

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

JFPR: CAM / VIE 37666

GRANT ASSISTANCE

(Financed by the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction)

TO THE

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

AND

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

FOR

**IMPROVING POOR FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS THROUGH
POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY**

December 2003

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|--------|---|---|
| ADB | – | Asian Development Bank |
| CARDI | – | Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute |
| FII | – | farmers intermediary institutions |
| GIM | – | Grant Implementation Manual |
| GMS | – | Greater Mekong Subregion |
| IRRI | – | International Rice Research Institute |
| JBIC | – | Japan Bank for International Cooperation |
| JICA | – | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| JIRCAS | – | Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences |
| MAFF | – | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries |
| MARD | – | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| NGO | – | nongovernment organization |
| SME | – | small and medium-scale enterprise |
| VBARD | – | Viet Nam Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development |
| WGA | – | Working Group on Agriculture |

NOTE

In this report, “\$” refers to US dollars.



JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION (JFPR)

JFPR Grant Proposal

I. Basic Data

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Name of Proposed Activity | Improving Poor Farmer's Livelihoods Through Postharvest Technology |
| Countries | Cambodia and Viet Nam |
| Grant Amount Requested (\$) | 750,000 |
| Regional Project | • Yes |
| Grant Type | • Capacity building |

II. Grant Development Objective(s) and Expected Key Performance Indicators

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| <p>Grant Development Objectives (GDO): The overall objective is to address food security issues and to improve the livelihoods of poor farmers by reducing postharvest losses in rice. The objective will be achieved by building the capacity of farmers intermediary institutions (FIIs) that can effectively extend information and empower farmers. The immediate objectives are to (i) reduce losses due to poor postharvest techniques and storage that results in spoilage, wastage, and quality deterioration; (ii) strengthen rice milling technology to reduce loss during milling and improve the quality of milled rice; (iii) increase farmers' financial return on rice through better understanding of the rice market; and (iv) establish a network of postharvest practitioners that will continue to build postharvest information and technology, share market intelligence, and deliver information to poor farmers.</p> <p>Expected Key Performance Indicators: (i) Three FIIs (nongovernment organizations [NGOs], government, and/or academic institutions) in each country capable of training farmers in cost-effective postharvest technologies, needs analysis, market survey analysis, and effective extension of information to farmers; (ii) at least 800 poor households in 8 villages (2 villages in 2 regions in each country) achieving greater return on rice; (iii) at least 10 rice millers utilizing improved rice milling techniques; (iv) changes in postharvest practices and decreased losses observed; (v) initial meetings of a network of postharvest practitioners exchange information initiated at national and regional levels, and an operational plan to continue activities.</p> |
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III. Grant Categories of Expenditure, Amounts, and Percentage of Expenditures

| Category | Amount of Grant Allocated in \$ | Percentage of Expenditures |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Equipment | 64,000 | 8.5 |
| 2. Consumable supplies | 20,500 | 2.7 |
| 3. Training, seminars, and conferences | 139,500 | 18.6 |
| 4. Consulting services | 406,000 | 54.2 |
| 5. Project management | 73,000 | 9.7 |
| 6. External audit | 15,000 | 2.0 |
| 7. Contingencies | 32,000 | 4.3 |
| Total | 750,000 | 100 |
| Incremental Cost | 37,500 | 5 |

JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

**JFPR Grant Proposal
Background Information**

A. Other Data

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of Submission of Application | June 2003 |
| Project Officer (Name, Position) | Juri Oka |
| Project Officer's Division, E-mail, Phone) | MKAE; joka@adb.org ; 632-5833 |
| Other Staff Who Will Need Access to Edit/Review the Report | C.R. Rajendran, Director, MKAE Manoshi Mitra, Sr. Social Development Specialist, MKAE Masahiro Otsuka, Principal Project Economist, MKAE Akmal Siddiq, Sr. Project Economist, MKAE |
| Sector | Agriculture |
| Theme | Human development |
| Name of Associated ADB-Financed Operation(s) | CAM: Agriculture Sector Development Program VIE: Agriculture Sector Development Program |
| Executing Agency | International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) |
| Grant Implementing Agency | <p>Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Men Sarom Director Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Phnom Penh, Cambodia (e-mail: msarom@cardi.org.kh) <p>Viet Nam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Sc. Phan Thanh Tinh Director Viet Nam Institute of Agriculture Engineering and Post Harvest Technology Truong Chinh Rd., Dong Da District, Hanoi, Viet Nam Tel: (844) 8689187, Fax: (844) 8689131 Email: viae@fpt.vn |

B. Details of the Proposed Grant**1. Components, Monitorable Deliverables/Outcomes, and Implementation Timetable**

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| Component A | |
| Component Name | Capacity Building for Farmer Intermediary Institutions |
| Cost (\$) | 237,800 (contingencies included) |
| Component Description | This component will focus on building the capacity of FIIs |

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| | <p>(i.e., agricultural extension staff and other service providers for farmers). Capacity building will be in the following areas: (i) expand knowledge of cost-effective storage and milling technology; (ii) conduct farm and rice mill surveys to understand the postharvest chain and incremental losses experienced in the process; (iii) determine the most appropriate timing and types of interventions to address the losses; and (iv) work effectively with poor farmers to identify the constraints faced, provide training support, and disseminate information that responds to their needs.</p> <p>FILs will be selected, based on their institutional mandate and objective; past and ongoing work in providing agriculture extension services to farmers; and interest, commitment, and capacity to extend the capacity building provided under this initiative to other FILs. The FILs may include government and nongovernment institutions at national or provincial levels. The capacity of FILs will be assessed to provide them appropriate capacity building support. Selection of extension staff for the training will take into account gender and ethnicity.</p> <p>Villages will be identified and selected in consultation with local extension services institutions, NGOs, local community-based organizations. Selection criteria will include level of poverty, reliance on rice production for food security and livelihood, interest and willingness of villagers and local millers to participate in training, ethnicity, and other ongoing and complementary support provided to the community.</p> |
| Monitorable Deliverables/Outputs | Letters of agreement signed with the FILs; FILs' needs analysis report produced for developing the training modules; three FILs from each country trained and have the capacity to train farmers; target villages identified. |
| Implementation of Major Activities: Number of months for grant activities | <p>Identify and select three FILs in each country (months 1–3)</p> <p>Develop a local training program for FILs that includes conducting farmer needs analyses, postharvest technologies, training methodologies, and extension processes, based on local needs. The program will be based on a general framework and approach already developed by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) (months 2–6)</p> <p>Deliver the training program in each country (months 4–12)</p> <p>Identify villages in each country and conduct farmers' and millers' needs analysis (months 6–12)</p> |
| Component B | |
| Component Name | Capacity Building for Poor Farmers and Rice Millers |
| Cost (\$) | 244,800 (contingencies included) |
| Component Description | The FILs will build the capacity of poor farmers and rice millers in the following areas: (i) drying techniques that |

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| | maintain quality of rice; (ii) cost-effective and pesticide-free storage techniques for rice and seeds that extend the storage period while maintaining quality/viability; and (iii) rice milling evaluation and improvement procedures. Technology and tools such as those used to monitor grain moisture, harvest charts, and milling charts, will be introduced. The tools will be adapted to the country, to take into account locally available inexpensive materials. This component will enable farmers to increase the overall return on rice harvest through reduced spoilage, increased milling yield, and improved quality of rice. |
| Monitorable Deliverables/Outputs | Adapted information and training packages on postharvest technology; equipment to improve postharvest systems customized to take into account locally available material; 2 workshops conducted by each FII; at least 800 farmers and 10 millers in each country with improved knowledge of rice milling and storage techniques; reduced losses and improved in quality and returns on rice reported. |
| Implementation of Major Activities: Number of months for grant activities | <p>Adapt equipment developed by IRRI that would improve postharvest processing (The equipment will need to be modified to take into account locally available, inexpensive materials.) (months 1–24)</p> <p>Intermediary institutions to undertake and complete survey of existing rice milling practices as part of their capacity building program (months 9–18)</p> <p>Develop and distribute training packages for farmers and millers at different stages of postharvest processing (months 15–24)</p> <p>Each FII to conduct two workshops to address the top two priorities of poor farmers in their client area. Workshops also organized to train millers in improved mill maintenance and techniques (months 20–30)</p> <p>Monitor the outcomes of the training workshops and prepare report (months 24–36)</p> |

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| Component C | |
| Component Name | Strengthening Knowledge of Rice Markets |
| Cost (\$) | 145,200 (contingencies included) |
| Component Description | This component will focus on strengthening the poor farmers' and millers' understanding of the rice market—consumer preference, quality requirements, and pricing mechanism. Support will be provided in the following areas: (i) training FIIs to conduct market analyses; (ii) FIIs conducting market analyses in four locations twice a year; (iii) extending market information to farmers about consumer preferences, seasonal and regional variations, to strengthen their bargaining powers; and (iv) developing a longer term plan to continue |

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| | collecting and analyzing data, and extending information to farmers for integration into their institutional work plan. |
| Monitorable Deliverables/Outputs | FIs able to undertake market analyses; rice surveys conducted at four locations twice a year and results published; two workshops per village conducted to improve farmers' understanding of rice markets; farmers with better understanding of market price fluctuations and able to sell their rice when the price is higher; a plan developed for FI's continued monitoring of postharvest systems and the rice markets. |
| Implementation of Major Activities: Number of months for grant activities | <p>Train FIs in conducting rice market analyses (months 3–6)</p> <p>FIs to conduct, analyze, and publish the results of local rice market surveys in 4 locations twice a year in each country (months 3–36)</p> <p>Organize two workshops per village per year, to improve poor farmers' understanding of the rice market (months 15–36)</p> <p>Each FI to develop a plan for continued rice market survey work and extending this information to poor farmers, as well as related knowledge about new development in postharvest proceedings (months 26–30)</p> |

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| Component D | |
| Component Name | Establishing a Rice Post Harvest Network |
| Cost (\$) | 122,200 (contingencies included) |
| Component Description | A rice postharvest network will be formed to include national agricultural research and extension systems, NGOs, and private organizations in Cambodia and Viet Nam. The postharvest network will identify and disseminate appropriate and sustainable techniques for reducing postharvest losses at the national and regional levels by (i) gathering information from farmers and rice millers, (ii) capturing and documenting best practice in the country, (iii) facilitating applied research and development plan, (iv) improving the knowledge pool in the country by disseminating project results, and (v) sharing experience and lessons learned at regional level. |
| Monitorable Deliverables/Outputs | Network established; operational plan for the network developed; network undertaking farmer-to-farmer exchange on good practices in postharvest processing in each country. |
| Implementation of major activities: Number of months for grant activities | <p>FIs to establish the networks (months 12–24)</p> <p>Organize workshops and meetings to launch the network, and support the exchange of information and farmer-to-farmer exchanges based on initial activities supported through this initiative (months 18–36)</p> |

2. Financing Plan for Proposed Project to be Supported by JFPR

| Financier | Amount (\$) |
|---------------------------------|--|
| JFPR | 750,000 |
| Government | 25,000 (in-kind) |
| Other Sources (Please identify) | 165,000 (by International Rice Research Institute) |
| Total | 940,000 |

3. Genesis

The Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Program was launched in 1992 by the ministers of six participating countries—Cambodia, People’s Republic of China (Yunnan Province), Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam—to promote sustainable economic growth and a better life for all in the region. As part of the Program, a working group on agriculture (WGA) was established in July 2002 to consider how rural poverty may be reduced through cooperative efforts in strengthening agricultural production, and increasing food security and income. Cambodia and Viet Nam identified the proposed initiative to build the capacity of poor farmers in postharvest rice technology as one priority area where assistance is required. The initial concept paper was supported at the first WGA meeting in January 2003.

Available statistics show that per capita income is \$260 and approximately 36% of the population are considered poor in Cambodia. In Viet Nam, per capita income is \$400 and approximately 30% of the population are poor. In Cambodia and Viet Nam, about 90% of the poor live in rural areas, depend on agriculture, and many subsist on small farms. Rice is a staple in both countries. In Cambodia, rice paddies account for approximately 70% of farmland. The majority of farmers practice traditional rain-fed rice cultivation and face serious constraints due to dependence on weather conditions and inadequate research and extension support. In Viet Nam, income from rice has increased due to increase in rice production. However, the country is grappling with the issue of postharvest loss due to technology issues. A study by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) estimates postharvest loss of rice at 13%. Rice quality is also an issue in Viet Nam, where most of the rice exported is for animal feed.

In both countries, poor farmers suffer disproportionately from postharvest losses. First, there is a strong link between postharvest loss and food security for poor farmers, including those who may be landless. Due to poor storage and associated spoilage, these poor farmers may require twice or three times as much rice grain to meet their consumption needs. Inefficient milling techniques result in low milling yield. (According to an IRRI study, yield can be as low as 53% at local village milling facilities that may be operated by another farmer as a side business and as low as 63% at commercial millings in Southeast Asia.) In addition, when these poor farmers run out of rice to eat, they are forced to buy rice in the market when prices are higher due to seasonal fluctuations.

Second, the return on rice for poor farmers is low. Due to poor and limited storage facilities, farmers must sell whatever extra they produce immediately after harvest. At such time, given the oversupply of rice in the market, farmers have little bargaining power to negotiate the selling price. Increasing poor farmers’ capacity to store rice will enable them to sell their extra rice in stages, rather than immediately after harvest, when the price is lowest. Poor farmers are also penalized for milling losses since middlemen and rice millers buy rice

grains at a price that anticipates the losses during the milling stage. Improving milling yield and quality and reducing losses at milling can get middlemen and millers to pay a higher price for rice. To empower farmers in negotiating the price with rice millers, the practice of providing public notices of milling yield will be introduced. Poor farmers and smallholders also have limited information about rice pricing mechanisms. Building the capacity of agricultural intermediaries to collect and analyze market price, and empowering poor farmers with market price information will give farmers the means to negotiate a higher price for their rice.

Third, excess pesticide is often used in an attempt to reduce spoilage. This practice reduces the quality of rice and represents an added-cost to poor farmers. Moreover, depending on the type used, pesticides can have negative health and environment side effects. This proposed initiative will introduce to poor farmers— through agricultural intermediaries— storage and sealing techniques that do not require the use of pesticide.

This proposal targets a limited number of poor to allow close monitoring and documentation of activities and impact at the village level. The expected positive outcome of this initiative will have a demonstrative effect of addressing postharvest issues in an integrative manner. The initiative is designed as a regional proposal to achieve economies of scale by applying the general framework and approach to strengthening extension work in two countries while making appropriate contextual adjustments. A regional approach will also enable cross-fertilization of experience across the two countries. Pilot sites will be in northern Viet Nam and southern areas of Cambodia. The northern rain-fed areas of Cambodia and northern Viet Nam have similar characteristics. In both countries, cropping is more intensive in the south, and thus will likely face similar issues after harvest. The regional approach will directly address one concern raised by the GMS countries about duplication in developing approaches to extension work.

This proposal complements the policy loan approved in 2002 for Viet Nam on the Agriculture Sector Development Program and the policy loan for Cambodia on the Agriculture Sector Development Program approved in 2003. With these loans, the governments agreed to pursue policy reforms that promote competition, diversification, and more effective institutions for agricultural research and extension. While the focus of the proposal is on rice postharvest technology, the storage and processing techniques are applicable to other grain crops and seeds. FILs may apply the techniques and modalities in work with farmers, including farmers' needs assessment, market research and analysis, and delivering knowledge to farmers in agricultural extension work.

4. Innovation

While support has been provided to improve postharvest technology, previous projects have had limited impact due to their staged approach focusing on drying, storage, or milling without tackling postharvest loss, quality, and price in a comprehensive manner. The proposed initiative will pursue an integrated approach and provide a consolidated package of postharvest technologies to reduce postharvest loss and improve quality in a cost-effective manner while considering market issues. Emphasis will be on capacity building at two levels: FILs' and farmers'.

The proposed initiative will take a subregional approach to address two issues that affect poor farmers disproportionately in Cambodia and Viet Nam: postharvest loss and quality issue, and managing seasonal fluctuations in rice production. This approach directly addresses the concern raised by the WGA about duplication in developing approaches to extension work.

A regional approach will reduce overlapping efforts in developing training packages and appropriate techniques and methodologies in postharvest technology, and in extending support and information to poor farmers. There will also be cross-fertilization of experience between the FIIs within and between countries. While the same methodologies will be applied, the focus of the training packages will be adjusted based on existing capacity and constraints faced by farmers.

5. Sustainability

The proposed initiative will demonstrate the benefit of a total approach to improve postharvest returns. Key FIIs will be selected, based on their organizational mandates, interest, and network with other FIIs. They will extend to farmers knowledge on postharvest technology and rice markets based on experience and positive outcomes. Participating institutions will be requested to prepare longer term work plan on extending to other post harvest practitioners knowledge and experience gained, which will be incorporated into their institutional work plan. Capacity building is expected to have an expanded impact: processing and storage techniques will be applicable to other grain crops and seeds, and knowledge gained can be used in conducting farmers' needs analysis, market surveys and analysis for other agricultural products.

At the subregional level, a network will be established to include the practitioners trained through the project. The modality of this network will depend on the FIIs. The network members are expected to continue applied research, demonstrations at the farm level, and gather and disseminate market information. They will also document and share best practices within the countries and with others in the region. Incentives for participating in this network include expanded access to information, training materials, and ongoing research work in the region, which would reduce duplication of efforts. This network will be integrated into IRRI's regional network activities to enhance the sustainability of network activities.

6. Participatory Approach

Local participation and decision making will take place at three levels. First, the executing agency will closely work with local farmer intermediary organizations—government, NGOs, academic and research institutions—that provide extension services to farmers. The needs of FIIs will be analyzed to determine the information and capacity building they need to work with and disseminate information to farmers. The results will determine the appropriate package of training. Second, capacity building for agricultural extension workers will be an interactive process, where they will be consulted on the development of training packages for farmers. Participation of women and ethnic minority extension staff (particularly in the case of Viet Nam) will be strongly encouraged, since women are key participants in rice cultivation, postharvest processing, storage, and marketing, while ethnic minority farmers often have the least access to information and are the poorest. Third, farmers' needs will be analyzed and participating farmers and rice millers will be involved in determining the factors in productivity loss at farm and village levels and information needs, which will be the basis for designing training and information packages that address those factors.

Primary and other stakeholders

| Primary beneficiaries and other affected groups and relevant description | Other key stakeholders and brief description |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 800 farmers from poor farming households in Cambodia and Viet Nam are | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rice traders will be able to trade in higher- value rice all year-round, |

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| <p>expected to receive training from FIIs. The content of the training program will be developed and geared to addressing priority issues related to postharvest technology. By applying knowledge acquired, the farmers will experience the following: (i) reduced postharvest losses and thus increased grain for consumption or selling, (ii) improved quality of rice, (iii) reduced spoilage and/or quality deterioration due to improved storage practices, (iv) better understanding of rice markets, and (v) overall increase in income and food security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten village-based rice millers in each country will be trained in improved mill maintenance and techniques. Applying this information will improve the quality of milled rice and reduce loss from inappropriate milling practices. • Three FIIs in each country will be selected as key partners in this initiative. The FIIs will be selected from the government, NGO community, and academic research institutions that are focused on strengthening delivery of their services to poor farmers. The institutions will be the core of the rice network to be established, and they will be responsible for continuing to build knowledge related to rice production and monitoring rice markets. Staff from these FIIs will be trained to increase their capacity to work with farmers in identifying constraints in rice productivity, to effectively deliver appropriate and relevant information to the farmers, to conduct rice market surveys, and to communicate to farmers the results of the surveys. | <p>given the increased volume and higher quality of rice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice consumers will benefit from (i) increased and stable supply of rice and (ii) higher quality rice. • Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS) staff will be invited to participate in training activities in Battambang Province, Cambodia. |
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7. Coordination

The World Bank and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) have been consulted through the consultative group meetings, where IRRI's strategic plan and potential areas for providing technical assistance were discussed. They were also consulted in formulating the Agriculture Sector Development Program for Cambodia and that for Viet Nam, which provide the context of this initiative and to which this initiative is linked. Improving research and extension, and effective linkage between the two are important. JIRCAS, one of IRRI's key partners, was consulted in the proposed initiative. Activities will be coordinated with JIRCAS in Battambang Province, Cambodia, where JIRCAS is working with the Battambang Agricultural Department.

8. Detailed Cost Table. Please see the attached JFPR fund flow (Appendix 1) and detailed cost estimates (Appendix 2).

C. Linkage to ADB Strategy and ADB-Financed Operations

1. Linkage to ADB Strategy

| Name of Document | Document Number | Date of Last Discussion | Objectives |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---|
| CSP for CAM | | August 2002 | Rural economic development as one of the three priority areas is reiterated. |
| PPA for CAM | | August 2002 | Productivity in the agriculture sector remains low and further investment is necessary to increase income. To this end, partners declared their support for several activities including improved research and extension. |
| CSP for VIE | | February 2002 | Modernization of agriculture research and extension system is identified as key area for support. |
| PPA for VIE | | February 2002 | Enhanced productivity in agriculture through improved application of science and technology is one of the key objectives. |

CAM = Cambodia, CSP = Country Strategy and Program, PPA = Poverty Partnership Agreement, VIE = Viet Nam.

2. Linkage to Specific ADB-Financed Operation

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|-------------------------------|--|
| Project Name | CAM: Agriculture Sector Development Program VIE: Agriculture Sector Development Program |
| Project Number | CAM: 34380-01 VIE: Loans 1972/973 approved |
| Date of Board Approval | CAM: November 2003 VIE: December 2002 |
| Loan Amount (\$) | CAM: 25 million VIE: 92.277 million |

3. Project Development Objective

Viet Nam's Agriculture Sector Development Program aims to assist the Government to address constraints related to productivity, profitability, and competitiveness with emphasis on small farmers and small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) to ultimately achieve sustainable agricultural growth and rural employment. The program component focuses on policy reforms in research, extension, market information, and financial services to agro-industry SMEs to implement the Government's 10-year (2001–2010) development strategy. The project component aims to improve the availability of and access to funds for private agro-industry SMEs, which have largely been unserved by the formal banking sector.

The Agriculture Sector Development Program for Cambodia aims to promote sustainable growth of the market-based agriculture sector, thereby contributing to the country's economic growth and poverty reduction. It will facilitate agricultural commercialization and diversification in line with the Second Socioeconomic Development Program of the Government

and will ensure increased participation of the poor and women in agricultural production, marketing, and the postproduction system.

4. Project Main Components

VIE: Agricultural Sector Development Program/Project

| No. | Component Name | Brief Description |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Strengthen science and technology | <p>1.1 Support is provided to reorganize and restructure management of agricultural research. Reorganization involves establishing standards and performance-based evaluations for research undertaken, giving more autonomy to research institutes, and phasing out the commercial activities of research institutes.</p> <p>1.2 Under the policy component, there will also be support to restructure management, extend reach, and revamp operations to strengthen agricultural extension. The activities include reorganizing the Department of Agriculture and Forestry Extension into the National Extension Center, establishing the Provincial Extension Advisory Council in each province to provide a forum for stakeholder participation in preparing extension programs and other activities, developing extension strategies and priorities, preparing a mechanism to enhance the link between research and extension, and improving targeting in extension activities.</p> |
| 2. | Promote agro-industry development | <p>2.1 Non-performing loans at Viet Nam Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (VBARD) will be addressed.</p> <p>2.2 The operations of VBARD will be strengthened and compliance with minimum core capital adequacy ration of 4% of its risk assets, and with SBV Decision 488 will be ensured.</p> <p>2.3 Funds for medium- and long-term loans to SMEs in agro-industry will be provided to promote environmentally sound rural businesses to improve productivity, enhance product quality, and generate economic growth and employment.</p> <p>2.4 A market information system connecting provinces and districts and including market demand and risk analysis for trade promotion will be established.</p> <p>2.5 MARD will be supported to terminate subsidies on hybrid maize seed.</p> |

CAM: Agriculture Sector Development Program

| No. | Component Name | Brief Description |
|-----|--------------------|---|
| 1. | Policy component | <p>1.1 One policy area that will be supported is related to ensuring access to secure land.</p> <p>1.2 Another is to strengthen the legal, policy, and institutional framework for water management.</p> <p>1.3 A legal and institutional framework to ensure better access to improved seeds will be established.</p> <p>1.4 The regulatory system will be strengthened to assure the quality of agrochemicals traded in the market.</p> <p>1.5 State-owned rubber estates will be divested.</p> <p>1.6 State interventions in the agricultural input and output market will be removed.</p> <p>1.7 Support will be provided to facilitate implementation of the approved medium-term work plan of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF), to complete Cambodia's accession to the World Trade Organization.</p> <p>1.8 Assistance will be provided to strengthen the role of MAFF's Agricultural Marketing Services, and to establish an operational policy and strategy for gender mainstreaming in agriculture.</p> <p>1.9 The role and responsibilities of MAFF's departments will be rationalized.</p> |
| 2. | Project components | <p>2.1. Extension support for farmer groups will be strengthened.</p> <p>2.2. Support services to agro-based enterprises will be strengthened.</p> <p>2.3. Institutional capacity for agricultural commercialization will be strengthened.</p> |

5. Rationale for Grant Funding versus ADB Lending

The agriculture sector development loans for Cambodia and Viet Nam focus on policy issues, and thus do not lend themselves to supporting pilot activities such as this proposed initiative. This initiative intends to demonstrate the benefits of an integrated approach to addressing postharvest losses. It will also illustrate the positive synergy achieved through cross-fertilization of experience in undertaking the activities in more than one country. The proposed initiative is intended to serve as a model for future GMS investment and collaboration in developing local capacities.

The proposed activities will be implemented quickly and in parallel to the overall reforms under the ADB loans. They are designed to ensure that poor farmers in rural areas benefit from overall reforms pursued under the ADB loans to promote sustainable growth of market-based agricultural production. Grant funding may be one of the modalities for on-farm research and provision of extension services that agricultural research and extension service providers may adapt, given the overall policy reforms supported by the ADB loan.

D. Implementation of the Proposed Grant

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| 1. Implementing Agency | <p>Cambodia: Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute, Phnom Penh</p> <p>Viet Nam: Agriculture Engineering and Postharvest Institute, Hanoi</p> |
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IRRI will be the Executing Agency (Appendix 3). The implementing agencies will be Agriculture Engineering and Postharvest Institute in Viet Nam, and Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute. Established in 1960, IRRI is the leading global institution for rice research, and its program has diversified and expanded to include postharvest work and training. Its mandate is to improve the well-being of poor rice farmers and consumers by supporting research on, and development and marketing of rice. It has the experience, capacity, and commitment and, thus, is ideally suited to be the Executing Agency for this initiative. IRRI has a Programs Management Office in Cambodia and Viet Nam, and has been working with numerous local partners who have provided IRRI with office space and in-kind support. IRRI's International Programs Management Office will provide logistical and procedural support, including disbursement of funds to the implementing agencies, and will closely monitor the implementation of the activities. It will work with selected implementing partners and carry out the activities in accordance with standards in financial governance and management expected of an international organization.

The implementing agencies are expected to help organize training workshops, and be involved in the actual transfer of postharvest technology to farmers. The detailed responsibility will be outlined in the grant implementation manual after funding support has been confirmed, and would be the basis for the letter of agreement between ADB and IRRI.

To support project implementation, approximately 42 person months of consulting services (international) will be funded by JFPR. International consultants (42 person-months) funded by JFPR will include a postharvest systems expert/team leader (30), rice market adviser (6), and agriculture training and extension expert (6). Detailed terms of reference will be prepared during the preparation of the grant implementation manual. International and domestic consultants will be recruited on an individual basis, in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants*. Office equipment and materials will be procured in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines for Procurement*.

2. Risks Affecting Grant Implementation

| Type of Risk | Brief Description | Measure to Mitigate the Risk |
|--------------|--|--|
| Commitment | Government's continued commitment to reducing rural poverty and support for women's participation are important. | Government assurances for maintaining effective partnership with IRRI throughout the project period is obtained. |
| | FILs continued commitment to deliver information to poor farmers and help them is critical. | FILs will be identified and selected, based on their operational focus, level of interest, and commitment. |

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| Coordination/ Collaboration issues | Smooth collaboration among implementation agencies and with the associated ADB loans is required. | IRRI's local office will provide logistical and procedural support to facilitate coordination among key stakeholders. ADB will work with IRRI and the Government to ensure link with associated ADB loans. |
| Targeting | Proper selection of poor farmer beneficiaries and associated local community-based organizations must be ensured. | Participation of local community-based organizations and NGOs in project planning is important to ensure proper selection of farmer beneficiaries. |
| Counterpart funds | Adequate and timely provision of counterpart resources is required. | The Government has assured that counterpart funds would be available in a timely manner. |

3. Incremental ADB Costs

| Component | Incremental Bank Cost |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Amount requested (\$) | 37,500 |
| Justification | A detailed grant implementation manual (GIM) must be prepared to ensure smooth delivery of activities in Cambodia and Viet Nam, and relevant workshops conducted during the inception phase to familiarize all stakeholders with the GIM and with ADB's policies and guidelines. It would be beneficial to engage domestic consultants to support the preparation of an effective GIM (approximately \$20,000). Support is needed to fund the cost of annual and midterm reviews and field visits to the villages (approximately \$17,500). |
| Type of work to be rendered by ADB | Prepare the GIM Conduct relevant workshops during inception phase in preparation for project implementation Annual and midterm reviews and monitoring field visits to project sites |

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

| Key Performance Indicator | Reporting Mechanism | Plan and Timetable for M&E |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| Three FIIs (NGOs, government, and/or academic institutions) in each country trained in postharvest systems, and able to effectively extend information to farmers | Letters of agreement with participating FIIs | End of month 3 |
| | Report on analysis of capacity building needs of financial intermediaries | End of month 6 |
| | Record of capacity building | |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | workshops, training materials, and workshop evaluation reports Quarterly progress report, yearly audits, midterm review, and final report | Months 6– 15 Quarterly progress report Yearly audits Midterm review (2nd year) |
| At least 800 households trained and can obtain greater financial return from their rice harvest; | Report on current post-harvest practices and farmers' need analysis in selected village List of materials based on locally available products, and manual on use available for review Record of training undertaken Information package for farmers available for review Quarterly progress report, yearly audits, midterm review, and final report | Month 13 End of month 24 Months 18– 36 Quarterly progress report Yearly audits Midterm review (2nd year) |
| At least 10 rice millers trained in improved rice milling techniques | Report of each miller's current practices and estimated yield Record of training undertaken, and training materials used Quarterly progress report, yearly audits, midterm review, and final report | End of month 18 Months 18–36 Quarterly progress report Yearly audits Midterm review (2nd year) |
| Improved information on rice markets | Record of training in undertaking rice market survey Published results of rice market surveys Record of workshops (2 workshops per village) held to strengthen farmers' understanding of rice market system | Month 12 Every 6 months, from month 6 Months 12–36 |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | Plan for continued monitoring of rice market survey Quarterly progress report, yearly audits, midterm review, and final report | Month 36 Quarterly progress report Yearly audits Midterm review (2nd year) |
| Changes in postharvest practices and decrease in losses observed | Record of returns on harvest available before and after project activities Midterm review, and final report | Month 36 Midterm review (2nd year) TA Evaluation Mission |
| Network of postharvest practitioners established | Network's objective and strategic plan Record of network meetings Documentation of good practices available and shared at national and regional levels Midterm review, and final report | Month 24 Months 18–36 Months 24–36 Midterm review (2nd year) TA Evaluation Mission |

5. Estimated Disbursement Schedule

| Fiscal Year (FY) | Amount (\$) |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Fiscal Year 2004 | 282,000 |
| Fiscal Year 2005 | 302,000 |
| Fiscal Year 2006 | 166,000 |
| Total Disbursements | 750,000 |

E. Clearances

| To be Cleared By | Name / Division | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Director general of the relevant regional department | Mr. Rajat Nag, Director General, MKRD | Cleared |
| 2. Director of the division in the relevant regional department | Mr. C.R. Rajendran, Director, MKAE | Cleared |
| 3. Staff review committee members | 1. K. Sakai, MKRD 2. C.R. Rajendran, MKAE 3. P. Dayal, RSAN 4. M. Mitra, MKAE 5. M. Noguchi, OGC 6. J. A. van Ommen, OCO | Comments: (please see attached SRC minutes) |

| | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 4. Other reviewers | N. Bestari, OED R. Bold, ERD Y. Harada, CTL Y.L.Lee, RSDD K. Oswald, SARD J. Perera, RSDD I. Simbolon, RSDD J. Weinstock, RSDD | Cleared Comments: (please see attached matrix) |
| 5. Distribution list | | |

ERD = Economics and Research Department, CTL = Controller's Department, MKAE = Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources Division, MKRD = Mekong Department, OCO = Office of Cofinancing Operations, OGC = Office of the General Counsel, RSAN = Agriculture and Natural Resources Division, RSDD = Regional and Sustainable Development Department.

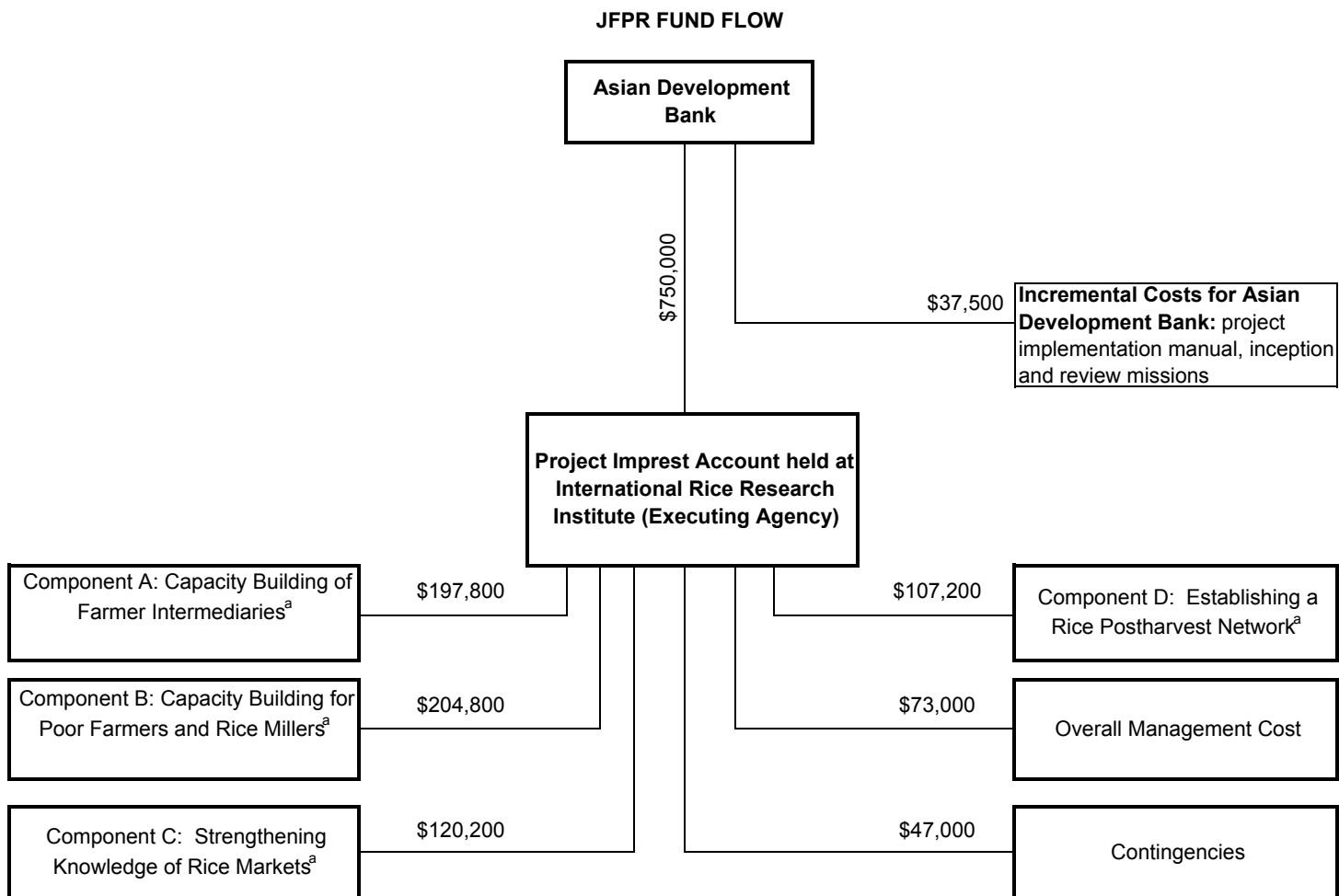
F. Checklist

| |
|---|
| 1. Does the application support activities that will assist the poorest and most vulnerable groups eligible for JFPR funding? Yes Response is found in Sections B3, B4 |
| 2. Do the proposed activities fit within one or all three of the following basic purposes of the JFPR: a. Support innovative social programs that directly respond to the needs of poor and vulnerable groups in recipient countries and have high potential for ameliorating their destitute living conditions? b. Provide relatively rapid, demonstrable benefits for affected populations through initiatives and mechanisms with positive prospects for sustainability over the long term? c. Provide direct assistance to programs designed and implemented by local populations, civil society, and NGOs to facilitate their empowerment and enhance their participation in the development process? Yes Response is found in Sections B1, B3, B4, B6 |
| 3. Are the proposed activities designed and expected to be implemented with full participation by local community groups and NGOs? Yes Response is found in Section B6 |
| 4. Do the activities support interventions that will have a catalytic effect or magnify the impact of ADB-financed operation(s)? Yes Response is found in Sections B4, C5 |
| 5. Does the application identify methods to monitor and evaluate outcomes, implementation progress, and the impact of the grant on the beneficiaries? Yes Response is found in Section D4 |

| |
|--|
| 6. Are Japanese NGOs participating in this JFPR activity? Yes Response is found in Sections B6, B7 |
| 7. Have Japanese aid agencies (e.g., JBIC, JICA, etc.) been consulted in the development of the JFPR application? Yes Response is found in Section B7 |
| Please confirm statements 8-16 below. |
| 8. Proposed JFPR activities are not eligible or cannot be funded under loans, or through other sources of funding available to ADB. Confirmed |
| 9. Proposed JFPR activities are not being used to prepare projects or supplement existing project preparation activities being funded through JSF or other project preparation funds. Confirmed |
| 10. The application does not include pilot activities that are not linked to ADB-funded operations in the pipeline or under implementation. Confirmed |
| 11. The application includes an exit strategy or a mechanism to ensure long-term sustainability. Confirmed |
| 12. The legal status, financial soundness, track record, and arrangements for use and accounting of grant funds have been checked for grants that are expected to be executed by community groups or NGOs. Confirmed |
| 13. Where funding of incremental costs (staff or consultants) for grant preparation and/or implementation is requested, a full justification is provided. Confirmed |
| 14.. The grant will not include study tours or foreign training. Confirmed |
| 15. The application does not include support for academic training, research work, and core program activities of global/regional programs. Confirmed |
| 16. The director-general and the director of the relevant regional department has endorsed the grant activity. Confirmed |

Appendixes

1. JFPR Fund Flow
2. Detailed Cost Estimates
3. Implementation Arrangements



^a Excludes management and contingency costs.

DETAILED COST ESTIMATES

Table 2.1: Cost Estimates by Component

| <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> | Project Components | | | | Total (Input) (\$) | Percent |
|--|---|--|---|--|--------------------------|---------|
| | Component A: Capacity Building of Farmer Intermediaries (\$) | Component B: Capacity Building of Poor Farmers and Rice Millers (\$) | Component C: Strengthening Knowledge of Rice Markets (\$) | Component D: Establishing Rice Postharvest Network (\$) | | |
| 1. Civil Works (incl. technical surveys and designs, and supervision of construction) | | | | | | |
| 2. Equipment, Hardware, and Material (e.g., power tools, wind turbines, pico/micro hydropower generators, postharvest and cold storage materials, communications, audiovisual equipment, furniture, etc.) | | 64,000 | | | 64,000 | 8.53 |
| 3. Consumable Supplies (e.g., packaging material, hardware and tools for training purposes, training manuals and textbooks, basic training supplies, O&M basic kits, stationery, etc..) | 10,000 | 5,500 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 20,500 | 2.73 |
| 4. Training, Workshops, Seminars, Public Campaigns (e.g., resource persons, technical training specialists, community mobilizers and organizers, venue rental, travel, food and accommodation for participants and other related costs) | 60,000 | 20,500 | 32,000 | 27,000 | 139,500 | 18.60 |
| 5. Consulting Services (e.g., for surveys, assessments, technical specialists, advisers, etc. including related costs such as travel, accommodation and per diem) | 127,800 | 114,800 | 86,200 | 77,200 | 406,000 | 54.13 |
| 6. Project Management (including management of the PIU and the specific components, wages for staff, per diem for government staff and local volunteers, office equipment, rental, O&M, and recurrent costs) | 25,000 | 22,000 | 16,000 | 10,000 | 73,000 | 9.73 |
| 7. Other Project Inputs - External Audit | 4,500 | 4,500 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 15,000 | 2.00 |
| 8. Contingencies (0-10% of total estimated grant fund): Use of Contingencies requires <u>prior</u> approval from ADB. | 10,500 | 13,500 | 6,000 | 2,000 | 32,000 | 4.27 |
| Subtotal JFPR financed | 237,800 | 244,800 | 145,200 | 122,200 | 750,000 | 100.00 |
| Government contribution (e.g. Salaries for government counterparts; provision of project office; land acquisition for buildings and constructions, participation in workshops/meetings) | 7,500 | 10,250 | 5,750 | 1,500 | 25,000 | |
| Private sector or Other Agency Contributions (e.g., costs for O&M, livelihood skills development, infrastructure assistance, technology assistance, specialized material and equipment supply, etc.) | 39,400 | 44,600 | 78,000 | 3,000 | 165,000 | |
| Community's Contributions (e.g., participation in all training and community development; land development, and in-kind labor contribution through food for work) | Participation time of 800 poor farmers | | | | | |
| Total Project Costs | | | | | 940,000 | |

ADB = Asian Development Bank, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, O & M = operation and maintenance, PIU = Project Implementation unit.

Source: Asian Development Bank staff estimates.

Table 2.2: Detailed Cost Estimates
(**\$**)

| Code | Supplies and Services Rendered | Unit | Quantity Units | Costs Cost Per Unit (\$) | Total (\$) | Contributions | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|-------------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | JFPR | Government | Private Sector/ Sources | |
| | | | | | | Amount (\$) | Method of Procurement | | |
| Component A. | Capacity Building of Farmer Intermediaries* | | | Subtotal: | 269,700 | 222,800 | | 7,500 | 39,400 |
| 1.1 | Goods and Consumable Supplies | | | Subtotal : | 11,500 | 10,000 | Details to be determined | 1,500 | 0 |
| 1.1.1 | Office supplies | | | | 1,500 | | | 1,500 | |
| 1.1.2 | Training material | | | | 10,000 | 10,000 | | | |
| 1.2 | Training, Workshops, Seminars | | | Subtotal : | 61,000 | 60,000 | Details to be determined | 1,000 | 0 |
| 1.2.1 | Needs assessment workshop with farmers' intermediaries | | 2 | 5,000 | 10,500 | 10,000 | | 500 | |
| 1.2.2 | Training workshop for farmers' intermediaries | | 4 | 12,500 | 50,500 | 50,000 | | 500 | |
| 1.3 | Consulting Services | | | Subtotal: | 163,200 | 127,800 | Individual basis per ADB guidelines | 0 | 35,400 |
| 1.3.1 | Remuneration (postharvest systems expert and agricultural training and extension expert | person-month | 12 | 9,200 | 110,200 | 82,800 | | | 27,400 |
| 1.3.2 | International and local travel, plus per diem | | | | 53,000 | 45,000 | | | 8,000 |
| 1.4 | Management and Coordination of this Component | | | Subtotal: | 34,000 | 25,000 | | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| 1.4.1 | Component A - Staff | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4.2 | Travel and per diem | | | | 18,000 | 15,000 | | 3,000 | |
| 1.4.3 | Operational costs | | | | 16,000 | 10,000 | | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| Component B. | Capacity Building of Poor Farmers and Millers* | | | Subtotal: | 281,650 | 226,800 | | 10,250 | 44,600 |
| 2.1 | Equipment, Furniture, and Furnishing | | | Subtotal : | 69,000 | 64,000 | Details to be determined | 0 | 5,000 |
| 2.1.1 | Rice storage systems | | 20 | 1,050 | 21,000 | 21,000 | | | |
| 2.1.2 | Tools to monitor quality of rice processed at each stage (i.e., moisture content meter, oxygen meter) | set | 12 | 4,000 | 48,000 | 43,000 | | | 5,000 |
| 2.2 | Goods and Consumable Supplies | | | Subtotal : | 7,250 | 5,500 | Details to be determined | 1,750 | 0 |
| 2.2.1 | Office supplies | | | | 1,750 | | | 1,750 | |
| 2.2.2 | Training materials | | | | 5,500 | 5,500 | | | |
| 2.3 | Training, Workshops, Seminars | | | Subtotal : | 22,000 | 20,500 | Details to be determined | 1,500 | 0 |
| 2.3.1 | Training workshops with poor farmers | | 12 | 1,500 | 19,000 | 18,000 | | 1,000 | |
| 2.3.2 | Training workshops with millers | | 2 | 1,500 | 3,000 | 2,500 | | 500 | |

Table 2.2 - Continued

| Code | Supplies and Services Rendered | Unit | Quantity Units | Costs Cost Per Unit (\$) | Total (\$) | Contributions | | |
|---|---|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | JFPR | Government | Private Sector/ Sources |
| | | | | | | Amount (\$) | Method of Procurement | |
| 2.4 | Consulting Services | | | Subtotal: | 150,400 | 114,800 | | |
| 2.4.1 | Remuneration (postharvest systems expert and agricultural training and extension expert | person-month | 12 | 9,200 | 110,400 | 82,800 | Individual basis per ADB Guidelines | 27,600 |
| 2.4.2 | International and local travel, and per diem | | | | 40,000 | 32,000 | | 8,000 |
| 2.5 | Management and Coordination of this Component | | | Subtotal: | 33,000 | 22,000 | | 7,000 |
| 2.5.1 | Component B - Staff | | | | | | | |
| 2.5.2 | Travel and per diem | | | | 16,000 | 12,000 | | 4,000 |
| 2.5.3 | Operational costs | | | | 17,000 | 10,000 | | 4,000 |
| Component C. - Strengthening Knowledge of Rice Markets* | | | | Sub-Total: | 219,950 | 136,200 | | 5,750 |
| 3.1 | Goods and Consumable Supplies | | | Subtotal : | 3,750 | 2,000 | | 1,750 |
| 3.1.1 | Office supplies | | | | 1,750 | | Details to be determined | 1,750 |
| 3.1.2 | Training materials | | | | 2,000 | 2,000 | | |
| 3.2 | Training, Workshops, Seminars | | | Subtotal : | 32,000 | 32,000 | | 0 |
| 3.2.1 | Workshop on rice markets (2 per village) | | 32 | 1,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | Details to be determined | 0 |
| 3.3 | Consulting Services | | | Subtotal : | 160,200 | 86,200 | | 74,000 |
| 3.3.1 | Remuneration (postharvest systems expert and agricultural rice r | person-month | 12 | 9,200 | 110,200 | 55,200 | Individual basis per ADB Guidelines | 55,000 |
| 3.3.2 | International and local travel, and per diem | | | | 50,000 | 31,000 | | 19,000 |
| 3.4 | Management and Coordination of this Component | | | Subtotal: | 24,000 | 16,000 | | 4,000 |
| 3.4.1 | Component C - Staff | | | | | | | |
| 3.4.2 | Travel and Per diem | | | | 13,000 | 10,000 | | 3,000 |
| 3.4.3 | Operational Costs | | | | 11,000 | 6,000 | | 1,000 |

Table 2.2 - Continued

| Code | Supplies and Services Rendered | Unit | Quantity Units | Costs Cost Per Unit (\$) | Total (\$) | Contributions | | | |
|---|---|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|-------------------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | JFPR | Government | Private Sector/ Sources | |
| | | | | | | Amount (\$) | Method of Procurement | | |
| Component D. - Establishing Rice Postharvest Network* | | | | Subtotal: | 121,700 | 117,200 | | 1,500 | 3,000 |
| 4.1 | Goods and Consumable Supplies | | | Subtotal : | 3,000 | 3,000 | Details to be determined | 0 | 0 |
| 4.1.1 | Office Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1.2 | Workshop materials | | | | 3,000 | 3,000 | | | |
| 4.2 | Training, Workshops, Seminars | | | Subtotal : | 28,500 | 27,000 | | 1,500 | 0 |
| 4.2.1 | Network initiation workshop (Cambodia and Viet Nam) | | 2 | 4,500 | 9,500 | 9,000 | Details to be determined | 500 | |
| 4.2.2 | Review workshop (Cambodia and Viet Nam) | | 2 | 4,500 | 9,500 | 9,000 | | 500 | |
| 4.2.2 | Results dissemination workshop (Cambodia and Vietnam) | | 2 | 4,500 | 9,500 | 9,000 | | 500 | |
| 4.3 | Consulting Services (e.g., for PIA and management) | | | Subtotal : | 77,200 | 77,200 | Individual basis per ADB Guidelines | 0 | 0 |
| 4.3.1 | Remuneration | person-month | 6 | 9,200 | 55,200 | 55,200 | | | |
| 4.3.2 | International travel, local travel, and per diem | | | | 22,000 | 22,000 | | | |
| 4.4 | Management and Coordination of this Component | | | Subtotal: | 13,000 | 10,000 | | 0 | 3,000 |
| 4.4.1 | Component 1 - Staff | | | | | | | | |
| 4.4.2 | Travel and per diem | | | | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |
| 4.4.3 | Operational costs | | | | 8,000 | 5,000 | | | 3,000 |
| Components A to D = Subtotal | | | | Subtotal: | 623,300 | 703,000 | | 25,000 | 165,000 |
| External Audit | | | | | 15,000 | 15,000 | | | |
| Contingency (Maximum 10% of total JFPR Contribution) | | | | | 32,000 | 32,000 | | | |
| Total Project Cost | | | | Total: | 670,300 | 750,000 | | 25,000 | 165,000 |
| Incremental Cost (for JFPR Administrative Budget) | | | | | | 37,500 | | | |
| 5.1 | Consulting Services | | | | | | | | |
| | (Project Implementation Manual) | person-month | 3 | 5,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | | | |
| | Travel (Cambodia and Viet Nam) and per diem | | | | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |
| 5.2 | Review Missions | | | | | | | | |
| | (5 to be cost shared with other mission travel) | | | | 17,500 | 17,500 | | | |

*Excludes Contingency cost.

Source: ADB staff estimates.