



# CEDEP II Overview

## CEDEP II Launch Ceremony



LCT. TEKRETH Kamrang  
Secretary of State, Ministry  
of Commerce

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# Background

- CTIS 2014 identified 10 Export Potentials
- Trading Partners during WTO Trade Policy Review (TPR) in November 2011 stressed need for export diversification
- Under Trade SWAp Pillar 2, CEDEP targets:
  - Milled Rice (CEDEP I)
  - High Value Silk (CEDEP I)
  - Cassava (CEDEP II)
  - Marine Fisheries (CEDEP II)
  - Tourism (CEDEP II)
  - Corn
  - Garment
  - Processed Food
  - Manufacturing Assembly Clusters

# Main Features and Budget

- Components and MIE:
  - ✓ Cassava, UNDP
  - ✓ Marine Fisheries Exports, UNIDO
  - ✓ Royal Academy of Culinary Arts (RACA), Shift 360
  - ✓ Evaluation Function & Organization of Core Teams: (DICO/NIU)
- Approval: January 9, 2014
- Duration: 3 years
- **EIF Tier 2 Funding obtained: \$3,283,589**
- Total Program Cost: \$6,382,944

# Budget

Components	Request from EIF Tier 2	Government contribution	Private Sector contribution	In-Kind Contribution from MIEs	Contribution from other Donors	Total Program Cost
Cassava	\$997,026	\$40,885	\$128,000	\$137,574	na	\$1,303,485
Marine Fisheries Products	\$988,953	\$71,000	\$188,000	\$55,989	na	\$1,303,942
RACA	\$950,000	\$144,000	\$270,767	\$140,400	\$1,900,000	\$3,405,167
Evaluation Function + Core Teams	\$347,610	na	na	\$22,740	na	\$370,350
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,283,589</b>	<b>\$255,885</b>	<b>\$586,767</b>	<b>\$356,703</b>	<b>\$1,900,000</b>	<b>\$6,382,944</b>

## Budget from EIF Tier 2

Year 1: \$1,204,499

Year 2: \$1,039,545

Year 3: \$1,039,545

Other DPs Contribution  
(to be confirmed)



# Cassava Impacts and Outcomes

## Impacts:

- ❑ Cassava is Cambodia's second largest crop employing several hundred thousand farmers. Positive development of the sector supports Cambodia's efforts to meet its MDGs through improved income of farmers
- ❑ The competitiveness of Cambodian cassava increases resulting in opening of new markets (geographical and products) and improved pricing of its exports

## Outcomes:

- ❑ The needs of the cassava export sector are better understood and the sector is structured to better focus the policy dialogue with the Government and improve the enabling environment
- ❑ A group of cassava processors has been identified and made export-ready and has succeeded in developing competitive exports to new markets



# Marine Fisheries Exports

## Impacts and Outcomes

### Impacts:

- ❑ Fisheries, including marine fisheries, are one of Cambodia Government's priority sectors for export diversification. The sector employs thousands of people. Positive development of the sector supports Cambodia's efforts to meet its MDGs through improved income of producers;
- ❑ The competitiveness of Cambodian marine fisheries exports increases resulting in opening of new markets (geographical and products) and improved pricing of its exports.

### Outcomes:

- ❑ The needs of the marine fisheries product export sector are better understood, the sector is better structured, the policy dialogue with the Government is enhanced, and the enabling business environment is improved;
- ❑ A group of marine fisheries processors have become export-ready and are increasing their export business including to new markets



# RACA Impacts and Outcomes

## Impacts:

- ❑ Tourism is Cambodia's second largest export sector in income term and, most likely, the largest one in employment terms. The sector has an important role to play in contributing to employment and income growth in the economy
- ❑ With increasing availability of skilled Cambodian personnel for the hospitality industry, Cambodia is able to meet its ambitious development target

## Outcomes:

- ❑ Hotel and restaurant operators are able to improve the quantity and quality of their offering through improvements in the number and quality of trained Cambodian kitchen staff available in the labor market;
- ❑ A governance and financial model has been put in place to ensure long term sustainability of RACA independent of Development Partners financial support



# Evaluation Component

## Impacts and Outcomes

### Impacts:

☐ Enhancing the Government's ability to lead and drive its Aid for Trade as a means to strengthen the effectiveness of the mainstreaming of Trade in its development policies and the development of its institutions

### Outcomes:

☐ Strengthening the capacity of the NIU to organize the evaluation of results and impacts

☐ Strengthening the capacity of the NIU to disseminate results and impacts

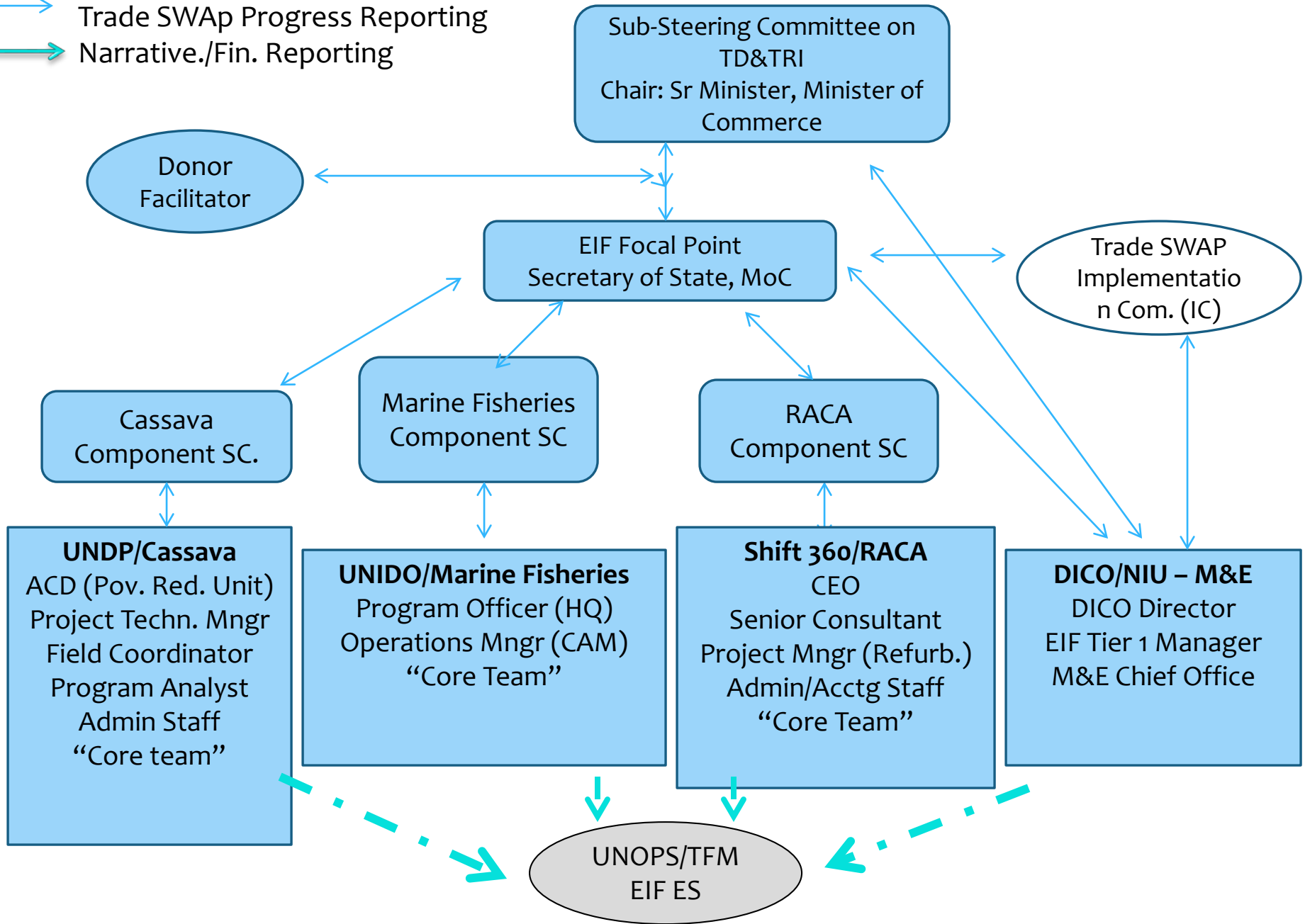
# Project Implementation Arrangements

## Arrangements for Cassava, Marine Fisheries, RACA

- A Component Steering Committee (CSC), including the MIE, key Government and Private Sector stakeholders, and a representative from the EIF NIU. The CSC will provide coordination and advice for the implementation of the respective components, including helping in assessing progress and performance against outputs and outcomes, reviewing changes in the operating environment including related project risks, and endorsing annual work plans. Component Steering Committee will be shared by the EIF Focal Point. For RACA, Representatives from other donors will be included
- A project team reporting to the MIE;
- A “core team” of approximately four Government officials (mid-career professionals) reporting to the MIE to ensure close coordination of outputs and activities between the project component and its stakeholders/beneficiaries.

# CEDEP II – Reporting Structure/In-Country + External

↔ Trade SWAp Progress Reporting  
 → Narrative./Fin. Reporting



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**THANK YOU**