

Kingdom of Cambodia

Annual Supervision Report

Main report and appendices

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Abbreviations and acronyms

ASPIRE	Agriculture Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension
CARDI	Cambodia Agricultural Research and Development Institute
CEDAC	Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture
CEW	Commune Extension Worker
CIG	Common Interest Group
CLCs	Community Learning Centres
CWCFFP	Commune Women and Children Focal Point
DST	District Support Team
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBA	Farm Business Advisor
FFS	Farmer Field School
GCCT	Group Conditional Capital Transfer
GDA	General Directorate of Agriculture
GRF	Group Revolving Fund
ID Poor	Identification of Poor Household Programme, Ministry of Planning
iDE	International Development Enterprises
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGRF	Improved Group Revolving Fund
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ISU	Implementation Support Unit, MOWA
LFA	Local Field Agent
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MBWin	MicroBanking System for Windows (banking software)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MFA	Mobile Field Agent
MFI	Micro-finance Intermediary
MIS	Management Information System
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MST	Mobile Support Team
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NCDDS	NCDD Secretariat
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIPMP	National Integrated Pest Management Programme
NLB	Non- Land Based Livelihood Activities
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PADEE	Project for Agricultural Development and Economic Empowerment
PAR	Portfolio at risk
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
PDOWA	Provincial Department for Women's Affairs
PM	Procurement Management
PIPs	Project Implementation Partners
PSU	Project Support Unit
RIMS	Results and Impact Management System
RULIP	Rural Livelihoods Improvement Programme in Kratie, Preah Vihear and Ratanakiri
TA	Technical Assistance
TOT	Training of Trainers
VAHW	Village Animal Health Worker

A. Introduction¹

1. The Project of Agricultural Development and Economic Empowerment (PADEE) was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in April 2012 for a loan and a DSF grant of SDR 22.6 million (equivalent to approximately USD 35 million on a 50% - 50% basis). The Financing Agreement of PADEE was signed on 08 June 2012; its completion date is 30 June 2018, and the financing closing date 31 December 2018. The Project is also funded by the Government of Cambodia (RGC) (USD 4.69 million), IFAD loan top-up (USD 2.8 million), beneficiary contribution (USD 2.19 million), contributions from implementing partners such as SNV (USD 668,500), FAO (USD 313,350) and iDE (USD 378,490). A GEF funding of USD 4.6 million was approved to support the “Building Adaptive Capacity through the Scaling-Up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Cambodia (S-RET) under the PADEE framework. The PADEE project goal is to improve the livelihoods for poor people in the targeted communes in the project area of Kampot, Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo; its development objective is to improve agricultural productivity and to diversify income sources for rural households living in poverty in the project area. The project investments and interventions were designed for a duration of six years under two technical components, which are: (1) Improved access to financial services, and (2) Improved access to technology and market with the support by the component 3 of Efficient management and coordination.

2. The fifth IFAD direct supervision mission for the Project was conducted during 06 – 18 July 2017 in the Kingdom of Cambodia. This mission focuses on: (i) reviewing the project's adherence to its strategies and institutional performance, (ii) consultations in search of practical solutions to resolve possible implementation bottlenecks and assist the coming PADEE closing, (iv) reviewing the most recent progress of PADEE especially its preparatory phasing into ASPIRE and (v) reviewing the start-up and progress of S-RET implementation. The mission undertook field visits in the project areas of all the five project provinces during 08 – 12 July. Meetings and consultations were held with MAFF, PSU, PDAs, MoWA, district administrations and technical services in the visited districts, and discussions with beneficiaries in the visited communities. A wrap-up meeting was chaired by H.E. Mam Amnot, Secretary of State, MAFF and PADEE and ASPIRE Project Director in Phnom Penh on 18 July 2017 to highlight the mission's findings and recommendations. An aide-mémoire was presented and signed as a joint agreement between both parties on assessment of past performance, related actions and follow-ups for further project implementation.

3. The mission would like to record its appreciation to the Government of Cambodia, MAFF, PSU related PDAs, GDA, MoWA, PDoWa, district-level administrations and technical services in visited provinces and beneficiaries met for their cooperation and hospitalities extended to the mission. The mission congratulates MEF, MAFF and all partnered service providers for the overall good results of PADEE and positive impact on rural poverty and agricultural development.

B. Overall assessment of PADEE implementation

4. **The project's overall assessment of implementation is rated satisfactory (5)** in view of the improved performance of operational management, particularly in preparatory phasing into ASPIRE and achieving overall satisfactory progress rates in physical and financial terms. At its last stage of operational implementation, the PADEE experienced sound disbursement rates and fairly well-balanced progress among technical sub-components, showing observable indications of interlinkage between different interventions. As of 30 June 2017, overall project financial progress achieved a total of USD 39 million, or 83% of its total approved allocation. IFAD funding recorded a disbursement of 88%, or USD 33.36 million out of USD 37.83 million (loan, grant and top-up combined). Financial

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progress reached significant rates under the two technical components, respectively 90% for component 1 of Improved access to financial services and 72% for component 2 of Improved access to technologies and markets. This is in conformity with the overall satisfactory transfer and use of funds to the IGRFs, continued technology adoption through different modalities of extension support, and the still recent efforts in improving market access and value chain development. The PADEE has reached 84,022 direct beneficiary households or 420,110 people² of which the majority belong to the categories of poor (P2) and ultra-poor (P1). Women participation was recorded in substantial proportion, high as above 50% in activities related to agricultural production and more than 40% under other sub-components and activities. Implementation of AWPB 2017 showed a progress of 43% as at end June 2017. The mission estimated that the Project has the potential of achieving nearly 100% of the current AWPB's financial target, likely an averaged 80% of its physical target by the end of 2017, provided the mission's recommendations are properly followed up.

5. **Likelihood of achieving development objectives** *is rated satisfactory (5)* in view of the observable improved rural livelihoods and increased participation of rural households in market-oriented and organized income generating activities. Recent outcome surveys confirmed the results of fundamental and positive changes among the target groups. The project exceeded 29% of its outreach target in reaching the direct beneficiaries (84,022 over 65,200 targeted HHs as revised by MTR). However, continued efforts are required to further support the sustainable development of farmers' organizations, currently in the form of IGRFs, of which some have the potential of institutional transformation to become farmer production and marketing cooperatives or other organizational forms. Similarly, demand-driven extension service could be further pursued, likely under the implementation of ASPIRE.

C. Outputs and outcomes

6. **Components.** Field implementation of technical components continued to progress and the AWPB 2017 recorded steady achievements. The following paragraphs constitute an overview of the mission's assessment on the components and their key activities, reported by the PSU, PDAs and implementing partners, complemented by discussions and field observations in the visited districts. More detailed observations and recommendations can be found in annexed technical notes of the mission main report; they remain an integrated part of the mission document.

7. **Component 1: Improved access to financial services** *is rated moderately satisfactory (4)* in view of the group capital transfer completed, overall good performance of IGRF funds, increased capacity building to the IGRFs but continued reliance on external support and fragile management autonomy of IGRFs at this late stage of project implementation. By end June 2017, the project disbursed a total of USD11.81 million to 984 IGRFs (49,200 HHs). Besides the funds received the latter were able to generate additional financial resources through their members' savings, withdrawal shares and interest earning, equalling to an amount of USD2.78 million.

8. **Extensive training and capacity building.** The project recorded basic and advanced financial literacy training provided to all the IGRFs that constitute 49,200 households. The earlier FFS reached 38,600 households before this extension modality ceased to give more priority to modalities of Common Interest Groups, Community Learning Centres, and Farmer-to-Farmer training.

9. **Increased self-confidence of IGRFs.** A self-assessment of the IGRFs completed in early June 2017 showed that the majority of the IGRFs were viewed as strong (842) and medium (138); only four of them were considered as weak. The self-assessment focused on (a) capital accumulation, (b) PAR below 5%, (c) active borrowing members, (d) board members' capacity in transaction recording and required paper and administrative works, (e) ability of board members to explain the MFA report to the IGRF members, (f) ability of board members in helping each other to ensure correct transaction recording, and (g) members' understanding and application of the IGRF letters and awareness of the IGRF operations.

² Average 5 members per household.

10. *MFA in support of IGRF development.* The Mobile Field Agent's (MFA) service continued to support the IGRFs. Complaint about the MFA service is negligible, according to the Client Satisfaction Survey conducted in late 2016. Overall, the MFA maintained a good working relationship with the IGRFs and their members, with a direct contract between the MFA and group that pays an annual service fee of USD285 (1,140,000 riel). The IGRFs met by the mission recognized the important role of the MFA in helping them to ensure proper record keeping, especially about the MBWin operation.

11. The project recognizes the risk of relying on single external service provider such as the MFA to provide support to the IGRFs. The last supervision mission recommended that the project request FAO, the single partner responsible for this component, to develop a system in which one or more IGRFs could continue to use MBWin, but do so via their own Local Field Agent (LFA) whom they recruit and manage. The LFA recruitment did not attract sufficient qualified candidates. The project continues to give emphasis on support by MFAs, who are contracted by the IGRFs for their services, and who will likely continue after PADEE completion.

12. *Sustainable development of IGRFs.* The project continued to consult the IGRFs regarding their desired pathway of sustainable development. Currently, all IGRFs remain as informal organizations. Six options were considered: (i) amalgamation of the IGRFs with Cambodia Community Savings Federation, (ii) creation of a PADEE Federation for the IGRFs under the purview of the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC), (iii) establishment of an independent PADEE Federation for the IGRFs, (iv) merger with Crédit Mutuel Kampuchea, (v) merger with existing MFIs, and (vi) conversion of the IGRFs into Agricultural Cooperatives. FAO considered that a viable option was to form a PADEE IGRF Association, which was reportedly agreed upon by IFAD and MAFF-PSU, with request for approval of MAFF's Minister pending. In contrast, all IGRFs met by the mission seemed to prefer different institutional structures; many wanted to become agricultural cooperatives.

13. *Delinquencies in repayment* were reported in some IGRFs and some far, there seems to be no effective actions or measures to prevent further deterioration. The project management needs to learn from the good practices of credit and savings groups adapting their effective measures of socio-economic pressure, monetary and non-monetary penalty to safeguard the IGRFs operational soundness before the PADEE completion and their transfer to ASPIRE.

14. *Indications of outcomes observed.* Examples of achieving positive changes were reported to the mission, in growth of IGRF membership and capital that provided a good medium for rural poverty reduction, sustainable inclusive development and smallholder socio-economic mainstreaming. Members of the IGRFs interacted with the mission assured that all poor members who are the majority in the groups have experienced improvements and living in better conditions. The mission's quick assessment indicated that at the project beginning, more than 60% of the IGRF members belonged to the socio-economic ultra-poor (below USD 0.5/day); and after five years, a significant number of sampled IGRFs' members have moved up to better categories (between USD 1 and 5 per day), reducing the P1 and P2-category members to the current estimated 10%.

15. **Component 2: Improved access to technologies and market is rated satisfactory (5)** in view of increased technology adoption rate, better market access, diversified grassroots-level extensions services and early results of value chain development. The project reported satisfactory adoption rates of project-promoted technologies, which led to better crop diversification and increased income recorded by the outcome survey.

16. *Increase in CIG formation.* The project reported steady increased in CIG formation, totalling 3,760 CIGs formed by 49,026 households. 89% of them are land-based groups the remaining for non-land based. The project MIS reported that 87% of the CIG members have adopted project-promoted technologies. Out of the 404 interventions undertaken in 2017, 367 reportedly generated profit with an average of USD 41 after the intervention.

17. *Good practice of Community Learning Center (CLC).* There is one CLC in each target province, often using the existing premises of the farmers. Through a F2F approach, 26 Local Champions (3 women) have reached 12,240 farmers combined of PADEE and non-PADEE beneficiaries. Two

additional CLCs will be established in each province, reaching 3 CLCs per province by October 2017. Exposure visit, workshop and exhibition will also be conducted. The PDAFF has found the approach relevant as it constitutes a model of Public and Private Partnership (PPP) in term of service delivery with active participation of the Commune Extension Worker (CEW) and MST. It differs from the Agricultural Commune Center that the Department of Extension of the Ministry of MAFF planned to initiate under PADEE at the early stage of the project implementation. PDAFF have refined the initial approach. The mission recommends PADEE to organize a stock-taking and roadmap workshop for CLC process and good practices in order to expand it to more provinces. MAFF PSU and GDA with the support of PROCASUR should take lead in organizing the event. Participation should be expected from ASPIRE, S-RET, AIMS, Boosting Food Production, other relevant projects/initiatives and concerned departments of GDA -namely Extension and Promotion of Agricultural Cooperative.

18. *Sustainability of Farmer Business Advisor (FBA)*. IDE has established 397 FBAs (210 being targeted) who reached 12,008 non-IGRF clients (5,703 of IGRF households and 12,008 non-IGRF clients). Despite the fact that data analysis on crop record book showed some increase from USD 248.29 to USD 596.63, number of FBAs generating 40% IRR is not yet available.

19. *Value Chain Cluster Development*. 1,444 households are engaged in 15 clusters around four value chains, namely: vegetables, chickens, handicraft and mushroom. With SNV facilitation, connection has been made with nine companies and two agricultural cooperatives. The model showed early promising signs as the process is pioneering the 4P approach. The role of SNV is instrumental in developing the Inclusive Agribusiness Cluster Development Methodology and in performing its role of methodological coaching. The mission recommended PADEE to organize a stock-taking and roadmap definition workshop for VC cluster development. Two documents³ produced by SNV will be used to capitalize on the VC process and define roadmap. The latter should encompass institutional assessment and capacity building of main actors engaged, support needed for external actors under ASPIRE and scale-up mechanisms. GDA, MAFF PSU with the support from SNV should take the lead in the organization and facilitation of such knowledge management and knowhow transfer. Participation should be expected from ASPIRE, S-RET, AIMS, Boosting Food Production and other projects/initiatives.

20. The VC clusters are still in their early stage of development and they will need continued support after PADEE completion. It is important to complete a profiling of each active cluster before the hand-over to ASPIRE.

21. *Crop diversification*. During the site visit, the mission witnessed success and adoption of the crops introduced by GDA with substantial facts generated from an on-farm economic analysis. GDA has produced a comprehensive list of technical documents. However, those documents are technical-centers and some potentials of such work are yet to be explored. It is recommended that GDA proceeds to: first analyse the efficiency and cost effectiveness for each crop in view of replication and scaling-up in ASPIRE and other projects. The final products should be part of the Project Completion Report, and then produce knowledge products that are more people-centered by documenting success story with farmers engaged in the demonstration.

22. *E-PADEE*. At the sub-national level, it reported that farmers having applied the recommendations from the E-PADEE and resulted in enhancing productivity. This set of agri-extension service software was developed with the support of Grameen-Intel Foundation and Korean Grant. If the system will be reactivated, agreement needs to be reached to move away from the free service to a fee-based service. At the national level, since the software license expired, it is agreed that GDA will contact the service provider to renew at least 50% of total licenses (100) within the next three months. In addition, GDA should contact existing platforms in Cambodia as well as the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication (MWPT), formally in charge of Government ICT programs, that may have software equivalent to E-PADEE in search of its utilization arrangement as soon as possible.

³ Inclusive Agribusiness Cluster Development Methodology and Agribusiness Roadmap

Later, GDA should develop an action plan with Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and ensure availability of budget during the PADEE life time and beyond.

23. *Good practice of vegetable collection points.* Farmers, many of whom are IGRF members, benefit from the collection points supported by iDE/Lors Thmey agents and FBAs. With some loose agreement on produce quality, quantity and prices, the farmers produced and sent their vegetables in fixed pack of quantity and sorted grades to the collection points, where collector come regularly on agreed time to collect the vegetables and move them to the wholesale or local retail markets. iDE/Lors Thmey deducts a mark-up based on the sales and the collector transfers the payment to farmer sellers via local banks/MFIs. Probably, the collection points do not have any problem with sustainability. Over the medium and long terms iDE/Lors Thmey may be able to sustain the operation as it can generate income not only from the collection points, but also from other services (such as sales of inputs, mulching materials, drip irrigation systems, nets). The collection point model has a real potential for up-scaling in both geographic areas and commodities, for example, chickens.

24. *Formation of a grassroots-level extension support network.* Investments in improved technology adoption and market access were definitely highlighted by the experimentation and formation of a network of grassroots agricultural extension technicians under divers support frameworks in response to the beneficiaries needs. Up-to-date, 187 MSTs were trained and working under PDA's FFS, 299 CEWs under GDA's business cluster development, 317 FBAs under IDE's PPP model, and 26 local champion farmers under PROCASUR-supported CLCs. They have paid a key part in accompanying the beneficiary smallholders in their movements from subsistent farming to diversified income generating activities that are linked to the market opportunities; empowerment of farmer groups through socio-economic solidarity and mainstreaming into value chain would not have achieved without the technical support of those divers but effective extension models, which are worthy continued efforts of replication and scale-up under ASPIRE, and for the consideration of the agricultural extension service reform in the country.

S-RET. The Building Adaptive Capacity through the Scaling-Up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Cambodia (S-RET) is implemented in close integration with PADEE and targets smallholder farmers that are members of Improved Group Revolving Funds (IGRF) in the same five provinces. When PADEE is phased out in 2018, the S-RET project will be integrated with the Agriculture Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE). The rationale of the project is to assist smallholder farmers through supporting access to affordable renewable energy technologies (RET) and increasing knowledge of RET for agriculture production, processing and/or post-harvest handling activities. The target achievement is 8,000 users, at least 40% of whom will be women. The second indicator corresponds to the target level of GHG emission reductions of 32,300 tonnes of CO₂e. The National Bio-digester Programme (NBP) is responsible for implementation of the sub-component 1.3 of S-RET for supporting roll-out of low-cost bio-digester models. The target is to install a total of 3,000 biodigesters selected by NBP.

25. *Implementation activities* are summarized as: (i) opening of project accounts for NBP and PDAFF in all five provinces completed; (ii) appointed staff at provincial level for managing S-RET (Project manager and M&E Officer); (iii) 2nd Withdrawal Application completed with total cumulative amount of USD 500,353; (iv) S-RET Technical Committee formed and first meeting organized on 10-11 April 2017; (v) launching of Testing and Roll Out Grants; (vi) online Q&A discussion board established for interactive information exchange between MAFF-PSU and potential applicants; (vii) process of Expression of Interest (EOI) for recruiting consulting firm to produce the 1st policy study on energy use in agriculture.

26. The recruitment of key internal and external staff will be finalized by August 2017. No applications were received for the International expert position for developing training material for the Technical Working Group on Climate Change, Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (TWG-CCAFF) under sub-component 2.1, and the National CEW expert trainer (for delivering training material under sub-component 1.2). The project however has received a draft proposal and workplan from the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) to conduct these activities. RUA (with support from external partners in

the renewable energy sector) is well-positioned to provide technical knowledge and can also enhance synergies with the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) grant and ASPIRE.

27. *NBP-implemented activities.* During the period of Jan. – June 2017, NBP reported the implementation of 91 bio-digesters in the five PADEE provinces, or 22% of the planned target (428) for the period, and 12% of the annual target (750). S-RET provides US\$150 conditional transfer (subsidy) to the farmer and US\$50 top-up to the IGRF group as a financial incentive to invest in RET, if farmers receive loan from IGRF groups.

28. The outreach and marketing has been proving difficult due to the high cost of bio-digesters, diminishing number of cows, limited labour to feed the system daily and general declining interest due to increased electrification plans and coverage in target areas. NBP needs to increase efforts in piloting bio-digesters linked with end-use activities at farm level (biogas for steaming process in mushroom production, biogas heating for chicken brooding and biogas running small-scale machinery such as chaff cutters or rice millers). Throughout this process, there should also be an increased linkage with PDAFF and CEW to set-up of grassroots (village) level technicians for regular maintenance. In addition, future promotional activities should target the value chain clusters and respond to filling the possible energy gap in their income-generating projects.

29. Other challenges could be summarized as follows:

- a) Poor awareness of the target households on benefits of use of bio-digester,
- b) IGRF loan not accessible for members who desire to borrow to help construct the bio-digester, and
- c) 30-50% of the IGRF members have no livestock, and households of categories P1 and P2 lack sufficient number of livestock to support a bio-digester system.

30. During the field visits, the following RET were identified as high potential entry points that can complement to ongoing PADEE activities: (i) solar powered drip irrigation systems (from wells, tanks and farm ponds) for vegetable gardens; (ii) clean and reliable energy supply for chicken hatcheries and incubators (iii) cooling technologies for perishable vegetable value chains; (iv) bio-digesters for running small-scale machinery or energy for steaming processes in mushroom production; (v) rice-husk briquettes for cooking and small scale agro-processing units such as palm sugar, dyeing / colouring mats.

31. *Safety.* The mission observed that none of the installed bio-digesters in the project villages had indoor safety valves. This may not stand as argument as incidents most likely takes place indoor during cooking and lighting, and can turn fatal within fractions of second without giving any chance to the user for running outside to shut down the biogas supply. No hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) filter was seen in use nor on the NBP promotional flyer. S-RET team and NBP should review the safety of bio-digester installation and introduce standard application to prevent fatal accidents.

32. *Lack of convincing demo and technical support network.* While challenges of promoting household-based bio-digesters are present, there is lack of model bio-digesters established for the purpose of technical demonstration in order to raise better awareness on the benefits of using biogas energy, which is supposed to show the beneficiary linkage to livestock, vegetable or crop production, household hygiene and sanitation, application of bio-fertilizer and pesticide. PADEE will be co-financing support to NBP for bio-slurry extension activities which will include training farmers on the timing, application and frequency of bio-slurry use. Meanwhile, the absence of planning and training a network of village-based technicians may undermine the attempt and efforts of increasing promotion of bio-digesters among IGRFs, or in the villages at large. The issue should be raised under PADEE and addressed under ASPIRE

33. *Review on S-RET investment priorities.* In Nov. 2016, the MAFF released its *Policy on Bio-Digester Development in Cambodia*. Priorities of strategic development in the sector were outlined. The mission recommended an early progress review on S-RET to revisit its investment priorities and update its alignment with the government policy.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Component 1		
Promote and support IGRFs' institutionalization by encouraging formal recognition by the commune council, formal registration for establishment of federated structure or agricultural cooperative	MAFF-PSU, concerned agencies	By 31 Oct. 2017
Develop a time-bound action plan to further strengthen the IGRFs managerial and operational capacities before their transfer under ASPIRE in November 2017	FAO & MAFF-PSU	By 31 August 2017
Learn from performing credit and savings schemes for effective risk control of repayment delinquencies including the transition of MBwin for IGRF.	FAO & MAFF-PSU	By Nov. 2017
Component 2		
Stocktaking and Roadmap definition of good practices such as CIG formation, CLC process, VC cluster development with support from SNV or PROCASUR where applicable	MAFF PSU and GDA	By Sept. 2017
Crop diversification: -Analyse efficiency and cost effectiveness of the approach for each crop; -Develop knowledge products	GDA	Immediately and onward
Explore the reactivation of E-PADEE with Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPWT) and ensure due budget to resume E-PADEE under PADEE or ASPIRE	GDA	By Sept. 2017
Complete the profiling of individual VC clusters and hand them over to ASPIRE for continued development.	SNV & MAFF-PSU GDA, MoWA	By Dec. 2017
Complete the documentation of good practices in vegetable collection points and VC cluster approach for further replication within MAFF and under ASPIRE	iDE & MAFF-PSU	By Dec. 2017
Modelling effective extension support success of MST, CEW, FBA and local champion/CLC farmers and transfer to ASPIRE for possible adaptive replication and scale-up	MAFF-PSU, PDAs and involved partners, (PROCASUR, iDE, SNV)	By 31 Dec. 2017
S-RET		
Develop promotional and training material on RET options with external partners for CEW/IGRF and the TWG-CCAFF	RUA	By Sept. 2017
Prepare workplan and schedule for conducting awareness raising events on RET options with CEW and IGRFs	RUA / PDAFF / S-RET	By end July 2017
IGRF advocacy support and business plan preparation	RUA/PDAFF/CEW	By Dec. 2017
Promote demonstration sites of bio-digesters linked with processing and/or post-harvest activities at farm level	NBP	From Sept. 2017 and continuously
Apply safety measures and study the possibility of localization of H2S filter	NBP, PDAFF / S-RET	Immediately
Plan and train a network of village-based technicians for daily maintenance and repair	S-RET and NBP	Starting from 2018
Undertake an early progress review to re-orient S-RET under ASPIRE and in line with MAFF recently released policy.	IFAD, MAFF-PSU, ASPIRE, S-RET	By March 2018

D. PADEE implementation progress

34. **Quality of project management** is rated *moderately satisfactory* (4) in view of the essential management and coordination functions assumed by PSU and at provincial level, which led to overall satisfactory progress rates in financial and physical terms. However, the pro-activity of the operational management needs to be further enhanced in order to improve its responsiveness and efficiency.

External support. The mission observed the commitment of the project teams at both provincial and national levels, as well as service providers and beneficiary groups. As any other ODA projects bringing in innovations, implementation of PADEE technical components relies on partnerships based on agreement with external institutions such as FAO, SNV, iDE, MoWA and PDoWA which were selected in accordance with their technical or sector expertise. Those service providers worked to plan, execute and report on the implementation of innovative activities under the MAFF-PSU operational responsibility. Dissemination of the innovations generated from those partnerships relies

on joint-hand engagement by the public and private stakeholders, and their replication and scale-up on government institutions' proactivity and ownership.

35. *Sustainable exit of implementation partners.* Implementation partnerships will expire in 2017, while a number of operational procedures, studies and surveys are still ongoing. The sustainable exit of the implementation partners will go beyond their completion report and balanced accounts, but the hand-over and transfers of the applied methodologies, technologies and continued management of the operational support network. In PADEE's exit strategy, the project management should give emphasis on those aspects and ensure the maximum retention of building capacities and competences.

36. *Preparedness for project completion.* The PADEE completion date is 30 June 2018 but likely funding will be mostly exhausted by end 2017. While field operational transfer to ASPIRE has been under discussion, it is still not clear to the mission what are the concrete steps that will be planned and undertaken in the management team, either at PSU or at provincial PDAFF to adapt and integrate PADEE's useful management and coordination functions and capacities into the ASPIRE management structure. Success stories were reported and suggestions were made for further scale-up, but they were not readily documented as successful operational procedures or models to be continued under ASPIRE. This should be one of the top priorities to be fulfilled within the next three months.

37. Given the priority nature and time limit before the project completion, quarterly meetings of projects key staff should be conducted to share methods, tools, successes and constraints in order to strengthen the country program.

38. Despite the operational transfer of PADEE activities to the ASPIRE, PADEE will remain as an independent project to be completed and the accountability of implementation still relies on PADEE management team. The maintenance of PADEE-related core management functions and resources within PSU and all PDAs is crucial to safeguard the project completion, especially in processing the PCR in accordance with IFAD requirements.

39. **Coherence between AWPB 2017 and implementation is rated satisfactory (5).** The Project prepared an AWPB of USD 5.8 million for the fiscal year of 2017, Up till the end of June 2017, total annual financial progress was recorded for a total disbursement of USD 2.5 million, or 43%. Component-wise disbursement rates are adequate and matching the physical progress recorded. Given the nearly six months remaining for further implementation, the project has the potential of high achievement rates in both financial and physical terms.

40. **Performance of M&E is rated as moderately satisfactory (4).** The decentralized M&E system is supported by a dedicated M&E team from commune by Commune Extension Workers, district by District M&E Officer, province by Provincial M&E Officer & Advisor and PSU level by the M&E unit. The comprehensive M&E system, M&E result framework matrix, MBwin system for IGRF (2013) and online MIS (2015) are in place as monitoring tools for operational and strategic planning and management decisions.

41. *Project result reporting.* The baseline and midterm surveys together with annual RIMS provided the results at output and outcome levels. The annual and accumulative financial and physical progress are reported by component and activity and by implementing agency against the total target. On a sample basis, the mission found that data was reported without analysis nor justification. The qualitative analysis in the areas of changes of livelihoods, income, productivity, employment, economic empowerment, success factors, lessons learned, as well as follow-up results of trainings should be addressed in the project completion report. The end-line survey is being prepared by a consulting firm (SBK) and expect to complete by September 2017.

42. *S-RET M&E.* The S-RET's M&E system, structure and 2018 action plan need to be well developed for transition to ASPIRE. NBP Technical Officers play an important role in the quality control and field monitoring, follow-up as well as technical backstop and after sale service /maintenance of bio-digesters. The M&E key indicators are being finalized and integrated in the

PADEE logical framework, M&E matrix and end-line survey to be an input for S-RET's baseline. The integration of S-RET indicators into the current PADEE's MIS system should immediately take place and complete by August 2017. The project will need to ensure the phasing of S-RET monitoring under PADEE to ASPIRE's M&E system.

43. *Tripartite cooperation among PADEE, S-RET and ASPIRE.* The focus for PADEE should now be directed towards the completion of PADEE, S-RET phasing into both PADEE and ASPIRE as well as mainstreaming PADEE in ASPIRE. The project was recommended to conduct an orientation workshop among 3 parties with concerned stakeholders from provincial level to develop a common roadmap and transition action plan. It is recommended to include the key technical and management functions namely Finance, M&E and KM, Climate change and extension models.

44. **Gender focus is rated as satisfactory (5).** Thanks to MoWA and PDoWA's strong commitment and continued gender mainstreaming support at all tiers of project levels, the mission was pleased to witness positive socio-economic changes at household and community levels. Women and men are well aware of gender roles and intergenerational issues.

45. *Inclusive gender targeting and continued high participation of women.* As of June 2017, women participation in IGRF is recorded at 31,193 members or 63.4% (MBWin data). They are empowered by increased financial literacy, access to credit and loan financing income generating activities. It is worth mentioning that in each IGRF board committee at least 2 out of 7 members are women. In addition, 1,732 IGRF female members hold the leadership position outside IGRF groups (2017 gender report in PADEE MIS).

46. *Non-land based activities.* Women have become active players in chicken, handicraft VC clusters and outstanding non-clustered businesses. MoWA and PDoWA play the role of facilitator in bridging the market linkages and skills required. The technical hands-on training provided by SNV, AVSF and other NGOs/private sectors. To date, 8,101 HHs are reported an increase in income through NLB activities (2017 Gender report, MIS). When women economically empowered, it also enhances social values and gender equality such as equal family decision-making, increased the likelihood of girls attending to schools alongside boys and diminishing the proportion of rural to urban migration. Results on NLB activities need be closely followed up. MoWA and PDoWA expressed its continued commitment in identifying and mobilizing financial and technical resources to support the target groups after the completion of PADEE.

47. *Nutrition.* After the MTR, the project has shifted the focus to early childhood nutrition improvement and non-land based activities by applying social marketing approaches. The basic nutrition trainings with visual flipcharts have been conducted with IGRF members by the CWCFFPs. Gender monitoring approaches including 33 Mother to Mother (M2M) Networking, Social marketing and cooking competition are applied and their progress, case studies, lessons learned and suitable strategies will be documented and further explored. Based on the discussion with beneficiaries, they are aware of hygiene (cleaning hand before cooking and eating) and feed their children or grandchildren with the healthy rice porridge. The cases of child malnutrition in the five project provinces significantly reduced from 3,305 in 2016 to 1,187 in 2017 (64% decrease), and the same trend is also observed in cases of malnutrition in pregnant women, reducing from 572 in 2016 to 185 in 2017 (68% decrease) (MIS system). The issue of child mother's migration remains challenging and in many cases young children are left behind with grandmothers.

48. *Climate-friendly energy and gender.* The introduction of renewable energy technologies under S-RET allows women to have access to labor saving technologies – solar pumps for vegetable gardens, solar heaters for chicken brooding/hatching and biogas as an alternative to firewood and cooking-related activities. The MIS system reported that women in 36,455 households are using labor saving technologies. Therefore, it ultimately benefits in terms of time saving, reduced workload, health improvement and environment safety.

49. **Poverty focus is rated as satisfactory (5).** The project targets the poorest and most vulnerable sections of rural populations including landless and land-poor farmers and women headed

households. According to Ministry of Planning's ranking report on the Identification of Poor Household Programme (ID poor) between 2015 and 2017, it revealed that about 61% of people in five project provinces graduating from P1 (very poor) and P2 (poor).

50. **Effectiveness of targeting approach is rated as satisfactory (5).** PADEE makes the use of ID poor data and wealth ranking for household level targeting and establishing IGRFs. The training provision is also based on people's knowledge level and interests. Outstanding farmers were selected by target beneficiaries themselves and some of them have potential and become local champions who can provide extension services to other farmers. The project aimed at reaching 65,200 households (revised at MTR) by its completion; 84,022 households (129%) including IGRF, non-IGRF HHs involved in rural business, FFD, F2F and VC clusters were recorded as of June 2017.

51. **Innovation and Learning is rated as moderately satisfactory (4).** Although the online MIS is operational, the use of information and knowledge dissemination are found limited partially due to lack of KM strategy, the absence of KM and Communication officer position, limited disclosure of results recorded in the MIS and reliance on partners' reporting. The project has appointed a staff as KM focal point and contracted PROCASUR to take responsible for PADEE's knowledge management and communication. An Agribusiness Cluster Development Manual and 15 clusters reports are being carried out. A video clip would be also produced before the end of project. The mission encouraged the PSU to (i) document knowledge products in both Khmer and English; (ii) consolidate all publications produced by PSU, implementing agencies and all partners; (iii) widely share information on the outreach and key outcomes, experience and success stories through knowledge platforms (PADEE website, IFADAsia portal and IFAD ASIA Facebook external events, workshop, exchange visit, online document library, etc.) as well as better shape the lessons and prioritized activities to ASPIRE and beyond.

52. Some good practices are found such as vegetable house net for increasing productivity, peer-to-peer training in the Community Learning Center (CLC) which results in higher rates of technologies adoption over traditional extension services systems.

53. **Climate and environment focus is rated satisfactory (5).** The project has been supporting the rural households to diversify their income generating activities, especially on-farm production. Activities implemented under PADEE focused on the establishing climate-smart coping farming system and sustainable livestock enhanced quality production, adoption of improved technologies and improved market access. There is no evidence found on adverse environmental impacts and project interventions lead to a more climate resilient sector. Training was provided in sustainable natural resource management, especially in technologies related to water harvest, micro irrigation, and soil fertility testing for improved productivity. Informed and reduced use of chemical fertilizers and pesticide were promoted; the mission's field observations confirmed the trend of increased and improved awareness of the target groups on approaches and techniques related to environment protection and resource conservation.

54. The PADEE is supported by the S-RET that works on supporting proposals for renewable energy technologies and their applications with potential benefits for smallholder agriculture that can enhance biodiversity, increase yields and soil fertility as well as contribute to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

55. **Partnerships' performance is rated satisfactory (5)** given its continued cooperation with implementing agencies and service providers such as FAO, iDE and SNV, PROCASUR and MoWA. It is observable that those partners brought in value addition in securing IGRFs' access to funding for their IGAs, value chain cluster development, improved access to technologies and extension support and improved nutrition awareness among the rural households. While the efficiency of some partnerships is yet to be systematically assessed at the project completion, it can reasonably state that partnership was core in helping reach the target groups and achieving implementation progress; it needs to be balanced and assessed between MAFF's own development of sustainable service support and outsourced services' delivery. Like in many other countries in Asia, GoC should consider

more and more these types of partnerships (public services and service providers) to promote pro-poor services to rural population.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Management		
Secure project management's responsiveness and efficiency in operational management	MAFF-PSU	Immediately and till completion
Ensure sustainable exit of the implementation partners by absorbing the knowhow of applied methodologies, technologies and maintaining continued management of the operational support network.	PSU, PDAs, all the involved parties	Immediately and continuously
Select successful models and modalities to support ASPIRE implementation in PADEE-ASPIRE overlapped provinces, and replicate operational models in other ASPIRE provinces	PSU, PDAs, involved implementing partners, and short-term consultants	Starting from now and continue under ASPIRE
Plan and execute concrete steps in management team integration into ASPIRE at PSU and provincial PDA level (including August and September workshops with PADEE and ASPIRE teams together)	PSU and PDAs	By Nov. 2017
Systematically document success stories and turn their process and procedures into successful operational models for further scale-up under ASPIRE	PSU, PDAs and all involved implementing partners	By Oct. 2017
Maintain PADEE-related core management functions and resources within PSU and all PDAs in order to safeguard the project completion process	PSU and PDAs	Till project completion
Recruit short-term consultants to support overloaded staff and refine project analysis (economic, technical and methodological)	MAFF-PSU	Before project completion
Gender		
Gender and nutrition household impact assessment	MoWA, PDoWA, SBK	December 2017
M&E and KM		
Conduct an orientation workshop to develop a common roadmap and action plan among PADEE, S-RET and ASPIRE.	MAFF-PSU, GDA, PDAs, S-RET, ASPIRE management team	August 2017
Ensure the integration of S-RET indicators into the current PADEE's MIS system and PSU M&E unit to take the quality assurance role of S-RET M&E at national level	PSU, independent consultant	September 2017 and continuously
Ensure the timeliness and quality of endline assessment covering logical framework, RIMS indicators and other social and economic aspects	MAFF-PSU, stakeholders, consulting firm	November 2017
Carry out the project completion report with incorporating concrete results from the end-line assessment and EFA	MAFF-PSU, implementing partners, independent consultant	January 2018
Prepare 2018 AWPB in close consultation with S-RET and ASPIRE	MAFF-PSU	December 2017
Continually produce knowledge publication and video in both Khmer and English by October 2017	MAFF-PSU, PROCASURE, IEC, Implementing partners and all stakeholders	Continually and October 2017
Better consolidate reports and information from all implementing agencies and focus on the qualitative analysis at outcomes and impact levels and reinforce the knowledge aspect considering the closing period	MAFF-PSU, PROCASURE, IEC, Implementing partners and all stakeholders	Continually
Organize PADEE completion workshop with all related stakeholders in particular the M&E and KM tasks	MAFF-PSU	March 2018

E. Fiduciary aspects

56. **Financial Management** is rated moderately satisfactory (4). PADEE and ASPIRE is linked by S-RET, the Finance Officer of PADEE has been deputed to take additional responsibility of S-RET,

and the PADEE accountant is also working for both projects. The ASPIRE Procurement Officer is responsible for the procurement of all three projects. This is a good exit strategy for PADEE and opportunity to the two new projects to benefit from PADEE experiences.

57. As part of strengthening internal control and monitoring system, a number of visits were carried out in a regular basis in all level of offices. It heavily increased the volume of operating cost. The PADEE project is a good example. The mission has reviewed objective of the visit, relevant of the visit, frequency of visit and the outcome of the visit (back office report) in Takeo, Kandal and MoWA, not that much value was added on strengthening internal control compared to the investment. As a lesson learnt from PADEE, it could be the right time to explore economic and efficient tools for internal control and monitoring. Uses of information technology could also be an option.

58. **Designated Account and Withdrawal Application:** The MAFF-PSU has been maintaining 3 DAs and Project accounts for IFAD Loan, IFAD Grant and IFAD Loan top up; sub project accounts are maintained by IAs and reconciliation of bank accounts are done regularly. The MAFF-PSU had submitted 22 WAs for advance payment, reimbursement to the IPs and advance justification after the last SM. The mission picked 4 WAs and conducted sample review. The overall impression is satisfactory. WA preparation, bank reconciliation, payment vouchers and supporting documents, invoices etc are in place. However, the SNV has made payment for car rental amounting USD 960 which is equivalent to actual billing amount but With Holding Tax has been calculated separately and added on payment voucher (AG5026), creating addition liability to the PADEE project. Any tax calculation on supplies' invoice need to be deducted from the billing amount while making the payment, this is not an acceptable practice. Duplication of claim amounting USD 1,980 (PV201612008-1) of Kampot has been noted on category 6 of WA 85 IFAD loan and category 2 of WA 02 IFAD loan top up. Takeo had adjusted advanced amount of USD 430 in 2016 without signatures of recipients related to Mr. Chey Sareth's MST activity advance (WA80, Category 3). The mission was informed that this amount is in the custody of Mr. Sareth till the mission was in Takeo.

59. **Internal Control:** The mission has noted lapses on internal control and monitoring and tracking system on advance adjustment, payment, checking of documents and preparation of WAs. Despite the recommendation of previous SM, not having the internal audit system in the project is contributing for such types of errors and weakness. It is strongly suggested to establish internal audit system in new projects.

60. **Financial statement:** Project financial statement of year ended 31 December 2016 was sent to the IFAD on 13th February 2017 meeting the reporting requirements of financing agreement.

61. **Implementing Partners:** The iDE completed its contract on June 30, 2017. It had pre-financed USD 61,816.08 for PADEE activities from its own funds. The mission has verified randomly picked transitions of iDE and noted that payment vouchers for printing materials are not supported by delivery evidence and distribution list. The fixed assets procured by iDE need to be handed over to MAFF-PSU before the settlement of final payment. The SNV had made cumulative expenditure of USD 1,679,321.11 by the end of December 2016 and MAFF-PSU had made payment (advance adjustment & reimbursement) of USD 1,748,835.46 for the same period, this is USD 69,514.35 more than the reported actual cumulated expenditures. The advance tracking format maintained by MAFF-PSU need to be linked with the expenditures for cross verification and reconciliation. The advance adjustment and reimbursement of FAO expenditure till March 2017 and 1st advance for 2017 AWPB activities has been requested by the MAFF-PSU in WA 93 and WA 94. The amount for reimbursement in WA 94 is USD 3086.21 and advance amount is USD 118,716.

62. **Fund Reallocation:** The MAFF-PSU is preparing and submitting WAs for adjustment of advance expenditures from original loan and grant to top up loan. Some of expenditures of 2016 especially CEWs salary have been adjusted between IFAD and Government funds on new modality of financing %. The reallocation of funds could be appropriate after the adjustment of advances of IFAD loan and Grant account.

63. **Fixed Assets:** The MAFF-PSU is maintaining consolidated (compiled) fix assets records on hard copy. Its own assets register is being maintained in both hard copy and Excel sheet. The SNV has reported only two computers on latest report, it did not represent the correct number of assets that were procured by SNV using PADEE fund. The latest Physical verification of assets were carried out by all IAs including MAFF-PSU in second quarter of 2017. The mission has picked sample assets from the asset register of MAFF-PSU, Takeo and Kampot for physical spot checking; physical presence and tag number were reconciled but the existing tag code numbers were less visible and readable. Settlement of lost items in Takeo and Kampot is yet to be completed. The iDE has completed PADEE contract on June, SNV and FAO are also in pipe line. The assets procured by all IPs need to be handed over to MAFF-PSU.

64. **Compliance with Procurement is rated unsatisfactory (3).** The completion of procurement progress is consuming more time, some of the procurement activities of 2016 procurement plan is yet to be completed. However, the procurements are being carried out following the Government and IFAD procurement guidelines. PADEE has not much new procurement activities this year. The procurement activities that have been planned for this year are mostly related to extension of existing contract of consultants working in the MAFF-PSU and provincial level; others are regular activities under the direct implementation of PDAs and PDoWAs. In total, there are 7 new procurement activities, 5 for services and 2 for goods; of which 5 procurement activities were planned in 2016 and re-scheduled for this year. SNV has two procurement activities of consultancy services of 2016 to implement this year. The mission has post reviewed two procurement activities; are following the IFAD acceptable procurement procedures. The contract documentation, register of contract and individual contract payment tracking records are maintained in acceptable level.

65. **Disbursement is rated satisfactory (5).** The status of disbursement from IFAD Loan as at 30 June 2017 is SDR 11,089,270.45, IFAD Grant SDR 11,292,793.01 and IFAD Loan Top up SDR 1,194,859.27 which are 98.14%, 99.94% and 56.90% of the total loan financing of SDR 11,300,000, total grant financing SDR 11,300,000 and total loan top up of SDR 2,100,100 respectively. The above amount includes the unrealized advances to IPs and DA (Appendix 5C). The status of disbursement from Government as at 30 June 2017 is 4.01 million, this is 66% of revised allocation USD 5.5 million and 77 % of original allocation 4.7 million.

66. The status of performance by financier is shown in Appendix 5A, the iDE is the highest with 197%, the SNV is the second with 100%, IFAD Grant 96%, IFAD Loan 91%, IFAD Loan top up 25%, RGC 66%, beneficiaries 14%. The above-mentioned achievement represents the actual expenditures as at 30 June 2017, it excludes all advances. The status of performance by component showed that component 3 is the highest with 112% achievement, component 1 is the second performer with 90% and component 2 is lowest with 72%. The higher % of achievement in component 3 "Project Coordination and Management" indicates that project Coordination and management is becoming expensive (Appendix 5B).

67. The AWPB of 2017 was submitted to IFAD on 11 November 2016, IFAD provided NOL on 21 December 2016 and MEF approved on 10 March 2017. The overall financial progress of 2017 AWPB is 58% of 1st semester and 43% of annual budget allocation. The financial progress of IFAD budget in 1st trimester is 60% and with annual budget allocation is 48%. Moving the non-implemented activities of 1st semester to 2nd semester also could result into shortage of fund in 4th quarter.

68. **Exit strategy:** The original project implementation date is 30 June 2018. The IFAD had disbursed 99.94% in grant and 98.14% in loan, the settlement of advances is in progress. The MAFF-PSU is regularly preparing and submitting WAs for adjustment of advances in loan and grant. The fixed assets procured by IPs need to be handed over to MAFF-PSU after the completion of contract agreement. The PADEE finance Staffs are already given additional responsibility of S-RET. The other step for project closing is project completion report, final audit, submission of final WA.

69. **Compliance with loan covenant is satisfactory (5).** All of loan and grant covenants are complied with or being complied with. Appendix 6

70. **Counterpart funds** is rated *moderately satisfactory* (4). The present status of in cash counterpart fund disbursement from the RGC to the project is 4.01 million (including advance, replenishment and direct payment); 73% of agreed amount USD 5.5 million. The MEF representative assured to the mission that the remaining approved budget of 2017 AWPB will be released based on implementation performance and requirement of approved planned activities. The above mentioned RGC disbursement does not include the basic salary payment of government staff deputed to the project.

71. **Audit** is rated *satisfactory* (5). After the last supervision mission, two audits reports were submitted to IFAD. The audit report for the FY 2015 was sent to IFAD on 22 June 2015 and for the FY 2016 on 15 June 2017. The auditor had expressed unqualified opinion on PFS, designated accounts and SOE on both reports. However, the audit report did not express internal control lapses adequately. The management's response on audit findings have been incorporated in audit reports. In total, there are 25 audit findings in 2015 and 11 audit findings in 2016, under the broad heading of these audit findings, common types of findings for two or more offices are further separated in both years. The log of audit observation and summary status of audit observation in appendixes; gives the actual picture of implementation of audit recommendations.

72. **Status of agreed actions:** The implementation status of support mission's agreed actions is impressive. The project addressed all the agreed actions but one agreed action related to SNV payment the MAFF-PSU overlooked the recommendation and reimbursed the pre-finance expenditure, exceeding the cumulating expenditure as at 31 December 2016 by USD 69,514.35.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Speed up the process of advance adjustment, reduce the gap between advance date and advance adjustment date to avoid shortage of fund	MAFF_PSU/All IPs/IAs	Immediately/Ongoing
Settle the duplication of claim on WA 85 Loan and WA 02 Top up loan amounting USD 1,980	MAFF_PSU/All IPs/IAs	Immediately
Refund USD 430 to sub-project account	PDA Takeo	31 July 2017
IPs: (i) Based on iDE financial and physical progress report and request, prepare WA to reimburse pre-financed eligible expenditures of iDE (ii) Request SNV to refund excess payment amount USD 69,514.35 or convert it in advance payment (iii) Reconcile advance adjustment or reimbursement WA amount with advance control tracking sheet and cumulative expenditures of reporting period	MAFF-PSU/iDE MAFF-PSU, SNV, IFAD MAFF-PSU	
Fund reallocation:		
Calculate the fund requirement of each category of IFAD Loan, IFAD grant and IFAD Loan top up and send to IFAD for review	PSU/MAFF/MEF MAFF-PSU	31 Jul 2017 31 Aug 17
Fixed Assets: (i) Request SNV to report a complete list of PADEE assets those were procured by them using PADEE fund. (ii) Issue a letter to all IPs facilitating on handover procedures of assets after the completion of contract. (iii) Settle lost assets issues; reprint or replace old tag, make it easily visible and readable	MAFF-PSU, SNV MAFF-PSU/IPs All Location	31 Jul 2017 31 July 2017 31 Aug 2017
Be strict on planned schedule of procurement activities and complete the process within planned deadlines	MAFF-PSU/ IAs	By planned deadline
Send fund request for 2 nd semester to MEF for RGC contribution of 2017 AWPB for avoid delay on fund release	MAFF-PSU/MEF	31 July 2017

F. Sustainability

73. **Institution building** is rated *moderately satisfactory* (4). The PADEE implementation has relied on a close collaboration mechanism with partners such as FAO, SNV, iDE, PROCASUR and MoWA's grassroots service; it also engages the institutional extension services of MAFF structure,

especially at commune and village levels. The strengthening of community-based and beneficiary-driven IGRFs and CIGs, showed steady signs of empowerment and some of them would have the potential of institutional transformation into production and marketing cooperatives in the next phase of implementation under ASPIRE.

74. **Empowerment is rated as satisfactory (5).** The project continues to empower the poor and the women through a number of interventions, helping improve access to financial services, improved technologies and market opportunities. The field visits witnessed good examples of the disadvantaged poor and women who expressed increased self-confidence as a result of becoming IGRF or CIG members and engaging themselves in a series of IGAs. They earn income that many of them were unable to generate before participating in the project activities and are proud of being associated with PADEE.

75. **Quality of beneficiary participation is satisfactory (5)** as the project continued to demonstrate genuine participation and proactivity of the IGRFs, CIGs, value chain clusters and nutrition-promotion villages, with due poverty focus and gender sensitivity. The target groups' capacity in decision making improved, reflected consistently in selection of group income generating projects, group loan management, and initiatives of connecting to the market opportunities among others.

76. **Responsiveness of service providers is rated satisfactory (5).** Despite the challenges of divers demands and geographic scattering, external institutions such as FAO, SNV, iDE, FBA, MoWA and GDAs' grassroots extension officers achieved in supporting a more diversified income generation among the rural households in the five project provinces. A network of local champion farmers, CEWs, MFAs ensured the close connection of the target groups to the services required. The improved livelihoods of the target population with better food and nutrition security can be seen as an indication of enhanced responsiveness.

77. **Exit strategy is rated satisfactory (5).** The PADEE exit strategy is based on two core pillars, which are the majority of IGRFs' institutionalization in enhanced production and marketing, and the continued strengthening of divers and responsive agri-extension services under the implementation of ASPIRE. This will be firmly supported by a step-to-step action plan of exit strategy under finalization, and the replication and scaling up of PADEE success stories in ASPIRE.

78. **Potential for scaling up is rated satisfactory (5).** PADEE introduced a number of approaches, ideas and technologies that show potentials of innovations and some of them will continue to be experimented, replicated or adapted in ASPIRE. They can be outlined as follows among others:

- a) Market-driven value chain cluster approach,
- b) Safe-food and CamGAP vegetable growing,
- c) Energy and water-saving technologies and techniques,
- d) Contract farming and market linkage through collectors, with potential of organized logistic system to bridge between producers and consumers,
- e) Farmer-to-farmer and CLC grassroots extension network, which also provide ground for exploring private extension service by value chain players such as input sellers, processors and after-sale service, and
- f) Beneficiary-governed solidarity group strengthening.

G. Other

79. **Impact on Physical/financial assets is rated highly satisfactory (6).** Notable change has been realized in the physical assets ownership of the beneficiary households (HHs) in the project area. According to the preliminary results of the latest outcome survey 2017 under report processing, increase in household fixed assets, both physical and productive items was observed and the rural households in the project area possess better means to help improve their livelihoods. The coming end-line survey will further confirm the achievement of outcomes that lead to the expected goal and objectives.

80. In terms of financial assets, the GCCT scheme is the main instrument to stimulate increase of financial assets to 49,200 IGRF beneficiary HHs. The fund transfer was started from late 2013, reached to USD 10.960 million by end-June 2017 and is being revolved by the beneficiaries as loans for productive activities. As of date, the IGRF fund amounts a total of USD 13.740 million, recording an addition of USD 2.780 million (25 per cent) generated mainly from lending interest income and members contribution. Additionally, sample case studies (Arnaud, 2017) conducted for vegetable and chicken clusters indicated that at least two-third of the participating beneficiaries were able to save on a monthly basis from their income.

81. **Impact on Food security is rated moderately satisfactory (4).** While the project's impact on food security will be systematically assessed by the end-line survey, PADEE did contribute in reducing the rural poverty through diversified and sustainable land-based and non-land-based IGAs. The reported reduction of rice plantation, increased diversified crop production and productivity, accompanied by reported income increased and the technology adoption rate of more than 50%, could be seen as good indication of improved food security and nutrition sufficiency.

82. **Quality of natural asset improvement and climate resilience is rated satisfactory (5)** in view of continued efforts in sustainable use of water and soil resources and climate change adaptation in selecting short-term crops. Despite the reported efforts in sustainable natural resources management, the quality of natural assets and impact on climate resilience need to be systematically assessed.

83. **Completion process.** As per IFAD requirement, the PSU should timely prepare and implement the completion plan of action, which involves the following key steps:

- a) Develop action plan and assign responsibilities;
- b) Identify data gaps, alternative/additional sources of information;
- c) Self-assess results and outcomes by output/component;
- d) Prepare for, and hold, stakeholder workshop in the project area;
- e) Solicit and record the views of related partners on the project's implementation experience, results, impact and likelihood of sustainability;
- f) Draft PCR, check for completeness against guidelines; send draft PCR to CPM;
- g) Respond, if required, to CPM's request to provide additional information; and
- h) Hold final meeting of Project Steering Committee in country at national level by including a limited number of key stakeholders.

H. Conclusion

84. At its last stage of operational implementation, the PADEE showed good progress in implementation and indications of interlinkage between different project interventions. As of 30 June 2017, overall project financial progress achieved a total of USD 39 million, or 83% of its total approved allocation. IFAD funding recorded a disbursement of 88%, or USD 33.36 million out of USD 37.83 million (loan, grant and top-up combined). Financial progress reached significant rates under the two technical components, confirming the overall satisfactory transfer and use of funds to the beneficiary groups, continued technology adoption through different modalities of extension support, and the still recent efforts in improving market access and value chain development.

85. The PADEE has reached 84,022 direct beneficiary households of which the majority are poor and ultra poor. Women participation was recorded in substantial proportion, high as above 50% in activities related to agricultural production and more than 40% under other sub-components and activities. Major achievements can be highlighted in the areas of socio-economic empowerment of IGRFs and experimentation of divers agricultural extension support modalities. The PADEE contributed to reducing the rural poverty in the project area through its investments in improved access to financial services, technology adoption and market opportunities of the target groups.

86. However, results remain fragile, with implementation significantly supported by external institutions that will operationally phase out before the project completion. In the perspective of

completing PADEE and phasing into ASPIRE implementation with a number of replicable good practices for scale-up, the project management is aware of the importance of applying an effective action plan and pursuing its movements towards a sustainable exit strategy.

87. In view of the above, the Project's overall assessment of implementation is rated as satisfactory (5).

88. The mission recommended a series of measures that can be highlighted as follows:

- a) Promote and support IGRFs' institutionalization by encouraging formal recognition by the commune council, and formal registration for establishment of federated structure, farmer organizations or agricultural cooperatives;
- b) Complete the documentation of good practices, successful process and procedures for further replication and scaling up under ASPIRE;
- c) Secure project management ownership with better responsiveness and efficiency, and integrate the applicable management functions and resources into ASPIRE management and operational structure;
- d) Ensure sustainable exit of the implementation partners by absorbing the knowhow of applied methodologies, technologies and maintaining continued management of the diversified extension support service network;
- e) Maintain the effectiveness of project M&E and KM systems, and financial management, and
- f) Prepare and carry out the project completion process to systematically assess and demonstrate the project achievements.

89. In addition, and as decided during the country portfolio review in January 2017, participate in quarterly meetings of all projects organised by the IFAD ICO to strengthen country program consistency and synergies.

90. The mission concludes that by applying effective measures in safeguarding the project management's proactivity and action knowledge management, the PADEE will bring in a number of good practices to ASPIRE, which provides an extended field for further innovations.

Appendix 1: Summary of project status and ratings

Basic Facts

Country	Cambodia	Project ID	1559 [1100001559]	Loan/DSF/Grant/ASAP FI No.	1000004239, 1000004241
Project	Project for Agricultural Development and Economic Empowerment			Top-up Loan/DSF/Grant/ASAP FI No.	2000001394, 2000001563
Date of Update	21-July-2017				
Supervising Inst.	IFAD				
No. of Supervisions	4	No. of Implementation Support/Follow-up missions	2		
Last Supervision	17-Jun-2016	Last Implementation Support/Follow-up mission	10-Mar-2017		

					USD million	Disb. rate %
Approval	03-Apr-2012			Total financing	51.89	83%
Agreement	08-Jun-2012	Effectiveness lag	2.2	IFAD Total	37.90	
Entry into force	08-Jun-2012	PAR value	-----	IFAD loan	20.40	81
First disbursement	25-Oct-2012			DSF grant	17.50	96
MTR	04-Apr-2015	Last amendment	29-Jun-2016	IFAD grant		
Original completion	30-Jun-2018	Last audit	29-Jun-2016	ASAP grant	0.00	0
Current completion	30-Jun-2018			Domestic Total	7.48	
Current closing	31-Dec-2018			Beneficiaries	2.19	14
No. of extensions	0			National Govern		
				National Govern	5.50	66
				External Cofinancing Total	6.50	
				FAO	0.31	98
				iDE	0.54	169
				iDE	0.38	197
				SNV	0.67	100
				GEF/SCCF	4.60	0

Project Performance Ratings

B.1 Fiduciary Aspects	Last	Current	B.2 Project implementation progress	Last	Current
1. Quality of financial management	4	4	1. Quality of project management	3	4

2. Acceptable disbursement rate	5	5	2. Performance of M&E	4	4
3. Counterpart funds	4	4	3. Coherence between AWPB & implementation	3	5
4. Compliance with financing covenants	5	5	4. Gender focus	5	5
5. Compliance with procurement	4	3	5. Poverty focus	4	5
6. Quality and timeliness of audits	4	5	6. Effectiveness of targeting approach	4	5
			7. Innovation and learning	4	4
			8. Climate and environment focus	5	5

B.3 Outputs and outcomes	Last	Current	B.4 Sustainability	Last	Current
1. Improved access to financial services	4	4	1. Institution building (organizations, etc.)	4	4
2. Improved access to technologies and market	5	5	2. Empowerment	5	5
			3. Quality of beneficiary participation	5	5
			4. Responsiveness of service providers	5	5
			5. Exit strategy (readiness and quality)	4	5
			6. Potential for scaling up and replication	5	5

B.5 Justification of ratings

For Component 1, with all 984 IGRF groups now mobilized, there is growing evidence that the 772 pre-MTR groups are increasingly mature and developing well. However, the mission observed that the recently mobilized 212 IGRFs groups are still very immature and appear to be following a similar pathway to the original groups, only with less time available for them to reach maturity. Further progress is being made but more still needed on the sustainability of the MFA bookkeeping service. For component 2, there has been solid cumulative progress on agricultural and non-land based training and technology transfer. The various services delivered by the project have been increasing responsive and demand driven. There was a notable drop in the project management performance since MTR, which affected the AWPB planning process and other aspects of delivery.

Overall Assessment and Risk Profile

	Last	Current
C.1 Physical/financial assets	5	6
C.2 Food security	4	4
C.3 Quality of natural asset improvement and climate resilience	5	5
C.4 Overall implementation progress (Sections B1 and B2)	4	5
Rationale for implementation progress rating		
C.5 Likelihood of achieving the development objectives (section B3 and B4)	5	5
Rationale for development objectives rating		
Observable were improved rural livelihoods and increased participation of rural households in market-oriented and organized income generating activities. Recent outcome surveys confirmed the		

results of fundamental and positive changes among the target groups. The project exceeded 29% of its outreach target in reaching the direct beneficiaries (84,022 over 65,200 as revised by MTR).

C.6 Risks *Short description of major risks for each section and their impact on achievement of development objectives and sustainability*

Fiduciary aspects	Internal control and payment timeliness
Project implementation progress	Project management's proactivity in maintaining the ownership of the project successes, especially in the context that external partner institutions in charge of implementation of technical components are phasing out. Steady control and timely update of M&E and KM are key to ensure a smooth completion process.
Outputs and outcomes	No risk present at this stage.
Sustainability	The two main risks to sustainability are: Sustainability of overall IGRF development and continuity of diversified grassroots extension services under ASPIRE. Continued efforts are required to further support the sustainable development of farmers' organizations, currently in the form of IGRFs, of which some have the potential of institutional transformation to become farmer production and marketing cooperatives or other organizational forms. Similarly, demand-driven extension services need to be adapted in the implementation of ASPIRE.

Proposed Follow-up

Issue / Problem	Recommended Action	Timing	Status
Internal control under fiduciary	Speed up process of advance adjustment, reduce gap between advance and adjustment dates to avoid shortage of fund	Immediately and ongoing	
Management proactivity	Ensure sustainable exit of implementation partners to absorb knowhow of applied methodologies, technologies and maintain field support	Immediately and continuously	
M&E and KM	Prepare AWPB 2018 in conjunction with S-RET and ASPIRE, ensure timeliness and quality of endline survey and give emphasis on KM documentation production	As per agreed deadlines along the completion process	
IGRF sustainable development	Encourage IGRFs recognition at commune councils and support formal registration under chosen legal organizational forms	By project completion	
Diversified extension services	Modelling effective extension support success of MST, CEW, FBA and local champion/CLC farmers and transfer to ASPIRE for replication and scaling-up	By 31 Dec. 2017	

Additional observations

Appendix 2: Updated logical framework: Progress against objectives, outcomes and outputs

Project for Agricultural Development and Economic Empowerment

Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members							
	Household members - Number of people							
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached				RIMS report	Annual	PMU	
	Non-women-headed households - Number		38600	68200				
	Women-headed households - Number							
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project				RIMS report	Annual	PMU	
	Males - Number			165726				
	Females - Number			175274				
Project Goal Improved livelihoods for poor	Value of household assets owned by participating households increased on average by 25%				Main impact study budgeted under component three will include a baseline and two follow-up quantitative surveys and will			

rural people in the target of Kampot, Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo Provinces	household assets - Money (USD' 000)	0			be consistent with RIMS			
	Average annual per capita food consumption by targeted households increased by 25% from \$324				Main impact study budgeted under component three will include a baseline and two follow-up quantitative surveys and will be consistent with RIMS			
	\$ amount - Number	299		374				
	Decrease in prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under five which are part of households benefiting from the project from current baseline of 30% to 10%.				Main impact study budgeted under component three will include a baseline and two follow-up quantitative surveys and will be consistent with RIMS			
	malnutrition - Percentage (%)	28	25	10				
Development Objective Improved agricultural productivity and diversification of income sources for rural households living in poverty in the five provinces	Average wet season paddy yield of targeted households increased by 15% from average of 2.2t/ha to average of 2.5t/ha				Main impact study; Study on the impact of Applied Training Activities budgeted and scheduled for PY3-6 (including MTR and project end review); Qualitative Review of Applied Training budgeted and scheduled for PY2-3 before MTR and PY4-5 before project end; Case studies of farmer organizations budgeted and scheduled for PY2-6	baseline; MTR and end surveys		No major natural or man-made disasters Continued economic growth at national level generating employment opportunities Households have access to a range of quality food products Efficient and equitable intra-household resource allocation towards food
	tonnes/ha - Weight (t)	2		2				
	Average dry season paddy yield of targeted households increased by 15% from average of 3.2t/ha to average of 3.7t/ha				Main impact study; Study on the impact of Applied Training Activities budgeted and scheduled for PY3-6 (including MTR and project end review); Qualitative Review of Applied Training budgeted and scheduled for PY2-3 before MTR and PY4-5 before project end; Case studies of farmer organizations budgeted and scheduled for PY2-6	baseline; MTR and end surveys		
	tonnes/ha - Weight (t)	4		5				
	Average value of household non-rice agricultural production of targeted households increased by at least 20% from current average of \$480 after three years				Main impact study; Study on the impact of Applied Training Activities budgeted and scheduled for PY3-6 (including MTR and project end review); Qualitative Review of	baseline; MTR and end surveys		

	increase in rice production (\$ amount) - Number	918		1102	Applied Training budgeted and scheduled for PY2-3 before MTR and PY4-5 before project end; Case studies of farmer organizations budgeted and scheduled for PY2-6			
	Average labour productivity of target households increases by 15% from an average of \$4.5 per labour day across project beneficiaries				Main impact study; Study on the impact of Applied Training Activities budgeted and scheduled for PY3-6 (including MTR and project end review); Qualitative Review of Applied Training budgeted and scheduled for PY2-3 before MTR and PY4-5 before project end; Case studies of farmer organizations budgeted and scheduled for PY2-6	baseline; MTR and end surveys		
	\$/day labour productivity - Number	4		5				
Outcome Improved Access to Financial Services - targeted households improve financial literacy and increase level of investment and/or savings	980 IGRFs established and functional by PY4				Main impact study; Project database/MIS; Review of Revolving Fund Approach in PY3 before MTR			Continued strong performance by MFI and banking sector in Cambodia External service providers perform satisfactorily Finance tools promoted are appropriate to raise savings and investments. Continued strong government commitment to agricultural development and implementation
	IGRF groups - Number		772	984				
	by the end of PY6 all IGRF groups have completed financial literacy training and have complied with at least two thirds of the conditions set for each transfer				Main impact study; Project database/MIS; Review of Revolving Fund Approach in PY3 before MTR			
	IGRF groups - Number			984				
	IGRF groups paid at least 95% of the amount due within 30 days of due date to the external service provider (MFAs).				Main impact study; Project database/MIS; Review of Revolving Fund Approach in PY3 before MTR			
	IGRF groups - Number			984				
	785 IGRFs increase the size of their initial fund by 30% after three years				Main impact study; Project database/MIS; Review of Revolving Fund Approach in PY3 before MTR			
	IGRF groups - Number			785				
	By the end of PY 6, 50% of all IGRF members of IGRFs linked with banks have savings of at least \$150 in their bank account.				Main impact study; Project database/MIS; Review of Revolving Fund Approach in PY3 before MTR			

	Females - Number							of project activities through decentralized structures
	Males - Number			24600				Cambodian government continues to promote rice production and exports
	By the project end, the number of bank loans granted to IGRF members under the pilot scheme reached at least 15% of the number of these IGRF members				Main impact study; Project database/MIS; Review of Revolving Fund Approach in PY3 before MTR			Technology adopted by farmers is appropriate to raise productivity
	loans - Number			3690				Continued economic growth in Cambodia generates appropriate market opportunities in non-rural sectors
	Client satisfaction surveys show at least 85% of IGRFs are at least "satisfied" with services provided by MFA based on regular six monthly client satisfaction surveys				Main impact study; Project database/MIS; Review of Revolving Fund Approach in PY3 before MTR			Continued availability of quality agricultural inputs in project area
	IGRF groups - Number			836				Absence of extreme weather events or new pests/diseases
								Women household members are

								able to actively participate to the extent envisaged
Output Improved Access to Financial Services	49,200 beneficiaries registered as members of an IGRF (of which at least 50% are women)				Main impact study; Project database/MIS; Review of Revolving Fund Approach in PY3 before MTR			
	Females - Number		19300	24600				
	Males - Number		19300	24600				
	1.1.7 Persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services				Main impact study; Project database/MIS; Review of Revolving Fund Approach in PY3 before MTR			
	Males - Number		19300	24600				
	Females - Number		19300	24600				
	All IGRFs have female committee members, and women account for at least 25% of elected committees				Main impact study; Project database/MIS; Review of Revolving Fund Approach in PY3 before MTR			
	Females - Number		772	984				
	120 other existing IGRFs are supported in project communes				Main impact study; Project database/MIS; Review of Revolving Fund Approach in PY3 before MTR			
	IGRF groups - Number			120				
1.1.5 Persons in rural areas accessing financial services				RIMS report	Annual			
Women in rural areas accessing financial services - credit - Number			17220					

	Men in rural areas accessing financial services - credit - Number			17220				
	value of gross loan portfolio							
	loan portfolio - Money (USD' 000)							
Outcome Improved Access to Technology and Markets - Targeted households use improved production technologies, establish market linkages, and diversify income source	70% of trained farmers still adopt recommended technology two years after project intervention				Main impact study; Project database/MIS; Study on the impact of Applied Training Activities budgeted and scheduled for PY3-6 (including MTR and project end review); Qualitative Review of Applied Training budgeted and scheduled for PY2-3 before MTR and PY4-5 before project end; Case studies of farmer organizations budgeted and scheduled for PY2-6			Government is open on inclusion of innovations in training packages; Extension workshops and Implementing partners are able to identify and apply innovations in the training packages effectively (before delivery of the trainings);
	Males - Number			23700				
	Females - Number			23700				
	10% of IGRF members engaged in new or scaled-up non-land based income generating activities by PY5				Main impact study; Project database/MIS; Review of Revolving Fund Approach in PY3 before MTR			The target Farmers number (3800) trained in NLB activities is limited. Few FBAs are leaving from
	Females - Number							
	IGRF members - Number of people			4920				
	34 small rural business matching grants approved and implemented efficiently by PY5				Main impact study; Project database/MIS			
	matching grants - Number			34				
	Land and non-land based training packages developed updated and endorsed by MAFF and MOWA by PY2				Main impact study; Study on the impact of Applied Training Activities budgeted and scheduled for PY3-6 (including MTR and			

	training packages - Number		14	14	project end review); Qualitative Review of Applied Training budgeted and scheduled for PY2-3 before MTR and PY4-5 before project end; Case studies of farmer organizations budgeted and scheduled for PY2-6			the network or not active on their roles. Bio-digester designs may not work with poor/poorest families
	Around 200 Farmer Business Advisors providing extension services and supply of farm inputs to approximately 20,000 beneficiaries in a sustainable way by PY3				Main impact study; Study on the impact of Applied Training Activities budgeted and scheduled for PY3-6 (including MTR and project end review); Qualitative Review of Applied Training budgeted and scheduled for PY2-3 before MTR and PY4-5 before project end; Case studies of farmer organizations budgeted and scheduled for PY2-6			
	Females - Number							
	Males - Number		15931	20000				
	The aggregate value of sales of each of the four priority VC products increases by 20% (in real terms) by IGRF members in the VC cluster areas within 3 years of starting VC activities in that cluster				Main impact study; Study on the impact of Applied Training Activities budgeted and scheduled for PY3-6 (including MTR and project end review); Qualitative Review of Applied Training budgeted and scheduled for PY2-3 before MTR and PY4-5 before project end; Case studies of farmer organizations budgeted and scheduled for PY2-6			
	% increase - Percentage (%)			20				
	20% of IGRF benefit from e-PADEE intervention							
	IGRF groups - Number			197	Main impact study; Study on the impact of Applied Training Activities budgeted and scheduled for PY3-6 (including MTR and project end review); Qualitative Review of Applied Training budgeted and scheduled for PY2-3 before MTR and PY4-5 before project end; Case studies of farmer organizations budgeted and scheduled for PY2-6			
Output Improved Access to Technology and Markets	490 CEWs trained and working by PY4, of which 50% are women				Main impact study; Study on the impact of Applied Training Activities budgeted and scheduled for PY3-6 (including MTR and project end review); Qualitative Review of Applied Training budgeted and scheduled for PY2-3 before MTR and PY4-5 before project end; Case studies of farmer organizations budgeted and scheduled for			Farmers interest and their active participation. Training quality including quality demonstration
	Females - Number		193	245				
	Males - Number		193	245				

				PY2-6			plots; Late selection of ESP for financial literacy training; Labour savings techniques (LST) are identified and successfully increase women participation in trainings
1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							
Women trained in fishery - Number			24600				
Men trained in livestock - Number			24600				
Women trained in livestock - Number			24600				
Women trained in crop - Number			24600				
Men trained in crop - Number			24600				
Men trained in fishery - Number			24600				
6,000 outstanding farmers trained in first and second year packages by PY5				Main impact study; Study on the impact of Applied Training Activities budgeted and scheduled for PY3-6 (including MTR and project end review); Qualitative Review of Applied Training budgeted and scheduled for PY2-3 before MTR and PY4-5 before project end; Case studies of farmer organizations budgeted and scheduled for PY2-6			
Females - Number							
Males - Number		6218	6000				
3,800 beneficiaries trained in non-land based income generating activities, of which at least 70% are women by PY5				Main impact study; Study on the impact of Applied Training Activities budgeted and scheduled for PY3-6 (including MTR and			

Females - Number			2660	project end review); Qualitative Review of Applied Training budgeted and scheduled for PY2-3 before MTR and PY4-5 before project end; Case studies of farmer organizations budgeted and scheduled for PY2-6			
Males - Number			1440				
people trained in business/entrepreneurship				RIMS report	Annual		
Females - Number			350				
Males - Number			350				
400 improved seed variety demonstrations conducted by PY5				Main impact study; Study on the impact of Applied Training Activities budgeted and scheduled for PY3-6 (including MTR and project end review); Qualitative Review of Applied Training budgeted and scheduled for PY2-3 before MTR and PY4-5 before project end; Case studies of farmer organizations budgeted and scheduled for PY2-6			
demonstrations - Number		90	400				
Low costs early childhood nutrition promotion systems to be developed and tested in 2 in each province in 2015 and then reviewed/refined before wider roll-out to all districts from 2016				MoWA progress reports			
nutrition promotion systems - Number			10				

Project for Agricultural Development and Economic Empowerment
Logical Framework (Update year 5 as of June 2017)

Results Hierarchy	Indicators			
	Name	Year Targets	Year Results (Annual)	Year Results (Cumulative)
Outreach	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members			
	Household members - Number of people	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: 89,490 Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: 420110 Year 6:
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached			
	Non-women-headed households - Number	Year 1: 20800 Year 2: Year 3: 10600 Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: 66124 Year 5: 17898 Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: 66124 Year 5: 84022 Year 6:
	Women-headed households - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:

	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project			
	Males - Number	Year 1: 50544 Year 2: Year 3: 25758 Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: 128333 Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: 128333 Year 5: Year 6:
	Females - Number	Year 1: 53456 Year 2: Year 3: 27242 Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: 120397 Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: 120397 Year 5: Year 6:
Project Goal Improved livelihoods for poor rural people in the target of Kampot, Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo Provinces	Value of household assets owned by participating households increased on average by 25%			
	household assets - Money (USD' 000)	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: 1363 Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: 1363 Year 6:
	Average annual per capita food consumption by targeted households increased by 25% from \$324			

	\$ amount - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: 265 Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: 265 Year 6:
	Decrease in prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under five which are part of households benefiting from the project from current baseline of 30% to 10%.			
	malnutrition - Percentage (%)	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: 11 Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: 11 Year 6:
Development Objective Improved agricultural productivity and diversification of income sources for rural households living in poverty in the five provinces	Average wet season paddy yield of targeted households increased by 15% from average of 2.2t/ha to average of 2.5t/ha			
	tonnes/ha - Weight (t)	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: 2.2 Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: 2.2 Year 6:
	Average dry season paddy yield of targeted households increased by 15% from average of 3.2t/ha to average of 3.7t/ha			

	tonnes/ha - Weight (t)	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: 4.3 Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: 4.3 Year 6:
	Average value of household non-rice agricultural production of targeted households increased by at least 20% from current average of \$480 after three years			
	increase in rice production (\$ amount) - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	Average labour productivity of target households increases by 15% from an average of \$4.5 per labour day across project beneficiaries			
	\$/day labour productivity - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
Outcome	980 IGRFs established and functional by PY4			

Improved Access to Financial Services - targeted households improve financial literacy and increase level of investment and/or savings	IGRF groups - Number	Year 1: 356 Year 2: 547 Year 3: 212 Year 4: 0 Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 225 Year 2: 525 Year 3: 212 Year 4: 0 Year 5: 0 Year 6:	Year 1: 225 Year 2: 750 Year 3: 984 Year 4: 984 Year 5: 984 Year 6:
	by the end of PY6 all IGRF groups have completed financial literacy training and have complied with at least two thirds of the conditions set for each transfer			
	IGRF groups - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	IGRF groups paid at least 95% of the amount due within 30 days of due date to the external service provider (MFAs).			
	IGRF groups - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	785 IGRFs increase the size of their initial fund by 30% after three years			

	IGRF groups - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	By the end of PY 6, 50% of all IGRF members of IGRFs linked with banks have savings of at least \$150 in their bank account.			
	Females - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	Males - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	By the project end, the number of bank loans granted to IGRF members under the pilot scheme reached at least 15% of the number of these IGRF members			

	loans - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	Client satisfaction surveys show at least 85% of IGRFs are at least "satisfied" with services provided by MFA based on regular six monthly client satisfaction surveys			
	IGRF groups - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
Output Improved Access to Financial Services	49,200 beneficiaries registered as members of an IGRF (of which at least 50% are women)			
	Females - Number	Year 1: 14045 Year 2: 13675 Year 3: 5300 Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 4212 Year 2: 9747 Year 3: 3901 Year 4: 0 Year 5: 13,333 Year 6:	Year 1: 4212 Year 2: 13959 Year 3: 17860 Year 4: 17860 Year 5: 31193 Year 6:
	Males - Number	Year 1: 14045 Year 2: 13675 Year 3: 5300 Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 7383 Year 2: 17604 Year 3: 6600 Year 4: 0 Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 7383 Year 2: 24987 Year 3: 31686 Year 4: 31686 Year 5: 18007 Year 6:

1.1.7 Persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services			
Males - Number	Year 1: 11700 Year 2: 19300 Year 3: 5300 Year 4: 5300 Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 5279 Year 2: 5025 Year 3: 3901 Year 4: 3901 Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 5279 Year 2: 10304 Year 3: 14205 Year 4: 18106 Year 5: Year 6:
Females - Number	Year 1: 11700 Year 2: 19300 Year 3: 5300 Year 4: 5300 Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 5161 Year 2: 12535 Year 3: 6699 Year 4: 6699 Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 5161 Year 2: 17696 Year 3: 24395 Year 4: 31094 Year 5: Year 6:
All IGRFs have female committee members, and women account for at least 25% of elected committees			
Females - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
120 other existing IGRFs are supported in project communes			

IGRF groups - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
1.1.5 Persons in rural areas accessing financial services			
Women in rural areas accessing financial services - credit - Number	Year 1: 14045 Year 2: 9573 Year 3: 5300 Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: 10800 Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: 10800 Year 5: Year 6:
Men in rural areas accessing financial services - credit - Number	Year 1: 14045 Year 2: 9573 Year 3: 5300 Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: 18627 Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: 18627 Year 5: Year 6:
value of gross loan portfolio			
loan portfolio - Money (USD' 000)	Year 1: 1424 Year 2: 2188 Year 3: 848 Year 4: 10960 Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: 9981 Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: 9981 Year 5: Year 6:

Outcome Improved Access to Technology and Markets - Targeted households use improved production technologies, establish market linkages, and diversify income source	70% of trained farmers still adopt recommended technology two years after project intervention		
	Males - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	Females - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	10% of IGRF members engaged in new or scaled-up non-land based income generating activities by PY5		
	Females - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: 31980 Year 6:
	IGRF members - Number of people	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:

34 small rural business matching grants approved and implemented efficiently by PY5			
matching grants - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
Land and non-land based training packages developed updated and endorsed by MAFF and MOWA by PY2			
training packages - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
Around 200 Farmer Business Advisors providing extension services and supply of farm inputs to approximately 20,000 beneficiaries in a sustainable way by PY3			
Females - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:

	Males - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	The aggregate value of sales of each of the four priority VC products increases by 20% (in real terms) by IGRF members in the VC cluster areas within 3 years of starting VC activities in that cluster			
	% increase - Percentage (%)	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	20% of IGRF benefit from e-PADEE intervention			
	IGRF groups - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
Output	490 CEWs trained and working by PY4, of which 50% are women			

Improved Access to Technology and Markets	Females - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	Males - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies			
	Women trained in fishery - Number	Year 1: 18700 Year 2: 5225 Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 18068 Year 2: 6289 Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 18068 Year 2: 24357 Year 3: 24357 Year 4: 24357 Year 5: Year 6:
	Men trained in livestock - Number	Year 1: 18700 Year 2: 5225 Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 10272 Year 2: 3971 Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 10727 Year 2: 14243 Year 3: 14243 Year 4: 14243 Year 5: Year 6:

Women trained in livestock - Number	Year 1: 18700 Year 2: 5225 Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 18008 Year 2: 6349 Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 18008 Year 2: 24357 Year 3: 24357 Year 4: 24357 Year 5: Year 6:
Women trained in crop - Number	Year 1: 18700 Year 2: 5225 Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 19648 Year 2: 11577 Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 19648 Year 2: 31045 Year 3: 31045 Year 4: 31045 Year 5: Year 6:
Men trained in crop - Number	Year 1: 18700 Year 2: 5225 Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 11932 Year 2: 6223 Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 11932 Year 2: 18155 Year 3: 18155 Year 4: 18155 Year 5: Year 6:
Men trained in fishery - Number	Year 1: 18700 Year 2: 5225 Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 10272 Year 2: 3971 Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: 10272 Year 2: 14243 Year 3: 14243 Year 4: 14243 Year 5: Year 6:
6,000 outstanding farmers trained in first and second year packages by PY5			

	Females - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	Males - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	3,800 beneficiaries trained in non-land based income generating activities, of which at least 70% are women by PY5			
	Females - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	Males - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	people trained in business/entrepreneurship			

	Females - Number	Year 1: Year 2: 200 Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: 235 Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: 235 Year 3: 235 Year 4: 235 Year 5: Year 6:
	Males - Number	Year 1: Year 2: 200 Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: 150 Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: 150 Year 3: 150 Year 4: 150 Year 5: Year 6:
	400 improved seed variety demonstrations conducted by PY5			
	demonstrations - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:
	Low costs early childhood nutrition promotion systems to be developed and tested in 2 in each province in 2015 and then reviewed/refined before wider roll-out to all districts from 2016			
	nutrition promotion systems - Number	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:	Year 1: Year 2: Year 3: Year 4: Year 5: Year 6:

Appendix 3: Summary of key actions to be taken within agreed timeframes

Agreed action	Date	Whom	Status
Component1			
Promote and support IGRFs' institutionalization by encouraging formal recognition by the commune council, formal registration for establishment of federated structure or agricultural cooperative	By 31 Oct. 2017	MAFF-PSU, concerned agencies	
Develop a time-bound action plan to further strengthen the IGRFs managerial and operational capacities before their transfer under ASPIRE in November 2017	By 31 August 2017	FAO & MAFF-PSU	
Learn from performing credit and savings schemes for effective risk control of repayment delinquencies including the transition of MBwin for IGRF.	By Nov. 2017	FAO & MAFF-PSU	
Component 2			
Stocktaking and Roadmap definition of good practices such as CIG formation, CLC process, VC cluster development with support from SNV or PROCASUR where applicable	By Sept. 2017	MAFF PSU and GDA	
Crop diversification: -Analyse efficiency and cost effectiveness of the approach for each crop; -Develop knowledge products	Immediately and onward	GDA	
Explore the reactivation of E-PADEE with Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPWT) and ensure due budget to resume E-PADEE under PADEE or ASPIRE	By Sept. 2017	GDA	
Complete the profiling of individual VC clusters and hand them over to ASPIRE for continued development.	By Dec. 2017	SNV & MAFF-PSU GDA, MoWA	
Complete the documentation of good practices in vegetable collection points and VC cluster approach for further replication within MAFF and under ASPIRE	By Dec. 2017	iDE & MAFF-PSU	
Modelling effective extension support success of MST, CEW, FBA and local champion/CLC farmers and transfer to ASPIRE for possible adaptive replication and scale-up	By 31 Dec. 2017	MAFF-PSU, PDAs and involved partners, (PROCASUR, iDE, SNV)	
S-RET			
Develop promotional and training material on RET options with external partners for CEW/IGRF and the TWG-CCAFF	By Sept. 2017	RUA	
Prepare workplan and schedule for conducting awareness raising events on RET options with CEW and IGRFs	By end July 2017	RUA / PDAFF / S-RET	
IGRF advocacy support and business plan preparation	By Dec. 2017	RUA/PDAFF/CEW	
Promote demonstration sites of bio-digesters linked with processing and/or post-harvest activities at farm level	From Sept. 2017 and continuously	NBP	
Apply safety measures and study the possibility of localization of H2S filter	Immediately	NBP, PDAFF / S-RET	
Plan and train a network of village-based technicians for daily maintenance and repair	Starting from 2018	S-RET and NBP	
Undertake an early progress review to re-orient S-RET under ASPIRE and in line with MAFF recently released policy.	By March 2018	IFAD, MAFF-PSU, ASPIRE, S-RET	

Agreed action	Date	Whom	Status
Management			
Secure project management's responsiveness and efficiency in operational management	Immediately and till completion	MAFF-PSU	
Ensure sustainable exit of the implementation partners by absorbing the knowhow of applied methodologies, technologies and maintaining continued management of the operational support network.	Immediately and continuously	PSU, PDAs, all the involved parties	
Select successful models and modalities to support ASPIRE implementation in PADEE-ASPIRE overlapped provinces, and replicate operational models in other ASPIRE provinces	Starting from now and continue under ASPIRE	PSU, PDAs, involved implementing partners, and short-term consultants	
Plan and execute concrete steps in management team integration into ASPIRE at PSU and provincial PDA level (including August and September workshops with PADEE and ASPIRE teams together)	By Nov. 2017	PSU and PDAs	
Systematically document success stories and turn their process and procedures into successful operational models for further scale-up under ASPIRE	By Oct. 2017	PSU, PDAs and all involved implementing partners	
Maintain PADEE-related core management functions and resources within PSU and all PDAs in order to safeguard the project completion process	Till project completion	PSU and PDAs	
Recruit short-term consultants to support overloaded staff and refine project analysis (economic, technical and methodological)	Before project completion	MAFF-PSU	
Gender			
Gender and nutrition household impact assessment	December 2017	MoWA, PDoWA, SBK	
M&E and KM			
Conduct an orientation workshop to develop a common roadmap and action plan among PADEE, S-RET and ASPIRE.	August 2017	MAFF-PSU, GDA, PDAs, S-RET, ASPIRE management team	
Ensure the integration of S-RET indicators into the current PADEE's MIS system and PSU M&E unit to take the quality assurance role of S-RET M&E at national level	September 2017 and continuously	PSU, independent consultant	
Ensure the timeliness and quality of endline assessment covering logical framework, RIMS indicators and other social and economic aspects	November 2017	MAFF-PSU, stakeholders, consulting firm	
Carry out the project completion report with incorporating concrete results from the end-line assessment and EFA	January 2018	MAFF-PSU, implementing partners, independent consultant	
Prepare 2018 AWPB in close consultation with S-RET and ASPIRE	December 2017	MAFF-PSU	

Continually produce knowledge publication and video in both Khmer and English by October 2017	Continually and October 2017	MAFF-PSU, PROCASURE, IEC, Implementing partners and all stakeholders	
Better consolidate reports and information from all implementing agencies and focus on the qualitative analysis at outcomes and impact levels and reinforce the knowledge aspect considering the closing period	Continually	MAFF-PSU, PROCASURE, IEC, Implementing partners and all stakeholders	
Organize PADEE completion workshop with all related stakeholders in particular the M&E and KM tasks	March 2018	MAFF-PSU	
Fiduciary aspect	Date	Whom	Status
Speed up the process of advance adjustment, reduce the gap between advance date and advance adjustment date to avoid shortage of fund	Immediately/Ongoing	MAFF_PSU/All IPs/IAs	
Settle the duplication of claim on WA 85 Loan and WA 02 Top up loan amounting USD 1,980	Immediately	MAFF_PSU/All IPs/IAs	
Refund USD 430 to sub-project account	31 July 2017	PDA Takeo	
IPs: (i) Based on iDE financial and physical progress report and request, prepare WA to reimburse pre-financed eligible expenditures of iDE (ii) Request SNV to refund excess payment amount USD 69,514.35 or convert it in advance payment (iii) Reconcile advance adjustment or reimbursement WA amount with advance control tracking sheet and cumulative expenditures of reporting period		MAFF-PSU/iDE MAFF-PSU, SNV, IFAD MAFF-PSU	
Fund reallocation:			
Calculate the fund requirement of each category of IFAD Loan, IFAD grant and IFAD Loan top up and send to IFAD for review	31 Jul 2017 31 Aug 17	PSU/MAFF/MEF MAFF-PSU	
Fixed Assets: (i) Request SNV to report a complete list of PADEE assets those were procured by them using PADEE fund.	31 Jul 2017	MAFF-PSU, SNV MAFF-PSU/IPs	
(ii) Issue a letter to all IPs facilitating on handover procedures of assets after the completion of contract.	31 July 2017	All Location	
(iii) Settle lost assets issues; reprint or replace old tag, make it easily visible and readable	31 Aug 2017		
Be strict on planned schedule of procurement activities and complete the process within planned deadlines	By planned deadline	MAFF-PSU/ IAs	
Send fund request for 2 nd semester to MEF for RGC contribution of 2017 AWPB for avoid delay on fund release	31 July 2017	MAFF-PSU/MEF	

Appendix 4: Physical progress measured against AWP&B (as of March 2017)

Project Activities	Im Agency	Unit (as per AWPB)	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	% (YTD)	Appraisal target (as per PIM)	Cumula tive (2012- 2017)	% (cumula- tive)
Component 1: Improved Access to Financial Services								81%			62%
Sub-component 1.1: GCCT Scheme								86%			66%
A. Conditional Capital Transfers to IGRFs	PDA							100%			100%
1. First year GCCT	PDA	group	225	547	212			na	984	984	100%
Group form in 2015	PSU	group				-		na			na
2. Second year GCCT	PDA	group		225	547			na	984	984	100%
Group form in Feb 14	PSU	group				32		na			na
Group form in June 14	PSU	group				-		na			na
Group form in 2015	PSU	group				180		na			na
3. Third year GCCT	PDA	group	0	0	225			100%	984	984	100%
Group form in Aug 13	PSU	group				26		na			na
Group form in Feb 14	PSU	group				108	32	100%			na
Group form in June 14	PSU	group				413	-	na			na
Group form in 2015	PSU	group				-	180	100%			na
2. Formalization of the group	PDA	LS				-	-	na			na
3. Support the provincial network	PDA	LS				-	-	na			na
B.1 Specialist Service Provider	PSU							na			50%
Additional funds training - service provider staff	PSU	LS		-	-			na	2	0	0%
CB of HHs, group leadership and CEWs	PSU	LS		-	-			na	-	0	na
Value of contract with service provider	PSU	class	100	2247	1.721	1,11		na	4069	4.069	100%
Taxation of Value of contract with SP	PSU	time		0	1	-		na	0	1	na
Follow up IGRFs and MFA	PSU	time		3	4			na	0	7	na
Semester meeting IGRFs	PSU	time		1	-			na	0	1	na
Orientation Internal Rule/Group Statute to CEDAC	PSU	time		1	-			na	0	1	na
B.2 Specialist SP for IGRF and selected GRF accounts	FAO							83%		-	56%
1. Technical support on rural finance (FAO)	FAO							na		-	11%
FAO administration costs	FAO	LS	0	34,77	-			na	76,53	35	45%
International procurement advisor	FAO	per-mon	5	1,5	2			na		8	na
National rural finance coordinator	FAO	per-mon	3	31,66	18			na		53	na

Travel costs of national coordinator and consultant	FAO	per-mon		380	151		na	531	na
2. Selection and CB of SPs (FAO)	FAO						83%	-	na
a. International TA for selection and support of SSP (ongoing activities)	FAO	person-month	3	6,5	8	6	50%	18	na
b. Refresher training/training of MFAs	FAO	# training	4	3,9	8	1	100%	16	na
c. Mater Trainer on Mbwin to LFAs by inter. expert	FAO	# training	1	1	-	-	na	2	na
d. Master Trainers train to LFAs	FAO	# training	0	3	1	3	na	4	na
e. Online Training tool for Local Field Agents		# tool				1	100%		
3. Installing and maintaining a central IT system	FAO						na	-	na
Computers, central servers and hardware	FAO	LS	1		-		na	1	na
3rd party software-servers & client access licenses	FAO	LS	1		-		na	1	na
Laptop and printer	FAO	unit	30		-		na	30	na
Software licenses (FAO-Mbin license) per agent	FAO	unit	30		-		na	30	na
Software licenses (FAO-Mbin) fixed costs	FAO	LS	3		-		na	3	na
MBWin software maintenance cost and internet	FAO	LS		3000	1		na	3.001	na
Training in Bangkok for whole training	FAO	LS		1	-		na	1	na
4. Service Provider Operating Costs	FAO	LS	0	6.922	4.632		na	11.554,0	11.554
5. IGRF group audit	FAO	group			-	212	na	212	na
6. Control quality of CEDAC trainers - to IGRFs	FAO	group			36	-	na	36	na
C. Support to savings by IGRF members	FAO						na	-	na
1. Transfers to savings account	FAO	person	0		-		na	49200	-
D. Studies (FAO)	FAO						74%	-	60%
1. International TA for study preparation	FAO	LS	0,2	21	1		na	21	22
2. Review of rural access to finance	FAO	LS	0	32	-		na	95	32
3. Survey of existing GRFs	FAO	LS	0	1	-		na	1	1
4. Study on interactions between savings led finance groups and IGRFs	FAO	LS	0	3	1		na	100	4
5. Study impact of MFI growth on poverty	FAO	LS	0		1		na	NATS	1
1. External Accounting System					776		74%	776	na
a. Cost of the MFA for the 1st CCT							na	-	na
212 Group formed in Dec 15 (Jan-Nov 16)	FAO	Visit				2.120	na	2.120	na
Introductory visit for 212 group	FAO	Visit				212	na	212	na
b. Cost of the MFA for the 2nd CCT							60%	-	na
134 Group formed in Feb 14 (Jan-Feb 16)	FAO	Visit				268	-	268	na
373 Group formed in June 14 (Jan-June 16)	FAO	Visit				2.238	-	2.238	na
40 Group formed in Sep 14 (Jan-Sept 16)	FAO	Visit				360	-	360	na

212 Group form in 2015 (Dec 16-Oct 17)	FAO	Visit			212	1.272	60%	212	na
c. Cost of the MFA for the 3rd CCT							89%	-	na
225 Group formed in Aug 13 (Jan-Aug 16)	FAO	Visit			1.800	-	na	1.800	na
134 Group formed in Feb 14	FAO	Visit			1.340	268	100%	1.340	na
373 Group formed in June 14	FAO	Visit			2.238	2.238	100%	2.238	na
40 Group formed in Sep 14	FAO	Visit			120	240	67%	120	na
212 Group form in 2015 (Nov-Dec 17)	FAO	Visit			-	-	na	-	na
2. Selection and CB of SPs (FAO)							na	-	na
International TA for selection and support of SSP	FAO	per-mon		11	12		na	23	na
International TA for customization of reports	FAO	per-mon		11			na	11	na
Refresher training/training of MFAs	FAO	training		2	1		na	3	na
Mbwin package training for Database Administrator	FAO	person		1	-		na	1	na
Mater Trainer on Mbwin to LFAs by inter. expert	FAO	# training			-		na	-	na
Master Trainers train to LFAs	FAO	# training					na	-	na
Online Training tool for Local Field Agents	FAO	# tool			1		na	1	na
3.Support the functioning-IGRF&MFA services					-		na	-	na
Printing vouchers of cash in for IGRF	FAO	book		2.000			na	2.000	na
Printing loan application and contract	FAO	book		500			na	500	na
Produce zinc box for new IGRFs included transportation	FAO	group		212			na	212	na
Sub-com 1.2: CB in FL and linkages with MFI	FAO						76%	-	57%
A. FAO TCP	FAO						76%	-	57%
1. International TA	FAO						na	-	100%
Preparation of TORs and selection of training provider	FAO	LS	1	-			na	1	100%
Backstopping for training materials development	FAO	LS	1	-			na	1	100%
Travel costs	FAO	LS	0	-			na	1	na
2. National rural finance coordinator	FAO						na	-	81%
Fee	FAO	per-mon	9	5,2	-		na	24	59%
Travel costs	FAO	LS	6	104	-		na	120	92%
Computer	FAO	unit	2	-			na	2	100%
Other expenditures	FAO	LS	0	1,49	-		na	2	75%
3. Curriculum development	FAO						na	-	141%
Identification existing training materials	FAO	LS	1	-			na	1	100%
Development training materials for beneficiaries	FAO	LS	1	-			na	1	100%
Development methodology and materials for beneficiary exams/ assessment	FAO	LS	0,5	11	-		na	11	105%

Field testing and evaluation training materials	FAO	LS	1	1	-	na	1	2	200%
Development training materials for trainers/MFA	FAO	LS	1		-	na	1	1	100%
Finalization training materials	FAO	LS	1		-	na	1	1	100%
Reproduction training materials for beneficiaries	FAO	LS	0,4	2,45	-	na	1	3	285%
4. Training of trainers (SP staff)	FAO	LS	0	4	-	na	55,42	4	7%
5. TCP support costs	FAO	LS	5,5		-	na	43,526	6	13%
						na		-	0%
1. IGRF sustainability including improved recording, merge, saving, and AC									
Workshop-FAO, MFAs&PDAs staff on development options	FAO	WS			1	na		1	na
TOT package for development options of IGRFs, NTA	FAO	per-day			-	na		-	na
Training of CEWs&PDA staff on development options	FAO	course			8	na		8	na
CEW facilitation of commune discussions on IGRF development	FAO	commune			-	na		-	na
					-	67%		-	na
2. Promote savings products for MFIs to IGRFs group									
Printing saving promotions materials	FAO	# sheet			-	50.000	na	50.000	na
Promote saving products of MFIs to all IGRF groups	FAO	# group			-	984	na	984	na
Quarterly lucky draw to encourage members to save with MFIs	FAO	# person			-	-	30	67%	na
3.Dev. of IGRF self-assessment tools					-		na	-	na
a. Training to CEWs and PDAs staff about self-assessment tools	FAO	course			-		na	-	na
4.Client Satisfaction Survey					-		na	-	na
a. Annual client satisfaction survey by phone	FAO	# time			-	1	na	1	na
System log of complaints on MFA's services	FAO	# month				12	-	12	na
5.Backstop CEDAC Trainers					-		na	-	na
a. Control quality of trainers delivered to IGRFs	FAO	trainer			36		na	36	na
Refresh PDAs Officers on key points to support group's committee & Self-assessment tools	FAO	# training				5	-	5	na
	FAO				-		na	-	na
6. IGRF linkage with Bank for 50 groups in TAK and KAM									
a. ITA for bank linkages	FAO	per-day			-		na	-	na
b. District roundtable discussions	FAO	meeting			-		na	-	na
c. Legal services to draft MoUs with Bank	FAO	agreement			-		na	-	na

d. Training of groups on the linkage operations trained by linkage facilitator	FAO	course	-			na	-	na
g. Salary of linkage facilitator	FAO	Month	-			na	-	na
7.First time Audit of IGRF	FAO		413	212	-	100%	625	na
a. Re-audit of group failed for the first time	FAO	group			15	100%		
8. Various Study	FAO		-			na	-	na
Project completion report	FAO	study	1		-	na	1	na
Tax (VAT, WHT, etc)	FAO	study	-		-	na	-	na
9. Overall technical support on rural finance	FAO		-			61%	-	na
a. FAO administration costs (13% of delivery)	FAO	LS	1		1	50%	1	na
b. International TAs (including the travel)	FAO	per-day	67	70	4	80%	137	na
c. Rural Finance Coordinator, Op. Support staff	FAO	per-mon	34	24	12	50%	58	na
d. Travel cost (Rural Finance, and Driver+gasoline)	FAO	per-day	294	143	120	67%	437	na
e. MBWin Software Maintenon cost	FAO	per-day			56	60	67%	56
f. MBWin Software Maintenon cost	FAO	year	1	1	-	na	2	na
g. Internet and office supply	FAO	Month	12	9	6	50%	21	na
h. Office equipment for linkages coordinator	FAO	LS	-		-	na	-	na
Sub-com 1.3. Support to existing GRFs	FAO		-			na	-	na
a. GRF visits through consultant, screening process, mergers etc.	FAO	per-day	-			na	-	na
Com 2: Improved Access to Technology and Markets	PSU					58%	-	64%
Sub-component 2.1: Support to innovation in CB	GDA					72%	-	74%
A. Support to innovation in 'LB' CB	GDA					na	-	57%
1. Development of LB CB packages	GDA					na	-	82%
Development of training modules	GDA	module	4	11		na	10	15
Dev. of training modules - carry over	GDA	module		-		na		-
Validation WS for training modules	GDA	workshop	2	2		na	10	4
Study and documents for best practices	GDA	study		-		na		-
Development of FFS standard	GDA	standard		-		na		-
Selection and CB for outstanding farmers	GDA	course		5		na		5
Indicative budget for publication of training materials	GDA	set		-		na		-
Curriculum development WS for ToT (4+5 packages of basic training developed)	GDA	workshop	1	1		na	0	2
Publish new package and extension books	GDA	set	40000	-		na	0	40.000
Handbook (5 packages - 5000 books/ package)	GDA	set	5000	25.000		na	0	30.000
Leaflet for farmers (13 topics)	GDA	set	25000	0	-	na	0	25.000

Agricultural extension methodology	GDA	book		1000	3.000		na	0	4.000	na
Communication and facilitation skills	GDA	book		1000	3.000		na	0	4.000	na
Climate change adaptation in agriculture	GDA	set		1000	3.000		na	0	4.000	na
Training leadership to MST	GDA	course	3		-		na	0	3	na
Updating of training modules	GDA	unit	0		-		na	16	-	0%
Training and updating of Master Trainers	GDA	TOT	0	6	-		na	6	6	100%
Training of Mobile Support Teams	GDA	course	6		-		na	6	6	100%
Mid-season technical reflection forum with all MST	GDA	forum			1		na		1	na
Refresher training for MST	GDA	group	0	6	6		na	12	12	100%
2. Support to LB research and demos	GDA						na		-	31%
Multilocation trials (CARDI)	CARDI	demo	0				na	60	-	0%
Materials and supply	CARDI	demo			10		na	0	10	na
Trial management	CARDI	demo			10		na	0	10	na
Farmer field day	CARDI	field day			1		na	0	1	na
M&E	CARDI	trip			3		na	0	3	na
Improved seed variety demos (CARDI)	CARDI	demo	0	250	-	-	na	400	250	63%
Materials and supply	CARDI	demo		250	-		na	0	250	na
Trial management	CARDI	demo		250	-		na	0	250	na
Farmer field day	CARDI	field day		8	-		na	0	8	na
M&E	CARDI	trip		18	-		na	0	18	na
Diversification demonstrations (GDA)	GDA	demo	0	90	30	115	na	0	235	na
Training and demos on crop diversification					-		na		-	na
Orientation					-		na		-	na
M&E ongoing FFS & interest group training	GDA	day	80	255	-		na	0	335	na
3. Support to rice seed production	CARDI						na		-	59%
a. Working capital for seed production	CARDI						na		-	59%
Certified seed	CARDI	LS	0,55		20		na	20	21	103%
Foundation seed	CARDI	LS	0		1,43		na	10	1	14%
b. Seed for use in base package demos	CARDI						na		-	18%
Commercial seed (GDA)	CARDI	ton	60		20		na	280	80	29%
Foundation/certified seed (CARDI)	GDA	kilo	450	150	-		na	8300	600	7%
Certified seed	GDA	kilo		1600	1.600		na	0	3.200	na
Good seed	GDA	kilo		47200	-		na	0	47.200	na
c. Seed cleaning equipment	GDA	unit	4		-		na	4	4	100%
Flat bed dryer	GDA	unit	4				na	0	4	na
d. Establishment of seed producer association	GDA	Ass			-		na		-	na
4. Innovation plan organic farm clinic	PSU						na		-	na

Producer and buyer link to market (CB/WS)	PSU	time			-			na	0	-	na
Improve awareness on safety food product	PSU	time			1			na	0	1	na
Support to farmer community learning center	PSU	time			4			na	0	4	na
B. Knowledge management and dissemination	GDA							72%		-	90%
1. Extension workshops ('Land' and 'NLB')	GDA							72%		-	90%
Annual national extension workshops	GDA	LS	1	1	1	1		na	5	4	80%
Leaflet for successful stories	GDA	set				-	-	na		-	
Selection of participants for CEW	GDA	LS	208	1	-			na	0	209	na
Monitoring and technical back stopping	GDA	trip				54	11	44%		54	
Extension working groups	GDA	unit	208		-			na	208	208	100%
Refresher training for CEW	GDA	course	0	13	11			na	0	24	na
Quarterly reflection meeting with MST	GDA	meeting				12	1	100%		12	
M&E of CEWs	GDA	LS	50	1	1			na	0	52	na
Extension activities training/workshop	GDA	course			-			na		-	na
Technical video production 5 topics	GDA	set			3			na		3	na
Stakeholder WS on agricultural extension	GDA	ws			1			na		1	na
Basic technical training for CEWs (5 packages)	GDA	course			13			na		13	na
2. Information and communication	PSU							na		-	na
Mobile show to inspire farmer	PSU	village	0	0	-			na	NATS	-	na
Training proof farmer material	PSU	village	0	0	-			na	NATS	-	na
Sub-component 2.1: Support to innovation in CB	SNV							8%		-	69%
A. Support to innovation in 'LB' capacity building	SNV							na		-	83%
1. Technical assistance and coordination	SNV							na		-	
International consultancy for CB and extension	SNV	per-mon	2,99	4	3			na	22	10	45%
National consultancy for CB and extension	SNV	per-mon	8	12	11			na	46	31	66%
Publications and learning materials	SNV	unit	0	17	8			na	18	25	139%
B. Support to innovation in 'NLB' CB	SNV							8%		-	49%
1. Technical assistance and coordination	SNV							na		-	49%
Inter. consultancy for CB on 'NLB' activities of all activities related to LB and NLB components	SNV	LS	4,5	6	4			na	22	15	66%
National consultancy for CB/support to MoWA of NLB activities	SNV	LS	4,5	6	4			na	46	15	32%
2. Development of 'NLB' CB packages	ISU							na		-	na
Study on new opportunity for NLB activities	ISU	time	1	1	-			na	0	2	na
WS with stakeholders to present the finding and CB to DoWA on NLB	ISU	time			0			na		0	na

National WS on improved market & business	ISU	time		-		na		-	na
Development for existing NLB	ISU			-		na		-	na
Development of training materials	ISU	unit	0	250		na	na	250	na
Publishing the manual on development process of SME	ISU	book		0	200	na	na	200	NA
Publishing the manual on NLB activities	ISU	book		0	-	na	na	-	NA
Updating of training modules	ISU	unit	0	-		na	na	-	NA
Non-land base support				-		na		-	NA
a. Implementation support from MOWA on NLB intervention						9%		-	na
Orientation WS on NLB at national	ISU	meeting		-	-	0%		-	na
Technical Support (Outsource)	ISU	LS		-	1,0	25%		-	na
Field Visit (DSA &Transportation)	ISU	per-day		-	170	2,0	1%	170	na
b. NLB intervention 20% IRR, 20,000HH, IGRF	ISU	CIG		-		7%		-	na
Nutrition support				-		na		-	na
Self sustain social marketing support to child nutrition and HH water sanitation support	ISU	meeting		-		na		-	na
03-day national WS on nutrition to discuss approach and capacity building	ISU	meeting		2	-	0%		2	na
Orientation WS on nutrition with piloted DoWAs and CWCFFPs at provincial levels	ISU			-		na		-	na
Follow up (reflection) meetings on nutrition (2 times)	ISU			-		na		-	na
Field visits (DSA &Transportation)	ISU	per-day		100	120	-	0%	220	na
Nutrition impact survey with control group	ISU			-		0	20%	-	na
C. Knowledge management and dissemination	SNV					na		-	76%
1. Extension WSs ('Land' and 'NLB')	SNV					na		-	na
Initial national extension workshop	SNV	unit	0			na	1	-	na
2. Studies and surveys (SNV)	SNV					na		-	95%
Methodology design	SNV	LS	0,1			na	1	0	10%
Qualitative review of Applied training approach	SNV	LS	0	1,4		na	2	1	70%
Surveys of Applied training beneficiaries	SNV	LS	0	0,2	8	na	4	8	205%
Training needs assessment	SNV	LS	0	0,1	-	na	1	0	10%
Extra budget line: Logistical support for field visits, monitoring and assessments	SNV	month		8		na		8	na
E. Taxes payment(VAT, WHT, Tax on Salary,....etc):						79%			
SNV PADEE administrator-Vathna (Tax on payroll)	SNV	10%				6	75%		
National assistance to VCD (100%) (MAFF)	SNV	10%				6	75%		

National assistance to VCD (100% support)	SNV	10%				6	75%		
National assistance to VCD (100%) (MoWA)	SNV	15%				6	86%		
Transport/logistics-Vehicle rental(WHT)	SNV	15%				64	74%		
International senior assistance to VCD (Bernard)	SNV	10%				6	75%		
Inter. senior assistance to VCD School fee (Ber.)	SNV	20%				6	75%		
National assistance M&E (consultant)	SNV	15%				6	75%		
National assistance data collection and analysis	SNV	15%				6	100%		
3. Other support to CB innovations	SNV						na	-	57%
Grants for innovation in CB	SNV	LS	0	1,5	0		na	4	2 46%
Internship program	SNV	person	3	9,2	1		na	20	13 67%
Sub-com 2.2: Applied training & CB	PDA						62%	-	68%
1.Overall coordination Support							50%	-	na
Team leader strategic	SNV	Month			1	1,45	0,70	75%	2 na
Team leader operational/project management, quality control, donor relationship, identifying relevant partnerships (20%)	SNV	Month			-	1,2	-	0%	1 na
SNV PADEE administrator	SNV	Month			4	12	6,00	75%	16 na
2. Facilitation and support F2F learning					-			100%	- na
Technical Assistance	SNV	LS			-			na	- na
TA to Knowledge Development	SNV				-			na	- na
International assistance to Knowledge Development (F2F exchange methods) (10%)	SNV				0	0,10	1,00	100%	1 na
National assistance to Knowledge Development (F2F exchange methods) (50%)	SNV				-	0,50	1,00	100%	1 na
Transport/logistics	SNV				8	0,50	1,00	100%	9 na
3. Nutrition support	SNV				-			100%	- na
Technical Assistance	SNV	LS			-			na	- na
International assistance to Nutrition (20%)	SNV	Month			1	1,20	1,00	100%	2 na
National assistance to Nutrition	SNV	Month			-	4,50	1,00	100%	5 na
Transport/logistics	SNV	LS			4	9,00	1,00	100%	13 na
A. Group formation and orientation meetings (5 PA/PDAs)	PDA							na	- 88%
Orientation meetings for district staff	PDA	district	25	7	-			na	0 32 na
Orientation meetings for establishing IGRFs	PDA	group	772		212			na	984 984 100%

Group maturity (RPRP)	PDA	group		381	-	na	500	381	76%
Financial Literacy	PDA				-	na		-	na
Basic financial literacy	PDA	class		1440	424	na	0	1.864	na
Support existing group (RPRP)	PDA	class			-	na		-	NA
Advance financial literacy	PDA	class		494	1.634	na	0	2.128	NA
Refresher course on group statute	PDA	group		772	-	na	0	772	NA
TOT course training on group statute	PDA	course			6	na		6	NA
Initial training on group status - new group	PDA				244	na		244	na
Follow up IGRFs by district staff and CEWs	PDA				822	na		822	na
Support IGRF network at province (board meeting)	PDA				5	na		5	na
Support IGRF network (member meeting)	PDA				-	na		-	na
Contingency plan for disaster (50% of total groups)	PDA	group		35	-	na	0	35	na
B. Applied training and capacity building	PDA					na		-	32%
1. CB of beneficiaries on on-farm topics	PDA					na		-	42%
Basic training package	PDA	group	615	418	137	na	1968	1.170	59%
Basic training package (carry over)	PDA				84	na	0	84	na
Plus One training package	PDA	group	0		15	na	1968	15	1%
Demos-iDE by FBA (veg, corn, rice)	PDA	demos		212	41	na	0	253	na
Demos-iDE by CA (veg, corn, rice)	PDA	demos		164	159	na	0	323	na
Establishment FBA	PDA	person		208	922	na	0	1.130	na
Establishment CA	PDA	person		16	9	na	0	25	na
FBA training	PDA				3.637	na	0	3.637	na
FBA clients	PDA				3.524	na	0	3.524	na
RA (Research Agronomist)	PDA				65	na	0	65	na
Farmer Training	PDA				2.716	na	0	2.716	na
Year Two Interest Group Package	PDA	group	0		4	na	1968	4	na
CIG-1st training	PDA				487	na	0	487	na
CIG-1st training carry over 2014	PDA				434	na	0	434	na
CIG-2nd training	PDA				318	na	0	318	na
Exposure visits	PDA	village	98	612	-	na	984	710	72%
Farmer awards	PDA	village	28	249	56	na	984	333	34%
Support drum seeder to IGRFs	PDA	group			96	na	0	96	na
Support farmer commune learning center	PDA	center			2	na	0	2	na
Refresher training on farm business plan	PDA	group		760	-	na	-	760	na
Pilot on linking group production to market	PDA				-	na	0	-	na
Mapping analysis producer and buyer	PDA	meeting			6	na	0	6	na
Form and capacity building producers	PDA	district			-	na	0	-	na

Interaction and discussion between producer and buyer	PDA	district		2		na	0	2	na
2. CB of interest groups on 'NLB' activities	PDoWA					na		-	22%
CB of 'NLB' activity interest groups	PDoWA	group	0	73	1	na	329	74	22%
NLB group formation	PDoWA	group		93	9	na	-	102	na
Refresher of NLB activity interest group	PDoWA	group			-	na	0	-	na
Workshop and meetings	PDoWA	unit	45		1	na	-	46	na
Orientation WS off farm (2 days at province)	PDoWA	workshop		5	2	na	-	7	na
Orientation meeting with CCFPs, DFPs & interest group (1 day/commune)	PDoWA	group		93	14	na	-	107	na
Training on market development to existing NLB group	PDoWA	course			2	na		2	na
3. CB for gender mainstreaming and nutrition	PDoWA					na		-	na
Training on gender concept and analysis at provincial level	PDoWA	course			3	na	0,0	3	na
TOT nutrition training, report format to PDoWA and DoWA at national level	PDoWA	course			6	na	0,0	6	na
Nutrition training with demos, reporting format to CEW and CWCFFP	PDoWA	course			4	na	0,0	4	na
Nutrition training with demos to IGRF	PDoWA	group			290	na	0,0	290	na
Nutrition kits for new district	PDoWA	set			4	na	0,0	4	na
Training on extension and monitoring tools to CCFPs	PDoWA	course		5	-	na	0	5	na
Gender mainstreaming to district staff at province	PDoWA	course		5	-	na	0	5	NA
Gender mainstreaming to CCFPs, CEWs at district	PDoWA	district		26	-	na	0	26	NA
Gender mainstreaming to IGRFs member at village	PDoWA	district			32	na	0	32	NA
Outside province study tour	PDoWA	time		5	-	na	0	5	NA
Meeting with CCFPs, district, provincial staff	PDoWA	meeting		10	6	na	0	16	na
Gender awareness material	PDoWA	group		74	-	na	0	74	na
C. CB and Implementation Support	PDA					na		-	74%
1. Equipment	PDA					na		-	98%
a. Vehicles	PDA					na		-	95%
Pick-up 4WD	PDA	unit	0		-	na	5	-	0%
Motorcycles	PDA	unit	42		-	na	22	42	191%
b. Office equipment	PDA					na		-	104%
Computer with UPS	PDA	unit	35		-	na	27	35	130%
Laptop	PDA	unit	10		-	na	10	10	100%
Digital camera	PDA	unit	5		-	na	NA	5	NA

GPS	PDA	unit	4	-	na	NA	4	NA
LCD projector & screen	PDA	unit	5	-	na	NA	5	NA
Phone & internet installation	PDA	unit	4	-	na	NA	4	NA
Photocopier	PDA	unit	5	-	na	NA	5	NA
Printer	PDA	unit	13	-	na	15	13	87%
Other office equipment	PDA	unit	4	1	-	na	5	100%
2. Technical Assistance	PDA				na		-	23%
Pro. project coordination advisor (PPCA)	PDA	per-mon	20	60	-	na	360	22%
Provincial M&E advisor (PMEA)	PDA	per-mon	15	60	-	na	320	23%
Provincial Project Financial Mgt Coordinator	PDA	per-mon			-	na		na
3. ToT and capacity building	PDA				na		-	70%
Specialist technical services on agricultural themes	PDA	time	859	5	2	na	na	866 NA
CB of provincial project staff on M&E	PDA	LS	15	3	7	na	20	25 125%
Annual outcome review to district M&E	PDA	survey		30	18	na	0	48 NA
Training on PRA tools and refresher of TM1 for M&E process to CEW	PDA	course		104	5	na	0	109 NA
PRA implement at village level	PDA	village			607	na		607 na
Workshop and meeting	PDA	time	40	56	51	na	na	147 na
Training of district PDA staff	PDA					na	-	57%
Dev./adaptation of training materials	PDA	LS	0		-	na	5	- 0%
Training of district staff	PDA	LS	15	26	6	na	41	47 115%
Training of CEW	PDA					na	-	96%
Initial & refresher training for commune staff	PDA	person	386	386	6	na	492	778 158%
MIS training	PDA	person		426	9	na	0	435 na
MIS training to new CEW	PDA	course			6	na		6 na
External specialist training costs (TOT business plan)	PDA	commune	252	0	-	na	738	252 34%
Training of VAHW	PDA				na		-	40%
Initial training of VAHW	PDA	VAHW	177	185	27	na	984	389 40%
Refresher training of VAHW	PDA	VAHW	0	392	-	na	984	392 40%
Kit for VAHW	PDA	VAHW		281	27	na	0	308 na
Study tour outside province	PDA	person	3	200	-	na	na	203 NA
D. CB & implementation support - PDA (33 districts)	PDA				na		-	92%
1. Equipment	PDA				na		-	123%
a. Vehicles	PDA				na		-	na
Motorcycles	PDA	unit	52	14	-	na	66	66 100%
b. Office equipment	PDA				na		-	128%
Computers with UPS	PDA	unit	24	44	-	na	66	68 103%

Printers	PDA	unit	14	21	-	na	33	35	106%
Other office equipment	PDA	LS	25	33	-	na	33	58	176%
2. Technical Assistance	PDA					na		-	34%
Mobile support team	PDA	per-year	187		-	na	552	187	34%
MST meeting	PDA	person			1.422	na		1.422	na
3. Meetings and workshops	PDA	time	180	312	324	na	684	816	119%
4. Capacity building for PDA staff	PDA	LS			2	na		2	NA
E. CB and implementation support - Commune	PDA					na		-	79%
1. Equipment	PDA					na		-	
Motorcycles	PDA	unit	386	106	-	na	492	492	100%
Equipment	PDA				-	na		-	NA
Other equipment	PDA	commune	221	69	-	na	246	290	118%
2. Meetings and workshops	PDA					na		-	NA
Meetings and workshops	PDA	commune	147		-	na	738	147	20%
3. Staff cost	PDA					na		-	
CEW remuneration	PDA	per-mon	4072	4617	4.605	na	na	13.294	NA
G. CB and implementation support - PDoWA	PDoWA					na		-	60%
1. Equipment	PDoWA					na		-	
Motorcycles	PDoWA	unit	10		-	na	10	10	100%
Office equipment	PDoWA	unit			-	na		-	50%
Laptop	PDoWA	unit	5		-	na	NATS	5	NA
Computers with UPS	PDoWA	unit	5		-	na	10	5	50%
Photocopier	PDoWA	unit	5		-	na	NATS	5	NA
Digital camera	PDoWA	unit	5		-	na	NATS	5	NA
Printers	PDoWA	unit	5		-	na	10	5	50%
Other office equipment	PDoWA	LS	4	1	-	na	10	5	50%
H. CB and implementation support - District PDoWA (33 districts)	PDoWA					40%		-	49%
1. Equipment	PDoWA					na		-	49%
Vehicles	PDoWA					na		-	80%
Motorcycles	PDoWA	district	26	7	-	na	41,25	33	80%
Office equipment	PDoWA				-	na		-	
Computers with UPS	PDoWA	unit	12	24	-	na	41,25	36	87%
Printers	PDoWA	unit	0		-	na	41,25	-	0%
Other office equipment	PDoWA	unit	0		-	na	41,25	-	0%
1. Land base support						38%		-	na
LB intervention with 20% IRR for 25,000HH, IGRF	PDA	CIG			868	47	na	915	na
Support the FFS (1st follow up for new CIG)	PDA	FFS			246	576	205	91%	822

Support the FFS (1st follow up old CIG)	PDA	FFS		1.080	-	0%	1.080	na
Support the FFS (2nd follow up for old CIG)	PDA	FFS		-	-	0%	-	na
LB intervention with 20% IRR for 10,000HH, IGRF	PDA	CIG		678	254	98%	678	na
Chick hatching	PDA	CIG		66	-	0%	66	na
On the job training on cost and benefit analysis for LB intervention and M&E	PDA	CIG	4	1.745	235	74%	1.749	na
CIG assessment	PDA	CIG			-	0%		
2. Non land base support	PDA					43%	-	na
NLB intervention with 20% IRR for 20,000HH, IGRF	PDOWA	CIG	-			na	-	na
Support NLB CIG (Handicraft and food processing)	PDOWA	CIG	76	60	153	80%	136	na
Support NLB base CIG (Chick hatching)	PDOWA	CIG		15	-	0%	15	na
Support NLB CIG (Handicraft and food processing)	PDOWA	CIG		192	56	59%	192	na
Support the NLB CIG (Chick hatching)	PDOWA	CIG		-	-	0%	-	na
Orientation WS on NLB with DoWA and CWCP	PDOWA	Person	191	352	103	47%	543	na
Follow up meetings at provincial level	PDOWA	Time	238	485	70	23%	723	na
Field visit (DSA and transportation)	PDOWA	Time	43	327	75	42%	370	na
b.On the job training on cost and benefit analysis for NLB intervention and M&E	PDOWA	CIG		192	102	107%	192	na
4. Inclusion of ID Poor			-			na	-	na
Incentive scheme for inclusion of ID poor of non IGRF in the CIG	PDA	HH	2.070	254		na	2.324	na
Continued supporting ID poor	PDA	HH		-	-	na	-	na
Updated wealth ranking of existing group	PDA	Group	772	232	766	78%	1.004	na
5. Facilitation and support F2F learning			-			na	-	na
Travel allowance for CCs and CWCFP	PDA	per-mon	2.520			na	2.520	na
Existing CEW (1/commune from 2016 onward)	PDA	per-mon	845	2.190	1.153	50%	3.035	na
New CEW	PDA	per-mon	568	1.188	632	50%	1.756	na
Additional fuel for CEW	PDA	per-mon		1.678	1.785	50%	1.678	NA
F2F learning activity including FCLC	PDA	Commune	26	2	2	42%	28	na
Incentive to CEWs for MIS data entry	PDA	CEW		61	24	39%	61	NA
6. Facilitation and support F2F learning			-			na	-	na
Self sustain social marketing support to child nutrition & HH water sanitation support	PDA	Commune	33	114	88	89%	147	na
HH water sanitation support (old commune)	PDA				129	88%		
Orientation WS on Nutrition with DoWA and CWCP	PDA	per day	331	33	-	0%	364	na
Follow up meetings at provincial level	PDA		257	-	-	0%	257	NA
Field visit (DSA and transportation)	PDA		97	191	70	31%	288	NA
6.Training Meeting and workshop	PDA		-			na	-	NA

General training/meeting/workshop for PDA	PDA	LS		5	4,40	1,61	32%		9	NA
Forum of provincial for ASDP	PDA	LS				1,00	20%			
General training/meeting/workshop for PDoWA	PDA	LS		5	3,77	2,00	40%		9	NA
General training/meeting/workshop for PA	PDA	class		-	3,80	0,61	12%		4	NA
IGRFs Network	PDA	IGRF					na		-	NA
IGRFs assessment	PDA	IGRF			984		na		984	NA
Sub-component 2.2: Applied training and CB	iDE						95%		-	49%
KAMPOT	iDE								-	
F. Support to FBA	iDE						na		-	50%
1. Management & support to FBA network	iDE	LS	6	12	-		na	92	18	20%
1.1. Country director	iDE	per-mon		12	12		na	0	24	na
1.2. Agricultural program director	iDE	per-mon		12	12		na	0	24	na
1.3. National sale manager	iDE	per-mon		12	12		na	0	24	na
1.4. Program assistant	iDE	per-mon		12	12		na	0	24	na
1.5. M&E coordinator	iDE	per-mon		12	12		na	0	24	na
1.6. Stock controller	iDE	per-mon		60	12		na	0	72	na
1.7. Sales and logistic officer	iDE	per-mon		60	-		na	0	60	na
1.8. FBA field office costs	iDE	month		12	-		na	0	12	na
1.9. Office expense	iDE	month		12	4		na	0	16	na
2. FBA establishment (36 FBA)	iDE	LS	6	39	-		na	45	45	100%
2.1. FBA recruitment (22 FBAs)	iDE	FBA		39	12		na	0	51	na
2.2. Demos establishment (25 demos)	iDE	demos		55	-		na	0	55	na
2.3. Materials	iDE	LS		4	-		na	0	4	na
3. FBA capacity building (36 FBA)	iDE	LS	6	51	-		na	187,2	57	30%
3.1. Field sales manager	iDE	per-mon		60	36		na	0	96	na
3.2. Commercial agronomists	iDE	per-mon		240	-		na	0	240	na
3.3. Research agronomist	iDE	per-mon		13	23		na	0	36	na
3.4. FBA training	iDE	training		51	-		na	0	51	na
KANDAL	iDE								-	
F. Support to FBA	iDE						na		-	35%
1. Management & support to FBA network	iDE	LS	2	12,00	-		na	92	14	15%
1.1. Country director	iDE	per-mon		12	12		na	0	24	na
1.2. Agricultural program director	iDE	per-mon		12	12		na	0	24	na
1.3. National sale manager	iDE	per-mon		12	12		na	0	24	na
1.4. Program assistant	iDE	per-mon		12	12		na	0	24	na
1.5. M&E coordinator	iDE	per-mon		12	12		na	0	24	na
1.6. Stock controller	iDE	per-mon		60	12		na	0	72	na

1.7. Sales and logistic officer	iDE	per-mon		60	-	na	0	60	na
1.8. FBA field office costs	iDE	month		12	-	na	0	12	na
1.9. Office expense	iDE	month		12	16	na	0	28	0%
2. FBA establishment (36 FBA)	iDE	LS	2	36,00	-	na	38	38	100%
2.1. FBA recruitment (28 FBAs)	iDE	FBA		36	12	na	0	48	na
2.2. Demos establishment (32 demos)	iDE	demos		39	-	na	0	39	na
2.3. Materials	iDE	LS		4	-	na	0	4	na
3. FBA capacity building (36 FBA)	iDE	LS	2	42,00	-	na	187,2	44	24%
3.1. Field sales manager	iDE	per-mon		60	48	na	0	108	na
3.2. Commercial agronomists	iDE	per-mon		240	9	na	0	249	na
3.3. Research agronomist	iDE	per-mon		13	84	na	0	97	na
3.4. FBA training	iDE	training		42	-	NA	0	42	na
PVG	iDE							-	
F. Support to FBA	iDE					na		-	53%
1. Management & support to FBA network	iDE	LS	24	12,00	-	na	92	36	39%
1.1. Country director	iDE	per-mon		12	12	na	0	24	na
1.2. Agricultural program director	iDE	per-mon		12	12	na	0	24	na
1.3. National sale manager	iDE	per-mon		12	12	na	0	24	na
1.4. Program assistant	iDE	per-mon		12	12	na	0	24	na
1.5. M&E coordinator	iDE	per-mon		12	12	na	0	24	na
1.6. Stock controller	iDE	per-mon		60	12	na	0	72	na
1.7. Sales and logistic officer	iDE	per-mon		60	-	na	0	60	na
1.8. FBA field office costs	iDE	month		12	-	na	0	12	na
1.9. Office expense	iDE	month		12	12	na	0	24	na
2. FBA establishment (51 FBA)	iDE	LS	15	45,00	-	na	60	60	100%
2.1. FBA recruitment (30 FBAs)	iDE	FBA		45	12	na	0	57	na
2.2. Demos establishment (35 demos)	iDE	demos		78	-	na	0	78	na
2.3. Materials	iDE	LS		4	-	na	0	4	na
3. FBA capacity building (51 FBA)	iDE	LS	15	36,00	-	na	260,4	51	20%
3.1. Field sales manager	iDE	per-mon		60	54	na	0	114	na
3.2. Commercial agronomists	iDE	per-mon		240	12	na	0	252	na
3.3. Research agronomist	iDE	per-mon		13	32	na	0	45	na
3.4. FBA training	iDE	training		36	-	na	0	36	na
SVR	iDE							-	
F. Support to FBA	iDE					na		-	58%
1. Management & support to FBA network	iDE	LS	21	12,00	-	na	92	33	36%
1.1. Country director	iDE	per-mon		12	12	na	0	24	na
1.2. Agricultural program director	iDE	per-mon		12	12	na	0	24	na

1.3. National sale manager	iDE	per-mon		12	12	na	0	24	na
1.4. Program assistant	iDE	per-mon		12	12	na	0	24	na
1.5. M&E coordinator	iDE	per-mon		12	12	na	0	24	na
1.6. Stock controller	iDE	per-mon		60	12	na	0	72	na
1.7. Sales and logistic officer	iDE	per-mon		60	-	na	0	60	na
1.8. FBA field office costs	iDE	month		12	-	na	0	12	na
1.9. Office expense	iDE	month		12	13	na	0	25	na
2. FBA establishment (15 FBA)	iDE	LS	15	17	-	na	32	32	100%
2.1. FBA recruitment (11 FBAs)	iDE	FBA		17	12	na	0	29	na
2.2. Demos establishment (13 demos)	iDE	demos		46	-	na	0	46	na
2.3. Materials	iDE	LS		4	-	na	0	4	na
3. FBA capacity building (15 FBA)	iDE	LS	15	43,00	-	na	155,4	58	37%
3.1. Field sales manager	iDE	per-mon		60	33	na	0	93	na
3.2. Commercial agronomists	iDE	per-mon		240	-	na	0	240	na
3.3. Research agronomist	iDE	per-mon		13	35	na	0	48	na
3.4. FBA training	iDE	training		43	-	na	0	43	na
TAKEO	iDE							-	
F. Support to FBA	iDE					na		-	51%
1. Management & support to FBA network	iDE	LS	9	12,00	-	NA	92	21	23%
1.1. Country director	iDE	per-mon		12	12	na	0	24	NA
1.2. Agricultural program director	iDE	per-mon		12	12	NA	0	24	NA
1.3. National sale manager	iDE	per-mon		12	12	NA	0	24	NA
1.4. Program assistant	iDE	per-mon		12	12	NA	0	24	NA
1.5. M&E coordinator	iDE	per-mon		12	12	NA	0	24	NA
1.6. Stock controller	iDE	per-mon		60	12	na	0	72	NA
1.7. Sales and logistic officer	iDE	per-mon		60	-	na	0	60	NA
1.8. FBA field office costs	iDE	month		12	-	na	0	12	NA
1.9. Office expense	iDE	month		12	22	na	0	34	NA
2. FBA establishment (58 FBA)	iDE	LS	9	38,00	-	NA	47	47	100%
2.1. FBA recruitment (39 FBAs)	iDE	FBA		38	12	na	0	50	NA
2.2. Demos establishment (45 demos)	iDE	demos		76	-	na	0	76	NA
2.3. Materials	iDE	LS		4	-	na	0	4	NA
3. FBA capacity building (58 FBA)	iDE	LS	9	85	-	NA	302,7	94	31%
3.1. Field sales manager	iDE	per-mon		60	69	na	0	129	na
3.2. Commercial agronomists	iDE	per-mon		240	3	na	0	243	na
3.3. Research agronomist	iDE	per-mon		13	30	na	0	43	na
3.4. FBA training	iDE	training		85	-	na	0	85	na

Lunching PPP followed ASPIRE extension framework					95%	-	na	
a. Piloting PPP model with iDE with minimum 40% IRR for 8,000 IGRF HHs and 12,000 non IGRF HH	iDE	CIG	-		na	-	na	
FBA Training (recruitment; FBA & farming training)	iDE	LS		12	6	100%	12	na
Country Director	iDE	per-mon		12	6	100%	12	na
Agriculture Program CEO	iDE	per-mon		12	6	100%	12	na
National Sales Manager	iDE	per-mon		12	6	100%	12	na
Project Manager	iDE	per-mon		2	4	67%	2	na
M&E Manager	iDE	per-mon		12	6	100%	12	na
Branch Manager	iDE	per-mon		37	12	67%	37	na
Sales Trainer	iDE	per-mon		12	6	100%	12	na
Commercial Agronomist	iDE	per-mon		190	84	108%	190	na
Regional Research Agronomist	iDE	per-mon		12	6	100%	12	na
Senior Research Agronomist	iDE	per-mon		6	6	100%	6	na
Research Agronomist	iDE	per-mon		15	12	200%	15	na
Branch Office Coordinator	iDE	per-mon		42	18	100%	42	na
Sale & Logistics Officer	iDE	per-mon		36	18	100%	36	na
Deputy Agriculture Program Director	iDE	per-mon		12	6	100%	12	na
Finance Manager	iDE	per-mon		12	6	100%	12	na
Finance Officer	iDE	per-mon		12	6	100%	12	na
Finance/Administrative Assistant	iDE	per-mon		12	6	100%	12	na
Accountant	iDE	per-mon		12	6	100%	12	na
Procurement Officer	iDE	per-mon		12	6	100%	12	na
Demo Costs	iDE	Demo		377	30	100%	377	na
Collection Points	iDE	Location	6	42	36	100%	48	na
Market Facilitator	iDE	per-mon	3	18	12	100%	21	na
Market Collector	iDE	per-mon	3	18	12	100%	21	na
Field office costs	iDE	LS		48	18	100%	48	na
					na	-	na	
b. Overall technical support from iDE on PPP model and potential absorption of the CEWs								
Management Supports	iDE	per-mon		108	54	100%	108	na
Finance and Admin Supports	iDE	per-mon		60	30	100%	60	NA
c. IDE overhead cost				12	6	100%	12	NA
Tax (VAT,WHT.etc)	iDE	LS			-	0%		
Facilitation and support farmer to farmer learning	iDE	LS		-	-	NA	-	NA
Drum seeders promotion activity (Buy 1, get 2 free)	iDE	set/group		323		NA	323	NA
1. Land base support			-			na	-	na

b. Implementation support from GDA on LB intervention	GDA				-		na		-	na
Monitoring and technical back stopping	GDA	trip			-		na		-	na
Refresh Training new 110 CEWs	GDA	Course			-		na		-	na
Bi-monthly meeting with MST	GDA	meeting			-		na		-	na
c. Seed Production and CARDI	GDA	LS			-		na		-	na
5. Facilitation & support F2F learning					-		na		-	na
f. Support Farmer Network including activity linked to MTCP	PSU	LS			-	-	-		-	na
Sub-component 2.3: Small rural business development	SNV						53%		-	60%
A. Stimulus facility for rural business development	SNV						na		-	100%
1. Stimulus facility subprojects	SNV	LS	0	2	-		na	2	2	100%
2. Business plan development	SNV	unit	0	0	10		na	10	10	100%
3. Screening of business plans	SNV	unit	0	0	1		NA	1	1	100%
4. Grant selection committee meetings	SNV	unit	0	0	1		na	1	1	100%
B. Preliminary studies and knowledge management	SNV						na		-	41%
1. Mapping and analysis of associations and supply chains	SNV	consultant	0	7	0		na	12	7	61%
2. Study validation workshops	SNV	WS	0	4	-		na	12	4	33%
3. Case studies on farmer organizations	SNV	consultant	0	1,4	-		na	5	1	28%
C. Technical assistance, CB and networking	SNV						na		-	64%
1. Int. integrated value chain specialist	SNV	per-mon	4,5	6	6		na	22	17	75%
2. National integrated VC specialists	SNV	LS	8	12	12		na	46	32	68%
3. CB of provincial, district and commune staff	SNV	LS	0	1,5	-		na	3	2	50%
Support to business linkages (advise on contracting, certification, etc)	SNV	LS					na		-	na
D. Development of pro-poor bio-digesters (SNV)	SNV						na		-	36%
1. Preparatory for pro-poor technology adaptation and capacity building	SNV						na		-	51%
R&D on technology	SNV	LS	2	3	2		na	17,5	7	42%
Capacity development	SNV	training	0	0,1	4		na	6	4	68%
Marketing and promotion	SNV	LS	0	0,2	6		na	8	6	71%
Carbon financing and markets	SNV	consultant	0	2,3	-		na	10	2	23%
2. Pro-poor bio digester program roll-out	SNV						na		-	0%
MFI management fee for credit	SNV	LS	0	0	-		na	10	-	0%

Construction of bio digesters (IFAD)	SNV	plant	0	0	-	na	1600	-	0%
Construction of bio digesters (Beneficiaries)	SNV	plant	0	0	-	na	2400	-	0%
Quality control and sales monitoring	SNV	LS	0	0	-	na	8	-	0%
Slurry extension programme	SNV	LS	0	0	-	na	3	-	0%
3. Technical assistance and NBP programme management	SNV					na		-	58%
International Technical Assistance	SNV	per-mon	6	8	1	na	18	15	82%
National Technical Assistance	SNV	per-mon	0	1	-	na	24	1	4%
NBP staff and office running costs	SNV	LS	3	10	8	na	24	21	88%
1. Market and Value Chain Support						53%		-	na
a. Value Chain Specialist team 1	GDA	per-mon			-	-		-	na
c. VC facilitation activity for team 2	ISU	per-mon			-	-	0%	-	na
Value chain facilitation activity for team 2	ISU	LS			10	1	6%	10	na
Support value chain development in 7 cluster	GDA	LS			6	0	na	6	na
1. Exposure visit in Nepal	SNV	LS			1		NA	1	na
2. Technical Assistance	SNV	LS			-		NA	-	na
	SNV				12	12	NA	24	na
a. International assistance to VCD (short-term, incl. transport/logistics)		day							
b. International senior assistance to VCD (long term)	SNV	month			1	3,50	6,00	75%	5
c. International assistance to VCD (60%)	SNV	Month			-	12	-	0%	12
d. National assistance to VCD 100% (MAFF)	SNV	Month			-	12	6,00	75%	12
e. National assistance to VCD 100% (MoWA)	SNV	Month			2	11,50	6,00	86%	14
f. National assistance to VCD 100% (support)	SNV	Month			2	1	6,00	75%	3
g. National assistance M&E	SNV	month				1	6,00	75%	na
h. Transport/logistics	SNV	LS			35	144	6,00	100%	179
National assistance and data collection and analysis	SNV	month				1	na		na
Establishment of the KM Unit	SNV				-		na	-	na
Most significant Change, Best Practice, and compiling longitudinal analysis of 40 cases studies	SNV	LS			1		na	1	na
Travel costs IS short term	SNV	day			10		na	10	na
Flight IS short term	SNV	LS			-		na	-	na
Equipment	SNV	LS			-		na	-	na
Management fee (14% total direct)	SNV	LS			-		na	-	na
9. Activities supporting value chain	SNV						na	-	na
Value chain and cluster development	SNV					-	-	NA	-
a. Rapid mapping including pre-assessment	PDoWA	Meeting				1,00	na	1	na
b. Validation workshops	PDoWA	Meeting				21,00	na	21	na
c. Multi-stakeholder platform	PDoWA	Meeting				14,00	8,00	73%	14
d. Support cluster plan	PDoWA					-	na	-	na

TOT to sb-national staff (MSP facilitation and other relevant topics)	PDoWA	Training	-		na	-	na
Capacity building to select clusters (groups management, technical, business skills)	PDoWA	Training	24,00	0,55	5%	24	na
Support cluster process and development (private sector linkage, improve quality control mechanism standard)	PDoWA	Training	16,00	1,67	7%	16	na
Sector co-investment	PDoWA		-	-	na	-	na
Multi-stakeholder platform assessment	PDoWA	cluster		2,00	13%		
10. Activities supporting by iDE					na	-	na
Drum Seeder	iDE	Unit	404		na	404	na
Demo	iDE	Demo	175	11	15%	175	na
Collection point	iDE	Location	2		na	2	na
Land based common interest groups training activities(Carried Over from 2015)	iDE	Classe	395		na	395	na
Support existing (Carried Over from 2015)	iDE	Classe	333		na	333	na
11. Carried over activities					na		
Land base intervention with minimum 20% IRR for 25,000HH of IGRF	PDA			4	100%		
Support to the existing FFS (1st Follow up for new CIG)	PDA			11	100%		
Support to the existing FFS (1st Follow up for old CIG)	PDA			17	100%		
Component 3: Project Coordination and Management	PSU				23%	-	89%
Sub-component 3.1: MAFF-PSU	PSU				29%	-	79%
1. Establishment of the KM Unit					10%	-	NA
a. KM and Communication Officer	PSU	per-mon	-	9	-	0%	9
b. National MIS specialist	PSU	per-mon	2		na	2	na
c. Communication Product: film, brochure, booklet, photo contest, fairs	PSU	LS	-	0,07	0,04	4%	0
d. Refresher training on M&E on the training activity	PSU	province	5	0,40	-	0%	5
e. On the job training on cost and benefit analysis for LB intervention and M&E	PSU	province	-	-	0,50	50%	-
f. MIS database and webpage	PSU		-	-	na	-	na
Cloudsever rental	PSU	LS	6	-	na	6	na
MIS International Consultant	PSU	working day	45	36	na	81	na
g. Story Video Production (Firm)	PSU	LS	-		-	0%	-

h. Internship (national and international) to help the project on M&E and impact assessment	PSU	LS					0,25	8%			
A. Equipment	PSU							NA		-	77%
1. Peachtree financing software	PSU	unit	1		-			na	1	1	100%
2. Vehicles	PSU	unit	0		-			na	3	-	0%
3. Computers - desktops with UPS	PSU	unit	0		-			na	10	-	0%
4. Computers - laptops	PSU	unit	6	2	-			NA	8	8	100%
5. Printers with scanner	PSU	unit	5	3	1			NA	8	9	113%
6. LCD projector	PSU	unit	1	1	-			na	2	2	100%
7. LCD project for GDA	PSU	unit	0	1	-			na	1	1	100%
8. Photo/video camera	PSU	unit	1		-			NA	1	1	100%
9. Photocopier	PSU	unit	1		-			NA	1	1	100%
10. Phone and internet installation	PSU	unit	0,5		-			na	1	1	50%
11. Scanner	PSU	unit		1	-			na	0	1	na
12. Furniture & miscellaneous	PSU	LS	35		1			na	45	36	80%
13. Dock (for CPO-IFAD)	PSU	unit		1	-			na	0	1	NA
14. Printer color (Team MIS)	PSU	unit			-			na		-	na
15. External hard disk	PSU	unit			28			na		28	na
B. Technical assistance	PSU							41%		-	53%
1. Procurement and fiduciary specialist - international	PSU	per-mon	0		-			na	24	-	0%
2. Procurement specialist - national	PSU	per-mon	12	6	-			na	-	18	na
3. Financial management specialist - national	PSU	per-mon	10	10	3			na	18	23	128%
4. Financial management specialist - international	PSU	per-mon	0		-			na	-	-	NA
5. National M&E specialist	PSU	per-mon	9	12	12	12	6	50%	NA	45	NA
6. Training in PeachTree financial management software	PSU	group	0	0	-			na	4	-	0%
7. Provincial project coordination adviser	PSU	per-mon	50	60	60	60	30	50%	360	230	64%
8. Provincial M&E adviser	PSU	per-mon	50	60	60	60	29	48%	320	230	72%
9. Financial coordinator (PVG&SVR)	PSU	per-mon			22	16	6	25%		38	na
Executive assistant	PSU	per-mon				12	6	50%		12	na
Finance assistance	MEF	per-mon				6	3	25%		6	na
10. Internal Auditor	PSU	22 day			-	-	-	NA		-	na
11. Consultant output base	PSU	LS	2,5	10	-			na	-	13	na
12. National communication specialist	PSU	per-mon			-			na		-	na
C. Support at MEF	PSU							na		-	58%
1. Computers - laptops	PSU	unit	1		-			na	3	1	33%
2. Computer - desktop					-			na		-	na
3. Computers - Template PC	PSU	unit	0	1	-			na	1	1	100%
4. Scanner	PSU	unit	1		-			na	1	1	100%

5. Vehicles	PSU	unit	0		-			na	1	-	0%
D. Equipment M&E	PSU							na		-	57%
Vehicles	PSU	unit	0		-			na	1	-	0%
Computers - desktops with UPS	PSU	unit	0		-			na	4	-	0%
Computers - laptops	PSU	unit	2		-			na	2	2	100%
Software and servers for MIS	PSU	unit	1		-			na	1	1	100%
Printers with scanner	PSU	unit	2		-			na	6	2	33%
Photo/video camera	PSU	unit	1		-			na	1	1	100%
Mobile phones for national monitoring	PSU	unit			-			na		-	na
Mobile phones for commune monitoring	PSU	unit	237	87	-			na	492	324	66%
E. International TA M&E and MIS	PSU							na			125%
MIS specialist	PSU							na		-	na
International MIS specialist	PSU	per-mon	5	4,17	1			na	5	10	203%
National MIS specialist	PSU	per-mon	4	12	6			na	12	22	183%
Software developer	PSU	per-mon	0	0	-			na	3	-	0%
MIS database and webpage manager	PSU	per-mon			-			na		-	na
M&E advisor international	PSU	per-mon	8,5	3	-			na	13	12	88%
F. Training M&E	PSU	LS	1	2,00	-			na	2,0	3	150%
G. Studies and surveys M&E	PSU							41%		-	26%
1. Main impact study	PSU							NA		-	
Main impact survey	PSU	time		1		0,54	0,34	69%	3	2	51%
Taxation contract service	PSU	time		1	1	-	-	0%	0	2	NA
Annual outcome survey	PSU	LS				-	0,30	30%		-	na
Auditing	PSU	LS				1	0,74	74%		1	na
Taxation of auditing	PSU	LS				1	0,74	74%		1	na
Exit strategy	PSU	LS				-	-	0%		-	na
Survey work including RIMS	PSU	LS	1		-			na	0	1	NA
Mainstreaming PADEE into CDP	PSU	time/ province			-			na		-	na
2. Mid-term and completion review studies	PSU				-			NA		-	na
Additional studies	PSU	LS	0		-			NA	2	-	0%
H. Knowledge sharing M&E	PSU							na		-	160%
1. WS at national and provincial level	PSU	time	2	4	2			na	5	8	160%
M&E training including study visit (national & international)	PSU	LS			1			na		1	NA
2. Publication and knowledge dissemination costs	PSU	LS	0		-			na	5	-	NA
Leaflet	PSU	leaflet			-			na		-	NA
Hip-pocket	PSU	book		3000	-			na	0	3.000	NA

Group statute	PSU	book		3000	-			na	0	3.000	NA
I. Other operating cost	PSU							25%		-	na
1. Audit	PSU	time	0	1	2			na	0	3	na
2. Taxation-audit firm	PSU	time		1	1			na	0	2	NA
3. Training, WS (planning, evaluation)	PSU	LS	0	0,72	1			na	0	2	NA
a. Finance training - study visit (national & international)	PSU	LS			1			na		1	NA
b. Training on programme budgeting, SOP, FMM and financial format	PSU	WS			2			na		2	na
4. Policy guidance and technical meeting	PSU	time	6	2	4			na	0	12	na
a. General training/meeting/WS for MAFF PSU	PSU	LS			1	4,00	2,25	56%		5	na
e. PGM meeting	PSU	meeting			2	0,97	-	0%		3	na
f. Study tour/Training outside country	PSU	LS			1	0	0,20	20%		1	na
g. Support to e-PADEE	PSU	LS			-	-	-	0%		-	na
h. Support to COSOP	PSU	LS			-	0,12	1,01	101%		0	na
Staff follow up	PSU	LS				0,30	0,39	39%		0	
i. Learning Route with Procasur	PSU				-	-		na		-	na
l. Support to Innovation Dev. Plan	PSU				-	-		na		-	na
Demo-Training by new CLC	PSU				1	3,50		na		5	na
CLC best practice of F2F for PDAs	PSU	award				-	-	0%		-	
CLC technical support	PSU	LS			1	-	-	0%		1	na
Crop diversification	PSU	congress				-	83	100%		-	
Follow up F2F	PSU	LS				0,23	0,06	6%		0	
Project closing workshop	PSU	time				-	-	0%			
5. Staff training	PSU	LS	0	0	-			na	0	-	na
6. NCDD focal point training	NCDD	person		0	4			na	0	4	na
J. Activities support by Korean Grant	PSU	LS		0,50	-			na	0,0	1	na
K. Support ASPIRE Programme	PSU				1			na		1	na
Investment support to SRET								na		-	na
Ground water pumping support	PSU	LS				-	-	0%		-	na
Demonstration for S-RET application on agriculture	PSU	LS				-	-	0%		-	na
Sub-component 3.2: MoWA-ISU	ISU							17%		-	91%
A. Studies and policy support	ISU							na		-	150%
1. Stocktaking on gender mainstreaming in agriculture	ISU	consultant	0,5	1	-			na	1	2	150%
2. Support Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan	ISU	consultant	0,5	1	-			na	1	2	150%
Publishing gender mainstreaming action plan	ISU	book			350			na		350	na

3. Assessment of drudgery patterns of women in target areas	ISU	consultant	0,5	1	-	na	1	2	150%
Publishing drudgery patterns of women in target areas (Eng&KHM) and translate of studies on drudgery patterns and gender mainstreaming action plan	ISU	book			350	na		350	na
B. Support to MoWA	ISU					17%		-	31%
1. Equipment	ISU					na		-	10%
Vehicles	ISU	unit	0		-	na	1	-	0%
Computers - laptops	ISU	unit	0		-	na	2	-	0%
Computers - desktops	ISU	unit	0		-	na	4	-	0%
Printers with scanner	ISU	unit	0		-	na	2	-	0%
Photocopier	ISU	LS	0		-	na	-	-	NA
Furniture & miscellaneous	ISU	LS	0		1	na	2	1	50%
LCD projector	ISU	unit		1	-	na	0	1	NA
2. Training of MoWA staff	ISU	course	0	1,00	-	0%	2,0	1	50%
3. Support to MoWA TA to provinces	ISU					na		-	NA
a. Development/adaptation of training materials	ISU	LS	0		-	na		-	NA
WS to revise existing materials and develop new training materials	ISU	time		1	-	na	0	1	NA
Printing training materials	ISU				-	na		-	na
Publishing series of training manual	ISU	book		0	-	na	0	-	NA
Publish nutrition posters for new group	ISU	book		0	-	na	0	-	NA
Publish nutrition flipchart + nutrition training book	ISU	book		0	-	na	0	-	NA
b. Project national staff training	ISU	LS	0		-	na	5	-	0%
c. Information and media materials development and dissemination	ISU	LS	0		-	na	5	-	0%
Printing gender poster	ISU	poster		0	12.500	na	0	12.500	NA
d. National level stocktaking workshops	ISU	LS	1		-	na			NA
WS to disseminate the finding on drudgery study and gender Mainstreaming action plan	ISU	ws		2	-	na	0	2	NA
WS with PDoWA and DoWA to follow up on NLB, Gender Mainstreaming and Nutrition	ISU	time		1	1	na	0	2	NA
Quarterly Meeting with PDoWAs/ DoWAs to review the progress of Gender, Nutrition and NLB	ISU	time			-	na		-	na
TOT Training to PDoWAs/DoWAs on Gender, Nutrition and reporting format (5days)	ISU	course			1	na		1	na

4. Support to gender mainstreaming at sub-national level	ISU						25%		-	34%
1. Training of trainer on gender mainstreaming	ISU	course	5	1	-		na	30	6	20%
2. Training of trainer on gender assessment and analysis	ISU	course		1	-		na	0	1	NA
3. Gender mainstreaming materials development and dissemination	ISU	LS	0,01		-		na	5	0	0%
1. Establishment of the KM Unit							na		-	na
g. On the job training on cost and benefit analysis for NLB intervention and M&E	ISU				-	-	na		-	na
2. Training, meeting and workshop					-		25%		-	na
b. General training/meeting/WS for MoWA ISU	ISU	LS			1	1	0	25%	2	na
Sub-component 3.3: Provincial Management	PA						na		-	96%
A. Provincial support - PA	PA						na		-	96%
1. Vehicles	PA						na		-	150%
a. Motorcycles	PA	unit	15				na	10	15	150%
2. Office equipment	PA						na		-	68%
a. Computers - desktops with UPS	PA	unit	10				na	10	10	100%
b. Computers - laptops	PA	unit	5				na	20	5	25%
c. Photocopier	PA	unit	5				na	NA	5	na
d. Digital camera	PA	unit	5				na	NA	5	na
c. Printers with scanner	PA	unit	9				na	20	9	45%
d. Phone and internet installation	PA	unit	5				na	5	5	100%
e. Furniture & miscellaneous	PA	LS	4	1	4		na	12,8	9	70%
f. LCD projector	PA	set			3		na		3	na
3. Training for provincial staff	PA						na		-	70%
a. Initial and refresher courses	PA	LS	9	3,00	2		na	20,0	14	70%
b. Quarterly meeting	PA	time			5		na		5	na
c. Workshop and meeting	PA	LS	19	16,00	9		na	NA	44	na

RIMS first and second level reporting

FIRST LEVEL RESULTS

			Period ending:	31-Dec 2016		Cumulative			
				% of AW PB	Appraisal	Actual	% of Appraisal		
Results	Unit	AWP&B	Actual						
Total Outreach	People receiving project services	Female	126.444	150.552	119%	167.564	127.333	76%	
		Male	119.556	95.448	80%	158.436	120.397	76%	
		Number	246.000	246.000	100%	326.000	247.730	76%	
	Households receiving project services	Number	49.200	49.200	100%	65.200	66.124	101%	
	Groups receiving project services	Number	984	984	100%	984	984	100%	
Component	Sub Component								
1. Improved Access to Financial Services	1.1 GCCTS	People accessing development funds created under the project	Number	49.200	49.200	100%	49.200	49.200	100%
			Female	24.600	31.686	129%	30.504	31.686	104%
			Male	24.600	17.514	71%	18.696	17.514	94%
	1.2 Capacity building in financial literacy	Saving and credit groups formed/strengthened	Number	0	0	0	984	984	100%
			People in saving and credit groups formed/strengthened	Number	0	0	0	49.200	49.546
			Male	0	0	0	24.600	17.860	73%
			Female	0	0	0	24.600	31.686	129%
			Saving and credit groups with women in leadership position	Number	590	962	163%	590	962
		Active borrowers (disaggregated by gender)	Number	0	29.427	0	34.440	29.427	85%
			Male	0	10.800	0	17.220	10.800	63%

2. Improved Access Technology and Market	1.3 Other existing groups supported	2.1 Support to Innovation and Capacity Building	Female	0	18.627	0	17.220	18.62	
			USD	10.960.000	9.981.373	91%	11.808.000	9.981.373	108%
			Value of gross loan portfolio					49.20	
			People trained in financial services	Number	10.600	10.600	100%	49.200	100%
			Male	5.300	3.901	74%	24.600	18.106	74%
			Female	5.300	6.699	126%	24.600	31.094	126%
			People trained in financial services	Number		0	0	12.500	0%
			Saving and credit groups formed/strengthened	Number		0	0	500	0%
			Government officials and staff trained	Number	183	183	100%	127	169%
			Male	110	118	107%	64	139	219%
			Female	73	65	89%	64	76	120%
			Staff of service providers trained	Number	242	271	112%	274	103%
			Male	121	198	164%	137	208	152%
			Female	121	73	60%	137	75	55%
			Community workers and volunteers trained	Number	1.223	1.451	119%	2.164	72%
			Male	612	991	162%	949	1.072	113%
			Female	612	460	75%	1.215	483	40%
	2.2 Applied training and capacity building	People trained in crop production and technologies	Number	0	0	0	47.400	49.200	104%
			Male	0	0	0	23.700	18.155	77%
			Female	0	0	0	23.700	31.045	131%
			People trained in livestock production and technologies	Number	0	0	47.400	38.600	81%
			Male	0	0	0	23.700	14.243	60%
			Female	0	0	0	23.700	24.357	103%
			People trained in fish production and technologies	Number	0	0	47.400	38.600	81%

2.3 Small Rural Business	People trained in income generating activities	Male	0	0	0	23.700	14.243	60%
		Female	0	0	0	23.700	24.357	103%
		Number	0	0	0	8.200	0	0%
	People trained in business and entrepreneurship skills	Male	0	0	0	4.100	341	8%
		Female	0	0	0	4.100	1.009	25%
		Number	0	0	0	700	0	0%
	Enterprises accessing financial services facilitated by the project	Male	0	0	0	350	235	67%
		Female	0	0	0	350	150	43%
		Number	0	0	0	75	0	0%
	Other productive infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated	Number	0	0	0	4.000	0	0%

SECOND LEVEL RESULTS					
Component	Sub Component	Results	Results (quantitative)	no/%/ha	Rating
1. Improved Access to Financial Services	Component name	Sub component name			
	1.1 GCCTS				
	1.2 Capacity building in financial literacy	Likelihood of sustainability of saving and credit groups formed/strengthened	Number of groups operational/functional	880	5
		Sustainability: improved performance of financial institutions	Portfolio at risk	0,39	4
			Operational self-sufficiency	665,9%	5
			Active borrowers/personnel	60%	5
			Operating expenses ration	15%	5
2. Improved Access Technology and Market	2.3 Small Rural Business	Effectiveness: improved performance of service providers	Operational self-sufficiency	162%	4
		Effectiveness: creation of employment opportunities	Number of jobs generated by small and medium enterprises		5

Appendix 5: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by com. and disbursements by category

Table 5A: Financial performance by financier, as of 30 June 2017

Financier	Approval (USD '000)	Disbursements (USD '000)	%
SNV	668.50	668.51	100%
FAO	313.35	306.65	98%
iDE	378.49	744.65	197%
IFAD GRANT	17,499.95	16,823.30	96%
IFAD LOAN	17,500.08	15,838.46	91%
Loan Top Up	2,827.52	699.58	25%
Beneficiaries	2,193.81	310.35	14%
The Government	5,500.00	3,604.94	66%
Total	46,881.70	38,996.44	83%

Note: not included iDE Co fund in year 2015 & 2016 with total amount USD 366,160 in Approval budget

The Government contribution on approval column is updated, the original approval is 4.7 million

TheMAFF-PSU had converted top of loan amount SDR 2100 to USD 2827.52 applying 1SDR=1.35 USD exchange rate

Table 5B-1: Financial performance by financier by category (USD'000) as at 30/06/2017

Uses all of Funds	Original Allocation	IFAD Loan			IFAD Grant			IFAD Loan Top Up			Cumulative			
		Approval	Actual	%	Approval	Actual	%	Approval	Actual	%	Approval	Revised Approval	Actual	% of Revised Approval
Cat.I .Equipment	294.99	295	131	44%	-		0%				294.99	295	131	44%
Cat. II. Technical Assistant	3,027.54			0%	3,028	2,883	95%				3,027.54	3,028	2,883	95%
Cat. III. Consultancy Service & Training	6,486.29			0%	6,486	9,517	147%	2,154.30	486.85	23%	6,486.29	8,641	10,003	116%
Cat. IV. Group Conditional Trasfer Scheme	14,535.85	11,857	11,688	99%	2,679		0%				14,535.85	14,536	11,688	80%
Cat.V. Operating Costs and Allowance	2,609.90	2,610	1,518	58%	-	1,242	0%				2,609.90	2,610	2,760	106%
Cat. VI. Business Facilities Stimulus	2,370.75	225	2	0%	2,146		0%	673.22	212.73	32%	2,370.75	3,044	215	7%
Cat. VII. Activities Implemented by PIPs	5,674.71	2,513	2,500	99%	3,162	3,181	101%				5,674.71	5,675	5,681	100%
Cat. VIII. Vehicles and Motorcycles	-										-	-	-	
Unallocated											-	-	-	
Grand Total	35,000	17,500	15,838	91%	17,500	16,823	96%	2,827.52	699.58	25%	35,000	37,828	33,361	88%

Table 5B-2: Financial performance by financier by component (USD'000) as at 30/06/2017

Component	All	IFAD Loan			IFAD Grant			IFAD Loan Top Up			Government		
	Original Approval	Original Approval	Actual	%	Original Approval	Actual	%	Original Approval	Actual	%	Approval	Actual	%
Component 1	16,675.81	12,724.99	12,721.55	100%	2,461.27	2,578.55	105%	1090.34			260.00	0.74	0%
Component 2	22,434.17	3,397.01	2,290.62	67%	13,080.88	10,823.33	83%	1466.85	425.92		3,640.00	2,284.51	63%
Component 3	4,134.52	1,378.07	826.29	60%	1,957.81	3,421.42	175%	270.33	273.66		1,600.00	1,319.70	82%
Total	43,244.49	17,500.08	15,838.46	91%	17,499.95	16,823.30	96%	2827.52	699.58		5,500.00	3,604.94	66%

Table 5B-2 continued

Component	Beneficiaries			iDE			SNV			FAO			Total		
	Approval	Actual	%	Approval	Actual	%	Approval	Actual	%	Approval	Actual	%	Revised Approval	Actual	%
Component 1	918.81	310.35	33.78%							313.35	306.65	97.86%	17,768.75	15,917.84	90%
Component 2	1,275.00		0.00%	378.49	744.65	196.74%	668.50	668.51	100.00%				23,906.73	17,237.53	72%
Component 3													5,206.21	5,841.07	112%
Total	2,193.81	310.35	14.15%	378.49	744.65	196.74%	668.50	668.51	100.00%	313.35	306.65	97.86%	46,881.69	38,996.44	83%

Note: Original approval does not include top up counterpart fund of Government USD 800,000 and IFAD top up loan SDR 2.1 million. The Government additional fund mainly added in component 3 and IFAD loan top up proportionally in all components

Table 5C: IFAD Loan and Grant disbursements (SDR, up to 6/07/2017)

Category	Category description	Original allocation			Revised allocation			Disbursement (3)		
		Grant		Loan Top Up	Grant	Loan	Loan Top Up	Grant	Loan	Loan Top Up
I	Equipement		150,000			85,000			85,441.32	
II	Technical Assisance	1,760,000	-		1,730,000	-		1,944,773.24		
III	Consultancy Service and Training	5,310,000	-		6,675,000	-		6,423,532.01		
	Consultancies			1,600,000			-			-
IV	Group Conditional Transfer Schemes	-	6,890,000		-	8,150,000			7,505,111.80	
	Grants and Subsidies			500,000			-			190,601.45
V	Operating Costs and Allowances	1,250,000	1,520,000		850,000	575,000		1,084,443.27	746,266.07	
VI	Rural Business Stimulus Facility	-	140,000		-	-				
VII	Activities Implemented by PIPs	1,850,000	1,470,000		2,045,000	2,490,000		1,777,022.92	1,706,634.91	
	Unallocated	1,130,000	1,130,000		-	-				
	Sub Total	11,300,000	11,300,000	2,100,000	11,300,000	11,300,000	-	11,229,771.44	10,043,454.10	190,601.45
	Advance iDE							21,387.79	64,435.64	
	Advance SNV							-	156,514.31	
	Advacnce FAO							1,733.18	66,928.19	
	Advance DA at NBC							39,900.60	757,938.25	1,004,257.82
	Sub Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,021.57	1,045,816.39	1,004,257.82
	Total	11,300,000	11,300,000	2,100,000	11,300,000	11,300,000	-	11,292,793.01	11,089,270.49	1,194,859.27

Table 5C continued

Cat	Category description	W/A Pending (4)			(3)+(4)			Balance			% Disb.		
		Grant	Loan	Loan Top Up	Grant	Loan	Loan Top Up	Grant	Loan	Loan Top Up	Grant	Loan	Loan Top Up
I	Equipement				-	85,441.32	-	-	(441.32)	-		100.52%	
II	Technical Assisance				1,944,773.24	-	-	(214,773.24)	-	-	112.41%		
III	Consultancy Service and Training				6,423,532.01	-	-	251,467.99	-	-	96.23%		
	Consultancies					-	-		-	1,600,000.00			0.00%
IV	Group Conditional Transfer Schemes				-	7,505,111.80	-	-	644,888.20	-		92.09%	
	Grants and Subsidies					-	190,601.45		-	309,398.55			38.12%
V	Operating Costs and Allowances				1,084,443.27	746,266.07	-	(234,443.27)	(171,266.07)	-	127.58%	129.79%	
VI	Rural Business Stimulus Facility				-	-	-	-	-	-			
VII	Activities Implemented by PIPs	1,802.02	69,264.24		1,778,824.93	1,775,899.15	-	266,175.07	714,100.85	-	86.98%	71.32%	
	Unallocated				-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Sub Total	1,802.02	69,264.24	-	11,231,573.45	10,112,718.34	190,601.45	68,426.55	1,187,281.66	1,909,398.55	99.39%	89.49%	9.08%
	Advance iDE				21,387.79	64,435.64	-	(21,387.79)	(64,435.64)	-			
	Advance SNV				-	156,514.31	-	-	(156,514.31)	-			
	Advacnce FAO	(1,733.18)	(69,264.24)		-	(2,336.05)	-	-	2,336.05	-			
	Advance DA at NBC				39,900.60	757,938.25	1,004,257.82	(39,900.60)	(757,938.25)	(1,004,257.82)			
	Sub Total	(1,733.18)	(69,264.24)	-	61,288.39	976,552.15	1,004,257.82	(61,288.39)	(976,552.15)	(1,004,257.82)			
	Total	68.84	-	-	11,292,861.84	11,089,270.49	1,194,859.27	7,138.16	210,729.51	905,140.73	99.94%	98.14%	56.90%

Appendix 6: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section B, Paragraph 6	There shall be two designated accounts denominated in USD opened and maintained by the Borrower/Recipient in a bank acceptable to the Fund	Complied with	
Section B, Paragraph 7	The Borrower/Recipient shall provide counterpart financing in cash for the project in the amount equivalent to USD 4,700,000 and additional counterpart financing in cash in the amount equivalent to USD 800,000. Total counterpart contribution in cash shall amount to USD 5,500,000.	Being complied with	
Section D, Paragraph 1 (a)	The MAFF Project Support Unit (the "MAFF-PSU") shall have been duly established and staffed in accordance with Section II, Schedule 1 to this Agreement	Complied with	
Section D, Paragraph 1 (b)	The Designated Accounts shall have been duly opened and the authorized signatories shall have been submitted to the Fund.	Complied with	
Section D, Paragraph 2	The following are additional specific conditions precedent to withdrawal under Category four as provided in the allocation table, schedule 2 to this Agreement: (a) An external Service Provider shall have been engaged to carry out financial management activities and	Complied with	
	(b) The IT infrastructure shall have been in place and functional for the Group Conditional Transfer Scheme to operate	Complied with	
Section D, Paragraph 3	The following are designated as additional conditions for suspension: The Project Implementation Manual (the "PIM"), or any provision thereof, has been waived, suspended, terminated, amended or modified without the prior consent of the Fund, and the fund has determined that such waiver, suspension, termination, amendment or modification has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the project.	N/A	
Schedule 1, Paragraph 5	For the purpose of this Agreement, the Implementing Agencies (the "IAs") shall include the MAFF, the MoWA, the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (the "NCDD", the Provincial, District and Commune Administrations, the Provincial Departments of Agriculture (the "PDA") and the Provincial Departments of Women's Affairs (the "PDOWA") and their District Offices.	Complied with	
Schedule 1, Paragraph 6	The Borrower /Recipient shall appoint the MAFF as the Lead Project Agency to assume overall responsibility over Project implementation and coordination.	Complied with	
Schedule 1, Paragraph 18	<i>Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPBs)</i> . Each province and PIP shall prepare an AWPB and the MAFF-PSU shall prepare a final AWPB for each Project year to be submitted to the Fund for no-objection by 15 November every year. The AWPBs would include, inter alia, a Procurement Plan, a detailed description of planned Project activities during the coming Project year, and the sources and uses of the proceeds of the IFAD Financing.	Complied with	

Section	Covenant	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Schedule 1, Paragraph 19	<i>Project Implementation Manual (PIM)</i> . The MAFF-PSU shall prepare a draft PIM as soon as practicable, based on the draft PIM as soon as practicable, based on the draft PIM prepared by IFAD's final design mission report of February 2012 (the Appraisal Report), but in no event later than thirty (30) days after the entry into force of this Agreement.	Complied with	
Schedule 1, Paragraph 20	The MAFF in its capacity as the Lead Project Agency will forward the draft PIM to the Fund for its comments and approval no later than sixty (60) days after the entry into force of this Agreement. If the Fund does not comment on the draft PIM within thirty (30) days of receipt, it shall be deemed approved. The Lead Project Agency shall adopt the PIM, substantially in the form approved by the Fund, and shall promptly provide copies thereof to the Fund	Complied with	
General Conditions for agricultural Financing, (as amended September 2010), Section 9.01	<i>Financial Records</i> . The Project parties shall maintain separate accounts and records in accordance with consistently maintained accounting practices adequate to reflect the operations, resources and expenditures related to the Project until the Financing Closing Date, and shall retain such accounts and records for at least ten (10) years thereafter.	Complied with	
General Conditions for agricultural Financing, (as amended September 2010), Section 9.02	<i>Financial Statements</i> The Borrower/Recipient shall deliver to the Fund detailed financial statements of the operations, resources and expenditures related to the Programme for each Fiscal Year prepared in accordance with standards and procedures acceptable to the Fund and deliver such financial statements to the Fund within four (4) months of the end of each Fiscal year.	Complied with	
General Conditions for agricultural Financing, (as amended September 2010), Section 9.03	<i>Audit of Accounts</i> . The Borrower/Recipient shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Each Fiscal Year, have the accounts related to the Project audited in accordance with auditing standards acceptable to the Fund and the Fund's Guidelines on Project Audits (for Borrower's Use) by independent auditor acceptable to the Fund; b) Within six (6) months of the end of each Fiscal Year, furnish to the Fund a certified copy of the audit report. The Borrower/Recipient shall submit to the Fund the reply to the management letter of the auditors within one month of receipt thereof; c) If the Borrower/Recipient does not timely furnish any required audit report in satisfactory form and the Fund determines that the Borrower/Recipient is unlikely to do so within a reasonable period, the Fund may engage independent auditors of its choice to audit the accounts related to the project. The Fund may finance the cost of such audit by withdrawal from Loan and or Grant Accounts. 	Complied with	

Appendix 7: Knowledge management: Learning and Innovation

Learning

- **Coordination between line ministries and implementing partners as well as strong engagement with field agents and service providers.** The project gained synergy in terms of expertise and efficiency by partnering with concerned ministries and local implementing agencies to deliver agricultural extension models and other support to farmer groups. The effective cooperation between MAFF-GDA-MoWA-SNV-iDE at national and sub-national levels leads to a better understanding on cluster establishment and development with the market-oriented initiative, social mobilization and leadership, co-investment and Public-Private Partnership. Such combined supports create complementary and significant impact on livelihood and resilience of the poor and disadvantage people.

- **Sustainability of IGRF.** The combined support between production and market linkage (technical and financial trainings) provided to the IGRFs have strengthened skills and capacities of members. The revolving fund mechanism allows vulnerable farmers to access to fund for the agricultural and non-farm investment and also an emergency case. Farmers now have an access to services and markets. Learning and knowledge transmission among members and non-IGRF groups are well observed. It has also positive to low default risk. IGRFs expressed the willingness to continue its function. The PADEE together with ASPIRE is planning to institutionalize IGRFs by encouraging formal recognition by the commune council, and formal registration for establishment of federal association or cooperative. This can be considered as a pilot which has manageable scale and can be scaled up wider in the ASPIRE.

- **Gender mainstreaming as a success factor in agricultural development project.** A key lesson learned from PADEE is that agriculture as a stand-alone component for improving rural livelihoods bears risks of unsustainability and achieving the development objectives. Promotion of nutrition, alongside women's empowerment is crucial for a holistic and sustainable agricultural development projects for rural livelihood improvement, empowerment and poverty reduction in Cambodia. Large parts of the rural poor communities are nutritionally deprived and malnutrition is still a major challenge for rural areas. Moreover, a involvement with MoWA and PDoWA is a success factor for mainstreaming gender and nutrition as well as and building institutional capacity into agricultural development as it creates a strong ownership and commitment.

- **Public Private Partnership (PPP) approach for market linkage, learning from Nepal.** It is worth noting that it is the first time that, the value chain approach is applied in PADEE project. It is being replicated from the High Value Agricultural Project (HVAP) in Nepal through an exchange visit. The VC team from iDE tested horticulture value chain approach in 15 areas spread over 5 provinces and supported high quality agriculture inputs, technical support and consistent market access. Initially, farmers hesitated to grow new crop varieties and to follow proper crop rotation schedule for their vegetable crop production. iDE and FBAs work closely with farmers to explain the importance of crop rotation and work on a rotation and harvest schedules for farmers to help facilitate behavior change.

Market Collection Center. The number of collection points was increased to 6 instead of 4 (4 Takeo and 2 Kandal) and the number of contract farming has been increased from time to time. The operation of collection points for output market linkages is proven helpful in building the confidence of farmers and encouraging them to rotate and diversify their crops since iDE guarantees to purchasing 100% of the vegetables from the contract farmers. Moreover, the market collection center is found efficient as it saves time and cost of farmers to individually go to sell at the markets themselves with small quality and uncertain of sale volume. Now farmers can focus on improving their productivities with the expansion of the markets in the provinces and Phnom Penh. The cluster approach can connect smallholder producers to concrete markets and foster effective and sustainable business to

business relationships with companies. For scaling up this model and its financial sustainability, iDE needs to ensure the diversification of crop production varieties, quality and consistency of market supply to meet the market demand and needs to increase the volume of vegetable sales in Phnom Penh markets. In addition, will lead to higher incomes for contracted farmers, an increase in the number of farmer clients and higher margins for the FBAs and the organization.

- Knowledge management and communication. PADEE is approaching its completion in 2018. Its success and good practices are being identified in order to phase in ASPIRE project. The project will make a comparative assessment on four extension models and identify suitable elements to replicate in the ASPIRE. Furthermore, PROCASUR is documenting Agribusiness Cluster Development Manual and 15 clusters reports. During the last 20 months prior to PADEE's completion, MAFF-PSU will need to ensure (i) documenting knowledge products in both Khmer and English; (ii) consolidating all publications produced by PSU and all partnered implementing agencies; (iii) widely share information on the outreach and key outcomes, lessons and success stories through knowledge platforms (PADEE website, IFADAsia portal and IFAD ASIA Facebook external events, workshop, exchange visit, online document library, etc.).

Innovation:

Vegetable house net. The vegetable net house is introduced to farmers to protect the plantation from direct sunlight and damages from wind and storm since 2016. By maintaining a controlled temperature, it reduces the possibility of insect pests in vegetable house net. SNV, GDA and PDAFFs have implemented 24 house nets in 3 provinces (11 Kandal, 10 Svay Rieng and 3 Prey Veng provinces). The total cost is approximately at \$1,000 to 1,200 per net, of which PADEE subsidizes 50% to farmers.

Community Learning Center model as a partway to innovation and sustainability. With the technical support from PROCASUR to PDAs, the model of Community Learning Center (CLC) through Local Champion is initiated since its mid-term in 2015. To date, 15 CLCs are established with 26 on-going local champions and other 50 new local champions during 2017.

Scaling-Up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Cambodia (S-RET). Under S-RET, a number of innovations observed during the field visit. The Bio-digesters for the farming and household cooking and electricity are being implementing by NBP and it results in the reduction of the chemical fertilizer's use, firewood in cooking and GHG emissions. In addition, solar drip irrigation (water pump) generated energy from solar, radiant light and heat from the sun. Collecting firewood and water sometimes can be up to 2km distance and these activities are all primarily performed by women. According to the gender report, women in 36,455 households have an access to labor saving technologies. Therefore, it ultimately benefits in terms of time saving, reduced workload, health improvement and environment safety.

Appendix 8: Status of agreed actions against supervision recommendations in March 2017

Supervision recommendations in 28 February – 10 March 2017, Update the progress as of 30 June 2017

Agreed action- Overall progress	Responsibility	Agreed date	Updated Results
The project to put more focus accelerate activities related to project completion: end line survey, PCR, economic and financial analysis, exit strategy for each project element	MAFF-PSU and project stakeholders	By June 2017	Endline survey start in May. Exit strategy specialist selected in May and will be completed in October 2017
Accelerate the implementation of nutrition activities as well as NLB activities with support from the service provider	MAFF-PSU MoWA, PDoWA,	March 2017 to the end of 2017	Strong communes were selected. The M2M network are ongoing and data will be collected by MoWA
Communication and KM to be intensified in the coming quarter to make lessons learnt available for ASPIRE, AIMS and other projects	MAFF-PSU and project stakeholders	By June 2017	KM&C is responsible by PROCASUR (according the signed contract). The articles and video clip would be produced before the end of project, while the contract between PSU and ICE for producing the video clip has been signed
Intensify interactions with ASPIRE through exchange visits to promising extension models under PADEE: PPP, cluster, farmer to farmer, crop diversification , etc	MAFF-PSU and project stakeholders	March- April 2017	Remaining 83 demos will be completed at the Mid-July 2017
Start implementation of S-RET activities by information dissemination and identification of options for testing technologies in 2017	MAFF-PSU, S-RET project management, PDAs, ESPs	March-April 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start-up workshop was organized on 21-23 November 2016 NBP activities: conducted awareness raising events of 120 IGRF groups, completed construction of 92 biodigesters for IGRF groups in 5 provinces, and developed promotional material (leaflet, signboards, banners, t-shirts etc.) including on the use of bio-slurry for integrated farming systems, compost training and demonstration Facilitate 984 promotional events to support advocacy of RET options for IGRF including development of training material for CEWs (to facilitate ToTs for IGRF). The focus is on getting IGRF members interested in RET but also facilitating linkages between IGRF and RET suppliers (including information on how and where to purchase the RET). The goal is to support the installation of 7,000 RET by IGRF group members by 2020.
Liaise with TSSD project for a common approach on the establishment of a national association of both IGRFs and LIGS	MAFF, PSU, TSSD management (NCDD-S)	March- April 2017	After discussed with TSDD and SLG and IGRF has different context. The exit strategy has developed by consultant

Agreed action- Component 1	Responsibility	Agreed date	Updated Results
Classify IGRF depending on their progress and status on provide intensive support to IGRF with weak commitment, addressing cases with low willingness to pay for accounting services	MAFF-PSU, PDA, FAO	March 2017	IGRF classification according the set criteria was completed
Adapt support to IGRF committee depending on their development stage. Groups formed recently might need more assistance	MAFF-PSU, PDA, FAO	On-going till completion	FAO/PDAFFs continue to support 212 IGRF committee until project completion
Revise conditions for transferring the third tranche for the remaining 212 IGRF (upfront payment for one year of service not applicable under current ESP contract)	MAFF-PSU, FAO, ESP	March 2017	The conditions have revised and the contract with ESP amended. The third fund transfer completed. The payment for ESP in 2016 (67% will be expired until October 2017). The 100% payment for ESP will be started in November 2017. The third fund transfer will be completed in 1st week of July 2017. The FAO subsidised 2/3 and 1/3 of the ESP's service cost from Dec 2016 to Oct 2017 and from Nov to Dec 2017 respectively.
Address risk of non-payment of service fee to ESP (MFA) by the groups which declared low willingness to pay. Identify reasons for such attitude and further strengthen the group commitment (about 26% of the IGRFs)	MAFF-PSU, PDA, FAO	May 2017	Ongoing by PSU and PDAFFs, especially for 256 groups = 26%) – results from FAO 1. Double checking 2. Find reasons FAO will recruit a service provider to conduct an assessments for reasons of non-willingness to pay the ESP's services
IGRF future status: conduct information campaign and engage in consultations with IGRF regarding formation of National Association	MAFF-PSU, PDA, FAO	March-April 2017	Following exit strategy
Liaise with TSSD project to agree on a common association structure covering both LIGs and IGRFs as agreed at the portfolio review in January 2017	PSU, MAFF, NCCD-S, FAO	March 2017	Following exit strategy
Request further assistance from IFAD for setting up the association .	PSU, MAFF, NCCD-S, FAO, IFAD	April 2017	Following exit strategy
Revise and consolidate the national association structure and statutes after consultation with NCDD-S, IFAD and the model presented in wrap-up meeting on 10/03/2017 at MAFF- request approval and non-objection	PSU, MAFF, NCCD-S, FAO, IFAD	May 2017	Following exit strategy
Prepare revised detailed action plan, including financial management of the association and implement the plan	PSU, MAFF, NCCD-S, FAO	May-July 2017	Following exit strategy.

Agreed action- Comp 2 - VC business cluster	Responsibility	Agreed date	Updated Results
Continue developing crop diversification demonstrations in link with VC cluster to address market linkage constraints. Established local champions to be involved where possible	GDA, PDA, PROCASUR	Post rainy season 2017	Ongoing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kampot 3 in 1 (CD+CP+VC) F2F activities, (LC with their five neighbours on crop diversification and business plan to link with VC cluster and collection points)
Business Cluster approach Still a new model: Careful scrutiny to identify possible issue at the end of the project	GDA, PDA and other stakeholders in Cluster facilitated by SNV	Before SNV contract completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint agreement between PSU and SNV will be ended in August 2017. The VC focal point in five provinces have actively involved with VC cluster development, meanwhile they got their own capacity through SNV. However, they still need additional technical support from SNV (during the remaining time) and other possible VC specialists (in the future). SNV will provide package of document of Cluster at the end of contract for ASPIRE consideration: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cluster business strategies Cluster value chain maps Cluster pagers Cluster development road map Cluster baseline and statistics Cluster statistics by province and by value chain in progress
Provide additional support as needed through MSP : access to financial services (buyers cash flow), private extension personnel capacity, technical options (shade net vs green house)	GDA, PDA and other stakeholders in Cluster facilitated by SNV		GDA and MoWA have allocated the fund and accelerate the access of co-investment for new members of existing clusters.
Consider testing the Broker model in the remaining project time: a private entity facilitate the provision of private services (linkages with design of TSSD phase 2)	MAFF and SNV		The concept note of TSSD phase 2 has been included broker model and expected to test soon.
Explore synergies between business cluster and Local Champion	MAFF PSU, SNV and PROCASUR		Kampot, Kandal and Svay Rieng have explored.
Consider production hub for sharing resources and facilities	MAFF PSU, GDA, PDAs, SNV		<p>Ongoing:</p> <p>In Kampot, one production hub in Kaunsat commune-Teuk Chhu,</p> <p>In Kandal, one production hub in Saang Phnom commune-Saang.</p> <p>In Prey Veng, one production hub in Kouk Kuong Lech-Kanh Chhreach.</p>
Agreed action- Comp 2	Responsibility	Agreed date	Updated Results

Prepare strategy for improved water management and review arrangements for input package beyond project (subsidized but still hardly affordable)	MAFF-PSU, PDAs, iDE, S-RET	By June 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current implementation – iDE created complementary input bundles (seeds, fertilizers, drip, mulch, trellis and pest control) along with technical assistance to address production constraints (soil, water, pests & diseases management). S-RET could support drip irrigation, sprinkler etc. in combination with RET systems under Testing Grants (comp.1.1)
Model based on viability of Farmers Business Advisors: further improve quality of service and number of active FBA as well as contract farmers in the remaining timeframe	Lors Thmey / PDAs	By June 2017	Ongoing – iDE continues to provide weekly training for FBAs and farmers to improve their knowledge and skills on horticulture and rice production. iDE still plans to recruit 50 new contract farmers by the end of June in order to reach the project target.
Improve traceability and quality labels such as GAP (testing and information campaign)	MAFF-PSU, GDA, PDAs, iDE	By June 2017	iDE has contacted GDA regarding GAP certification training and we are waiting for the confirmation on training dates/schedules. iDE plans to establish a pack out centre in early 2018 for cleaning, grading, packaging and labelling vegetable produce in preparation for distribution to the markets.
e-PADEE Activities to be planned in accordance with AWPB 2017 provision	GDA		Software expired, now link with Ministry of Post and Tele-communication by GDA
NLB- activity to be accelerated to reach physical target with Service contract AVSF to be approved and signed before the end of March	MoWA / AVSF / IFAD	By 25 March 2017	
			Contracted signed in March 2017 and ongoing 311/800 HHs

Agreed action – M&E and KM	Responsibility	Agreed date	Updated Results
MAFF-PSU, GDA, MoWA, PIP and ESP to accelerate production of KM products (Video products, case studies: rural finance, Mbwin, ePADEE, extension, VC, private sector involvement, nutrition, MoWA NLB) to be uploaded on ifad.asia and padee websites	MAFF-PSU with all project stakeholders and PIPs	Starting in March until project completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing by the KM officer PROCASUR products on KM&C
MIS system to be used for producing results oriented communication material	MAFF-PSU	Until end of project	Ongoing
Prepare Plan for e-PADEE in 2017 AWPB and beyond	GDA, MAFF-PSU	April 2017	According to communication among GDA and Ministry of Post and Tele-communication, etc.
MIS and M&E system to integrate S-RET indicator and end-line survey for PADEE to include baseline data for S-RET	MAFF PSU, S-RET project, SBK	April-May 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The questionnaires including indicators for baseline data for S-RET have been developed. End-line survey prepared by SBK (which will become the baseline of S-RET). Updated log frame indicators and developed M&E matrix jointly for S-RET and PADEE
End-line study to include in-depth analysis of adoption, spill-over effect, impact on income (both on-farm and off-farm), return to labour	MAFF-PSU, SBK	April-May 2017	End-line study has included in-depth analysis and field survey has completed in June. The results would be available in September Exit strategy consultant selected and signed in May. PCR will be prepared after exit strategy
Complete Project Economic Financial Analysis and <u>Prepare Project Completion report</u> with assistance from independent consultant	MAFF-PSU with project stakeholder and assistants	May-June 2017	
Agreed action- Fiduciary Speedup on advance justification: release advance not more than 7 days before the activity date, complete whole cycle (date of advance release – date of clearance) within 4 weeks	Responsibility MAFF-PSU, PAs, PDAs, MoWA, PDoWAs, FAO, SNV, iDE	Agreed date 1 st April 2017, ongoing	Updated Results
Take and attach group photo including the photos along with resource person and participants and some of activities and attached with the report of farmers' level activities for advance clearance. Shoot a short video clip from mobile phone and transfer it in PDA and PDoWA computer as soft copy.	PDAs, PDoWAs, FAO, SNV, iDE	Starting of 2017 AWPB activities	Applied by PSU and Implementing agencies
			Ongoing

Follow-up with MEF to resolve the issue on the issue of USD 87,664.57 related to taxes claimed on WAs of PIPs as agreed in 2016 Supervision Mission.	MAFF-PSU	30 June 2017	
Reimburse USD 406,651.51 to IFAD Project Accounts for the adjustment of 2016 expenditures as agreed on new financing % with IFAD in categories	MEF, MAFF, MAFF-PSU	By 30 June 2017	Pending at MEF
Release adequate RGC fund before the start of each quarterly activities	MEF, MAFF, MAFF-PSU	One month before the starting of each quarter	Done in May 2017
Reimbursing pre-financed expenditures of SNV not exceed USD 1,679,321.	MAFF-PSU, SNV	WA84 and WA86	Partly implemented
Assign competent Finance Officer at least 4 weeks before the leave start of the present Finance Officer and continue support service to the Takeo and Kandal Finance Officers on their request.	MAFF-PSU	Immediate	Done
Sign Contract agreement with auditor for 2016 audit. Complete the audit exercise and report to IFAD by May 2017.	MAFF-PSU, Auditor	By 21 March 2017,	Assigned competent finance officer from ASPIRE to share their support time in assist the remaining one Finance Officer.
Seek IFAD concurrence to engage with auditor for both 2017 and 2018 audit.	MAFF-PSU, IFAD	By June 2017 By 20 March 2017	Contract signed in April and audit exercise and report completed
Complete the procurement process of service provider AVSF and sign the contract agreement	MoWA	By 25 March 2017	Not yet started
Take action to resolve the lost and damage equipment of Takeo and Kandal	MAFF-PSU, PA, PDA (Kandal, Takeo)	By 30 June 2017	Contract signed in 20 March 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Takeo: getting the approval H.E. Provincial Coordinator, one lost motorcycle and camera were deleted from inventory list. Kandal: One motorbike and two tablets lost are resolved. While one lost laptop is proposed to delete from inventory list
Prepare request the advance payment of 2017 AWPB and share it to MAFF-PSU for review and prepare WA as early as possible to avoid the possible delay on disbursement	FAO, iDE, SNV, PSU	By 15 March 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO submitted to PSU, WA prepared and submitted to MEF SNV submitted and WAs have prepared and send to MEF and IFAD

Agreed action-	Responsibility	Agreed date	Updated results
Make sure information about the S-RET project phasing-in is well disseminated and that PADEE stakeholder are actively identifying potential piloting options	MAFF-PSU, GDA, PDAs, PIPs	Starting in March 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing and roll-out grants guidelines, application form and Q&A discussion board launched in June 2017. (9 firms expressed interest in the grants and more than 100 potential applicants have viewed the questions posted on the Q&A board). Finalizing contract with RUA to develop training material for CEW/IGRF and TWG-CCAFF on RET options for agriculture
Liaise with ASPIRE programme management and prepare an action plan for the phasing in of ASPIRE in the 5 provinces covered by PADEE as well as other provinces already covered through exchange visits	MAFF-PSU, GDA, PDAs, PADEE and ASPIRE management	April-May 2017	Provincial Agriculture Strategic Development Plan 2016-2020 completed, BSP/PB on draft, then exchange visit will be started in July 2017
Review proposal from SNV and iDE for no-cost extension and submit for approval and non-objection	MAFF-PSU with relevant PIPs	Before June 2017	SNV has no balance for going beyond August 2017.

Appendix 9: Field visit schedule

Date	Agenda/Activities		
	Team 1: Fiduciary	Team 2	Team 3
Thu 06/07	AM: Team Arrived in the country 4:00 pm - Team Assemble at IFAD office		
Fri 07/07	8:30 - Kick off Meeting at MAFF PSU 10:30 - Meeting with MAFF PSU, GDA, iDE at MAFF PSU		
	2:00 pm - Meeting with Finance and procurement	2:00 - Meeting with MoWA/SNV at MAFF PSU 4:00 - Meeting with FAO at MAFF PSU	
Sat 08/07	8:30 pm - Meeting with Finance and procurement	10:00 - Meeting with Procasur at Villa Lanka	
	2:30 : Meeting with PA, PDA and PDoWA of Kandal		
Sun 09/07	8:30 pm - Meeting with Finance and procurement 8:30 Field visit (IGRF) Kandal Province 10:30 Field Visit (Vegetable Cluster, Collection Points and RET-solar pumping, bio-digester), Kandal 2:00 PM Field visit (Handicraft Cluster), Kandal Province 4:00 PM Field visit (nutrition activity), Kandal Province 5:30 PM: Team 2 Leaving to Prey Veng and Team 3 & 1 leaving to Takeo Province		
Mon 10/07	8:30: Meeting with PDA and PDoWA of Prey Veng Province		8:30: Meeting with PA PDA & PDoWA, Takeo
	8:30 pm - Meeting with Finance and procurement - Takeo	2:00 PM Field visit (IGRF) Prey Veng 3:30 pm Field visit (Chicken Cluster) Prey Veng	2:00 PM Field visit (IGRF) Takeo 3:30 pm Field visit (Chicken Cluster) Takeo
Tue 11/07	8:30 am - Meeting with Finance and procurement and Christina from PNP to Kampot – Kampot	8:30 Field visit (Mushroom Cluster) Prey Veng 10:30 Field visit (Vegetable and RET) Prey Veng	8:30 Field visit (Handicraft Cluster) Takeo 10:30 Field visit (iDE Collecting Point and RET) Takeo
	3:00 pm : Meeting with PDA and PDoWA of Svay Rieng Province		3:00 pm: Meeting with PDA & PDoWA, Kampot
Wed 12/07	Finance Team Return back to PNP	8:30 Field visit (IGRF) Svay Rieng 10:00 Field Visit (Handicraft Cluster) Svay Rieng	8:30 Field visit (IGRF) Kampot 10:00 Field Visit (Chicken Cluster)
		(CLC) Svay Rieng 3:30 Field visit (Crop Diversification) Svay Rieng	Diversification) Kampot 3:30 Field Visit RET
	5:30 Leaving back to PNP		
Thu - Sun 13 - 16/07	Team meeting and AM writing		
Mon 17/07	AM: Draft AM shared 4:00 PM: Pre-wrap up		
Tue 18/07	9:00 AM: Wrap up, Phnom Penh Hotel		

(RET,aW: Renewable Energy Technology)