

**AMENDMENT 01 TO THE
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE GRANT AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND
THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
FOR
AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT**

Development Objective Grant Agreement No. 442-DOAG-0301/01

Purpose of Amendment

On March 30, 2016, the Parties entered into the Development Objective Grant Agreement for Agriculture and Environment (the "Agreement") between the United States, acting through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Kingdom of Cambodia (the "Grantee") with the initial contribution of \$11,390,691.

Prior amendments to the March 30, 2016 DOAG were effectuated through the following Implementation Letters:

- Implementation Letter No. 1, signed on June 26, 2017, which provided the Grantee with an additional increment of \$18,309,839;
- Implementation Letter No. 2 signed on June 8, 2018, which provided the Grantee with an additional increment of \$15,200,000; and
- Implementation Letter No. 3 signed on August 15, 2019, which provided the Grantee with an additional increment of \$19,800,000.

This Amendment Number 01 ("Amendment") is hereby entered into between the Parties to provide the Grantee an additional increment of \$17,900,000 and modify the budget consistent therewith. This incremental addition of funds brings the total funds obligated to date under the Agreement \$82,600,530. Additionally, this Amendment increases the Total Estimated USAID Contribution to \$130,000,000, which will be provided in increments.

All terms not defined herein are defined as set forth in the Agreement.

The Parties now wish to amend the Agreement as follows:

1. Article 3: Contributions of the Parties.

To increase the grant amount, Article 3, Sections 3.1(a) and (b) are deleted in their entirety and replaced with the following:

(a) The Grant. To help achieve the Objectives set forth in the Agreement, USAID, pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, hereby grants an amount to the Grantee under the terms of the Agreement not to exceed U.S. eighty-two million, six hundred thousand, five hundred and thirty dollars (\$82,600,530) ("the Grant").

(b) Total Estimated USAID Contribution. USAID's total estimated contribution under this Agreement to achievement of the Objective will be U.S. one hundred and thirty million dollars (\$130,000,000), which will be provided in increments. Subsequent increments will be subject to the availability of funds to USAID for this purpose and will be provided by USAID upon written notice to

the Grantee. The Parties agree that each such incremental contribution provided, if any, shall cumulatively increase the total amount of the Grant set forth in Section 3.1(a) and consequently may increase the Grantee's contribution, if any, under Section 3.2. The Grantee further agrees to acknowledge by written notice to USAID each such incremental contribution, if any. Both parties will discuss and agree on the allocation of any incremental contribution to the extent that such allocation is not reflected in the illustrative activities as articulated in the Agriculture and Environment Amplified Descriptions.

Article 3, Section 3.2 (b) is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

(b) The Grantee's in-kind contribution to the shared objectives described in the Amplified Description will equal up to twenty-five percent of the total program costs used to support activities that substantially benefit the Grantee or entail direct and substantial involvement of the Royal Government of Cambodia in the administration, management, or control of the activities hereunder.

2. Article 4: Completion Date

Article 4(a) is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

(a) The Completion Date, which is December 31, 2023, or such other date as the Parties may agree to in writing, is the date by which the Parties estimate that all the activities necessary to achieve the Objective will be completed.

3. Annex 1, Agriculture Amplified Description.

Annex 1, FY 2019 Agriculture Amplified Description, is supplemented by Annex 1 for FY 2015, FY 2016, FY 2017, and FY 2018 which are incorporated by reference.

4. Annex 2, Environment Amplified Description.

Annex 2, FY 2019 Environment Amplified Description, is supplemented by Annex 2 for FY 2015, FY 2016, FY 2017, and FY 2018 which are incorporated by reference.

5. Other Terms and Conditions

Except as amended herein, all other terms and conditions of the Agreement remain in full force and effect. All capitalized terms in this Amendment Number 01 shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Agreement.

The United States of America and the Kingdom of Cambodia, each acting through its duly authorized representative, have caused this Amendment to be signed in their names and delivered as of the day and year first above written.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Veena Reddy

Veena Reddy
Mission Director
USAID/Cambodia

Date: 25 June 2020

Chin Bun Sean

Chin Bun Sean
Senior Minister in Charge of
Special Missions and Vice-Chairman of
the Council for the Development of
Cambodia (CDC)

Date: 25 JUNE 2020

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DOAG No. 442-DOAG-0301

Annex 1: FY 2019 Agriculture Amplified Description

I. Introduction

This Annex describes the food security and agriculture activities to be undertaken and the results to be achieved with the funds obligated under this Development Objective Grant Agreement (DOAG).

USAID developed a Country Development Cooperation Strategy 2014-2020, which aims to accelerate Cambodia's transformation to a democratic and prosperous country. USAID programs under Development Objective 3 "Sustainable and Resilient Pathways out of Poverty Strengthened" support the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to reduce the number of people living in poverty, increase production, and improve nutrition outcomes.

II. Background

Cambodia's growing economy and its real GDP growth continues to be driven by strong and persistent growth in the agriculture sector along with resilient exports, recovering construction, and growing tourism sectors. While economic growth has reduced the proportion of Cambodians living in poverty, the majority of households have only shifted out of poverty by \$0.30 a day, hovering just above the poverty line. In addition, over one third of Cambodians are still food deprived and more than 32% of children, from all income brackets, are stunted. Agricultural productivity growth in Cambodia is limited by the poor use of fertilizers, limited access to improved technologies and improved practices, insufficient irrigation systems, inadequate rural roads, limited access to credit, lack of access to markets, and limited use of research.

An estimated 80% of Cambodians live in rural areas; 70% rely on agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. Use of irrigation is limited as annual rains alone historically provided the moisture needed for more than 85% of all rice production. However, shifts in rainfall and flooding patterns resulting from climate change threaten traditional agricultural production practices and rural livelihoods. Cambodia is at a crossroads where its agriculture production methods and markets need to be modernized and diversified to continue to support the large number of people relying on agriculture as their main source of income and protein.

A. Strategic Alignment with Government Strategies

The activities outlined in this document align to the Royal Government of Cambodia's (RGC) Rectangular Strategy-Phase 4. Under this strategy, the RGC aims to further strengthen public institutions, namely "the structure of the organization, sets of formal and informal rules of law, human resources, means and financial resources which determine work principles and attitude, be it political, economic or social spheres, within the framework of democratic process and the rule of law that are fully legitimate in order for us to proceed with development by sustaining high economic growth; promoting socio-economic structural change; creating quality jobs for the youth, responding effectively to the expectations of the people, especially addressing the

gradually increasing needs of the people, including access to quality public services, be it physical infrastructure, education, healthcare or other basic services; ensuring social security and welfare of the people; ensuring income security especially for the vulnerable groups; ensuring balanced and lower development gap between urban and rural areas; remaining flexible and vigilant with regional and global developments; taking full advantages of technological development and digitalization especially in the context of the fourth industrial revolution; and lastly; stepping up the effectiveness of the protection and conservation of the environment, natural resources, ecosystem, biodiversity, forest and wildlife sanctuaries as well as adaptation to climate change.”¹

USAID’s programs under this DOAG will contribute to helping advance the goals identified under the RGC’s national strategies noted above and others as deemed appropriate by the RGC.

B. Support of Technical Working Groups (TWGs)

- In coordination with the RGC and other donors on food security and agricultural development issues, USAID actively participates in the following TWGs: Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition; Agriculture and Water; and Fisheries TWGs.

As appropriate and possible, USAID will participate in other TWGs that are relevant to achieving the goals under this DOAG. Examples include the Private Sector Development and Gender TWGs.

III. Funding

USAID investments of an estimated \$43,070,390 in food security and agriculture programs are planned using FY 2015-2019 appropriated funding to achieve this Development Objective, including \$10,200,000 in new FY 2019 funds. Currently, funds under this Development Objective include congressionally mandated earmarks and thereby can only be directed to food security, nutrition, and agriculture-related programming.

The RGC contribution reflects the MAFF in-kind contributions to the shared objectives of the program. The contribution will equal up to twenty-five percent of the total program costs used to support activities that substantially benefit the Grantee or entail direct and substantial involvement of the RGC in the administration, management, or control of the activities hereunder.

Changes may be made to the financial plan by representatives of the Parties without formal amendment of the Agreement, if such changes do not cause USAID’s contribution to exceed the amount specified in Article 3, Section 3.1 of the Agreement.

The financial plan for this program is set forth in the table below. **tb**

¹ Cambodia Rectangular Strategy-Phase 4, pp. 1-2.

Description	Year (FY 2015)	Year (FY 2016)	Year (FY 2017)	Year (FY 2018)	Year (FY 2019)	Grand Total
Agriculture/food security	6,312,861	5,707,065	7,934,355	10,039,730	9,139,730	39,133,741
Administration Cost:	447,690	602,774	765,645	1,060,270	1,060,270	3,936,649
Total Estimated USG Contribution	6,760,551	6,309,839	8,700,000	11,100,000	10,200,000	43,070,390

IV. Results to be Achieved

Programs supported by USAID under this DOAG help contribute to the Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs) and other government indicators identified by each of the TWGs in which USAID is an active member. The most relevant approved JMIs (2019-2023) include:

- Enhanced agricultural productivity and diversification and improved water resource development and management (JMI TWG-Agriculture and Water);
- Sustainably strengthened fisheries resources management and development (JMI TWG-Fisheries); and
- Food Security and Nutrition status and social protection system for the poor, food insecure and vulnerable people in Cambodia are improved through effective coordination and delivery system at national and sub-national level (JMI TWG-Social Protection and Food Security and Nutrition).


Relevant illustrative indicators include:

- Prevalence of poverty reduced by 25%; and
- Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age reduced by 20%.

V. Activities

All activities will align with the technical areas detailed below:

A. Food Security and Agriculture

Feed the Future (FTF) programming focuses on supporting key agricultural value chains, such as rice, fish, and horticulture. Project efforts will include a focus on enhancing productivity in key value chains; improving rural incomes; and, improving nutritional knowledge and practice. In close coordination with the RGC Ministries at the national, provincial, district, and 


commune levels, USAID will focus on: increasing access to high-quality agricultural inputs and credit; increasing and improving opportunities for value addition on various agricultural commodities; expanding and strengthening market linkages along commercially viable agricultural value chains; improving food safety and sanitary and phytosanitary regulation and implementation; improving water and sanitation; increasing the human and institutional capacity in the agriculture sector; and, delivering nutrition education. These activities will raise and diversify household incomes, and expand and diversify rural diets thereby reducing poverty, malnutrition and stunting rates.

USAID will work with farmer organizations, the government, private sector suppliers and market agents to strengthen the horticulture value chain, and identify systems that can become sustainable and scalable in the future. This component will strengthen market linkages and coordination; increase the capacity of individuals, businesses, and farmer organizations to participate in the market; and work with public and private entities to create a more enabling environment for investment in the agriculture sector. USAID will support financial strategies (e.g., loan guarantees, supplier credit, and forward contracting) and technologies that will reduce risk to allow farmers, farmer organizations, and local agribusinesses to become more innovative, leading to increased production and reduced labor/input costs.

In order to increase the opportunities for poor rural households to generate needed cash income, USAID will include activities focused on expanding rural off-farm jobs and sales, strengthening post-harvest systems, improving market access, and making targeted investments in marketing infrastructure. Efforts will have a special focus on women, youth, and the poor.

USAID activities also may include improving post-harvest handling, establishing product standards and quality, and increasing government and private-sector capacity to adhere to international quality standards. Related activities will work with various stakeholders at different links in the value chain (producer groups, haulers, and millers' associations) to assist producer groups, farmer organizations and cooperatives, as well as processors and end-users involved in post-production, trade activities and forward contracting with farmers.

On nutrition, USAID brings a food-based, agricultural, environmental, and private-sector approach to targeted nutrition and hygiene messaging and education to change key dietary practices. With limited nutrition funding, agricultural education and messaging through food security activities must be used to increase awareness of food-based approaches to nutrition and foster improved dietary choices. USAID activities promoting diversified agricultural production are being informed and guided by the need to improve household dietary diversity and dietary choices by farming households and others in their rural communities. Combining agricultural messaging for crop diversification and related farming practices with nutrition and dietary messaging that targets farm managers and decision-makers (often women) will help increase the effectiveness of such messaging.

In coordination with the public sector interventions being promoted under USAID's health and education activities, the USAID agriculture activities will expand the use of these goods and 

services through sustainable, private-sector service-provider approaches. In many areas of Cambodia, the water and sanitation sector provides an instructive example of this two-pronged approach. Assisting the private sector to provide water services or cost-effective latrine sales is highly effective in providing sustainable and long-term solutions that significantly reduce disease-related malnutrition. Conversely, there are still areas of the country that will require a more public health-based approach for the provision of water and sanitation services.

USAID, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Embassy, and key donors, will continue to provide unified comments to the RGC on various draft laws and regulations related to agriculture, animal health, environment, and food security sectors and urge the RGC to improve access to agricultural inputs. FTF programming will continue support to activities that assist in key policy reforms needed to achieve its goals.

USAID will work closely with the headquarters office to leverage additional assistance in the area of research, innovation, and technology sharing through the Innovation Labs in partnership with the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) and the General Directorate of Agriculture. This will be done through collaborations between RGC academics, the government, private entities and U.S. universities.

The table of illustrative activities outlined in the FY 2015, FY 2016, FY 2017, and FY 2018 Amplified Descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

Illustrative food security and agriculture activities to receive FY 2019 USAID funds under the Agreement may include:

<u>Activity Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Implementing Partner</u>
<u>Harvest II</u>	This activity will work to strengthen market linkages, expand and develop businesses engaged in the agriculture sector, and improve the policy environment for better citizen and private sector engagement.	Abt Associates Inc.
<u>Center of Excellence on Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Nutrition (CE SAIN)</u>	The Center of Excellence for Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Nutrition (CE-SAIN) activity, housed at the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), fosters public and private sector innovation, agricultural research, education, and training. CE-SAIN partners with 11 U.S. universities and public institute organizations to test and promote new technologies focused on improving food and nutritional security in Cambodia.	Kansas State University
<u>Integrated Early Child Development Activity</u>	This activity will promote crop diversification and increased livelihoods for families to	TBD

<u>(IECD)</u>	improve food security in Cambodia through an integrated approach targeting early childhood development and improved nutrition.	
<u>Cambodia Rural Sanitation Development Impact Bond (DIB) Activity</u>	The activity will promote improved livelihoods and food security through market-sustained and integrated sanitation services, including strengthening the private sector's ability to provide sanitation products and services across six provinces.	Stone Family Foundation
<u>FTF Rice Field Fisheries (RFF) II</u>	This activity will support sustainable management practices for freshwater fisheries in four provinces of the Great Lake. Research-based best practices will increase biodiversity and enhance the productivity of Cambodia's freshwater fisheries.	The WorldFish Center
<u>TBD - Agriculture Partnership Hub</u>	The Agriculture Partnership Hub activity will work to promote increased diversification within Cambodia's agriculture sector through targeting private sector engagement within key agriculture crops that has the potential to create jobs and increase livelihoods for Cambodians, especially women and youth.	TBD
<u>Local Organizations – Movement Towards Self-Reliance Activity (SBAR)</u>	This activity will provide technical assistance to local organizations working in the agriculture sector to strengthen their organizational and technical capacity in order to effectively manage funding and develop strategies to become self-reliant.	Cloudburst Consulting Group
<u>Small Project Assistance (SPA-V)</u>	Under a country-level Memorandum of Collaboration between Peace Corps and USAID, the U.S. government allocates funding each year for Peace Corps volunteers to undertake FTF activities in rural schools. The activities implemented by Peace Corps volunteers address locally identified development priorities such as nutrition, water and sanitation, and food security in hard-to-reach areas of Cambodia. Peace Corps volunteers are implementing small activities to improve awareness among youth about nutrition to help adopt better health behaviors.	Peace Corps

B. Additional Support

This Amplified Description may be changed upon written consent between MAFF and USAID to, among other things, add additional activities without formal amendment of this Agreement, provided that such changes are within the limits of the definition of the Objective in Article 2, Section 2.1.

VI. Program Management

All activities will be designed in coordination with the relevant RGC counterparts and with appropriate consultations with stakeholders. Program design will include a provision for a management structure, chaired by MAFF or co-chaired by MAFF and USAID, that will, *inter alia*, endorse an annual work plan and budget and monitoring of the program activities.

VII. Roles and Responsibilities of the Parties

A. MAFF

MAFF will serve as the RGC lead partner for USAID in the implementation of activities, including, but not limited to the inter-ministerial and inter-departmental coordination, provision of competent technical staff, and provision of workplace for the staff. Consistent with the Laws, policies and procedures of the RGC, MAFF will:

1. Facilitate the official approval at all levels necessary within the RGC for implementing program activities;
2. Facilitate the necessary documentation, if required, for USAID implementing partners to carry out the work described herein;
3. Coordinate communications with the appropriate RGC authorities that the activities of USAID implementing organizations should receive support to carry out the work described herein;
4. Participate in the monitoring and evaluation of projects, including site visits;
5. Facilitate the official permits, visas, and any other permissions described in Article 6 of the Agreement;
6. Facilitate the exemptions described in Annex 3, Article B, Section B.4;
7. Undertake other activities as required by the program;
8. Share information to facilitate implementation of programming under the Agreement; and
9. Discuss and agree with USAID on projects/activities to be undertaken under any incremental contribution to the extent that such allocation is not reflected in the illustrative activities as articulated in this Amplified Description.

B. USAID

In achieving results of this Agreement, USAID will:

1. Provide, through USAID implementing organizations, appropriate technical assistance to implement the program;

2. Contribute towards the achievement of the RGC strategies;
3. Share performance reports on program activities to MAFF as appropriate and on a timely basis;
4. Consult with MAFF and other relevant RGC entities at regular, mutually agreed upon intervals, or at the request of the RGC, on progress towards the achievement of the: a) program's objective; b) performance of obligations under this Agreement; and c) performance of USAID implementing organizations and other matters related to this Agreement;
5. Participate and contribute to the food security and agriculture-related TWGs and their sub-TWGs and all other TWGs as appropriate; and
6. Discuss and agree with MAFF on projects/activities to be undertaken under any incremental contribution to the extent that such allocation is not reflected in the illustrative activities as articulated in this Amplified Description.

VIII. Monitoring and Evaluation

Routine monitoring will focus largely at the implementing mechanism level and track required indicators. USAID's implementing organizations will use their own monitoring and evaluation systems to regularly collect data against these indicators. Given that there are multiple implementing mechanisms under this Agreement, USAID will ensure that all are working to achieve the complementary objectives and contribute to both technical areas and the RGC's JMIs. Indicators, baselines, and targets should, as far as possible, be drawn directly from RGC's own results frameworks and policy objectives.

IX. 1994 Framework Bilateral

All assistance provided under this Agreement by USAID and its implementing organizations shall be entitled to all diplomatic, tax, and other privileges and benefits set forth in the Economic, Technical and Related Assistance Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Government of the United States of America dated October 25, 1994. b

I. Introduction

This Annex describes the environment activities to be undertaken and the results to be achieved with the funds obligated under this Development Objective Grant Agreement (DOAG).

USAID developed a Country Development Cooperation Strategy 2014-2020, which aims to accelerate Cambodia's transformation to a democratic and prosperous country. USAID programs under Development Objective 3 "Sustainable and Resilient Pathways out of Poverty Strengthened" support the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to reduce the number of people living in poverty, reduce the vulnerability of people and landscapes to the effects of a changing climate, and support Cambodia to meet its international commitments to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, especially from deforestation and forest degradation.

II. Background

Cambodia's rich biodiversity results from having some of Southeast Asia's largest tracts of forest and the largest inland body of water in the region, the Tonle Sap River and Lake. Some of the largest areas of tropical forests in Cambodia include the Prey Lang forest in the north, the Central Cardamoms forest, and the Eastern Plains forests. These forests contain biologically unique landscapes, are areas of significant cultural heritage, provide critical water management for agricultural land and fisheries, moderate the impact of droughts and floods, and are home to some of the poorest Cambodian households. The Mekong and Tonle Sap river system is the second most biodiverse inland water system in the world, second only to the Amazon. The key ecological services provided by forest watersheds such as water regulation, carbon sequestration, and fertile soil are still undervalued. In Cambodia, increased pressure on forest and river resources continue to threaten endangered species, including elephants, clouded leopards, banteng wild cattle, and Asiatic black bears. Rapid human expansion into biologically sensitive areas is putting pressure on the remaining natural habitats supporting these and other rare species that are of local, national, and international importance. In addition, Cambodia faces some of the highest rates of deforestation in the world from land-use change and illegal logging. Cambodia's forests and watersheds are critical to its national development, to sustainable economic growth, and to protecting its rich biodiversity.

A. Strategic Alignment with Government Strategies

The activities outlined in this document align with the Royal Government of Cambodia's (RGC) Rectangular Strategy-Phase 4. Under this strategy, the RGC aims to further strengthen public institutions, namely "the structure of the organization, sets of formal and informal rules of law, human resources, means and financial resources which determine work principles and attitude, be it political, economic or social spheres, within the framework of democratic process and the rule of law that are fully legitimate in order for us to proceed with development by

sustaining high economic growth; promoting socio-economic structural change; creating quality jobs for the youth, responding effectively to the expectations of the people, especially addressing the gradually increasing needs of the people, including access to quality public services, be it physical infrastructure, education, healthcare or other basic services; ensuring social security and welfare of the people; ensuring income security especially for the vulnerable groups; ensuring balanced and lower development gap between urban and rural areas; remaining flexible and vigilant with regional and global developments; taking full advantage of technological development and digitalization especially in the context of the fourth industrial revolution; and lastly; stepping up the effectiveness of the protection and conservation of the environment, natural resources, ecosystem, biodiversity, forest and wildlife sanctuaries as well as adaptation to climate change.”¹

USAID’s programs under this DOAG will contribute to helping advance the goals identified under the RGC’s national strategies noted above and others as deemed appropriate by the RGC.

B. Support of Technical Working Groups (TWGs)

In coordination with the RGC and other donors on environment issues, USAID actively participates in the Forestry Reform and Climate Change TWGs.

As appropriate and possible, USAID will participate in other TWGs that are relevant to achieving the goals under this DOAG. Examples include the Private Sector Development, Fisheries, and Gender TWGs.

III. Funding

USAID investments of an estimated U.S. \$39,530,140 in environment programs are planned using FY 2015-2019 appropriated funding to achieve this Development Objective, including \$7,700,000 in new FY 2019 funds. Currently, funds under this Development Objective include congressionally mandated earmarks and thereby can only be directed to environment-related programming.

The RGC contribution reflects the MoE’s in-kind contributions to the shared objectives of the program. The contribution will equal up to twenty-five percent of the total program costs used to support activities that substantially benefit the Grantee or entail direct and substantial involvement of the RGC in the administration, management, or control of the activities hereunder.

Changes may be made to the financial plan by representatives of the Parties without formal amendment of the Agreement, if such changes do not cause USAID’s contribution to exceed the amount specified in Article 3, Section 3.1 of the Agreement.

The financial plan for this program is set forth in the table below.

¹ Cambodia Rectangular Strategy-Phase 4, pp. 1-2.

Description	Year (FY 2015)	Year (FY 2016)	Year (FY 2017)	Year (FY 2018)	Year (FY 2019)	Grand Total
Environment	4,214,977	11,010,451	5,840,055	7,785,018	6,827,393	35,677,894
Administration Cost:	415,163	989,549	659,945	914,982	872,607	3,852,246
Total Estimated USG Contribution	4,630,140	12,000,000	6,500,000	8,700,000	7,700,000	39,530,140

IV. Results to be Achieved

Programs supported by USAID under this DOAG help contribute to the Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMI) and other government indicators identified by each of the TWGs in which USAID is an active member. The most relevant approved JMI (2019-2023) is:

- Sustainable forest management and conservation contributed to poverty alleviation and macroeconomic growth.

Relevant illustrative indicators include:

- Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resources management as a result of USG assistance;
- Number of metric tons of GHG emissions reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided;
- Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG; and
- Increase income levels of target community due to economically viable alternative livelihood activities.

V. Activities

All activities align with the technical areas detailed below and other RGC objectives as they arise:

A. Environment

Forest conservation is critical to maintaining the forest watersheds upon which lowland agriculture depends. Thus, conserving existing forest resources is not at odds with improving existing agricultural lands and production, but is an essential part of it.

Improved forest conservation and governance will help mitigate climate change and encourage low GHG emission development. USAID supports the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission

Development Strategy (EC-LEDS) program by enhancing the capacity of the government and forest managers to manage forests sustainably; facilitating constructive dialogue among the government, civil society, the private sector, and communities; and increasing opportunities for gaining equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests. All EC-LEDS activities will be coordinated with the appropriate RGC institutions and will continue to build upon Cambodia's Climate Change Strategic Plan, the National Green Growth Road Map, the National Green Growth Strategy, the National Protected Area Strategic Management Plan (2016-2030), National Environment Strategy and Action Plan (2016-2023), National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Community Protected Area Strategic Plan (2016-2030), and the Environmental Code.

With Sustainable Landscapes and Biodiversity resources, USAID is supporting one of the leading sub-national demonstration sites for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) activities. USAID is also working on a wide range of activities to increase economic benefits for Cambodians as an alternative to unsustainable land-use changes or illegal logging and poaching. USAID will continue to promote sustainable community livelihoods, develop non-timber forest product value chains, promote the establishment of financial mechanisms for reinvestment in natural capital such as REDD+ and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), eco-tourism, and use science-based studies to show the value of forests, how forests help maintain ecosystem functions, and their contribution to the Cambodian economy.

USAID's interventions will strengthen Cambodia's capacity to conduct carbon accounting, support carbon finance mechanisms, identify and take advantage of opportunities for revenue generation from carbon sequestration, and avoid emissions from deforestation. USAID's programs will strengthen the country's links to the global climate change scientific community. USAID will work closely with environment programs managed by USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) in Bangkok, global activities managed by various technical offices at USAID's headquarters in Washington, D.C., and with other U.S. government entities.

USAID will continue to support studies on forests, non-timber forest products, watersheds, fish stocks, and other wildlife. Sustainable Landscapes and Biodiversity programming will also use state-of-the-art technology to analyze and monitor forest cover, forest loss, and carbon sequestration.

For all activities, there will be an emphasis on strengthening the role of women, youth, indigenous and marginalized communities in the access to, use of and control over natural resources, strengthening their voice in government and civil society, and increasing their ability to access opportunities as beneficiaries of "green growth" economic models.

USAID will share information available to the public and the RGC in order to encourage evidence-based decision-making and constructive dialogue that will foster actions by all stakeholders to conserve biodiversity and mitigate climate change. In addition, USAID will

continue to strengthen the ability of relevant ministries to improve the management of protected areas and combat threats to biodiversity. USAID activities will continue to align with existing Cambodian laws, policies, and strategies that provide for sustainability, development and management of natural resources, including forests and biodiversity, and contribute to strengthening and implementing these laws, policies and strategies.

USAID will continue to coordinate and leverage other regional or global platforms in fostering greater conservation and management of Cambodia’s natural resources.

The table of illustrative activities outlined in the FY 2015, FY 2016, FY 2017, and FY 2018 Amplified Descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

Illustrative environment activities to receive FY 2019 USAID funds under the Agreement may include:

<u>Activity Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Implementing Partner</u>
<u>Greening Prey Lang</u>	This activity will build on previous experiences and work from other USAID and donor investments. It will focus on improving the overall management of the Prey Lang extended landscape. Interventions will target the sub-national level, including support to communities, but will also include strategic investments at the national level with various ministries and institutions. This comprehensive activity will focus on factors influencing biodiversity conservation, initiatives that strengthen the governance and policies related to the sustainable management of the landscape, and interventions that may increase sustainable economic growth within the extended landscape area.	Tetra Tech ARD
<u>USAID Cambodia Green Future</u>	This outreach and communication activity focuses on biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscape management, and strengthening civil society’s capacity for collective actions to protect biodiversity and forests. This activity will use evidence-based	ECODIT LLC

	communication to empower Cambodian citizens and civil society with the knowledge and skills needed to effectively engage in the protection of Cambodia's unique biodiversity.	
<u>Green Invest Asia</u>	The activity will focus on providing services to financial institutions to set up domestic green bank(s) in Cambodia, whether they are newly created, established through consolidation or existing programs, or existing institutions with re-purposed mandates. The activity will provide advisory services to companies in developing their sustainability proposals for the green bank and will support companies in designing and monitoring their sustainability plan after disbursement of an approved loan.	Pact International
<u>SERVIR Mekong</u>	SERVIR Mekong will address demands for sustainable landscape management in Cambodia through utilization of publicly available satellite technology and information. This activity aims to improve natural resource management by increasing the transparency of environmental data and creating evidence-based decision support tools for policymakers.	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
<u>Eastern Plains Follow On</u>	This activity will strengthen ecological, economic, and socio-cultural sustainability in a changing climate by building a constituency that recognizes and incorporates ecosystem services into decision processes. To achieve this purpose, the activity will: (1) build the capacity of local communities and government counterparts that protect, conserve and promote sustainable and low-carbon development; (2) conduct social and scientific research to ensure that development of the landscape as	TBD

	well as decision-making for conservation and protection of key endangered species is evidence-based; and (3) seek and promote alternative livelihoods options to reduce pressure on natural resources and at the same time promote more eco-friendly services and natural products.	
<u>Local Organizations – Movement Towards Self-Reliance (SBAR)</u>	This activity will provide technical assistance to local organizations working in the environment and natural resources sector to strengthen their organizational and technical capacity in order to effectively manage funding and develop strategies to become self-reliant.	Cloudburst Consulting Group

B. Additional Support

This Amplified Description may be changed upon written consent between MoE and USAID to, among other things, add additional activities without formal amendment of this Agreement, provided that such changes are within the limits of the definition of the Objective in Article 2, Section 2.1.

VI. Program Management

All activities have been designed in coordination with the relevant RGC counterparts and with appropriate consultations with stakeholders. Program design includes a provision for a management structure, chaired by MoE or co-chaired by MoE and USAID, *inter alia*, endorse an annual work plan and budget and monitoring of the program activities.

VII. Roles and Responsibilities of the Parties

A. MoE

MoE serves as the RGC lead partner for USAID in the implementation of activities, including but not limited to the inter-ministerial and inter-departmental coordination, provision of competent technical staff, and provision of workplace for the staff. Consistent with the Laws and the policies and procedures of the RGC, MoE will:

1. Facilitate the official approval at all levels necessary within the RGC for implementing program activities;
2. Facilitate the necessary documentation, if required, for USAID implementing partners to

- carry out the work described herein;
3. Coordinate communications with the appropriate RGC authorities that the activities of USAID implementing organizations should receive support to carry out the work described herein;
 4. Participate in the monitoring and evaluation of projects, including site visits;
 5. Facilitate the official permits, visas, and any other permissions described in Article 6 of the Agreement;
 6. Facilitate the exemptions described in Annex 3, Article B, Section B.4;
 7. Undertake other activities as required by the program;
 8. Share information to facilitate implementation of programming under the Agreement; and
 9. Discuss and agree with USAID on projects/activities to be undertaken under any incremental contribution to the extent that such allocation is not reflected in the illustrative activities as articulated in this Amplified Description.

B. USAID

In achieving results of this Agreement, USAID will:

1. Provide, through USAID implementing organizations, appropriate technical assistance to implement the program;
2. Contribute towards the achievement of the RGC strategies;
3. Share performance reports and other relevant documents on program activities to the MoE as appropriate and on a timely basis;
4. Consult with the MoE and other relevant RGC entities at regular, mutually agreed upon intervals, or at the request of the RGC, on progress towards the achievement of the: a) program's objective; b) performance of obligations under this Agreement; and c) performance of USAID implementing organizations, and other matters related to this Agreement;
5. Participate and contribute to the environment-related TWGs and their sub-TWGs and all other TWGs as appropriate; and
6. Discuss and agree with MoE on projects/activities to be undertaken under any incremental contribution to the extent that such allocation is not reflected in the illustrative activities as articulated in this Amplified Description.

VIII. Monitoring and Evaluation

Routine monitoring will focus largely at the implementing mechanism level and track required indicators. USAID's implementing partners will use their own monitoring and evaluation systems to regularly collect data against these indicators. Given that there are multiple implementing mechanisms under this Agreement, USAID will ensure that all are working to achieve the complementary objectives and contribute to both technical areas and the RGC's JMIs. Indicators, baselines, and targets should, as far as possible, be drawn directly from RGC's own results frameworks and policy objectives.

IX. 1994 Framework Bilateral

All assistance provided under this Agreement by USAID and its implementing organizations shall be entitled to all diplomatic, tax, and other privileges and benefits set forth in the Economic, Technical and Related Assistance Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Government of the United States of America dated October 25, 1994.