



Draft Design and Monitoring Framework

Project Number: 41435
August 2009

Cambodia: Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project

A design and monitoring framework is an active document, progressively updated and revised as necessary, particularly following any changes in project design and implementation. In accordance with ADB's public communications policy (2005), it is disclosed before appraisal of the project or program. This draft framework may change during processing of the project or program, and the revised version will be disclosed as an appendix to the report and recommendation of the President.

Asian Development Bank

DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Design Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators	Data Sources/Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Impact Livelihoods of people in four provinces in Tonle Sap basin improved by 2020</p>	<p>Annual months of food shortage reduced to 1 month by 2020 in target communes</p> <p>Household livelihood indicators improved in all five dimensions by 2020</p>	<p>Annual commune statistics Commune Database</p> <p>Sample surveys</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued political stability • D&D policy reforms continues to support commune development and investment plans <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow progress in implementation of complementary projects especially transport and power
<p>Outcome Agricultural productivity increased in 156 communes in four provinces in Tonle Sap basin</p>	<p>By 2017 Average rice yields increased to over 3.5 t/ha (CLTV average 3.65 t/ha in 2007)</p> <p>Diversified farming systems reduce share of household income from rice by 20%</p> <p>Marketed production farm and no-farm products increases by ..%</p> <p>Project beneficiaries access to credit increases by ..%</p> <p>Quality of rural infrastructure improved</p> <p>Participation of the poor and poorest groups at least 10% higher than their % of the population in the target communes</p> <p>More than 70% of the LIGs are mature</p>	<p>Sample crop cuts using FAO methodology</p> <p>Provincial agricultural statistics</p> <p>Household and commune surveys</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government commitments to the Project remain firm • Cambodian food export are not discriminated against due to unfair application of SPS and other safety and quality control measures <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumed rates of technology uptake may not be achieved
<p>Outputs 1. Rural infrastructure improved</p> <p>2. Rural financial services strengthened and extended to resource-poor smallholder farmers</p>	<p>90kms of rural roads 2,500 Ha of irrigation and drainage improved, 1,500 domestic water connections established, and 1,500 latrines installed by 2017</p> <p>All project communes have access to formal rural credit by 2014</p> <p>In project communes about 50% of rural loans are</p>	<p>Commune Council reports</p> <p>MFI records Commune level interviews</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government priority to support the Tonle Sap Basin Initiative continues • Government remains firmly committed to decentralization and deconcentration policy <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional and financial inadequacy continues to jeopardize operation and maintenance of assets • Under performing commune councils will negatively

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	made to women by 2012		impact project outcomes
<p>3. Agricultural Productivity Improvement - local planning, research, extension and information delivery services support improved to facilitate increased agricultural productivity by smallholder farmers</p> <p>4. Enabling environment created that supports smallholder farming communities</p> <p>5. Effective project management enables completion on time and within agreed budget</p>	<p>No. of farmers using improved technology two years after adoption, by sex and socio-economic category</p> <p>No. of LIGs operating with the membership disaggregated by sex and socio-economic category</p> <p>Women represent 50% of project trainees and 30% of livelihood beneficiaries</p> <p>Use of ICT for agricultural information increased</p> <p>2 Laws, 6 prakas and 10 guidelines and/or implementation rules published and training systems implemented 1,500 persons trained in project related issues.</p> <p>Project implementation is completed within 7 years and all accounts are closed with 7.5 years.</p>	<p>Sample surveys</p> <p>ICT use records at village e-kiosks</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>Provincial agricultural statistics</p> <p>Publication of relevant documents</p> <p>Training records</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>EA Project completion report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government's commitment to establish an enabling policy and institutional environment to support accelerated agricultural growth may wane
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Rural infrastructure improved</p> <p>1.1 Feasibility studies of prioritized infrastructure projects approved (annual plan)</p> <p>1.2 Contracts awarded and implemented (annual cycle)</p> <p>1.3 Progress monitored and reported(during construction)</p> <p>2. Rural Financial Services strengthened</p> <p>2.1 Select MFIs for credit line and technical services (within 6 months)</p> <p>2.2 Conduct training of partner MFI staff (annual plan)</p> <p>2.3 Prepare and implement a training plan for borrowers (annual plan)</p> <p>2.4 Prepare and implement NBC monitoring plan for MFIs (annual plan)</p> <p>3. Agricultural Productivity Improvement</p> <p>3.1 CIPs prepared and approved (no. and no of poor participating) Infrastructure and livelihood sub-projects prepared and implemented (no.)</p> <p>3.2 Establishment and training of farmer extension, demonstrations and adaptive research, and marketing groups, the number of members disaggregated by sex and socio-economic status (annual plan)</p> <p>3.3 Establishment of LIGs and the number of members disaggregated by sex, and socio-economic status) (target 1,480 LIGs)</p> <p>3.4 Establishment of LIG GRFs (target 1,480)</p> <p>3.5 Contract technical services (annual)</p> <p>3.6 Organize vaccination campaign (annual plan)</p> <p>3.7 Organize farmer education, training and technology transfer (annual plan)</p> <p>3.8 Prepare and implement gender action plan, with women to: receive 30% of project</p>			<p>Inputs</p> <p>Total Costs - \$56.458 million</p> <p>Inputs by Expenditure Category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Works—\$12.063 million Livelihood Development—\$5.434 million Research, Extension, and Market Development Support—\$8.277 million Rural Finance—\$9.503 million Rural ICT—\$3.463 million Equipment and Furniture—\$0.637 million Vehicles—\$0.828 million Policy and Institutional Development—\$1.456 million Surveys, Monitoring, and Auditing—\$0.509 million Consulting Services—\$3.284

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<p>financed training, 50% of subsidized inputs, 35% of unskilled labour created and 50% of new MFI loans in the target communes.</p> <p>3.9 Prepare and implement work plan for pilot rural ICT (Year 2)</p> <p>3.10 Establish livelihood improvement groups (ongoing based on annual plan)</p> <p>4. Enabling environment created</p> <p>4.1 Identify and agree policy, law and regulatory reforms (within year one)</p> <p>4.2 Prepare and implement annual work plan for policy reform (ongoing)</p> <p>4.3 Contract technical support required (annual cycle)</p> <p>4.4 Promote stakeholder participation in reform process (as required)</p> <p>4.5 Support dissemination of new laws, sub-decrees and regulations (on-going)</p> <p>5. Effective project management</p> <p>5.1 Establish Project Steering Committee and conduct quarterly meeting (advance action)</p> <p>5.2 Establish Development Coordination Unit (DCU) at the EA (Advance action)</p> <p>5.3 Recruit & train project implementation staff at all levels (within first year)</p> <p>5.4 Establish Project Implementation Units (PIU) at MAFF, NCDDDS and NIDA (Advance action)</p> <p>5.5 Procurement of consultants, equipment and vehicles (advance action and completed within six months)</p> <p>5.6 Develop and approve AWPB (annual plan)</p> <p>5.7 Develop and implement project M&E system (ongoing)</p> <p>5.8 Prepare progress and financial reports as required by the project specific agreements (ongoing)</p>			<p>million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special study—\$0.184 million- • Recurrent Costs—\$10.676 million • Interest during implementation —\$0.144 million <p>Inputs by Financier:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADB grant - \$27.300 million • ADB loan - \$3.400 million • Government of Finland - \$5.00 million • International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - \$13.380 million • Government of Cambodia - \$6.431 million • Beneficiaries - \$0.947 million

ADB – Asian Development Bank; AWPB – annual work plan and budget; CLTV – Cambodia, Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, Thailand & Viet Nam; DCU – development coordination unit; D&D – deconcentration and decentralization; EA – executing agency; IA – implementing agency; ICT – information and communication technology; IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development, M&E – monitoring and evaluation; MAFF - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; MFI – micro finance institutions; NIDA – National Information and Communication Technology Development Authority; NCDDDS – National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat; PIU – project implementation unit, SPS – sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards; t/ha – tonnes per hectare; TSI – Tonle Sap Initiative