study and Detailed Engineering Design in 2020</b>												
2020	CFAVC-KP-TP-CW2	Kampot	Tani	Angkor Chey	Trapeang Run	1	100	B	100%	The final environmental monitoring was conducted on 4-5 August 2021 for completed construction	10-Jun-20	21-Jul-20
	MOWRAM-CFAVC-TBM-CW13.1	Tboung Khmum	PREASH THEAT	Ou Raing Ov	Tumrup Kbal Teuk	3	250	B	100%	Received CEMP from Contractor	4-Nov-20	11-Feb-21
			Chikor	Tbong Khmum	Tuol Pring Reservoir		100	B	100%		4-Nov-20	11-Feb-21
			Thmor Pich	Tbong Khmum	Trapeang Tros Reservoir		350	B	100%		4-Nov-20	11-Feb-21
	MOWRAM-CFAVC-TEO-CW15.1	Takeo	Trapaing Kra Nhoung	Tram Kak	Prey Kdouch Reservoir	2	550	B	100%	CEMP Under Preparation Progress	16-Mar-21	25-Jun-21
			Trapaing Kra Nhoung	Tram Kak	Kraing Empil Embankment		200	B	100%		16-Mar-21	25-Jun-21
	MOWRAM-CFAVC-KPC-CW14.1	Kampong Cham	Svay Teap	Chamkaler	Pram Kumpheak	2	900	B	100%	Second revised and submitted to ADB for rechecking	15 Dec 2021	4 Jan.22
			Preach Andong	Stoeng Trong	O Kamprok		350	B	100%	Second revised and submitted to ADB for rechecking	15 Dec 2021	4 Jan.22
	MOWRAM-CFAVC-KPT-CW12.1	Kampot	Srae Khnung	Chuom Kiri	Takouch (Prey Takoch)	1	450	B	100%	100% drafting completed	Resubmit for NOL	
	Plan for rehabilitation in year 2020 consisting of 5 Packages covering command area of						9	3,250				
<b>2. Plan for Project Feasibility study and Design in 2021</b>												
2021	MOWRAM-CFAVC-TBM-CW13.2	Tboung Khmum	Chhouk	Krouch Chmar	Tboung Damrei Reservoir	2	600	B		Consolidated IEE is 15%		
			Seda	Dambae	Kampong Raing Feeding Canal		250	B		Consolidated IEE is 15%		
	MOWRAM-CFAVC-TEO-CW15.2	Takeo	Phnom Den	Kirivong	Chrouk1 + Phlov Touk	3	800	B		Consolidated IEE is 15%		
			Prey Yuthkar	Koh Andet	Kwaeng Tayee		468	B		Consolidated IEE is 15%		



			Prey Romdeng	Kirivong	Prey Romdeng Canal		<u>510</u>	B		Consolidated IEE is 15%		
	MOWRAM-CFAVC-KPC-CW14.2	Kampong Cham	Cheung Prey	Batheay	Pou Tatress	1	<u>950</u>	B		Consolidated IEE is 15%		
	MOWRAM-CFAVC-KPT-CW12.2	Kampot	Sathpong/ Trameng/ Baniev	Chhouk	Trapeang Boeung	2	<u>800</u>	B		Consolidated IEE is 15%		
			Kandori	Teuk Chhou	Kandori		<u>650</u>					
	Plan for rehabilitation in year 2021 consisting of 4 Packages covering command area of					8	<b>5028</b>					
	MOWRAM-CFAVC-KPC-CW14.3	Kampong Cham	Krouch	Prey Chhor	Teuk Cha East	2	<u>1400</u>					
			Beung Nay	Prey Chhor	Teuk Cha West		<u>1400</u>					
	MOWRAM-CFAVC-TBM-CW13.3	Tboung Khmum	Teuk Chrov	Dambae	Choam Taheung	2	<u>1500</u>					
			Thmar Pich	Tbong Khmum	Trapaing Ampil		<u>200</u>					
2022	MOWRAM-CFAVC-TEO-CW15.3	Takeo	Kampeng	Kirivong	Pou Tasuy Reservoir	6	<u>440</u>					
			Prey Romdeng	Tram Kak	O' Rumdoul Reservoir		<u>210</u>					
			Samraong	Tram Kak	Sdok Sab		<u>300</u>					
			Kropum Chhouk	Koh Andet	Pralay 85		<u>850</u>					
			Rominh	Koh Andet	Pralay 42 (pumping Station)		<u>650</u>					
			Soam	Kirivong	Soam Canal	<u>400</u>						
	MOWRAM-CFAVC-KPT-CW12.3	Kampot	Trapeang Pring	Teuk Chhou	Broweak Pong	1	<u>70</u>					
	Plan for rehabilitation in year 2022 consisting of 4 Packages covering command area of					11	<b>7,420</b>					
	Total irrigation planned to be studied within 3 years period is 32 irrigation schemes and total of					28	<b>15,698</b>					



## ANNEX 10: Progress Implementation Gender Action Plan April – June 2023

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

CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants

SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE

*Prepared by*

 AGRICONSULTING EUROPE SA  
*in JV with SBK Research and Development*





## Annex 10: Progress Implementation Gender Action Plan April – June 2023



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

**CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementations Consulting**

**Quarterly GAP Implementation Monitoring report**

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....	3
1. Introduction .....	6
1.1 Major issues for this reporting period: .....	6
1.1.1 Programme progress during period: .....	7
1.1.2 Update on Gender Activities – Provincial level: .....	8
2. Tasks carried out by ministry (sub projects): .....	9
3. Other trainings and consultations:.....	10
4. Findings and recommendations.....	10
Annex 1. Gender Action Plan (GAP) Monitoring Table January to March, 2023.....	11

## 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
CAVAC	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
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
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
Km	Kilometer
kW	Kilo-watt
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
PPMS	Project Performance and Monitoring System
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
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
SRP	Sustainable Rice Platform
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat
TA	Technical Assistance
TC	Technical Committee
TL	Team Leader
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers
WFN	Women Farmers' Network
WG	Working Group

# 1. Introduction

The Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)<sup>1</sup> is supporting the implementation of the government's Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan, 2014–2018<sup>2</sup> and the Industrial Development Policy, 2015–2025<sup>3</sup> aimed at improving the competitiveness of agricultural value chains in Kampong Cham and Tboung Khmum provinces along the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) southern economic corridor, and Kampot and Takeo provinces along the south-coastal economic corridor. The project boosts the climate resilience of critical agricultural infrastructure and helps to commercialize rice, maize, cassava, and mango production. It will help increase crop productivity and diversification; improve the capacity for storage, processing, and quality and safety testing; and promote the use of solar and bioenergy. It also strengthens the technical and institutional capacity for climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and creates an enabling policy environment for climate-friendly agribusinesses. This will in turn promote long-term environmental sustainability and enhance the profitability for farmers and agribusinesses. The Cambodian Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) in coordination with Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) and Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) is implementing the project.

The outputs specific to the project are:

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

*Output 2: Climate-smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted.*

*Output 3: Enabling environment for climate-friendly agribusiness enhanced.*

Gender and gender mainstreaming are essential components of the project outputs. The project contains a number of gender actions and targets.

This document is the Seven semi-annual GAP (Gender Action Plan) implementation monitoring report, covering the project period October – December 2022. The report is produced by the two Social Development and Gender experts of the CS1 team.

## 1.1 Major issues for this reporting period:

Major issues in the reporting period were, lack of input from the International Gender Expert, due to the delays in VO14 approval, the reduction of the National Gender Expert input, from 100% to 75%, at the same time as construction work has increased. This has affected field monitoring work, which again has affected the data collection. As Gender has no separate budget, at the same time as the budget approval takes extended time, this poses obstacles following set plans and targets.

Gender focal Points (GFPs) and their capacity-building, including their own targeting of ACs and WFNs, is increasingly constrained, due to the lack of input from the national gender expert. GFPs will, as has been reported in all previous quarterly reports, need

<sup>1</sup> The Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided project preparatory technical assistance (TA) for the *Climate-friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project* (TA 8897-REG).

<sup>2</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia. 2015. *Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan* (2014-2018), Phnom Penh. <sup>3</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia. 2015. *Industrial Development Policy* (2015-2025), Phnom Penh.

constant capacity building, and access to the gender expert in CFAVC. This is further affecting data collection and its quality, as GFPs raise many questions every month related to these matters. With a reduced input from the national gender expert, of course this is affecting the overall quality of reporting. We also notice a lack of understanding from GFPs regarding PPP, other types of capacity building (ACs, WFNs, beneficiary selection during construction etc.) which raise some concerns about overall woman participation in CFAVC.

A third and final major issue observed is the coordination between CS01 and CS02 (on gender), whereby the national gender expert in CS01 is not informed about gender related activities in CS02, such as trainings, field missions, workshops etc. The national gender expert in CS01 has raised this issue on many occasions to relevant managers, so far to no avail.

### 1.1.1 Programmed progress during period:

Overall progress of the GAP for the reporting period (until end of March 2023) are: 6 (86%) out of 7 targets were on track, 1 target (14%) were off-track (due to no budget allocated), 12 (86%) out of 14 targets were on track and 2 (14%) were off-track (specialists not mobilized or lack of input).

- Tasks included conducting the 8<sup>th</sup> QR report (Jan-Mar 2023), the GCF annual report and the month GAP templates. Other tasks involved the daily discussions with GFPs on their needs, progress of work, how to collect relevant sex-disaggregated data, progress of ACs, irrigation & road construction/rehabilitation.
- The national gender expert further did a social assessment on the GAP for Tboum Khmun province.
- Meetings took place with the CS02 component team in order to discuss budget breakdown, as well as a GAP orientation and monitoring meeting. 10 participants (2 females or 20%) participated.
- On January 5 & 6 2023, a meeting with H. E. Chan Sinat at MOWRAM on the monthly progress work, including participation with the contractor for Ta Koch irrigation site, took place. In this meeting, the national gender expert was oriented about Gender issues, as well as social and environmental safeguards. A total of 28 participants (5 females/18%) was involved.
- On 24<sup>th</sup> February 2023, the national gender expert participated in an internal team meeting at MRD following progress work, with 11 participants (2 females or 18%).
- On 27<sup>th</sup> January 2023, the CFAVC team (CS01, 02, 03) had an overall progress meeting in the PMU office, with 49 participants (15 females/31%).
- As mentioned above, both consultants' inputs were changed with Variation Order number 14 to CFAVC, whereby the national consultant on gender input was reduced with 25% while the international consultant input was increased slightly to 33.8 days until project end. With limited inputs, it is going to affect field visits, spot checks, trainings, capacity building efforts etc.

- Work continues to support the implementation of the new GAP. While GFPs understand the new format well, they sometimes request support in filling out templates and forms, and will likely continue to do so in the foreseeable time.
- The national consultant lost 25% of input availability with VO 14. This means that - on average – 1 week a month there is no gender person available. GFPs have been informed about this issue and how it may affect their work. Until further notice, there are no explanation nor any attempt to seek addressing this.
- The two studies, the desk study and the VC study were, based on recommendation from the Gender Consultant in ADB merged, into one ToR. The desk study will act as the inception study prior to launching the field study. The international gender consultant has drafted a ToR as well as a budget, at the cost of app. 68.000 USD. Approval is pending from management.

### 1.1.2 Update on Gender Activities – Provincial level:

The national consultant carried out a number of missions to follow up mostly on implementing the new GAP. Missions were as follows:

Purpose	Province	Dates
Conduction of the Training, instruction and monitoring on Gender work, Social and Environmental Safeguards of the 8 AC storage and 13 AC storage subprojects under MAFF,	Kampot province (Me Sar Chrey commune, Steung Trang District. Takeo province Tram Kak, Samraong, Koh Andet, Prey Kabbas, Kiri Vong, Traing and Bati Districts,	09 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> January 2023
Conduct the social and environmental safeguards screening.	Ther remaining 13 units of AC storage and + 6 mores (addition from saving) + PADC and MEW (new)	16 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> January 2023
Conduct training on Environmental and Social safeguards and Gender to contractors and relevant communities for irrigation subprojects	Kampong Cham: Ta Kouch Kampot: Pram Kumpheak and O Kamprok	06 <sup>th</sup> - 10 <sup>th</sup> February 2023
Awareness/training on Gender mainstreaming in Farmer Water User and women Empowering of the sustainable use and maintenance of irrigation systems in the water resources sector to FWUCs/FWUGs representatives	Takeo province: Lov Touk, Kwaeng Tayee and Kmapong Raing	13 <sup>rd</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> March 2023

The consultant met with contractors, AC leaders and WFNs in all of above missions. In all meetings, constant highlighting how women will need access to skilled labour, general

gender awareness, child care, protection from diseases, roles and responsibilities in agri-business etc.

## 2. *Tasks carried out by ministry (sub projects):*

### **Under MAFF subproject:**

- From 9<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> January 2023, meeting with the PPIU/PDARF, for conduction training, instruction and monitoring on Gender, Social and environmental safeguards of the 8 AC storages in Banteay Meas, Chhouk, Teuk Chhou and Chum Kiri and Chhuk Districts, Kampot province with total 89 participants ( 20 female or 22%) and 13 AC storage subprojects under MAFF, in Tram Kak, Samraong, Koh Andel Prey Kabbas, Kiri Vong, Traing and Bati Districts, Takeo province with total 60 participants ( 18 females or 31 %) . In sum total 149 participants (38 female or 26%),
- On 16<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> January,2023, Joint mission to conduct the social and environmental safeguards for the other remaining 13 units of AC storage and + 6 more (addition from saving) + PADC and MEW (new). Conducted ACs social assessment and Sex-dis-aggregate data collection with total 51 participants (13 female or 25%),
- On 06<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> February 2023, conducted training on Environmental and Social safeguards and Gender to contractors and relevant communities for irrigation subprojects in Kampong Cham: Ta Kouch Kampot: Pram Kumpheak and O Kamprok with total 117 participants (31 females or 26%),

### **Under MOWRAM subproject:**

- On 13<sup>rd</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> March 2023, Conducted training session on Gender Mainstreaming in water resources irrigation Sustainability and women empowerment to FWUCs / FWUGs and women representatives in 4 irrigation sub projects under MOWRAM in Prey Kdouh, Plov Touk, Kwaeng Tayee, Kraing Ampil irrigation scheme with total 161 participants (48 females or 30%),
- The National Gender Consultant worked with GFPs in all four provinces to address ACs/WFNs on progress in the CFAVC project, including inputs from CS2 and CS5 (who conducted Focus Group Discussions informing farmers about road construction projects and obtaining their views on some of the inputs, a total of 1010 people participated (F441 or 41%),

### **Under MRD subproject:**

- 6 Road construction with total 284 skilled/ unskilled workers (64 female or 23 %). Of these, 195 Skilled worker (51 female or 26 %) and 97 Unskilled workers (30 female or 31 %) from villages commune. The total of 7384 workdays (1664 female or 23 %). Of these, skilled workers from company did 5070 working days (1326 female or 26 %), 2522 were done by unskilled workers from villages (780 female or 31 %), and females equated for working days,which equals 32 %,
- Trainings, meeting, monitoring and follow up to FWUC representatives and local authorities such as meeting to review the FWUC statute and by-laws, FWUC Committees election, Official announcement to carry out the FWUC Statute and by-laws, Capacity building and training included financial management/book

keeping, administrative task trained, irrigation service fee calculation, planning trained, the minute taking and report writing trained and the conflict resolution trained. In sum total 4338 participants (1429 female or 33%). The target achieve is more than GAP target set (33%).

### 3. Other trainings and consultations:

No other trainings or consultations, not mentioned above took place in the reporting period. The next training planned will take place on 15/16<sup>th</sup> May involving ACs and WFNs. It is a training budgeted for in the AWPB 2023.

### 4. Findings and recommendations

- As mentioned above, the reduction in the national gender experts' input, which was reduced from 100% to 75% continues to pose a problem, in those adequate consultations, monitoring, field visits etc., are lacking due to this reduction. At the same time, the level of reporting, which is supported by the International Gender Expert, is also taking ample time for the national expert. It is recommended to increase the national experts input back to 100%.
- The International Expert, which input has increased by 1.54-man months until project end, is considered sufficient for tasks only related to the reporting and some development of training materials etc. At 2 days per month, this is considered sufficient for this task, but not more elaborate tasks or field visits,
- ToR + Budget for the VC study (suggested integrated with the desk study) has been submitted and are pending further approvals. The national and international gender experts have clearly stated that they cannot provide any input (as TL, national Gender Expert or monitoring the study) on the current input, which would jeopardize the allocated working days set for reporting, consultations etc. In the VC budget, time and money has been allocated for these roles.

**Annex 1. Gender Action Plan (GAP) Monitoring Table January to March, 2023**

**Date of Update: 31<sup>th</sup> March, 2023**

**Project Title:** Climate Friendly Agribusiness Value Chain Sector Project (CFAVC)

**Country:** Cambodia

**Project No.:** 48409-002

**Type of Project (Loan/Grant/TA):** 3616

**Approval and Timeline:** June 2018 to 2024

**Gender Category:** EGM

**Mission Leader:** Srinivasan Ancha

**Project Impact:** Agricultural Competitiveness Improved

**Project Outcome:** Productive and resource-efficient agribusiness value chain developed in the project areas.

The following Gender Action Plan Monitoring included 14 Target 7 Actions to promote women's voice and activities participants in the project activities.

Progress of GAP implementation as February 2023

- **6(86 %) out of 7 Actions were on track, 1 (14%) were off-track.**
- **12 (79 %) out of 14 targets were on track and 2(14 %) were off-track**



Gender Action Plan (GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress to date (March 2023) (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated quantitative updates (e.g., number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.), and qualitative information. However, some would be on-going - so explain what has happened so far towards meeting the target.	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc., and provide recommendations on ways to address issues and challenges)																																				
<b>Output 1: Critical agribusiness value chain infrastructure improved and made climate resilient</b>																																						
Women's time poverty and drudgery reduced through the provision of improved time-saving and gender-responsive infrastructure. OP 2.4																																						
<p>1.1.1 . 27 irrigation and water management systems targeting 15,000 ha and 25,000 households (with at least 50,000 women) rehabilitated (2017 baseline: 0) (DMF 1a OP 2.5.2)</p> <p><b>Target: 1 (on - track)</b> <b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) and PPIUs; MOWRAM; MRD; WFN; Design engineers <b>Time frame:</b> Q1 Y2 - Q4 Y4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80 Pon in the 4-target province with total 4660 beneficiary (2253 females or 48%) 284 HHH, 74 FHH</li> </ul> <p>Table 1: Pon construction</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Province</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Female</th> <th>% F</th> <th>HH</th> <th>FH</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kampot</td> <td>1318</td> <td>723</td> <td>55%</td> <td>80</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Takeo</td> <td>2017</td> <td>925</td> <td>46%</td> <td>69</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kompong</td> <td>613</td> <td>269</td> <td>44%</td> <td>66</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tbong Khmum</td> <td>712</td> <td>336</td> <td>47%</td> <td>69</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In sum total</td> <td>4660</td> <td>2253</td> <td>48%</td> <td>284</td> <td>74</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Province	Total	Female	% F	HH	FH	Kampot	1318	723	55%	80	34	Takeo	2017	925	46%	69	12	Kompong	613	269	44%	66	15	Tbong Khmum	712	336	47%	69	13	In sum total	4660	2253	48%	284	74	
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<p>1.1.2 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 air quality. (2017 baseline beneficiaries: 11,468 persons including 5,721 women). (DMF 1f. OP 2.4.1)</p> <p><b>Target: 2 (Off- track)</b> <b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead)</p>	<p>CS2 component /PPIU conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 56 biodigesters were made operational and functioning under the activity for research, development, pilot and use of the biodigester construction with total 280 beneficiaries (154 females or 55%).</li> <li>• 22 compost huts were made operational and functioning under the activity for research, development, pilot and use of the compost hut construction with 110 beneficiaries (60 females or 55%).</li> </ul>																																					

<p>&amp;PPIUs; GDAH  <b>Time frame:</b> Q1 Y2– Q4 Y4</p>		
<p>1.1.3 Women comprise at least 40% of participants in consultation and planning activities, including participants from the Women Farmers Network, on the gender-responsiveness and climate resiliency of critical project infrastructure (aggregate basis). (2017 baseline: 30% female participation)  <b>Target: 3 (On- track)</b>  <b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) and PPIUs; MOWRAM; MRD; WFN; Design engineers  <b>Time frame:</b> Q1 Y2 - Q4 Y4</p>	<p>GFP/ PPIU conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 times disseminate with Ministry official staff of the importance using biogas to farmers' beneficiary, especially focusing on women with total 16 participants (10 females or 63%)</li> <li>• Conducted consultation, planning meeting with WFNs to awareness the advantage of Bio-digester as on agriculture mixed plantation and gender response of the climate resilience of key project infrastructure with total 185 participants (85 females or 46 %).</li> </ul> <p><b>CS2 component /GFP/ PPIU conducted:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting with key farmers on the role of the research, development, pilot and use of the biodigester and compost hut construction with total 49 participants (15 females or 31%).</li> <li>• Conducted site visited in the target areas, follow up Bio- digester construction demonstration process and project labelling with total 15 participants (4 females or 26%)</li> </ul>	
<p>1.1.4 At least 25% of workdays created by project activities will be awarded to women.  <b>Target: 4 (On- track)</b>  <b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) and PPIUs; MOWRAM; MRD; contractors of civil works  <b>Time frame:</b> Q1 Y2 - Q4 Y6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GFP /PPIU hold a consultation and planning meeting with a WFN on the benefit from the ACs warehouse construction with total 90 participants (22 females of 24 %).</li> <li>• CS1 team (social safe guard, environment and gender specialist) conducted training on environmental and social safe guards and gender to contractors and local communities with total 39 participants (3 females or 8 %).</li> </ul> <p><b>MAFF subproject for ACs Storage Warehouse construction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35 of the ACs construction warehouse (50T =10, 100T =20 and 200T= 5) with total 953 skilled/unskilled workers (216 females or 23 %) out of these 408 skilled workers (75 females or 18 %) 547 unskilled workers (141 females or 26%). 550 skilled/ unskilled workers (131 females or 24 %) from the company and 444 skilled /unskilled workers (102 females or 23 %) from the villages. The</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The target of 25 % was partly met in the Construction for AC Storage Warehouse (50T), Training Building and Mechanization Building site because the construction was constructed at the Department.</li> <li>• Normally, unskilled women workers more involved in the construction works at the commune level.</li> </ul>

total 24666 workdays (5452 females or 22 %) of these, 14997 workdays (3147 females or 21 %) from company, 9797workdays (2260 females or 23 %) unskilled done by villages commune. Females skilled /unskilled work equal which 23 %. The targets are less than the GAP target set.

**MRD subproject for road construction:**

- 8 lines of the road construction in total 71 km with total 546 skilled/unskilled workers (128 females or 23 %) out of these 368 skilled/unskilled workers from the company (73 females or 20 %) and 178 workers from the villages (55 females or 31 %). The total 14196 workdays 3328 females or 23 %) of these, 9568 workdays (1898 females or 23 %) from company, 4628 workdays (1430 females or 31 %) unskilled done by villages commune. Females equal for workdays which 31%. The targets are more than the GAP target set.

**MOWRAM subproject for irrigation construction:**

- 2 lines of the irrigation construction in Pram kompheak and O'Kamprok Irrigation scheme with total 41 skilled/unskilled workers (11 females or 25 %) out of these 26 skilled/unskilled workers (6 females or 25 %) from the company and 18 skilled/unskilled workers (5 females or 28%). The total 1178 workdays 310 females or 25 %) of these, 620 workdays (155 females or 25 %) from company, 588 workdays (155 females or 28 %) unskilled done by villages commune. Females equal for workdays which 28%.
- Tasks and activities performed by women and men:  
**Men:** Operating machines, general measurements, making of formwork, casting of concrete, steel bending, wiring, transporting of heavy work and control workers (incl. with use of machines).  
**Women:** Small and light work such as wiring, curing water, mixing

	<p>cement, cleaning of sites and cooking. Install Rebar, Accounting Cooker, Flage Draftsman, Store.</p> <p>No “child labor” is hired by the contractor since the project start. Unskilled men and women receive equal pay for same work and fair payment. For example, women earned in amounts of 35,000 riels to 40,000 riels per day, while men received the same amounts per day inclusive, without food, provided by the contractor. Women un-skill workers in communities were encouraged to work in the construction side</p>	
<p>1.1.5 Skills training sessions provided to women on infrastructure related construction and rehabilitation, and operation and maintenance.</p> <p><b>Action: 1 (on- track)</b></p> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) and PPIUs; GDAHP; MOWRAM; MRD; contractors of civil works</p> <p><b>Time frame:</b> Q4 Y1 – Q4 Y6</p>	<p>GFP/PPIU conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow up and sport check of the ACs storages construction with total 16 participants (11 females or 69%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was lack of women in community to participate in the construction because most of women are busy with their house, farm work and have also migrated to Phnom-Phen and even Thailand.</li> <li>• The contractor has committed to cooperate with village chiefs to get more women workers.</li> </ul>
<p>1.1.6 Involve at least 30% of women as active agents in the promotion campaigns on the use of renewable energy solutions.</p> <p><b>Target: 5 (On- track)</b></p> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) &amp;PPIUs; GDAHP</p> <p><b>Time frame:</b> Q4 Y1 – Q4 Y4</p>	<p><b>GFP/ PPIU conducted:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted Gender Mainstreaming in the Campaign on the Use of Bio-digester with total 11 participants ( 7 females or 64%)</li> <li>• 3 Disseminate the importance of using Bio-digester and Compost Huts with the national staff to farmer families, especially focus on women with total 72 participants (42 women or 58%)</li> <li>• Gender Mainstreaming in Campaign on Bio-digester use with total 12 participants (8 females or 67%)</li> </ul> <p><b>CS2 component:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on data entry and management of data system on Biodigester and compost hut with total 59 participant (17 females or 14 %).</li> <li>• Conducted Integrated farming demonstrations with the farmers from Siem Reap, Pursat, Kampong Thom and Kampot provinces to</li> </ul>	

	<p>learn the experiences of adaptation techniques for applying the bio-slurry on vegetable production in Odom Soriya Agriculture Cooperative that led the exchange visit by Action Aid Cambodia with total 60 participants (41 females or 68%).</p>	
<p>1.1.7 As part of the promotion campaigns about biodigesters and other renewable energy solutions, raise awareness among women and men in the communities about the benefits for value chain improvement/ climate change but also for greater gender equality (time saving, drudgery reduction, improved health).</p> <p><b>Action: 2 (On - track)</b>  <b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) &amp;PPIUs; GDAH  <b>Time frame:</b> Q4 Y1- Q4 Y4</p>	<p><b>GFP /PPIU conducted:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted facilitate and provide input equality of gender mainstreaming on the acceptance of women in the use of Bio-digester (economic / social and environmental development). Of the 30 families benefiting from the Bio-digester, 24 families have improved their livelihoods. In sum total 534 participants (328 females or 61%)</li> <li>• GFP PPIUs conducted integration awareness on effective gender Mainstreaming in Bio-digester and compose Huts Use with total 12 participants (5 female or 42%).</li> </ul>	
<p>1.1.8 Promotional materials developed and disseminated on biodigesters and other renewable energy solutions including awareness raising on how this addresses the disproportionate burden of household and care work carried out by women farmers, especially female headed households.</p> <p><b>Action: 3 (On-track)</b>  <b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) &amp; PPIUs; GDAH  <b>Time frame:</b> Q1 Y2- Q4 Y4</p>	<p><b>CS2/ PMU/ PPIU conducted:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted regular field monitoring on the 38 integrated farming demonstrations with total 154 beneficiaries (83 females 54%) women that is functioned the implements of demonstration for adaptation techniques.</li> </ul> <p><b>GFP /PPIU conducted:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GFP/ PPIU conducted encourage and follow the use of Bio-digester promotion materials to farmers' beneficiary in the target areas, especially focusing on women heads of households with total 363 participants (219 females or 60%).</li> </ul>	<p>Delayed construction of biodigester and compost hut because potential farmers change their mind and postponed the activities busy with their core.</p>
<p><b>Output 2: Climate smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted</b></p>		

2.1 Gender equality in human development enhanced. OP 2.2		
<p><b>2.1.1</b> 40,000 farmers, of whom 16,000 are women, trained in CSA and agribusiness development skills, of which 50% are SRP compliant with direct links to millers and exporters (2017 baseline for SRP compliance) (DMF 2b. OP 2.2.1)  <b>Target: 6 (On- track)</b>  <b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) and PPIUs, MOWRAM, WFN  <b>Time frame:</b> Q1 Y2- Q4 Y6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GFP/PPIU Joint conducted participate in coordinating, follow up and evaluating of the sustainable cassava and climate resilient smart agriculture (CSA) practices with total 26 participants (8 females or 31%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing season, the farmers are busy with their produce and difficult meet them</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.1.2</b> 27 FWUCs/FWUGs made operational AND 500 FWUC/FWUG members, of which 30% are women, develop capacity to operate and maintain irrigation schemes (2017: 0) (DMF 2c. OP 2.2.1)  <b>Target: 7 (On- track)</b>  <b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) &amp; PPIUs  <b>Time frame:</b> Q1 Y2- Q4 Y2</p>	<p>CS2 / PMU and PPIU with supporting from MOWRAM PMU/PPIU and FGP conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75 training courses to the FWUC representatives of the irrigation scheme subproject in the 4 target provinces such as Administrative Tasks, Communication skills, Financial management/book keeping, Irrigation Service fee calculation, Planning, Minute taking and report writing, Conflict resolution, The Role and responsibility, important operation Objectives and Overview of irrigation System and Scheme operational implementation and Cropping calendar with total 2,841 participants ( 753 females or 27% )</li> <li>• Official announcement to carry out the FWUC statute for Pou Tatress irrigation scheme with total 427 participants (128 females or 30%).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some women of the farmers are very busy with rice harvesting;</li> <li>• There is no budget for manual translation from Khmer – English</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.1.3</b> 30% of women farmers, including the WFN members, are involved in in the selection and multiplication of climate resilient crop varieties.  <b>Target: 8 (On- track)</b>  <b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) &amp; PPIUs; CARDI; WFN  <b>Time frame:</b> Q4 Y1- Q4 Y6</p>	<p>GFP/PPIU/CS2 conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-farm rice seed production demonstration to the key farmers with total 90 participants (47women or 52%)</li> <li>• Planted corn in 2 places 1 ha areas, 2 families (1 Families female or 80 %) with total 15 participants (11 female or 80%)</li> <li>• Select the field to show the production of 9 varieties of the 4.5 ha 19 HHH (7 FH) with total 45 participants (32 female or 52%)</li> <li>• Collecting data information and select farmers for the experiment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetable growing techniques on the shelfis limited with a low market price and the fertilized increasing price.</li> <li>• Due to lack of good cassava seed with diseases from right resource, so some cassava farm not good</li> </ul>

	<p>to show the Bio-digester and compost Huts for year 2022 with total 18 participants (10 females or 56%).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cassava demo planting material production demonstration and used cassava variety (average yield = 16T/ha and average yield=29T/ha) to the key farmers with total 30 participants (17women or 56%)</li> <li>• Maize seed production demonstration to the key farmers from variety sources such as CHM01 Source from Banteay Dek Station, CM1 sources from CM 1 and 9 Seed source from CARDI with total 45 participants (17 females or 37%).</li> <li>• Established product groups in Tbong khmum province with total 44 participants (14 females or 32%)</li> <li>• Conducted encourage communities to promote quality, resilient and climate change varieties to community members with total 43 participants (12 females or 28%)</li> </ul>	<p>enough farm for contribution seed to other farmers in their communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to more raining and drier season it affected to maize seed demonstration in several key farmers of their farms of Maize were not growing well. The maize seed variety (CM1 as fruit small from CARDI) not match with present local market.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.1.4</b> Women represent at least 40% of participants in all capacity-building activities (trainings, demonstrations, study tours) supported by the project (aggregate basis).  <b>Target: 9 (On- track)</b>  <b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) and PPIUs, MOWRAM, WFN  <b>Time frame:</b> Q1 Y2 - Q4 Y6</p>	<p><b>GFP / PPIU /CS2 conducted:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow up the acquisition of knowledge and skills from training, demonstrations and sharing experiences with community members with total 41 participants (21 females or 51%).</li> <li>• Participated in the General Assembly workshop to review the work result of the ACs for year 2022 and set the workplan for year 2023 with total 106 participants (66 females or 62%)</li> </ul> <p><b>CS2/ PMU/ PPIU conducted:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of farmers group on best management practice (BMP) of the rice, cassava, and maize production and on rice seed production techniques with follow up (RSPT&amp;FU) with total 1300 participants (619 female or 48%).</li> <li>• on-field rice seed production demonstration with a total 70 participant (38 females or 54%)</li> </ul>	



<p><b>2.1.5</b> Women represent 40% of increased labor pool of individuals who can operate agricultural machinery. (2017 baseline: 0)  <b>Target: 10 (On- track)</b>  <b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) and PPIUs, MOWRAM, WFN  <b>Time frame:</b> Q4 Y1 – Q4 Y5</p>	<p>Conducted encourage communities, especially women to participate in agricultural machinery control activities with total 41 participants (21 females or 51%).</p>	
<p><b>2.1.6</b> Strengthen linkages between farms/cooperatives/enterprises and agribusiness industry, especially women-led and/or owned farms/ enterprises and cooperatives with majority female members.  <b>Action: 4 (On- track)</b>  <b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) and PPIUs; WFN  <b>Time frame:</b> Q1 Y2- Q4 Y2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CS2 component / PMU/PPIU conducted 4 forums on the multilateral matching platform on various conditions of contract farming such as the forum on rice, Mango, Casava production in Kep and Svay Rieng province with total 112 participants (12 females or 12%).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>2.1.7</b> Female government staff make up at least 25% at the national level, and 20% at local level, of participants in capacity building activities on CFAVC (aggregate basis).  <b>Target: 11 (On- track)</b>  <b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) and PPIUs  <b>Time frame:</b> Q1 Y2- Q4 Y6</p>	<p>Conducted farmer field day, at field experiment by CARDI with total 70 participants (38 females or 54%)</p>	<p>Some activities have been delayed because late of budget dispending from ADB and MEF.  More raining in the dry it was not good on-farm adaptive trial promising line</p>
<p><b>Output 3: Enabling environment for climate friendly agribusiness enhanced</b></p>		
<p><b>3.1. Gender equality in decision-making and leadership enhanced. OP 2.3</b></p>		
<p>3.1.1. Climate-smart and gender-responsive agribusiness policy for target commodities, including a PPP framework focusing on agribusinesses formulated and approved. (2017 baseline: 0) (DMF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CS2 component team worked with Department of Planning and Statistic (DoPS) and the Department of Agro-Industry (DoAI) to review existing relevant policy documents; and reviewed the proposed TOR for a policy study.</li> <li>• CS2 have been liaising with the linked departments of MAFF and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were no activities due to the Public Private Partnership Specialist used the input is over since November 2022. The submission to request NOL from ADB is on 21st</li> </ul>

<p>3a. OP 2.3.1)  <b>Action 5: (Off-track)</b>  <b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF  <b>Time frame:</b> Q1 Y2 – Q3 Y1</p>	<p>IAs to develop the Climate Smart Gender Responsive Agribusiness Guideline development for AWPB 2023.</p>	<p>October 2022 still pending approval.</p>
<p>3.1.2. Actively involve the MAFF GCWG, the sub-national Gender Focal Points (Province, District, Commune), and the WFN and the Agricultural Cooperatives as key partners in project implementation and monitoring, especially for the GAP activities.  <b>Action: 6 (On- track)</b>  <b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) and PPIUs; MAFF CCPSU: sub-national Gender focal points; WFN  <b>Time frame:</b> Q2 Y2 - Q4 Y7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 times follow up the use of biogas on mixed agriculture of the WFN with total 71 participants (41 females or 58%).</li> <li>• Collected information, data and select farmers for biogas demonstration model in the 2022 with total 15 participants (12 females or 80%)</li> <li>• Field site visit in the target villages with follow up on the Bio-digester construction process and project labeling with total 15 participants (4 females or 27%).</li> <li>• Encourage communities and breeding quality of the resilient and climate change varieties to community members with total 43 participants (12 females or 28%).</li> </ul>	<p>More raining in the dry it was not good on-farm adaptive trial promising line</p>
<p><b>3.2 Women's economic empowerment increased OP 2.1</b></p>		
<p>3.2.1. 50 staff, including 30% women, from financial institutions trained in CSA and green finance. (2017 baseline: 0) (DMF 3c. OP 2.1.2)  <b>Target: 12 (On- track)</b>  <b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) and PPIUs  <b>Time frame:</b> Q1 Y2 – Q4 Y6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with Association Bank of Cambodia (ABC) and Association of Micro Finance Institute (MFI) to identify and select 50 staff, including 30% women from 30 banks and 20 FMIs for training based on the training need assessment (TNA) on the green financing.</li> <li>• 32% of total 24 respondents have green finance policy in place, 8% are in process of development whilst 60% doesn't have green finance policy yet. About 70.8% of the respondents have a limited understanding to develop green finance products and 29.20% have good understanding and applying the green finance principles within their institutions.</li> <li>• Conducted training on Data entry and management of data system on Biodigester and compost hut to PPIUs in four provinces focusing on carbon offset and climate change impacts and MAFF's</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green Financing concept is seemed quick new for Cambodia context may need more awareness raising widely including out PMU and PPUI.</li> <li>• Some activities have been delayed because late of budget dispending from ADB and MEF.</li> </ul>

	targeting to reduce the GHG's emission in 2030 with total 29 participants (4 females or 14%). The target of participants is less than GAP set due to use the existing list.	
<p>3.2.2. 30 agribusinesses, including 30% women-led and/or owned trained on green finance and CSA (2017 baseline: 0) (DMF 3d. OP 2.1.2)</p> <p><b>Target: 13 (On- track)</b></p> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) and PPIUs</p> <p><b>Time frame:</b> Q1 Y2 – Q4 Y6</p>	<p><b>CS2 component /PPIU conducted:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training orientation on the green financing assessment and green project development and connected to all ACs to ACLEDA and ARDB with total 56 participants (32 females or 57%).</li> <li>• The List of selected 30 Agriculture cooperative has been reviewed to matching with PPP target ACs to ensure that they are able to implement the green business project and access to green financing as well.</li> <li>• Conducted 12 training workshops on the green financing to Agriculture Cooperatives (ACs) in the 4 target provinces with total 167 participants( 102 females or 61%) .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ABC and MFI is requesting MOU for corporation with them toward implementation activities</li> </ul>
<p>3.2.3. Raise awareness among women farmers/ cooperative members, women-led and/or owned enterprises, and female staff in financial institutions using adequate channels about existing credit facilities, green financing including crop insurance and required formalities to access these</p> <p><b>Action: 7 (On- track)</b></p> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) and PPIUs</p> <p><b>Time frame:</b> Q1 Y2 – Q4 Y6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 times meeting with PPIU in the four target provinces to discuss on the green financing, how to assess the green finance of the local bank to identify the list of the potential bank at 4 provinces with total 56 participants (26 females or 46%).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green Financing concept is seemed quick new for Cambodia context may need more awareness raising widely including out PMU and PPUI</li> </ul>
<p>3.2.4. 20,000 households, including 20,000 women, provided with information on climate risk sharing instruments (2017 baseline: 0) (DMF 3e. OP 2.5.3)</p> <p><b>Target: 14 (Off- track)</b></p> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b> PMU MAFF (lead) and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the crop insurance company such as FORTE Insurance Company to understand on the requirement and climate risks to access the crop insurance.</li> <li>• Meeting with crop insurance to organize a dissemination on the weather forecasting and crop insurance at target provinces.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the reporting period, the National Training and Capacity Building Specialist has not mobilized yet since the submission to request NOL from ADB on 21<sup>st</sup></li> </ul>

<p>PPIUs  <b>Time frame:</b> Q1 Y2 - Q4 Y6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a meeting with PPIUs and AC to introduce the crop insurance concept and green project.</li> </ul>	<p>October 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The activities have been delayed due to the late of budget dispending from ADB and MEF.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project management gender related activities</b></p>		
<p>4.1. PMU to appoint safeguards officer to also be responsible and accountable for gender, who will closely liaise with representatives from the MAFF GCWG at national level and from WFN, Agricultural Cooperatives and sub-national gender focal points (province, district, commune), and agricultural cooperatives as key partners in project implementation, monitoring and reporting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The team activities had been carefully designed to support key focal person in implementation successful as project development priorities and have achieved a good balance between ACs and community beneficiary and interventions aimed at promoting long-term sufficient development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preferably monthly meetings with relevant stakeholders. The civil work in the 3 Ministry become more and more, spend a lot of time to collected report from contractors site engineers and CSs.</li> </ul>
<p>4.2. Prepare annual work plans to implement the activities of the GAP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ABWP year 2023 were prepare and submit to PMU, the gender budget breakdown has been integrating in the CS2 component budget code for PMU.</li> <li>• GFP Team together with the Gender consultants has developed training workplan at commune level to ensure the best practice for them on integration of gender into CFAVC during field training.</li> </ul>	<p>The AWPB pending approval by MEFF</p>
<p>4.3. Gender consultants (national and international) recruited to support GAP implementation, monitoring and reporting and to build the capacity of the GCPSU and gender focal points and PMU staff in gender analysis and mainstreaming.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GAP is now much better understood and 'rolled out', the gender consultants notice higher quality in gender data obtained from the GFPs. This is good news as it takes away substantial efforts and time which was previously used to capacity-build the GFPs, with many online meetings every month.</li> <li>• All females' leaders and members of Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) active participate in all project activities such consultations, planning, meetings for the ACs business, rehabilitation and construction;</li> </ul>	

<p>4.4. Relevant departments in MAFF, agricultural extension agents, local leaders and government officials, GCPSU and Gender Focal Points, and WFN to receive training on gender considerations in climate-friendly agribusiness value chains as central component of project capacity building activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local commune, Gender Focal Point and beneficiary are involved in monitoring capacity building activities and identify the needs and concerns of women farmers, ACs female leaders and female members to be improved for their work with relevant project on gender mainstreaming and GAP implementation approaches, particularly for monitoring and follow up and collect sex data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As the GAP is mirrored the DMF, thus there is no separate budget to implement GAP, and it is well-integrated in the project's budget allocation/plan, such as training, sharing of information, workshop and awareness programs and field work etc.</li> </ul>
<p>4.5. Collection and analysis of sex disaggregated data where relevant and included in project reports (DMF, GAP and PPMS).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data obtained from GFP /PPIU and engineers on a regular basis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data received from CS2 component is not timely.</li> </ul>
<p>4.6. GAP implementation progress reports included in regular monitoring and reporting activities (at least semi-annually to ADB).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuous work to support the implementation of the new GAP. All GFPs seem to have a better grasp on how to use it, and what the 14 targets and the 7 actions in the new GAP means.</li> </ul>	

Comments/ Remarks:

Accomplished by: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Accomplished: \_\_\_\_\_



## ANNEX 11: Details Procurement April – June 2023

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

**CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants**

**SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE**

*Prepared by*

 **AGRICONSULTING EUROPE SA**  
*in JV with SBK Research and Development*





**Procurement Monitoring and Tracking Form (Works)**

No	Contract No.	Description of Works	Plan (P) / Actual (A)	Cost Estimate / Actual Cost	Bidding Documents and Bidding Process					Bid Evaluation/Contract Award					Contract		
					Approval of Draft Bid Docs by PRC	Submission to DP for NOL <sup>(a)</sup>	NOL by DP <sup>(b)</sup>	Advertisement of IFB	Bid Closing / Bid Opening	Completion of Evaluation by BEC	Submission to PRC	Approval by PRC	Submission to DP ©	NOL by DP (d)	Issue of Notification of Award	Contract Signing	Signed Contract to DP
1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	CFAVC-KP-TR-CW2	The Rehabilitation of Trapeang Run Irrigation Subproject in Kampot Province	P	632,097													
			A	685,283.09	15-May-20	21-May-20	N/A	20-May-20	19-Jun-20	24-Jun-20	24-Jun-20	16-Jul-20	10-Sep-20	28-Oct-20	3-Nov-20	10-Nov-20	20-Nov-20
2	CFAVC-MOWRAM-TBM-CW13.1	The Rehabilitation of Three (3) Schemes (Kbal Teuk, Tuol Pring, and Trapeang Tros) Irrigation Subprojects in Tbong Khmum Province	P	2,565,971													
			A	2,234,441.33	21-Jan-21	25-Jan-21	10-Mar-21	15-Mar-21	13-Apr-21	3-Jun-21	6-Jun-21	9-Jun-21	6-Jul-21	28-Jul-21	29-Jul-21	2-Aug-21	18-Aug-21
3	CFAVC-MOWRAM-TEO-CW15.1	The Rehabilitation of Two (2) Schemes (Prey Kdouch and Kraing Empil) Irrigation Subprojects in Takeo Province	P	1,749,735													
			A	1,392,848.85	10-Mar-21			18-Mar-21	19-Apr-21	3-Jun-21	6-Jun-21	9-Jun-21	2-Jul-21	11-Aug-21	17-Dec-21	3-Jan-22	18-Jan-22
4	CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPC-CW14.1	The Rehabilitation of Two (2) Schemes (Pram Kompheak and O'Kamprok) Irrigation Subprojects in Kampong Cham Province	P	2,589,444													
			A	2,201,388.95	25-Aug-21			27-Aug-21	27-Sep-21	25-Jan-22	17-Feb-22	17-Feb-22			20-Dec-22	30-Dec-22	9-Mar-23
5	CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPT-CW12.1	The Rehabilitation of Takoch Irrigation Subproject in Kampot Province	P	757,200													
			A	621,018.47	21-Jan-22			25-Jan-22	25-Feb-22	31-Mar-22	4-Apr-22	8-Apr-22			5-Dec-22	14-Dec-22	9-Mar-23
6	CFAVC-MOWRAM-TBM-CW13.2	The Rehabilitation of Two (2) Schemes (Tbong Damrei Community and Kampong Raing Feeding Canal) Irrigation Subprojects in Tbong Khmum Province	P	1,964,210													
			A		19-Apr-22			27-Apr-22	27-May-22								
7	CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPT-CW12.2A	The Rehabilitation of Trapeang Boeung Reservoir Irrigation Subproject in Kampot Province	P	2,011,961													
			A		20-Jun-22			13-Jul-22	12-Aug-22								
8	CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPT-CW12.2B	The Rehabilitation of Two (2) Schemes (Kandal Irrigation System and Prawoek Pong Reservoir) Irrigation Subprojects in Kampot Province	P	2,148,937													
			A		29-Jun-22			13-Jul-22	12-Aug-22								

No	Contract No.	Description of Works	Plan (P) / Actual (A)	Cost Estimate / Actual Cost	Bidding Documents and Bidding Process					Bid Evaluation/Contract Award					Contract			
					Approval of Draft Bid Docs by PRC	Submission to DP for NOL <sup>(a)</sup>	NOL by DP <sup>(b)</sup>	Advertisement of IFB	Bid Closing / Bid Opening	Completion of Evaluation by BEC	Submission to PRC	Approval by PRC	Submission to DP ©	NOL by DP (d)	Issue of Notification of Award	Contract Signing	Signed Contract to DP	
9	CFAVC-MOWRAM-TBM-CW13.3	The Rehabilitation of Two (2) Schemes (Choam Tahoeung and Trapeang Ampil) Irrigation Subprojects in Tbong Khmum Province	P	2,350,000														
			A															
10	CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPC-CW14.2	The Rehabilitation of Pou tatre Reservoir Irrigation Subprojects in Kampong Cham Province	P	1,057,200														
			A															
11	CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPC-CW14.3	The Rehabilitation of Two (2) Schemes (Teuk Char East and Teuk Char West) Irrigation Subprojects in Kampong Cham Province	P	3,750,000														
			A															
12	CFAVC-MOWRAM-TEO-CW15.2	The Rehabilitation of Three (3) Schemes (Kwaeng Tayi, Plov Touk & Chrouk 1, and Prey Rumdeng Feeding Canal) Irrigation Subprojects in Takeo Province	P	2,867,160														
			A		24-Mar-23		31-Mar-23	2-May-23										
13	CFAVC-MOWRAM-TEO-CW15.3	The Rehabilitation of Two (2) Schemes (Pralay 42 and Pralay 95) Irrigations Subprojects in Takeo Province	P	2,339,235														
			A		14-Apr-23		20-Apr-23	19-May-23										
14	CFAVC-RWHP-KAM-CW01-A.1	The Construction and Rehabilitation of 80 Rain Water Harvesting Ponds (RWHPs) in Kampot Province	P	1,052,264														
			A		14-Apr-23		22-Nov-22	19-May-22										
15	CFAVC-RWHP-TBM-CW01-B.1	The Construction and Rehabilitation of 63 Rain Water Harvesting Ponds (RWHPs) in Tbong Khmum Province	P	1,372,555														
			A		24-Mar-23		31-Mar-23	2-May-23										
16	CFAVC-RWHP-KPC-CW01-C.1	The Construction and Rehabilitation of 66 Rain Water Harvesting Ponds (RWHPs) in Kampong Cham Province	P	984,279														
			A		14-Apr-23		20-Apr-23	19-May-23										
17	CFAVC-RWHP-TEO-CW01-D.1	The Construction and Rehabilitation of 69 Rain Water Harvesting Ponds (RWHPs) in Takeo Province	P	1,310,336														
			A		24-Mar-23		31-Mar-23	2-May-23										
Grand Total			P	31,502,583														
			A	7,134,981														
			Diff.															

Note:

(a), (b), (c), & (d) For Post Review, Submissions to DP for NOL are not required. The column on the Submission to DP for NOL and NOL by DP will not be applied (LEAVE BLANK).

**TRACKING RECORD ON CONTRACTS MANAGEMENT FOR WORKS**

No	Contract No.	Contract Description	Actual KM	Prior (P) or Post Review (PR)	Method of Selection	Planned(PL)/Accural(AC)	Cost Estimate (Amount)	Bidding Documents and Bidding Process				Bid Evaluation/contract award recommendations			Contracts				
								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)	Contract Signed (Date)	Contractor's Name	Contract Amount (\$)	Commencement (Date)	Contract Completion (Date)
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK3&TK4-2020	Lot 1, Improve 1 Road, 10.00 Km. (Takeo)	10.00	(P)	NCB	AC	\$1,420,261.51	12/2/2020	3/11/2021	3/19/2021	12/05/2021	29/06/2021	05/07/2021	08/11/2021	18/01/2022	Henan Water Construction Group Co., Ltd.	\$1,243,719.86	28-01-2022	22-07-2023
		Lot 2, Improve 1 Road, 4.67.00 Km. (Takeo)	4.67				\$907,354.22									Hout Chhoeun Construction Co., Ltd.	\$879,298.64	28-01-2022	22-07-2023
2	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK5&TBK6-2020	Lot 1, Improve 1 Road, 9.774km (Tboung Khmum)	9.774	(PR)	NCB	AC	\$1,512,021.45	Post Review	6/2/2021	7/2/2021	7/28/2021	7/29/2021	25/04/2022	17/05/2022	Heng Sambat Co., Ltd Import Export Transportation and Construction.	\$1,239,711.20	26-05-2022	17-11-2023	
		Lot 2, Improve 1 Road, 12.00km (Tboung Khmum)	12.00				\$1,685,110.88								Heng Sambat Co., Ltd Import Export Transportation and Construction.	\$1,444,588.37	26-05-2022	17-11-2023	
3	CW17d-CFAVC-MRD-KC7&KC8-2020	Lot 1, Improve 1 Road, 9.882km (Kampong Cham)	9.882	(PR)	NCB	AC	\$1,280,831.31	Post Review	6/2/2021	7/2/2021	7/28/2021	7/29/2021	12/04/2022	5/9/2022	MTA Construction Co., Ltd.	\$1,103,011.81	25-10-2022	17-04-2024	
		Lot 2, Improve 1 Road, 4.721km (Kampong Cham)	4.721				\$736,328.11								MTA Construction Co., Ltd.	\$611,183.48	25-10-2022	17-04-2024	
4	CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP1&KP2-2020	Lot 1, Improve 1 Road, 11.948.05m (Kampot)	11.948	(PR)	NCB	AC	\$1,488,481.62	Post Review	8/10/2021	9/9/2021	11/2/2021	11/2/2021	11/05/2022	6/29/2022	Royal Mekong Construction & Development Pte., Ltd.	\$1,266,929.22	03-10-2022	26-03-2024	
		Lot 2, Improve 1 Road, 8.104.00m (Kampot)	8.104				\$1,046,898.43								Royal Mekong Construction & Development Pte., Ltd.	\$877,375.76	03-10-2022	26-03-2024	
4	CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK-1A & 2A-Batch 2	Lot 1, Improvement of 13.976 km (Takoe)	13.976	(PR)	NCB	AC	\$2,153,628.30	Post Review	9/29/2022	10/27/2022	1/12/2023	1/12/2023	1/14/2023	2/3/2023	6 Stars Construction Co., Ltd	\$1,836,447.70	Not yet start		
		Lot 2, Improvement of 12.761 km (Takoe)	12.761				\$1,940,547.87								C.NO Construction & Investment Co., Ltd	\$1,880,287.00	Not yet start		
5	CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP-1A & 2A-Batch 2	Lot 1, Improvement of 12.963 km (Kampot)	12.963	(PR)	NCB	AC	\$2,293,416.51	Post Review	1/27/2023	2/27/2023	5/24/2023			6/16/2023	Henan Water Construction Group Co., Ltd.	\$1,999,673.93	Not yet start		
		Lot 2, Improvement of 9.098 km (Kampot)	9.098				\$1,454,917.97								6 Stars Construction Co., Ltd	\$1,273,595.30	Not yet start		
6	CW17d-CFAVC-MRD-KC-1A & 2A-Batch 2	Lot 1, Improvement of 9.425 km (Kampong Cham)	9.425	(PR)	NCB	AC	\$1,496,416.30	Post Review	1/27/2023	2/27/2023	5/24/2023			6/16/2023	MTA Construction Co., Ltd.	\$1,362,724.53	Not yet start		
		Lot 2, Improvement of 12.460 km (Kampong Cham)	12.460				\$2,284,981.44								6 Stars Construction Co., Ltd	\$1,985,570.95	Not yet start		
7	CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-1A & 2A-Batch 2	Lot 1, Improvement of 16.370 (Tboung Khmum)	16.370	(PR)	NCB	AC	\$2,306,669.43	Post Review	5/2/2022	5/31/2023									
		Lot 2, Improvement of 12.891 km (Tboung Khmum)	12.891				\$2,399,346.74												
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>171.043</b>				<b>\$26,407,212.09</b>									<b>\$19,004,117.75</b>			

## PROCUREMENT PLAN

## Basic Data

<b>Project Name:</b> Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project		
<b>Project Number:</b> 48409-002		<b>Approval Number:</b> 3661/8346/0579
<b>Country:</b> Cambodia		<b>Executing Agency:</b> Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
<b>Project Financing Amount:</b> US\$ 141,040,000 <b>ADB Financing:</b> US\$ 90,000,000 <b>Cofinancing (ADB Administered):</b> US\$ 40,000,000 <b>Non-ADB Financing:</b> US\$ 11,040,000		<b>Implementing Agency:</b> Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
		<b>Project Closing Date:</b> 30 September 2026
<b>Date of First Procurement Plan:</b> 29 June 2018		<b>Date of this Procurement Plan:</b> 7 July 2023, Version 5
<b>Advance Contracting:</b> Yes	<b>Related to COVID-19 response efforts:</b> No	<b>Use of e-procurement (e-GP):</b> No

## A. Methods, Thresholds, Review and 18-Month Procurement Plan

## 1. Procurement and Consulting Methods and Thresholds

Except as the Asian Development Bank (ADB) may otherwise agree, the following process thresholds shall apply to procurement of goods and works.

Procurement of Goods and Works		
Method	Threshold	Comments
International Competitive Bidding for Goods	US\$ 1,000,000 and Above	
National Competitive Bidding for Goods	Between US\$ 100,000 and US\$ 999,999	First two contracts subject to prior review.
Shopping for Goods	Up to US\$ 99,999	Post review.
International Competitive Bidding for Works	US\$ 3,000,000 and Above	
National Competitive Bidding for Works	Between US\$ 100,000 and US\$ 2,999,999	First of each type of intervention regardless of the value of the contract.
Shopping for Works	Up to US\$ 99,999	Post review.

Consulting Services	
Method	Comments
Quality- and Cost-Based Selection for Consulting Firm	Full-technical proposal.
Single Source Selection for Consulting Firm	Recruitment for the Variety Development Consulting Services.

**2. Goods and Works Contracts Estimated to Cost \$1 Million or More**

The following table lists goods and works contracts for which the procurement activity is either ongoing or expected to commence within the next 18 months.

## 2.1. Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM)

Goods and Works								
Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Number of Contract	Procurement Method	Review (Prior/ Post)	Bidding Procedure	Advertisement Date (quarter/year)	Comments
CFAVC-M OWRAM- KPC-CW1 4-2 (2022)	Irrigation Subproject, Kampong Cham province (1 scheme) Pou Tatress Reservoir	1,057,200.00	1	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q3 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Domestic Preference Applicable: N  Bidding Document: Small Works  Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)
CFAVC-M OWRAM- KPC-CW1 4-3 (2022)	Irrigation Subprojects, Kampong Cham province (2 schemes) Teuk Char East Teuk Char West  Lot 1: Teuk Char East  Lot Lot 2: Teuk Char West	3,750,000.00  1,875,000.00  1,875,000.00	2	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q4 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Domestic Preference Applicable: N  Bidding Document: Small Works  Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)
CFAVC-M OWRAM- KPT- CW12-2 (2021)	Irrigation Subprojects, Kampot province (2 schemes) Kandal Irrigation System Prawoek Pong Reservoir (70 ha)  Lot 1: Kandal Irrigation System  Lot 2: Prawoek Pong Reservoir (70 ha)	2,050,000.00  1,795,000.00  255,000.00	2	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q2 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Domestic Preference Applicable: N  Bidding Document: Small Works  Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)

CFAVC-M OWRAM- KPT- CW12-3 (2022)	Irrigation Subproject, Kampot province (1 scheme) Trapeang Boeung Reservoir	2,162,250.00	1	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q4 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Domestic Preference Applicable: N  Bidding Document: Small Works  Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)
CFAVC- MOWRAM- TBM- CW13-2 (2022)	Irrigation Subprojects, Tbong Khmum province (2 schemes)	1,964,210.00	2	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q4 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Domestic Preference Applicable: N  Bidding Document: Small Works  Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)
	Lot 1: Tbong Damei Community	1,358,960.00						
	Lot 2: Kampong Raing Feeding Canal	605,250.00						
CFAVC- MOWRAM- TBM- CW13- (2022)	Irrigation Subprojects, Tbong Khmum province (2 schemes) Choam Tahoeung (1120ha) Trapeang Ampil	2,350,000.00	2	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q4 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Domestic Preference Applicable: N  Bidding Document: Small Works  Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)
	Lot 1: 1	1,175,000.00						
	Lot 2: 2	1,175,000.00						



CFAVC-M OWRAM-T EO-CW15- 2 (2022)	Irrigation Subprojects, Takeo province (3 schemes) Kwaeng Tayi Plov Touk & Chrouk 1 Prey Rumdeng feeding Canal	2,867,160.00	3	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q3 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Domestic Preference Applicable: N  Bidding Document: Small Works  Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)
	Lot 1: Kwaeng Tayi	1,267,000.00						
	Lot 2: Plov Touk & Chrouk 1	768,140.00						
	Lot 3: Prey Rumdeng feeding Canal	832,020.00						
CFAVC- MOWRAM- EC- CW15- 3 (2022)	Irrigation Subprojects, Takeo province (7 schemes) Pou Tasuy Reservoir 440ha, Pralay 85 Canal 850ha, Pralay 42 (Pumping Station) 650ha, O' Rumdourl (210ha) Sdok Sab	3,207,000.00	7	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q4 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Domestic Preference Applicable: N  Bidding Document: Small Works  Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)
	Lot 1: 1 Pou Tasuy Reservoir 440ha	458,143.00						
	Lot 2: 2 Pralay 85 Canal 850ha	458,143.00						
	Lot 3: 3 Pralay 42 (Pumping Station)650ha	458,143.00						
	Lot 4: 4 O'Rumdourl (210ha)	458,143.00						
	Lot 5: 5 Sdok Sab	458,143.00						
	Lot 6: 6 TBC	458,142.00						
	Lot 7: 7 TBC							
CW14 (CFAVC-M OWRAM- KPC-CW1 4-1 (2020)	Irrigation Subprojects, Kampong Cham province (2 schemes: 955 ha)	2,147,000.00	2	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q4 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Domestic Preference Applicable: N  Bidding Document: Small Works  Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)
	Lot 1: CW14-A Pram Kompheak (635 ha)	1,247,000.00						
	Lot 2: CW14-B O kamprok (320 ha)	900,000.00						

CW15 (CFAVC-M OWRAM-T EO CW15-1 (2020)	Irrigation Subprojects, Takeo province (2 schemes: 750 ha)	1,664,000.00	2	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q2 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N
	Lot 1: CW15-A Prey Kdouch (550 ha)	1,230,800.00						Domestic Preference Applicable: N
	Lot 2: CW15-B Krain Ampil (200 ha)	433,200.00						Bidding Document: Small Works  Covid-19 Response? No  Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)
CW16	Remaining Irrigation subprojects for four provinces.	5,719,178.52	8	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q24/ 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N
	Lot 1: 1	714,897.30						Domestic Preference Applicable: N
	Lot 2: 2	714,897.30						Bidding Document: Small Works
	Lot 3: 3	714,897.30						Covid-19 Response? No
	Lot 4: 4	714,897.30						Comments: (less CW12- 15)
	Lot 5: 5	714,897.30						
	Lot 6: 6	714,897.30						
	Lot 7: 7	714,897.30						
	Lot 8: 8	714,897.42						
CW1a	On-farm rainfall water collection ponds for all provinces (80ponds )	1,134,368.00	4	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q4 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N
	Lot 1: Kampot	283,592.00						Domestic Preference Applicable: N
	Lot 2: Takeo	283,592.00						Bidding Document: Small Works Covid-19
	Lot 3: Tboung Khmum	283,592.00						Response? No
	Lot 4: Kampong Cham	283,592.00						Comments: SOP Updated Documents (2019)

CW1b	On-Farm Water Catchment Ponds - for 4 provinces (remaining 720)	8,418,208.00	12	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q4 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N
	Lot 1	701,517.37						Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding
	Lot 2	701,517.33						Document: Small Works Covid-19
	Lot 3	701,517.33						Response? No
	Lot 4	701,517.33						Comments: SOP Updated Documents (2019)
	Lot 5	701,517.33						
	Lot 6	701,517.33						
	Lot 7	701,517.33						
	Lot 8	701,517.33						
	Lot 9	701,517.33						
	Lot 10	701,517.33						
	Lot 11	701,517.33						
	Lot 12	701,517.33						

## 2.2. Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP-1A & 2A-Batch 2	Rural Road Improvement (DBST/Concrete) in Kampot Province. Total (22.061km)	3,605,058.00	2	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q4 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N
	Lot 1: Road Improvement total (12.963 km): 1. Trapeang Ta Meas-Ou Kandal (6.395 km); 2. Prey Krang Khang Cheung-Trapeang Chhuk (6.568 km).	2,201,113.23						Domestic Preference Applicable: N
	Lot 2: Road Improvement total (9.098 km) 1. Snay Anhchit – Thlok Yul (3.817 km); 2. Trapeang Run-Bariveas (5.281 km)	1,403,944.77						Bidding Document: Small Works Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)
CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP-1A-Batch 3	Rural Road Improvement (DBST/Concrete) in Kampot Province. Total (12.39 km): Prey Chheu Nieng-Ponhea Angkor (12.39 Km)	1,861,800.00	1	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q2 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N
								Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding
								Document: Small Works Covid-19
								Response? No
								Comments: SOP Updated Documents (2019)

CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK-1A-Batch 3	Rural Road Improvement (DBST/Concrete) in Takeo Province. Total (20.08km): 1. Trapeang Pring-Cheav Bdei Khang Kaeut (4.51Km); 2. Trapeang Trakiet - Svay Prey (9.04 km); 3. Prey Kduoch - Phlov Louk (6.53 km)	2,789,600.00	1	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q2 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding Document: Small Works Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)
CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK-2A-Batch 3	Rural Road Improvement (DBST/Concrete) in Takeo Province. Total (18.43km): 1. Khnach Khang Tboung - Bei Pey (6.66km); 2. Daeum Thlok - Prey Nhuek (5.69km); 3. Ta Mau - Trapeang Vihear (6.08 km)	2,626,000.00	1	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q2 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding Document: Small Works Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)
CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-1A&2A-Batch 2	Rural Road Improvement (DBST/Concrete) in Tboung Khmum Province. Total (29.261 km)	4,590,287.36	1	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q4 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding Document: Small Works Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)

CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-1A&2A-Batch 2	Rural Road Improvement (DBST/Concrete) in Tboung Khmum Province. Total (29.261 km)  Lot 1: 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: 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)	4,590,287.36  2,247,270.00  2,343,017.36	2	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q4 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Domestic Preference Applicable: N  Bidding Document: Small Works  Covid-19 Response? No  Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)
CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-1A-Batch 3	Rural Road Improvement (DBST/Concrete) in Tboung Khmum province. Total (22.06 km): 1. Chey Nikom - Char Stueng Ta Thok (5.80 km); 2.Seda Sen Chey - Rum Peak 2 (7.64 km); 3.Sen Prapey - Kampey (2.02 km); 4. Dar Phsar - Spean (6.60 km)	2,942,050.00	1	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q2 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Domestic Preference Applicable: N  Bidding Document: Small Works  Covid-19 Response? No  Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)
CW17d-CFAVC -MRD-KC-1A &2A-Batch 2	Rural Road Improvement (DBST/Concrete) in Kampong Cham Province. Total (22.065 km)  Lot 1: Total 9.425 km: 1. From Andoung Snay-Sdok Thum (3.925 km); 2. From Trapeang Kor-Trapeang Thma (5.500 km) Lot 2: Total 12.640Km: 1. From Dankao-Trapeang Bei (7.657 km); 2. From Pou Sala Ti Muoy-Sach Sour (4.983 km)	3,577,993.66  1,417,291.71  2,160,701.95	2	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q4 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Domestic Preference Applicable: N  Bidding Document: Small Works  Covid-19 Response? No  Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)

CW17d-CFAVC-MRD-KC-1A-Batch 3	Rural Road Improvement (DBST/Concrete) in Kampong Cham Province. Total (7.78 km): 1. Tumpor - S'ang (3.23km); 2. Kandal Khnhoung - Angkor Chey Leu (4.55 km)	1,483,190.00	2	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q2 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding Document: Small Works Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)
<b>2.3. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)</b>								
CW19	Installation and commissioning of 10,750 Bio-digesters and 5,375 compost huts.  (Step by step bidding with multiple lots)	8,367,490.00	Multiple	Shopping with advertising	Post	1S1E	2024 to 2026	Prequalification of Bidders: N Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding Document: Goods Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019) Change from NCB to shopping with advertises.
D1 (D1b, D1c, D1d, D1e)	Demonstration and Training for Laser land levelling (3,500ha)	1,979,592.00 Lot1: 494,898.00 Lot2: 494,898.00 Lot3: 494,898.00 Lot4: 494,898.00	4	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q1-4 / 2024 to Q1-Q4/2025	Prequalification of Bidders: N Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding Document: Small Works Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Documents (2019)

G1	Biotechnology (NAL) Laboratory (including tissue culture house equipment)	2,037,070.00	1	ICB	Post	1S1E	Q1 / 2025	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Domestic Preference Applicable: N  Bidding Document: Goods  Covid-19 Response? No  SOP Updated Bidding 2019  Comments: Reduced by \$115,397.00 (\$91,397 for renovation room lab and \$24,000 for the construction net house - package CWX-IA-GDA)
G2	Rapid Test Kits = Bio / Organic Fertilizer Laboratory (materials and equipment)	1,007,722.18 Lot1: 503,861.09  Lot2: 503,861.09	2	NCB	Prior	1S1E	Q1 / 2024	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding  Document: Small Works Covid-19  Response? No  Comments: SOP Updated Documents (2019)



### 3. Consulting Services Contracts Estimated to Cost \$100,000 or More

The following table lists consulting services contracts for which the recruitment activity is either ongoing or expected to commence within the next 18 months.

3.1. Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM)							
Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Recruitment Method	Review (Prior/Post)	Advertisement Date (quarter/year)	Type of Proposal	Comments
CS6	Independent verification party	126,630.00	QCBS	Prior	Q3 / 2023	BTP	Assignment: National consultant <u>(will be conducted by MOWRAM)</u>
3.2. Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)							
None							
3.3 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)							
CS3	Variety development by IRRRI (Climate Resilient Varieties Support for CARDI, including: Advancing rice generation, Multi-location trials, On-farm adaptive trials & demonstrations, Breeder & foundation rice seed, Foundation seed for OPV maize )	2,787,015.00	SSS	Prior	Q4 / 2023	FTP	Assignment: International Advance Contracting: N Covid-19 Response? No Comments: As agreed in the negotiation.

### 4. Goods and Works Contracts Estimated to Cost Less than \$1 Million and Consulting Services Contracts Less than \$100,000 (Smaller Value Contracts)

The following table lists smaller-value goods, works and consulting services contracts for which the activity is either ongoing or expected to commence within the next 18 months.

<b>4.1 Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM)</b>								
<b>Goods and Works</b>								
<b>Package Number</b>	<b>General Description</b>	<b>Estimated Value</b>	<b>Number of Contracts</b>	<b>Procurement Method</b>	<b>Review (Prior/Post)</b>	<b>Bidding Procedure</b>	<b>Advertisement Date (quarter/year)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
CW12-1	Irrigation Subprojects, Kampot province (1 scheme) Prey Takouch (450 ha)	675,700.00	1	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q1 / 2022	Prequalification of Bidders: N Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding Document: Small Works Covid-19 Response? No Comments: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)
<b>4.2 Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)</b>								
None								
<b>4.3. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)</b>								
CW18	Repairing Glasshouse for Germplasm Maintenance + net house  Lot 1: Lot 2: Lot 3:	769,445.00  256,481.60 256,481.60 256,481.80	3	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q1-Q4/2024	Prequalification of Bidders: N Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding Document: Small Works Covid-19 Response? No Comments: Bidding Document: SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)

CW19a	Installation and commissioning of 500 bio-digesters and 250 compost huts*  Lot 1: Kampot Lot 2: Kampong Cham Lot 3: Takeo Lot 4: Tboung Khmum	364,009.00  91,002.00 91,002.00 91,002.00 91,003.00	4	Shopping with advertise	Prior	1S1E	Q1-Q4/2024	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Domestic Preference Applicable: N  Bidding Document: Small Works  Covid-19 Response? No  Comments: First type of intervention subject to prior review. *amount included beneficiary cost estimates.  Change from NCB to shopping with advertises.
CW19b	Installation and commissioning of 750 biodigesters and 375 compost huts  Package 1: Kampot Lot 1: Lot 2: Package 2: :Kampong Cham Lot 1: Lot 2: Package 3: Takeo Lot 1: Lot 2: Package 4: Tboung Khmum Lot 1: Lot 2:	544,484.00  68,060.50 68,060.50 68,060.50 68,060.50 68,060.50 68,060.50 68,060.50 68,060.50	8	Shopping with advertising	Post	1S1E	Q1-Q4 / 2024	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Bidding Document: RFQ of Works  Covid-19 Response? No  Comments: *amount included beneficiary cost estimates. Willing to change from NCB to Shopping due to failure for 2 times of NCB process  SOP Updated Bidding Documents (2019)  Change from NCB to shopping with advertises.
D1a	Demonstration and Training for Laser land levelling (500ha) for 4 lots  Lot 1: Kampot, Lot 2: Takeo Lot 3: Tboung Khmum Lot 4: Kampong Cham	300,000.00  75,000.00 75,000.00 75,000.00 75,000.00	4	NCB	Prior	1S1E	Q3 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Domestic Preference Applicable: N  Bidding Document: RFQ Works  Covid-19 Response? No

CW11a	Construction of 02 dryer sheds for 100-ton warehouse (2 x \$40,000)	80,000.00	1	Shopping	Post	1S1E	Q3 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N Bidding Document: RFQ of Works Covid-19 Response? No
CW5 (Canceled)	Renovation of Agriculture Extension Building in Kampot	12,900.00	1	Shopping	Post	1S1E	Q2 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N Bidding Document: RFQ of Works Covid-19 Response? No Canceled from renovation to new building.
CW7a (New proposed)	Construction of Mechanization Workshops & Supervision for Takeo Province (Proposed for new building replacing office equipment provision in the original design)	119,769.92	1	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q3/2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N Bidding Document: Small Works Covid-19 Response? No Comments: Newly Proposed SOP Updated Bidding
CW4a (New proposed)	Construction of Training Building for Provincial Agriculture Development Center (PADC) at Kampot Province (former Renovation of Agriculture Extension Building in Kampot)	126,170.14	1	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q4/2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N Bidding Document: Small Works Covid-19 Response? No Comments: Newly Proposed SOP Updated Bidding
CW3b4 (New proposed)	Construction of Agricultural Cooperative Storage Units including: Cooperative store manager, Basic infrastructure for cooperative and infrastructure design, <b>additional 6 units</b> (Takeo 3 units & Kampot 3 units)	833,092.27	1	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q4/2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N Bidding Document: Small Works Covid-19 Response? No Comments: Newly Proposed SOP Updated Bidding 2019

G1a (2021)	Biotechnology (NAL) Laboratory (including tissue culture house equipment) Lot 1-Equipment Lot 2- Chemical reagent	997,750.00	2	NCB	Prior	1S1E	Q2 / 2025	Prequalification of Bidders: N Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding Document: Goods Covid-19 Response? No Comments: First type of intervention subject to prior review.  SOP Updated Bidding 2019  Carry over to 2025 for Lot-1
G3	Equipment & Materials for 15 Drip Irrigation Systems (includes tube wells/water source connection, solar pumps and other agricultural inputs e.g. training)	805,617.00	1	NCB	Prior	1S1E	Q4 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding Document: Goods Covid-19 Response? No  Comments: First type of intervention subject to prior review.  SOP Updated Bidding 2019
G4	Equipment for Mechanizations Workshops for all four provinces	634,076.00	1	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q3 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding Document: Goods Covid-19 Response? No SOP Updated Bidding 2019
G11a (New proposed)	Office equipment (Laptop computer, Printer for MAFF-PPIUs)	24,000.00	1	Shopping	Post	1S1E	Q4 / 2023	Prequalification of Bidders: N  Bidding Document: RFQ of Goods  Comments: Newly proposed  SOP Updated Bidding 2019

G16	-Supply circulated cylinder dryers for the 100-ton warehouses (2 Units x US\$200,000) -Supply electrical voltage transformer set for 2 Units x \$30,000) circulated cylinder dryers	460,000.00	1	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q1 / 2024	Prequalification of Bidders: N Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding Document: Goods Covid-19 Response? No
G7	ICT Equipment (including training and studies)	3,502,131.00	1	ICB	Prior	1S1E	Q1 / 2024	Prequalification of Bidders: N Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding Document: Goods Covid-19 Response? No
G8	Six Paddy Milling Equipment	112,382.00	1	NCB	Post	1S1E	Q1 / 2024	Prequalification of Bidders: N Domestic Preference Applicable: N Bidding Document: Goods Covid-19 Response? No
G9	Five units of Maize Shellers (2 tons)	18,730.00	1	Shopping	Post	1S1E	Q1 / 2024	Covid-19 Response? No Comments: RFQ with advertisement

Consulting Services								
Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Number of Contracts	Recruitment Method	Review (Prior/Post)	Advertisement Date (quarter/year)	Type of Proposal	Comments
None								

## B. Indicative List of Packages Required Under the Project

The following table provides an indicative list of goods, works and consulting services contracts over the life of the project, other than those mentioned in previous sections (i.e., those expected beyond the current period).

Goods and Works							
Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value (cumulative)	Estimated Number of	Procurement Method	Review (Prior/Post)	Bidding Procedure	Comments
NONE							

<b>Goods and Works</b>							
<b>Package Number</b>	<b>General Description</b>	<b>Estimated Value (cumulative)</b>	<b>Estimated Number of</b>	<b>Procurement Method</b>	<b>Review (Prior/Post)</b>	<b>Bidding Procedure</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Consulting Services</b>							
<b>Package Number</b>	<b>General Description</b>	<b>Estimated Value</b>	<b>Number of Contracts</b>	<b>Recruitment Method</b>	<b>Review (Prior/ Post)</b>	<b>Type of Proposal</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>NONE</b>							

**C. List of Awarded and On-going, and Completed Contracts**

The following tables list the awarded and on-going contracts, and completed contracts.

**1. Awarded and Ongoing Contracts**

1.1. Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM)							
Goods and Works							
Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value (\$)	Actual Contract Amount	Procurement Method	Advertisement Date	Date of ADB Approval of Contract Date	Comments
CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPT-CW12.1 (2020)	Irrigation Subprojects, Kampot province (1 scheme) Prey Takouch (450 ha)	675,700.00	621,018.47	NCB	25 January 2022	14 December 2022	K.B.H Construction Co., Ltd. (PCSS No. 0051, 0012, 0020)
CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPC-CW14.1 (2020)	Irrigation Subprojects, Kampong Cham province (2 schemes: 1,220 ha)  Pram Kompheak (from 635 to 900 ha)  O Kamprok (320 ha)	2,147,000.00  1,247,000.00  900,000.00	2,201,388.94	NCB	27 August 2021	30 December 2022	Peng Sour Construction Co., Ltd (PCSS No. 0050, 0011, 0019)
CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPT-CW12-2A (2021)	Trapeang Boeung Irrigation Subprojects, Kampot (800ha)	2,011,961.00	-	NCB	31 March 2023	-	On BER and PRC's Approval Progresses
CFAVC-MOWRAM-KPT-CW12-2B (2021)	Irrigation Subprojects, Kampot province (2 schemes)  Kandoal Feeding Canal (750ha), Bravoek Pong Reservoir (70 ha)	2,148,936.00	-	NCB	31 March 2023	-	On BER and PRC's Approval Progresses
CFAVC-MOWRAM-TBM-CW13.2 (2022)	Irrigation Subprojects, Tbong Khmum province (2 schemes)  Tbong Damei (600ha)  Kampong Raing (350ha)	1,964,210.00  1,358,960.00  605,250.00	-	NCB	27 April 2022	-	Waiting for the DDR's Approval
CFAVC-MOWRAM-TEO-CW15.2 (2022)	Irrigation Subprojects, Takeo province (3 schemes)  Kwaeng Tayi (970)  Chrouk 1 + Plov Touk (975ha)  Prey Rumdeng feeding Canal (650ha)	2,867,160.00  1,267,000.00  768,140.00  832,020.00	-	NCB	31 March 2023	-	On BER and PRC's Approval Progresses



CFAVC-MOWRAM-TEO-CW15.3 (2022)	Irrigation Subprojects, Takeo province (2 schemes)  Pralay 95 (850ha) Pralay 45 with pumping station (650ha),	2,390,974.00	-	NCB	20 April 2023	-	Its Bid Opening will be held on 19-05-2023
CFAVC-RWHP-KAM-CW01-A.1	The Construction and Rehabilitation of 80 Rain Water Harvesting Ponds in Kampot Province	1,052,264.00	-	NCB	22 November 2022	-	On BER and PRC's Approval Progresses
CFAVC-RWHP-TBM-CW01-B.1	The Construction and Rehabilitation of 63 Rain Water Harvesting Ponds (RWHPs) in Tbong Khmum Province	1,372,555.00	-	NCB	31 March 2023	-	On BER and PRC's Approval Progresses
CFAVC-RWHP-TEO-CW01-D.1	The Construction and Rehabilitation of 69 Rain Water Harvesting Ponds (RWHPs) in Takeo Province	1,310,336.00	-	NCB	31 March 2023	-	On BER and PRC's Approval Progresses
CFAVC-RWHP-KPC-CW01-C.1	The Construction and Rehabilitation of 66 Rain Water Harvesting Ponds (RWHPs) in Kampong Cham Province	977,678.76	-	NCB	20 April 2023	-	Its Bid Opening will be held on 19-05-2023

## 1.2. Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value (\$)	Actual Contract Amount	Procurement Method	Advertisement Date	Date of ADB Approval of Contract Date	Comments
CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP1 & KP2-2020	Rural Road improvement (DBST) Kampot Province (20.10Km)  Lot 1: Rural Road improvement (DBST) Kampot Province (11,948.05m)  Lot 2: Rural Road improvement (DBST) Kampot Province (8,104.00m)	2,535,380.05  1,488,481.62  1,046,898.43	2,144,304.98  1,266,929.22  877,375.76	NCB	Q1/2021	29-June-2022	Lot 1; Royal Mekong Construction & Development Pte., Ltd  Lot 2; Royal Mekong Construction & Development Pte., Ltd

CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK3 & TK4-2020	Rural Road improvement (DBST) Takeo Province (14.67 km)	2,327,615.73	2,123,018.50	NCB	Q4/2020	18-Jan-2022	Lot 1: Henan Water Construction Group Co., Ltd.  Lot 2: Hout Chhoeun Construction Co., Ltd.
	Lot 1: Rural Road improvement (DBST) Takeo Province (10.00 km)	1,420,261.51	1,243,719.86				
	Lot 2: Rural Road improvement (DBST) Takeo Province (4.67 km)	907,354.22	879,298.64				
CW17c-CFACV-MRD-TBK5 & TBK6-2020	Rural Road Improvement (DBST) Tboung Khmum Province (21.83 km).	3,197,132.33	2,684,299.57	NCB	Q4/2020	17-May-2022	Lot 1: Heng Sambath Co., Ltd Import Export Transportation and Construction  Lot 2: Heng Sambath Co., Ltd Import Export Transportation and Construction
	Lot 1: Rural Road Improvement (DBST) Tboung Khmum Province (9.774 km).	1,512,021.45	1,239,711.20				
	Lot 2: Rural Road Improvement (DBST) Tboung Khmum Province (12.00 km).	1,685,110.88	1,444,588.37				
CW17d-CFAVC-MRD-KC7 & KC8-2020	Rural Road improvement (DBST) Kampong Cham Province (14.74 km)	2,017,159.42	1,714,195.29	NCB	Q1/2021	09-May-2022	Lot 1: MTA Construction Co., Ltd.  Lot 2: MTA Construction Co., Ltd.
	Lot 1: Rural Road improvement (DBST) Kampong Cham Province (9.882 km)	1,280,831.31	1,103,011.81				
	Lot 2: Rural Road improvement (DBST) Kampong Cham Province (4.721 km)	736,328.11	611,183.48				

<p>CW17b-CFAVC-MRD-TK-1A &amp; 2A-Batch 2</p>	<p>Rural road improvement (DBST/Conc) in Takeo Province. Total (26.737 km)</p> <p>Lot 1: Rural road improvement (DBST/Conc) in Takeo Province Total (13.976 km)</p> <p>1. Angh Trav-Stueng (8.203km). 2. Trav Aem-Angk Baksei (5.773 km)</p> <p>Lot 2: Rural road improvement (DBST/ Conc) in Takeo province. Total length (12.761 km)</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>4,056,654.00</p> <p>2,131,618.83</p> <p>1,925,035.17</p>	<p>3,716,735.16</p> <p>1,836,447.70</p> <p>1,880,287.46</p>	<p>NCB</p>	<p>Q3/2022</p>	<p>03-Feb-2023</p>	<p>6 Stars Construction Co., Ltd.</p> <p>C.NO Construction and Investment Co., Ltd.</p>
<p>CW17a-CFAVC-MRD-KP-1A &amp; 2A-Batch 2</p>	<p>Rural Road Improvement (DBST/Conc) In Kampot Province. Total (22.061km)</p> <p>Lot 1: Rural road improvement (DBST/Conc) in Kampot Province Total (12.963 km)</p> <p>1. Trapeang Ta Meas-Ou Kandal (6.395 km), 2. Prey Krang Khang Cheung-Trapeang Chhuk (6.568 km).</p> <p>Lot: 2 Rural road improvement (DBST/ Conc) in Kampot province Total (9.098 km)</p> <p>1. Snay Anhchit – Thlok Yul (3.817 km) 2. Trapeang Run-Bariveas (5.281 km)</p>	<p><b>3,605,058.00</b></p> <p>2,201,113.23</p> <p>1,403,944.77</p>		<p>NCB</p>	<p>Q1/2023</p>		

<p>CW17d-CFAVC - MRD-KC-1A &amp; 2A- Batch 2</p>	<p>Rural Road Improvement (DBST/Con) in Kampong Cham Province. Total (22.069 km)</p> <p>Lot 1: Rural road Improvement (DBST/Conc) in Kampong Cham Province Total (9.425 km) 1. From Andoung Snay-Sdok Thum (3.925 km)</p> <p>2. From Trapeang Kor-Trapeang Thma (5.500 km)</p> <p>Lot 2: Rural road improvement (DBST/Conc) (Total:12.640Km) in Kampong Cham Province</p> <p>1. From Dankao-Trapeang Bei (7.657 km), 2. From Pou Sala Ti Muoy-Sach Sour (4.983 km).</p>	<p>3,577,993.66</p> <p>1,417,291.71</p> <p>2,160,701.95</p>		<p>NCB</p>	<p>Q2/2023</p>		
<p>CW17c-CFAVC-MRD-TBK-1A&amp;2A- Batch2</p>	<p>Rural Road Improvement (DBST/Concrete) in Tboung Khmum Province. Total (29.261 km).</p> <p>Lot 1: Toal:16.370 km: 1. From Chruol-Kbal Thnal (8.110 km); 2. From Sralab-Smaonh (5.437 km); 3.Kouk Srok (2.823 km)</p> <p>Lot 2: 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)</p>	<p>4,590,287.36</p> <p>2,247,270.00</p> <p>2,343,017.36</p>		<p>NCB</p>	<p>Q2/2023</p>		

**1.3. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)**

Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value (\$)	Actual Contract Amount	Procurement Method	Advertisement Date	Date of ADB Approval of Contract Date	Comments
CW3b1/CFAVC/MAFF/2022	Construction Agricultural Cooperative (AC) Storage/Warehouse 21units: Lot 1 in Kampot and Lot 2 in Takeo	2,443,781.00	2,096,944.91	NCB		Prior review 3-Nov-22	KBH Construction Co., Ltd
Lot 1: CW3b1/CFAVC/MAFF/2022-01	Construction of Agricultural Cooperative Storage Basic infrastructure and design in Kampot 8 units	938,801.75	799,471.99	NCB	Q2-2022		KBH Construction Co., Ltd PCSS 0044
Lot 2: CW3b1/CFAVC/MAFF/2022-02	Construction of Agricultural Cooperative Storage Basic infrastructure and design in Takeo 13 units	1,524,938.97	1,297,472.92	NCB	Q2-2022		KBH Construction Co., Ltd PCSS 0045
CW3b2/CFAVC/MAFF/2022	Construction Agricultural Cooperative (AC) Storage/Warehouse 14units: Lot 1 in Kampong Cham and Lot 2 in Tboung Khmum	2,010,591.00	1,871,564.22	NCB	Q3-2022	Post review 1-Dec-22	KBH Construction Co., Ltd
Lot 1: CW3b2/CFAVC/MAFF/2022-01	Construction of Agricultural Cooperative Storage Basic infrastructure and design in Kampong Cham 4 units	461,473.90	435,354.48	NCB	Q3-2022		KBH Construction Co., Ltd PCSS 0046
Lot 2: CW3b2/CFAVC/MAFF/2022-02	Construction of Agricultural Cooperative Storage Basic infrastructure and design in Tboung Khmum 10 units	1,540,524.10	1,436,209.74	NCB	Q3-2022		KBH Construction Co., Ltd PCSS 0047
CW3b3/CFAVC/MAFF/2023	Construction Agricultural Cooperative (AC) Storage/Warehouse 25units: Lot 1 in Kampot, Lot 2 in Takeo, Lot 3 in Kampong Cham, and Lot 4 in Tbong Khmum	3,110,901.04	2,696,005.99	NCB	Q1-2023	Post review 3-May-23	KBH Construction Co., Ltd
Lot 1: CW3b3/CFAVC/MAFF/2023/01	Construction of Agricultural Cooperative Storage Basic infrastructure and design in Kampot 4 Units	479,288.00	412,656.73	NCB	Q1-2023		KBH Construction Co., Ltd

Lot 2: CW3b3/ CFAVC/MAFF/2023/ 02	Construction of Agricultural Cooperative Storage Basic infrastructure and design in Takeo 12 Units	1,407,073.0 0	1,2115,18.9 2	NCB	Q1-2023		KBH Construction Co., Ltd
Lot 3: CW3b3/ CFAVC/MAFF/2023/ 03	Construction of Agricultural Cooperative Storage Basic infrastructure and design in Kampong Cham 4 Units	552,348.00	483,447.47	NCB	Q1-2023		KBH Construction Co., Ltd
Lot 4: CW3b3/ CFAVC/MAFF/2023/ 04	Construction of Agricultural Cooperative Storage Basic infrastructure and design in Tboung Khmum 5 Units	672,170.00	588,347.46	NCB	Q1-2023		KBH Construction Co., Ltd

**Consulting Services**

Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Awarded Contract Value	Recruitment Method	Advertisement Date (quarter/year)	Date of ADB Approval of Contract	Comments
CS1	Project implementation consultants (PIC)	4,379,920.00	4,158,200.00	QCBS	Q2 / 2018	03-JUN-19	Agriconsulting Europe SA (AESA) (Belgium) in association with SBK Research and Development Co., Ltd (Cambodia) (PCSS 0003)
CS2	Capacity Building and Climate Smart Agriculture Consulting Firm	3,478,429.00	3,265,076.00	QCBS	Q2 / 2018	13-SEP-19	eGen Consultants Ltd. in association with SBK Research and Development Co. Ltd., Okapi Environment Consulting and International Center for Tropical Agriculture (PCSS 0004)
CS4 SER-004/2021	Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Platform for Climate Risk Management in Agribusiness Value Chains in Kampong Cham Province	1,737,401.00	1,694,111.00	QCBS	Q4-2021	9- Dec-2022	Resources Development Consultants (Pvt) Ltd. In association with CAM-CSTR Co., Ltd

CS5	Feasibility Study & Detailed Engineering Design consulting firm (for irrigation and rural roads)	2,622,704.00	2,313,414.00	QCBS	Q2 / 2018	03-JUN-19	Resources Development Consultants (PVT) Ltd. (Sri Lanka) in association with (PCS 0005)
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**2. Completed Contracts**

<b>2.1 Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM)</b>							
<b>Goods and Works</b>							
<b>Package Number</b>	<b>General Description</b>	<b>Estimated Value</b>	<b>Awarded Contract Value</b>	<b>Procurement Method</b>	<b>Advertisement Date</b> (quarter/year)	<b>Date of ADB Approval of Contract Award</b>	<b>Comments</b>
CW2	Trapeang Run Irrigation Subproject (100ha)	655,110.00	685,283.09	NCB	18 May 2020	10 November 2020	UNG SIM SIA Construction Co., Ltd. (PCSS No. 0013, 0001, G22444)
CFAVC-MOWRAM-TBM-CW13.1 (2020)	Irrigation Subprojects, Tboung Khmum province (3 schemes: 995 ha)  Kbal Toeuk (445 ha) Toul Pring (100 ha) Trapeang Tross (450 ha)	2,607,100.00	2,234,441.34	NCB	15 March 2021	02 August 2021	Soeun Soknan Construction Co., Ltd. (PCSS No. 0018, 0002, 0001)
CFAVC-MOWRAM-TEO CW15.1 (2020)	Irrigation Subpro, Takeo province (2 schemes: 750 ha)  Prey Kdouch (550 ha) Krain Ampil (200 ha)	1,664,000.00  1,230,800.00 433,200.00	1,392,848.85	NCB	18 March 2021	03 January 2022	K.B.H Construction Co., Ltd. (PCSS No. 0031, 0003, 0008)
<b>2.2 Ministry of Rural Development</b>							
<b>Package Number</b>	<b>General Description</b>	<b>Estimated Value</b>	<b>Awarded Contract Value</b>	<b>Procurement Method</b>	<b>Advertisement Date</b> (quarter/year)	<b>Date of ADB Approval of Contract Award</b>	<b>Comments</b>
None							
<b>2.3 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</b>							
<b>Package Number</b>	<b>General Description</b>	<b>Estimated Value</b>	<b>Awarded Contract Value</b>	<b>Procurement Method</b>	<b>Advertisement Date</b> (quarter/year)	<b>Date of ADB Approval of Contract Award</b>	<b>Comments</b>
CW20/001/ CFAVC/ MAFF	Office Partition and Electronic Connection	3,000.00	3,244.60	Shopping without Advertising		13-Nov-19	Veng Srun



CW20/001/ CFAVC/ MAFF	Office Partition and Electronic Connection	3,000.00	3,244.60	Shopping without Advertising		13-Nov-19	Veng Srun
Lot 1: CW3a/ CFAVC/MAFF/2021/04	The Construction of Rice Seed Storage & Grain Storage-PDAFF-KPT	404,007.00	366,834.92	NCB	Q4 / 2020	8-Sep-21	Hout Chheoun Construction Co., Ltd. (PCSS 0025)
Lot 2: CW3a/ CFAVC/MAFF/2021/05	The Construction of Rice Seed Storage & Grain Storage-PDAFF-TAK	387,704.52	352,019.30	NCB	Q4 / 2020	8-Sep-21	Hout Chheoun Construction Co., Ltd. (PCSS 0026)
Lot 3: CW3a/ CFAVC/MAFF/2021/06	The Construction of Rice Seed Storage & Grain Storage-PDAFF-KCM	451837.35	412637.88	NCB	Q4 / 2020	8-Sep-21	Hout Chheoun Construction Co., Ltd. (PCSS 0027)
Lot 4: CW3a/ CFAVC/MAFF/2021/07	The Construction of Rice Seed Storage & Grain Storage-PDAFF-TBK	499,667.70	458440.83	NCB	Q4 / 2020	8-Sep-21	Hout Chheoun Construction Co., Ltd. (PCSS 0027)
Lot 1: CW4/ CFAVC/MAFF/2021/08	The Construction of Training Building-PADC & Equipment-TAK	81,239.81	94,290.68	NCB	Q4 / 2020	30-Jul-21	Hout Chheoun Construction Co., Ltd. (PCSS 0019)
Lot 2: CW4/ CFAVC/MAFF/2021/09	The Construction of Training Building-PADC & Equipment-TBK	81,239.81	92,954.64	NCB	Q4 / 2020	30-Jul-21	Hout Chheoun Construction Co., Ltd. (PCSS 0020)
Lot 3: CW4/ CFAVC/MAFF/2021/10	The Construction of Training Building-PADC & Equipment-KCM	81,239.81	95,186.61	NCB	Q4 / 2020	30-Jul-21	Hout Chheoun Construction Co., Ltd. (PCSS 0021)
Lot 1: CW7/ CFAVC/MAFF/2021/01	Construction of Mechanization Engineering Workshop-PDAFF-KPT	60,154.96	62176.87	NCB	Q4 / 2020	20-Apr-21	Hout Chheoun Construction Co., Ltd. (PCSS 0022)
Lot 2: CW7/ CFAVC/MAFF/2021/02	The Construction of Mechanization Engineering Workshop-PDAFF-TBK	60,154.96	62176.87	NCB	Q4 / 2020	20-Apr-21	Hout Chheoun Construction Co., Ltd. (PCSS 0024)
Lot 3: CW7/ CFAVC/MAFF/2021/03	The Construction of Mechanization Engineering Workshop-PDAFF-KCM	60,154.96	62176.87	NCB	Q4 / 2020	20-Apr-21	Hout Chheoun Construction Co., Ltd. (PCSS 0023)
CW21/CFAVC/MAFF/2022	Renovation of Plant Tissue Laboratory, Bio-fertilizer and Bio-pesticide Testing Laboratory (of NAL under GDA)	91,397.00	139,167.67	Shopping with Advertise	Q2-2022	23-Aug-2022	Taing Cheng Oing Construction & Import Export Co., Ltd PCSS 0041

CW22/CFAVC/MAFF/2022	Construction of Net Houses (of NAL under GDA)	24,000.00	24,350.92	Shopping without Advertise	Q2-2022	16-Jun-2022	KASEGRO CO., LTD PCSS 0040
G15 (2021)	Motorcycle (16 units)	35,200.00	27,168.00	SHOPPING	Q4 / 2021	13-JUL-22	O.M.C. Co., Ltd. (PCSS 0038)
G14 (2021)	Pick-up Vehicles (2 units)	80,000.00	55,200.00	SHOPPING	Q4 / 2021	13-JUL-22	HGB Auto Co., Ltd (PCSS 0037)
G-12/GD003/CFAVC/MAFF/2019	The Supply Office Appliance	11,600.00	11,240.00	Shopping Without Ads		15-Nov-19	Mongkol Bee
G11/GD-004/CFAVC/MAFF/2019	The Supply of Office Furniture	61,970.00	61,731.00	Shopping With Ads		18-Dec-19	Office Furniture Solutions Co., Ltd
G10/GD-005/CFAVC/MAFF/2019	The Supply Office Equipment	123,400.00	123,447.00	NCB		25-Dec-19	ICE Electronics Co.,Ltd
G13/GD-001/CFAVC/MAFF/2020	The Supply of 05 Units Pick-up Truck for PMU/MAFF	150,000.00	137,500.00	NCB		7-Feb-20	RMA Cambodia
G14/CFAVC/MAFF/2022/001	The Supply and Delivery of Two Units Pickup Trucks for CFAVC	80,000.00	55,200.00	Shopping With Ads		21-Feb-22	HGB Auto Co., Ltd
G15/CFAVC/MAFF/2022/002	The Supply and Delivery of 16 units Motorcycles for CFAVC	35,200.00	27,168.00	Shopping With Ads		17-Feb-22	OMC Co., Ltd

Consulting Services							
Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Awarded Contract Value	Recruitment Method	Advertisement Date (quarter/year)	Date of ADB Approval of Contract Award	Comments
NONE							

## 2. National Competitive Bidding

### A. Regulation and Reference Documents

1. The procedures to be followed for national competitive bidding shall be those set forth for the "National Competitive Bidding" method in the Government's Procurement Manual issued under Sub-Decree Number 74 ANKR.BK, updated version dated 22 May 2012 with the clarifications and modifications described in the following paragraphs. These clarifications and modifications are required for compliance with the provisions of the Procurement Guidelines.

2. For the procurement of ADB financed contracts under National Competitive Bidding (NCB) procedures, the use of harmonized national bidding documents (NCB and National Shopping) developed in consultation with development partners including ADB, is mandatory except where the Government and ADB have agreed to amendments to any part of the documents. The Procurement Manual also advises users to check the ADB website from time to time for any update on ADB documents, which form the basis, among others, of the existing harmonized national bidding documents.

## **B. Procurement Procedures**

### **1. Application**

3. Contract packages subject to National Competitive Bidding procedures will be those identified as such in the project Procurement Plan. Any change to the mode of procurement of any procurement package in the Procurement Plan shall be made through updating of the Procurement Plan, and only with prior approval of ADB.

### **2. Sanctioning**

4. Bidders shall not be declared ineligible or prohibited from bidding on the basis of barring procedures or sanction lists, except individuals and firms sanctioned by ADB, without prior approval of ADB.

### **3. Rejection of all Bids and Rebidding**

5. The Borrower shall not reject all bids and solicit new bids without ADB's prior concurrence. Even when only one or a few bids is/are submitted, the bidding process may still be considered valid if the bid was satisfactorily advertised and prices are reasonable in comparison to market values.

### **4. Advertising**

6. Bidding of NCB contracts shall be advertised on the ADB website via the posting of the Procurement Plan. Borrowers have the option of requesting ADB to post specific notices in the ADB website.

## **C. Bidding Documents**

### **5. Use of Bidding Documents**

7. The Standard National Competitive Bidding Documents provided with the Government's Procurement Manual shall be used to the extent possible both for the master bidding documents and the contract-specific bidding documents. The English language version of the procurement documents shall be submitted for ADB review and approval in accordance with agreed review procedures (post and prior review) as indicated in the Procurement Plan. The ADB-approved procurement documents will then be used as a model for all procurement financed by ADB for the project.

### **6. Bid Evaluation**

8. Bidders shall not be eliminated from detailed evaluation on the basis of minor, non-substantial deviations.

9. A bidder shall not be required, as a condition for award of contract, to undertake obligations not specified in the bidding documents or otherwise to modify the bid as originally submitted.

### **7. Employer's Right to Accept or Reject Any or All Bids**

10. The decision of the Employer to accept or reject any or all bids shall be made in a transparent manner and involve an obligation to inform of the grounds for the decision through the bid evaluation report.

### **8. ADB Policy Clauses**

11. A provision shall be included in all NCB works and goods contracts financed by ADB requiring suppliers

and contractors to permit ADB to inspect their accounts and records and other documents relating to the bid submission and the performance of the contract, and to have them audited by auditors appointed by ADB.

12. A provision shall be included in all bidding documents for NCB works and goods contracts financed by ADB stating that the Borrower shall reject a proposal for award if it determines that the bidder recommended for award has, directly or through an agent, engaged in corrupt, fraudulent, collusive, or coercive practices in competing for the contract in question.

13. A provision shall be included in all bidding documents for NCB works and goods contracts financed by ADB stating that ADB will declare a firm or individual ineligible, either indefinitely or for a stated period, to be awarded a contract financed by ADB, if it at any time determines that the firm or individual has, directly or through an agent, engaged in corrupt, fraudulent, collusive, coercive or obstructive practices or any integrity violation in competing for, or in executing, ADB-financed contract.



## ANNEX 12: Disbursement Details April – June 2023

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

CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants

SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE

*Prepared by*

 AGRICONSULTING EUROPE SA  
*in JV with SBK Research and Development*



**CFAVC-Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project**

**ADB Loan Numbers: L 3661-CAM (COL), L8346-CAM(EF), Grant No. 0579-CAM(EF)**

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**Quarterly Financial Report for the quarter ending:**

**30/Jun/2023**

**Content:**

**CONSOLIDATED**

1. Table1: Disbursement S-Curve
2. Table2: Summary of Disbursements
3. Table3: Summary of Expenditures
4. Table4: Summary of Expenditures by Sources of Fund
5. Table5: Utilization of Funds

**ANNEX:**

6. **Detailed Statement of PUM-MAFF**
  - 1 Statement of Expenditure by category
  - 2 Statement of Expenditures by Accounts
  - 3 Statement of Source and Use of Fund
  - 4 Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Expenditure
7. **Detailed Statement of PMU-MOWRAM**
  - 1 Statement of Expenditure by category
  - 2 Statement of Expenditures by Accounts
  - 3 Statement of Source and Use of Fund
  - 4 Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Expenditure
8. **Detailed Statement of PMU-MRD**
  - 1 Statement of Expenditure by category
  - 2 Statement of Expenditures by Accounts
  - 3 Statement of Source and Use of Fund
  - 4 Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Expenditure

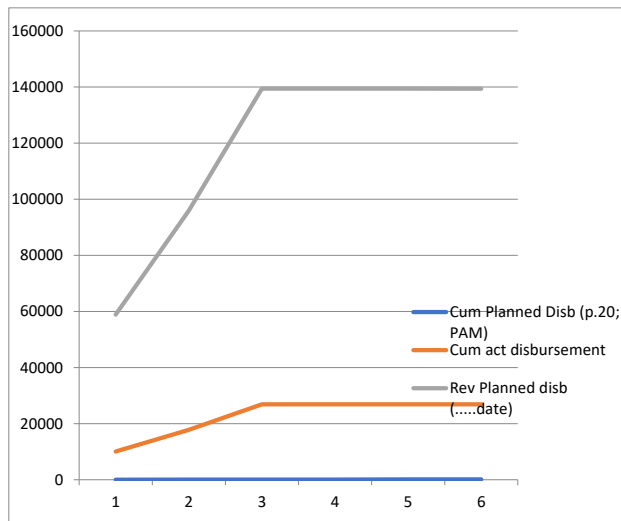
**Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chain Sector Project (CFAVC)**  
**ADB Loan Numbers: L 3661-CAM (COL), L8346-CAM(EF), Grant No. 0579-CAM(EF)**

**I. Tables: Disbursement S-Curves**

**For the period ending:**

**30/Jun/2023**

YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Planned disb (acco to PAM)		7.19	20.61	23.75	28.45	24.44	14.76
Cum Planned Disb		7.19	27.8	51.55	80	104.44	119.2
Revised annual disb	15,416	43,454.7	37,072.00	43,454.69	1	1	1
Cum Planned Disb		58,871.0	95,943.0	139,397.7	139,398.7	139,399.7	139,400.7
Act Disb	5,657.1	4,409.1	7,742.8	9,078.6	0	0	0
Act Cum Disb		10,066.1	17,809.0	26,887.6	26,887.6	26,887.6	26,887.6





For the period ending: **30/Jun/2023**

Overall Summary:			
	Budget Allocation (USD)	Disbursement (USD)	Percentage (%)
Disbursement-L3661	90,000,000	20,768,052	23.1%
Disbursement-L8346	10,000,000	1,322,049	13.2%
Disbursement-G0579	30,000,000	3,888,094	13.0%
Disbursement-RGC	7,376,000	909,374	12.3%
Disbursement-Beneficiaies	3,664,000	-	-
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>141,040,000</b>	<b>26,887,570</b>	<b>19.1%</b>

**Disbursement ADB Loan No. 3661-CAM**

ADB Loan and Grant Financial Information Services

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See ADB References

BASIC DATA LOAN SUMMARIES CONTRACTS COMMITMENT LETTERS DISBURSEMENTS ADVANCES PROJECT PICTURE

Status of Loan

Cambodia 3661-CAM(COL)

LOAN ID			
Loan Number:	3661-CAM(COL)		
Loan Title:	CLIMATE-FRIENDLY AGRIBUSINESS VALUE CHAINS SECTOR PROJECT	Loan Type:	Project
Original Amount:	USD 90,000,000.00	Loan Status:	Effective
Net Amount:	USD 90,000,000.00	Project Number:	48409
		Fund Source:	CONCESSIONAL OCR
		Fully/Partially Administered Indicator:	
		Delegated Disbursement Indicator:	N

Amounts in USD as of 04 Jul 2023

Cat. Ref.	Cat. Code	Category Name	Allocation	Contracts	Disb. Total	Undisb. Balance
01A	0301	WORKS-IRRIGATION AND ROADS	60,537,190.00	14,989,466.26	6,383,543.39	54,153,646.61
01B	0302	WORKS-WAREHOUSE AND LABORATORY	5,762,800.00	6,190,923.19	4,483,868.99	1,278,931.01
01C	0303	WORKS-OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE	1,330,600.00	0.00	0.00	1,330,600.00
02	1501	EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS, GOODS & PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SERVICES	16,757,700.00	11,176,368.60	7,011,110.99	9,746,589.01
03	2701	INCREMENTAL OPERATING COST	4,187,100.00	1,071,665.30	1,071,665.30	3,115,434.70
04	6901	INTEREST CHARGE	1,424,610.00	0.00	269,863.73	1,154,746.27
99	9901	ADVANCE ACCOUNT-MEF	0.00	0.00	1,548,000.00	-1,548,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>90,000,000.00</b>	<b>33,428,423.35</b>	<b>20,768,052.40</b>	<b>69,231,947.60</b>

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**Disbursement GCF Loan No. 8346-CAM**

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Status of Loan

LOAN ID			
Loan Number:	8346-CAM		
Loan Title:	CLIMATE-FRIENDLY AGRIBUSINESS VALUE CHAINS SECTOR PROJECT	Loan Type:	Project
Original Amount:	USD 10,000,000.00	Loan Status:	Effective
Net Amount:	USD 10,000,000.00	Project Number:	48409
		Fund Source:	Green Climate Fund
		Fully/Partially Administered Indicator:	F
		Delegated Disbursement Indicator:	N

Amounts in USD as of 04 Jul 2023

Cat. Ref.	Cat. Code	Category Name	Allocation	Contracts	Disb. Total	Undisb. Balance
01	0301	CIVIL WORKS-IRRIGATION & ROADS	9,963,900.00	2,478,726.85	953,085.78	9,010,814.22
02	6601	SERVICE CHARGE	36,100.00	0.00	2,963.70	33,136.30
99	9901	ADVANCE ACCOUNT	0.00	0.00	366,000.00	-366,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>10,000,000.00</b>	<b>2,478,726.85</b>	<b>1,322,049.48</b>	<b>8,677,950.52</b>

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### Disbursement Grant No. 0579-CAM



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#### Status of Grant

Cambodia 0579-CAM

GRANT ID			
Grant Number:	0579	Country:	Cambodia
Grant Title:	CLIMATE-FRIENDLY AGRIBUSINESS VALUE CHAINS SECTOR PROJECT	Related Loan:	3661
Original Total Amount:	USD 30,000,000.00	Grant Status:	Effective
Revised Total Amount:	USD 30,000,000.00	Project Number:	4840904
Grant Type:	Project	Related TAs:	
		Delegated Disbursement Indicator:	N

Amount in USD as of 04 Jul 2023

Cat. Code	Category Name	Allocation	Contracts	Disbursed Contracts	Undisbursed Contracts	Uncommitted Amount	Undisbursed Amount
0301	1A WORKS-IRRIGATION & ROADS	8,295,660.00	2,049,341.09	807,531.82	1,241,809.27	6,246,318.91	7,488,128.18
0302	1B WORKS-OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE	114,050.00	24,687.10	0.00	24,687.10	89,362.90	114,050.00
0303	1C WORKS-BIOGAS PLANTS & COMPOST HUTS	2,854,150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,854,150.00	2,854,150.00
1501	2 EQPT, STUDIES, SURVEYS & PROJ IMP SVCS	10,785,430.00	1,694,111.00	254,116.65	1,439,994.35	9,091,319.00	10,531,313.35
2401	3 TRAINING, WORKSHOPS & DEMONSTRATION	7,456,780.00	1,474,445.53	1,474,445.53	0.00	5,982,334.47	5,982,334.47
2701	4 INCREMENTAL COST	493,930.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	493,930.00	493,930.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>30,000,000.00</b>	<b>5,242,584.72</b>	<b>2,536,094.00</b>	<b>2,706,490.72</b>	<b>24,757,415.28</b>	<b>27,463,906.00</b>
Pending Claims							
O/S Advances				1,352,000.00	-1,352,000.00		-1,352,000.00
Pending Variation							
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>30,000,000.00</b>	<b>5,242,584.72</b>	<b>3,888,094.00</b>	<b>1,354,490.72</b>	<b>24,757,415.28</b>	<b>26,111,906.00</b>

Note: Amounts under Contracts, Disbursed and Undisbursed Contracts in the above table include Commitment Letters.

	CL Amount	Disbursed CL	Undisbursed CL
Commitment Letter (CL)	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Disbursement RGC

No.	Expenditure Item	Total Amount Allocated for RGC Financing		Disbursement (\$)			Total Disbursement (\$)
		Category	Subcategory	PMU-MAFF	PMU-MOWRAM	PMU-MRD	
1	Civil Works						-
1A	Irrigation and Roads						-
1B	Warehouses and Laboratory						-
1C	Biogas Plants and Compost Huts						-
2	Equipment, Material, Goods, and Project Implementation Services						-
3	Incremental Operating Costs			399,034	211,850	57,120	668,004
4	Interest Charges						-
	<b>Advance</b>			150,000	40,000	51,370	241,370
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,376,000.00</b>		<b>549,034</b>	<b>251,850</b>	<b>108,490</b>	<b>909,374</b>

## Disbursement Beneficiaries

No.	Expenditure Item	Total Amount Allocated for		Disbursement (\$)			Total Disbursement (\$)
		Category	Subcategory	PMU-MAFF	PMU-MOWRAM	PMU-MRD	
1	Civil Works	3,664,000.00					-
1A	Irrigation and Roads						-
1B	Warehouses and Laboratory						-
1C	Biogas Plants and Compost Huts		3,664,000.00				-
2	Equipment, Material, Goods, and Project						-
3	Incremental Operating Costs						-
4	Interest Charges						-
	<b>Advance</b>						-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,664,000.00</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chain Sector Project (CFAVC)**

ADB Loan Numbers: L 3661-CAM (COL), L8346-CAM(EF), Grant No. 0579-CAM(EF)

**4. Table: SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES BY PMUs Vs BUDGET**

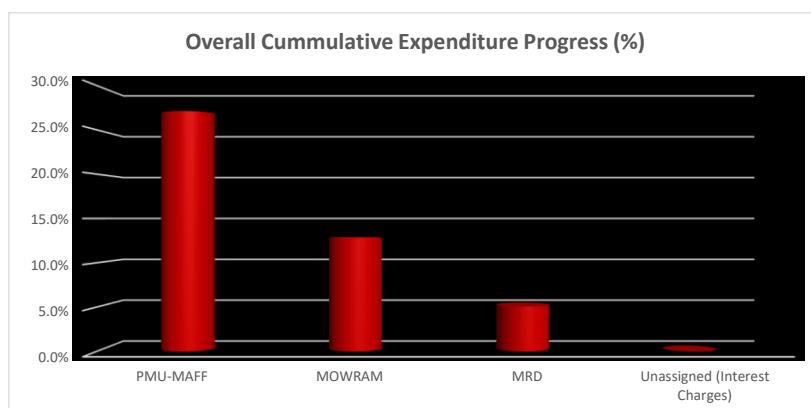
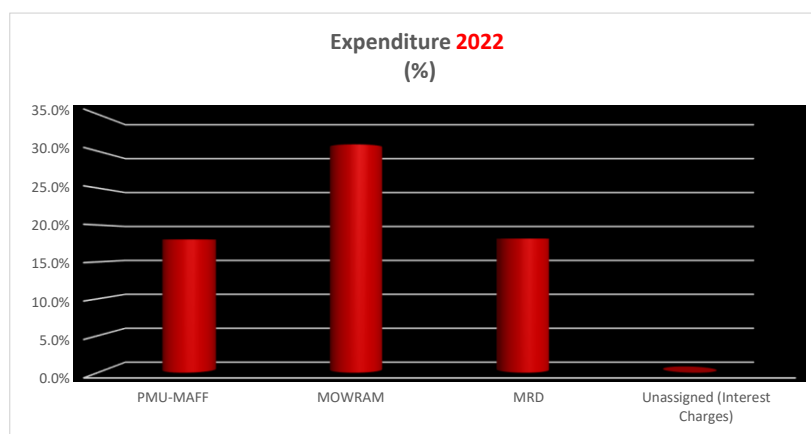
For the period ending: **30/Jun/2023**

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%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141,040,000</b>	<b>43,454,690</b>	<b>9,103,101</b>	<b>23,061,123</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>

**5. Table: SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES BY SOURCES OF FUND Vs BUDGET**

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%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141,040,000</b>	<b>43,454,690</b>	<b>9,103,101</b>	<b>23,061,123</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>

0.00



**CFAVC-Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project**

ADB Loan Numbers: L 3661-CAM (COL), L8346-CAM(EF), Grant No. 0579-CAM(EF)

**2. Table: UTILIZATION OF FUNDS (ADB, COFINANCING, COUNTERPART FUNDS AND BENEFICIARIES)**

For the Quarter Ending: **30-Jun-23**

PMU: 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		
<b>Category</b>													
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%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,848,351</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>421,468</b>	<b>23,910</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,293,729</b>	<b>13,047,959</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,828,379</b>	<b>422,944</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,299,282</b>	<b>26.8%</b>
JFPR Total						-						-	
GOVERNMENT						-						-	
OTHER DONOR/ Interest Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,075	1,864				193,939	
						-						-	
<b>GRAND TOTAL: PMU-MAFF</b>	<b>2,848,351</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>421,468</b>	<b>23,910</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,293,729</b>	<b>13,240,033</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>1,828,379</b>	<b>422,944</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,493,221</b>	<b>27.1%</b>

\* Achievement is defined as cumulative disbursement divided by the cost estimate as in the project document.

PMU: 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		
<b>Category</b>													
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%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,241,052</b>	<b>369,337</b>	<b>320,516</b>	<b>11,265</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,942,170</b>	<b>4,079,771</b>	<b>652,636</b>	<b>730,653</b>	<b>211,850</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,674,911</b>	<b>12.8%</b>
JFPR Total						-						-	
GOVERNMENT						-						-	
OTHER DONOR/ Interest Charges						-						-	
						-						-	
<b>GRAND TOTAL: PMU-MOWRAM</b>	<b>2,241,052</b>	<b>369,337</b>	<b>320,516</b>	<b>11,265</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,942,170</b>	<b>4,079,771</b>	<b>652,636</b>	<b>730,653</b>	<b>211,850</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,674,911</b>	<b>12.8%</b>

\* Achievement is defined as cumulative disbursement divided by the cost estimate as in the project document.

**PMU: 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		
<b>Category</b>													
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%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>399,453</b>	<b>63,730</b>	<b>52,690</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>519,593</b>	<b>1,446,831</b>	<b>208,893</b>	<b>172,707</b>	<b>64,560</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,892,991</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
JFPR Total						-						-	
GOVERNMENT						-						-	
OTHER DONOR/ Interest Charges						-						-	
<b>GRAND TOTAL: PMU-MRD</b>	<b>399,453</b>	<b>63,730</b>	<b>52,690</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>519,593</b>	<b>1,446,831</b>	<b>208,893</b>	<b>172,707</b>	<b>64,560</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,892,991</b>	<b>4.9%</b>

**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%

\* Achievement is defined as cumulative disbursement divided by the cost estimate as in the project document.

**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		
<b>Category</b>													
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	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,488,857</b>	<b>433,067</b>	<b>794,673</b>	<b>38,895</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,755,492</b>	<b>18,574,562</b>	<b>861,530</b>	<b>2,731,739</b>	<b>699,354</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,867,184</b>	
JFPR Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GOVERNMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OTHER DONOR/ Interest Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,075	1,864	-	-	-	193,939	
<b>OVERALL TOTAL (MAFF-MOWRAM-MRD)</b>	<b>5,488,857</b>	<b>433,067</b>	<b>794,673</b>	<b>38,895</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,755,492</b>	<b>18,766,636</b>	<b>863,394</b>	<b>2,731,739</b>	<b>699,354</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,061,123</b>	

Reconciled    Correct    Correct    Correct    Correct    Correct    Correct    Correct    Correct    Correct    Correct    Correct    Correct



## ANNEX 13: Consultant Input April – June 2023

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

CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants

SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE

*Prepared by*

 AGRICONSULTING EUROPE SA  
*in JV with SBK Research and Development*





CONTRACT FOR CONSULTANCY SERVICES OF CLIMATE-FRIENDLY AGRIBUSINESS VALUE CHAINS SECTOR PROJECT - (CFAVC)  
0.05

					Input Utilization (MM)						Balance Available	
No:	Name	Position (As in Tech 6)	Nationality	Firm		Time Input in Person/Month-Home/Field (From Tech 6)	Orig+V.O14	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Total Utilized input up to March-23	MM
<b>1) INTERNATIONAL - KEY EXPERTS</b>												
K-1	Dr. Willem J Van Diest	Project Management & Rural Infrastructure Specialist/Team Leader	NL	AESA	F	18.00	14.00	0.05			7.87	6.13
					H	-	4.98	0.27		0.14	4.32	0.66
K-2	Ms. Marivic Competente	Procurement Specialist	PHL	AESA	F	6.00	3.24				2.24	1.00
					H	-	3.42	0.09			2.47	0.95
K-3	Peter Deppak Aravinda Josh	Social Development and Gender Specialist	AUS	AESA	F	6.00	7.14	0.34			6.03	1.11
					H	-	0.40				0.39	0.01
K-4	Mr. Monzurul Hoq	Social Safeguards Specialist	BGD	AESA	F	8.00	1.93				0.68	1.25
					H	-	7.65			0.05	4.67	2.98
K-5	Mr. Felix Pascua	Environment and Climate Change Specialist	PHL	AESA	F	8.00	1.00				-	1.00
					H	-	6.69	0.05	0.23	0.05	4.17	2.52
<b>Total - International Key Expert</b>						<b>46.00</b>					<b>-</b>	<b>17.61</b>
<b>2) INTERNATIONAL - NONE KEY EXPERTS</b>												
N-1	Mr. Praful Soni	PADC Operation and Management Specialist	PAK	AESA	F	4.00	2.00				-	2.00
					H	0.00	0.00				-	-
N-2	Mr. Paterno Borlagdan	Mechanised Workshop Operation and Management Specialist	PHL	AESA	F	4.00	5.20				5.20	-
					H	0.00	0.16				0.17	(0.01)
K-12	Ruud Corsel	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist		AESA	F	2.00	1.03				1.03	-
<b>Total - International None Key Expert</b>						<b>10.00</b>					<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.99</b>
<b>3) NATIONAL - KEY EXPERT</b>												
K-6	Mr. Sopha Sovanareth	Project Management & Rural Infrastructure Specialist/Deputy Team Leader (MAFF)	CAM	SBK		30.00	50.73	0.41	0.64	0.45	32.00	18.73
K-7	Mr. Srey Heang	Project Management & Rural Infrastructure Specialist/Deputy Team Leader (MOWRAM)	CAM	SBK		30.00	45.00	0.82	0.86	0.77	33.99	11.01
K-8	Mr. Keo Chandara	Project Management & Rural Infrastructure Specialist/Deputy Team Leader (MRD)	CAM	SBK		30.00	31.65	0.77	0.91	1.00	21.23	10.42
K-9	Mrs. Kol Prapay	Social Development and Gender Specialist	CAM	SBK		50.00	49.54	0.27	-		38.08	11.46
K-10	Mr. Oum Sith	Social Safeguards Specialist	CAM	SBK		60.00	55.40	-	-		39.40	16.00
K-11	Mr. Long Kheng	Environment and Climate Change Specialist	CAM	SBK		50.00	48.95	-	-		35.32	13.63
K-13	Prum Vothana/Chhim Chhun	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist	CAM	SBK		12.00	18.12	0.50	0.36	0.68	14.35	3.77
<b>Total - National Key Expert</b>						<b>250.00</b>					<b>200.02</b>	<b>49.98</b>
<b>4) NATIONAL - NONE KEY EXPERT</b>												
N-3	Mr. Bun Sangvar	Procurement Specialist MAFF	CAM	SBK		18.00	30.48		-	1.00	18.98	11.50
N-4	Mr. Leng Bunnara	Procurement Specialist MOWRAM	CAM	SBK		18.00	24.36	0.45	1.00	1.00	21.04	3.32
N-5	Ms. Khorn Sokhim	Procurement Specialist MRD	CAM	SBK		18.00	18.00	0.77	0.82	0.82	10.64	7.36
N-6	Mr. CHHUON Mao	Financial Management Specialist PMU-MAFF	CAM	SBK		38.00	58.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	42.77	15.41
N-7	Mr. Koam Rattana	Financial Management Specialist MAFF	CAM	SBK		38.00	58.55	1.00	1.00	1.00	42.77	15.78

Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)  
 Second Quarterly Report 2023: April to June

N-8	Ms. Chea Socheata	Financial Management Specialist MOWRAM	CAM	SBK		38.00	46.86	0.89	0.89	0.89	33.76	13.10	
N-9	Ms. Nev Chanboti	Financial Management Specialist MRD	CAM	SBK		38.00	39.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.68	17.06	
N-10	M. Smann Vannimith	Water Managemen & Irrigation Engineer Kampong Cham	CAM	SBK		28.50	19.50	1.00	0.95	1.00	3.95	15.55	
N-11	Mr. Hem Samott	Water Managemen & Irrigation Engineer Tboung Khmum	CAM	SBK		28.50	19.50	0.86	0.95	1.00	4.58	14.92	
N-12	Mr. Soth Chhohngeng	Water Managemen & Irrigation Engineer Kampot	CAM	SBK		28.50	44.50	0.82	0.82	0.82	32.45	12.05	
N-13	Mr. Kong Sokthak	Water Managemen & Irrigation Engineer Takeo	CAM	SBK		28.50	41.32	0.86	1.00	1.00	32.18	9.14	
N-14	Mr. Chheng Sen	Cooperative Storage & Rural Roads Engineer Kampong Cham	CAM	SBK		34.00	41.18	0.82	0.82	0.82	32.14	9.04	
N-15	Chou Vy	Cooperative Storage & Rural Roads Engineer Tboung Khmum	CAM	SBK		34.00	44.50	0.86	1.00	1.00	35.86	8.64	
N-16	Mr. Bo Sarin/Vuth Sivvong	Cooperative Storage & Rural Roads Engineer Kampot	CAM	SBK		34.00	19.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.77	14.73	
N-17	Heng Sokkong	Cooperative Storage & Rural Roads Engineer Takeo	CAM	SBK		34.00	19.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.77	14.73	
	<b>Total- NONE Key Expert- National Expert</b>						<b>456.00</b>	<b>525.67</b>				<b>343.34</b>	<b>182.33</b>

**CONTRACT FOR CONSULTANCY SERVICES OF CLIMATE-FRIENDLY AGRIBUSINESS VALUE CHAINS SECTOR PROJECT - (CFAVC)**

**Summary Inputs of National Specialist \_updated until June 2023**

	Name	Position (As in Tech 6)	Nationality	Firm	Input Utilization (Months)					Total	Increased/ Decreased (NOL from ADB)	New Balance (After NOL)
					Time Input in Person/Month (Original)	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Total input use up to June-23	Months		
<b>KEY EXPERTS- NATIONAL</b>												
K-6	Mr. Chin Koeun/ Mr. Hoeung Hun/ Mr. Phuong Dara	National Policy and Standards Advisor/ Deputy Team Leader	Cambodia	CFAVC	36.00	-	0.23	1	31.41	4.59	19.18	23.77
K-7	Mr. Pech Saloeun/ Mr. Phuong Dara/ Mr. Then Propey	National Bioslurry Specialist/Acting Deputy Team Leader	Cambodia	CFAVC	34.00		0.14	1	35.14	(1.14)	19.00	17.86
K-8	Mr. Pon Han/ Mr. Kong Bunthan	National Training and Capacity Building Specialist	Cambodia	CFAVC	60.00		-	1	23.04	36.96	(13.96)	23.00
K-9	Mr. Teng Theara/ Mr. Heng Sophat	National Farmer Demonstration Specialist	Cambodia	CFAVC	60.00	1	1	1	41.00	19.00	(4.00)	15.00
K-10	Mr. Dy Kunthea/ Mr. Chea Kosal	National Public Private Partnership Specialist	Cambodia	CFAVC	30.00		0.23	1	31.23	(1.23)	21.18	19.95
<b>Total- Key Expert- National Expert</b>					<b>220.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>161.82</b>	<b>58.18</b>	<b>41.40</b>	<b>99.58</b>
<b>NON KEY EXPERTS- NATIONAL</b>												
NK-4	Mr. KOET Munyphakdey/ Mr. Va Samnang	Photo-voltaic Specialist	Cambodia	CFAVC	12.00	-	-	0.91	5.45	6.55		6.55
NK-5	Mr. Sok Sevla/ Mr. Long Sona	Green Financing Specialist	Cambodia	CFAVC	36.00	1	1	1	14.09	21.91	(6.91)	15.00
NK-6	Mr. Pong Samnang/ Mr. So Phirun	GAP for Tropical Fruit Specialist	Cambodia	CFAVC	19.00	0	-	1	7.24	11.76	6.98	18.74
NK-7	Mr. Soeur Sophorn	FWUC Training Specialist	Cambodia	CFAVC	37.00	0.73	0.77	1	30.27	6.73	6.00	12.73
NK-8	Mr. Srey BunDoeun/ Mr. Rous Phoura/ Mr. Tong Socheath	Agricultural Machinery O&M Training Specialist	Cambodia	CFAVC	54.00		-	1	1.00	53.00	(32.00)	21.00
NK-9	Mr. Roern Siranet	Laboratory Commercialization Specialist	Cambodia	CFAVC	3.00		0.14	0.45	1.40	1.60	7.00	8.60

**CONTRACT FOR CONSULTANCY SERVICES OF CLIMATE-FRIENDLY AGRIBUSINESS VALUE CHAINS SECTOR PROJECT - (CFAVC)**  
**Summary Inputs of International Specialist \_updated until June 2023**

	Name	Position (As in Tech 6)	Nationality	Firm	Input Utilization (Months)				Total Remaining	Increased/Decreased (NOL from ADB)	New Balance (After NOL)	
					Time Input in Person/Month (Original) (From Tech 6)	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Total input use up to June-23			Month
<b>KEY EXPERTS -INTERNATIONAL</b>												
K-1	Mr. Pollard Martin Blackeley	International Policy & Standards/ TL	British	eGen	7.00	0.01	0.02	0.18	6.92	0.08	6.50	6.58
K-2	Dr. Sreekanta Sheel	International Seed Commercialization and Intellectual Property Specialist	Bangladesh	eGen	5.00				0.68	4.32	-	4.32
K-3	Mr. Matt Zimmerman	International GAP, CSA and SRP Training Specialist	Austrian	eGen	9.00				5.23	3.77	-	3.77
K-4	Mr. Prabhakar Kasalanati	International Cooperative Agribusiness Training Specialist		eGen	6.00				0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00
K-5	Dr. Jason Hui Hong Yapp	International Green Financing Specialist	UK	eGen	10.00	0.45	0.48	0.95	6.07	3.93	-	3.93
<b>NON KEY EXPERTS- INTERNATIONAL</b>												
NK-1	Mr. Syed Ishtiaque Ahmed	Photo-voltaic Specialist	Bangladesh	eGen	4.00				0.14	3.86	-	3.86
NK-2	Md. Abdul Gofran	Bio-slurry Specialist	Bangladesh	eGen	4.00				2.06	1.94	-	1.94
NK-3	Mr. Christopher Kellner	Biodigester Standards Specialist		eGen	3.00				3.00	-	0.75	0.75
<b>Total -Key Experts -International Experts</b>					<b>48.00</b>				<b>24.09</b>	<b>23.91</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>31.16</b>

### CS4-ICT Package

### INPUTS MONITORING

#### A. NATIONAL KEY AND NON-KEY EXPERTS

No.	STAFF'S NAME	POSITIONS	MM	YEAR No. 01 (2023)					Total Utilized input up to June-2023	Balance Available MM
				1	2	3	4	5		
				Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23		
1	Mr. CHHUN Bunmeng	Project Coordinator/DTL	18	1	1	0.68	0.18	0.09	2.95	15.05
2	Mr. LANG Chanthea	e-Agriculture Specialist	18	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	4	14
3	Mr. TOUCH Kimhuy	Climate Agrigulture IT Spe	12	1	1	1	1	1	5	7
4	Mr. HY Sopheap	Project Coordinator	30	1	1	1	1	1	5	25
5	Ms. SAMNANG Chansreinit	Admin/Secretary	30	1	1	1	1	1	5	25
<b>TOTAL PAYMENT</b>			<b>108</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>21.95</b>	<b>86.05</b>

#### B. INTERNATIONAL KEY AND NON-KEY EXPERTS

No.	STAFF'S NAME	POSITIONS	MM	YEAR No. 01 (2023)					Total Utilized input up to June-2023	Balance Available MM
				1	2	3	4	5		
				Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23		
1	Mr. M.A.M.S.L. Attanayake	TL/Project Manager	6	0.82	1	0.32	0.73	0.09	2.96	3.04
2	Mr. WMBS Nissanka	e-Agriculture Expert	6	0.82	0.18	0.14	0	0	1.14	4.86
3	Mr. S.J. Edirisnghe	Solution Architect	3	0.5	0.15	0.07	0.05	0	0.77	2.23
4	Mr. Kadampeswaran Thulasivarman	Climate Smart Agri Expert	6	0.82	0.5	0.14	0.09	0.05	1.6	4.4
5	Mr. T.R.E. Wijesuriya	Climate Risk Management Exp	6	0.82	0.41	0.10	0.06	0	1.39	4.61
<b>TOTAL PAYMENT</b>			<b>27</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>7.86</b>	<b>19.14</b>

**Notes:**

1. Commencement Services started on 1st February 2023
2. Expected Ended of the Services on 31st July 2025
3. Key-Experts "Intermittently Inputs"
4. Non-Key Experts - Supportive Staff "Full-Time Inputs"

**CONTRACT FOR CONSULTANCY SERVICES OF CLIMATE-FRIENDLY AGRIBUSINESS VALUE CHAINS SECTOR PROJECT - (CFAVC)**

No:	Name	Position (As in Tech 6)	Nationality	Firm	Time Input in Person/Month-Home/Field (Original Contract)	Input Utilization (MM)					Total Utilized input up to March-23	Balance Available
						Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	MM		
<b>EXPERTS - Reporting to MAFF</b>												
1	Mr.Dinesh Kumar Shrestha	Irrigation Design Engineer And Team (Deputy) Leader	Nepalese	RDC	20.00	0.18	0.14	0.14			18.98	1.02
2	Dr. Martin Mautner Markhof	Agriculture Economist	Austrian	RDC	5.00						6.21	0.79
3	Mr. K D W Nandalal	Hydrologist	Sri Lankan	RDC	2.00						0.73	1.27
4	Mr. Tissa Ariyaratne	Social Safegurad Specialist	Sri Lankan	RDC	2.00						0.92	1.08
5	Ms. Anusha Kasige	Environmental Specialist	Sri Lankan	RDC	2.00						2.00	-
<b>Total - Experts International_MAFF</b>					<b>31.00</b>						<b>28.84</b>	<b>4.16</b>
<b>EXPERT- Reporting to MOWRAM</b>												
1	Mr. UCH Chanvuthy	Irrigation Design Engineer/DTL	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							16.00	0.00
2	Mr. KLEY Kimsot	Agriculture Economic	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR	6.00						9.32	0.23
3	Ms. SAO Sambathmorakath	Envirl Safeguards Spec	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR	10.00	0.27	0.41	0.41			16.75	0.46
4	Mr.Oeung Chantha/Mr.Monichoth So Im	Hydrologist	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							3.78	0.22
5	Ms. DIN Chakriya/Nhoem Sunday	AutoCAD Specialist - 3	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR	10.50						24.77	2.23
6	Mr.Tean Meas	AutoCAD Specialist -7	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							24.77	2.23
7	Mr. Lorn Sokly/Phuon Brorsoeur	AutoCAD Specialist -8	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							19.00	0.00
8	Mr. Heng Leang Chhay	AutoCAD/GIS Specialist	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							14.00	0.00
9	Mr. KONG Naosundaya	Irrigation Design Engineer 1	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							8.00	0.00
	Mr. KONG Naosundaya(New Rate)	Irrigation Design Engineer 2									18.90	0.10
10	Mr.Ou Sokhavong	Irrigation Strcture Design Engine	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR		0.45	0.18				12.90	0.10
11	Ms. Khieu Bunroeub	Social Development and Gender	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							5.99	0.01
12	Mr. Leng Bunnara	Procurement Specialist	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR		0.23					3.22	0.78
13	Mr. Eng Veng	Social Safeguards Specialist and	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							8.00	0.00
14	Mr. Chan Narith	Social Safeguards Specialist and	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							9.90	0.10
											0.00	0.00
											0.00	0.00
<b>Total - Experts National_MOWRAM</b>					<b>26.5</b>						<b>195.30</b>	<b>6.46</b>

EXPERT- Reporting to MRD												
1	Mr. KHIN Toda	IE/DTL	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR	20.00	0.73	0.77				38.58	0.28
2	Mr. VIN Sa/Mr.Sam Sothearo	Road Design Engineer	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR	20.00						29.12	1.61
3	Mr. Chhoun Sovannara	AutoCAD Specialist - 1	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR	10.50	0.09	0.09				30.82	1.18
4	Mr.Im Daro	AutoCAD Specialist	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							19.27	2.59
5	Mr.Samoeun Keo	AutoCAD Specialist	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							27.50	0.05
6	Mr. HEM Motha/Lom Odom	Asst.Road Design Engineer	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							16.27	0.95
7	Mr. Sean Sitha	Asst.Environment Safeguards	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							2.60	0.00
	Mr. Sean Sitha(New Rate)	Environment Safeguards									10.00	1.00
8	Mr. SEAM Hak	Social Development and Gender	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							3.68	1.32
9	Mr. Bun San	Social Safeguards	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							3.37	0.00
	MS. Chet Bopha Ponlok	Social Safeguards									0.64	0.68
10	Mr. SUY Poline	Procurement Specialist	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							3.50	2.50
11	Mr. CHHUN Bunmeng	Socio Economic Specialist	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR							2.67	1.33
12	Mr.Yet Savuth	Social Safeguards and Resettler	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR		0.45	0.41	0.27			14.77	0.23
<b>Total - Experts National_MRD</b>					<b>50.50</b>						<b>216.09</b>	<b>13.10</b>
EXPERTS-to be discontinued/and saving inputs deducted for experts after March 2021												
1	Mr. Phouv Narin	Social Safeguards Specialist	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR	6.00						8.50	0.00
2	Mr. Mao Phearun	AutoCAD Specialist-2	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR	10.50						12.27	0.00
3	Mr. Keiv Sengsoksamng	AutoCAD Specialist-4	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR	10.50						0.00	0.00
4	Ms. Hep Srey Leak	Social Development and Gender	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR	4.00						0.00	0.00
5	Mr. Roeun Sophanna	Procurement Specialist	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR	4.00						2.82	0.00
6	Mr. Hy Sopheap	Agriculture	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR	6.00						5.19	0.00
7	Mr. Chhit Kimhor	Hydrologist	Cambodian	CAM-CSTR	4.00						3.13	0.00
<b>Total-to be discontinued/and saving inputs deducted for experts after March 2021</b>					<b>45.00</b>						<b>0.00</b>	<b>45.00</b>
<b>Total - Experts National_MRD</b>											<b>31.91</b>	<b>45.00</b>



## ANNEX 14: Compliance with Covenants April – June 2023

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

CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants

SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE

*Prepared by*

 AGRICONSULTING EUROPE SA  
*in JV with SBK Research and Development*





## Annex 14: Compliance with Covenants April - June 2023

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status (30.06.2023)	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 (30.06.2023)	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 (30.06.2023)	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 other information concerning these documents and the audit thereof as ADB shall from time to time reasonably request.	Being Complied with	Being complied. Separate accounts established. 3 <sup>rd</sup> 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 (30.06.2023)	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	ParaNo.	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 banking transactions and securing a debt maturing not more than one year after its date.	Being Complied with	Agreed.

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status (30.06.2023)	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	ParaNo.	Description		
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	
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.

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status (30.06.2023)	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
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 Loan Agreement and the accomplishment of the purposes of the Loan.	To be complied	To be complied.
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.

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status (30.06.2023)	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
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. 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.	Being Complied	Agreed.
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



No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status (30.06.2023)	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	ParaNo.	Description		
							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 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	Being Complied	Being complied. Separate accounts established. 4 <sup>rd</sup> annual audited project financial statement reports for FY2022 will be 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

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status (30.06.2023)	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	ParaNo.	Description		
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. 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.	being complied	
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.

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status (30.06.2023)	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
							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 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.	Being complied	First package under advance action was put on 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.

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status (30.06.2023)	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
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 extent they concern impacts on affected people during 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.	Being Complied	First invitation for bids for civil works have been issued in April 2020.
39	Safeguards	Loan 3661	Schedule 5	8	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	To be complied with	Semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports are submitted on-time

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status (30.06.2023)	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	ParaNo.	Description		
					impacts, with detailed description of the even 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.		
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	Being Complied with	In Sept 2021 was the GAP changed/modified by the ADB

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status (30.06.2023)	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	ParaNo.	Description		
					outcome and output targets are regularly monitored and reported to ADB.		
Governance and anti-corruption							
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	Being Complied	

No	Covenant	Loan Agreement Reference				Compliance Status (30.06.2023)	Remarks/Issues
		Product	Schedule	Para No.	Description		
					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 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	



## ANNEX 15: Financial Management Plan April – June 2023

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

**CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants**

**SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE**

*Prepared by*







## Annex 15: Financial Management Plan April - June 2023

Weakness	Mitigation Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Status per 30 June 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination among PMU of MAFF as EA and IAs: PDAFF, PDWRAM, PDRD, and others</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear roles and responsibilities are detailed in PAM.</li> <li>EA and IAs are well informed about their roles and responsibilities by ADB and PIC.</li> </ul>	EA/PMU/ MEF	One month after Loan Negotiation.	Done
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited capacity of the project staff at the PMU/PPIU on budget execution, accounting, reporting and auditing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four national Financial Management Specialists will be recruited to provide financial management support to the PMU. In collaboration with CARM, they will train accountants of EA/IA on budget execution, accounting, reporting, and auditing.</li> <li>Training on project management, financial management, SOP and project fund flows shall be provided to the project staff in EA and IAs.</li> <li>Training on ADB disbursement procedures, including online training, will be made available to EA and IA staff; and project staff will be encouraged to undertake the training to help ensure efficient disbursement and fiduciary control.</li> </ul>	MAFF / PMU / PIC	Starting 3 months from project effectiveness and will be a continuing activity to ensure staff are updated of the latest good practice.	<p>Done</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing one/ twice per year, refresher training</li> <li>Ongoing one/ twice per year, refresher training. Plan to conduct in July &amp; Nov'2023</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safeguard of vehicles, motorcycles, equipment for workshops, laboratory, and solar power</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inventory List must be set up with accountability.</li> <li>A sound inventory management is required via trainings for IAs.</li> </ul>	PMU/PIC	3 months from the mobilization of the PIC.	<p>Done</p> <p>Done</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most proposed IAs/PPIUs do not have accounting system to record financial transactions and prepare the required financial reports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The accounting system shall be setup and training will be provided for the project accountants at PPIUs/IAs</li> </ul>	PMU/PIC	3 months from the mobilization of the PIC.	Done

Weakness	Mitigation Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Status per June 30 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited capacity in internal audit. Quality of both internal and external audit reports remains a concern.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MEF will ensure that each IA will include qualified accountants and auditors, and ensure that the project is subject to internal audit to ensure that the Internal Audit Unit of each IA carries out regular reviews of the internal control processes. Regular training on audit will be provided.</li> </ul>	MEF/ADB	By end of Year 1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MEF recruits external auditor on annual basis</li> <li>MEF conducts Audit training to the project staffs on Annual basis</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delays and incomplete submission of the unaudited annual project financial statements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EA and IAs staff will be trained in preparing and submitting quality reports of annual project financial statements on a timely basis.</li> <li>MEF to update the TOR for auditors and explore potential participation of supreme audit institution to further improve quality.</li> </ul>	MEF/ADB	By the 9th month from the project effectiveness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MEF or ADB conducts ad hoc trainings on specific topic for project financial staff Annually, Done</li> <li>MEF does update annually</li> </ul>

ADB=Asian Development Bank; EA = executing agency; IA= implementing agency; MAFF = Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; MEF = Ministry of Economy and Finance; MOWRAM = Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology; PIC = project implementation consultants; PDAFF = Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; PDWRAM = Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology; PDRD = Provincial Department of Rural Development; PMU= project management unit; PPIU = provincial project management implementation unit; TOR = terms of reference.



## ANNEX 16: Green Finance Landscape and Stakeholder Mapping in Cambodia

April – June 2023

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

CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants

SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE

*Prepared by*







# 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**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms and abbreviations .....	iii
Executive Summary .....	v
CHAPTER 1. Introduction .....	6
1.1 Summary of the Climate Friendly Agriculture Value Chain Project.....	6
1.2 Objective of this report.....	8
CHAPTER 2. Development and Climate aspirations of Cambodia .....	9
2.1 Country Profile.....	9
2.2 Development Aspirations .....	10
2.3 Climate change profile.....	12
2.4 Transition to a low carbon and climate resilient solutions .....	14
CHAPTER 3. Green finance landscape and ecosystem in Cambodia .....	27
3.1 Cambodian Sustainable Finance Initiative (CSFI) .....	27
3.2 Cambodia Climate Finance Facility (CCFF) .....	28
3.3 Other Green Finance Facilities and Platform relevant for Cambodia.....	32
CHAPTER 4. Stakeholder Mapping in Green Finance Ecosystem .....	35
CHAPTER 5. Gaps and barriers analysis to scale up green finance in Cambodia .....	46
CHAPTER 6. Solutions to overcome the barriers to address the gaps.....	55
6.1 Expected Climate finance needs for Cambodia .....	55
6.2 Policy and financial de-risking instruments .....	57
CHAPTER 7. Recommendations .....	62

## 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

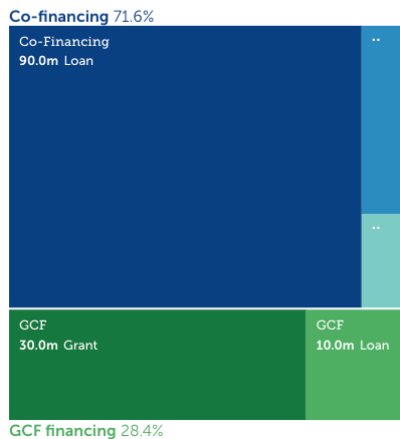
**Background:** The top priority for the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is to address the vulnerability of its agriculture sector to climate change as the sector accounts for nearly a third of its GDP. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) funded FP076: Climate Friendly Agriculture Value Chain (CFAVC) project<sup>1</sup> 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 finance<sup>2</sup> 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
<b>GCF financing</b> <span style="float: right;">8% disbursed</span>				
INSTRUMENT		AMOUNT		
• Loan		USD 10,000,000		
• Grant		USD 30,000,000		
TOTAL GCF FINANCING		USD 40,000,000		
<b>Cofinancing</b>				
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

<sup>1</sup> GCF funded FP076 Climate Friendly Agriculture Value Chain Project

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

<sup>2</sup> Green finance in this report is defined as any public or private finance used to implement climate mitigation and mitigation projects/programmes to reduce green- house 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 CP<sup>3</sup>)**

<b>Geographical Location</b>	<b>South-Eastern Asia</b>
<b>Land Area</b>	181,035 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Population</b>	15.29 million (2019 census, August, 2019)
<b>Types of Climate</b>	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.
<b>GHG Emissions Profile</b>	The total emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) estimated are 163,592 Gg.CO <sub>2</sub> -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).
<b>Key Emitter Sectors</b>	Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), and Waste (GSSD, 2020b)
<b>Key Climate Risks</b>	Floods, droughts, tropical storms and vector-borne diseases
<b>Vulnerable Sectors</b>	Agriculture and water resources, forestry, coastal zones, and human health (GSSD, 2020a)

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

<b>Ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); Kyoto Protocol and Paris Climate Agreement</b>	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
<b>NDA/ FP</b>	Minister of Environment
<b>National Accredited Entities (AEs)</b>	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD) <sup>1</sup>
<b>International AEs and Development Partners</b>	<sup>2</sup> The World Bank, Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), CI, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNCDF, Save the Children, etc.
<b>Financial institutions</b>	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 million 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 Cambodia 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e (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 MtCo<sub>2</sub>e of emissions released in 2016 (GSSD, 2020). In the base year of 2016, total emissions from the agriculture sector amounted to 18 MtCo<sub>2</sub>e (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 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 MTCo<sub>2</sub>e 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 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e 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 vulnerability<sup>5</sup> (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 Cambodia<sup>4</sup>.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 change<sup>5</sup>**

No.	Policy/strategy/plan	Summary
1	<b>Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP), 2014 – 2023</b>	<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"> <li>i) Setting institutional and financial arrangements; developing monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) frameworks and indicators; and development of climate change action plans;</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
2	<b>National Policy on Green Growth (2013) &amp; National Strategic Plan on Green Growth, 2013-2030</b>	<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	<b>Cambodia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), 2015</b>	<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 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/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"> <li>i) Energy industries, manufacturing industries, transport, and other sectors: Cambodia intends to undertake actions which is expected to be a</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> Cambodia GCF CP (2021)

		<p>maximum reduction of 3,100 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq compared to baseline emissions of 11,600 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq 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 GgCO<sub>2</sub> in 2030 compared to projected sequestration of 18,492 GgCO<sub>2</sub> in 2010.</p> <p>The INDC also includes a section on Adaptation.</p>
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3	<b>Cambodia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), 2015</b>	<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 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/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"> <li>iii) Energy industries, manufacturing industries, transport, and other sectors: Cambodia intends to undertake actions which is expected to be a maximum reduction of 3,100 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq compared to baseline emissions of 11,600 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2030.</li> <li>iv) 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 GgCO<sub>2</sub> in 2030 compared to projected sequestration of 18,492 GgCO<sub>2</sub> in 2010.</li> </ul> <p>The INDC also includes a section on Adaptation.</p>
4	<b>Cambodia's NDC Update (2020)</b>	<p><b>Mitigation -</b></p> <p>In the BAU scenario, overall GHG emissions in 2030 without the FOLU are expected to rise by up to 79 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year, while overall GHG emissions with the FOLU are expected to increase to 155 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e/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 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/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><b>Adaptation -</b> 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	<b>Cambodia National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan, 2016-2023</b>	<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	<b>Draft Environmental Code</b>	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	<b>Climate Change Action Plan for MOE, 2014-2018.</b>	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"> <li>1. Presentation of the national goals, targets and indicators based on the priorities of Cambodia;</li> <li>2. Identification of the agencies responsible for tracking and carrying out activities to achieve the targets and monitoring schedules;</li> <li>3. Identification of data sources for each indicator and the data cycle, including working definition and methods for measuring the calculating indicators;</li> <li>4. Presentation of paths to goal achievement, setting national baselines, setting annual (or cycle-based) target values, and sub-national implementation.</li> </ol>
9	<b>National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), 2019 - 2023</b>	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	<b>The Rectangular Strategy (RS-IV), 2018- 2023</b>	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	<b>Cambodia's Climate Change Financing Framework (CCCCF), 2015</b>	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	<b>National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Financing Framework and Implementation Plan, 2017</b>	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	<b>Draft National Energy Efficiency Policy 2018-2035</b>	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"> <li>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;</li> <li>2. Increase the transfer and adoption of energy efficient technology (e.g. fuel efficient vehicles and lightbulbs) to reduce energy intensity.</li> </ol> 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"> <li>• 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"> <li>• Energy consumption: 1 million tons of oil equivalent (toe) by 2035 relative to the business as usual scenario;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
14	<b>Climate Expenditure Review (MEF, 2020)</b> <b>Public</b>	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	<b>Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF) (2015)</b>	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 <sub>2</sub> e)	BAU 2030 emissions (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)	NDC 2030 Scenario (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)	NDC 2030 reduction (MtCO <sub>2</sub> 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"> <li>• Sustainable forestry (including agroforestry) is key to safeguard forests productivity over the long term; Protected areas are a source of revenues for tourism;</li> <li>• Reforestation contributes to meeting the demand for wood products.</li> <li>• Forests and reforestation also decreases vulnerability to flooding and drought.</li> </ul>
Energy	15.1	34.4	20.7	-13.7	-40%	<p><b>A. Renewable energy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electricity is mostly generated through Diesel and Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) and costs of electricity are high;</li> <li>• Strong solar radiation provides a strong impetus for solar PV.</li> <li>• Waste to energy is underdeveloped, yet has strong potential, especially in the agriculture sector.</li> <li>• Availability and access to RE is still limited in less urban communities.</li> <li>• RE investments are still underdeveloped in Cambodia compared to neighboring countries due to lack of sufficient technology, lack of technical expertise etc.</li> <li>• Participation from financial institution remains a challenge</li> </ul>

						<p>and needs further engagement to encourage blended financing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>B. Energy efficiency</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High inefficiencies in energy consumption: inefficient equipment and carbon intensive technologies for sewing, dying, heating, steaming</li> <li>• High energy costs drive down industry profitability.</li> </ul>
<b>Agriculture</b>	21.2	27.1	20.9	20.9	-23%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture's high vulnerability to climate change reinforces the case for climate smart agriculture;</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Develop CSA Standards: Currently, the International Standards Organization (ISO) is developing ISO 14080</li> </ul>

						<p>towards climate neutrality in different operations and ISO 26000 to consider climate change adaptation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three additional climate resilient varieties of rice and maize released</li> <li>• DMF Target 3a: Climate-smart and gender-responsive agribusiness policy for target commodities, including a</li> <li>• PPP framework focusing on agribusinesses formulated</li> <li>• DMF Target 3b: CAMGAP for tropical fruit and organic fertilizers endorsed as national standard for tropical fruit and organic fertilizers</li> <li>• ICT platform for climate friendly agribusiness established in Kampong Cham province</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• (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;</li> <li>• (iii) Agricultural cooperative management and business development plans including bookkeeping, accounting</li> </ul>
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						<p>and the importance of access to crop value chains and marketing;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (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;</li> <li>• (v) Management, operation and maintenance (O&amp;M) of irrigation infrastructure, drying and storage units for maize, rice and cassava as well as all other infrastructure;”</li> </ul>
<b>Industry (IPPU)</b>	9.9	13.9	8.0	-5.9	-42%	The RE and EE measures apply here.
<b>Waste</b>	2.7	3.3	2.7	-0.6	-18%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste to energy market is still at early stages, with numerous opportunities for investment, but there are significant barriers for investment as well</li> <li>• Composting and landfills with biogas capture can reduce methane emissions</li> <li>• Most potential is in agriculture (e.g. crops waste, rice husk, biochar)</li> <li>• Promotion of decentralized solid waste and sanitation management should be enhanced and developed.</li> </ul>
<b>Transport</b>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality second hand cars dominate automotive market;</li> <li>• Most vehicles have low fuel efficiency;</li> <li>• All countries in the ASEAN have issued restrictions on usedcar imports.</li> <li>• Detection and enforceability of inspection can be improved especially in urban areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	<b>125.2</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>-64.5</b>	<b>-42%</b>	

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)<sup>6</sup>. 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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](https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/readiness-proposals-cambodia-mekong-strategic-partners-strategic-frameworks_1.pdf)<sub>358</sub>



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.

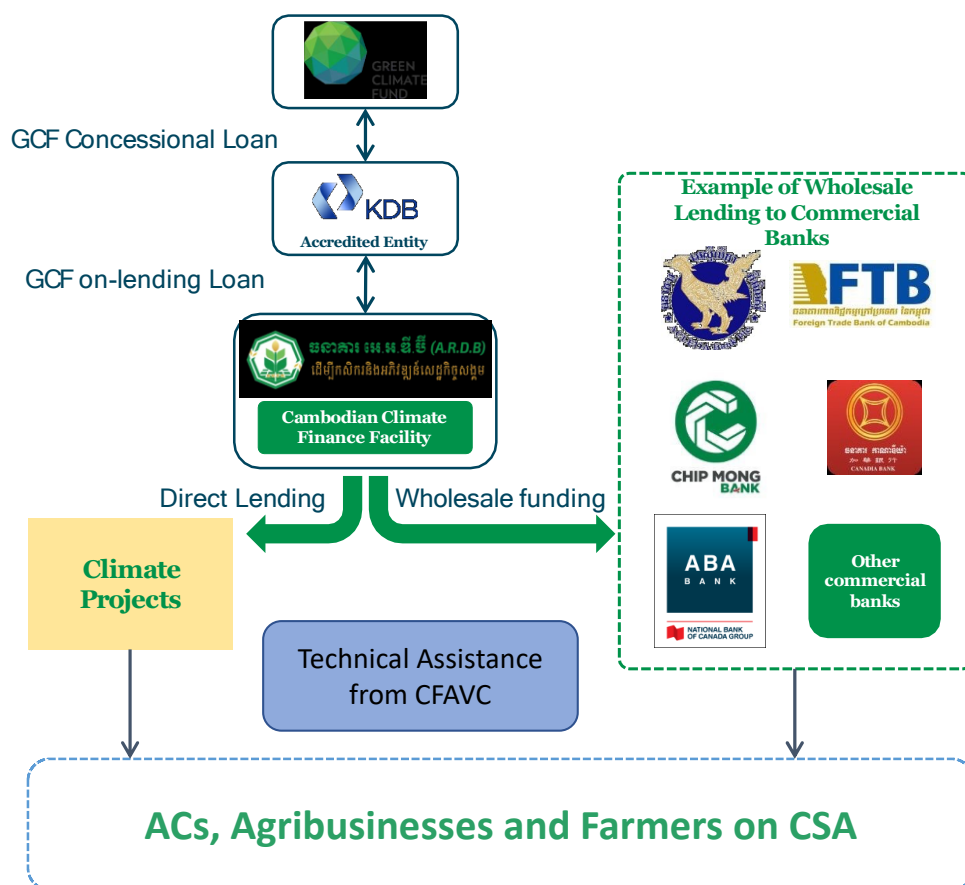
The CCFF's Aim: Achieve a structure that enables the following benefits:

- **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.

- 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)<sup>7</sup>:** 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

<sup>7</sup> 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 Asia**<sup>8</sup>: 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).

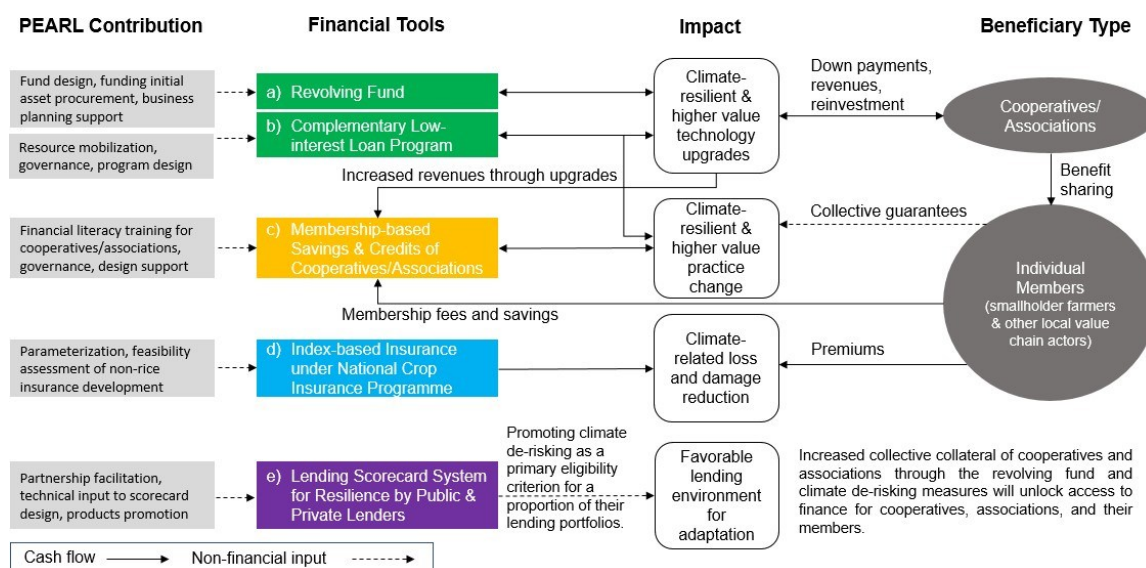
Outputs supporting these outcomes are: i) National and multi-country agriculture and climate investment plans (Output 2.1.1); ii) Development of innovative climate finance models for priority agriculture investments (Output 2.1.2); iii) Concept notes supporting implementation of national and multi-country 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

<sup>8</sup> <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.



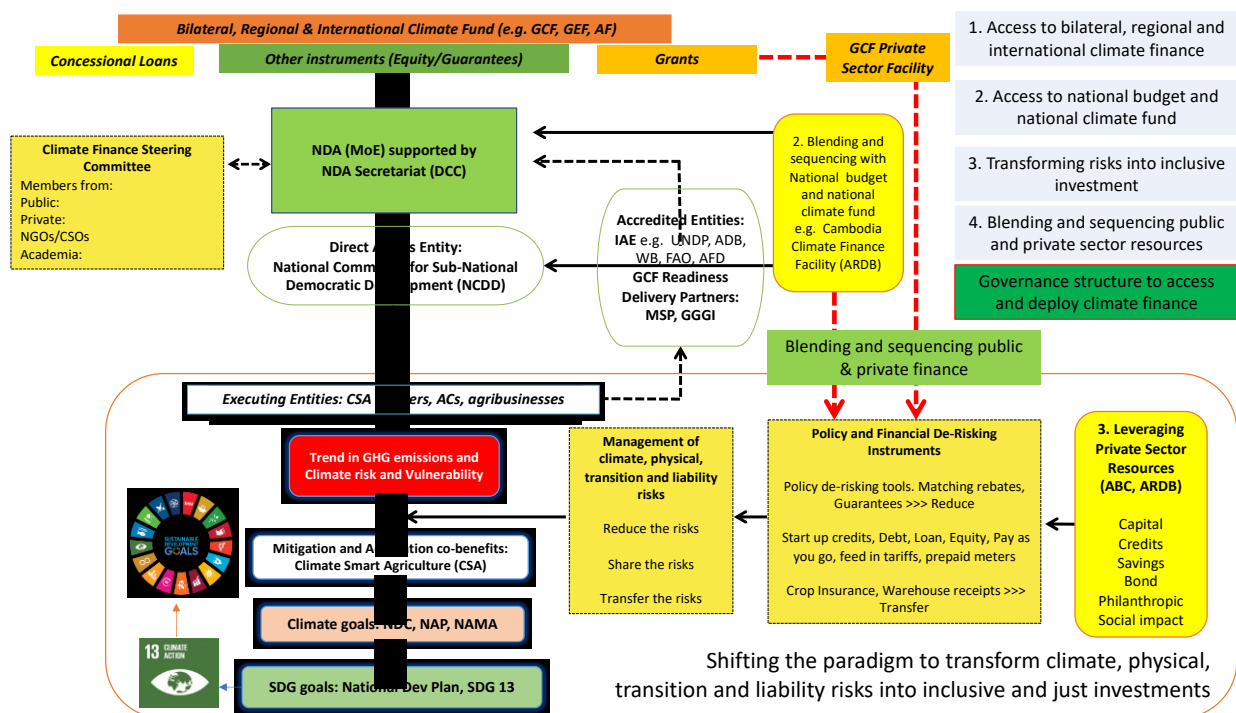
## CHAPTER 4. Stakeholder Mapping in Green Finance Ecosystem

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 expectations<sup>9</sup>. 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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 years<sup>10</sup>. 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

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

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 adaptation 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		
	<b>A. Access to regional and international climate finance as blended finance</b>				
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>B. Public sector and line ministries</b>				
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>B. Private sector – Suppliers of green finance</b>				
	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		
	<b>C. Private sector – Agribusiness enterprises</b>	End users of green finance			
	Farmer Cooperatives				
	Contract farmers				
	Input suppliers				
	Aggregators/wholesalers				
	Retailers/consumers				
	<b>D. CSO</b>				
30	Civil Society organizations (The NGO forum, its network member NGOs, etc)	Provide social safeguards and accountability	All		
	<b>E. Academia</b>				
	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.

<b>Table 8: Gap, barriers and needs for accessing and scaling up green finance in Cambodia</b>			
<b>Thematic barrier</b>	<b>Root causes of barriers</b>	<b>Effects (Symptoms) and Impacts of the barriers</b>	<b>Capacity needs (to be used to design training modules for the Training programme)</b>
<b>1. Policy barrier</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of an enabling legal environment prevent the Government from entering green finance at a pace necessary.</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Limited knowledge and experience to integrate climate finance resources into portfolio</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low green lending rate and project pipelines</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Limited pipeline of bankable proposals for Cambodia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>

	<p>for tracking and tagging climate finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak monitoring and evaluation to measure the impact on national development and climate change policies, strategies and action plans</li> </ul>		
<b>2. Legal and Regulatory barrier</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of legal requirements for banks to participate in green finance practices e.g., merits and demerits of mandatory vs. voluntary</li> <li>- Lack of resources and capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) to create a level playing field for investors to invest in new markets and build investor confidence;</li> <li>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</li> <li>iii) to manage and enforce environmental regulations and standards</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of a strong policy and legal framework to support green finance enforcement within banks.</li> <li>- Key line ministries need to receive support to develop strong policy and legal frameworks.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Institutional, governance and oversight barrier</b>	<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"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- No prioritized pipeline of high- quality adaptation and mitigation CNs and FPs for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Capability to understand on how to institutionalize the NDA as a paperless, faceless and</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>	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
<b>4. Technical, knowledge and information management</b>			
<b>4A. Access to reliable baseline data inventory and traditional knowledge and resources barrier</b>	- c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>
<b>4B. Project Design barrier</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited pipeline of high quality and demand driven CNs and FPs for inclusion in bank portfolio</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> </ul>

	<p>sustainable impacts with strong exit strategy to meet the investor's investment criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Limited knowledge on the availability and access to alternative low emission and resilient solutions</li> </ul>	<p>operate white elephant climate projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reliance on obsolete and inefficient and maladapted technologies and solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ability to conduct due diligence to evaluate the merits and demerits of a technology, best practices and business model with high risk-return profile</li> <li>- 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)</li> </ul>
<p><b>4C. Project implementation and Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable (MRV) barrier</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited understanding on the national and GCF project cycle and application of adaptive management for their efficient and effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation (MRV)</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inability to deliver on the long term and sustainable impact, outcome and outputs of the project/pogramme to benefit the local community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ability to implement and apply adaptive management skills to execute all the activities in the project document within the budget and timeline</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>

<p><b>4D. Institutional decision making (no-objection procedure) barriers to appraise and approve CNs and FPs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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?)</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited pipeline of high quality and demand driven CNs and FPs for inclusion in bank portfolio</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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?)</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Ability to understand the national development and green finance project cycle and approval requirements and processes and issue of no-objection letter</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Inclusive climate financial knowledge and literacy barriers</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited understanding of climate and transition risks</li> <li>- Unable to transfer climate and transition risk into green competitive financial loan products and services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bank Risk Appetite: Cambodian banks have extremely risk-averse lending appetites, typically requiring 100% tangible security, and strong pre-existing cash flows.</li> <li>- Tenor Appetite: Loan tenor in Cambodia is generally less than 5 years, which is typically too short for Green Financing.</li> <li>- DFI Loan Size: DFIs, who do offer longer term loans, require debt sizes greater than \$10M-15M, which excludes many projects.</li> <li>- Institutional Capacity: Cambodian banks have limited understanding of Green Financing, and project finance disciplines which are typically needed for Green Financing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Ability to conduct due diligence to evaluate the merits and demerits of a technology, best practices and business model</li> <li>- Clear articulation of the climate and transition risks and how to monetized these risks into bankable green projects with high risk-return profile</li> <li>- Development Financial Institution's ODA fund could be used as guarantee or as blended finance to implement climate projects</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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])</li> <li>- Limited understanding on the various financial de-risking instruments (grant, concessional loan, equity and guarantee) that could be offered to reduce and transfer risks</li> <li>- Some bilateral and multilateral grants pose the danger of crowding out and dampening the appetite of the private sector investment through perverse incentives</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High trust deficit between the public and private CSO sectors due to unintended 'silo' mentality</li> <li>- Limited involvement of the private sector to scale up viable and proven climate adaptation and mitigation solutions</li> <li>- High reliance on grant and external funding with little appetite to explore other financial instruments (e.g. concessional loan, equity and guarantee)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Good understanding of the financial de-risking instruments and models (FIRR vs. EIRR)</li> <li>- Eligibility and access modality of various climate finance landscape and</li> </ul>
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<p><b>6. Inclusive business knowledge and literacy and marketing barriers</b></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><b>7. Social inclusion and capital barrier in CNs and FPs design, appraisal, development, implementation and MRV</b></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><b>8. Cultural inclusion and knowledge barrier in CNs and FPs design, appraisal, development, implementation and MRV</b></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>

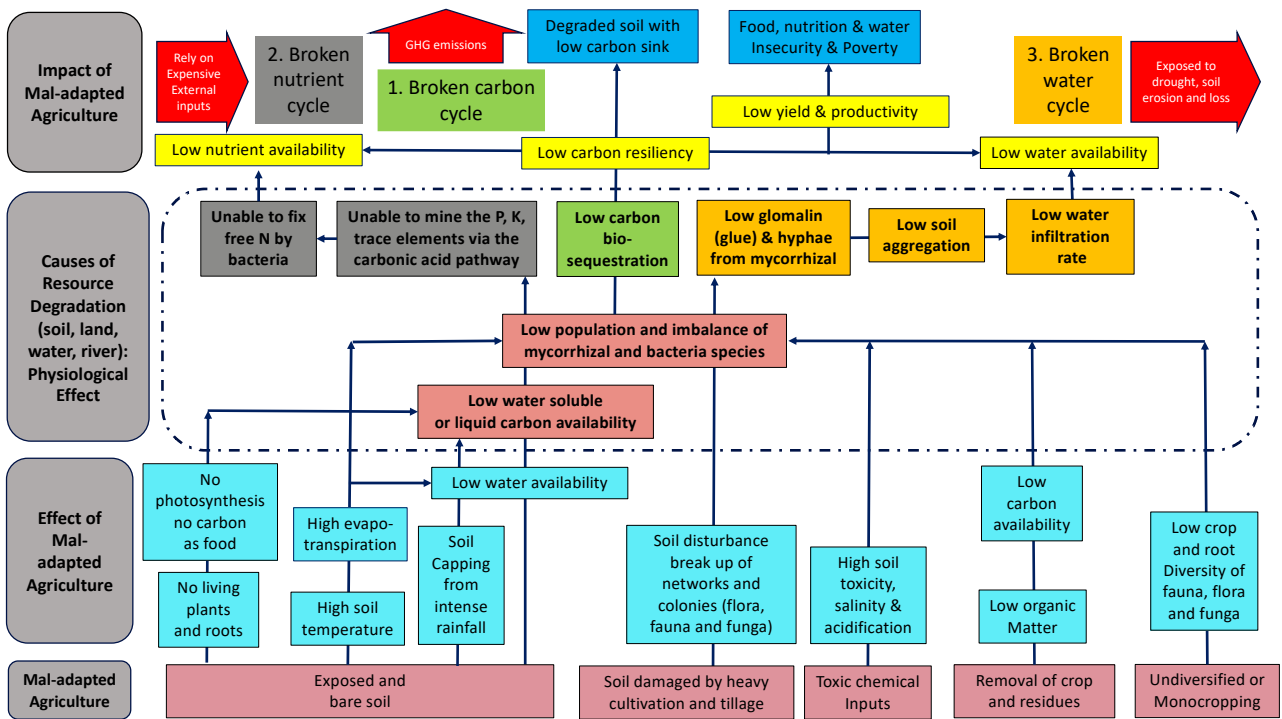


Figure 3: The root causes of mal-adapted and high emissions farming system

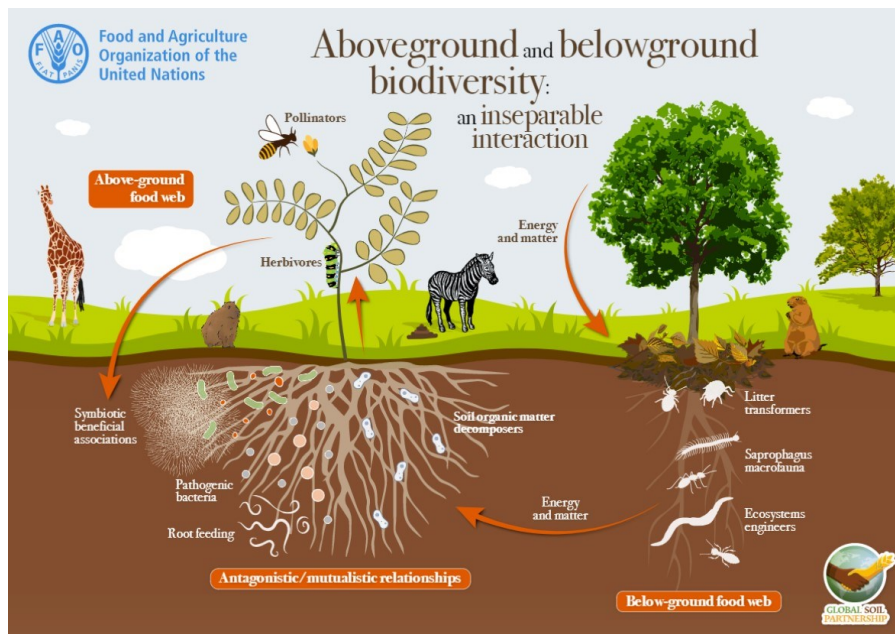


Figure 4: Use to climate smart agriculture to enhance the resilience of above- and below- ground agro-biodiversity and food web.

## 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.

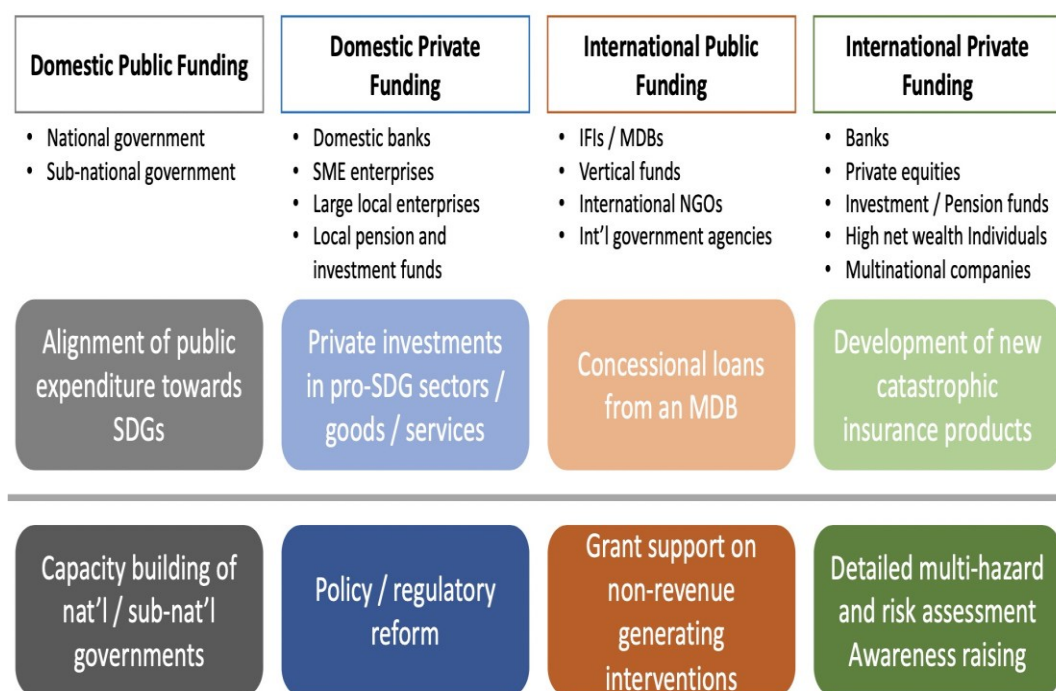


Figure 5: Sources of public and private climate resources to scale up CSA

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 GDP<sup>6</sup>.</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.

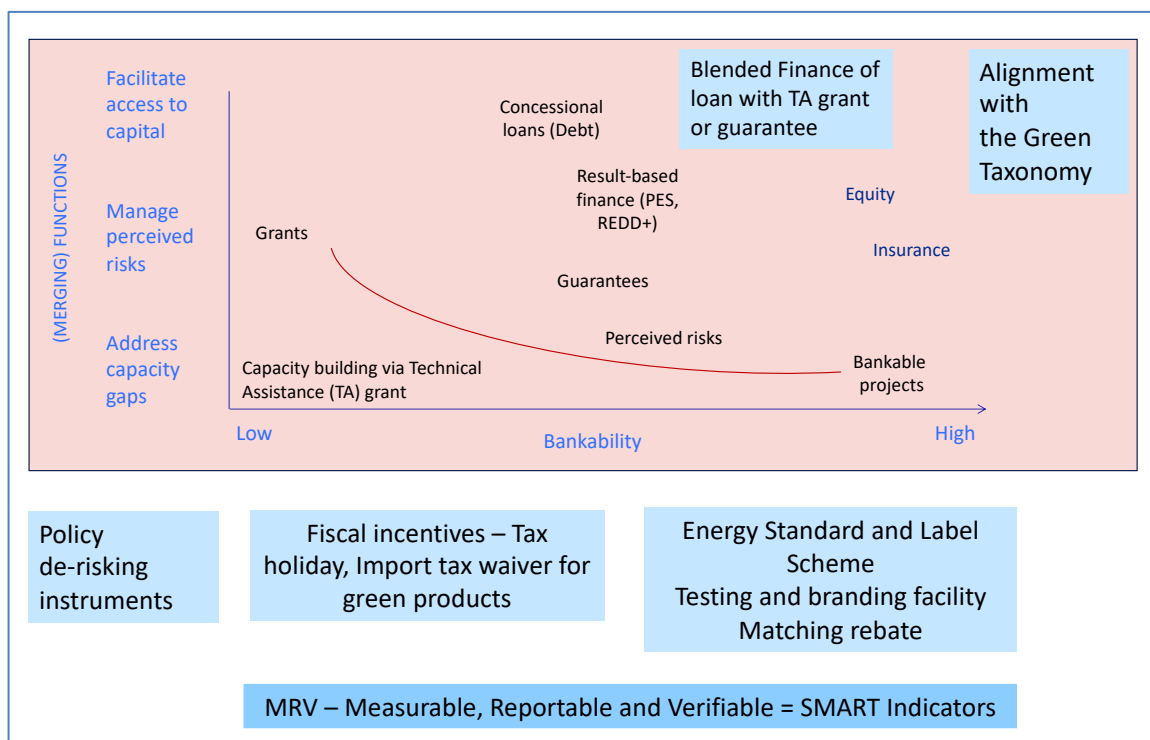
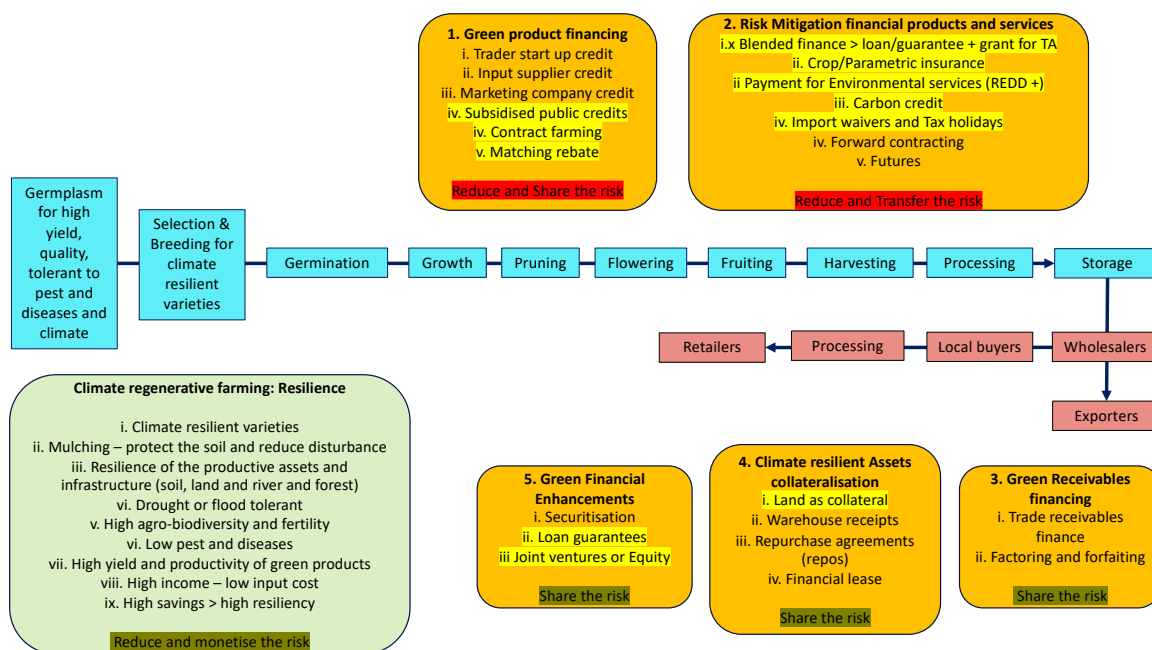


Figure 6: Policy and financial de-risking instrument to scale climate smart agriculture in Cambodia



**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.

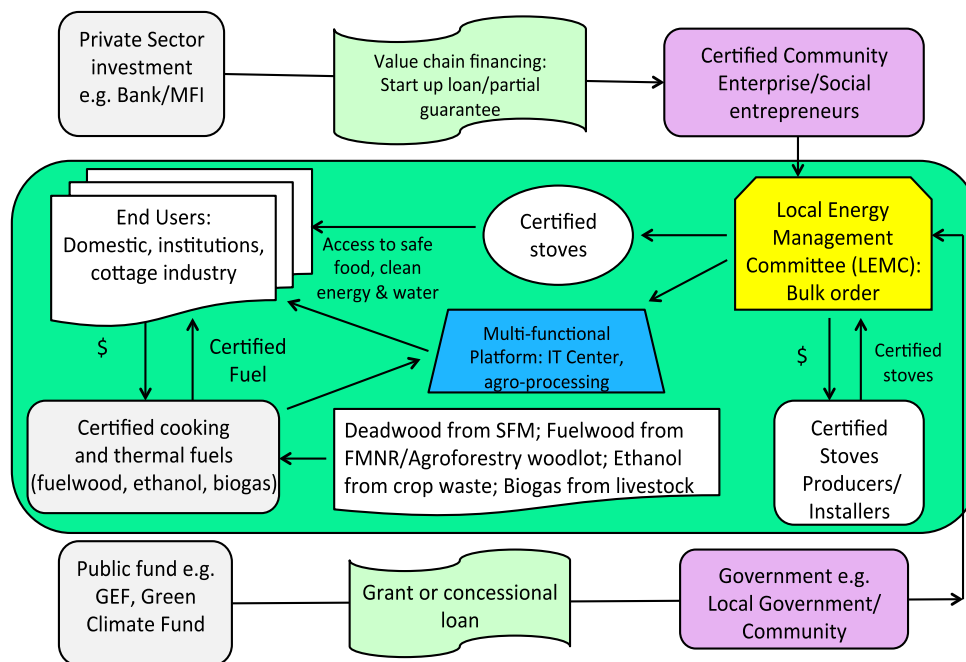
**3. Blended finance of loan and TA:** Likewise, NCCD could also use the blended finance to access GCF private sector facility to complement concessional loan with grant for Technical Assistance, mainly for capacity development. One example is shown in Figure 6.

**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
<b>24 November 2022</b>		
8:00-8:30	Registration	<b>Ms. Huy Socheata</b> Admin Officer
8:30-8:35	National Anthem	Ms. Huy Socheata Admin Officer
8:35-8:50	Welcome remarks	<b>Project Manager</b>
8:50-9:15	Remarks	Representative from ADB
9:15- 9:30	Opening remarks	<b>Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha</b> Deputy Secretary General, MAFF, Project Director of CFAVC
09:30-9:45	Objective and training schedule	<b>Mr. Long Sona</b> National Specialist
09:45- 10:00	Coffee break	
10:00-10:15	Video show on the GHG emission	<b>Mr. Long Sona</b>
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?	<b>Dr. Jason YAPP Hui Hong</b> , International Specialist on Green Financing

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. What are the current and future trends of GHG emissions and climate risks and vulnerability for Cambodia?</li> <li>3. What are the impacts on community, sectors and economy?</li> <li>4. What are the solutions (climate financial needs, technology transfer capacity development, high quality project pipeline)?</li> </ol>	
11:00 -11:30	Session 2: National and International response of Climate Change	<b>Mr. Sona LONG, or</b> 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"> <li>1. What are the climate risk and vulnerability faced by your sector?</li> <li>2. What are the climate solutions?</li> </ol>	<b>Mr. Long Sona</b>
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"> <li>1. What are sources of GHG emissions from your sector?</li> <li>2. What are the climate solutions?</li> </ol>	<b>Mr. Long Sona</b>
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"> <li>1. What are the transition and climate risks?</li> <li>2. What are the various policy and financial de-risking instrument to scale up CSA?</li> </ol>	<b>Dr. Jason YAPP Hui Hong,</b> International Specialist on Green Financing
4:15-4:30	Wrap up	<b>Mr. Long Sona</b>
<b>25 November 2022</b>		
8:00-8:15	Registration	<b>Ms. Huy Socheata</b> Admin Officer
8:15-8:30	Recap on day 1	<b>Mr. Sona LONG</b>
8:30 -10:00	Session 4: Green Financing for ACs	<b>Dr. Jason YAPP Hui Hong,</b>

		<b>Or Mr. Sona LONG</b>
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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the root causes, effects and impacts of mal-adapted agriculture practices and infrastructure?</li> <li>2. What are the climate solutions?</li> </ol>	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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the benefits of green finance?</li> <li>2. What are the criteria to appraise green loan application?</li> <li>3. What are the terms and condition to apply for green loan?</li> <li>4. What technologies are eligible?</li> <li>5. How to apply?</li> </ol>	Representative from ACLEDA Bank
3:15 -3:50	Coffee Break	
3:50 -4:05	Summary report	<b>Mr. Phuong Dara</b> Deputy Team Leader , CFAVC
4:05-4:30	Closing remarks	<b>Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha</b> 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. <b>Decision: Accept proposal for further review.</b>			
				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. <b>Decision: Reject Proposal. No further review required. Advise proponent.</b>			
			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><b>Medium impact potential (3)</b> – Beneficiary group somehow relevant, significant population size. Consistency of disaggregated by gender information could be improved. More information needed.</p> <p><b>Low impact potential (1)</b> – 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><b>For cross-cutting measures</b> – 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><b>High impact potential (5)</b> – Clear mitigation potential goal to achieve. Significant contribution to national mitigation goals,</p> <p><b>Medium impact potential (3)</b> – Outlined mitigation potential. Somehow contributing to national mitigation goals.</p> <p><b>Low impact potential (1)</b> – 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><b>High sustainability (5)</b> – Sustainable beyond the life of the project funding (&gt; 15 years), innovative and with strong exit strategy.</p> <p><b>Medium sustainability (3)</b> – 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)
				<b>Low sustainability (1)</b> – Not sustainable when the project funding stops with no exit strategy. Need more external funding to carry on.			
	2.2	3	Institutional absorptive capacity	<b>Degree of institutional capacity and competence:</b>		1.0	
<b>High capacity (5)</b> – Strong public, private and CSO institutional capacity to carry on with the implementation of the outputs after the project has ended.							
<b>Medium capacity (3)</b> – Medium level of institutional absorptive capacity across the relevant institutions.							
<b>Low capacity (1)</b> – No capacity to support the outputs when the project stops.							
	2.3	4	Scalability and replicability	<b>High scalability/replicability (5)</b> – 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	
<b>Medium scalability/replicability (3)</b> – Some capacity to carry on with further support needed. Needs further monitoring after project has ended.							
<b>Low scalability/replicability (1)</b> – Limited capacity to carry on with the outputs when the project has ended – ‘white elephant’ project.							
	2.4	5	Monitoring and Evaluation	<b>Presence or absence of M&amp;E plan:</b>		0.8	
<b>High presence of M&amp;E plan (5)</b> – 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><b>Medium presence of M&amp;E plan (3)</b> – Some opportunity to develop a robust M&amp;E plan.</p> <p><b>Low presence of M&amp;E plan (1)</b> – Limited opportunity to develop a robust M&amp;E plan.</p>					
3. Country ownership	3.1	6	National and sectoral policy and strategy alignment	<p><b>Degree of alignment with the national and sectoral policies and strategies:</b></p> <p><b>High degree of alignment (5)</b> – Strong alignment to national goals, strategic plans, etc.</p> <p><b>Medium degree of alignment (3)</b> – Shows attempt to align to the national goals, strategic plans, etc.</p> <p><b>Low degree of alignment (1)</b> – No alignment.</p>		1.0			
				<p><b>Degree of compliance with environmental regulations:</b></p> <p><b>High (5)</b> – 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><b>Medium (3)</b> – 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><b>Low (1)</b> – Limited opportunity to comply with regulatory standards. No plans in place to comply with regulatory standards, etc.</p>				0.8	
				<p><b>High synergy (5)</b> – 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><b>Medium synergy (3)</b> – The intent is clear to synergise with other initiatives, clear proven initiatives, but unclear on how to scale up.</p> <p><b>Low synergy (1)</b> – Limited opportunity, completely new and untested solutions (GCF will not fund pilot or demonstration project).</p>			
	3.4	9	Political will and commitment	<p><b>High political will and commitment (5)</b> – 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><b>Medium political will and commitment (3)</b> – There is evidence of consultations but lacks rigour in consultations. Not all relevant stakeholders and levels of authorities consulted.</p> <p><b>Low political will and commitment (1)</b> – There is limited evidence of consultation with authorities at all development interventions.</p>		1.0	
	3.5	10	Potential environmental and social risks	<p><b>Degree of environmental and climate change risk:</b></p> <p><b>No or Low risk (5)</b> – 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><b>Medium risk (3)</b> – 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. <b>Medium responsiveness (3)</b> – Women and youth seen as mere beneficiaries, and participation will suffice. <b>Low responsiveness (1)</b> – 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	<b>Upfront investment cost:</b>		1.0	
				<b>Low or affordable upfront cost (5)</b> – Solar, energy efficient solutions.			
				<b>Medium upfront cost (3)</b> – investment in hybrid technology solutions.			
				<b>High upfront cost (1)</b> - e.g., nuclear, desalination.			
	6.2	16	Implementing, operational (O) and maintenance (M) cost	<b>Maintenance/operational cost:</b>		1.0	
				<b>Low or affordable cost (5)</b> – High opportunity to cover O and M cost e.g., high revenue and viable business model to cover O and M cost			
				<b>Medium cost (3)</b> – Medium opportunity to cover O and M cost.			
				<b>High cost (1)</b> – Limited opportunity to cover the O and M cost.			
	6.3	17	Ease of implementation	<b>Ease of implementation:</b>		0.8	
				<b>Easy to implement (5)</b> – high level of support from all relevant stakeholders to ensure easy implementation and access to services, resources and support.			
				<b>Medium ease to implement (3)</b> – there is degree of difficulty to implement the project, but a risk plan to ensure easy implementation is outlined.			
				<b>Difficult to implement (1)</b> – 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 17: Minutes of Project Steering Committee Meeting April – June 2023

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

CS1 - 001 SER: Project Implementation Consultants

SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023  
APRIL - JUNE

*Prepared by*

 AGRICONSULTING EUROPE SA  
*in JV with SBK Research and Development*





## **Minutes of Project Steering Committee Meeting**

**Dated 20 June 2023 at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

On June 20, at 9:00 am, at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, a meeting of the Steering Committee for the Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC) was held. The meeting was chaired by H.E **Chan Chesda**, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Chairman of the Steering Committee for the CFAVC. The following is a list of the agenda to discuss:

1. Opening remarks by H.E Chan Chesda, Secretary of State and Chairman of the Steering Committee for the Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC).
2. AWPB 2023 of the CFAVC-Project and Challenges
3. Progress of CFAVC-Project implementation
4. Discussion of challenges and solutions
5. Summarize and close the meeting

To begin, H.E **Chan Chesda**, Chairman of the Meeting, paid a courtesy call and welcomed the members of the meeting who attended and had the following opening remarks:

At this time, I noticed that although our committee meetings were not held regularly. on behalf of the chairman of the project steering committee, I always inspected the progress in the target provinces, including Kampong Cham, Tboung Khmum, Takeo and Kampot province, in which the Ministry of Water Resources And Meteorology, the Ministry of Rural Development has been actively involved in the rehabilitation of irrigation systems, infrastructure, roads to agricultural communities in the four provinces. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is in the process of constructing warehousing for rice seeds and fodder rice and has been providing technical support to farmers through capacity building, as well as the construction of biodigesters and compost huts. In order for the meeting to know the details of the progress of the whole project, I would like to ask **Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha**, Project Director and the relevant consultants to report to the meeting.

**Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha:** With the permission of His Excellency the chairman of the meeting, I would like to inform the meeting about the history of the action plan and budget for 2023 as follows:

The project started in October 2018 and was to be completed in 2024, but the implementation of the project activities was hindered due to the situation of the spread of Covid-19, therefore the Project was allowed to be extended until 2026. The Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC) aims to increase the income of rural areas and promote competition on the agricultural value chains in line with the 2025 Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

The project focuses on the value chain of corn, cassava, rice and mango. To support agricultural value chain activities, the project supports the rehabilitation of 27 irrigation schemes that can irrigate a total area of 15,000 hectares, which are scheduled to be completed by 2024.

The project will connect the road system to agricultural warehouses in order to facilitate the transportation of agricultural products to the market. A total of 250 km of farm access roads will be constructed, with a total cost of about \$ 36 million. Moreover, the project also supports the quality assurance of agricultural products through the construction of 80 agricultural dry warehouses, including 50 tons for rice seed, 100 tons for feed and 200 tons for cassava.

The 2023 Action Plan and Budget for the three Ministries to be implemented in 2023 has already been submitted to the Ministry of Economy and Finance for a decision with a budget of \$ 43,454,690, including:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries \$ 24,417,040
- Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology \$ 9,715,000
- Ministry of Rural Development \$ 9,322,650

The Progress report of the technical consultant:

1. Time was 58%, budget was 16.5%, with an overall progress of 43.67%.
2. The 80 warehouses in the plan are under construction, of which 80 warehouses and 44 are connected to the market by project-constructed roads. In addition, where there is no project road, there are existing roads that can be accessed, some roads are paved, some are red gravel and dirt roads.
3. After studying in detail the completion plan for 172 km of road construction, the budget of the project can build only 150 km, the remaining 22 km would require additional budget.
4. The 27 sub-projects of the irrigation system and ponds, have been done for and contracts signed with the companies who will construct them.
5. The biodigesters and compost huts have been put out to bid, but the complicated procedures have not yet been able to find a construction company for farmers who want to buy a biodigester. It will be necessary to change the procedure from ADB so that the project can find a construction company for farmers wishing to use a biodigester.
6. The project builds the capacity of farmers in climate-smart agriculture and rice seed production by demonstration at the field. Farmer demonstrations include Phkar Mealdey rice seeds, CAR-16 rice seeds, and one rice variety, named Champeisar70 are released in 2023 for farmers' demonstration in CFAVC Project (Foundation seed from CARDI). The cassava and maize seeds also conducted field demonstrations and Public Private Partnership works.
7. In the project implementation process so far, the project has challenges:

- Lack of input from technical consultants, but still a lot of work to be done in practice, which makes some work hindered by consultants running out of input.
- Construction of the biodigesters is hampered by the complex procedures for NCB and the Project is yet to find a company that can meet NCB requirements so as to build the biodigesters for the farmers who want to buy the biodigesters.

H.E the Chairman: We have listened to the progress and challenges of the project, so please give some recommendations.

**H.E Samrith Sakura:** Congratulations on the project implementation efforts of all project leaders and officers who have achieved results so far, with four Ministries participating in C3 (Coordination, Collaboration and cooperation). Collaboration between different ministries and institutions to implement the project is not easy, but I observed that this project is well coordinated and has achieved remarkable results. The Ministry of Commerce has a project called AIM. There is good cooperation with the relevant ministries at the national level, but the provincial departments do not cooperate, making implementation difficult. Working with farmers is all of us farmers, so if the AIM project continues for another 5 years, I would like to share this with you in preparation for future implementation and cooperation.

**H.E Ung Vanna:** The Ministry of Rural Development component in the project involves the construction of rural roads. So far, it is planned that the project road has a width of only 2 to 4 meters, but the Ministry of Rural Development has long considered changing the size to 6 to 7 meters width to make the roads suitable for all people to travel. In the process of building and designing these roads, the Ministry lacks input from consultants to assist in the process of building 150 kilometers of the road as planned. MRD has designed 3 sub-project packages, 2 packages have been contracted to the company and are under construction, and another package has already been awarded the contract, but the construction of the third package can't be started immediately. The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology has asked the Ministry of Rural Development to help dig the remaining 134 ponds as farmers wishing to dig ponds have not yet been identified. The Ministry of Rural Development has been cooperating and has found 23 pond sites and will cooperate to help find more locations for the remaining 111 ponds.

**H.E Khieuv Borin:** In my experience, the other project I participated in was more difficult. Some works were delayed because the company was recruited but the social safeguard assessment report took too long. Overall, the implementation of this project is good, but the above-mentioned challenges would be solved more easily if the members of the project steering committee were given documents in advance. This could help to solve the project constraints a lot.

**H.E Chairman:** At the next meeting, request the project team to send the meeting documents to the members before the meeting. Related challenges include lack of input, construction of

biodigesters and compost huts and laboratory support funds, requesting the project director to report on this to the meeting.

**Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha:** With the permission of H.E the chairman, I would like to invite Mr. Chan Sopanhavorn to comment.

**Mr. Chan Sopanhavorn:** Congratulations on the progress of the project. In 2022, only 8% of the money has been spent, but in 2023, 60% of the annual budget has been spent, but in general, only 22% of the project has been spent, which requires all of us to accelerate implementation. The AWPB 2023 was submitted to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and we worked together from the beginning. I have some recommendations before entering the laboratory budget: the construction of the biodigesters should not be stuck like this, but the solution is not only the responsibility of the PMU alone, there must be a solution from the relevant ministries. Using the Input of the consultant is not possible to add Input just based on time-based, is to check the work of the consultant to avoid running out of Input, but a lot of work is left. As for the laboratory budget, I would like to propose this is discussed with the Asian Development Bank, especially during the upcoming ADB mission to Cambodia, although I have not yet commented, I support the entry into the search for a solution with ADB on this proposal.

**ADB Representative:** I am happy to see the resumption of the meeting after the status of the Covid-19 epidemic. As for the laboratory budget, I would like to agree with **Mr. Chan Sopanhavorn**, the representative of the Ministry of Economy. The changing of the budget targets for national laboratories must first be discussed with relevant institutions. I would like to request for good cooperation with the three ministries so that the project runs smoothly and smoothly.

**Dr. Suon Sothoeun:** In the project plan, 12,000 biodigesters and 6,000 compost huts will be built, but it cannot be implemented unless there are field demonstrations of the biodigesters and compost huts. I would like to support the members of the meeting who said that this issue must be resolved, especially the opinion of **Mr. Chan Sopanhavorn**. In AWPB 2023, the construction of 1250 biodigester and 625 compost huts was planned. Based on the provincial project implementation units (PPIUs) in 4 provinces, 976 farmers intended to buy biogas plants, 283 interested farmers to build the biodigesters and 695 farmers intended to buy compost huts, 234 farmers interested to build the compost huts. The project has not yet found a construction company due to procedural procurement issues. However, the demonstration of a biodigester (biodigester demo for pilot use) built 56 plants and found that by the use of bio-slurry fertilizers, integrated farming was improved. In order for the construction of a biodigester to be feasible, it is necessary to examine the points that need to be addressed, including the first point to change the procurement procedure, the second point is when the project started with a 4 cubic meter-only \$ 550, but now the cost of the plant has increased 721 \$ for the local construction, not including the administration cost in NCB documents.

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After vigorous discussion, the meeting of the CFAVC Project Steering Committee agreed as follows:

1. As for the input for CS5 and CS1, it is proposed to hand over the project director to review and discuss with **H.E Ung Vanna** this work to have a technical support consultant on the project implementation.
2. Construction of biodigester and compost hut, the project must propose a revised bidding procedure that can be implemented to avoid further stalemate.
3. Regarding the laboratory budget, the meeting agreed with the opinion of the representatives of the Ministry of Economy and Finance in discussions with the Asian Development Bank, especially during the upcoming ADB mission to Cambodia.
4. As the epidemic of Covid-19 has eased, it is requested that the project director organize a meeting of the project steering committee in accordance with the PAM.

The meeting ended at 12:30 pm on the same day in a happy, friendly and responsible action.

## **Minutes of Project Steering Committee Meeting**

**Dated 20 June 2023 at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

On June 20, at 9:00 am, at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, a meeting of the Steering Committee for the Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC) was held. The meeting was chaired by H.E **Chan Chesda**, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Chairman of the Steering Committee for the CFAVC. The following is a list of the agenda to discuss:

1. Opening remarks by H.E Chan Chesda, Secretary of State and Chairman of the Steering Committee for the Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC).
2. AWPB 2023 of the CFAVC-Project and Challenges
3. Progress of CFAVC-Project implementation
4. Discussion of challenges and solutions
5. Summarize and close the meeting

To begin, H.E **Chan Chesda**, Chairman of the Meeting, paid a courtesy call and welcomed the members of the meeting who attended and had the following opening remarks:

At this time, I noticed that although our committee meetings were not held regularly. on behalf of the chairman of the project steering committee, I always inspected the progress in the target provinces, including Kampong Cham, Tboung Khmum, Takeo and Kampot province, in which the Ministry of Water Resources And Meteorology, the Ministry of Rural Development has been actively involved in the rehabilitation of irrigation systems, infrastructure, roads to agricultural communities in the four provinces. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is in the process of constructing warehousing for rice seeds and fodder rice and has been providing technical support to farmers through capacity building, as well as the construction of biodigesters and compost huts. In order for the meeting to know the details of the progress of the whole project, I would like to ask **Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha**, Project Director and the relevant consultants to report to the meeting.

**Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha:** With the permission of His Excellency the chairman of the meeting, I would like to inform the meeting about the history of the action plan and budget for 2023 as follows:

The project started in October 2018 and was to be completed in 2024, but the implementation of the project activities was hindered due to the situation of the spread of Covid-19, therefore the Project was allowed to be extended until 2026. The Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC) aims to increase the income of rural areas and promote competition on the agricultural value chains in line with the 2025 Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

The project focuses on the value chain of corn, cassava, rice and mango. To support agricultural value chain activities, the project supports the rehabilitation of 27 irrigation schemes that can irrigate a total area of 15,000 hectares, which are scheduled to be completed by 2024.

The project will connect the road system to agricultural warehouses in order to facilitate the transportation of agricultural products to the market. A total of 250 km of farm access roads will be constructed, with a total cost of about \$ 36 million. Moreover, the project also supports the quality assurance of agricultural products through the construction of 80 agricultural dry warehouses, including 50 tons for rice seed, 100 tons for feed and 200 tons for cassava.

The 2023 Action Plan and Budget for the three Ministries to be implemented in 2023 has already been submitted to the Ministry of Economy and Finance for a decision with a budget of \$ 43,454,690, including:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries \$ 24,417,040
- Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology \$ 9,715,000
- Ministry of Rural Development \$ 9,322,650

The Progress report of the technical consultant:

1. Time was 58%, budget was 16.5%, with an overall progress of 43.67%.
2. The 80 warehouses in the plan are under construction, of which 80 warehouses and 44 are connected to the market by project-constructed roads. In addition, where there is no project road, there are existing roads that can be accessed, some roads are paved, some are red gravel and dirt roads.
3. After studying in detail the completion plan for 172 km of road construction, the budget of the project can build only 150 km, the remaining 22 km would require additional budget.
4. The 27 sub-projects of the irrigation system and ponds, have been done for and contracts signed with the companies who will construct them.
5. The biodigesters and compost huts have been put out to bid, but the complicated procedures have not yet been able to find a construction company for farmers who want to buy a biodigester. It will be necessary to change the procedure from ADB so that the project can find a construction company for farmers wishing to use a biodigester.
6. The project builds the capacity of farmers in climate-smart agriculture and rice seed production by demonstration at the field. Farmer demonstrations include Phkar Mealdey rice seeds, CAR-16 rice seeds, and one rice variety, named Champeisar70 are released in 2023 for farmers' demonstration in CFAVC Project (Foundation seed from CARDI). The cassava and maize seeds also conducted field demonstrations and Public Private Partnership works.
7. In the project implementation process so far, the project has challenges:

- Lack of input from technical consultants, but still a lot of work to be done in practice, which makes some work hindered by consultants running out of input.
- Construction of the biodigesters is hampered by the complex procedures for NCB and the Project is yet to find a company that can meet NCB requirements so as to build the biodigesters for the farmers who want to buy the biodigesters.

H.E the Chairman: We have listened to the progress and challenges of the project, so please give some recommendations.

**H.E Samrith Sakura:** Congratulations on the project implementation efforts of all project leaders and officers who have achieved results so far, with four Ministries participating in C3 (Coordination, Collaboration and cooperation). Collaboration between different ministries and institutions to implement the project is not easy, but I observed that this project is well coordinated and has achieved remarkable results. The Ministry of Commerce has a project called AIM. There is good cooperation with the relevant ministries at the national level, but the provincial departments do not cooperate, making implementation difficult. Working with farmers is all of us farmers, so if the AIM project continues for another 5 years, I would like to share this with you in preparation for future implementation and cooperation.

**H.E Ung Vanna:** The Ministry of Rural Development component in the project involves the construction of rural roads. So far, it is planned that the project road has a width of only 2 to 4 meters, but the Ministry of Rural Development has long considered changing the size to 6 to 7 meters width to make the roads suitable for all people to travel. In the process of building and designing these roads, the Ministry lacks input from consultants to assist in the process of building 150 kilometers of the road as planned. MRD has designed 3 sub-project packages, 2 packages have been contracted to the company and are under construction, and another package has already been awarded the contract, but the construction of the third package can't be started immediately. The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology has asked the Ministry of Rural Development to help dig the remaining 134 ponds as farmers wishing to dig ponds have not yet been identified. The Ministry of Rural Development has been cooperating and has found 23 pond sites and will cooperate to help find more locations for the remaining 111 ponds.

**H.E Khieuv Borin:** In my experience, the other project I participated in was more difficult. Some works were delayed because the company was recruited but the social safeguard assessment report took too long. Overall, the implementation of this project is good, but the above-mentioned challenges would be solved more easily if the members of the project steering committee were given documents in advance. This could help to solve the project constraints a lot.

**H.E Chairman:** At the next meeting, request the project team to send the meeting documents to the members before the meeting. Related challenges include lack of input, construction of



biodigesters and compost huts and laboratory support funds, requesting the project director to report on this to the meeting.

**Dr. Sam Chhom Sangha:** With the permission of H.E the chairman, I would like to invite Mr. Chan Sopanhavorn to comment.

**Mr. Chan Sopanhavorn:** Congratulations on the progress of the project. In 2022, only 8% of the money has been spent, but in 2023, 60% of the annual budget has been spent, but in general, only 22% of the project has been spent, which requires all of us to accelerate implementation. The AWPB 2023 was submitted to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and we worked together from the beginning. I have some recommendations before entering the laboratory budget: the construction of the biodigesters should not be stuck like this, but the solution is not only the responsibility of the PMU alone, there must be a solution from the relevant ministries. Using the Input of the consultant is not possible to add Input just based on time-based, is to check the work of the consultant to avoid running out of Input, but a lot of work is left. As for the laboratory budget, I would like to propose this is discussed with the Asian Development Bank, especially during the upcoming ADB mission to Cambodia, although I have not yet commented, I support the entry into the search for a solution with ADB on this proposal.

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