# カンボジア王国 ビジネスを志向した農協モデル構築 プロジェクト 詳細計画策定調査報告書

平成 26 年 1 月 (2014 年)

独立行政法人国際協力機構 農村開発部 農村 JR 14-004

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### 序 文

カンボジア王国政府は、2001年に、「農業協同組合及び農業協同組合連合会並びに農業協同準備組合の設立と機能に関する国王令」を制定し、農協の組織化の推進に取り組んでいますが、経済活動を行えるような発展的な農協の組織化の推進に至っていません。こうした状況下、カンボジア王国政府は、農協支援戦略計画を推進するための技術協力を、わが国に要請しました。

日本国政府は同要請に基づき、ビジネスを志向した農協モデル構築プロジェクトに係る詳細計画 策定調査を行うことを決定し、当機構が2013年8月8日から同年8月28日まで調査団を現地に派 遣しました。

この報告書が本プロジェクトの推進に寄与するとともに、両国の友好親善の一層の発展に役立つ ことを願うものです。

終わりに、この調査にご協力とご支援を頂いた両国の関係者の皆さまに対し、心から感謝の意を 表します。

平成 26 年 1 月

独立行政法人国際協力機構 農村開発部長 熊代 輝義

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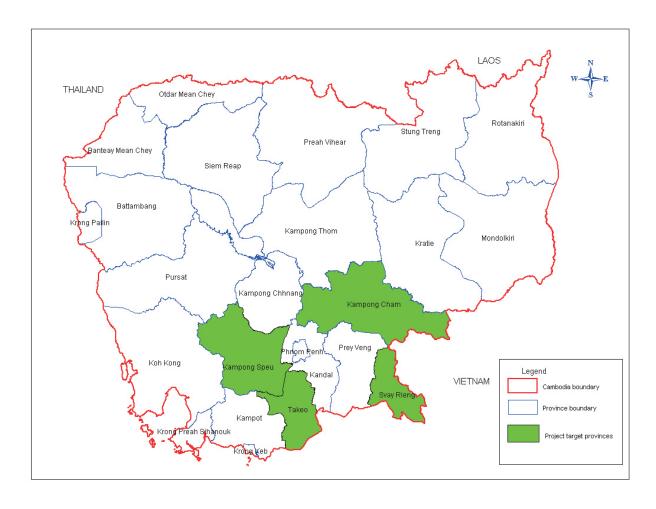
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## 位 置 図

### プロジェクト対象地域



写 真



写真 1: コンポン・チャム州 Toul preas vihear 農協での聞き取り調査



写真 2:コンポン・チャム州 Punleu raksmey samaki senchey 農協での聞き取り調査



写真 3: コンポン・チャム州 kaksekam akphirak punhear kraek dambae 農協での聞き取り調査



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写真 6: タケオ州 Cheung koun chouk chey 農協 での調査



写真 7: スバイ・リエン州 Chenh chem jrouk khaet 農協の養豚マニュアル



写真 8:スパイ・リエン州 Chenh chem jrouk khaet 農協での聞き取り調査



写真 9:農林水産省農業普及局におけるプロジェクト基本計画に係る協議



写真 10:スバイ・リエン州の民間精米所



写真 11:農林水産省における協議議事録 (ミニッツ) 署名



写真 12:署名済み協議議事録の交換

## 略 語 表

ADB	Asian Development Bank	アジア開発銀行	
C/P	Counterpart	カウンターパート	
CAAEP	Cambodia-Australia Agricultural Extension Project	カンボジアーオーストラリア農業普及プロ ジェクト	
CDA		フィリピンの協同組合開発庁	
CEDAC	Centre d'Developpement Agricole Cambodgien	カンボジア農業開発研修センター	
DACP	Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion	農協振興局	
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension	農業普及局	
FFS	Farmers' Field School	農民圃場の学校	
GDA	General Directorate of Agriculture	農業総局	
ICA	International Co-operative Alliance	国際協同組合同盟	
IPC	International Pepper Community	インターナショナル・ペッパー・コミュニ ティ	
IVY	International Volunteer of Yamagata	認定 NPO 法人 IVY(アイビー)	
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	独立行政法人国際協力機構	
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	農林水産省	
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations	非政府組織	
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan	国家開発戦略計画	
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture	州農業局	
PDM	Project Design Matrix	プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス	
PO	Plan of Operations	活動計画	
R/D	Record of Discussions	討議議事録	
USAID	United States Agency for International Development	米国国際開発庁	
WVC	World Vision Cambodia	カンボジア・ワールドビジョン	

### 事業事前評価表

独立行政法人国際協力機構(JICA)農村開発部水田地帯第一課

### 1. 案件名

国 名:カンボジア王国

案件名:ビジネスを志向した農協モデル構築プロジェクト

The Project for Establishing Business-oriented Agricultural Cooperative Models in the Kingdom of Cambodia

#### 2. 事業の背景と必要性

### (1) 当該国における農業セクターの現状と課題

カンボジア王国(以下、「カンボジア」と記す)は、農業が国内総生産(GDP)の 27.5%(2012 年推計値、出典: 2012 ~ 2013 年カンボジア農林水産年報)、就業人口の 5 割以上〔正確には 55.9%、出典カンボジア農林水産省(Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: MAFF)〕(農村部においては 8 割以上)、主要穀物として 878 万 t のコメを生産する重要な産業となっている。カンボジアでは 1950 年代から 1966 年にかけて 512 の農協が設立され、1965 年には農協の取引高は推計で 1,300 万ドルに達するなど、活発に活動が行われていた。しかし、1970 年以降、ポルポト時代に農協組織は解体され、1979 年以降の新政権では、クロムサマキ・バンコーボンカウンポル(Krom Samaki Bangkor Bangkoen Phal)(以下、「クロムサマキ」と記す)という農家グループが土地の分配と共同作業を行うために組織されたが、農家の土地所有や個別経営が認められる過程で再び消滅した。

カンボジア政府は、2001年7月に、「農業協同組合及び農業協同組合連合会並びに農業協同準備組合の設立と機能に関する国王令(Royal Decree on the establishment and functioning of agricultural cooperatives, union of the agricultural cooperatives and the pre-agricultural cooperatives)」(以下、「国王令」と記す)を制定し、2013年6月9月には農協法が制定されるなど、農協振興に係る政策強化と制度整備が進められている。MAFFは農業生産性の向上及び雇用創出をめざし、農村部の農家を支援するために、農家の組織化を推進してきた。その結果、2013年8月時点で政府や非政府組織(Non-Governmental Organizations: NGO)の支援を受け437の農協が設立されるなど農協の数が増加している。しかし、多くの農協では、信用事業を主な活動の中心とし、市場経済の下で組合員の所得向上に資する農産物の共同出荷、農産加工品の生産等のビジネスを志向した活動はあまり行われていない。農協の組織運営基盤が整備されていないばかりか、事業を計画・実施するためのノウハウ「及び情報<sup>2</sup>が欠如しており、農協の事業運営能力の向上が急務となっている。

(2) 当該国における農業セクターの開発政策と本事業の位置づけ カンボジア政府の中期的開発戦略文書である「国家開発戦略計画(National Strategic

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 指導事業、信用事業、購買事業、販売事業、加工事業等の実施のためのノウハウ。

<sup>2</sup> 農産物及び農業投入財の流通、市場、金融、消費者ニーズ等の情報。

Development Plan: NSDP)」(2009  $\sim$  2013 年)において、農業セクターは、貧困削減だけでなく経済成長のための主要セクターとして位置づけられており、優先度が高い。現在策定中の次期 NSDP(2014  $\sim$  2018 年)においても、農業生産性向上、栽培品目の多様化に加え、農業の商業化も目標に掲げられるなど、ビジネス志向が強まっている。

カンボジア MAFF は、こうした方向性に呼応して「コメの生産・輸出促進に関する政策文書 (2010年)」を策定したが、そのなかで、農民組織を通して農業振興を図ることが重要な政策課題として挙げられている。

近年、農協の設立数が急速に増加しているが、組織的にいまだ脆弱であり、ビジネス<sup>3</sup>を行うという点においてはまだ初期段階にある。したがって、有効な農協のモデルを提示し、他の農協に普及するというプロジェクトのねらいは、政府関係者、農協のニーズに合致したものである。

### (3) 農業セクターに対するわが国及び JICA の援助方針と実績

わが国の「対カンボジア王国国別援助方針」(2012年)における援助重点分野は、「経済基盤の強化」「社会開発の促進」「ガバナンスの強化」であり、「経済基盤の強化」のなかで、主要課題として「農業・農村開発」が位置づけられている。農業への支援については、農作物の生産性向上と収入増を通して、農民の生計向上と貧困削減への支援を行っている。

日本政府は、農業生産のポテンシャルが高く、農業生産において国内で重要な位置を占める 西部及び南部を農業セクター支援の重点地域としている。これらの地域を対象に、「トンレサッ プ西部地域農業生産性向上プロジェクト (APPP プロジェクト)」「流域灌漑管理及び開発能力 改善プロジェクト」の2件の技術協力プロジェクトと有償資金協力による「トンレサップ西部 流域灌漑施設改修事業」が実施されている。

その他の実績として稲作営農体系の確立と農民組織化で農業生産性の向上に貢献した「バッタンバン農業生産性強化計画(2003~2006年)」、同プロジェクトの成果の普及、農家普及サービスの充実に貢献した「バッタンバン農村地域振興開発計画(2006~2010年)などがある。

### (4) 他の援助機関の対応

アジア開発銀行(Asian Development Bank: ADB)の「トンレサップ生産性向上のための農業技術展示プロジェクト(TSTD プロジェクト)」は、小規模農民のための技術指導を5州(コンポン・チャムを含む)で実施中であるが、同協力は2013年で終了する。直接的に農協を支援する他ドナーの支援はない。

### 3. 事業概要

### (1) 事業目的(協力プログラムにおける位置づけを含む)

本事業は、①マニュアル類の整備や研修による体制・システム強化と農業普及局(Department of Agricultural Extension: DAE)〔(農協振興局 <sup>4</sup> (Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion: DACP)〕と州農業局(Provincial Department of Agriculture: PDA)による農協支援能力の強化、

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>「ビジネス」とは、カンボジアの農協法第 16 条に規定されている「農業生産、農産加工、アグリビジネス、農業生産セクターに 関係する事業」であって、その主なものは、①信用事業、②購買事業、③販売事業、④共同利用事業である。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 農協法に基づき、2014 年前半に農業総局(General Directorate of Agriculture: GDA)の下に DACP が新設される予定。

②パイロット農協を中心とした役員・組合員の能力強化、③プロジェクト対象 4 州(タケオ州、コンポン・スプー州、スバイ・リエン州及びコンポン・チャム州)におけるパイロットビジネスの導入と運営、④農協のビジネスネットワーク 5 の強化を行うことにより、有効なビジネスを展開する農協モデルの提示を図り、もってカンボジアの農協におけるビジネスを志向したモデルの普及に寄与するものである。

(2) プロジェクトサイト/対象地域名

プロジェクトサイト:首都プノンペン(人口 約1,396万人)

MAFF/DAE (DACP) が位置するプノンペンとする。

モデル農協育成のためのパイロットサイト:タケオ州、コンポン・スプー州、スバイ・リエン州及びコンポン・チャム州(人口 約381万人)

パイロットサイトの選定理由:

- 1) PDA の農協振興の必要性に係る意識が高く、農協役員に対する研修やワークショップを 独自に実施している。
- 2) 他州と比較し、比較的優秀な農協が存在する。
- 3) 主要稲作地帯であり、対象4州で全国の生産量の3分の1を占める。
- 4) コメ以外のキャッサバ、大豆、畜産物等についても主要生産州である。
- 5) 首都プノンペンに近く、農産物の主要な販売先としてプノンペンの市場を考えることができ、更に農業投入財の調達も比較的容易である。
- 6) ベトナムにも近接しており、主要な販売先としてベトナムの市場も考えることができる。
- (3) 本事業の受益者 (ターゲットグループ)

直接の受益者:

80 農協の組合員・役職員:約1万名

MAFF/DAE (DACP) 職員:12名

MADD/PDA: 28 名 (農業振興担当と郡農業事務所約7名×4州)

対象地域の農民:約280万人

(4) 事業スケジュール (協力期間)

2014年3月~2019年2月(計60カ月)

(5) 総事業費(日本側)

約4億円

(6) 相手国側実施機関

MAFF/DAE (DACP)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>「農協のビジネスネットワーク」とは、例えば、複数の農協による購買品の共同仕入れ、農協と精米業者との籾販売契約、農協と 民間金融機関との預金借入契約など、農協間、または、農協と民間との間の事業取引に係るネットワークをいう。

### (7) 投入 (インプット)

1) 日本側

長期専門家:チーフアドバイザー/農協組織経営、業務調整/研修計画[60(人月)(MM)] 短期専門家:「農村調査」「経理」「営農指導」「コメ・野菜・畜産の生産と販売事業」等、5 年間で30MM程度

研修員受入:本邦研修、第三国研修等 機材供与:車両、農業機械、事務機器

プロジェクト活動経費

### 2) カンボジア側

### 人員配置

プロジェクトディレクター: MAFF/GDA 局長

プロジェクトマネジャー: MAFF/DAE 局長、ただし DACP が新設された際には、DACP 局長がプロジェクトマネジャーとなる。

プロジェクト副マネジャー:対象州の PDA 局長

カウンターパート (Counterpart: C/P) として、DAE (DACP) 及び PDA の職員 50 名程度 プロジェクト事務所:日本人専門家執務室を MAFF/DAE (DACP) 及び対象州 PDA 事務 所内に設置する。

その他:電気、水道などの運営費、対象地域のPDAにおける農協振興活動に必要な予算

#### (8) 環境社会配慮・貧困削減・社会開発

- 1) 環境に対する影響/用地取得・住民移転
  - ①カテゴリ分類:C
  - ②カテゴリ分類の根拠:本事業による環境への影響等は非常に限定的である
- 2) ジェンダー・平等推進/平和構築・貧困削減

多くの農協がNGOの支援する女性グループ、貯蓄グループ、農民グループなどを前身としているため、役員レベルでも女性の占める比率が非常に高い農協も存在する。現段階において、ジェンダーバランスについて特別な措置を取る必要は認められない。

 その他 特になし。

### (9) 関連する援助活動

1) わが国の援助活動

技術協力プロジェクト「トンレサップ西部地域農業生産性向上プロジェクト(APPP プロジェクト)」(2010 年 10 月~ 2015 年 3 月)を実施中であり、農民組織間のビジネスネットワーク拡大のための活動及び本事業で実施する研修への APPP プロジェクト関係者の参加を通じて連携が可能である。また、「カンボジア王国農協/支援パートナーの連携によるミニライスセンター普及・実証事業」(2013 年 8 月~ 2015 年 2 月)は、農民の所得向上に直結する農協が将来的に精米事業(ミニライスセンター事業)を行うためのモデルを提示することを目的とし、実施機関である MAFF が対象農協に精米事業を運営委託する形でモデルケース

を実証するもので、先行プロジェクトとして重要な経験・教訓を得ることができる。

2) 他ドナー等の援助活動

「トンレサップ生産性向上のための農業技術展示プロジェクト(TSTD プロジェクト)」は、協力期間終了までにコンポン・チャムの農協に対して貯蔵施設を供与する計画があり、投入面で連携の可能性がある。また、本プロジェクトのパイロットサイトである4州においては多くの国際・現地 NGO が農民組織形成、生計向上活動及び農協のビジネス展開を支援している。

### 4. 協力の枠組み

### (1) 協力概要

1) 上位目標:カンボジアの農協において、農協法に規定されているビジネスを志向したモデルが普及する

指標:カンボジアにおいて、信用・購買・販売事業など農業ビジネスに取り組む農協の増加 状況と事業規模・収益の増加状況

- 2) プロジェクト目標:対象地域においてビジネスを志向した農協モデルが確立される 指標:
  - 1. 農協の組織運営能力の向上による事業実施基盤の整備
    - ・研修を受けた農協の〇%\*が農協法で毎年提出が義務づけられている資料を MAFF に提出する。
    - ・先進的な組織体制・システムの構築が認められる。(例:会計、マーケティングの 専任職員配置、会計・事業実績などのデータベース管理)。

※ベースライン調査後、目標値を設定(以下同じ)。

- 2. モデルの有効性が実証できる具体的な事業の成果
  - ・モデル農協においてパイロットビジネスが継続され、組合員に利益が還元される。 (営農資金をより低い金利で借りられるようになる、肥料等をより低い価格で購入 することができるようになる、コメ等をより高い価格で販売できるようになる、農 業機械等を活用できるようになる、ことを通じて組合員の収入が○%増加する)
  - ・精米と飼料生産の組み合わせなどバリューチェーンの構築に向けた先進的な事業の 取り組みがみられる。
- 3. モデル普及のための優良事例集及び事業紹介パンフが整備され、対象州農協の〇%以上が事業計画策定・実施に活用する

#### 3) 成果及び活動

成果1:DAE(DACP)とPDAの農協支援体制が強化される

指標 1-1 作成したマニュアル、ガイドブック、報告書様式、データベースの数と内容(成果品の作成数とそれらに対する農協の研修参加者の評価)。

- ・本局と4PDAに教材が整備される。
- ・C/P が教材を自主的に改訂できる。

指標 1-2 DAE (DACP)、PDA、農協、関連組織によるマニュアル、ガイドブック、研修教材の活用状況 (成果品の整備状況、リファレンスとしての活用実績)。

・指標 1-1 で作成したマニュアル、ガイドブック、報告書様式、研修教材全○○点が、すべての対象政府機関・農協・関連組織で備えられ、担当者によって利用される。

指標 1-3 DAE (DACP) と PDA が実施する研修を農協の参加者が高く評価する。

- ・研修を自力で行える C/P が○名養成される。
- ・農協の研修参加者の満足度が8割以上となる。

活動:①信用事業、農協経営、事業計画策定、監査、モニタリング・指導に係るマニュアル、ガイドブック、農協が提出すべき基礎報告書様式の作成、②ベースライン調査(対象州の農協についての組織状況と活動についてのベースラインデータ収集)の実施、③農協に係るデータベース(データ収集、データ加工・分析)の開発・設立、④作成された様式、マニュアル、ガイドブックに係る研修の実施

成果2:対象州において農協の組織・事業実施体制が強化される

指標 2-1 キャパシティアセスメントにおいて、会計報告、会議開催、事業計画づくりなど 研修受講農協の実績を調査した結果「十分な組織経営能力あり」と判断される。

・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画づくりなどのポイントで実施するキャパシティアセスメントで、総合5段階評定ですべての対象農協が4段階以上の評価を受ける。

活動:①農協の組合員・役職員の研修ニーズの確認、②農協の組合員・役職員の研修教材の作成、③選定された農協の組合員・役職員に対する研修の実施、④研修効果測定のためのモニタリング・評価手法の開発と実施、⑤モデル農協の選定

成果3:モデル農協においてパイロットビジネスが導入・運営される

指標 3-1 導入されたパイロットビジネスの数。

・各州の1モデル農協で1つの有効なパイロットビジネスが開発される。

指標 3-2 導入されたパイロットビジネスの市場での優位性、現地状況に見合った適正度と 経営分析などに基づく採算性。

・選定された事業が現地の状況に見合ったものであり、適切な規模の収益を上げることができること。

指標3-3 養成された農民の営農指導アドバイザーの数。

・各州の1モデル農協で1名以上の先進的農家による営農指導アドバイザーを育成する。 活動:①モデル農協におけるビジネスポテンシャルの確認、②モデル農協におけるパイロットビジネスの選定、③モデル農協において行われるパイロットビジネスの実施・評価、④ビジネスの好事例の収集・ガイドブックの作成

成果4:農協ビジネスネットワーク (他の農協、精米業者など民間企業、流通・市場関係者、 顧客などとの取引関係) が導入・強化される

指標 4-1 開催されたワークショップ/フォーラム、展示会の数。

・対象州で合計 16 回  $(4 \, \text{M} \times \text{年 1} \, \text{回} \times 4 \, \text{年})$  のワークショップ / フォーラム及び展示会が

開催される。

指標 4-2 ネットワーク強化による成果 (コスト削減、取り引きの安定化等)。

- ・農協の事業のコストが○%低減する。
- ・継続的な農協間や業者との取引契約・注文の件数がネットワーク導入以前の〇件から〇件に増加する。

活動:①農協ネットワークに関するワークショップ/フォーラムの開催、②農産物、農業資材/サービスに関する展示会の開催、③農協のビジネス情報の編集・普及、④農協年次大会の開催

### 4) プロジェクト実施上の留意点

- ・現場における農協指導の中心となる PDA は、人材が不足し、活動予算については不十分である。カンボジアではドナーや NGO からの支援で活動経費が賄われるなど外部依存の構図がある。プロジェクト成果を持続的に普及するために、こうした点について MAFFの意識を変えていくよう働きかけることが必要である。
- ・NGO の支援を受けて設立された農協も存在するが、農協の運営においては、例えば毎年 財務諸表等を作成し、総会の承認を得るといった農協法に定められた義務を果たす必要が あり、その点については対象地域で NGO が支援する農協に対してもプロジェクトで指導 する必要がある。他方、研修教材の作成や組織立ち上げのノウハウなどについては NGO の知見や経験を必要に応じて生かすことが効果的である。
- ・対象 4 州は米作地帯であり、精米などのコメ中心のビジネスモデルを主軸としつつも、コメと畜産を合わせた事業や、現在でも大多数の農協の主要ビジネスである信用事業の改良モデルなど、主要なパイロットビジネスを検討することで、地域に合ったビジネスモデルを採用することが可能になる。
- ・プロジェクトは、①マニュアル類の整備や研修による DAE (DACP) と PDA による農協 支援能力の強化、②選抜された農協を中心とした役員・組合員の能力強化、③モデル農協 におけるパイロットビジネスの導入と運営、④農協のビジネスネットワークの強化の 4 つの成果で、有効なビジネスを展開する農協モデルを提示するというプロジェクト目標を達成することを意図している。このうち、③はビジネスモデル確立に直接寄与する不可欠な 成果であり、①と②は特に③を効果的に実施するうえで必要な環境整備のコンポーネントである。また、④は③の実施を効果的に支援するためのコンポーネントである。このため、当初①と②を先行させて取り組む。
- ・本プロジェクトの対象地域は、タケオ州、コンポン・スプー州、スバイ・リエン州及びコンポン・チャム州であるが、対象地域以外においてもビジネスを志向する農協があることから、本事業で提示される農協モデルは、農協ビジネス情報の普及及び農協年次総会の開催を通じて、対象地域を超えて広範に拡大することが見込まれる。

### (2) その他のインパクト

カンボジア政府の次期 NSDP では農業セクターの生産性向上、農産物の多様化、農業の商業 化が目標として掲げられる。本プロジェクトはこの政策目標の特に農業の商業化のための具体 例を提示し、全国的な普及を意図するものである。

### 5. 前提条件・外部条件(リスク・コントロール)

### (1) 事業実施のための前提条件

DAE (DACP) 及び対象州の PDA が本プロジェクトに強いオーナーシップをもって、より主体的に活動を実施することが必要とされる。

とりわけ、農協モデルの確立に向け、DAE (DACP) 及び対象地域の PDA に十分な人数及び能力を備えた職員を配置することが重要であり、GDA に対し具体的な人員配置計画を提案しつ、実施体制の整備を働きかける。

### (2) 成果達成のための外部条件

MAFF から対象地域の PDA に対し、農協振興活動に必要な予算が適時に配布されることが 重要となる。予算年度及びプロジェクトの進捗状況に合わせて必要予算を積算し、GDA に提 示するとともに、PDA への予算配布が円滑に行われるよう促す。

### (3) プロジェクト目標達成のための外部条件

プロジェクトの対象地域において自然環境の著しい変化がないこと。対象 4 州とも灌漑率が低いため降水量や雨期・乾期のタイミングに影響を受けやすい。また、農協の経営に重大な影響を与える社会経済環境の著しい変化がないこと。

### (4) 上位目標達成のための外部条件

政治経済状況の著しい変化が生じないこと。特に近年、若年層を中心に工場・プランテーションなどでの就労や出稼ぎが増加し後継者不足や労賃の上昇がみられる。コメの流通についてはベトナムにおける需要供給の変化など留意する必要がある。また、多くの農協が信用事業を行っているため、農村金融に大きな変化を与える要因についても留意する必要がある。

### 6. 評価結果

本事業は、カンボジアの開発政策、開発ニーズ、日本の援助政策と十分に合致しており、また計画の適切性が認められることから、実施の意義は高い。

### 7. 過去の類似案件の教訓と本事業への活用

「カンボジア王国バッタンバン農業生産性強化計画終了時評価」(2003年4月~2006年3月)では、稲作農家と市場(特に精米業者)との関係強化を意図したアプローチは農家の生計向上に効果があることが確認されており、本プロジェクトの実施(特に成果4)については民間セクターとの積極的な連携が求められる。

#### 8. 今後の評価計画

- (1) 今後の評価に用いる主な指標
  - 4. (1) のとおり。

### (2) 今後の評価計画

事業開始6カ月以内 ベースライン調査

事業中間時点 中間レビュー

事業終了6カ月前 終了時評価

事業終了3年後 事後評価

### 第1章 調査の背景・目的

### 1-1 調査団派遣の経緯と目的

カンボジア王国(以下、「カンボジア」と記す)においては、1950年代から1966年にかけて、 王室の管理・運営及び農業省の監督の下に、512の組合(多目的農協:390、消費者組合:55、コメ、 綿花、タバコといった個別品目を扱う専門農協:14、学校組合:40、その他:13)が設立され、 13の州の融資組合が組合員に融資を行っていた。1965年には、農協の取引高は推計で1,300万 ドルに達するなど、活動が活発に行われていた。

1970年以降、内戦及びポルポト時代の混乱により農協組織は解体され、1979年以降の新政権では、クロムサマキという農家グループが土地の分配と共同作業を行うために組織されたが、農家の土地所有や個別経営が認められる過程で再び消滅した。

カンボジア政府は、2001年に、「農業協同組合及び農業協同組合連合会並びに農業協同準備組合の設立と機能に関する国王令(Royal Decree on the establishment and functioning of agricultural cooperatives, union of the agricultural cooperatives and the pre-agricultural cooperatives)」(以下、「国王令」と記す)を制定(同年7月16日に発効)するとともに、MAFFは、農業生産の向上及び雇用創出をめざし、農村部の農家を支援するために、農協の組織化の推進に取り組んでいる。これにより、2013年1月時点で、全国23州で375の農協(組合員3万4,280人)が設立されるなど農協は増加傾向にあるが、大部分の農協は組織運営が脆弱で、財務会計をはじめ総務等の管理が未熟で、一部の農協では資本不足にも直面している。また、農家及び行政関係者とともに、農協(国王令によって活動に義務を課されている法人である)に係る理解不足があり、経済活動を適切に行えるような持続的で発展性のある農協の組織化推進ができていない。さらに、カンボジアにおいても市場経済は農村部にまで浸透してきているが、個々の農家が個別に作物生産、加工・販売等を行うことでは、市場経済の恩恵を受けることが困難な状況にある。

一方、政府やNGOの支援により設立された農協は、市場経済の下で組合員の所得向上に資する農産物の共同出荷、農産加工品の生産等の活動はあまり実施されておらず、このような事業を計画・実施するためのノウハウ、情報及び技術が欠如しており、農協の事業運営能力の向上も急務となっている。

このような状況下、JICA は 2012 年 3 月に、カンボジアに農協組織・事業管理強化分野の短期専門家を派遣し、農協の組織・経営の実態調査を行うとともに、将来的な農協振興政策策定に関する提言を行った。

かかる背景を踏まえ、カンボジア政府は、農協支援の法的枠組みの策定、農協開発に係る国家 方針及び基本計画の作成、信用事業の拡充、農協の能力強化及びデータベース構築、パイロット ビジネスの立案・実施、及び農協ビジネスネットワークの創設を骨子とする農協支援戦略計画を 推進するために、農協について蓄積された知見と経験を有するわが国に協力を要請した。

かかる要請を受けて、JICA は現地調査及びカンボジア側の C/P 機関である MAFF との協議を通じて、基本計画 (案) を策定、プロジェクトの基本構想 [討議議事録 (Record of Discussions: (R/D) (案)、プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (Project Design Matrix: PDM) (案)、実施体制 (案) ほか) についてカンボジア側と合意し、事前評価表を作成することを目的に本調査を実施する。

### 1-2 調査団の構成

	氏 名 担 当		現職		
1	佐藤 武明	総括	JICA 客員専門員		
2	松田 昌裕	農協組織経営	全国農業協同組合 中央会総務企画部 国際協力課		
3	金子 健二	協力企画	JICA 農村開発部 水田地帯第一課		
4	井田 光泰	評価分析	合同会社 適材適所		

### 1-3 調査日程

2013年8月8~28日

(評価分析団員:2013年8月8~28日)

(官団員:2013年8月19~28日)

### 1-4 協議結果要約

1-4-1 協力の枠組み

1 4 1	励力 ♥ ノ 1 〒 / L 0 ア
項目	内容
案件名	ビジネスを志向した農協モデル構築プロジェクト
	Project for Establishing Business-Oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model
相手国 実施機関	MAFF/DAE (DACP)
対象地域	プロジェクトサイト:首都プノンペン
	モデル農協育成のためのパイロットサイト:タケオ州、コンポン・スプー州、スバイ・ リエン州及びコンポン・チャム州
協力期間	5年間
上位目標	カンボジアの農協において、農協法に規定されているビジネスを志向したモデルが普及する。
プロジェクト 目標	対象地域においてビジネスを志向した農協モデルが確立される。
成果	1. DAE (DACP) と PDA の農協支援体制が強化される
	2. 対象州において農協の組織・事業実施体制が強化される
	3. モデル農協においてパイロットビジネスが導入・運営される
	4. 農協ビジネスネットワーク (他の農協、精米業者など民間企業、流通・市場関係者、顧客などとの取引関係) が導入・強化される。
活動	成果1:DAE(DACP)とPDAの農協支援体制が強化される。
	1-1 信用事業、農協経営、事業計画策定、監査、モニタリング・指導に係るマニュアル、ガイドブック、農協が提出すべき基礎報告書様式の作成
	1-2 ベースライン調査(対象州の農協についての組織状況と活動についてのベースラインデータ収集)の実施
	1-3 農協に係るデータベース (データ収集、データ加工・分析) の開発・設立
	1-4 作成された様式、マニュアル、ガイドブックに係る研修の実施

成果2:対象州において農協の組織・事業実施体制が強化される。 2-1 農協の組合員・役職員の研修ニーズの確認 2-2 農協の組合員・役職員の研修教材の作成 2-3 選定された農協の組合員・役職員に対する研修の実施 2-4 研修効果測定のためのモニタリング・評価手法の開発と実施 2-5 モデル農協の選定 成果3:モデル農協においてパイロットビジネスが導入・運営される。 3-1 モデル農協におけるビジネスポテンシャルの確認 3-2 モデル農協におけるパイロットビジネスの選定 3-3 モデル農協において行われるパイロットビジネスの実施・評価 3-4 ビジネスの好事例の収集・ガイドブックの作成 成果4:農協ビジネスネットワーク(他の農協、精米業者など民間企業、流通・市場関 係者、顧客などとの取引関係)が導入・強化される。 4-1 農協ネットワークに関するワークショップ/フォーラムの開催 4-2 農産物、農業資材/サービスに関する展示会の開催 4-3 農協のビジネス情報の編集・普及 4-4 農協年次大会の開催 投入 長期専門家:チーフアドバイザー/農協組織経営(60MM)、業務調整/研修計画(60MM) (日本側) 短期専門家:「農村調査」「経理」「営農指導」「コメ・野菜・畜産の生産と販売事業」等、 5年間で30MM程度 研修員受入:本邦研修、第三国研修等 機材供与:車両、農業機械、事務機器 プロジェクト活動経費 投入 人員配置 (相手国側) プロジェクトディレクター: MAFF/GDA 局長 プロジェクトマネジャー: MAFF/DAE 局長、ただし、DACP が新設される際には、 DACP 局長がプロジェクトマネジャーとなる。 プロジェクト副マネジャー:対象州の PDA 局長 C/P として、DAE (DACP) 及びPDA の職員 50 名程度 プロジェクト事務所:日本人専門家執務室を MAFF/DAE (DACP) 及び対象州 PDA 事 務所内に設置する。 その他:電気、水道などの運営費

### 1-4-2 主な協議結果

#### (1) 事業コンセプト

DAE 及び対象地域の PDA の農協担当職員の能力強化をめざし、これら職員による技術 指導を通じて農協の組織運営及び事業運営の強化に資する。

さらに、モデル農協におけるパイロットビジネスの実施を通じ、既存の営農、地場産業等の各地域の状況に適したビジネスモデルの開発に取り組むとともに、ビジネス事業の好事例を対象州の農協への普及を促すために、農協ビジネスネットワークの導入・強化を図る。

### 【候補パイロットビジネス】

①精米事業、②金融、③マーケティング、④農業資材(肥料等)の共同購入

### (2) 対象地域

タケオ州、コンポン・スプー州、スバイ・リエン州及びコンポン・チャム州

### (3) モデル農協

研修は、選定された農協を対象に実施し、モデル農協は、研修を通じて選定する。モデル農協数は、成果発現の観点から各州1件とする。

### (4) 実施体制

プロジェクトディレクター: GDA 局長

プロジェクトマネジャー: DAE 局長

ただし、DACPが新設された際は、右の局長がプロジェクトマネジャーとなる。

プロジェクト副マネジャー:対象州の PDA 局長

C/P は、DAE/DACP 及びPDA の農協担当職員

### (5) 事業規模

約4億円

### (6) カンボジア側負担事項

・C/P 配置及びプロジェクトオフィスの提供(DAE/DACP、PDA)

### 第2章 プロジェクト実施の背景

### 2-1 農業セクターの概況

### 2-1-1 農業セクターの位置づけ

下表で示すとおり、カンボジアにおいて農業セクターは非常に大きな位置を占める。近年、工業部門の成長が著しいが、依然として農業セクターは GDP の 3 割弱(正確には 27.5%、2012 年推計値、出典:  $2012 \sim 2013$  年カンボジア農林水産年報)、就業人口の 5 割以上(正確には 55.9%)(農村部においては 8 割以上)を占めるなど、その重要性は変わらない。また、貧困者比率は農村・地方の州で高いことから「、貧困削減の観点からも農業セクターは重要であるといえる。

主要指標	データ
GDP (2011年)	128 億 6,000 万ドル (IMF <sup>2</sup> )
1 人当たりの GDP (2011 年)	851 ドル (IMF)
GDP に占める農業セクターの割合 (2011 年)	27.5% (MAFF)
人口 (2010年)	1,396 万人(ADB2)
農業就業人口の割合(2007年)	55.9% (MAFF)
1日2ドル以下で暮らす人口 (2010年)	812 万人(ADB <sup>3</sup> )

### 2-1-2 農業生産の概況

カンボジアの農業生産に関する主要データは以下のとおり。作付面積と収量でコメが圧倒的に多く、次いでキャッサバ、それ以外の食料作物・工芸作物の生産は極めて限定的である。なお、一次産業におけるサブセクターの構成としては、農業 55%、水産 25%、畜産 15%、林業 6%で、淡水養殖など水産の比重が比較的高い。 $^4$ 

農業生産に関する主要データ

主要指標	データ(2011年)
主要作物(FAO <sup>5</sup> )	
コメ (MT)	8,779,000
キャッサバ (MT)	4,368,159
トウモコロシ (MT)	717,000
野菜 (MT)	621,521

**-** 5 **-**

JICA「カンボジア王国貧困プロファイル調査(アジア)最終報告書(2010年)」

http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Poverty in Asia and the Pacific: An Update - ADB Economics Working Paper Series, August 2011

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Cambodia: Agriculture Sector Position Paper (October 2012), JICA Cambodia Office

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> FAOSTAT database

コメ (MAFF)	
作付面積(ha)	3,007,454
収穫量(MT)	9,290,940
ha 当たり収量(MT)	3.117

コメについては依然周辺国に比べて生産性は低いが、潅漑面積の増加、種子の品質向上、農業インプットの利用増加などによって収量は増加し、2011年には MAFF のコメ政策文書で掲げられた籾の収量目標の 762 万 t を上回り、需給バランスは 434 万 t のプラスとなった。 $^6$ 

### (対象地域4州の状況)

4州ではコンポン・チャム州、タケオ州においてコメの生産量が多い。特にタケオ州では潅漑施設の整備も進んでいるため、コメの生産に力を入れている。スバイ・リエン州は国境沿いを中心にゴムのプランテーションなどが盛んである。コンポン・スプー州は潅漑率が低いこともあり、乾期に農業が難しい農家を中心に、プランテーションへの出稼ぎや家畜飼育を行っている。

### 4州における農業の概況

州名	コンポン・チャム州	スバイ・リエン州	コンポン・スプー州	タケオ州
人口	1,876,382	582,592	372,295	981,169
農業人口	1,501,106	325,863	149,753	833,994
世帯数	412,013	130,728	303,420	204,127
主要農産物	コメ、キャッサバ、ト ウモロコシ、大豆	コメ、ゴム、キャッ サバ、サトウキビ	ブタ、ウシ、サトウキ ビ、コメ	コメ、野菜

情報提供:PDA

### 4州のコメ生産の状況

——————————————————————————————————————						
	2012 年 雨期			2012 ~ 2013 年 乾期		
州名	作付面積 (ha)	1ha 当た りの収量 (MT)	収量(MT)	作付面積 (ha)	1ha 当た りの収量 (MT)	収量(MT)
コンポン・チャム州	165,500	3.355	555,277	53,368	4,248	226,440
コンポン・スプー州	113,977	3.013	342,450	388	3.451	1,339
スバイ・リエン州	166,720	2.610	434,698	20,829	4,207	87,633
タケオ州	198,768	3.427	681,184	96,507	4.829	466,010

情報提供:DAE

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 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 6}$  Cambodia : Agriculture Sector Position Paper  $\,$  (October 2012) , JICA Cambodia Office

### 2-2 農業・農村開発セクターの課題

### 2-2-1 カンボジア政府の関連政策

カンボジア政府の中期的開発戦略文書である NSDP (2009 ~ 2013 年) において、農業セクターは、貧困削減だけでなく経済成長のための主要セクターとして位置づけられた。同計画では潅漑エリアの拡大とコメの収量増加について具体的な数値目標が設定された。現在策定中の次期 NSDP (2014 ~ 2018 年) では、農民の生計向上による貧困削減だけでなく、産業としての農業振興が重視され、特に、①生産性向上、②農産物の多様化、③農業の商業化の3つの目標が掲げられる予定である。

コメはカンボジアにとって戦略的に重要な農作物であり、カンボジア政府は「コメの生産・輸出促進に関する政策文書 (2010年)」を策定し、国際市場に向けたコメの輸出を政策として掲げている。その具体的な方策として、財政支援、マーケティング強化、農民組織の強化、制度開発と調整力の強化を挙げている。

MAFFでは「コメの生産・輸出促進に関する政策文書(2010年)」を実施するために、「アクションプラン 2011 ~ 2015」を策定し、そのなかで、優先する 10 品種の選定と推進、農協の設立促進とコメビジネスへの支援、農民への市場情報提供、精米業者の技術・資金力強化などを促進することとしている。

### 2-2-2 カンボジアの農業行政機関

### (1) 農業普及局 (DAE)

本プロジェクトの実施機関である MAFF/DAE は 1995 年 5 月に設立された比較的新しい組織である。それ以前、オーストラリアの民間団体の支援で普及員の育成が進められたが、中央レベルで農業普及を管轄する部署がなかったため、「カンボジアーオーストラリア農業普及プロジェクト(Cambodia-Australia Agricultural Extension Project: CAAEP)」(1995 ~ 2006 年)の支援を受けて組織強化が図られた。

現在、DAE は州・郡に配置されている約500名の普及員を管轄し農業普及を進めることが主要業務であるが、農協振興も重要な業務として位置づけられている。DAE の本局は局長・副局長の下に、総務・人事課、計画・財務・国際課、人材育成課、教育・メディア課、営農課、農民組織課の6つの課がある。農民組織課の職員は10名ほど。2013年6月に成立した農業法の第8条では、DACPの設置が義務づけられているため、プロジェクト期間中に、農民組織課の職員が異動し、DACPが新設される予定である。

### (2) 州農業局 (PDA)

PDA の組織体制は、法務課、計画財務課、総務課、家畜振興課、農業機械課、水産課、アグロインダストリー、農業振興課の8課があり、農協の設立や指導については農業振興課の担当となっている。プロジェクト対象地域のPDA の体制は以下のとおりである。

4州のPDAの組織体制

州名組織体制	コンポン・チャム州	スバイ・リエン州	コンポン・スプー州	タケオ州
技術スタッフ	98	107	135	156
事務スタッフ	41	9	40	33
その他	0	0	13	1
合計	139	118	188	180
農業振興課 ()内は専攻・専 門分野	6 名 (営農 2、農 業経済 1、園芸 1、 経理 1、ジェンダー 1)	7名(水産6、畜産1)	12 名 ( 畜 産、 水 産、農業などさま ざま)	7名(農業普及等)
郡農業事務所	情報未聴取。	平均して1郡に5 名程度の職員が配 置されている。	各郡に10名ほど 配置しており、1 名が農協担当に なっている。	10 郡に 14 名の職 員が配置されてい るので各郡の配置 は 1 ~ 2 名。

PDA へのヒアリング結果

- 4州におけるヒアリング結果から、次のような問題・課題が指摘できる。
- ・ PDA に活動予算はほとんどないため、通常業務として農協を訪問し、指導・モニタリングを行うといった活動は年数回しか行われていない。
- ・ 農業振興課や郡農業事務所の職員の農協について理解・知識のばらつきが大きい。 NGOのプロジェクトの一環として農協運営について研修に参加するといった機会が ないと理解・知識を得る機会がない。

### 2-2-3 農業セクターの予算

職員給与と建物・施設の維持管理費などの経費を除くと、DAE が独自の活動や事業に使える資金はほとんどない。下表の事業費は、開発パートナーや NGO がプロジェクト実施のために DAE に拠出した資金の合計であり、通常の事業費でない。PDA についても状況は同じである。

DAE の過去 3 年間の予算(単位: リエル)

予算項目	2009 年	2010年	2011 年
事業費	686,000,000	940,000,000	1,020,000,000
職員給与	281,000,000	307,000,000	308,000,000
事務経費	233,000,000		-
計	1,200,002,009	1,247,002,010	1,328,002,011

情報提供:DAE

### 2-3 農協振興

2-3-1 農協の概要

カンボジアでは、2001年に国王令が制定され、それに基づいて各地で農協が設立されてきており、2013年8月現在、437農協が23州で4万733人の組合員によって設立されている(農協数の推移は付属資料5.のとおり)。

また、国王令では、2つ以上の農協が「農協連合会 (union of agricultural cooperatives)」を設立できることになっているが、まだ、州レベルの連合会も、全国レベルの連合会も設立されていない。

MAFF から入手した統計資料「2012年カンボジアの農協(Agricultural Cooperatives in Cambodia, 2012)」によると、カンボジアにおける農協総数は 375 組織、組合員総数は 3万4,280人となっている。しかし、375 農協のうち 32 農協については組合員数の記載がなく、3万4,280人は 343 農協の組合員数の合計であり、1 農協当たり平均組合員数は約 100人となる。そして、カンボジアの農協組合員総数は 3万6,000~3万7,000人と推測される。

また、出資金の総額は 40 億 2,100 万リエルとなっているが、375 農協のうち 34 農協については出資金額の記載がなく、1 農協当たり平均出資金額は 1,179 万 2,000 リエル(約 295 ドル、1 万リエル =2.5 ドル)となる。1 口当たり出資金の額は、農協によって 1 万 (2.5 ドル)~80 万リエル(200 ドル)まであるが、1 万 (2.5 ドル)~5 万リエル(12.5 ドル)が中心となっている。

会費については、375 農協のうち 117 農協について記載がないことから、約 30%の農協は会費を徴収していないと考えられる。会費の額は、農協によって 1,000  $(0.25 \text{ Fi}) \sim 10 \text{ 万リエル}$  (25 Fi) まであり、1,000  $(0.25 \text{ Fi}) \sim 5,000 \text{ リエル}$  (12.5 Fi) が中心となっている。

理事の数については、国王令では3名以上、9名以下とするとされているが、375 農協のうち、理事数が記載されている307 農協のほとんどで5名となっており、3、4、7、9名という農協も若干存在する。監査委員の数については、国王令では3名とするとされており、監査委員数が記載されている307 農協のほとんどすべてが3名となっているが、4、5、7名という農協もそれぞれ1組織存在する。

この統計に記載されている組合員数などすべての情報は、それぞれの農協の設立・登記時の情報で、2012年末時点の情報に更新されておらず、カンボジアの農協の現勢を表すものではないと考えられる。しかし、2003~2012年までの全国における設立時の農協の平均像をうかがい知ることはでき、それは、以下のとおりとなっている。

組合員数 100人

出資金額 295 ドル (組合員 1 人当たり 2.95 ドル)

理事数5名監查委員数3名

今回の調査で訪問した農協では、組合員数、理事数、監査委員数はこの平均像とほぼ同じであるが、出資金は $1 \Box 25 \sim 52$  ドルとのことであり、地域によっては農協に資金が集まるようになってきているのかもしれない。

いずれにせよ、今後のカンボジアの農協振興のためには、農協統計の整備が不可欠であり、 本プロジェクトにおいてそのモデルをつくることが期待されている。

### 2-3-2 農協法の概要

### (1) 農協法の概要

2013年6月9日、国王令の不足を補うともに、農協振興体制を一層整備するため、農協法が制定、施行され、これに伴って国王令は廃止された。

農協法は9章114条からなる法律で、その概要は以下のとおりである。

### 第1章 総則

第1条 法律の目的

第2条 法律の規定

第3条 法律の範囲

第4条 農協の性格

第5条 用語の定義

### 第2章 農協の支援メカニズム

第1節 農協政策委員会

第6条 政策委員会の組織

第7条 政策委員会の機能

第2節 所管組織

第8条 所管組織及びDACPの創設

第9条 MAFFの任務

第10条 農協研究開発センター

第3節 農協開発基金

第11条 基金の組織

第12条 基金の財源

第4節 農協関連組織

第13条 関連組織の責務

第14条 准国家機関の役割

第15条 農協に対する優遇措置

### 第3章 農協

第1節 農協の設立と登記

第16条 登記の条件

第17条 設立委員会

第18条 設立総会

第19条 登記申請書

第20条 登記証明書

第21条 申請の受取拒否

第22条 拒否に対する申し立て

第23条 設立委員会の解散

第24条 設立農協の公示

第25条 農協設立の広報

第2節 農協の定款

第26条 定款の項目

第27条 定款の改正

第28条 内部規則

第3節 農協組合員の権利と義務

第29条 組合員の条件

第30条 出資金と財務的責務

第31条 組合員の権利と義務

第32条 出資金の未払い組合員

第33条 組合員の除名

第34条 組合員資格の終了

第4節 農協の権利、義務、運営

第4節の1 農協の権利と義務

第35条 農協の権利と義務

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第76条 会計帳簿の引き渡し

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第89条 連合会の創設

- 第90条 連合会のレベル
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- 第96条 連盟の性格
- 第97条 連盟の義務
- 第98条 連盟の基金
- 第99条 連盟の理事会
- 第100条 常務理事
- 第101条 連盟の登記

### 第6章 フォローアップ及び紛争の調停

- 第102条 フォローアップの実施
- 第103条 農協組合員間の紛争の調停
- 第104条 農協間の調停
- 第105条 農協と連合会/連盟間の調停
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- 第107条 罰則の種類
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### (2) 農協法と国王令の主な相違点

### 1) 全般

農協法は9章114条と、国王令の5章53条と比べて大幅に追加修正が行われている。 追加は、農協政策委員会やDACPの設置並びに農協に対する優遇措置などの農協の支 援メカニズム、更には、カンボジア農協連盟の設立に関する条項が新たに加えられたことと、総会や理事会の開催手続き、農協連合会(union)の設立、紛争の調停など、国王令では $1\sim2$ 条で規定されていた内容が、 $4\sim5$ 条をもってより詳しく規定されたことによることが大きい。

また、国王令にあった 20 条にも及ぶ「前段階農協 (Pre-cooperative for agriculture)」に関する記述は、農協法では削除されている。

#### 2) 組合員資格

国王令では、組合員については、個人で、農業または農業関連サービスを主な職業とするもの(第2条)と規定されていたが、農協法では、18歳以上のすべてのクメール 国民であって、主な職業が、農業生産システム、農産工業、アグリビジネス、または、農業生産システムに関連するサービスに属していること、出資していること、会費を支払っていること、農協法の条項を順守し、農協の定款及び総会の決議に従う者(第29条)と規定されており、国籍と年齢に関する条件が追加されるとともに、農業分野の職業がより詳しく規定された。

しかし、日本とは異なり、農協法においても農業(生産)者以外も組合員となること が可能となっている。

### 3) 発起人数(最低設立可能人数)

国王令では、最低設立可能人数が30名(第3条)と規定されていたが、農協法では、 15名(第16条)に縮小された(日本の農協法でも15名)。

このことにより、農協が設立しやすくなったが、その一方で、より小規模な農協が乱立する可能性も出てきている。

#### 4) 理事の数と任期

国王令では、理事の数は3人以上9人以下(第14条)と規定されていたが、農協法では、3人以上で奇数(第44条)と規定されている。また、国王令では、理事の任期は3年で、3選を認めていなかった(第14条)が、農協法では、任期は5年で、重任を認めている(第44条)。

### 5) 農協の監査

国王令では、すべての農協は外部監査を受けなければならない(第7条)とされていたが、農協法では、出資金が1億リアル(約2万5,000ドル)未満の農協は外部監査が免除される(第62条)ことになっている。

このため、当面は監事監査の充実が必要となっている。

### 6) 農協連合会 (union) とカンボジア農協連盟

国王令では、複数の農協が連合会 (union) を設立した場合、会員となる農協が行っている事業に加えて、会員農協への経営指導と研修、借入促進基金の造成、紛争の調停、農協法等の普及などの活動を行うことができるとされていたが、農協法では、会員農協が行っている農業生産、農産工業等の事業を拡大するために連合会を組織する(第89条)とされている。

そして、農協法では、新たにカンボジアの農協の最高機関として全農協を代表し、技術的な助言を提供し、訓練や監査サービスを提供する「カンボジア農協連盟」を設立する(第96、97条)とされている。

これにより、指導・監査を行う「中央会」と、事業を行う「連合会」という日本の農協システムと似通ったシステムがカンボジアに生まれる基礎ができたわけで、今後、「カンボジア農協連盟」をいかに設立、発展させていくかがカンボジア農協振興の一つの鍵になると考えられる。

### 7) 農協支援メカニズム

国王令にはなかった「農協の支援メカニズム」(第2章)が農協法には設けられており、 農協政策委員会、DACP及び農協研究開発センターの設置、農協開発基金の設立、農協 に対する優遇措置等が規定されている。

これによって、カンボジア政府における農協振興体制がこれまで以上に整備されることが期待されている。

#### 2-4 JICA 関連事業との連携

カンボジアでは、JICA の民間提案型普及・実証事業「農協/支援パートナーの連携によるミニライスセンター普及・実証事業」が2013年7月に開始された。現在、ミニライスセンターの設置候補農協の選定を行っており、近々、公募により決定される対象2農協に、2014年3月ごろをめどに毎時1t規模の精米プラント・乾燥機を設置し運転が開始される予定である。

本技術協力プロジェクトにおいては、モデル農協にパイロットビジネスを導入することを柱の一つとしており、対象 4 州はいずれもコメの主要な生産地であることから、精米などのコメビジネスは有力なパイロットビジネスの候補となり得る。今回、タケオ、スバイ・リエンの 2 州の農協(計3カ所)を訪問したが、タケオ州の 2 農協は将来の事業構想の一つとして精米を挙げており、コメの貯蔵庫の建設とともに精米機を導入したいとの希望であった。スバイ・リエン州で訪れた農協はブタの飼料生産用に精米をしているということで精米目的が異なるが、全般的には精米機の需要は存在する。

今回、MAFFと民間提案型普及・実証事業と本技術協力プロジェクトの連携に関しても協議を行い、両事業の相乗効果をねらうことで合意した。実際には、民間提案型普及・実証事業が先行して開始されているが、可能な限りミニライスセンターの設置農協を本技術協力プロジェクトの対象 4 州のなかに選定することにより、より効果的な連携が図られるものと考える。民間提案型普及・実証事業実施企業である(株)タイワ精機によれば、設置候補農協の一つがタケオ州にあるとのことであり、そこが本技術協力プロジェクトのモデル農協と一致すれば理想的であるが、そうでなくても同じ州内にあれば相乗効果が期待できる。仮に、4 州以外の農協が選定された場合でも、物理的に効率性は落ちるが連携は十分可能と考える。

連携の中身については、以下のようなことが考えられる。

- (1) 先行する民間提案型普及・実証事業の実施による精米に関する成果・課題を、プロジェクト後半に実施するパイロットビジネスの立案に生かす。実際に精米事業がうまく運営されることが実証されれば、技術協力プロジェクトで精米事業をパイロットビジネスとして導入する場合、規模の面で検討が必要になる可能性もあるが、精米ビジネスプランをより容易に描くことができるであろう。
- (2) 技術協力プロジェクトにおいて精米がパイロットビジネスとして導入された場合、ミニライスセンターを精米の現場視察先として、また、精米技術の研修先として活用する。技術協

カプロジェクトのパイロットビジネスの計画・実施段階においては、有力な視察・研修先となる。

(3) 技術協力プロジェクトで実施する経理、農協運営などの各種研修に民間提案型普及・実証 事業対象農協職員を参加させて人材育成を行う。農協がミニライスセンターを持続的にビジ ネスとして運営していくためには、精米技術のみならず経営基盤・マーケティング戦略など も強化する必要がある。この点に関しては、技術協力プロジェクトの前半部分で実施する農 協組合員・職員に対する研修が有効である。

現時点では、実際に技術協力プロジェクトで選定されるモデル農協におけるパイロットビジネスの種類は未定であるが、精米ビジネスは先行民間提案型普及・実証事業の成果を利用できるというメリットもあり有望であろう。民間提案型普及・実証事業は既存の農協を基準に現在進行形で実施しており、技術協力プロジェクトは5年間のプロジェクト期間及びその先まで見据えてパイロットビジネスを展開していく未来形という違いはあるが、精米に関しては共通事項であるので、今後も継続的に両事業の長所を生かしながら緊密な連携を図ることが必要である。

### 2-5 他ドナーの支援状況

農協関連の支援について他ドナーとの重複はない。DAEが実施機関となっている関連プロジェクトとしては、2013 年終了予定の ADB の「トンレサップ生産性向上のための農業技術展示プロジェクト (TSTD プロジェクト)」がある。TSTD プロジェクトでは貧困小農をターゲットに家畜や種子生産の技術支援を行っており、その成果など活用できる可能性がある。

制度・政策面では、DGRV(German Cooperative and Raiffeisen Confederation)が農協法の制定支援で積極的な役割を果たした。短期専門家による農協法のドラフト作成、ワークショップを通した合意形成などで支援した。

### (対象地域における他ドナーの活動)

4州のPDAにヒアリングした結果、現在、主なドナーによる支援はADBのTSTDプロジェクトのみであった。他方、NGOについては非常に積極的な関与がみられる。多くの農協がその前身として農民グループや貯蓄グループとして組織づくりを行い、その後農協組織として登録している。そうした農協は過去、NGOから財政・組織・技術面の支援を受けていたケースが多く、農協の設立の手続きについてもカンボジア・ワールドビジョン(World Vision Cambodia: WVC)や Life With Dignity (LWD) などの NGO が積極的に支援している。

プロジェクト対象地域における NGO の支援状況

州名	コンポン・チャム州	スバイ・リエン州	コンポン・スプー州	タケオ州
農協数	29	20	25	47
主要開発パー トナー () 内は支援 中の農協数	ADB、DGRV(1)	IVY (1), CFED (1), SANTESENA (2)	LWD (13)	WVC(10)、 KAVAC(15)、 CEDAC(不明)

出所:4PDAへのヒアリング結果

#### (1) コンポン・チャム州

ADBのTSTDプロジェクトでは、協力期間終了までに同州の幾つかの農協に対して貯蔵施設の無償提供を行う予定があるため、インプット面で関連性がある。その他の外部支援としては、DGRVがMAFFと連携し、2010年から2州(1つはコンポン・チャム)で、コショウやキャッサバなど換金作物を推進し農協モデルづくりを推進した。これまでコショウの生産者は300名になるまで拡大した。過去にGIZが民間支援プロジェクトを実施し、その結果コショウを有力な農産物として振興したことが背景にある。これまでに、会計制度など組織面の支援、インターナショナル・ペッパー・コミュニティ(International Pepper Community: IPC)(生産国による国際的な組織でメンバーはブラジル、インドネシア、スリランカ、インド、ベトナム、マレーシアの6カ国)への加盟促進、民間業者へのマーケティングなどを行った。この結果、コンポン・チャムでは、年5,000tのコショウの生産高となった。現在、コショウは価格がよいので農民は生産に熱心だが、品質や付加価値をつけることにはあまり興味がない。品質向上、生産者団体の強化、IPCへの加盟、輸出のための体制整備などの課題があるという。

### (2) スバイ・リエン州

現在、同州では、日本のNGOである認定NPO法人IVY(アイビー)(International Volunteer of Yamagata: IVY)、アメリカのNPOからの支援を受けたCambodian Farmer Economic Development (CFED)、仏教系ローカルNGOであるSANTESENAという3つのNGOが農協支援を行っている。IVYは州内では1つの農協の設立支援と野菜栽培の技術支援、マーケティング支援を行っている。CFEDは1つの農協について設立支援行い、信用事業のための資金提供、家畜と加工の技術支援を行っている。SANTESENAは2つの農協設立を支援し、家畜と稲作・野菜栽培を指導している。同州で最も規模が大きくブタの共同出荷や飼料販売など行っている農協は、以前米国国際開発庁(United States Agency for International Development: USAID)の資金援助を受けたMFME CambodiaというNGOの支援を受けていた。

### (3) コンポン・スプー州

同州で最も活発なのは欧州のキリスト教系の団体からの支援を受けた現地 NGO である LWD で、貧困世帯の生計向上を目的とした活動支援を行っている。Phnum srouch、Thopong、Ohral の 3 郡で 13 の農協を支援している。女性の貯蓄グループとしてスタートした 7 つの農協は、 $8\sim9$ 割が女性の組合員で占められ、組合長も女性である。LWD は対象郡に  $2\sim3$ 

名のファシリテータを常駐させて農協活動をサポートすると同時に、農協設立時に7,000ドルを供与している。これは過去の経験に基づいた LWD の戦略で、外部依存を脱却するために、自前の予算を提供し、責任感と自信の醸成を図っている。支援内容は、貯蓄グループの形成・運営、農民圃場の学校(Farmers' Field School: FFS)による農業普及、家畜については Animal Health Worker(AHW)によるサービス向上などの支援を行っている。

### (3) タケオ州

タケオ州でも NGO の支援によって農協の設立数が急増している。これまでに、WVC が 14 農協、フランスの NGO である Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF) が 1 農協、KAVAC が 15 農協の設立支援と技術支援を行った (WVC の 10 農協と KAVAC の 15 農協については現在も支援中)。AVSF の支援は終了済みで、KAVAC の支援も 2014 年に終了予定である。また、2004 年以降、世界銀行の資金援助を受けて DAE が直接 7 農協を支援し、JICA の協力隊のチーム派遣によるプロジェクトが 10~15 農協を対象にキノコ栽培などの技術支援を行った実績もある。最近では、カンボジア農業開発研修センター(Centre d'Developpement Agricole Cambodgien: CEDAC)という精米ビジネスに積極的なローカル NGO・企業が、農協との協力で精米事業に取り組んでいるという。WVC の支援は、貯蓄グループの形成支援から開始し、基本的にはインプットを提供するのではなく、能力強化の支援のみで、具体的には、貧困世帯に対する貯蓄、家畜銀行、コメ銀行の形成を支援し、グループの立ち上げ、組織運営、会計、起業化などについて指導や研修を提供している。

# 第3章 プロジェクトの基本計画と実施体制

# 3-1 案件名

ビジネスを志向した農協モデル構築プロジェクト

Project for Establishing Business-Oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model

### 3-2 基本計画

- 3-2-1 協力の枠組み
  - (1) 上位目標:カンボジアの農協において、農協法に規定されているビジネスを志向したモデルが普及する

指標:カンボジアにおいて、信用・購買・販売事業など農業ビジネスに取り組む農協の増加状況と事業規模・収益の増加状況

- (2) プロジェクト目標:対象地域においてビジネスを志向した農協モデルが確立される 指標:
  - 1. 農協の組織運営能力の向上による事業実施基盤の整備
    - ・研修を受けた農協の○%\*が農協法で毎年提出が義務づけられている資料を MAFFに提出する。
    - ・先進的な組織体制・システムの構築が認められる。(例:会計、マーケティングの専任職員配置、会計・事業実績などのデータベース管理)。

\*ベースライン調査後、目標値を設定(以下同じ)。

- 2. モデルの有効性が実証できる具体的な事業の成果
  - ・モデル農協においてパイロットビジネスが継続され、組合員に利益が還元される。 (営農資金をより低い金利で借りられるようになる、肥料等をより低い価格で購入することができるようになる、コメ等をより高い価格で販売できるようになる、農業機械等を活用できるようになる、ことを通じて組合員の収入が○%増加する)
  - ・精米と飼料生産の組み合わせなどバリューチェーンの構築に向けた先進的な事業 の取り組みがみられる。
- 3. モデル普及のための優良事例集及び事業紹介パンフが整備され、対象州農協の〇% 以上が事業計画策定・実施に活用する。

# (3) 成果及び活動

成果 1: DAE (DACP) と PDA の農協支援体制が強化される

指標 1-1 作成したマニュアル、ガイドブック、報告書様式、データベースの数と内容(成果品の作成数とそれらに対する農協の研修参加者の評価)。

- ・本局と4PDAに教材が整備される。
- · C/P が教材を自主的に改訂できる。

指標 1-2 DAE (DACP)、PDA、農協、関連組織によるマニュアル、ガイドブック、研修 教材の活用状況 (成果品の整備状況、リファレンスとしての活用実績)。

・指標 1-1 で作成したマニュアル、ガイドブック、報告書様式、研修教材全○○点が、

すべての対象政府機関・農協・関連組織で備えられ、担当者によって利用される。 指標 1-3 DAE (DACP) と PDA が実施する研修を農協の参加者が高く評価する。

- 研修を自力で行える C/P が○名養成される。
- ・農協の研修参加者の満足度が8割以上となる。

### (活動)

1-1 信用事業、農協経営、事業計画策定、監査、モニタリング・指導に係るマニュアル、 ガイドブック、農協が提出すべき基礎報告書様式の作成

### (詳細活動)

基礎研修:①農協の概念と国際共同組合同盟(International Co-operative Alliance: ICA)協同組合原則、②カンボジア農協法とモデル定款例(国王令及びモデル定款例との比較を含む)、③農協の組織(総会、理事会、監査委員会、職員)と事業(信用事業、購買事業、販売事業、共同利用事業、営農指導事業)、④農協の簿記と会計、⑤事業計画の立案と資本の増強、⑥理事と監査委員の権利と義務、⑦組合員の権利と義務、⑧総会及び農協登記庁への提出資料の作成、⑨組合員と非組合員に対する広報)及び専門研修(①経営計画、②財務管理、③簿記・会計、④予算統制、⑤監査、⑥信用事業、⑦販売事業、⑧購買事業、⑨共同利用事業、⑩営農指導事業、⑪加工・輸送・梱包・保管)に係る研修教材及びマニュアル等を作成する。

### (留意事項)

研修教材作成にあたっては拙速を優先し、研修の過程で随時追加修正を行い、完成させていくようにする。また、教材作成にあたっては、カンボジア国内の銀行や教育機関等が使用している教材やタイの農業・農業協同組合省農業協同組合振興局(CPD)が作成している教材の活用を検討する。講師についてはローカルコンサルタントや第三国専門家の活用を検討する。

1-2 ベースライン調査 (対象州の農協についての組織状況と活動についてのベースラインデータ収集) の実施

### (詳細活動)

ベースライン調査では、①ベースラインデータの収集、②パイロットビジネスのモデル事例に係る詳細調査を実施する。

① ついては、農協の基本データ、組織データ、事業データを収集することになっているが、現在の農協の役員の農協に関する理解度を考えると、成果1の活動による研修を受講したあとでないと、正しい回答を得ることは困難である(例えば、農協を通さずに個人またはグループで農産物を販売している場合でも、農協が販売事業を行っていると間違った回答を行うケースが想定されるなど)。このため、調査時期をプロジェクト開始後1年以降にずらすか、それとも、開始後6カ月以内に実施する場合には、収集データを基本データと組織データに絞り込んだ形で第1次調査を行い、その後、研修が一段落した時点で事業データについて第2次調査を行うこととする。

② ついては、ベースライン調査のみならず、成果3の活動④ビジネスの好事例の収集・ガイドブックの作成を前倒しで実施する。その場合、カンボジアの各州のPDAから、他の農協のモデルになると思われる事業を行っている農協を挙げさせ、その幾つかを専門家とC/Pが訪問して調査するということが考えられる。時期としては、カンボジアの農協の全体像をつかむためにも、プロジェクト開始1年以内で、できる限り早い時期とする。

# 1-3 農協に係るデータベース(データ収集、データ加工・分析)の開発・設立 (詳細活動)

(日本では農林水産省協同組織課が、都道府県庁を通じて総合農協に調査票の配布、 回収することにより、約300ページからなる「総合農協統計表」を作成し、毎年改訂し ている)

カンボジアにおいては、毎年改訂する「全国農協統計表」の作成をめどとして、プロジェクトでは対象 4 州の全農協を対象に、モデル的に 10 ~ 20 ページの統計表 (農協数、組合員数、役職員数、事業の種類、事業の種類別総括表、財務諸表総括表等)を作成する。

### (留意事項)

カンボジアでは、日本のような調査票による統計表の作成(特に毎年の更新)は困難と考えられる。一方、農協法第47条により、農協の理事会は貸借対照表と年次報告書をMAFFの登記官に送付しなければならないとされている。このため、それらに記載されている情報に基づいて上記の統計表が作成できるよう、貸借対照表と年次報告書の様式を作成する(例えば、年次報告書の様式に、統計の項目である組合員数、役職員数などを記載する欄を設けるなど)。

# 1-4 作成された様式、マニュアル、ガイドブックに係る研修の実施 (詳細活動)

DAE/DACP 及び 4 州の PDA 担当官を対象とする研修(基礎研修と専門研修)を MAFF 本省で実施する。

次に、対象 4 州におけるすべての農協(活動を停止している農協等は除く)の役職員を対象(人数については、DAE/DACP と協議のうえ決定するが、できる限り多くの役職員が研修を受けられるように配慮する)に、PDA 担当官が中心となって研修(基礎研修と専門研修)を行う。本省の C/P はそれを支援する。

### (留意事項)

研修内容については、DAE/DACP 及び PDA 担当官の能力と研修受講生の理解度を勘案しながら、適宜見直しを行う。

講師についてはローカルコンサルタントや第三国専門家の活用を検討する。

ローカルコンサルタントの活用等により、DAE/DACP 及び PDA 担当官の研修技術能力向上のための研修とマニュアル作成を行う必要があると思われる。

# (期待されるインパクト)

- DAE/DACP 及び PDA 担当官が、農協振興に関する基本的な知識を習得し、各州の農協役職員に対し、適切な研修を実施することができるようになる。そして、その効果が、プロジェクト対象州以外の州の PDA にも普及していく。
- 研修を受講した農協の役職員が、農協の経営に関する基本的な知識を習得し、適切な経営を行うことができるようになるとともに、MAFFに対して、農協法で要求されている資料を毎年提出できるようになる。

成果2:対象州において農協の組織・事業実施体制が強化される

指標 2-1 キャパシティアセスメントにおいて、会計報告、会議開催、事業計画づくりなど 研修受講農協の実績を調査した結果「十分な組織経営能力あり」と判断される。

・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画づくりなどのポイントで実施するキャパシティアセス メントで、総合5段階評定ですべての対象農協が4段階以上の評価を受ける。

### (活動)

2-1 農協の組合員・役職員の研修ニーズの確認

### (詳細活動)

成果1における研修活動を通じ、研修に参加している農協役職員・組合員と面談し、 また、アンケート調査により、より専門的な研修ニーズの確認を行う。

### (留意事項)

例えば、「販売事業」に係る研修は成果1の「専門研修」で行うが、これは、いわば 農協の「マーケティング論」という総論的な研修であり、個別具体的な品目の販売に関 する研修を行うものではない。ここでいう「より専門的な研修」とは、「精米の販売事業」 や「トラクターの共同利用事業」といった個別具体的な研修を指す。

### 2-2 農協の組合員・役職員の研修教材の作成

# (詳細活動)

活動 2-1 でニーズが確認された「より専門的な研修」のための教材並びに成果 3 で実施する SWOT 分析並びに事業計画書、収支計画書及び資金調達計画書の作成等に必要な研修教材を作成する。

### (留意事項)

研修教材作成にあたっては拙速を優先し、研修の過程で随時追加修正を行い、完成させていくようにする。また、教材作成にあたっては、既存の教材やローカルコンサルタント、第三国専門家の活用を検討する。

### 2-3 選定された農協の組合員・役職員に対する研修の実施

### (詳細活動)

DAE/DACP 及び 4 州の PDA 担当官を対象とする研修を MAFF 本省で実施する。

次に、対象 4 州において選抜した農協(研修内容ごとに各州 20 農協程度をめどとする)の役職員を対象(人数については、DAE/DACP と協議のうえ決定するが、できる限り多くの役職員が研修を受けられるように配慮する)に、PDA担当官が中心となって研修を行う。本省の C/P はそれを支援する。

### (留意事項)

研修内容については、DAE/DACP 及び PDA 担当官の能力と研修受講生の理解度を勘案しながら、適宜見直しを行う。

講師についてはローカルコンサルタントや短期専門家(本邦、第三国)の活用を検討する。

### (期待されるインパクト)

- DAE/DACP 及び PDA 担当官が、研修内容に関する基本的な知識を習得し、各州の農協役職員に対し、ローカルコンサルタント等を活用し、適切な研修を実施することができるようになる。そして、その効果が、プロジェクト対象州以外の州の PDA にも普及していく。
- 研修を受講した農協の役職員が、研修内容に関する基本的な知識を習得し、パイロットビジネスの実施計画を作成できるようになる。

### 2-4 研修効果測定のためのモニタリング・評価手法の開発と実施

### (詳細活動)

研修効果測定のためのモニタリング・評価手法を短期専門家(本邦)の活用により開発し、プロジェクト対象 4 州の PDA を通じて実施する。

### (留意事項)

手法開発にあたっては、JICA 及び他のドナーの類似プロジェクトの経験を参考にする。

# 2-5 モデル農協の選定

### (詳細活動)

活動 2-3 の研修を受講した農協のなかから、成果 3 におけるパイロットビジネスの導入・運営を適切に行うことができる農協を、プロジェクト対象各州に 1 組織、モデル農協として選定する。

### (留意事項)

モデル農協の選定条件等はプロジェクトが開始されてから検討されることになるが、 現時点で考えられる条件は以下のとおりである。

- 通常総会の開催や事業報告書及び財務諸表の作成、提出など、農協法に規定されている義務を果たしている。
- 組織の規模(組合員数と出資金額)が州の平均以上である。

- 信用事業に加えて、販売事業、購買事業、共同利用事業のいずれか1つを行っている、 または、これから行おうとしている。
- プロジェクトの趣旨を十分理解し、ビジネスを志向した農協のモデルをつくる意欲がある。
- 研修受講成績が良好で、パイロット事業の実施計画を立案できる。

なお、カンボジアの現状を考慮し、1つの農協を組織・経営・事業すべてにおける モデルとするのではなく、ある農協は組織運営のモデル、ある農協は信用事業のモデ ル、ある農協は購買事業のモデルというように、部門別にモデル農協を育成していく ことが考えられ、部門によっては、各州に2組織以上のモデル農協を選定することも あり得る。

また、モデル農協の選定時期は、選抜農協に対する研修が終了する 2014 年 10 月 (プロジェクト開始 1 年半後) ごろとするが、プロジェクトの進捗状況に応じて再検討する。

成果3:モデル農協においてパイロットビジネスが導入・運営される

指標 3-1 導入されたパイロットビジネスの数。

- ・各州の1モデル農協で1つの有効なパイロットビジネスが開発される。 指標3-2導入されたパイロットビジネスの市場での優位性、現地状況に見合った適 正度と経営分析などに基づく採算性。
- ・選定された事業が現地の状況に見合ったものであり、適切な規模の収益を上げることができること。

指標3-3養成された農民の営農指導アドバイザーの数。

・各州の1モデル農協で1名以上の先進的農家による営農指導アドバイザーを育成する。

### (活動)

3-1 モデル農協におけるビジネスポテンシャルの確認

# (詳細活動)

成果2の活動で実施した研修の成果を活用し、モデル農協が自らSWOT分析などを行い、また、組合員から意見を聞き、ビジネスポテンシャルの確認作業を行って報告書に取りまとめる。プロジェクトは、それらの活動の節目に参画し、必要に応じて助言を行う。

3-2 モデル農協におけるパイロットビジネスの選定

### (詳細活動)

上記ビジネスポテンシャルの確認を踏まえ、モデル農協は考えられるパイロットビジネスを複数選び(1 農協当たり 3  $\sim$  4 を想定)、それぞれについて事業計画書、収支計画書及び資金調達計画書を作成する(これらの内容と作成方法は、成果 2 の研修で実施)。プロジェクトは、その内容について必要に応じて助言を行う。

その後、モデル農協は、最初に実施するパイロットビジネスを1つ選択し、臨時総会

で承認を得る。

### (留意事項)

パイロットビジネスの選定と実施は、あくまでもモデル農協の責任で行われるものであり、プロジェクトは必要に応じて助言を行うものの、助言の結果生じたことについて責任を負うものではないということを、モデル農協とプロジェクトの間で確認しておく必要がある。

3-3 モデル農協において行われるパイロットビジネスの実施・評価

### (詳細活動)

モデル農協は、選定したパイロットビジネスを実施する。それに対し、プロジェクトは技術的な指導や施設・機材の供与等の支援を行う。また、プロジェクトは、事業の進捗状況についてモデル農協から定期的に報告を受け、必要に応じて助言を行うとともに、最終年度において、パイロットビジネスの成果について、その採算性と組合員に対する貢献度の観点から評価を行う。

### (留意事項)

施設や機材の供与にあたっては、可能な限り、プロジェクトが費用の全額を負担するのではなく、モデル農協に一部を負担させるよう働きかける。

# (期待されるインパクト)

実施されたパイロットビジネスが軌道に乗り、利益がではじめ、周辺の農協でも新たにビジネスを実施しようという動きが拡大する。PDAは、州内の農協を対象にモデル農協の視察研修を実施し、その動きをバックアップする。

3-4 ビジネスの好事例の収集・ガイドブックの作成

### (詳細活動)

モデル農協のパイロットビジネスのみならず、全国の農協から他の農協のモデルになる事業の成功例や失敗例等に関する情報を収集し、ガイドブックを作成、提供する。

情報の収集は、カンボジアの農協の全体像をつかむためにも、プロジェクト開始1年以内で、できる限り早い時期に開始することが考えられる。その方法としては、カンボジアの各州のPDAから、他の農協のモデルになる事業を行っている農協を挙げさせ、その幾つかを専門家とC/Pが調査し、報告書に取りまとめることが考えられる。その後、報告の様式をPDAに示し、PDAが作成、送付してきた報告をDAEがガイドブックとして取りまとめ、提供する。

成果 4: 農協ビジネスネットワーク (他の農協、精米業者など民間企業、流通・市場関係者、 顧客などとの取引関係) が導入・強化される

指標 4-1 開催されたワークショップ/フォーラム、展示会の数。

・対象州で合計 16 回  $(4 州 \times 年 1 回 \times 4 年)$  のワークショップ / フォーラム及び展示会が開催される。

指標 4-2 ネットワーク強化による成果 (コスト削減、取引の安定化等)。

- ・農協の事業のコストが○%低減する。
- ・継続的な農協間や業者との取引契約・注文の件数がネットワーク導入以前の〇件から〇件 に増加する。

### (活動)

4-1 農協ネットワークに関するワークショップ / フォーラムの開催

### (詳細活動)

当面必要と思われる農協のネットワークとしては、①購買事業における肥料や農薬等の共同仕入れを検討し、可能な場合実施する農協間のネットワーク、②信用事業における組合員からの貯金の一部を銀行に預ける(将来は銀行から融資を受ける)ための銀行と農協間のネットワーク、③販売事業において例えば精米会社に籾を、畜産物加工会社に畜産物を販売するための業者と農協間のネットワーク、④農協振興に係る課題を話し合い、必要に応じて意見を取りまとめ、PDAやDAE/DACPに提案するための農協間のネットワーク、が考えられる。このため、必要なワークショップ/フォーラムを、プロジェクトの指導の下、PDAが中心となって開催する。

# 4-2 農産物、農業資材/サービスに関する展示会の開催

### (詳細活動)

現時点で農協が販売できるような農産物は極めて少なく、このため、まず、農業資材/サービスに関する展示会の開催を検討する必要があると考えられるが、展示会というよりも、活動 4-1 のワークショップに肥料、農薬、種子等の販売業者を呼び、商品の説明を聞き、必要に応じて試験時に購入するということが考えられる。

また、州都で何かお祭りのような行事が開催されるならば、それを利用して農協の活動を広報する。

### 4-3 農協のビジネス情報の編集・普及

# (詳細活動)

全国のPDAに対し、各州の農協で実施されている事業で他の農協の参考になると思われる事業(例えば、タケオ州のA農協の香り米種子契約販売事業)の内容をA4版1ページ以内で取りまとめ、DAEに送付するよう指導する(取りまとめの様式と記入例は、事前にDAEが作成し、PDAに送付しておく)。DAEは、その情報を編集し、PDAを通じて全国の農協に送付する。情報の集まり具合にもよるが、当面は、年2回の発行をめどとする。

# 4-4 農協年次大会の開催

### (詳細活動)

プロジェクト対象 4 州の農協 (その数は予算との関連で別途検討) が参加する大会を、毎年 1 回、4 州の持ち回りで開催する。大会の内容については、別途、DAE と協議する必要があるが、プロジェクト活動内容の紹介を行うとともに、毎年テーマを決め、農協

やPDAに報告を行わせることが考えられる。また、最終年度においては、プロジェクト活動の成果を全国に普及するため、すべての州の農協が参加する大会を開催する。

### 3-2-2 裨益者と事業期間

受益者:

80 農協の組合員・役職員:約1万名

MAFF/DAE (DACP) 職員:12名

MAFF/PDA: 28 名 (農業振興担当と郡農業事務所約7名×4州)

対象地域の農民:約280万人

事業期間:2014年3月(専門家派遣開始後)~2019年2月(計60カ月)

### 3-3 両国の投入

3-3-1 日本側

・長期専門家:チーフアドバイザー/農協組織経営、業務調整/研修計画

・短期専門家:「農村調査」「経理」「営農指導」等

短期専門家は、年間 $1\sim3$ 名で、当面は以下のとおりである。3年目以降は導入機材利用のための専門家が必要となる。また、タイワ精機プロジェクトを側面的にフォローするために、精米機の保守管理や精米所運営のための専門家(タイワ精機推薦)も必要となる。

### 2014 年度

第三国専門家 政府関係官及び農協役職員に対する全体的な研修計画の立案と研修教材の

作成

第三国専門家 農協設立時における事業計画立案、出資金増強の方策(講師)

第三国専門家 信用事業の改善方策(講師)(簿記と会計はローカルコンサルタントで対応)

2015 年度

日本人専門家 営農指導事業のあり方 (講師)

日本人専門家/第三国専門家 コメの生産とコメの品質管理

2016年以降

日本人専門家/第三国専門家 コメ・野菜・畜産の生産と販売事業(パイロット事業に対応)

日本人専門家/第三国専門家 導入機材の保守管理(パイロット事業に対応)

・本邦研修: DAE 及び PDA 農協担当職員を対象とする本邦研修・第三国研修

2014 年度

10月 日本 GDA 局長・DAE (DACP) 局長と 4 州の PDA の局長ほか、6  $\sim$  8 名

8日間

3月 ASEAN セレクト農協 (5名×4州) ほか、20数名、2週間

2015 年度

6月 ASEAN セレクト農協 (5名×4州) ほか、20数名、2週間

10月 日本 DAE (DACP) と 4 州の PDA 職員、8 ~ 10 名 3 週間

3月 ASEAN セレクト農協 (5名×4州) ほか、20数名、2週間

2016年度

6月 ASEAN セレクト農協 (5名×4州) ほか、20数名、2週間 10月 日本 DAE (DACP) と4州のPDA 職員、8~10名 3週間

・供与機材:車両、農業機械、パソコン等 モデル農協におけるパイロットビジネスのための機材供与を実施する。

### 3-3-2 カンボジア側

- ・C/P (DAE/DACP 及び PDA の農協担当職員)
- ・プロジェクト事務所の設置及び維持管理費 (光熱費等)、対象地域の PDA における農協振 興活動に必要な予算

# 3-4 実施体制

3-4-1 実施機関

MAFF/DAE (DACP)

3-4-2 カウンターパート (C/P)

プロジェクトディレクター:GDA 局長

プロジェクトマネジャー: DAE 局長、ただし、2014年に DACP の新設が計画されており、 設置後は、DACP 局長がプロジェクトマネジャーとなる。

プロジェクト副マネジャー:対象州のPDA 局長

C/P は、DAE 及びPDA の農協担当職員

- 3-4-3 合同調整委員会
  - (1) カンボジア側
    - 1) 委員長

MAFF 次官

- 2) 委 員
  - プロジェクトディレクター
  - プロジェクトマネジャー
  - 副プロジェクトマネジャー
  - 必要に応じて、MAFFが決定する本プロジェクトの他の関係者

### (2) 日本側

- JICA カンボジア事務所代表者
- 本プロジェクト派遣専門家
- 必要に応じ、JICAが決定する本プロジェクトの他の関係者

なお、在カンボジア日本大使館職員及び他の者はオブザーバーとして合同調整委員会 に出席できる。

### 3-4-4 その他関係機関

NGO に蓄積された知見を活用するとともに、農協指導経験を有する人材を活用する。

# 3-5 プロジェクトの実施上の留意点

(1) 現場における農協指導の中心となる PDA は、人材が不足し、活動予算については不十分である。AE において農協振興を担当する専任職員の数はごくわずかで、PDA に至っては他の分野との兼任職員のみであり、彼らの農協振興に関する知識と経験も極めて限られたものとなっている。カンボジアではドナーや NGO からの支援で活動経費が賄われるなど外部依存の構図がある。特に PDA においては、プロジェクト実施のために必要な C/P 予算を確保することは困難と思われる。

このため、プロジェクトの実施にあたっては、こうした状況を勘案し、DAE 及び PDA におけるプロジェクト実施体制整備への支援やそれを補完するためのローカルコンサルタントの確保を行うことが必要と考えられる。さらに、プロジェクト成果を持続的に普及するために、こうした点について MAFF の意識を変えていくよう働きかけることが必要である。

(2) カンボジアに限らず、どこの国でも農協は、農協法等の法律に基づいて設立、運営されている民間経済組織であり、行政は農協に対し、法律に規定されている事項しか指導することができない。例えば、ある農協が、強引な組合長の主導により理事会及び総会で極めて野心的、かつ杜撰な事業計画を採択し、実施に移そうとした場合、行政としては、農協に対していかなる指導も行うことができず、仮に何らかの指導を行うことができたとしても、無視されれば、それ以上のことを行うことはできない。また、はたして行政が、民間組織が行う経済事業の進め方などについて指導する能力を有しているのかどうかという根本的な問題もある。

さらに、農協が事業を拡大するに伴い、農協役職員による横領、不正融資、利益相反取引等が発生するリスクが高まってくる。これに対し、行政としては、農協役職員に対する研修を支援するなど、リスクを軽減するための施策を講じることはできるが、完全な防止対策を講じることは不可能である。

このため、本プロジェクトの実施にあたっては、カンボジア政府による民間経済団体である農協に対する指導や施策の限界を十分認識し、事業計画の策定、パイロット農協の選定及びパイロット農協とプロジェクトとの間の適当な距離の確保等を行う必要があると考える。

- (3) 多くの農協は NGO の支援を受けて設立されているが、農協の運営においては農協法に定められたやり方と整合性を取る必要があり、その点については対象地域で NGO が支援する農協に対してもプロジェクトで指導する必要がある。他方、研修教材の作成や組織立ち上げのノウハウなどについては NGO の知見や経験を生かすことが効果的である。
- (4) 対象 4 州は米作地帯であり、コメを中心としつつも、コメと畜産を合わせた事業や、現在でも大多数の農協の主要ビジネスである信用事業の改良モデルなど、多様なパイロットビジネスを検討することで、地域に合ったビジネスモデルを採用することが可能になる。

### (5) 当面のプロジェクトの重点について

カンボジアでは、新たに農協法が設立されたばかりであり、また、DAE/DACP及びPDA職員の農協育成に係る能力も必ずしも十分とはいえない。

このため、プロジェクト開始から当面の間は、DAE/DACP 及び PDA の人的資源開発に対する支援やそれら組織の体制整備に対する支援にプロジェクトの重点を置くものとする。

また、プロジェクト対象 4 州においても、当面の間は、農協法が要求しているとおり、農協が簿記・会計、総会及び農協登記庁への提出資料の作成を適切に行い、最低限法人として組織を継続できるようにすることをプロジェクトの重点とするものとする。

### 3-6 研修実施上の留意点

3-6-1 研修計画

### (1) 基礎研修

プロジェクト開始から当面の間、基礎的な課題について研修教材の作成を行い、DAE/DACP 及び 4 州の PDA 担当官を対象とする研修を MAFF 本省で実施する。

作成する基礎研修教材の内容としては、①農協の概念と ICA 協同組合原則、②カンボジア農協法とモデル定款例(国王令及びモデル定款例との比較を含む)、③農協の組織(総会、理事会、監査委員会、職員)と事業(信用事業、購買事業、販売事業、共同利用事業、営農指導事業)、④農協の簿記と会計、⑤事業計画の立案と資本の増強、⑥理事と監査委員の権利と義務、⑦組合員の権利と義務、⑧総会及び農協登記庁への提出資料の作成、⑨組合員と非組合員に対する広報等が現時点で考えられるが、プロジェクト開始後、DAE/DACPの C/P と協議のうえ、内容及び作成順序について決定するものとする。

次に、対象 4 州におけるすべての農協(注)(活動を停止している農協等は除く)の役員及び参事(各農協 2 名)を対象に、PDA 担当官が中心となって基礎研修を行う。本省の C/P はそれを支援する。

(注) 2013 年 8 月現在の農協数は、コンポン・チャム州 29 農協、スバイ・リエン州 20 農協、 タケオ州 57 農協、コンポン・スプー州 25 農協の合計 121 農協。

なお、研修の際、参加者に自らの農協の現状に関する基本的な情報を提供させるととも に、面接を行い、その結果をモデル農協選択のために活用する。

### (2) 専門研修

基礎研修教材作成後、専門的な課題について研修教材の作成を行い、4 州の PDA 担当官を対象にする研修を MAFF 本省で実施する。その後、対象 4 州において選抜した農協の役員及び参事(各農協 2 名)を対象に、PDA 担当官による研修を行い、本省の C/P はそれを支援する。

専門研修教材の内容は、①経営計画、②財務管理、③簿記・会計、④予算統制、⑤監査、⑥信用事業、⑦販売事業、⑧購買事業、⑨共同利用事業、⑩営農指導事業、⑪加工・輸送・梱包・保管等とする。

# 3-6-2 研修実施に係る留意点

研修教材作成にあたっては拙速を優先し、研修の過程で随時追加修正を行い、完成させていくようにする。また、教材作成にあたっては、カンボジア国内の銀行や教育機関等が使用している教材やタイの農業・農業協同組合省農業協同組合振興局(CPD)が作成している教材の活用を検討するとともに、講師についてはローカルコンサルタントや第三国専門家の活用を検討する。

# 第4章 農協の現状

### 4-1 農協の歴史的変遷

### (1) 1956 ~ 1969 年

1956年、カンボジア政府は協同組合を振興するため、MAFFの管轄下の政府組織として 王国合作社(Royal Office of Cooperatives: OROC)を設立した。OROC は協同組合へ資金を供給し、農産物を販売するために必要な融資を行った。また、農業試験場や日用品の店舗も設立した。

1958年に13の州で消費者協同組合、1960年には13の郡と州で総合農協が設立され、1964年には州レベルの協同組合が設立された。

1966年で512の協同組合がカンボジア農村地域に存在していた。これらの内訳は、郡信用協同組合13、総合農協390、消費者協同組合55、コメ、綿、タバコ等専門生産協同組合14、学校協同組合40であった。1965年における農協の総売上高は1,300万ドルで、協同組合運動はカンボジアにおいてそれなりに根を下ろし始めていた。

### (2) 1970 ~ 1974 年

1970年、ロン・ノル将軍のクーデターによりシアヌーク国王が放逐されると、その後の戦闘により、カンボジア経済は混沌状態となった。多数の村々が破壊され、不発弾・枯葉剤・地雷等により広大な土地が使用できなくなった。1969年には300万 ha にのぼっていた耕作面積が、1973年には80万 ha まで減少した。コメの生産は激減し、1973年の生産高は1969年の26.8%となり、1953年以来はじめてコメを輸入せざるを得ない状況となった。第2位の輸出産品であったゴムも1970年以降輸出が不可能となった。また、OROCも再編され、National Cooperative Office (NCO) と名称が変更された。

# (3) 1975 ~ 1978 年

1975 年、ロン・ノル将軍はポル・ポト率いるクメール・ルージュにより駆逐され、民主カンプチア政権が樹立された。クメール・ルージュは、都市部の住民を強制的に農村地域に移住させ、"Sahakor (Collective)"を組織し、それをベースに労働・生活等すべての集団化を徹底させた。これに伴い、協同組合も中華人民共和国をモデルとした「ポピュラー・コミューン」と呼ばれる組織に転換された。

# (4) 1979 ~ 1985 年

1979 年、ベトナム軍はクメール・ルージュを放逐し、その支援の下にカンプチア人民共和国が樹立された。政府は、土地紛争を回避し、かつ限られた生産手段を有効に利用するために、農民を12~15 戸のグループに編成して共同耕作に従事させるという政策をとり、それはクロムサマキと名づけられた。クロムサマキのメンバーは、農耕のための道具や家畜を共同で使用しながら15~20haの土地を集団で耕作した。このクロムサマキ制度は、土地、家畜、農具、男性労働力(当時、労働力の70%が女性であった)の公平で平等な分配を保証する制度として導入された。

クメール・ルージュ時代に多くの男性が殺害されていることから、クロムサマキは、未亡

人に対して雇用を提供する共同グループという役割が大きく、非常に有意義なグループとして認識されていた。また、クロムサマキは、人々への食糧の供給のほか、種子・農器具・肥料等農業投入財の分配チャネルの役割も担っていた。農地は国家の所有となっており、収穫物はメンバーによって分配され、余剰分は、村長の管理の下村に蓄えられた。

クロムサマキは、集団化の度合いにより第1種(班による共同耕作)、第2種(農地は班が維持するが、班員間で労働交換を伴いながら世帯ごとに耕作)、第3種(農地は世帯ごとに割り当てられ、農作業も世帯ごとに行われる)の3つのタイプに分けることができるが、集団耕作という意味でのクロムサマキ(第1種)は長続きせず、80年代初頭にはほとんどの村で各世帯に農地が分配され、世帯を単位とする耕作が事実上行われるようになっていった。

### (5) 1986 ~ 2000 年

1987年時点で、クロムサマキの各メンバーは、宅地と農地として約6~20aの区画を割り当てられた。この農地で穀物や野菜を作ることは、自家消費用でも販売用でも認められた。1989年、国が基本的に農地の私有化による生産方式を選択したため、集団化は公式に禁止された。クロムサマキは、農地の集団管理・集団耕作という意味においては、既にその機能を失っていたが、農民組織育成や農民の識字能力向上キャンペーンのための便利な媒体としては存在していた。

1989 年、「農民組織」の必要性の観点から、MAFF における議論の結果、農業経済担当局が関係法令を立案することとなったが、10 年以上起草されることはなかった。

1999 年、MAFF において農協を再活性化し、育成するとの決定がなされ、一連の方策が施行された。その主なものは以下のとおりである。

- DAE 職員により、19 州の農民組織の機能に関する評価が行われるとともに、州 DAE と 農民組織の代表者 107 名が参加したワークショップが、1999 年 7 月開催された。目的は、 農民組織の強化と農協の推進に良好な環境を整えることであり、農民組織に代わるもの として農協の設立の可能性について議論が行われた。
- 農協の推進に良好な環境が構築できるよう、1999年6月~2000年3月の間、全国レベル、郡レベル及び地域レベルにおいて、それぞれワークショップが開催された。
- 2000年4月、農協の組織化に関する「国王令」の原案について、MAFF主導によって 閣僚会議で議論が行われた。

# (6) $2001 \sim 2012$ 年

2001年7月16日、「農協の組織化に関する国王令」が内閣によって承認され、首相及び国王が署名を行い、農協という農民のための組織が組織され、育成される基盤がようやく整備された。また、農協振興に係る業務を遂行するため、MAFF/DAEのなかに特別部署として「農民組織(農協)推進特別対策室」が設置された。さらに、国王令を補完するものとして、モデル定款等を規定する「規程(Prakas)」が2003年10月公布された。

その後、各州で農協が設立され、2012 年末の農協数は 375 組織、組合員数は 3 万 4,280 人と報告されている。

### (7) 2013 ~現在

2013年6月9日、国王令に代わる法律として、「農協法(Law on Agricultural Cooperatives)」が制定され、施行された。農協法では、農協政策委員会やDACPの設置、農協に対する優遇措置などの農協の支援メカニズム、カンボジア農協連盟の設立に関する条項が新たに加えられ、また、総会や理事会の開催手続き、農協連合会(union)の設立などがより詳しく規定されており、カンボジアにおいて農協を振興する体制がより整備されることになった。2013年8月現在の農協数は473組織、組合員数は4万733人と報告されている。

なお、年代別に農協の名称及び当時の国名を整理すると以下のとおりである。

年代別農協の名称及び当時の国名
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年代	英名	クメール名	国名 (政治体制)
1956~1969年	Royal Cooperative	Reech Sahakor	Kingdom of Cambodia
1970 ~ 1974 年	National Cooperative	Sahakor Cheat	State of Cambodia (Khmer)
1975 ~ 1978 年	Collective Cooperative	Sahakor Promolphdom O (Popular Communes)	Democratic Republic of Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)
1979 ~ 1985 年	Solidarity Group	Krom Samaki Bangkor Bangkoen Phal	1979-87 年:Socialist Republic of Kampuchea 1987-92 年:State of Cambodia 1993 年以降:Kingdom of Cambodia
1986 ~ 2000 年			
2001 ~ 2012 年 (国王令)	Agricultural Development Community	Sahakum Akphivat Kasekam	Kingdom of Cambodia
2013 年~ (農協法)	Agricultural Community	Sahakum Kasekam	Kingdom of Cambodia

# 4-2 対象州の農業の現状

カンボジアの農用地面積は 556 万 ha(2011 年)で、国土面積の約 31%を占めている。カンボジアは、中南部の平野地域、北西部のトレンサップ湖地域、南西部の海岸地域、北東部の高原地域の 4 地域に区分されるが、主要農業地域は平野地域及びトレンサップ湖地域である。GDPに占める農業の比率は 27.5%(2012 年推計値、出典: 2012 ~ 2013 年カンボジア農林水産年報)、農業就業人口は、就業人口の 5 割以上(正確には 55.9%、出典: MAFF)(農村部においては 8 割以上)と、農林水産業は同国において最も重要な産業となっている。

主要作物はコメ、キャッサバ、トウモロコシなどであり、その生産量と栽培面積(2012年)は以下のとおりである。

作物	生産量(万 MT)	栽培面積(万 ha)
コメ (籾)	929	298(平均単収 3.1t/ha)
キャッサバ	450	36
トウモロコシ	79	21
野菜(2011年)	62	9
大豆	11	7
果実(2011年)	7	6

(MAFF 及び FAO 資料)

カンボジアでは、近年、コメの正式な輸出が拡大しており、2007 年には 4,000t にすぎなかったものが、2010 年には 5 万 1,300t、2012 年には 19 万 2,600t まで拡大している。JETRO のレポートによると、カンボジア政府発表で 2013 年  $1\sim5$  月の精米総輸出量は 14 万 6,854t と、前年同期 (6 万 4,581t) の約 2.3 倍となっている。その多くは EU 向けで、2012 年 9 月の「世界コメ会議」(品評会)で 1 位になるなど、品質面でも高く評価されているとのことである。

プロジェクト対象 4 州のコメの生産量は下表のとおりである。4 州合計で約 279 万 t と、カンボジアのコメの約 3 分の 1 を生産しており、4 州の平均単収も 3.6t/ha と、全国平均の 3.1t/ha を上回っている。

プロジェクト対象 4 州のコメの生産量

プロジェクト	人口	2012 年雨期		2012 ~ 2013 年乾期				2012 年雨期 ~ 2013 年乾期		
対象州		耕作面積	収穫面積	単収	生産量	耕作面積	収穫面積 (ha)	単収	生産量	合計生産量
		(ha)	(ha)	(ton/ha)	(ton)	(ha)	(na)	(ton/ha)	(ton)	(ton)
コンポン・チャ ム州	1,744,579	165,500	165,500	3.355	555,277	53,368	53,368	4.248	226,440	781,717
コンポン・ス プー州	783,333	113,977	113,657	3.013	342,450	388	388	3.451	1,339	343,789
スバイ・リエン 州	501,405	166,720	166,551	2.610	434,698	20,829	20,829	4.207	87,633	522,331
タケオ州	881,157	198,768	198,768	3.427	681,184	96,507	96,507	4.829	466,010	1,147,194

MAFF 作成

独立行政法人国際農林水産業研究センターの資料「ASEAN の主要食料の需給動向 - カンボジア (統計資料)」によると、タケオ州のコメの年間生産量(2010 年、以下同じ)は 96 万 8,000t と、全国第 1 位のプレイベン州(109 万 8,000t)に次いで第 2 位となっている。コンポン・チャム州は、キャッサバの生産量 131 万 8,000t で第 1 位になっており、全国の生産量(424 万 9,000t)の約 3 割を生産している。また、同州の大豆の生産量は 2 万 8,000t で、第 1 位のバッタンバン州(5 万 6,000t)についで第 2 位となっている。サトウキビでは、コンポン・スプー州(7 万 3,000t)が第 1 位、コンポン・チャム州(4 万 8,000t)が第 3 位を占めており、両州の合計で全国生産量(36 万 6,000t)の 3 分の 1 を占めている。家畜飼養頭数についてみると、ブタについてはタケオ州が

19万7,000 頭で第 2 位になっており、ウシについては、コンポン・スプー州が 33万8,000 頭(2005年、以下同じ)で第 1 位、コンポン・チャム州が 33万7,000 頭で第 2 位、タケオ州が 30万4,000 頭で第 3 位になっており、3 州で全国総飼養頭数の約 3 割を占めている。また、水牛については、スバイ・リエン州が 12万頭(2010年、以下同じ)で第 1 位になっている。家禽については、タケオ州が 214万4,000 羽で第 3 位となっている。

プロジェクト対象 4 州の農畜産物生産の地位

プロジェクト	コメ	キャッサバ	大豆	サトウキビ	ブタ	ウシ	水牛	家禽
対象州	(2010年)	(2010年)	(2010年)	(2010年)	(2010年)	(2005年)	(2010年)	(2010年)
コンポン・		131 万 8,000t	2万 8,000t	4万 8,000t		33 万 7,000 頭		
チャム州		(全国第1位)	(全国第2位)	(全国第3位)		(全国第2位)		
コンポン・ス				7万3,000t		33 万 8,000 頭		
プー州				(全国第1位)		(全国第1位)		
スバイ・リエ							12 万頭	
ン州							(全国第1位)	
タケオ州	96 万 8,000t				19 万 7,000 頭	30 万 4,000 頭		214 万 4,000 羽
クク A 911	(全国第2位)				(全国第2位)	(全国第3位)		(全国第3位)
(全国合計)	824 万 9,000t	424 万 9,000t	15 万 6,000t	36万 6,000t	205 万 7,000 頭	318 万 4,000 頭	70万2,000頭	2,444 万 8,000 羽

独立行政法人国際農林水産業研究センターの資料「ASEAN の主要食料の需給動向 - カンボジア (統計資料)」から作成

# 4-3 対象州における農協の現状

4-3-1 対象州の農協の概況

# (1) 農協の数

農協の数は急速に増加中である。4 州の PDA のデータによれば、2013 年 6 月現在の登録済み農協の数は 121 で、全国 437 農協の 27.7%を占める。

対象 4 州の農協数

州名	農協数
コンポン・チャム州	29
スバイ・リエン州	20
コンポン・スプー州	25
タケオ州	47
合計	121

情報提供:4県のPDA

# (2) 農協の事業

PDAに、現在各農協が取り組んでいる事業について質問票調査を試みたが、データの詳細については信憑性が低かったため、ここでは事業・活動の有無についてのみ示す(農

協の事業について信用事業以外の事業・活動が記述されている場合「その他の事業」として区分した。なお、下表はデータ未記入の農協を除いたものである)。下表が示すとおり、非常に多くの農協が信用事業を行っている。スバイ・リエン州とコンポン・スプー州では、信用事業以外の事業も行っているが、コンポン・チャム州とタケオ州では信用事業のみの農協が一定数存在する。

対象農協の事業

州名	信用事業	その他の事業
コンポン・チャム州	100.0%	80.0%
スバイ・リエン州	80.0%	100.0%
コンポン・スプー州	88.9%	100.0%
タケオ州	95.7%	66.0%

情報提供:4県のPDA

# (3) 農協の規模

対象州における平均組合員数は93.3 名。99 名以下の小規模な農協が全体の72.9%を占める。200 名以上の組合員を抱えるのは12 農協である。

対象地域の農協組合員数

州名	組合数	州の組合員合計	1 農協当たり 平均組合員数
コンポン・チャム州	29	2,184	75.3
スバイ・リエン州	20	2,573	128.7
コンポン・スプー州	22*	3,006	136.6
タケオ州	47	3,250	69.1
合計	118	11,013	114.7

情報提供:4県のPDA\*不明=3農協

対象地域の農協の規模

州名	99 名以下	100~199名	200 名以上	合計
コンポン・チャム州	21	6	2	29
スバイ・リエン州	14	2	4	20
コンポン・スプー州	8	10	4	22
タケオ州	43	2	2	47
合計	86	20	12	118
%	72.9%	16.9%	10.2%	100%

情報提供:4県のPDA

### (4) 出資金の規模

外部監査が必要となる1億リエル以上の出資金を有する農協は9つで5,000万リエル以上でも12農協しかない。7割近い農協は1,000万リエル以下で、初期投資に活用できる資金規模は極めて小さい。

農協の出資金(単位:リエル)

州名 / 出資金	1,000 万以下	1,000 万~ 5,000 万	5,000 万~ 1 億	1億以上	合計
コンポン・チャム州	24	3	0	2	29
スバイ・リエン州	16	2	1	1	20
コンポン・スプー州	12	5	2	3	22
タケオ州	28	16	0	3	47
合計	80	26	3	9	118
比率	67.8%	22.0%	2.5%	7.6%	100.00%

情報提供:4県のPDA

なお、タケオ州のPDA局長の話では、同州に設立されている47農協のうち、11農協はかなり良く、また36農協はそれなりに活動しているものの、残りの10農協はほとんど活動していないとのことであった。

### 4-3-2 視察農協の概況

訪問した農協の現状は以下のとおりである。

### (1) コンポン・チャム州

① Toul preas vihear 農協 (平均的な活動レベルの農協)

### ・ 創立の経緯

2007 年、EM 農業の会社が農協をつくることを要請して野菜栽培を行ったが失敗した。会社はコンポストの資材を無料で提供したが、メンバーにいきわたらず、組合員間のトラブルになった。また、EM の効果もあまりなかったため、メンバーが興味を失った。その後、農協をつくることでみんなが資金を提供して活動し、MAFFの支援への期待もあった。農協は2つの村から参加している。組合員数は58 [220分の38、300分の20 (母数は村の世帯数)]。

### 主な活動と実績、過去の成功失敗事例

58名のメンバーからコメを集荷して精米工場に販売している。それまでは仲買人が来ていた。売値は3%ほど良くなったという。精米所に送る前にコメを集めて、メンバーの自宅の空いているスペースに集めておいて、トラックを調達し、精米所にサンプルを持って行って価格交渉している。以前は収穫後直ぐに仲買人に売っていた。2012年は、数箇月待って、8t販売した。もっと集めれば価格交渉は有利になるという。コメの品質による売値の違いはあまりない。コメの品種で値段が決ま

る。資金貸し付けの金利は3%、ほぼ全員が農業インプットの購入などの用途で借りている。返済は毎月で、支払い期間の延長はあるが返済状況は良好とのことである。

・ 農協メンバーの希望する事業やニーズ

当面の希望は、①貸し付けのための資金不足解消、②野菜生産と村内の市場での販売、③養豚。貯蔵施設や精米機があればいいが、投資に必要な資金が大きいので、考えたことなく、出資金の総額は2,000ドル程度で、自己資金で投資可能なのは700ドル程度だという。

- ・ 組合員になるメリットは、信用供与、貸し付けからの金利配分など。コメの集荷の メリットはコストもかかるのでまだあまりない。貯蔵施設があればコメの値段がい いときに売れるからもう少しメリットあるという。
- 組合運営管理の現状

3カ月に1回会議を開き、ほぼ全員参加している。議題は会計報告がメイン。帳簿 も毎回出している。組合長が1人でやっている。役員は6名。

その他

農協への支援はPDAのみ。支援内容は資金支援(500ドル〜農協支援のために全国で20の農協にMAFFが提供、解散したら返済する)、資材の提供、他の農協とのコミュニケーションなどはあまりなく、隣の農協と運営面で話をしたことはあるが、共同でなにかやるという話には至っていない。また、他の農協が何をしているのかなどあまり知らないという。

- ・ リーダーは非常に熱心なので、メンバーは彼女の意見に従うということで活動を 積極的にやっているという。リーダーによれば、全世帯に参加してほしいが、貯蓄 をメリットとして考える世帯の場合、SEDACという NGO が貯蓄グループの支援を 行っていたので、そちらのグループでやっており、農協には参加してこないという。
- ・ ここでは年1回と二期作の農家混在(収穫期は1月、二期作の場合は5月も、農閑 期はほぼない)。ネズミによる被害があるので遠隔地に農地のある人は二期作はや らない。
- ② Sombo meanchey 農協 (活発に事業を進めようとしている農協)
  - 創立の経緯

MAFF の大臣が同州を訪問したときに 20 名の農民をつれて近くの農協を視察した のがきっかけで農協を設立した。

・ 主な活動と実績、過去の成功失敗事例

今は事業規模順で、信用、種子、肥料の販売だが、利益面では種子はニーズも高いので将来性があるという。現在の組合員は118人(村214世帯)。周辺4村からも参加している。それらの村には農協はないので、潜在的な対象は1,000世帯以上ある。資金総額は5万4,000ドル程度。当初は2,000ドルでスタートし、配当も出ている。肥料は会社から購入して販売し、組合員と非組合員で若干価格に差をつけている。年間の売上額は、肥料については2013年から開始し、これまでに9t販売した。金額的には500ドルの売上げがあった(売掛分含めず)。約非組合員へは相場価格で

売っているという。

種子生産については、MAFFの職員やTSTD (ADB) プロジェクトで教えてもらい、現在1袋0.5ドル程度で販売している。種子生産のために2haの農地を利用している。これまでの売上げは3,000ドル(利益は400ドル)で、今年は8haに広げる予定である。この農協がうまくいっている理由としては、組合員による信頼が高いことを挙げている。

- 農協メンバーの希望する事業やニーズ、現状の農業の問題点 今後希望する活動は、①種子保管用の貯蔵施設の建設、②野菜(潅漑整備されているのでキュウリなど無農薬栽培を考えている。現状では自家消費だけなので農協として共同出荷したい。購入してくれる会社など探す予定)、③精米機(ミニ精米機、資金的に大きな投資になるのでまだ具体化していない)を購入する場合は、自己資金で対応し、一部銀行から借り入れを考える。ただし、まだ金融機関から借り入れの実績はない。用地(15 × 40m)は購入したので担保に使える。2 ~ 3 万ドル程度の投資なら可能性があるという。将来的に精米所をもち販売し、輸出もしたい。ビジネスプランは文書化していないが、そのプランは組合員に共有されているという。また、組合員数も増やしていきたいが、数のターゲットをおくのではなく、事業サービスを良くすることで増やしたい意向である。技術支援について、具体的な研修ニーズとして、マーケティングのやり方が分からないので、そうした支援は有益だという。
- ・ 希望する事業を行ううえでの課題、制約要因 野菜について無農薬栽培の技術支援が不可欠。また、販売ルート開拓について情報 が必要。他の事業についてはどんな問題に遭遇するかまだ未知数である。
- 組合運営管理の現状
  - 毎月1回会議を開催(基本的に全員参加)、毎月だと議論する中身が限定されてマンネリ化しているのが課題。財政報告は毎月している。作成している文書は、①農協登録時に作成する申請書、②帳簿、③組合員名簿と出資記録、④組合員別の手帳。フォーマットはPDAと相談して作成した。
- ・ 他ドナーの支援について、TSTD プロジェクトによる支援は 2013 年 8 月に終了予 定である。2003 年にオランダの NGO の支援で小規模な潅漑施設を整備した。コメ を二期作とし、その間の期間で豆類を栽培している。
- ③ Punleu raksmey samaki senchey 農協 (外部支援を受け、土地改良区における貧困対策として取り組まれている)
  - ・ 創立の経緯

ここは土地改良区で貧困層を対象とした政府の支援スキームである。この村は土地を政府から貸与され、5年目から所有権が農民に移る予定で、主な農産物はキャッサバとゴム。稲作には適していない。当初、農業を始めるための資金が不足したため、農協を設立した。当初はPDAの支援を受けて立ち上げを行い、途中からGIZの750ドルの資金供与、キャッサバを裁断するための機械供与、村の市場施設の建設などの支援を受けた。

### 主な活動と実績、過去の成功失敗事例

今のところ、貯蓄グループと信用事業が主な活動。貸し付け利子は月3%、貯蓄に対する利子は月1%。中古トラックを購入するのに8,000ドルはかかるが、今農協で使えるのは1,500ドルほどで、まだ資金力が足りないという。ハンドトラクター7台、キャッサバの裁断機をGIZから供与されたので、それを組合員に1日4ドルで貸与している。

農協メンバーの希望する事業やニーズ、現状の農業の問題点

村の市場でのコメの販売を考えている(この地域は丘陵地なので稲作ができない)。 具体的な計画も文書化している(GIZの支援で)。キャッサバの共同集荷・出荷、トウモロコシなど飼料の販売も希望する事業である。現在、個別農家がキャッサバを売る場合の値段は80ドル/1tほどで、農協で集荷して売るとベトナム国境に買い取り業者がおり、契約で安定的に提供できれば90ドルで売れるという。

これまでは組合の登録など事務手続きについて GIZ や PDA の研修や指導を受けた。 他の支援としては事務所機能の向上 (事務所の消耗品やパソコン) の支援を希望。 また、キャッサバの共同集荷・販売のための貯蔵施設とトラック購入も希望している。

市場情報のニーズも高い。今は GIZ がキャッサバやコメの市場価格情報を提供してくれている。また、GIZ の支援を受けて、周辺 4 州で農協 19 カ所を視察したが定期的な交流などはなく、周辺に他の農協がないのであまり他の農協について知識がない。

希望する事業を行ううえでの課題、制約要因

最大の問題は資金不足。資金不足を解決するために農協でトラックを購入して、販売や運搬に使えれば資金不足解消になる。そうした活動をするためにも貯蓄を増や して資金力を高める必要があると考えている。

### 組合運営管理の現状

農協について、当初メリットがなかったが、配当があったりして、メリットを実感できるようになってから、農協への理解が促進されたという。今のところ主な活動は貯蓄・信用だけで、それについては十分理解したがそれ以外に何が農協としてできるか組合員はまだほとんど理解していない。農協組織にしていないと GIZ も支援してくれなかったので、農協をつくることは重要であったという。

村の世帯数は250、組合員数は148人。3カ月に1回会議を開催し、参加率は70%程度。 貯蓄や信用事業の現状について模造紙に書いての説明が主で、新しい活動や事業案 については議論していない。会計フォーマットはPDAのものを使っている。

2013年4月以降、Credit Union Foundation Australia (CUFA) から信用事業運営、リーダー育成、貯蓄など saving group 育成のための研修を受けている。全部で6コース、これまでに1コース受講した。講師が村に来て1日研修を行った。参加者は組合役員全員。テキストももらったがその後あまり見てないが、研修の中身は比較的頭に残っており、農協の活動に生かすうえで役員の理解に役立ったという。

・ Cambodian Association of Cooperatives (CAC) という農協のグループがあり、約30農協が年1回会議をもっている(会費は年20ドル)。この農協もメンバーになってい

る。 DGRV が支援しており、要請すれば研修や指導を受けることは可能だという。

- ④ Kaksekam akphirak punhear kraek dambae 農協(まだ創立間もない農協)
  - ・ 創立の経緯

2013月3月に設立したばかりで、BADACプロジェクトから、農薬・肥料など供与され、農業技術の支援を受けた。その後、AVSFというNGOが農民グループを形成した。活動が停滞したので、PDAのアドバイスを受けて最近農協組織とした。

- ・ 主な活動と実績、過去の成功失敗事例 主な活動は、肥料の共同購入(2013 年実績で 10t を 6,000 ドルで購入し、現在販売中) とトウモロコシ剥離機械の貸し出し。これは NGO からリースを受けて、使用料を NGO に支払い、最終的に買い取った。そのため、利用料金は組合の収入となって いる。また、BADAC の指導で、農協が牧草用の種子を農業試験場から購入し、組 合員に販売し、組合員はキャッサバ畑の空いたスペースで育てて飼料とするといっ た活動もやっている。当初は、信用事業をやろうと思ったが、貸し出し金額が足り ないので、借り手の選定などのトラブルを心配していまだやっていないという。
- ・ 農協メンバーの希望する事業やニーズ 信用事業はまだ未着手だが、2014年以降、融資と貯蓄も行う予定である。また、 農協のなかで関心のあるメンバーが集まり、それぞれがウシの飼育を行い買い取り 業者に紹介するという活動を考えているという。肉牛の飼育技術について特に組合 員のニーズが高い。もうひとつは農協のリーダー育成についての研修(農協運営、 リーダーシップ、会計報告の方法)について支援を求めている。
- 希望する事業を行ううえでの課題、制約要因 信用事業については資金が足りないのでもっと出資してもらうように説得すること。まだ新しい組織なのでまだ十分に信頼が足りない。ウシの飼育技術や資金も必要。
- ・ 組合運営管理の実情(会議開催頻度、参加状況、出席簿、議事録の有無、帳簿など) と組織的な課題・問題点 2カ月に1回総会を開催している。組合員は108人、そのうち参加者は60人ほど。

2 が月に「回総会を開催している。組合員は 108 人、そのりら参加者は 60 人はど。 議題は農業の技術や農業の課題についてかなり幅広いトピックで話しをしている。 会計報告もしているが、参加者から十分な信頼を得ていないと感じるという(まだ 会計の計算がきちんとできていないと組合員に思われている)。農協の活動の透明 性確保と事前説明、合意形成を行うことが重要という認識はもっている様子である。

その他

村の世帯数は360で5つの村から参加している。近隣の村では農協という言葉を聞いたことのない村人が多いというほど、農協については知られていないという。同村での主な農作物は、コメ、キャッサバ、ゴムである。

### (2) スバイ・リエン州

- ⑤ Cham reun phal svay chrom 農協 (平均的な農協)
  - 創立の経緯

2004年に創立、同州で初めにできた農協である。役員は8名、世帯数は282で、組合員数は85名。この村は3村に隣接しているが、それら3村に農協はない。3村の世帯数は200~500ほどである。

当初、個々の農家が野菜栽培をやっていたが、農協にした方が外部との折衝や支援を受けやすいというメリットがあり、また、PDA 局長が積極的に支援してくれたことから農協を設立したという。農協設立のときにICA という NGO(農協支援団体)が、5,000ドルを供与し、事務所を建設し、パソコン・プリンターを購入し、残りを信用事業に使った。

主な活動と実績、過去の成功失敗事例

主な活動は信用事業と野菜栽培。貸し出し可能な資金は4,000 ドルほど。当初、利子3%、今は2%に下げた。以前28名で貯蓄グループもやっていたが、少額で開始したので1%金利だと配当が少なくメリットがないのでやめてしまったという。

1~3月の収穫期に野菜の共同集荷を行っている。商談会で知り合ったカジノホテルのオーダーを受けて、世帯ごとに野菜を育てて、IVYのショップ経由で出荷している。ホテルの品質要求にあったものだけ出荷している。それ以外は近くの市場に出荷する。カジノホテルに売るメリットは一律の金額で購入してくれるため、安心して生産することができるという。今は売れ残りがおいので無駄に廃棄するということがなくなった。それまでは売れ残りが結構あった。無農薬栽培をやり、技術的に難しいものは農薬を使っている。売上げは1人の組合員が集荷してIVYのショップに運搬しているが、売上げは個人に配分され、組合に収入は入らないので数字は把握していないという。なお、稲作は平均耕作面積が小さいので出荷していない。1ha 当たり 1.5~ 2t ほどの収穫しかない。雨水のみで一期作。乾期の野菜栽培が主な現金収入源となっている。

- ・ 農協メンバーの希望する事業やニーズ、現状の農業の問題点 農協としてウシを飼育して、リボルビングのスキームを入れたいという希望がある。 もう一つの希望はハンドトラクターの貸し出し事業とイベント用のテントの貸し出 し事業も希望している。
- ・ 希望する事業を行ううえでの課題、制約要因

一番は資金不足。ウシの飼育は経験あるので実施できるが、ハンドトラクターについてはメンテナンスのできる人がいれば可能だが、今は修理できる人がいないので維持管理が難しいという。外部に修理に出すとコスト高なのでその点がネックである。

組合運営管理の実情

会議は2カ月に1回の役員会議、半年に1回総会を開催している。役員会議は信用事業についての話し合い、総会では会計報告、野菜栽培への参加協力を呼びかけるのが主な内容。活動が少ないのであまり話し合うこともない。今後やりたい事業についても話しはしている。会計についてはPDAのフォーマットを使っている。会

計報告の内容について、収支を見せているので、総会などでクレームがつくことはないという。一般的には農協の会計は信用できないという印象をもっている村人がいるという。

ICAの支援を受けて、農協設立後、役員2名がインドネシア、タイ、フィリピンの 農協を視察した。タケオ州の農協も視察した。海外の農協を見て自分の農協も強く しなければいけないという思いをもったという。また、どこも貯蓄などから開始し て徐々に規模を拡大していったことを知ったので、貯蓄と役員の意欲が重要である ということを知ったため、組合で説明したが、組合員にはあまり伝わらなかったと いう。

# ⑥ Chenh chem jrouk khaet 農協(スバイ・リエン州)

この農協の概況については既に情報を得ていたことから、不明であった出資金総額を質問したところ、1 口 100 ドルで総額は 5,200 ドルという回答があり、その後、組合員数を確認したところ、出資組合員 52 名、非出資組合員 171 名、合計 223 名ということであった。なお、出資、非出資組合員ともに総会に出席できるなど同等の権利が与えられている。

また、2012 年度の総会に提出された資料のなかから貸借対照表を見せるよう依頼したところ、作成されていないようであり、同行した PDA 担当職員を含めてその意味すら理解できないようであった。

組合員から毎月 400 ~ 500 頭のブタを 1 頭当たり 200 ドルで買い取り、プノンペンの業者に販売する事業を行っているとのことであり、それだけでも毎月 10 万ドル以上の現金を動かしていることから、その管理について質問したところ、金庫に現金を保管しているのではなく、銀行口座から適宜現金を引き出して組合員に支払っている、ただし、その口座は「農協名義」ではなく、「組合長の個人名義」であるとのことであった。

- ⑦ Pkut pkong kaksephal svay rieng 農協 (日本の NGO である IVY の支援を受けて野菜栽培を行っている農協)
  - 創立の経緯

もともとIVYの支援を受けて野菜栽培を行っていた。余剰農作物が出るようになり、 販路を探すために農協を設立した。市場に売りやすいことが農協設立のメリットと して大きかったという。組合員は567名、参加している村の数は59である。

・ 主な活動と実績、過去の成功失敗事例 主な活動は野菜栽培、そのほかに鶏肉、コメの販売もやっている。比重としては野菜が9割以上で、それ以外はまだ規模が小さい。野菜栽培は組合員ほぼ全員が参加する活動で、主に無農薬栽培を行っている。農協はプノンペンの市場、自前の野菜ショップを開き販売している。同州内では、自営ショップでの販売とカジノホテルへ納入している。しかし、マーケティングは IVY に依存している。2014年オープンするイオンの中にもショップをもつ予定。野菜の出荷はカジノに週2回、プノンペン4回。

- ・ 農協メンバーの希望する事業やニーズ、現状の農業の問題点 信用事業をやりたいがまだ貸し出し資金が足りないという。貯蓄についても、まだ 十分議論していない。竹細工の販売なども関心のある事業として挙げられた。
- ・ 希望する事業を行ううえでの課題、制約要因信用事業は、貸し出し資金が足りないことがネックになっているという。
- 組合運営管理の現状

役員会議は月1回。総会は年1回で参加率は95%程度。役員会議は、野菜の品質向上、新しい活動案、販路開拓などについて議論しており、議事録はとっているという。 総会は主に活動結果報告、会計報告などで、あまり議論はなく、総会では増資を促すように依頼し、少しだけ増えているという。

リーダーの能力向上が必要だという。具体的にはリーダーシップの強化が必要。 IVY から教えてもらっても自分たちの教育レベルが低いので十分理解できていない と感じている。特に、会計やマーケティングについてはもっと能力強化が必要。会 計については、事務所の会計と市場のショップの会計係を雇用している。農協の事 務局長を雇いマネジメント強化したい。事務所も IVY のスペースを間借りしてい るので自立できるようにしたいという。

### IVY カンボジア事務所代表 松浦氏のコメント

Cambodian Organic Agriculture Association という組織を GIZ が支援している。国内の認証機関という位置づけ。イオン店では、認証ありとなしで分けて販売する予定。組合員のうち、10 村 70 名ほどが無農薬をやっている。アメリカ人が経営する農場では有機栽培で認証を取っているが、要求項目が高いので農協としては現段階では対応できない。環境や食の安全に関心のあるプノンペンの中高所得者層がターゲットとなるという。

### ⑧ Kol soksan 農協 (コメの貯蔵施設に PDA が関心を示している農協)

・ 創立の経緯

もともと、個別でやっていたが、まとまって出荷すると価格競争力が得られること、 農協の方が外部支援を受けやすいことから、2011年に結成した。組合員は51名、 村全体の世帯数は205世帯。出資総額は1口7ドル×63=441ドル。それ以外の資 金としてPDAから500ドル供与されている。

- 主な活動と実績、過去の成功失敗事例信用事業をやりはじめたところでまだ資金が足りないという。
- 農協メンバーの希望する事業やニーズ、現状の農業の問題点 コメと野菜の共同出荷に関心があり、PDAがコメと野菜の種子を提供した。野菜 については何人かの農民の農地にデモファームとして栽培し、他の組合員が学ぶと いう方法を採っている。コメについては2012年すべての組合員に提供し種子生産 を開始した。各世帯で種子生産を行いたいが、貯蔵施設がないので収穫後は各世帯 で保管する予定。種子生産を拡大するためには貯蔵施設が必要だという。ただし、 種子のニーズがどの程度あるか農協は把握していない。まだ生産量は少ないので、

周辺の村の農民に売る程度にとどまっている。

- ・ 希望する事業を行ううえでの課題、制約要因種子生産や貯蔵方法について、組合員は理解しているので、特に問題はないという。
- ・ 組合運営管理の現状

役員は8名。全体会議は農閑期月1回、農繁期は2~3カ月に1回で、出席率は7割程度。議題は会計報告と希望する活動についての議論やPDAからの情報伝達など。会計フォーマットはPDAのものをそのまま利用している。農協事務所の屋根や敷地の整備は募金で賄った。郡農業事務所のスタッフが月1~2回来て、養豚、養鶏、養魚、米作などの技術指導を受けているという。農協については立ち上げ時はPDAが来ていたが、定期的な訪問はないという。

農協活動をやりたいという若い人はまだいない。役員の平均年齢は70歳。若い農業従事者はほとんどいない。だいたい中学を卒業して工場に働きにいくというケースが非常に多いという。

以前、野菜はベトナムから村に業者が売りに来ていた。今は自分たちで栽培しているので購入する必要がなくなった。また、無農薬なので安心して食べられる。ベトナムの野菜の方が価格は安いという。

# 【PDAの説明】

3km ほど離れたところに Komppong trabek 川と Vay ko 川があり、ポンプ施設がある(乾期 2,000ha、雨期 1 万 1,250ha をカバーする)。中国の支援でもう 1 カ所ポンプ施設の建設が予定されている。PDA としては、この地域をコメの種子の生産拠点にしたいという意向がある。この村はちょうど周辺村の中心に位置している。PDA としては、この農協所有の土地に種子の貯蔵施設を造りたいとの意向がある。5 年前まで悪路でアクセスが悪かったが、今は改善されている。この農協の事務所は研修にも活用できる。農協役員は教育が足りないので、大きな事業をやるにはもっと能力強化したり若い人を引き込むことが必要であると認識している。

# (4) コンポン・スプー州

- ⑨ Krousa kaksekor chivet thalay thanor khum rong reung 農協
- ⑩ Satrey kdey sankhem tirk thala 農協
- ① Chivet thalay thanor vealpoun 農協
- ② Krousa kaksekor chivet thalay thanor senmonorom 農協 (NGO が支援する 4 つの女性中心の農協)

# 4 農協のプロファイル

組合番号	9	10	(1)	12
組合員数 女性組合員比	147 名(5 村) 80%	242 名(5 村) 92%(220/242)	144 名(5 村) 84%(121/144)	78 名(5 村) 80%
出資金*	2.5 ドル× 298	2.5 ドル× 414	2.5 ドル× 336	2.5 ドル× 157
現在の活動	信用事業 コメの共同出荷 肥料共同購入	信用事業 コメの共同出荷 肥料共同購入 燃料共同購入	信用事業 コメの共同出荷 肥料共同購入	信用事業 籾の共同出荷と精 米代行 肥料共同購入
希望する活動	組合員の要望を聞 きながら活動を決 めている。	飼料、コメ・野菜 の種子の共同購入 開始予定。	農具の共同購入、 組合でブタ・ニワ トリの共同飼育	燃料の共同購入、 組合でウシの共同 飼育
作付パターン	コメ→スイカ・カ ボチャなど	コメ→コメ→スイ カ・カボチャ(ポ ンプ潅漑)	コメ→ラッカセイ など	コメ→ラッカセイ など

各農協とも LWD から 7.000 ドルの供与を受けている。

### 創立の経緯

もともとLWDが女性グループの形成を支援し、その後、農協組織にした。女性グループとして開始し、農協組織にしてから男性メンバーが増えてきたが、役員などはほとんど女性である。農協の設立はいずれも2012年。

### モデル農協のアイデアについて

Value chain とか大規模な共同事業など考えたことはあるが、一般の組合員の合意形成が難しいと感じている(⑨農協)。精米機やトラクター購入を考えたこともあるが、資金がないという(⑩農協)。出荷用にトラック購入を検討したことはあるが資金がなく具体化していないし組合員全員の合意を得るのに時間がかかる(⑪農協)。また、個人では考えたりするが、組合だけでは難しいという(⑫農協)。

4 農協による精米機の共同管理など、貸与してもらえるなら可能かもしれないが、この 4 農協は地理的に離れているので管理が難しいという。精米機で得られる糠も飼料に使うなど活動を広げることができる。懸念事項としては、農協として精米機などの維持管理などしっかりやれる能力が必要になること(⑨農協、⑩農協)。今でも通年で精米するために精米所に持って行っているので、1年間通して精米機の利用ニーズがあるという(4 農協)。

### 組合運営について

役員会議は月1回で、総会は年1回。役員会議では財務・会計についての議論や会計記録の確認 (PDA とは違う LWD のフォーマットを活用している) (4 農協共通)。 課題問題としては、まだ新しい農協なので会計報告など慣れておらず、LWD のファシリテータに依存している~この郡で 6 名のファシリテータが 4 農協を支援している。

# ③ Kraing dey vai (精米機導入に関心をもっている農協)

創立の経緯

2010年設立。組合員 210名 (女性が約半分)、出資金 2.5 ドルで、出資金総額は 2億 2,708万 8,000 リエルで、LWD から 1,000 ドルの支援を受けている。 9 村に組合員がいる。 1 村から 20~30名が参加。村の規模は 140~210世帯で、9 村の合計世帯数は 1,545。

- 主な活動と実績、過去の成功失敗事例 農協の活動は信用事業と肥料の購買。
- ・ 農協メンバーの希望する事業やニーズ、現状の農業の問題点 希望するのは飼料の生産である。組合員はトウモロコシを栽培しているので、養豚 をやっている組合員に販売できる。コメの共同出荷と精米機の購入も考えていると いう。現在、精米所で精米すると 0.25 ドル/15kg 支払っている。精米後の籾殻で堆 肥を作り、ブタの販売で利益を上げることができるという。Thappong 郡で 1 台ベ トナム製の精米機が入っており視察したことはあるがまだ具体的な計画づくりなど していない。組合員の意向としてまず飼料作りの希望が強いという。組合員で養豚 をやっている世帯が多いので。実現のためにはもっと出資金を出してもらうよう組 合員に呼びかける必要がある。精米機の設置場所の準備も必要。精米機の維持管理、 修理代の予算も確保しておく必要があることは理解しているという。

### 組合運営管理の現状

役員会議は2カ月に1回開催しているが、9村から参加しているので集まるのが大変。また、返済が滞っている組合員への対応や会計をよく分かっている組合員が少ないことも課題。

役員のなかにマーケティング担当を設けている。共同購入で安いところを探す。組 合長と2人で探している。

ウシの予防接種はPDAのプログラムがあり無料で実施されている。ブタは支援がないので飼料なども自己負担であるためコストがかかる。

### その他

9 割世帯が潅漑を利用。潅漑面積は 1,135 ha。コメの収穫量は平均すると年 2.5t。潅漑施設は 2003 年に完成したが、水が足りないので年 1 回しかコメの収穫ができない。近年、気候変動が激しいので潅漑があって水の安定供給がされるためよかった。作付パターンは稲作(6  $\sim$  10 月) $\rightarrow$ 家畜飼育、家畜が少ないあるいは若い世代は、近くのプランテーションで働く。1 日 2.5 ドルの賃金。賃金は安いので自分で農業をやった方がよい。乾期は水がないので野菜栽培などは厳しいという。

### ④ Thamey samaki 農協 (工場に近い都市近郊の農協)

### ・ 設立の経緯

2006年設立、役員8名(2名は工場に働きに出ているので事実上6名)、組合員235名。4つの村から参加しているが、村外のメンバーについては、村のなかの知人・親戚の紹介で加入しているという。

出資金  $171 \times 2.5$  ドル。設立後、これまでに PDA が農協設立を支援し、3,000 ドルを供与した。3,000 ドルは信用事業に活用し、その利益で村のコミュニティ・セン

ターの建設と村の道路の修繕などを行ったという。現在、貸し出し残高は 6,000 ドルまで増えている。金利月 3.0%。組合員からの返済に問題はないという。役員で一番若いのは 40 歳。一般組合員のなかでも 40 代が 2 人であとは高齢者が多い点が問題だという。

主な活動と実績、過去の成功失敗事例

主な活動は信用事業と肥料の共同購入。希望する事業は、メンバーからコメを集めて、貯蔵施設で保管し、価格が高いときに売るといった活動。農協ショップを開いて、農機具や農業インプットを販売することも考えている。ただし、いずれもまだ計画にはなっていない。信用事業から利益が出たら、具体的に考えるという。コミュニティ・センターの建設については、村全体会議の場がないので、組合というよりも、村の長老の意見を受けて、建設することにした。農協のお金だけでなく、村人の寄付もあった。そのため、施設は村の所有で、冠婚葬祭に利用されているという。ビジネスを指向していないわけではないが、道路修理やコミュニティ・センターの建設は村人全体の利益になるので、優先度が高かったという。

### その他

一般的な作付パターンはいろいろで、水源から離れた農地あるいは労働力がない場合は年1回、重力式潅漑で8割の農地で年2~3回米作ができる。1回の平均収量は2.5~3.0t/ha ほど。工場で働いた方が米作より労働環境が良い。農業は人手不足なので、人を雇うと1日5ドル払わなければならないので採算が合わないという。

### (5) タケオ州

- ⑤ Steung slakou 農協 (精米機の導入などコメ生産への投資に意欲がある)
  - 創立の経緯

2011年設立。もともとは CEDAC (NGO) が支援して貯蓄グループを形成し、肥料の共同購入とコメの共同出荷を行うため農協として登録した。 CEDAC の支援は研修などのキャパシティ・ビルディング支援だけで、資金提供はなかったという。組合員数は 62 名。3 つの村と隣接している。組合員は7村から参加している。1 村平均して 300 世帯である。

主な活動と実績、過去の成功失敗事例

信用事業の貸し出し残高は2万7,000ドル。貸し出し金利は2.8%、貯蓄の利子は2%。2013年の総会で事業をおこすべきか貯蓄を強化すべきか議題にする予定である。農協の課題として組合員を増やすことを挙げている。

肥料の購買事業は2013年から開始、組合員の要望を聞いて4t購入した。1t当たり20ドルの利益がある予定。市場より50kg当たり0.5ドルぐらい安いように設定している。肥料会社と交渉し、中間業者から購入し村まで運搬してもらっている。組合員にとってのメリットは価格と運搬してくれる利便性で、注文がもっと揃えば、肥料会社から直接購入でき、購入価格も更に安くなるという。

コメの共同集荷・出荷は貯蓄グループであった3年前からやっている。農協が組合員からコメを買い取って、通年で購入し、購入業者を呼んで買い取ってもらう。 籾1kg 当たり0.2 ドルで個人でも農協でも価格は市場価格と同じ。コレクターに売っ

ているが、農協が選んだコレクターの方が良心的なので、そこがメリットだという。 また、農協相手だとコレクターは不正をしずらいという心理的な面もあるという。

農協メンバーの希望する事業やニーズ、現状の農業の問題点 農協で精米機と乾燥機があれば、農協のコメとして出せるので高く売れる。精米して農協ブランドで売ったら 0.7 ドルで売れるし(近くの市場での精米の価格)、籾殻は飼料や肥料に活用できると期待している。政府の政策としてコメの増産を推進しているので、コメの生産に将来性があると感じている。精米所に持って行くとコストがかかるし、籾殻も回収できない。CEDAC が隣村を支援して輸出向けのビジネスを始めている。精米機のリースなど受けられる機会が得られれば、一般組合員も賛成するという。そうした事業を行ううえで考慮するべきことは、生産キャパシティ、コスト、リース代、毎日稼働するように計画しなければいけない。忙しくなったら組合職員も雇用しなければならないので、そうした点も事前検討が必要だと認識している。

- 組合運営管理について 会計などの研修を希望している。
- ・ その他 この農協の平均年齢は40歳ほどで比較的若い。工場などに働きに行っている者も 多く、農業も人手不足で1日5ドルでも労働者が確保できない傾向にあるという。
- ⑤ Samaki senpreas ream 農協 (絹織物とコメ生産に従事する農協で精米機導入などに意欲的)
  - ・ 設立の経緯 2009年5月に設立。1998年にFAOの支援で農民グループを形成した。組合員は53 名。農協加入者は5つの村におり、1村の世帯数は100ぐらいで比較的小さい。
    - 主な活動と実績、過去の成功失敗事例 組合の活動としては絹織り用の材料、肥料、種子、農薬の購買事業を行っている。 農協事務所内に販売店を設置して販売している。組合長の農地を借りて、農協としてキノコ栽培もやっている。トウモロコシの剥き機(PDAが供与)導入。コメの貯蔵・共同出荷も行っている。1kg当たり0.05ドルで使用料を取っている。また、信用事業、貯蓄もやっている。貯蓄については定期預金(金利1.6%)と短期預金をやっている。共同購入で一番規模が大きいのが絹織りで次が肥料。7割の世帯が伝統的な絹織りに従事しており、カンボジアで一番の生産地となっているという。製品は買い付け業者に売ったり市場に売りに行く。農協として取り組むことも考えたが販売ルートが分からないため実現していない。肥料は2012年60t購入、販売するとき50kg当たり1ドルの利益。共同購入については、組合員から要望が強い絹と肥料から開始し、広げていった。

役員レベルでは国道沿いに農協ショップを開き絹織り製品など販売することを議論している。まだ組合全体で話し合っていない。また、農協として精米機があれば、 籾は 1kg 当たり 0.25 ドルで売れるなど、利益が見込めるという。実現するために 土地を購入し、農協のショップからの利益で、精米機を購入したい意向である。農 協ショップは絹織物だけでなく、コメ、野菜、ジャックフルーツなども販売すれば、周辺に競合店がないので、利益が見込めるという。絹織物は 1 枚につき材料代 30 ドルで、平均 50 ドル、品質がいいものを作れる人は 100 ドルで売れる。 1 枚織るのに  $6 \sim 10$  日間ほどかかる。主要現金収入源は絹、次にコメである。

- ・ 農協メンバーの希望する事業やニーズ、現状の農業の問題点 農協強化のためにリーダーのマネジメント能力強化が必要だという。購買事業は、 組合員以外にも広げて収益を上げることを考えている。また、自己資金がかなりあ るので、精米機の購入や貯蔵施設の設置も検討しているという。
- その他
   ため池があるので、6割の農家が年三期作、2割が二期作をやっている。コメの収量は雨期で2.5t/ha、乾期は3~4t/ha。
- ① Sromuk soksenchev 農協 (コメ生産の環境が揃い、農協も投資に意欲的)
  - 設立の経緯

が可能と考えている。

2012 年設立で組合員は 1 年間で 61 名から 87 名に増加した。ここでは 10 村が隣接しており、組合員は 5 村から参加している。この地域は三期作が可能。5 村とも貯水池からポンプステーション 2 カ所で農業用水の供給を受けている。1 世帯平均の耕作面積は  $1.5 \sim 2.0$ ha である。

・ 主な活動と実績、過去の成功失敗事例 組合の主な活動は、燃料、肥料の購買事業と信用事業。貯蓄の配当利子が 2.5%、 信用事業の貸し出し金利が 3%。貯金総額で 1 万 7,000 ドルほどある。農協は設立 間もないが、精米機など導入することで、メリットが目に見えれば、更に規模拡大

・ 農協メンバーの希望する事業やニーズ、現状の農業の問題点 今後の活動としては(組合員の合意済み)、コメの共同集荷・出荷を行う。既に1,300 ドルで農協の土地(15 × 35m)を購入した。さらに整地に250ドルかかった。そ こに農協事務所も建設する予定である。

農協を強化するために精米機など入れて便益が上がれば、参加者が増加して更に資金力がつく。事業で利益を上げることが重要。事業の優先度はまず精米機、次に貯蔵施設。事業計画はしっかりした物を作る必要があると認識している。操業に必要なことはだいたい分かっているが、費用計算や利益をどう出すかなど、簡単な見込みは計算している。100kg 当たり 2.5 ドルぐらいの利益を見込んでいる (籾殻の飼料売上げなど含めて)。

将来的には、精米機、乾燥機、パッケージの機械なども設置して、農協ブランドとして売り出したいという構想がある。この地域では籾のままコレクターに売って、自家消費用のコメが足りなくなると州外から精米を購入している農家もいるため、精米機が入れば農協加入者が増加すると見込んでいる。中古の精米機で6,000ドルほどかかる。精米コストは60kg/0.25ドル。精米所に持って行くと籾殻が取られてしまうし、精米した分の一部が取られてしまう。例えば、60kg 精米して実際には30kg 精米しても、25kg しか渡されないなど(PDA 局長によれば精米すると籾

殻 40%、精米 60%が一般的)。それが精米所の普通のやり方なので、例えば、農協で精米代を高めに設定しても、精米所ではなく、農協のサービスを利用するはずとのことである。

# 組合運営管理の現状

役員会議は月1回、会計報告や事業概況について協議している。全員参加の会議も 月1回で目的は出資要請、借りたお金の適切な利用や返済についての宣伝活動の場 としている。総会は年2回。出席率は95%以上。

### その他

ADB のプロジェクトはもうすぐ終了するが、終了前に 20 の農協に貯蔵施設を建設することになっている。タケオ州では 4 農協で実施する。JICA プロジェクトでこの農協を支援するなら、この農協に貯蔵施設を建設してもよい (PDA 局長)。

### ® Kraing kror chang rong reung 農協

2011 年に NGO の支援により組織された貯蓄グループ (任意団体) を母体として、2013 年 6 月に設立された農協で、貯蓄グループのメンバー 110 人 (6 村) のうち 60 人 (4 村) が組合員となっている。役員は理事 5 名、監事 3 名で、職員はいない。出資金は 1 口 25 ドルで、総額は 4,000 ドル (160 口)。

実施している事業は、信用と購買 (肥料と燃料) とのことであったが、信用事業は貯蓄グループによって行われているものと思われる。その貯金総額は5万ドルで、全額が会員 (約70%) と非会員 (約30%) に貸し出されている。貯金金利は2.5%/月で、貸し出し金利は3.0%/月 (会員)、3.5%/月 (非会員)。返済率は100%とのことであった。

農協設立にあたっては PDA からの支援を受けており、NGO からの支援は受けていない。貯蓄グループが上げた利益で国道沿いの土地(30 × 60m、1万5,000 ドル)を購入しており、今後段階的に事務所と倉庫を建設し、籾の集荷・乾燥・販売(ベトナム向け)、精米・販売(国内向け)、飼料供給、農協市場の設置、トラクターの共同利用、結婚式場の運営などを実施することを考えている。こうした説明を行った会計担当理事の最終学歴は高校卒で、商業省の会計訓練コース(2カ月)を受講してはいるものの、農協の簿記について十分理解していないとのことであった。

### 19 Punleu beng kropoum chouk 農協

2008年にNGOの支援により組織された貯蓄グループ(任意団体)を母体として、2013年6月に設立された農協で、貯蓄グループのメンバー約300人のうち80人が組合員となっている。役員は理事5名、監事3名で、職員はいない。出資金は1口25ドルで、総額は8.750ドル(350口)。

実施している事業は、信用と購買(肥料、農薬、飼料)とのことであったが、信用事業は貯蓄グループによって行われているものと思われる。その貯金総額は10万ドルで、貯金金利は2.5%/月で、貸し出し金利は3.0%/月(会員)、3.2%/月(非会員)。

今後実施したい事業は、籾の集荷販売、精米、建築資材供給、トラクターの共同利用、トラックによる輸送、電気製品の供給などである。

午前中に訪問した農協では、(貯蓄グループの)信用事業による利益で1万5,000ド

ルの土地を買ったとのことだったが、貯金総額が 2 倍のこの農協の利益はどうなっているのかと質問したところ、貯蓄グループの 3 人の役員に給与 (30 ドル/月/人) を支払っており、それと資料代等の支出により、利益の残高は 2,500 ドルしかないとのことであった。

また、農協を設立した理由を聞いたところ、税金が免除されるからという回答があり、のちほど同行した DAE 職員から、個人や会社が肥料等の販売事業を行う場合、商業省に登録しなければならず、利益に課税されるが、農協として実施する場合は免税措置を受けられるとの説明があった。

### (6) バッタンバン州

- ② Chrey samaki 農協 (APPP の支援で種子生産に取り組む農協)
  - 創立の経緯

組合の設立は2003年。現在の組合員数は121名。出資金は1口5万リエル(12.5ドル) × 216株で、APPP プロジェクトの支援を受けている。役員は8名。

・ 主な活動と実績、過去の成功失敗事例

36 世帯が種子生産に従事。2001 年に開始したが、2006 年に需要がなく失敗した。2008 年に再開しこれまで継続している。継続している理由は種子の販売先が事前に決まっているので生産しただけ販売することができるため。失敗したときは販路を考えずに生産し売れ残ってしまったという。APPP プロジェクトの支援で品質が良いという評判になり、シエムリアップなどからも注文が入っているという。現在の生産量は約61t(21ha×3t)。2012 年は乾期が長く種子を作ったのは9 ha だけだったので46t のみ。2011 年は56t の生産量があった。

2012年は、精米会社2社と正式な契約を結んだ。また、PDA を通して他農協から注文が来るようになった。約束した量が供給できないと困るので1回の契約は30tを上限としている。販売価格は2,350リエル (0.6ドル)/Kg。登録種子はリサーチステーションから購入している。証明種子は1.5ドルだがまだ2tしか生産していない。ほかにも周辺にAPPPプロジェクトの支援を受けている農協が3つあり、似たような販売価格を設定している。市場の他の種子は0.3ドル/kg程度。品質の違いがあるので高価でも購入してもらえる。今一番作っている品種はPhaka Romdou(香り米)、ER66、Senpidol、Cholasaの4種類である。

ほとんど契約先への販売と注文で売り切れている。今後、種子生産のための土地を広げたいが、2006年は需要以上に生産して失敗しているので、市場ニーズに注視しているという。前年に注文が入れば、農地は114 ha あるので、計算上は最大300tまでのキャパシティがある。今後、3 ha ずつ農地を増やす予定である。天候によって影響があるので、実際の契約量は生産キャパシティより少なめにしている。既に貯蔵施設がいっぱいで、労働力も足りない。現状では組合員世帯の労働力だけで対応しているが、足りないときは外部の農業労働者を雇い田植えを手伝ってもらう。その場合、田植え1ha当たり150ドル支払う必要がある。農協としてもっと土地を広げたいが田植えの労働力が制約条件。田植機の導入も考えているが資金がまだ足りない。田植機の値段は高額すぎて買えないという。

種子生産についてはメンバー36世帯がだいたい必要な技術をもっている。 Inspection team (PDA、郡農業事務所と農協のメンバー)が作業ステップごとにきちんとやっているかモニタリングし、6世帯がトレーナーとして指導している(APPP プロジェクトの研修やこれまでの実績から6名がトレーナーとなった)。トレーナーは勉強会で指導し、EU プロジェクトの ECOZONE の支援も受けて、スタディツアーで来た農民の受入れとトレーナーとして研修受入れの実績もある。

同州では精米所は商工会議所のなかの精米所部会に属している。バッタンバンの精 米所は業者団体としてまとまっていて農協との連携を試行している(PDA 局長談)。 契約栽培も初の試み。他の州にも精米所の組織はあるが、農協と連携している所は ないという。

# 4-4 モデル農協

# 4-4-1 モデル農協の選定

プロジェクトでは、まず対象 4 州においてそれぞれ 20 程度の農協を選抜し、役職員や組合員に対する研修を行うことになっている。そして、研修の過程で、それら選抜農協の組織経営状況や将来性を評価し、パイロット事業を行うモデル農協を対象 4 州で各 1 組織選定することになっている。

モデル農協の選定条件等はプロジェクトが開始されてから検討されることになると思われるが、現時点で考えられる条件としては以下が考えられる。

- ① 通常総会の開催や事業報告書及び財務諸表の作成、提出など、農協法に規定されている 義務を果たしている。
- ② 組織の規模(組合員数と出資金額)が州の平均以上である。
- ③ 信用事業に加えて、販売事業、購買事業、共同利用事業のいずれか1つを行っている、 または、これから行おうとしている。
- ④ プロジェクトの趣旨を十分理解し、ビジネスを志向した農協のモデルをつくる意欲がある。
- ⑤ 研修受講成績が良好で、パイロット事業の実施計画を立案できる。

なお、カンボジアの現状を考慮し、1つの農協を組織・経営・事業すべてにおけるモデルとするのではなく、ある農協は組織運営のモデル、ある農協は信用事業のモデル、ある農協は購買事業のモデルというように、部門別にモデル農協を育成していくことが考えられ、部門によっては、各州に2組織以上のモデル農協を選定することもあり得ると考えられる。

### 4-4-2 モデル農協の選定時期

モデル農協の選定時期は、現時点では、選抜農協に対する研修が終了する 2014 年 10 月 (プロジェクト開始 1 年半後) ごろとするが、プロジェクトの進捗状況に応じて再検討するものとする。

### 4-5 ベースライン調査

4-5-1 ベースライン調査の目的

本プロジェクトでは、プロジェクトの初期段階でベースライン調査を実施することを想定し

ている (PDM の活動 1-2)。ベースライン調査の目的は以下のとおり。

- ① 対象 4 州の農協について、指標に沿った組織・活動状況のベースラインデータを収集する。収集したデータは、DAE が作成するデータベースの基礎情報としても活用される。
- ② 有力なパイロットビジネス (5 事業程度) について、モデル事例として詳細調査を実施する。この調査結果は、モデル農協のパイロット事業を検討するうえでの参考資料とする。

# 4-5-2 ベースライン調査の時期 プロジェクト開始後 6 カ月以内。

### 4-5-3 ベースライン調査の進め方と方法

DAE、各州のPDAから数名を選抜し、短期専門家を含めた調査チームを結成する。短期専門家は、調査設計と最終報告書の取りまとめを行うが、調査プロセスにおいては、カンボジア側メンバーも、調査設計へのコメント、現地調査、調査結果の集計・分析、結果発表などに参加する。

- ①のベースラインデータの収集は構造化した質問票を活用して情報収集を行う。
- ②の事例調査は、事業の実施可能性と採算性を検討する。

# 想定される調査項目

- ① ベースラインデータの収集
  - 農協の基本データ(登録年月日、組合員数、世帯数、理事数、監事数、職員数、組合員・役員・職員の男女比、居住村落数・居住村落の人口、出資金1口金額、出資口数、総出資金額、実施中の事業、所有する資産・施設・機材等、過去・現在の外部支援の有無と内容)
  - ・ 組織データ(役員会・総会など農協法に定める所定の会議の開催履歴、会議の議事録の有無、参加者数、農協法に定める所定の会計手続き・処理の履行状況、資金管理の方法、資産・施設・機材等の所有権、管理方法、管理状況、ガイドブック・研修教材などの有無、研修受講実績、営農指導アドバイザー候補リスト)
  - ・ 事業データ(実施中の事業の概要、収支・収益性、組合員への配当・便益供与状況、 商談会・展示会などへの参加経験・実績、他の農協など外部との連携・協力の経験・ 実績)

# ② 事例調査の項目

- ・ 候補事業の対象地域における概況、市場のポテンシャル(市場性、価格動向、価格の変動要因、求められる供給量・品質など)、必要な投入・リソース(必要投資額、資金調達のオプション・融資の場合は借り入れ条件・金利、資機材の調達方法、求められる技術面・運営面の水準)、事業の採算性、制約条件など。
- ・ 具体的な事例研究(投入コストと収益の把握、事業の採算性把握、成功・失敗要因の分析)

# 第5章 プロジェクト実施の妥当性

### 5-1 妥当性

# 5-1-1 対象国政策との整合性

カンボジア政府の中期的開発戦略文書である NSDP (2009 ~ 2013 年) において、本プロジェクトが支援する農業セクターは、貧困削減だけでなく経済成長のための主要セクターとして位置づけられており、優先度が高い。現在策定中の NSDP (2014 ~ 2018 年) では、生産性向上、農産物の多様化、農業の商業化の3つの目標が掲げられる予定である。したがって、プロジェクト目標であるビジネスを志向した農協の構築は、カンボジア政府の農業政策に沿っており、妥当性が高い。

### 5-1-2 対象国ニーズとの合致

カンボジアは農業セクターの就業人口が非常に大きく、農民への支援は極めて妥当である。 近年、農協の設立数が急速に増加しているが、既存の農協を含め、ビジネスを行うという点に おいてはまだ初期段階にある。したがって、ビジネスモデルを提示し、他の農協に普及すると いう本プロジェクトは、農民組織のニーズに沿うものといえる。

プロジェクトの対象者 (ターゲット) として農協を選択することも妥当である。カンボジア MAFF の「コメの生産・輸出促進に関する政策文書 (2010年)」においては、農民組織の強化 が農業振興の方策として示されている。

農協法は2013年6月9日に施行されたばかりであり、農協は同法に沿うことが求められる。 本プロジェクトによるマニュアルやガイドブックの作成は、農協の制度開発と組織強化に寄与 するものであり、MAFF及び農協のニーズにも沿っている。

### 5-1-3 対カンボジア援助方針等との整合性

日本政府は、カンボジアの農民のコメの生産性アップと収入増を通して、農民の生計向上と 貧困削減への支援を行っている。本プロジェクトは農協によるビジネス展開を通して農業生産 と生産性の向上が期待できるため、日本の ODA 政策との整合性も高い。

日本政府は南部カンボジアと西トンレサップを農業セクター支援の重点地域としている。本プロジェクトの対象 4 州のうち 3 州は南部カンボジアに位置しており、おおむね整合性が取られている。また、4 州を合計した人口は 381 万人(農業人口は 281 万人)、プロジェクトの対象農協も全国 374 農協のうち 121 農協を占めるため、対象範囲についても十分な規模といえる(4 州の PDA への質問票調査への回答より)。

# 5-2 有効性

5-2-1 プロジェクト目標と成果との関連性

2013年8月時点で、カンボジア全国に437の農協があるが、その多くが農業ビジネスを展開・維持する能力が不足する。そのため、有効なビジネスを展開する農協モデルを提示することが、本プロジェクトの最も重要な価値となる。

プロジェクトは、①マニュアル類の整備や研修による体制・システム強化と DAE (DACP)

と PDA による農協支援能力の強化、②パイロット農協を中心とした役員・組合員の能力強化、 ③パイロットビジネスの導入と運営、④農協のビジネスネットワークの強化の4つの成果で、 有効なビジネスを展開する農協モデルを提示するというプロジェクト目標を達成することを意 図している。このうち、③と④はビジネスモデル確立に直接寄与するのに不可欠であり、①と ②は特に③を効果的に実施するうえで必要な環境整備のコンポーネントである。

プロジェクト目標の達成見込みについて、現段階で判断することは難しい。しかし、まだ数は少ないが、農協のなかには信用事業、農業インプットの共同購入、共同出荷など複数の事業を始めている農協が存在する。したがって、既にある程度の事業を開始している農協に対して、バリューチェーンを構築するための活動を導入し、組み合わせるといった支援を行うことで、十分成果を上げることが可能である。

# 5-2-2 プロジェクト目標と外部条件との関連性

プロジェクト目標達成上の外部条件としては、自然環境と経済環境の変化が挙げられる。自然環境については、4州とも潅漑率が低いため(例えばコンポン・スプー州では2割程度)、降水量や雨期・乾期のタイミングに影響を受けやすい。経済環境の変化については、特に近年、若年層を中心に工場・プランテーションなどでの就労や出稼ぎが増加し後継者不足や、農業労賃の上昇がみられる。流通についてはベトナムにおける需要供給の変化など留意する必要がある。また、多くの農協が信用事業を行っているため、農村金融に大きな変化を与えるような要因についても留意する必要がある。

### 5-3 効率性

### 5-3-1 成果の達成見込み

本プロジェクトではプロジェクト目標を達成するために必要な4つの成果を挙げている。それらの成果はおおむね達成の可能性が見込まれる。

- ・ 成果1の「DAE 及び PDA の農協支援体制強化」では、既に日本や周辺国のマニュアル や教材、体制づくりの経験などを活用して、DAE や PDA の能力強化を図ることができる。
- ・ 成果2の「対象州における農協の組織・事業実施体制の強化」についてはPDAによる 農協への支援が必要になる。この点でPDAの人員面・予算面の体制の弱さがリスク要 因である。この点について、現在カンボジア政府が推進している地方分権化による予算 増加が期待されること、近い将来、農協法に基づき DACP が設立され、PDA のなかに 農協を担当する課が設けられる予定であることから、現在の厳しい状況が改善されるこ とが期待される。
- ・ 成果3の「モデル農協におけるパイロットビジネスの導入・運営」については、有効性で記述したように、モデル農協の選定においてはある程度ビジネスを行う組織能力を有する農協を選定し、各州で1農協のみ支援するという集中的な支援を行うため、達成できる可能性が高い。
- ・ 成果4の「農協ビジネスネットワークの導入・強化」については、既に一部の州では PDA が主導して、展示会や商談会を開催しているため、プロジェクトではそうした経験や実績を活用して、ネットワークを強化することが可能である。

また、本プロジェクトの活動実施においては、他の開発パートナーや NGO と連携することで、成果達成の効率性を高めることも期待できる。例えば、JICA 支援による「トンレサップ西部地域農業生産性向上プロジェクト (APPP プロジェクト)」では、農協に対してコメの種子生産の技術支援を行っているので連携の可能性がある。農民組織の立ち上げやキャパシティ強化においては NGO が経験を蓄積しており、好事例集の作成などにおいて彼らの経験を活用することが可能である。

### 5-3-2 外部条件との関連性

成果を効率的に発生するうえでの条件としては、モデル農協を支援するために、PDAの農業振興課と郡農業事務所に適切な数の人員が配置されていることが必要である。

### 5-4 インパクト

### 5-4-1 予想されるインパクト

本プロジェクトの上位目標はビジネスを志向したモデルが他の農協に普及することである。 多くの農協がさまざまなビジネスを希望しているが、初期投資のための資金不足が大きな制約 要因となっている。現在の農協の資金力を測るパラメーターの一つとして出資金の総額をみる と、対象 4 州にある 121 農協のうち、1 億リエル以上は 9 農協しかない(5,000 万リエル以上で も 12 農協)。このため、多くの農協にモデルを採用してもらうためには、農協の資金力が一層 強化されていく必要がある。

### 5-5 持続性

### 5-5-1 プロジェクトの計画

プロジェクトで導入するマニュアル、ガイドブック、研修教材について、MAFFが正式に認定することで、DAE (DACP)、PDA、農協だけでなく、NGO など他のステークホルダーも活用していくことが期待できる。PDA による農協への継続的な支援については 5-5-4 に示すとおり、持続性についてはモニタリングが必要である。本プロジェクトのねらいは収益性のあるビジネスモデルを構築することにあるため、個々のモデル農協によるビジネスの継続性は高い。また、農協間のネットワークづくりは既に幾つかの州で取り組みが行われている。展示会、商談会などのイベントについては、参加団体が参加費を拠出するような仕組みが設けられれば持続性が確保できる。

# 5-5-2 政策・制度

妥当性の項で示したとおり、プロジェクトが実施される5年間、政策の方向性については一 貫性が見込まれるため、政策面の持続性は維持されると思われる。

### 5-5-3 組 織

農協法によれば、DACPを設立することが求められているため、プロジェクト期間中に、現在農協を担当しているDAEの一部の職員が異動し、DACPが設立されることが予定されている。 農協を専門に担当する部署が新設されることで、組織面の自立発展にとっては大きなプラスとなる。また、DAEによれば、組織改編によってPDAでも農協を担当する課が設置されるとの ことであり、これもプロジェクトの成果を持続させるうえでプラスとなる。

# 5-5-4 財政·予算

PDA のリソースが極めて不十分である。MAFF からの予算は職員給与と光熱費など施設の維持費にほぼ限定されており、オペレーションコストは、開発パートナーや NGO がそれぞれのプロジェクトに投入する資金に大きく依存している。プロジェクト後、PDA による技術面や組織面の支援は困難である。このため、プロジェクト期間中に、プロジェクト後も継続性が見込まれる支援策を導入する必要がある。

#### 5-5-5 技 術

農協の運営や事業の進め方については、プロジェクトで PDA の職員に研修を行い、彼らが プロジェクト後も指導できる能力が付加される。営農指導などは本プロジェクトのスコープに は含まれていないが、組合員のなかで先進的な取り組みを行う農家を技術指導アドバイザーに 指名するといった方法を取り、継続的な取り組みとすることができる。

### 5-6 貧困・ジェンダー・環境等への配慮

## 5-6-1 貧 困

大多数の農協は、村・コミュニティをベースとした農民組織であり、貧困層と非貧困層の間に著しい便益の差が生じるということは現段階では想定していない。

# 5-6-2 ジェンダー

農協は個人加盟であり、性差によって区別されない。また、多くの農協が NGO の支援する女性グループ、貯蓄グループ、農民グループなどを前身としているため、役員レベルでも女性の占める比率が非常に高い農協も存在する。現段階において、ジェンダーバランスについて特別な措置を取る必要は認められない。

### 5-6-3 環 境

本プロジェクトが想定するのは小規模な投入であり、特段のマイナス・インパクトは想定されない。

### 5-6-4 社 会

農民への支援、農民組織による社会的なマイナスのインパクトは想定されない。

### 5-6-5 受益者への経済的影響

農協ビジネスであるため一定のリスクは存在する。ただし、パイロット事業のためのインプットは規模が小さいこと、またそうしたインプットは基本的に無償で供与されるため、大きなリスクとなることは想定されない。

### 5-7 過去の類似案件からの教訓の活用

「カンボジア王国バッタンバン農業生産性強化計画終了時評価」では、稲作農家と市場(特

に精米業者)との関係強化を意図したアプローチは農家の生計向上に効果があることが確認されており、本プロジェクトの実施(特に成果 4)については民間セクターとの積極的な連携が求められる。

# 第6章 団 長 所 感

今回のカンボジア訪問は 2013 年 1 月に次いで 2 回目となるが、わずか半年あまりの間に農協関連の動きは目覚ましいものがある。2013 年 5 月に農協法が発効し、DACP の設置が本決まりになり、また、現場レベルでは、MAFF の強力な指導の下、農協の数も 1 月時点では 375 農協であったが、8 月現在で 437 にまで増加している。タケオ州で最初に訪問した Ta ey rong reung 農協のように、設立間もないながらも若手役員が中心となって組合を率いているような頼もしいところも見られた。しかし、ほとんどの農協、特に、最近設立された農協については、組織体制や運営基盤も脆弱で、まだ、名ばかりといっても過言ではないものもある。今後、全国的に農協が農業生産及び農家の生計の向上に重要な役割を果たしていくことは間違いなく、また、その役割もよりビジネスを重視したものになっていくことが予想される。このような状況下、本プロジェクトの実施は時宜を得たものであり、大きな期待が寄せられていることを強く感じた。以下に、今回の調査で感じた点を述べる。

### (1) 農業普及局 (DAE) 及び州農業局 (PDA) の体制

MAFFの農協担当部局は現在のDAEから、農協法により近い将来設立されるDACPへと移ることになっており、今までより強力な体制になることを期待したいが能力のある人材は十分でない。また、実際の現場における農協指導の中心となるPDAは更に人材が不足しており、まず、その充足が求められる。予算についても、自前の予算はほとんどが人件費と事務所運営等の事務経費に割り当てられており、農協強化の活動予算は限られている。タケオ州とスバイ・リエン州での聞き取りによれば、両州のPDAの活動予算はほとんどゼロであるとのことであった。これまで、NGOや他ドナーからの支援により活動経費が賄われている状況であり、自前の予算を少しずつでも確保しないと、せっかくのプロジェクトの成果が持続的に普及していくことにならない。カンボジアの省庁は一般的に活動予算に関しては他者頼みの構図となっているが、MAFFはその傾向が特に強いようである。この点は、プロジェクトのなかで意識改革をしていく必要があろう。

# (2) 非政府組織 (NGO) との連携

MAFF からは本プロジェクトの投入は農協強化に直接役立つようにしてほしいとの要望があった。次官表敬時に San Vanty 次官は、NGO のなかには政治的な活動をしたり、利益獲得ばかりをめざしている者があるなどの理由から NGO をあまり好ましくは思っていないとの印象を受けた。MAFFが C/P となっている JICA の民間提案型普及・実証事業の合意文書では、NGO という言葉を使用せず Supporting Partner としている。現実には多くの農協は CEDAC などの NGO の支援を受けて設立されており、最近は少しずつ財政的な支援が薄くなっているようだが、農協運営面は依然として会計書類など NGO のやり方を踏襲している所が多い。今後は農協法に定められたやり方と整合性を取る必要があり、その点はプロジェクトにおいて指導していくこととなるが、研修教材など利用可能なものについては、NGO の知見も活用することが効果的である。

## (3) パイロットビジネスの選択

対象 4 州は米作地帯であり、まずは MAFF も重点としている精米などのコメ中心のビジネスモデルが考えられるが、スバイ・リエン州で訪問した農協で既に実践しているコメと畜産を合わせた事業や、現在でも大多数の農協の主要ビジネスである信用事業の改良モデルなど、多様なパイロットビジネスを検討すべきである。そうすることによって、上位目標段階では地域に合ったビジネスモデルを採用することが可能になる。

コメ関連のパイロットビジネスを検討する際には、2章で述べたように JICA の民間提案型普及・実証事業の成果の活用をすることにより、より現実的なものとすることが重要であるが、民間の精米業者も相当数あり、なかには毎時 10t クラスの大規模なものもあるなど、競合性も十分検討しながら、せっかく導入したコメビジネスが埋もれないような戦略を考える必要がある。

# 付属 資料

- 1. 協議議事録 (Minutes of Meeting: M/M)
- 2. プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (PDM) (和文版)
- 3. 調査日程
- 4. 主要面談者リスト
- 5. 農協数の推移
- 6. 視察農協一覧表
- 7. 農林水產省組織図
- 8. 農業協同組合及び農業協同組合連合会並びに農業協同準備組合の設立と機能に関する国王令(Royal Decree on the establishment and functioning of agricultural cooperatives, union of the agricultural cooperatives and the pre-agricultural cooperatives)
- 9. 農協法
- 10. 討議議事録(Record of Discussions)(2013 年 12 月署名)

# MINUTES OF MEETING BETWEEN

# THE JOINT DETAILED PLANNING SURVEY TEAM AND MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES OF THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

ON

# JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION

**FOR** 

# THE PROJECT FOR ESTABLISHING BUSINESS-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MODEL IN THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

The Joint Detailed Planning Survey Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), headed by Mr. Takeaki SATO, visited the Kingdom of Cambodia (hereinafter referred to as "Cambodia") from August 8<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013, for the purpose of working out the details of a technical cooperation project, the Project for Establishing Business-oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model in the Kingdom of Cambodia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), in response to the request made by the Royal Government of Cambodia (hereinafter referred to as "RGC") toward the Government of Japan.

During its stay in Cambodia, the Team exchanged views and opinions with the authorities concerned of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries through a series of meetings and field observations in relation to the Project.

As a result, both sides agreed on the major matters as summarized in the documents attached hereto.

Phnom Penk, August 26, 2013

Mr. Takeaki SATO

Team Leader

Detailed Planning Survey Team

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Japan

H.E. Mr. SO Khan Rithykun

Director General

General Directorate of Agriculture

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

The Royal Government of Cambodia

### THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

# I. Outline of the Project

## 1. Framework of the Project

Both sides agreed, in principle, on the framework and implementation plan of the Project which is given as Tentative Framework of the Project (Annex I), Draft of Project Design Matrix (PDM) (Annex II), Draft of Tentative Plan of Operation (PO) (Annex III) and Draft of Record of Discussions (R/D) (Annex IV).

After going through the JICA's internal approval, the final draft of R/D with the implementation plan will be prepared. The framework of the Project will be finally determined when R/D is signed by the Chief Representative of JICA Cambodia Office and the representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).

### 2. Project Title

Both sides agreed to define the project title is" the Project for Establishing Business-oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model" based on the framework of the Project.

# 3. Basic Concepts of the Project

The Project aims at strengthening the capability of officials of both DAE/DACP and PDAs in target areas who are in charge of agricultural cooperatives, thus contributing to enhance the organizational and business operation system of agricultural cooperatives in target areas through the technical guidance by above-mentioned government officials.

In addition, the Project will focus on the development of business models suitable for the local conditions such as the existing farming and local industry through the implementation of pilot business, which will be carried out at model agricultural cooperatives.

Furthermore, the agricultural cooperative business networking will be introduced / strengthened for disseminating good practices of business activities to be generated by the Project to the agricultural cooperatives of the target provinces.

# 4. Duration of the Cooperation

The duration of the Project will be five (5) years starting from the date when the first Japanese expert is dispatched, considering the achievement of the project purpose. The duration of Project will be formally set and agreed upon when R/D is signed.

# 5. Target Areas

Target provinces are the Province of Takeo, the Province of Kampong Cham, the Province of Svay Rieng and the Province of Kampong Speu.

### 6. Number of model agricultural cooperatives

The purpose of establishing model agricultural cooperatives in the Project is to show successful example of conducting pilot business, as well as strengthening the organizational system. Therefore, the number of model agricultural cooperatives is



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limited.

Model agricultural cooperatives will be selected during the first half of the Project based on the evaluation of the ability and the motivation of members, staff and board members of agricultural cooperatives participating in the basic training to be implemented at an initial stage of the Project.

# 7. Administration and Implementing Structure of the Project

### (1) Project Director

Director General of General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA), MAFF, as the Project Director, will bear overall responsibility for the administration and implementation of the Project.

# (2) Project Managers

Director of Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)/ Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion (DACP)<sup>1</sup>, MAFF, as the Project Managers, will be responsible for the managerial and technical matters of the Project. DAE/DACP shall be responsible for coordination with PDAs and support for human resource development of PDAs' officials.

# (3) Deputy Project Managers

Directors of the target PDAs, MAFF, as the Deputy Project Managers, will be responsible for managerial matters in the respective target provinces.

- (4) PDAs shall be responsible for the activities in the respective provinces.
  - Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) of Takeo, MAFF
  - -PDA of Kampong Cham, MAFF
  - -PDA of Svay Rieng MAFF
  - -PDA of Kampong Speu, MAFF

### (5) Joint Coordinating Committee

For effective implementation of the Project, both sides agreed to establish a Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC). JCC will meet at least once a year and whenever necessity arises. The expected functions and composition of JCC are described in the attached Draft of R/D (Annex IV).

## 8. Basic concept of training in the Project

The training in the Project consists of the following two categories:

# (1) Basic Training

The basic training will be implemented mainly by government officials of PDAs in cooperation with DAE/DACP for members and officials of selected agricultural cooperatives in 4 target provinces.

The basic training includes the following contents:

- a. Agricultural Cooperatives Concepts and ICA Cooperative Principles,
- b. Agricultural Cooperative Law of Cambodia and a model by-laws (including comparison with Royal Decree and the model by-laws),
- c. Organization (annual meeting, board meeting, supervisory committee and staff) and

Under the Agricultural Cooperative Law, DACP will be established.

businesses (credit, supply, marketing, joint-utilization, farm-guidance) of agricultural cooperatives,

- d. Bookkeeping and accounting of agricultural cooperatives,
- e. Formulation of a business plan and increase in capital,
- f. Rights and duties of members of the board and supervisory committee,
- g. Rights and duties of members,
- h. Preparation of document necessary to submit to a general meeting and the MAFF registration entity,
- i. Publication for members and non-members, and
- j. others

# (2) Specialized training

The specialized training for DAE/DACP and PDAs' officials in charge of agricultural cooperatives will be implemented at the headquarters of MAFF. Training for members and officials of selected agricultural cooperatives in the target provinces will be implemented mainly by PDAs' officials in cooperation with DAE/DACP.

The specialized training includes the following contents:

- a. Management plans,
- b. Financial management,
- c. Bookkeeping and Accounting,
- d. Budgetary control,
- e. Auditing,
- f. Credit business,
- g. Marketing business,
- h. Supply business,
- i. Joint-utilization business,
- j. Farm guidance activity,
- k. Processing, transportation / packaging and storage, and
- 1. others

# II. Justification of the implementation of the Project

Both sides confirmed the justification of the implementation of the Project, as shown in Appendix V.

# III. Other Relevant Issues for Implementation of the Project

1. Assignment of Counterpart Personnel

The Team underlined the importance of the continuous assignment of a sufficient number of capable counterpart personnel during and after the Project. The acquired knowledge and the experience in the counterpart personnel are the key for the successful implementation of the Project, as well as the achievement of overall goal. Cambodian side committed to bear budget necessary for the assignment of counterpart personnel during and after the



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Project in order to secure the sustainability of the Project.

# 2. Coordination of the Relevant Organizations

Since several organizations are involved in the Project, a special consideration shall be given to a better coordination among the different organizations, such as GDA and PDAs in the target provinces, for the smooth implementation of the Project.

# 3. Project Offices

Both sides agreed to set up the Project offices in DAE/DACP and PDAs in the target provinces.

# 4. Synergy effects with relevant JICA projects

Both sides agreed that the Project promotes active collaboration with the JICA projects such as "Pilot Survey for Disseminating Small and Medium Enterprises Technologies on Small Rice Center in collaboration with agricultural cooperatives and supporting partners" in order to strengthen the capacity of selected agricultural cooperatives, as well as to conduct more effective and efficient cooperation.

# 5. Dispatch of Japanese Experts

The Team explained that Japanese long-term experts consisting of Chief Advisor/Agricultural Cooperative Management and Project Coordinator/Training Planning will be dispatched to the Project. In addition, short-term experts such as Baseline Survey, Accounting and Farming Guidance will be dispatched to the Project according to the necessity and the implementation of the Project.

### 6. Training in the third country

The Cambodian side accepted the suggestion made by the Team on the training in ASEAN counties as complimentary assistance.

### 7. Provision of Equipment

The machinery, equipment, vehicle(s) and other materials necessary for the Project activities will be procured upon mutual agreement. Both sides agreed that the equipment and machinery necessary for the implementation of the pilot business activities in the selected model agricultural cooperatives will be provided to them in order to sustain their pilot business activities. MAFF shall ensure that the model agricultural cooperatives will use the provided equipment and machinery in an appropriate way for the achievement of the project purpose and goal as well as the objectives of the Japanese Official Development Assistance.

# 8. Baseline Survey for Setting up Specific Indicators

The baseline survey will be conducted immediately after the commencement of the Project for the purpose of clarifying the issues related to the promotion of agricultural cooperatives, as well as setting up indicators which evaluate the progress of the Project.

- Points of attention for the implementation of the Project
   Both sides confirmed the following points of attention for the implementation of the Project.
- (1) Recognition as an agricultural cooperative is a private economic organization.

An agricultural cooperative is a private economic organization and managed following an agricultural cooperative law and other concerned laws in any countries. What a government can do or should do for the development of agricultural cooperatives is only to make a platform on which agricultural cooperatives can grow healthily.

Therefore, it is necessary for stakeholders of the Project to fully recognize the limit of guidance and countermeasures to agricultural cooperatives when they formulate an implementation plan and to select model agricultural cooperatives and to keep an appropriate distance between the Project and model cooperatives.

# (2) Immediate priorities of the Project

The Agricultural Cooperative Law was recently enacted in Cambodia, and the capacity of DAE/DACP and PDAs' officials is still weak. Therefore, immediate priorities of the Project should be placed on the support for human resource development of DAE/DACP and PDAs' officials, and other related activities to strengthen their institutional capacity.

Regarding the promotion of agricultural cooperatives in target provinces, the Project should place priorities on activities to support agricultural cooperatives as they can keep books and prepare financial statements and other necessary documents required by the Law to submit to annual general meeting of agricultural cooperatives and MAFF registration entity appropriately, as they can continue at least as legal entities.

### 10. Provisional Schedule

- (1) Signing the R/D (December, 2013)
- (2) Commencement of the Project (March, 2014)

Annex I	Tentative Framework of the Project
Annex II	Draft of Project Design Matrix (PDM)
Annex III	Draft of Tentative Plan of Operation (PO)
Annex IV	Draft of Record of Discussions (R/D)

Annex V Justification of the Implementation of the Project





# Tentative Framework of the Project

### **Overall Goal**

Business-oriented agricultural cooperative models are adopted by agricultural cooperatives in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

# **Project Purpose**

Business-oriented agricultural cooperative models are established in the target areas.

### Outputs

- (1) The support systems of both DAE/DACP and PDA (Provincial Department of Agriculture) for providing technical assistance for agricultural cooperatives are improved.
- (2) The organizational and business operation systems of agricultural cooperatives are strengthened in the target areas.
- (3) Pilot businesses are introduced and operated in model agricultural cooperatives.
- (4) Agricultural cooperative business networking is introduced / strengthened in the target areas.

### **Activities**

- 1.1 Develop the manuals and/or guidebooks on credit business, agricultural cooperative management, business planning, auditing, monitoring and facilitation, and basic report formats to be submitted from agricultural cooperatives to MAFF.
- 1.2 Conduct baseline survey
- 1.3 Develop and set up database on agricultural cooperatives (data collection, data processing and analysis).
- 1.4 Conduct training for government officials (DAE/DACP and PDAs) on the developed formats, manuals and guidebooks.
- 2.1 Identify training needs of members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.
- 2.2 Develop training materials for members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.
- 2.3 Conduct training to members and officials of selected agricultural cooperatives
- 2.4 Develop and apply monitoring and evaluation methods in order to grasp the effectiveness of training.
- 2.5 Select model agricultural cooperatives.
- 3.1 Identify business potential of model agricultural cooperatives.
- 3.2 Select pilot businesses in model agricultural cooperatives.
- 3.3 Implement and evaluate pilot businesses to be conducted in the above agricultural cooperatives.
- 3.4 Collect good practices of businesses and develop a guidebook.
- 4.1 Convene workshops/forums of agricultural cooperatives network in each province.
- 4.2 Organize exhibition of agricultural products, agricultural inputs supplies and services in each province.
- 4.3 Compile and disseminate business information on agricultural cooperatives.
- 4.4 Organize annual agricultural cooperative congress in provinces.



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# ANNEX II

Version 0 August 26, 2013

> Implementing agency: Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)/Department of Agricultural Cooperative The Project for Establishing Business-Oriented Agricultural Cooperative Models Promotion (DACP), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

Cooperation period: Five (5) years

Target areas: Takeo, Kampong Cham, Svey Rieng and Kampong Speu provinces

		ALL MACHINE THE PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARTY AND A	THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE
A NATIONAL PROPERTY OF THE PRO	and the state of t	Mediasolvering	Assumptions
Overall Goals Business-oriented agricultural cooperative models	1 The number of business-oriented agricultural	Annual report on ACs and	
are adopted by agricultural cooperatives in the Kingdom of Cambodia.	cooperatives is increased in Cambodia.	database	
Project Purpose Richard aminimal connective models	anipon seviteranco lentinone labor ett. 1	Progress and completion	The socio-economic
are established in the target areas.	tangible outcomes to prove the effectiveness of	reports of the project	not change to a large
			extent.
	2 Promotional materials are available by the end of		
	the project duration.	the project	
Outputs 1 The support systems of both DAE/DACP	11 The number and contents of manuals	Monitoring records of the	Aericultural
and PDA (Provincial Department of		project	production is not
Agriculture) for providing technical	1.2 The necessary manuals, guidebooks and training	Monitoring records of the	significantly affected
assistance for agricultural cooperatives are	materials produced to support agricultural	project	by natural disasters.
improved.	cooperatives are used by MAFF/PDAs,		
	agricultural cooperatives and other relevant		
	organizations.		
	1.3 The agricultural cooperative members who	Evaluation by AC	
	participated in the training highly evaluate the	e members	
	trainers from DAE/DACP and PDAs.		
	2.1 The capacity of the selected agricultural	-	



	ine organizational and business operation	cooperatives is judged to be sufficient as a	The results of capacity	
	systems or agricultural cooperatives are strengthened in the target areas	result of capacity assessment.	assessment conducted by	
		3.1 The number of pilot businesses introduced and	ne biolect	
က	Pilot businesses are introduced and operated		Monitoring records of the	
	in model agricultural cooperatives.	3.2 The introduced pilot businesses are feasible and	project	
		adaptable to local conditions.	Appraisal results of	
		3.3 The number of farm guidance advisors produced.	business plans and	
			monitoring of the Project	
,		4.1 The number of organized exhibitions, seminars,		
4.	Agricultural cooperative business networking		Monitoring records of the	
	is introduced / strengthened in the target	4.2 The results of the above network activities (e.g., the number of husiness contracts)	Project	
Act	Activities	/2005 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000		
==	1.1 Develop the manuals and/or guidebooks on	Cambodian side:		
	credit business, agricultural cooperative	<ul> <li>Allocation of counterpart personnel from DAE/DACP and the PDAs in the</li> </ul>	ACP and the PDAs in the	
	management, business planning, auditing,	target provinces.		
	monitoring and facilitation, and basic report	Office space in DAE/DACP and the PDAs in the target provinces	target provinces	
	formats to be submitted from agricultural			
	cooperatives to MAFF.	Japanese side:		
1.2	Conduct baseline survey.	Dispatch of experts:		
.3	Develop and set up database on agricultural	<ul> <li>Chief Advisor/Agricultural Cooperative Management</li> </ul>	ient	
	cooperatives (data collection, data processing	Coordinator/Training Planning		
	and analysis).	<ul> <li>Other short-term experts (baseline survey, accounting, farming guidance,</li> </ul>	counting, farming guidance,	
1.4		etc.)		
	(DAE/DACP and PDAs) on the developed			
	formats, manuals and guidebooks.	Training		Preconditions
		Technical training in Japan, Cambodia and/or third countries	ıntries	The sufficient
2.1				number of
	officials of agricultural cooperatives.	Machinery and Equipment		DAE/DACP and
2.5	Develop training materials for members and	Equipment and vehicles necessary for Project activities	Ø	PDA staff is
2.3				allocated to support
	selected agricultural cooperatives.			model agricultural
2.4	Develop and apply monitoring and evaluation			cooperatives.



methods in order to grasp the effectiveness of training.	2.5 Select model agricultural cooperatives.	3.1 Identify business potential of model	agricultural cooperatives. 3.2 Select pilot businesses in model agricultural	cooperatives.	3.3 Implement and evaluate pilot businesses to be	conducted in the above agricultural	cooperatives.	3.4 Collect good practices of businesses and	develop a guidebook.	41 Convene workshops/forums of agricultural	and the state of t	cooperatives fietwork in each provinces.	4.2 Organize exhibition of agricultural products,	agricultural inputs supplies and services in	each provinces.	4.3 Compile and disseminate business information	on agricultural cooperatives.	4.4 Organize annual agricultural cooperative	



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- tinding		Antiditor	Responsible	$\lfloor \rfloor$		2014	П		lt	2015		$ \cdot $		2016		П		1	2017		Н		2018			2019	
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Output 1: The support systems of	17	Develop the manuals and/or guidebooks on, credit business, agricultural cooperative management, business planning, auditing, monitoring and facilitation, and basic report formats to be submitted from agricultural	DAE/DACP																	•							
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agricultural cooperatives are	1-3.		DAE/DACP, PDAs																								-
mproved.	4. 2 E	Conduct training for government officials (DAE/DACP and PDAs) on the developed formats, manuals and guidebooks.	DAE/DACP																								
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Output 2: The	2-2. D	2-2. Develop training materials for members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.	DAE/DACP, PDAs																								
business operation systems of agricultural		2-3. Conduct training to members and officials of selected agricultural cooperatives.	PDAs																						-	<u> </u>	
cooperatives in target areas are strengthened.		2-4. Develop and apply monitoring and evaluation methods in order to grasp the effectiveness of training.	DAE/DACP, PDAs																								
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cooperative business networking is	4-2.	Organize exhibition of agricultural products, agricultural inputs supplies and services in each province.	PDAs																								
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ANNEX-IV

# **Draft of Record of Discussions (R/D)**

# **RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS**

ON

# PROJECT FOR ESTABLISHING BUSINESS-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MODEL

IN

# THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

# **AGREED UPON BETWEEN**

# **AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**

# AND

# JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Phnom Penh, XX 2013

Mr. Hiroshi Isaki Chief Representative Cambodia Office Japan International Agency

Cooperation Fisheries

H.E. Mr. San Vanty Under Secretary of State Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries The Royal Government of Cambodia



Japan

Based on the minutes of meetings on the Detailed Planning Survey on the Project for Establishing Business-Oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model in the Kingdom of Cambodia signed on August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013 between Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Kingdom of Cambodia (hereinafter referred to as "MAFF") and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), JICA held a series of discussions with MAFF and relevant organizations to develop a detailed plan of the Project for Establishing Business Oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

Both parties agreed the details of the Project and main points discussed as described in the Appendix 1 and the Appendix 2 respectively.

Both parties also agreed that MAFF, the counterpart to JICA, will be responsible for the implementation of the Project in cooperation with JICA, coordinate with other relevant organizations and ensure that the self-reliant operation of the Project is sustained during and after the implementation period in order to contribute toward social and economic development of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Project will be implemented within the framework of the Agreement on Technical Cooperation signed on June 17th, 2003 (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") and the Note Verbales to be exchanged between the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "GOJ") and the Royal Government of Cambodia.

The effectiveness of the record of discussions is subject to the exchange of the Note Verbal.

Appendix 1: Project Description

Appendix 2: Main Points Discussed (to be developed)



### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Both parties confirmed that there is no change in the Project Description agreed on in the minutes of meetings on the concerning Detailed Planning Survey on the Project signed on August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013(Appendix 3).

# I. BACKGROUND

Between 1950's and 1966, cooperatives were well established in Cambodia, which there were 512 cooperatives under the control and administration of the Royal Office of Cambodian Cooperatives and under the supervision of Ministry of Agriculture. 13 provincial credit cooperatives lent loans to cooperative members. Among the 512 cooperatives, there were 390 multi-purpose agricultural cooperatives, 55 consumer cooperatives, 14 specialized production cooperatives for instance, specialty in rice, cotton, tobacco) and 40 school cooperatives. In 1965, agricultural cooperatives owned estimated trading turnover at US\$ 13 millions.

Since 1970, agricultural cooperatives were dismantled due to the confusion of Pol Pot Era. After the collapse of the Khmer Rouge regime in 1979, the government of People Republic of Kampuchea formed rural people as "Solidarity Groups" for the distribution of the land and collective production purposes due to limited resources such as agricultural tools, animals and labor force left from the Khmer Rough regime. However, the Solidarity groups were disappeared when the government introduced the program on land ownership distribution in 1985.

In 2001, the Royal government of Cambodia formulated the Royal Decree on the establishment and functioning of agricultural cooperatives, union of the agricultural cooperatives and the pre-agricultural cooperatives. It went into effect in July 16, 2001. MAFF is being given mandate from the Royal government of Cambodia to promote agricultural Cooperative in Cambodia in order to assist rural peoples especially farmers to improve agricultural production and to create job opportunities enabling them to improve socio-economic status and self reliance. The Law on Agricultural Cooperative came into force in June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Although the number of agricultural cooperatives has been increasing setting up 437 agricultural cooperatives (40,733members) in 23 provinces of the whole country in August, 2013, most agricultural cooperatives are vulnerable from a viewpoint of organizational management, therefor some agricultural cooperatives are facing a capital shortage. In addition, the sustainable and progressive promotion of agricultural cooperatives to conduct economic activities appropriately is not carried out due to lack of understanding of farmers and government officials about agricultural cooperatives as the juridical persons to be obligated to conduct activities based on the above Royal Degree.

In addition, although the market economy is spreading among rural areas in the Kingdom of Cambodia, it is difficult for farmers to enjoy benefits of the market economy through individual agricultural activities such as crops production, processing, and marketing.

On the other hand, the economic business activities such as collective shipping of agricultural products and the production of processed products for improving members' income are not being carried out very much by agricultural

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cooperatives established by the support of the government agency and non-governmental organizations. However, because of lacking knowhow, information and technologies to plan the above-mentioned business activities and to implement these activities properly, there is an urgent need to enhance abilities for business administration of agricultural cooperatives.

Under this situation, JICA dispatched a short-term expert in the field of agricultural cooperatives to the Kingdom of Cambodia on March, 2012 for the purpose of studying the current conditions of agricultural cooperatives, as well as providing suggestions for further development of agricultural cooperatives.

Base on the background mentioned above, the Royal Government of Cambodia submitted the official request of technical cooperation project entitled the Project for Establishing Business-oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") to Japan having the accumulated knowledge and experiences about agricultural cooperatives in order to establish business oriented agricultural cooperative models to enable them to operate enterprises and service their members in sustainable manner.

The Project is aligned with the Japan's cooperation policy. One of the priority areas under this policy is "Agriculture and Rural Development" which aims to improve agricultural productivity and quality of rural population so that their livelihood is improved.

# II. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

1. Title of the Project

The title of the Project is "the Project for Establishing Business-oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model".

### 2. Overall Goal

Business-oriented agricultural cooperative models are adopted by agricultural cooperatives in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

### 3. Project Purpose

Business-oriented agricultural cooperative models are established in the target areas.

### 4. Outputs

- (1) The support systems of both the Department of Agricultural Extension / Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion<sup>1</sup> (hereinafter referred to as "DAE/DACP") and the Provincial Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "PDA") for providing technical assistance for agricultural cooperatives are improved.
- (2) The organizational and business operation systems of agricultural cooperatives are strengthened in the target areas.
- (3) Pilot businesses are introduced and operated in model agricultural cooperatives.
- (4) Agricultural cooperative business networking is introduced / strengthened in the target areas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> DACP will be established soon based on the Agricultural Cooperative Law.



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### 5. Activities

# (1) For Output 1

- 1.1 Develop the manuals and/or guidebooks on credit business, agricultural cooperative management, business planning, auditing, monitoring and facilitation, etc., and basic report formats to be submitted from agricultural cooperatives to MAFF.
- 1.2 Conduct baseline survey
- 1.3 Develop and set up datábase on agricultural cooperatives (data collection, data processing and analysis).
- 1.4 Conduct training for government officials (DAE/DACP and PDAs) on the developed formats, manuals and guidebooks.

# (2) For Output 2

- 2.1 Identify training needs of members and officials <sup>2</sup> of agricultural cooperatives.
- 2.2 Develop training materials for agricultural cooperative members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.
- 2.3 Conduct training to members and officials of selected agricultural cooperatives.
- 2.4 Develop and apply monitoring and evaluation methods in order to grasp the effectiveness of training.
- 2.5 Select model agricultural cooperatives.

# (3) For Output 3

- 3.1 Identify business potential of model agricultural cooperatives.
- 3.2 Select pilot businesses in model agricultural cooperatives.
- 3.3 Implement and evaluate pilot businesses to be conducted in the above agricultural cooperatives.
- 3.4 Collect good practices of businesses and develop a guidebook.

# (4) For Output 4

- 4.1 Convene workshops/forums of agricultural cooperatives network in each province.
- 4.2 Organize exhibition of agricultural products, agricultural inputs supplies and services in each province.
- 4.3 Compile and disseminate business information on agricultural cooperatives.
- 4.4 Organize annual agricultural cooperative congress in provinces.

### 6. Input

# (1) Input by JICA

(a) Dispatch of Experts

Chief Advisor/Agricultural Cooperative Management, Project Coordinator/Training Planning, and other short-term experts such as Baseline Survey, Accounting, Farming Guidance, and so on.

# (b) Training

JICA will receive personnel involved in the Project for technical training in Japan, Cambodia and/or the third countries.



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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Officials of Agricultural cooperatives mean board of directors and supervisory committee members.

# (c) Machinery and Equipment

JICA will provide vehicles, machinery, equipment and other materials necessary for the Project activities upon mutual agreement.

Input other than indicated above will be determined through mutual consultations between JICA and MAFF during the implementation of the Project, as necessary.

# (2) Input by the Royal Government of Cambodia

The Royal Government of Cambodia will take necessary measures to provide at its own expense:

- (a) Services of MAFF's counterpart personnel and administrative personnel as referred to in II-7;
- (b) Suitable office space with necessary equipment;
- (c) Supply or replacement of machinery, equipment, instrument, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than the equipment provided by JICA:
- (d) Information as well as support in obtaining medical service;
- (e) Credentials or identification cards:
- (f) Available data (including maps and photographs) and information related to the Project; and
- (g) Running expenses (running water, electricity, etc.) necessary for the implementation of the Project.

# 7. Implementation Structure

The Project organization chart is given in the Annex 1. The roles and assignments of relevant organizations are as follows:

### (1) MAFF

# (a) Project Director

Director General of General Directorate of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "GDA"), MAFF, as the Project Director, will be responsible for overall administration and implementation of the Project.

## (b) Project Manager

Director of DAE/DACP of GDA, MAFF, as the Project Manager, will be responsible for managerial and technical matters of the Project.

# (c) Deputy Project Managers

Directors of the target PDAs, MAFF, as the Deputy Project Managers, will be responsible for managerial matters in the respective target provinces.



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# (d)Counterparts

The officials of DAE/DACP, MAFF, will work closely with JICA Experts and officials of PDAs, and make necessary coordination for the whole project activities including meeting and training arrangement, communication among stakeholders, necessary arrangement of procurement, and smooth implementation of activities related with all the Outputs.

The officials of PDAs will work closely with JICA Experts and officials of DAE/DACP, and will be responsible for activities in provincial level in order to achieve the respective outputs especially technical assistance for agricultural cooperatives in the respective target provinces

# (2) JICA Experts

The JICA experts will give necessary technical guidance, advice and recommendations to MAFF on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.

# (3) Joint Coordinating Committee

Joint Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC") will be established in order to facilitate inter-organizational coordination. JCC will be held at least once a year and whenever deems it necessary. JCC will approve an annual work plan, PDM and PO, review overall progress, conduct monitoring and evaluation of the Project, and exchange opinions or major issues that arise during the implementation of the Project. A list of proposed members of JCC is shown in the Annex 2.

# 8. Project Sites and Beneficiaries

# (1) Project sites

The target areas of the Project are the Province of Takeo, the Province of Kampong Cham, the Province of Svay Rieng and the Province of Kampong Speu.

### (2) Beneficiaries

Main target beneficiaries are officials of DAE/DACP and PDAs of the target areas, and members and officials of model agricultural cooperatives to be set up in the target areas. In addition, members and officials of agricultural cooperatives in the above target areas are benefited through the training to be conducted by the Project.

### 9. Duration

The duration of the Project will be five (5) years from the date when the first Japanese expert is dispatched.

### 10. Reports

MAFF and JICA experts will jointly prepare the following reports in English.

- (1) Progress Report on semiannual basis until the project completion
- (2) Project Completion Report at the time of project completion



- 11. Environmental and Social Considerations
  - (1) MAFF and JICA agreed to abide by 'JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations' in order to ensure that appropriate considerations will be made for the environmental and social impacts of the Project.

# III. UNDERTAKINGS OF THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

- 1. The Royal Government of Cambodia will take necessary measures to:
  - (1) ensure that the technologies and knowledge acquired by the Cambodian nationals as a result of Japanese technical cooperation contributes to the economic and social development of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and that the knowledge and experience acquired by the personnel of the Kingdom of Cambodia from technical training as well as the equipment provided by JICA will be utilized effectively in the implementation of the Project; and
  - (2) grant privileges, exemptions and benefits to the JICA experts referred to in II-6 (1) above and their families, which are no less favorable than those granted to experts and members of the missions and their families of third countries or international organizations performing similar missions in the Kingdom of Cambodia.
  - (3) Other privileges, exemptions and benefits will be provided in accordance with the Agreement on Technical Cooperation signed on June 17, 2003.

## IV. EVALUATION

JICA and MAFF will jointly conduct the following evaluations and reviews.

- 1. Mid-term review at the middle of the cooperation term
- 2. Terminal evaluation during the last six (6) months of the cooperation term.

JICA will conduct the following evaluations and surveys to mainly verify sustainability and impact of the Project and draw lessons. MAFF is required to provide necessary support for them.

- 1. Ex-post evaluation three (3) years after the project completion, in principle
- 2. Follow-up surveys on necessity basis

# V. PROMOTION OF PUBLIC SUPPORT

For the purpose of promoting support for the Project, MAFF will take appropriate measures to make the Project widely known to the people of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

# VI. MUTUAL CONSULTATION

JICA and MAFF will consult each other whenever any major issues arise in the course of Project implementation.





# VII. <u>AMENDMENTS</u>

The record of discussions may be amended by the minutes of meetings between JICA and MAFF.

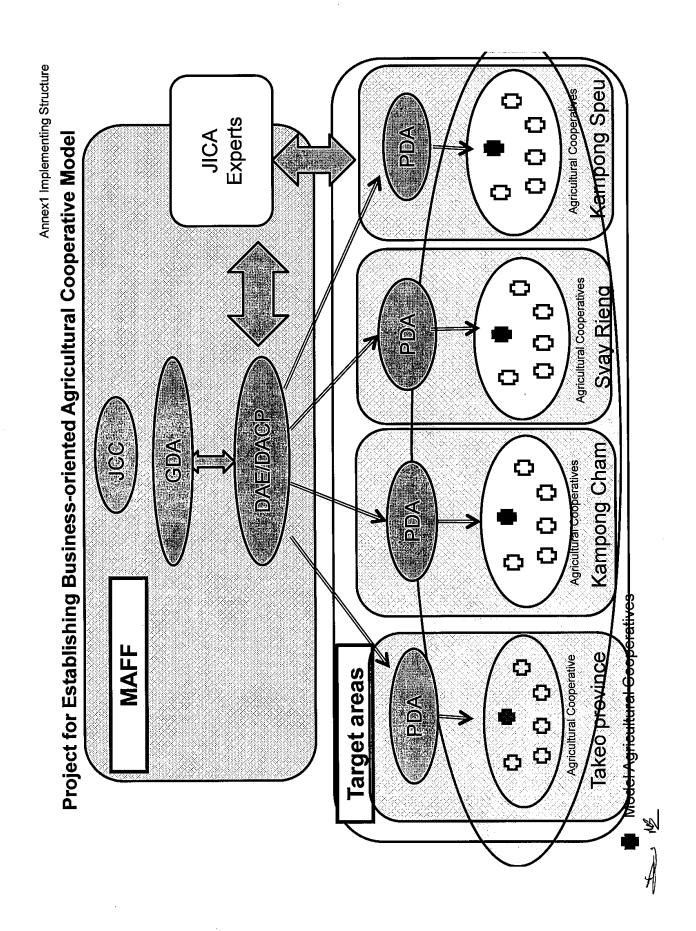
The minutes of meetings will be signed by authorized persons of each side who may be different from the signers of the record of discussions.

Annex 1 Implementation Structure

Annex 2 Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee







# Annex 2 Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee

A List of Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC)

# (Cambodian side)

(1) Chairperson

Under Secretary of State, MAFF

- (2) Members
  - Project Director
  - Project Manager
  - Deputy Project Managers
  - Other personnel concerned with the Project decided by MAFF, if necessary

# (Japanese side)

- Representatives from JICA Cambodia Office
- Experts assigned to the Project
- Other personnel concerned with the Project decided by JICA, if necessary

Note: Official(s) of the Embassy of Japan and others may attend the Joint Coordinating Committee as Observer(s).



# Annex V Justification of the Implementation of the Project

### Relevance

# Relevance to Government policy

The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP 2009–2013) prioritizes agriculture as the key sector for economic growth as well as poverty reduction. In the next NSDP (2014 – 2018), productivity, diversification and commercialization of agricultural products will be emphasized as one of the priority agendas of RGC. Therefore, the Project's objective of development of business-oriented agricultural cooperatives is clearly in alignment with the RGC policies.

The target group of the Project is appropriate. According to the Policy Paper on Promotion of Paddy Production and Rice Export in July 2010, the strengthening of farmer organizations is a thrust to enhance agricultural production.

The Project also responds to the needs for institutional development of agricultural cooperatives because the law on Agricultural Cooperatives was enacted in 9th June, 2013 and agricultural cooperatives are compelled to comply with the law.

### Relevance to farmers' needs

The number of agricultural cooperatives has been rapidly increasing; however, they are still at a very early stage of business development. Therefore, it is necessary to develop business models that can be rolled out to other agricultural cooperatives.

### Relevance to Japan's ODA policy

Japan's country assistance policy indicates that Japan will support the improvements of farmers' livelihood and the reduction of poverty through increased farmers' rice productivity and income. The Project's approach to increase agricultural production and productivity by strengthening agricultural cooperatives is in line with Japan's ODA policy.

The scope of the Project is appropriate. The Government of Japan (GOJ) focuses its assistance to Southern Cambodia in the agriculture and rural development sectors. Almost all the target provinces of the Project are located in the focused region.

# **Effectiveness**

Currently there are 437 agricultural cooperatives in Cambodia. Yet, very few of them are strong enough to develop and maintain their agricultural businesses. Therefore, the value of the Project is judged to be high.



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The effectiveness of the Project will be judged to what extent it can prove and demonstrate the validity of the business models introduced to the pilot agricultural cooperatives. At present, it is difficult to judge if the Project will be able to develop such business models successfully. Although the number is still limited, there are some agricultural cooperatives that have started various activities such as credit business, joint procurement of agricultural inputs and joint marketing. Therefore, there is good scope and potential to introduce businesses by aiming at creating value chain of selected agricultural products.

# Efficiency

The Project will be able to produce the four outputs specified in the PDM.

- For output 1, other countries' experiences and their materials, as well as feedback from pilot agricultural cooperatives can be utilized to improve the support systems such as the development of guidelines and manuals and the capacity development of DAE/DACP and PDAs.
- For output 2, the strengthening of agricultural cooperatives needs to be facilitated by PDAs. A shortage of staff and budget for field operations can be a risk factor, however the Royal Government of Cambodia is implementing decentralization and de-concentration program which aims to empower sub-national level and PDAs will establish agricultural cooperative promotion offices based on the law on agricultural cooperatives, thus, it is expected the risk can be mitigated.
- For output 3, the introduction and operation of pilot businesses can be ensured because the Project will support one agricultural cooperative for each province in an intensive manner. The Project will also select the agricultural cooperatives that have organizational capacity to manage businesses.
- For output 4, the prospect of the development of business networks is also positive because the Project can utilize experiences of some PDAs that have already started networking.

There are other projects and development partners that the Project can cooperate to produce good outputs. For example, the APPP-assisted agricultural cooperatives that produce quality rice seeds can tie up with pilot agricultural cooperatives. Experiences of supporting partners in fostering the development of farmer organizations can be used for the documentation of good practices.

#### Impact

The expected impact is that business-oriented agricultural cooperative models are adopted and applied by other agricultural cooperatives. To what extent the business models would be adopted relies with the availability of funds for capital investment, which is the main constraint for agricultural cooperatives. As one parameter to



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understand their fund availability, the data on the shares of agricultural cooperatives in the four provinces indicate that, out of 121 agricultural cooperatives, only nine of them have a total amount of shares exceeding 100 Million Riel. For rolling out business models, financial capability of agricultural cooperatives needs to be further enhanced.

## Sustainability

As described in the early section, policy support for the strengthening of agricultural cooperatives and the promotion of business-oriented agricultural cooperatives will be consistent for the coming five years.

The manuals, guidebooks and training materials developed by the Project can be continuously used by MAFF and other stakeholders such as development partners when MAFF endorses such documents.

Because the business models of the pilot agricultural cooperatives are expected to be profitable, they should be able to financially sustain their respective businesses. In the technical and organizational aspects, the pilot agricultural cooperatives need to be supported by PDAs. Given the limited resources of PDAs to support agricultural cooperatives, it is difficult to continue their guidance and support after the project duration. Specific measures need to be devised to cope with this issue.





# 2013.8.27

プロジェクト・デ并イン・ペトリックス (PDM)

プロジェクト名:ビジネスを志向した農協モデル構築プロジェクト

実施機関:農林水産省農業普及局(農協振興局

協力期間:5年間

に著しい変化 政治経済状況 が生じないこ 外部条件 Ver. 0. 0 نْد プロジェクトによって作成された 嶇 プロジェクトの進捗報告書、完了 農業普及/ 指標の入手手段 農協の年時報告書、 のデータベース 報告書 成果品 ・研修を受けた農協の○%※が農協法で毎年提出が カンボジアにおいて、信用・購買・販売事業など農業ビジ ネスに取り組む農協の増加状況と事業規模・収益の増 農協の組織運営能力の向上による事業実施基盤の 整備 金利で借りられるようになる、 肥料等をより低い価 格で購入することができるようになる、コメ等をより高 い価格で販売できるようになる、農業機械等を活用 できるようになる、ことを通じて組合員の収入が〇% フが整備され、対象州農協の〇%以上が事業計画 ・先進的な組織体制・システムの構築が認められる。 (例:会計、マーケティングの専任職員配置、会計・事 組合員に利益が還元される。(営農資金をより低い ・精米と飼料生産の組み合わせなどバリューチェーン の構築に向けた先進的な事業の取り組みがみられ モデル普及のための優良事例集及び事業紹介パン ・モデル農協においてパイロットビジネスが継続され、 義務づけられている資料を農林水産省に提出する。 モデルの有効性が実証できる具体的な事業の成果 コンポン・ドゥム学 業実績などのデータベース管理) 指標 策定・実施に活用する。 スパイ・コエン室 増加する) 加状況 ci က カンボジアの農協において、農協法に規定されているビジネ 対象地域においてビジネスを志向した農協モデルが確立さ ロンポン・スプー室、 プロジェクトの要約 スを志向したモデルが普及する。 対象地域:タケイ州、 プロジェクト目標 上位目標

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が強化される。	大 .	_		プロジェクトのモニタリング記録	プロジェクトの
1-2		が強化される。	式、データベースの数と内容(成果品の作成数とそれらに対する農協の研修参加者の評価)・本局と 4 州農業局に教材が整備される。	プロジェクトのモニタリング記録	対象地域にお いて農業生産 が自然環境に
<ul> <li>市用実績</li> <li>・指標 1-1 で作成したマニュアル、ガイドブック、報告書様式、研修教材全〇〇点が、すべての対象政府機関・農協・関連組織で備えられ、担当者によって利用される。</li> <li>1-3 農業普及局(農協振興局)と州農業局が実施する・研修を目かで行えるCノPがO名養成される。・研修を目かで行えるCノPがO名養成される。・研修を目かで行えるCノPがO名養成される。・受計報告、会議開催、事業計画づくりなど研修受講展協の実績を調査した結果「十分な組織経営能力あり」と判断される。・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画づくりなどのポイントで実施するキャパシティアセスメントにおいて、総合 5段階 評定ですべての対象農協が4段階以上の評価を受ける。</li> <li>**全・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・</li></ul>			- C/ F D/ YM を自主的に攻乱できる。 1-2 農業普及局 (農協振興局)、州農業局、農協、関 連組織によるマニュアル、ガイドブック、研修教材の 活用状況 (成果品の整備状況、リファレンスとしての	農協研修参加者による評価結果	よって著しい 変化を受けな い。
するかいが対対 は は は は は は は は は は は は は は は は は は			が用実績) ・指標 1-1 で作成したマニュアル、ガイドブック、 報告書様式、研修教材全○○点が、すべての対 多か다雑聞・豊や・間連組織で備すにカー お光	プロジェクトによるアセスメント結 果	
対象州において農協の組織・事業実施体制が強化さ ・農協の研修参加者が高く評価する。 ・農協の研修参加者の満足度が8割以上となる。 ・農協の研修参加者の満足度が8割以上となる。 ・農協の研修参加者の満足度が8割以上となる。 ・農協の研修参加者の満足度が8割以上となる。 ・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画づくりなど研修受講農協の実績を調査し た結果「十分な組織経営能力あり」と判断される。 ・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画づくりなどのポイント で実施するキャパンティアセスメントで、総合5段階 評定ですべての対象農協が4段階以上の評価を受 ける。 ・各州の1モデル農協で1つの有効なパイロットビジネスの数 ・各州の1モデル農協で1つの有効なパイロットビジネスの数 ・各州の1モデル農協で1つの有効なパイロットビジネスの数 ・各州の1モデル農協で1つの有効なパイロットビジネスの数 ・経歴された。第一方を指揮を上げるこ基づく採算性 ・選定された事業が現地の状況に見合ったものであ り、適切な規模の収益を上げることができること。 9-3 養成された事業が現地の状況に可含ったものであ り、適切な規模の収益を上げることができること。 3-3 養成された農民の営農指導アドバイザーの数				プロジェクトのモニタリング記録	
・農協の研修参加者の満足度が8割以上となる。 れる。 れる。 ・会計報告、主義開催、事業計画づくりなど研修受講農協の集積を調査した結果「十分な組織経営能力あり」と判断される。 ・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画づくりなどのポイントで集施目のポイントで実施するキャパシティアセスメントで、総合5段階評定するキャパシティアセスメントで、総合5段階評定する・・会議開催、事業計画づくりなどのポイントで集がある。 ・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画づくりなどのポイントでは一次の表別を表して、総合5段階計を受ける。 ・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画づくりなどのポイントで、総合5段階評定する・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・			新田	ビジネスプランの審査結果	
<b>対象州において農協の組織・事業実施体制が強化さ</b> 開催、事業計画づくりなど研修受講農協の実績を調査し れる。 た無果「十分な組織経営能力あり」と判断される。 ・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画づくりなどのポイントで実施するない。 ・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画づくりなどのポイントで実施するない。 ・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画が、りなどのポイントで表している。 ・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画が、り、近次をあれる。 ・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画が、り、からないない。 ・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画が、り、からないない。 ・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画が、り、からないない。 ・会計報告、ものでするないないできる。 ・会社のである。 ・各州の1モデル農協で1つの有効なパイロットビジネスが、スが開発される。 ・各州の1モデル農協で1つの有効なパイロットビジネスの数 ・各州の1モデル農協で1つの有効なパイロットビジネスが表受しまが、 、とが、関発される。 ・選定された。第3-2 導入されたパイロットビジネスの市場での優位性、現地状況に見合った適正度と経営分析などに基づく採算性 ・選定された。第3-3 養成された、最長の営農指導アドバイザーの数 3-3 養成された農民の営農指導アドバイザーの数			・農協の研修参加者の満足度が8割以上となる。	プロジェクトのモニタリング記録	
<ul> <li>・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画づくりなどのポイントで実施するキャパシティアセスメントで、総合5段階 評定ですべての対象農協が4段階以上の評価を受ける。</li> <li>される。</li> <li>3-1 導入されたパイロットビジネスの数 スが開発される。</li> <li>3-2 導入されたパイロットビジネスの市場での優位性、現地状況に見合った適正度と経営分析などに基づく採算性・選定された事業が現地の状況に見合ったものであり、適切な規模の収益を上げることができること。3-3 養成された農民の営農指導アドバイザーの数 3-3 養成された農民の営農指導アドバイザーの数</li> </ul>		対象州において農協の組織・事業実施体制が強化される。		プロジェクトのモニタリング記録	
モデル農協においてパイロットビジネスが導入・運営 される。 3-7 3-7 3-7 3-7 3-7 3-7			・会計報告、会議開催、事業計画づくりなどのポイントで実施するキャパシティアセスメントで、総合5段階評定ですべての対象農協が4段階以上の評価を受ける	プロジェクトのモニタリング記録	
3-2-2-2-2-2-2-3-3-2-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3		モデル農協においてパイロットビジネスが導入・運営	ô		
・選定された事業が現地の状況に見合ったものであり、適切な規模の収益を上げることができること。 3-3 養成された農民の営農指導アドバイザーの数		<i>ድ</i> れる。 	3-1 導入されたパイロットビジネスの数・各州の1モデル農協で1つの有効なパイロットビジネ・各州の1モデル農協で1つの有効なパイロットビジネスが開発される。3-2 導入されたパイロットビジネスの市場での優位性、現地状況に見合った適正度と経営分析などに基づく探算性		
			・選定された事業が現地の状況に見合ったものであり、適切な規模の収益を上げることができること。 3-3 養成された農民の営農指導アドバイザーの数		

	・各州の1モデル農協で1名以上の先進的農家による 営農指導アドバイザーを育成する。	
<ul><li>4. 農協ビジネスネットワーク(他の農協、精米業者など民間企業、流通・市場関係者、顧客などとの取引関係)が導入・強化される。</li></ul>	4-1 開催されたワークショップ/フォーラム、展示会 の数 ・対象州で合計 16 回 (4 州×年 1 回×4 年)のワー クショップ/フォーラム及び展示会が開催され る。 4-2 ネットワーク強化による成果 (コスト削減、取り 引きの安定化等) ・農協の事業のコストが〇%低減する。 ・継続的な農協間や業者との取引契約・注文の件数 がネットワーク導入以前の〇件から〇件に増加	
活動   1-1   信用事業、農協経営、事業計画策定、監査、モニタリング・指導に係るマニュアル、ガイドブック、農協が提出すべき基礎報告書様式の作成   1-2 ペースライン調査 (対象州の農協についての組織状況と活動についてのベースラインデータ収集)の実施 エ・分析)の開発・設立 エ・分析)の開発・設立 日-4 作成された様式、マニュアル、ガイドブックに係る研修の実施 登2-1 農協の組合員・役職員の研修数村の作成 2-2 農協の組合員・役職員の研修数村の作成 2-4 研修効果測定のためのモニタリング・評価手法の開発と実施 をと実施 3-4 正デル農協の選定 3-1 モデル農協の選定 3-1 モデル農協におけるピジネスポテンシャルの確認 3-1 モデル農協におけるパイロットビジネスの選定 3-3 モデル農協におけるパイロットビジネスの選定 3-3 モデル農協におけるパイロットビジネスの選定 3-3 モデル農協におけるパイロットビジネスの選定 3-3 モデル農協におけるパイロットビジネスの選定 3-3 モデル農協におけるパイロットビジネスの選定 3-3 モデル農協におけるパイロットビジネス	1: 及局及び対象地域の州農業局からの人員配置 及局及び対象地域の州農業局内の執務スペースの提供 派遣: アドバイザー/農協組織経営 那整/研修計画 派遣: 本邦研修、第三国研修等 言面、農業機械、事務機器 活動経費	世 は パイロット がイロット が 数の 数の の で に かに かい に か に か に か に か に か に か に か に か

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	作成	+		きの開		
	,799,	ш У		展示会		
	(集・ガイドブックの作)	ークに関するワークショップ/フ		資材/サービスに関する展示会の開催	五及	
	・ガイ	-62-		ゴスに	集·普	
	の収集	に関す		/ <del>+</del> – t	数の鑑	無
	好事例の収	1-7		<b>纟資材/</b>	豊協のビジネス情報の編タ	多麗
-	スのタ	協ネットワ	開催	、農業	デジジ	協年次大会
	アジャスの	農協木	ラムの	農産物、	農協の	農協年
	3-4	4-1	-	4-2	4-3	4-4

### 3. 調査日程

#### (Tentative Schedule for the Detailed Planning Survey on the Project for Establishing Business Oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model)

Aug. 8 Thu  12:00 Leave Narita(TG 643) 16:30 Arrive in Bangkok 18:15 Leave Bangkok (TGS84) 19:25 Arrive in Phnom Penh 08:00-09:30: Meeting with JICA Cambodia 10:00-11:30 Meeting with JICA Cambodia 10:00-11:30 Meeting with Dept of Agri Ext/ AC (Dr. Mak Soeun, Mr. Chea Saintdona a relevant officials) 14:30-15:30: Coutesy call to H.e. rithykun 16:30-17:30 Courtesy Call to H.e. rithykun 16:30-17:30 Courtesy Call to H.E. San Var (confirmed) Site Survey + Interview in Kampong Cham 7:00: Move from Phnom Penh to Kampong 10:00 - 12:00 Interview 1 Agricultural Coop PM: Interview to PDA Director & interview  Kampong Cham AM Interview Agricultural Copperative  Mon  Aug.11 Sun  Aug.12 Mon  Aug.13 Tue  Aug.13 Tue  Tue  Tue  Meeting with DGRV, CEDAC, World Vision  Meeting with DGRV, CEDAC, World Vision  Site Survey + Interview in Kampong Speu 07:00 Move from PHN to Kampong Speu 08:30-09:30 Interview to PDA at PDA office	Office of nd other sity  g Cham erative 1 AC  sibers s				
Aug.10 Sat  Aug.11 Sun  Aug.12 Mon  Aug.13 Tue  10:00-11:30 Meeting with Dept of Agri Ext/AC (Dr. Mak Soeun, Mr. Chea Saintdona a relevant officials) 11:30-17:30: Coutesy call to H.e. rithykun 16:30-17:30: Coutesy call to H.e. rithykun 16:30-17:30 Courtesy Call to H.E. San Var (confirmed) Site Survey + Interview in Kampong Cham 7:00: Move from Phnom Penh to Kampong 10:00 - 12:00 Interview 1 Agricultural Coop PM: Interview to PDA Director & interview  Kampong Cham AM Interview Agricultural Cooperative men PM Site visits to 2 Agricultural Copperative May 10:00 - 12:00 Interview with PDA Svay Rier 10:00 - 12:00 Interview with AC PM: Interview to Agricultural Cooperatives  Site Survey + Interview in Svay Rieng AM Interview with ACs, 15:00 Travel to PHN  Meeting with DGRV, CEDAC, World Vision Site Survey + Interview in Kampong Speu 07:00 Move from PHN to Kampong Speu 07:00 Move from PHN to Kampong Speu 08:30-09:30 Interview to PDA at PDA office	Office of nd other sty				
Aug.11 Sun  Aug.11 Sun  Aug.11 Sun  Aug.12 Mon  Aug.13 Tue  Aug.13 Tue  Aug.14 Wed  Aug.14 Tue  Aug.15 Thu  Aug.15 Thu  Aug.15 Thu  Aug.15 Thu  Aug.16 Sat  Aug.17 Sun  Aug.18 Sun  Aug.18 Too Travel from Kampong Cham to Svay Rieng AM Interview to Agricultural Cooperatives  Aug.19 Mon  Aug.10 Sun  Aug.11 Sun  Aug.11 Sun  Aug.11 Sun  Aug.12 Mon  Aug.13 Tue  Aug.14 Wed  Aug.15 Thu  Aug.15 Thu  Aug.15 Thu	g Cham erative 1 AC  hbers s				
Aug.11 Sun  Aug.12 Mon  Aug.12 Mon  Aug.13 Tue  Aug.14 Wed  Aug.15 Thu  Aug.15 Thu  Aug.15 Thu  Aug.15 Thu  Aug.16 Aug.17 Aug.17 Aug.18	y Rieng				
Aug.12 Mon  Aug.12 Mon  Aug.13 Tue  Aug.14 Wed  Aug.14 Tue  Aug.15 Thu  OB:30-09:30 Interview with PDA Svay Rier 10:00 - 12:00 Interview with AC PM: Interview to Agricultural Cooperatives  Site Survey + Interview in Svay Rieng AM Interview with Acs, 15:00 Travel to PHN  Meeting with DGRV, CEDAC, World Vision  Site Survey + Interview in Kampong Speu 07:00 Move from PHN to Kampong Speu 08:30-09:30 Interview to PDA at PDA office					
Aug.13 Tue  AM Interview with Acs, 15:00 Travel to PHN  Aug.14 Wed  Meeting with DGRV, CEDAC, World Vision  Site Survey + Interview in Kampong Speu 07:00 Move from PHN to Kampong Speu 08:30-09:30 Interview to PDA at PDA office					
Site Survey + Interview in Kampong Speu 07:00 Move from PHN to Kampong Speu 08:30-09:30 Interview to PDA at PDA office					
Aug.15 Thu 07:00 Move from PHN to Kampong Speu 08:30-09:30 Interview to PDA at PDA office	, etc.				
10:00 - Interview to Agricultural Cooperativ					
Aug.16 Fri  Site Survey + Interview in Kampong Speu 9:00 - 11:00 interview Agricultural Coopers members 13:00 - 17:00 Site visits to 2 Agricultural Copperatives	ative				
Aug.17 Sat    Site Survey + Interview in Takeo	ce				
Aug.18 Sun  Site Survey + Interview in Takeo 7:30 - 15:00 Interview Agricultural Coopera members 15:30 Move to PHN	tive				
Aug.19 Mon 12:00 Leave Narita(TG 643) Meeting with PDA Battambang 16:30 Arrive in Bangkok Meeting with APPP expert 18:15 Leave Bangkok (TG584) Visit seed AC of APPP 19:25 Arrive in Phnom Penh Travel to PHN					
Aug. 20 Tue 10:00 Courtesy Call to MAFF (H.E. San Vanty) 11:00 Meeting with Chairperson of the Taiwa Seiki Corporation in JICA Cambodia Office 16:00 Visit Taiwa Seiki Corporation	]				
Aug. 21 Wed Visiting PDA and Agricultural cooperatives in Takeo Province					
Aug. 22 Thu Visiting PDA and Agricultural cooperatives in Svay Rieng Province 14:30 (First draft MM is ready) Discussions about M/M at MAFF (DAE, if possible H.E. Rithykur	n will join)				
Aug. 23 Fri 14:30 Discussions about M/M at MAFF (H.E. Rithykun will join)					
Aug. 24 Sat Document Preparation					
Aug. 25 Sun Finalizing M/M	Finalizing M/M				
Aug. 26 Mon M/M Signning					
Report to JICA Cambodia Office Report to Embassy of Japan  Aug. 27 Tue 20:25 Leave Phnom Penh (TG 585) 21:30 Arrive in Bangkok 23:50 Leave Bangkok (TG642)					
Aug. 28 Fri 08:10 Arrive Narita					

#### 4. 主要面談者リスト

#### 主要面談者リスト

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

H.E. Mr. So Khan Rithykun General Director of General Director

Directorate of Agriculture (GDA)

H.E. Mr. San Vanty Department of Agricultural Ext

Dr. Mak Soeun Director of Dept. of Agricultural Extension

Mr. Chea Saintdona Head of Farmer Organization Office (FO)

Mr. Oak Saroeun Vice-Chief of Farmer Organization Office (FO)
Ms. Vong Phalla Vice-Chief of Administration Planning

Finance & International Cooperation Working

in FO

Mr. Khiev Phirum Official of Farmer Organization Office

PDA of Svay Rieng Province

Mr. Thach Ratana Director

Mr. Reu Phally Chief of OAE

PDA of Kampong Speu Province

Mr. Soy Panha Director

Mr. Chua Sarem Extension Officer in charge

PDA of Takeo Province

Mr. Nhek Sron Director

Mr. Sok Sitheng Director of Agricultural Cooperative

Promotion

PDA of Battambang Province

Mr. Ponh Oudam Deputy Director

**DGRV** 

Mr. Hardy Schneier Country Program Director

World Vision Cambodia

Ms. You Malen Senior Project Manager

Life With Dinity (LWD) (NGO)

Mr. Chan Vibol Program Director

在カンボジア日本大使館

 玉光
 慎一
 一等書記官

 鵜沢
 和弘
 二等書記官

JICAカンボジア事務所

井崎宏所長平田仁次長木梨陽子職員

植田 渉 ナショナルスタッフ SIV Cheang Program Officer

株式会社 タイワ精機

 高井 良一
 代表取締役社長

 田中 敏晴
 研究部 部長代理

日本開発政策研究所

廿日出 津海雄 開発経済/農業開発

株式会社 タイワ精機カンボジア

Mr. Vuthy Monyrath President

### 5. 農協数の推移

### 農協数の推移

全国農協数	総農協数	年間設立数
2003 年 12 月	1	
2004 年 12 月	14	13
2005 年 12 月	55	41
2006 年 12 月	74	19
2007 年 12 月	88	14
2008 年 12 月	110	22
2009 年 12 月	178	68
2010 年 12 月	245	67
2011 年 12 月	273	28
2012 年 12 月	$375^{1}(349)$	102
2013 年 8 月	437	(62)

### 州別農協数

州	2011 年 12 月	2012 年 12 月	2013 年 8 月
コンポン・スプー州	10	12	25
カンダル州	5	10	
タケオ州	18	28	57
プレイ・ベン州	13	21	
スバイ・リエン州	10	17	20
コンポン・チュナン州	15	25	
ポーサット州	21	29	
バッタンバン州	43	51	
パイリン州	37	37	
バンテイ・メン・チェイ	12	12	
州			
コンポン・トム州	13	18	
シェム・リアップ州	5	9	
プレア・ヴィヒア州	4	4	
ウドン・メン・チェイ州	5	5	

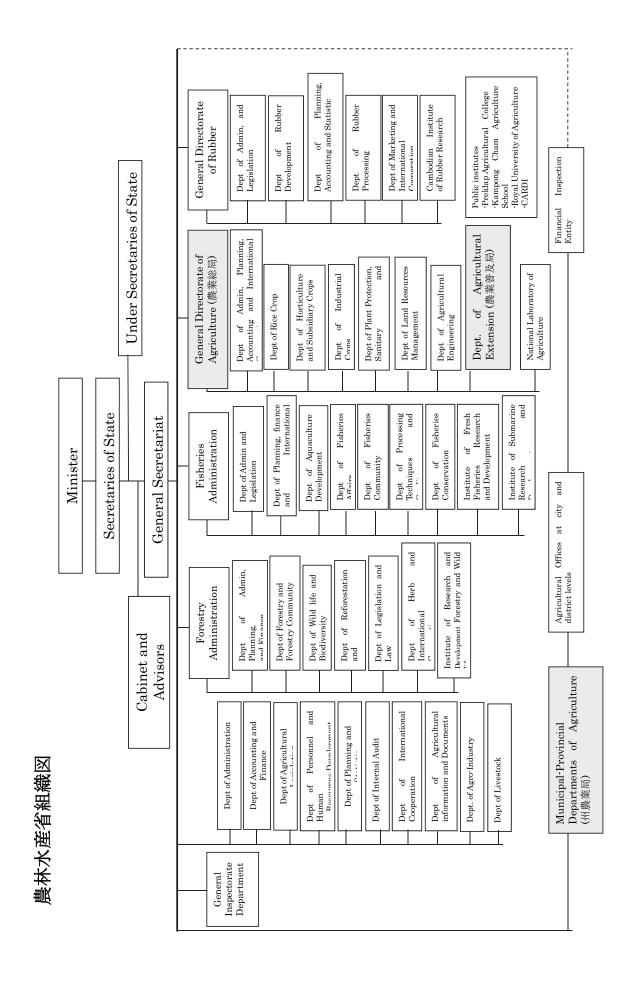
<sup>1</sup> 英訳翻訳資料では合計数 349 であるが、その原本と思われるクメール語資料では 375 となっている。

コンポン・チャム州	21	24	29
クラチエ州	7	7	
ストゥン・トレン州	4	4	
コ・コン州	3	4	
プレー・シハヌーク州	6	6	
ケッブ州	2	2	
コンポット州	14	19	
ラタナキリ州	4	4	
モンドルキリ州	1	1	
合計	273	349	

視察農協一覧表

農協の名称	実施事業	留 。 。 。 。	出資金1 口金額	日田教	総出資金 額	外部支 援	農協の 状況
コンポン・サヤム室							
① Toul preas vihear	融資、コメの集荷・精米所への販売	28	20,000	200	10,000,000	なし	<del>-</del>
② Sombo meanchey	融資、種子・肥料の生産・販売	118	50,000	3,421	171,050,000	つな	斑
amaki senchey	融資、キャッサバ裁断機の貸し出し	148	20,000	168	3,360,000	ZIS	
sk dambae	種子・肥料購買、トウモロコシ剥離機貸し	108	30,000	270	8,100,000	PADA	#
イバイ・コールを	H					ی	
⑤ Cham reun phal svay chrom	融資、野菜の集荷・販売	85	30,000	143	4,290,000	ICA	#
		223	400,000	52	20,800,000	USAID	摡
	ᄪ	!					ï
(7) Pkut pkong kaksephal svay rieng	野菜、ニワトリ、コメの集荷・販売	267	20,000	411	8,220,000	ΜΥ	無
(8) Kol soksan	融資	51	30,000	99	1,680,000	つな	<del>-</del>
コンポン・スプー派							
	融資、コメの出荷、肥料の購買	147	10,000	241	2,410,000	LWD	ı
rong reung							
① Satrey kdey sankhem tirk thala	融資、コメの出荷、肥料・燃料の購買	242	10,000	445	4,420,000	DWJ	ı
① Chivet thalay thanor vealpoun	資、	78	10,000	06	900,000	DWJ	ı
① Krousa kaksekor chivet thalay thanor	融資、ブタ・ニワトリの飼育・販売	144	10,000	144	1,440,000	DWJ	1
senmonorom							
① Kraing dey vai	融資、肥料購買	210	332,000	684	227,088,000	つな	ı
(4)Thamey samaki	融資、肥料購買	235	10,000	340	3,400,000	つな	ı
(5) Steung slakou	融資、肥料購買、コメの集荷・販売	62	100,000	568	29,900,000	なし	畑
Samaki senpreas ream	機織用材料、種子、農薬の購買、トウモロコシ剥離機の貸し付け		100,000	3,000	300,000,000	ICA	恕
① Sromuk soksenchey	融資、肥料・燃料の購買	87	100,000	138	13,800,000	つな	斑
ng reung	融資、肥料と燃料の購買	09	50,000	85	4,250,000	DPO	<del>-</del>
① Punleu beng kropoum chouk	融資、肥料、農薬、飼料の購買	80	100,000	105	10,500,000	つな	<del></del>
ランベン学							
② Chrey samaki	コメ種子生産・契約販売	121	50,000	216	10,800,000	АРРР	斑

- 金額の単位はリエル。● コンポン・スプー州の「農協の状況」については、州農業局から回答が得られなかった。



8. 農業協同組合及び農業協同組合連合会並びに農業協同準備組合の設立と機能に関する国王令 (Royal Decree on the establishment and functioning of agricultural cooperatives, union of the agricultural cooperatives and the pre-agricultural cooperatives)

### KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA NATION RELIGION KING

# COMPILATION OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

### **ROYAL DECREE**

ON

THE ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES, UNION OF THE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES AND PRE- AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

#### ROYAL DECREE NS/RKT/0701/234

On the Establishment and Functioning of Agricultural Cooperatives, Union of the Agricultural Cooperatives

### We

Preahbath Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk
Reach Harivong Uphato Sucheat Visothipong Aka
Mohaborasrat Nikarodom Thammik Mahareachea
Thireach Boromnead Borombopit Preach Chau
Krong Kampuchea Thipdey

- Seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia,
- Seen the Royal Decree N.1198/72 dated the 30<sup>th</sup> of November, 1998, on the Nomination of the Royal Government of Cambodia,
- Seen the Krom N.02/94 dated the 20<sup>th</sup> of July, 1994 promulgating the Law on the formation and the functioning of the Cabinet of Ministers,
- Seen the Royal Krom N.0196/13 dated the 24<sup>th</sup> of January, 1996 promulgating the Law on the establishment and functioning of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery,
- Seen the Royal Krom N.0196/18 dated the 24<sup>th</sup> of January, 1996 promulgating the law on the establishment of the Ministry of Economic and Finance,
- On the humble proposal of Prime Minister, with the agreement of the Cabinet of Ministers during its plenary session on 29<sup>th</sup> of June 2001,

#### **Hereby Order**

#### **Chapter I: General Provision**

#### Article 1

This Royal Decree is to define the establishment and functioning of the Agricultural Cooperatives, the Union of the Agricultural Cooperative and Pre-agricultural Cooperatives, Referred to as "Agricultural Cooperatives". The sphere of activities of the three communities covers the agricultural sector as a whole, including the supply of material and all kinds of services at the disposal of farming production.

#### **Chapter II: Agricultural Cooperatives**

### Part 1 Definition of Establishment

#### Article 2

The Agricultural Cooperative provided for in this Royal Decree is a private legal entity whose capital is variable and has full legal competence, self-financing and self-control.

Agricultural Cooperatives can be founded by a group of natural entities which from themselves on volunteer basis on their own initiatives in order to increase their efficiency and to contribute to socio-economic enhancement. Therefore as the Royal Decree itself defines, the Agricultural Cooperative is an economic enterprise, which is democratically managed by its members, who contribute their capitals and hope for dividends, and are also accept that they may to incur losses according to the proportion of their shares contributed.

To be able to join the Agricultural Cooperatives, all persons must have their prime business in agriculture or services related to the sector.

This Royal Decree does not cover organizations, associations or similar agencies, which do not fall within the definition mentioned and is not subject to commercial rule of law.

#### Article 3

A minimum of 30 people/natural ententies can form an Agricultural Cooperative. To be able to come into existence, the agricultural cooperatives must have their own statute and must be recognized by competent authorities pursuant to the provisions of this Royal Decree.

#### Article 4

In the statute, the following particulars shall be indicated:

- Name
- Office and its address
- Objectives
- Conditions of membership admission
- Each share equal in price
- Conditions of share payment
- Obligations and rights of members
- Financial responsibility of members for the cooperative's debt: the amount shall be at least equal to the number of shares subscribed, and in any case, the amount of debt shall not be allowed to exceed ten times with the number of shares subscribed.
- Criteria and conditions of resignation and dismissal.
- Procedure of keeping books and files
- Conditions of convening General Meeting
- Composition of a Board of Directors

- Conditions of convening the meeting of the Board of Directors
- Composition of the Board of Auditors
- Conditions of convening the session of a Suppervisory Committee
- Conditions of financing the Agricultural Cooperatives and criteria for the estimation of that financing
- Condition of dissolution by the cooperatives
- Procedures of arbitration
- Procedures of statute changes

The model statute and internal regulation of the cooperatives shall be provided for in the Prakas (Proclamation) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

#### Article 5

To be leally qualified, the Agricultural Cooperatives must have the recognition from competent authorities and the register kept at the Municipal- Provincial Departments of Agriculture. The recognition shall be made with the issuance of certificates containing the registration number of the cooperative and shall be widely publicized within two (02) weeks at the most. Request for the recognition number shall be made with the following procedural forms:

- 1- Within thirty (30) days, start from the day of the first founding General Meeting, the Board of Directors shall submit request for approval from the Municipal-Provincial Departments of Agriculture, together with application forms and other formalities as follows:
  - Cooperative statute containing date and signatures or thumbprints of the founding members.... two copies,
  - Reports of the first founding General Meeting containing signatures or thumbprints of all founding members...one copy,
  - List of members of the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Committee of the cooperative: names, addresses and titles...one copy,
  - Sample signatures or thumbprints of people who have the rights to represent the cooperative...one copy,
  - Evidence of share subscription and payment by each member...one copy,
- 2- Upon the receipt of application, accompanying with the above papers, the Municipal-Provincial Departments of Agriculture shall issue receipts acknowledging the applications, on which date is set and the signatures of responsible officials affixed. After discovering that the applications meet the requirements stated in this Royal Decree, the Municipal-Provincial Departments of Agriculture shall issue certificates of recognition containing registration numbers not later than forty five (45) days after the date of issuing the receipt.

# Part 2 Obligations and Rights of Agricultural Cooperatives and Members

#### Article 6

The Agricultural Cooperatives shall keep at their office one copy of statute which is certified and in effect. The other papers the Agricultural Cooperative shall hold:

- List of members and their shares,
- Records of proceedings of the congress, Board of Directors, Supervisory Committee, and other bodies established by the congress and other list stated in the statute of cooperatives.

Members of the cooperatives or persons who are officially in charge of inspection can check those lists (financials) at any time. When working with third party, the Agricultural Cooperatives shall produce its registration number as provided for in Article 5.

The Agricultural Cooperatives shall be subject to regulation in effect on external auditing and inspection. Auditing the Agricultural Cooperatives shall be subject to Sub-decree.

#### **Article 8**

In applying for membership, each member shall be willing to comply with the provisions of this Royal Decree, as well as the statute and all resolutions approved by the General Meeting of the Agricultural Cooperatives.

All members shall pay their subscribed shares according to the requirements stated in the statute. They shall be respectively and jointly responsible for the debt incurred by the cooperatives within the limits stated in the statute. This financial obligation of cooperatives is the responsibility of cooperative members.

#### **Article 9**

- 1. Pursuant to the above Article 8, any member, who fully meets the requirements of the cooperatives, shall be entitled to:
  - Attend the General Meeting and vote on equal basis with the other members regardless
    of the amount of capital invested in the cooperatives,
  - Elect and to be elected in the structure of the cooperative in conformity with the provisions of this Royal Decree,
  - Be informed of the economic standings of the cooperatives by the chairman or the supervisory committee,
  - Ask for the convocation of extraordinary General Meeting to discuss and approve any issue when at least one-third (1/3) of the members request to do so,
  - Ask for the inclusion in the agenda of the General Meeting of issues which are beneficial to the cooperatives,
  - Receive respective dividends,
  - Hire and use services, constructions and materials and equipments belonging to the cooperative like the other members,
  - Participate in all activities of the cooperatives,
  - Receive according to the statute the shares paid in full plus interests or reimbursement when he/she resigns or is dismissed, or in case there are some amount left from the payment of losses by the cooperatives according to the proportion of the losses.
- 2. However, any member, who is late in payment as required by the statute or fails to carry out his/her responsibilities, he/she shall not be allowed to take part in decision-making or to receive dividends by the cooperatives.

#### **Article 10**

In case any member commits harmful to the interests of the cooperatives or other members, he/she shall be suspended or dismissed after justifying his/her action with the Board of Directors

The suspension and dismissal shall be decided by the congress. In case of urgency, Board of Directors can informally declare the suspension or the dismissal, but an extraordinary General Meeting shall be immediately called to discuss and decide on the matter.

### Part 3 Structure and Responsibilities of the Cooperatives

#### Article 11

The first founding General Meeting of the cooperatives, attended by all founding natural entities, and shall be in the position to prepare documents attached with applications for recognition and to make decisions needed to start fiscal year.

The congress is the supreme and highest body in issuing approvals and makes decisions on behalf of the cooperatives.

All members shall attend the ordinary General Meeting once a year, to be held three months at the latest after the previous fiscal year.

The convocation of the General Meeting shall state the place, the date and the agenda. Members of the cooperatives shall be informed of the meeting at least fifteen (15) days before the meeting held. The notice shall be made through normal announcement and posted at the office of the cooperatives.

Members of the cooperatives shall attend the extraordinary General Meeting called by the chairman. The convocation of the extraordinary General Meeting shall specify the place, the date and the agenda. Members of the cooperatives shall be informed at least seven (07) days before the meeting held. The notice shall be made through normal announcement and posted at the office of the cooperatives.

#### Article 12

The General Meeting shall:

- Give approval on the minutes of the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Committee; endorse or amend the statute and the internal regulation;
- Elect among the members of the cooperatives, chairmen and members of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Committee through secrete vote; the General Meeting can suspend/dismiss positions from those elected and set dividends for them; if any,
- Define the responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Committee,
- Appoint inspector(s) from outside and set the mandate and remuneration for them;
- Set the maximum limit of loan for cooperatives by maintaining its autonomous status of the cooperatives;
- Allow investment/business or micro-credit from the cooperative fund:
- Define the procedural conditions and the amount of credit to be lended to members;
- Review, approve or revise accounts and reports on the management, and decide on whether or not to give the managers exemption;
- Discuss and approve the annual reports of the Board of Directors after reviewing them;
- Define the distribution of surplus and budget to be refunded to members based on the criteria stated in the internal regulation;
- Make a surplus of each year after an amount of money is paid into the reserve fund according to the statute or into subsidiary fund and after the debt of the previous year is paid off;
- Set the reserve fund to be used to make up for any losses incurred;
- Make balance of distribution of shares to each member in case of any drop in member number:
- Approve the program, activities and budget for the next fiscal year;
- Decide on the application of new membership, the suspension and dismissal of a member; and
- Decide all changes such as break-up, amalgamation and dissolution of the cooperatives.

The General Meeting can make discussion, adoption and approval only when there is twothirds (2/3) of total members are present. In case the above condition fails to be met, with the same agenda, the second round of the congress shall be convened within ten (10) days after the date of the first round of the General Meeting.

The number of members attending the second General Meeting shall be left open. The General Meeting shall be chaired by either president of the Board of Directors or by the chairman of the session elected among members presented. The General Meeting shall appoint one secretary who shall prepare minutes in which all resolutions shall be written down, and a list of attendance. The secretary and the chairman of General Meeting shall countersign the minutes. At the General Meeting, one member shall have only one voice, and shall not be allowed to send representative. The chairman of the Gneral Meeting shall be elected through secret voting. Except for resolutions related to the statute, the internal regulation, the merging or division of the cooperatives or the dismissal of any member, require two-thirds of the members presented; other resolutions of the congress shall base on the majority voice of the attending members. All members shall be responsible for the resolutions of the General Meeting.

#### Article 14

The Board of Directors shall be the executive body of the cooperatives. The president/chairman and members of the Board of Directors shall be elected by the General Meeting. The Board of Directors shall consist of three (3) to nine (9) members, including the president/chairman. At the first congress, one-third (1/3) of the Board of Directors members shall be appointed for one-year term, another one-third (1/3) for two-year term and the last one-third for the three-year term. Parents, siblings, cousins, spouses shall not be allowed to be members of the Board of Directors altogether.

The Board of Directors shall be elected for three-year term (3) and shall not be elected for more than two (02) consecutive terms.

The Board of Directors shall elect one financier and one secretary among their members; if no one can not be chosen among cooperative members, extra appointment shall be possible.

The president/chairman of the Board of Directors is the person who represents the cooperatives and who convenes the meeting of the Board of Directors at least once every two (02) months.

The Board of Directors can call a session on the request of majority of its members.

The Board of Directors can conduct its session only with the presence of half (1/2) of its members. A resolution can be accepted only with the absolute majority of the members present.

In case the vote is equally divided in two (02), the voice of the president/chairman shall prevail. One manager can be nominated as paid personnel by the Board of Directors. The manager has the duties to assist the Board of Directors in managing the cooperatives and to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors just to give the opinion.

Members of the Supervisory Committee can attend the meetings of the Board of Directors with only the rights to give opinion.

#### Article 15

#### 1- Rights

 Within the limitation provided in this Royal Decree, the statute and resolutions of the General Meeting, the Board of Directors has power to lead and manage the cooperatives.

#### 2- Obligations

The Board of Directors shall have the following obligations:

- Keep or order to keep income statement book and to make the cooperative economic and financial affairs consistent with prevailing practices.
- Make separate accountings for business transactions with members and nonmembers
- Present the reports to the General Meeting on managerial activities of the past fiscal calenda year, including annual report of activities, balance sheet, and business accounts, and the programs of actions, including member education and personnel and on a planed budgeting for the next fiscal year,
- Prepare documents needed to conduct supervision as required by law, and present them to the General Meeting
- Prepare for the extraordinary General Meeting whenever the operation of the cooperative entails discussion, adoption or decision-making or upon request from members pursuant to article 16 of this Royal Decree.
- **3- After consulting** with the Supervisory Committee, the Board of Directors can appoint one manager, who is a member or not a member of the cooperatives. The manager shall obey to all provision containing in the written contract with regard to the discharge of his/her duties entrusted by the Board of Directors. The manager can choose staff members needed to ensure the effectiveness of the cooperative management. The contracts of those staff members shall have the consent of the Board of Directors and be subject to the labor law.

Members of the Board of Directors and the manager shall have respective and joint responsibilities for mistakes they make when fulfilling their missions, not to mention the responsibilities for criminal acts.

#### Article 17

The Supervisory Committee is the internal permanent supervisory body of the cooperatives. The Supervisory Committee work for the interest of the cooperatives only. The chairman of the Supervisory Committee shall be elected among their members. The Supervisory Committee can suspend the roles of the Board of Directors that fail to accomplish or are unable to carry out their obligations; the supervisory committee can take over the roles of the Board of Directors. But this shall not exceed three (03) months. Within this period, the supervisory committee shall call extraordinary congress to elect new Board of Directors.

The Supervisory Committee is made up of three (03) or five (05) members who do not sit in the Board of Directors or are not paid staff of the Cooperatives. Those who are parents, siblings, cousins, and spouses of members of the Board of Directors shall not be allowed to be members of the Supervisory Committee.

The terms of the Supervisory Committee members shall be three (03) years. Each member cannot be in office for more than two (02) consecutive terms. The Supervisory Committee meets upon the convocation of the chairman when necessary or on the request of at least two (02) members. In case, the vote appears in equal two, the voice of the chairman shall prevail.

#### Article 18

The Supervisory Committee can inspect or order the inspection of books of accounts, files, cash transaction manual, accounts and assets of the cooperatives any time, and control the regularities of inventory book and balance sheet.

The Supervisory Committee can control whatever it deems necessary. The Supervisory Committee shall inform the Board of Directors about what they has observed, and raise these matters in its annual reports to be presented to the General Meeting. If needed, the Supervisory Committee or the Board of Directors or the extraordinary General Meeting shall meet.

The functions of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Committee shall not enjoy any remuneration. However, the General Meeting can allocate money to cover expenditures by their members in discharging their respective functions.

# Part 4 Sources of Capital

#### Article 20

The sources of the cooperatives' capital shall come from:

- Shares subscribed by members,
- Reserve fund deducted from the surplus,
- Gifts, heritage or contributions to be included in the cooperatives assets and in separate accounts,
- Loan from third parties, and
- Loan from members in the form of deposits or savings.

#### Article 21

The capital of the cooperatives shall accrue because of the admission of new members or more shares subscribed. The drop in the capital results from the withdrawal of shares.

#### Article 22

Share of members' names cannot be split, confiscated by third parties, or sold. Only the transfer from one member to another member of the cooperatives or to the heir of any member is possible subject to the laws in force and with the consent of the Board of Directors as stated in the statute. The value of the shares shall be determined by the statute, which can define in advance the deadline for payment-either once at a time or several times.

Share, which is not paid in full, shall not be entitled to dividends. Share, which is already paid, when dividends are available shall receive interests and the rates not exceeding the rates that provided by commercial banks to long-term saving accounts.

One member cannot possess shares exceeding twenty (20) percent of the total shares.

#### Article 23

Every cooperative shall create a reserve fund as required by laws, by deducting twenty (20) percent from the surplus after tax payment until the reserve fund is as much as five times of the total amount of shares which already paid. Profits from business transactions with non-members shall also be channeled into this reserve fund.

Every cooperative shall create fund for training and education of managing members and leaders of the managing bodies as well as staff, by deducting three (03) percent from net surplus annually. Reserve fund shall not allow to be distributed to members.

### Part 5 Transformation and Dispute Settlement

#### Article 24

The General Meeting of the Agricultural Cooperatives can dissolve the cooperative and join another or many other cooperatives through the incorporation of another cooperative or joining together to form another new cooperatives.

The Board of Directors of each cooperative shall notify creditor about the merging plan and debt payment. The creditors shall have three (03) months to ask the court to freeze the merging plan until all conditions required are met.

In merging to form new cooperative, procedures and formalities to seek recognition from competent authorities of the new cooperative shall follow the requirements stated in Article 5 of this Royal Decree.

The recognition of new bodies shall lead to the following cases:

- All cooperatives which are merged shall have their names removed from the list,
- The new cooperative shall take over both the assets and debts of the cooperative which are dismantled for merging,
- All members who do not resign during the process of merging shall remain as members of the new cooperative. In case the merging is done through incorporation or assembles to form new cooperative, the incorporated cooperatives shall have their names removed from the list and their activities and members shall be taken over by the incorporating Cooperative.

Rules and procedures of dissolution for merging and incorporation of another cooperative shall be defined by a separate Sub Decree.

#### Article 25

Based on the resolutions of the General Meeting, the cooperatives can break up in two or several cooperatives with the same statutes. The resolutions shall establish the planned distribution of assets and the debts as well as the name lists of members of each cooperative, which has just been established.

Despite the distribution of debts, the cooperatives, which come into existence as the result of break-up, shall respectively and jointly be responsible for the debts born by the dismantled cooperatives.

Each newly established cooperative should follow the procedures and formalities of applying for recognition and registration as already provided for and stated in article 5 of this Royal Decree.

#### Article 26

The General Meeting shall decide on the dissolution of the cooperative when the following reasons arise:

- No activities for two (02) consecutive years.
- Accomplishment or the end of the objectives,
- The amount of debts is so high-more than half (1/2) of the capital, and
- Bankruptcy or constant shortage of fund.

Without delay, the congress shall appoint one or several competent and qualified auditor(s) who are members or not members of the cooperative.

In case congress fails to dissolve the cooperative, although learning that the above reasons are indeed happening, the competent court shall effectively decide on the dissolution if there is any complaint. The court shall immediately appoint one or several auditor(s), who are members or not members of the cooperative. Decision on the auditing shall be announced the same way as cooperative registration. By this means, creditors shall lodge claims for or objection to the auditing with people responsible for the auditing within two (02) months, started from the date for the announcement.

#### **Article 27**

The liquidator shall take over all power of the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Committee and the manager from the date of appointment and shall use the power for the sole purpose of liquidation.

Before starting liquidation, the liquidator (s) shall produce balance sheet and send it to the competent court. After the closing of the liquidation, the cooperative shall be dropped out of the

list. The removal of the cooperative from the name list shall be done the same way as the registration.

By this means, creditors, who publicly announce their loans, shall lodge complaints within six (06) months after the publication according to the schedule of debts pay-off established by the auditor(s).

After this time limit, the pay-off of debts shall be prioritized as follows:

- Debts and salaries of staff of the cooperative and tax levies to be paid to the state,
- Debts claimed within the deadline set according to the right to do so, and
- Refund of shares according to the liquidation prices.

In case that after the distribution, the liquidator(s) notice that there are still some assets left, they shall donate these assets to another cooperative or an organization which works for the common interest.

In case that after the liquidation, deficit is found out, members shall respectively and jointly be responsible for the deficit to the extent defined in this Royal Decree. After the end of mandate, the liquidator(s) shall submit reports of activities and the balance sheet to the competent court if there is request from the court.

#### Article 28

Apart from the right of every person to recourse to the court, all disputes arising from the implementation of this Royal Decree between members of the cooperatives, between members and the cooperatives, between the internal units of the cooperative or between outside units and the cooperatives, shall be subject to the arbitration of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, who shall appoint an committee, which consists of one representative from the Ministry, one representative from the administration of commune, sangkat and a number of person who are not involved in the disputes and who are viewed to help in the settlement of disputes.

#### **Chapter III: Union of Agricultural Cooperatives**

#### Article 29

Two or an upward of two cooperatives can join together to form union of cooperative.

The name of the cooperative, which emerges from the new formation, must be mentioned with the word "Union of Agricultural Cooperatives".

#### Article 30

The activities that the union of cooperatives shall add to those of the member cooperatives shall include:

- Providing necessary assistance in the leadership and management of cooperatives;
- Forming and managing a fund to finance auditing or outside inspection of member cooperatives and this fund comes form necessary contribution of shares already subscribed of member Cooperatives;
- Establishing and controlling fund to facilitate the borrowings of member cooperatives;
- Providing information, which can lead the progress of member Cooperatives' activities
- Supporting continuous trainings for member cooperatives;
- Identifying the need of members and protecting the interest of members before public authorities and private partners;
- Mediate the disputes between members and third parties and
- Participating in the dissemination and explanation of laws and regulations related to the Cooperatives.

#### **Chapter IV: Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives**

### Part 1 Definition and Establishment

#### Article 31

Pre-Agricultural Cooperative is a private legal entity, which is founded and self managed by physical entities, who group themselves together by their own deliberation and on their own initiatives in order to generate their efficiencient productivity and to contribute to socio-economic enhancement. Members of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives shall contribute their capital and are willing to incur losses and dividends according to the proportion of their contributed shares.

#### Article 32

At least twenty-five (25) natural entities/people are needed to form the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives. All legal natural entities whose business is mainly focusing on agriculture can become members of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives. To be legally qualified as the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives, they must develop and adopt their internal regulation and register with the Municipal-Provincial Departments of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries. Within fifteen (15) days, started from the day of its first founding General Meeting, the president of the pre-Agricultural Cooperatives shall apply for recognition from competent authorities by bringing along necessary papers pursuant to Article 33 of this Royal Decree.

#### **Article 33**

Application forms shall be accompanied altogether with the following papers:

- The internal regulation of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives, containing date and signatures or thumbprints of all founded members... two copies
- Minutes of the first founding General Meeting containing signatures or thumbprints of all founding members...one copy
- Name list of members of the Board of Directors on which addresses and occupations are also mentioned...one copy
- Sample signature or thumbprint of person who represents the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives...one copy
- Evidence of shares already paid-at least half of the total shares paid and maximum timetable for the payment of the balance, which shall not exceed one (01) year.

#### Article 34

After the receipt of papers for the establishment pursuant to Article 33, the Municipal-Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall issue a letter of acknowledging the applications, containing date and signature.

The Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives shall receive registration number from the Departments not later than fifteen (15) days. The number shall be written down on all documents of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives in its business transactions with the third party.

If any documents are found to be incomplete, the Departments shall notify the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives within fifteen (15) days, started from the day of submitting the application, by stating the corrections to be made.

#### Article 35

The internal regulation of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives is the statute. It shall be adopted by the General Meeting. The internal regulation shall indicate as follows:

- Name of the Pre-Agricultural cooperatives,
- Office and address,

- Objectives,
- Each share of equal value,
- Obligations and rights of members,
- Financial responsibilities of members for the debts incurred by their Pre-Agricultural cooperatives,
- Criteria and conditions of resignation and dismissal of membership,
- Condition of convening the General Meeting and the meeting of Board of Directors,
- Composition of the Board of Directors.
- Conditions of volunteer dissolution.
- Procedures of arbitration between members and the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives,
- Procedure of bookkeeping,
- Outside supervision,
- Obligations of members,
- Rights limitation of members,
- Rights of members, and
- Application for admission, suspension and dismissal of membership.

The model internal regulation of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives shall be defined by the Prakas of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

# Part 2 Obligations of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives

#### Article 36

The Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives shall keep at its office one copy of the internal regulation which is well certified and in force and shall hold books containing the name list of the members and their shares, books containing minutes of the General Meeting and other lists which are planned in advance in the internal regulation.

All those books can be accessed by members or official inspectors for information at any time.

#### **Article 37**

The Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives shall be subject to laws in effect regarding outside inspections of accounts and management.

# Part 3 Obligation and Rights of Members

#### Article 38

Each member shall live up and respect to the provisions of the Royal Decree, the internal regulation and all the resolutions of the congress. Each member shall pay his/her shares subscribed on the conditions stated in the internal regulation. Within the limitation of the internal regulation, each member shall jointly be responsible for the debts incurred by their Pre-Agricultural cooperatives. The responsibilities of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives shall be valid for two (02) years after the resignation of member regarding the debt incurred by the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives before the member in question resigns.

#### Article 39

Any member, who fails to pay his/her shares, other money as stated in the internal regulation or fails to fulfill his/her obligations towards the Pre-Agricultural Cooperative, shall not be able to take part in decision-making of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives or receive benefits from the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives or hold any position in the internal units.

Pursuant to the provisions of this Royal Decree, any member, who complies with the internal regulation of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives, shall have the rights to:

- Attend the congress and have the same voting rights as the others members,
- Elect and be elected members of the Board of Directors of the Pre-Agricultural cooperatives,
- Be informed by members of the Board of Directors about the economic status of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives,
- Convene the extraordinary General Assembly to settle any problem if one-third (1/3) of the members of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives ask for,
- Demand outside inspection of trading services related to agriculture if one-third (1/3) of the members ask for,
- Ask for the inclusion in the agenda all issues related to the management of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives
- Receive dividends according to his/her shares,
- Hire services of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives like the other members, and
- Receive the shares paid, plus interests as provided for in the internal regulation or the refunded money, and if necessary, the amount can drop in proportion with the deficit.

#### Article 41

Within the limitation of this Royal Decree and the internal regulation, every person can apply for membership in the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives upon the approval of the general assembly.

Suspension or dismissal of any member who seriously damages the interest of the Pre-Cooperatives or its members is possible. The suspension or dismissal shall be announced by the congress after allowing the members in question to justify themselves. The duration of the suspension shall not exceed one (01) year.

# Part 4 Functioning

#### Article 42

The composition of the first founding General Meeting shall be the members that consist of founding members of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives and volunteer members. The General Meeting shall prepare documents to accompany the applications for recognition and take necessary decision for actions of the first year.

#### Article 43

The General Meeting is the supreme and highest body to make discussions and passage and take decisions of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives. All members shall meet in ordinary General Meeting at least twice a year.

No member has the rights to call extraordinary General Meeting except the president.

In case two-thirds (2/3) of all the members agree to call for the extraordinary General Meeting president shall so do.

#### Article 44

The General Meeting has the duties to:

- Ratify the minutes of previous sessions;
- Adopt or revise the internal regulation;
- Elect through secret voting the chairman and other members of the Board of Directors from among members, and remove positions from them;

- Define the duties of the Board of Directors;
- Set the maximum limits of debts and allow investment or lending loan;
- Allow members to borrow money;
- Determine the distribution of dividends and the refunding of money to member
- Determine the way to make up the eventual deficits;
- Adopt the programs of action and budget for the Board of Directors for the next fiscal year;
- Decide on the admission, suspension or dismissal of members; and
- Decide on the transformation or dissolution of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives.

The General Meeting can hold discussion and make decision only when one-third (1/3) of registered members on the day of convening the General Meeting are present. The general assembly shall be conducted by the chairman of the Board of Directors or by the chairman of the session chosen among members presented. The General Meeting shall appoint session secretary, who shall prepare minutes containing resolutions made at the meeting and list of attendance. The secretary and the chairman of the session shall sign the minutes. Each member has only one vote at the General Meeting and is not allowed to send representative in his/her place.

Decisions of the General Meeting related to the internal regulation, and the transformation or dissolution of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives shall need the consent from two-thirds (2/3) of members present. Other decisions require approval from the majority of the presented members.

#### Article 46

The Board of Directors of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives is composed of at least three (03) persons. Parents, siblings, spouses cannot be members sitting together in the Board of Directors. The terms of members of the Board of Directors shall be three (03) years. The chairman shall lead the General Meeting together with the Board of Directors, and shall represent the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives in making contacts with third parties.

#### Article 47

Within the limitation of this Royal Decree, the internal regulations and all decisions taken by the General Meeting, the Board of Directors shall have sweeping power in the leadership and management of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives.

The obligations of the Board of Directors are as follows:

- Deep simple account book of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives,
- Hold General Meeting,
- Present to ordinary congress the reports of management in the past fiscal year, the action plan/programs and the planned budget for the next fiscal year, and
- Prepare for extraordinary General Meeting when the functioning of the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives entails discussions, adoptions or decision-making, or at the request of members pursuant to Article 43 of this Royal Decree.

#### Article 48

Members of the Board of Directors shall be respectively and jointly responsible for mistakes occurring in the course of job performance and not mention yet the responsibility for any criminal offence which they must be responsible too.

### Part 5 Transformation into Agricultural Cooperatives

#### Article 49

Pre-Agricultural Cooperative is a provisional Agricultural Cooperative, which cannot be in existence for more than three (03) years. After that period, the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives shall have two options: either to become Agricultural Cooperatives, pursuant to the provisions of this Royal Decree, or to dissolve themselves. In special case, the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives can submit application to the Municipal-Provincial Departments of Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, by stating appropriate reasons for staying on as Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives for another two (02) years that means the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives shall transform into Agricultural Cooperatives as the better way during this period.

#### Article 50

The Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives can transform into Agricultural Cooperative by a single Pre-Agricultural Cooperative or join together with other Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives, which have the same purposes. The transformation of Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives into Agricultural Cooperatives shall be decided by the extraordinary General Meeting. The General Meeting shall become the first founding General Meeting of the newly established cooperative.

In case many Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives merge together to form Agricultural Cooperative, the first founding General Meeting shall have the compositions from the General Meeting of all merging cooperatives that join together as the extraordinary General Meeting of new established Agricultural Cooperatives.

Provisions related to Agricultural Cooperatives provided for in this Royal Decree shall prevail in case of transformation.

#### **Chapter V: Other Provisions**

#### Article 51

All farmer's Organizations, which have already formed, shall have one year, started from the date when this Royal Decree comes into force, to draw up statutes and internal regulations, and can submit their applications for recognition as Agricultural Cooperatives or register as Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives pursuant to the provisions of this Royal Decree.

#### Article 52

All provisions that contradict this Royal Decree shall be nullified.

#### Article 53

This Royal Decree comes into force as of the date of Royal signing.

Phnom Penh, the 16<sup>th</sup> of July 2001 Signed

**Norodom Sihanouk** 

Humbly submitting to the king for signature

Prime Minister N: 145

Signed To duplicate for distribution

Phnom Penh, 18<sup>th</sup> of July 2001 **Hun Sen**Secretary General of the Royal Government

**Nady Tan** 

### MAFF'S PROKAS (PROCLAMATION) No. 547

### ON

# THE MODEL STATUTE AND REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

#### **Unofficial translation**

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries No. 547 PRo.Kor.KorSorKor

#### **PROKAS**

### Promulgating on the Model Statute and Regulation of Agricultural Cooperatives \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

#### Minister of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- Having seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia,
- Having seen Reach Kret No. NS/RKT/1198/72 of November 30, 1998 on the Appointment of the Royal Government of Cambodia,
- Having seen Reach Kram No. 02/NS/94, Dated July 20, 1994, promulgating the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers,
- Having seen Reach Kram No. NS/RKM/0196/13, dated January 24, 1996, promulgating the Law on Creation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries,
- Having seen Reach Kram No. NS/RKT/0701, dated July 16, 2001, promulgating on the Creation and Functioning of the Agricultural Cooperative, Union Agricultural Cooperative and Pre-Agricultural Cooperative,
- Having seen Anukret No. 17HNKR.BK, Dated April 07, 2000, promulgating on the Organization and Functioning of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries,
- Pursuant to the proposal of the Department of Agricultural Extension,

#### HEREBY DECIDES

#### Article 1

Promulgating on the Model statute and Model Bylaws of Agricultural Cooperative as in appended attached.

#### Article 2

All Agricultural Cooperatives must prepare statute and By-laws in according to its situation of their own- community depending on the Model statute and By-laws provided of this Prakas.

#### Article 3

Director of General of MAFF, Director of General inspectorate, Chief of cabinet, Director of Agricultural Extension Department, Director of Accounting and Finance Department, Director of Administrative Affairs Department, Director of Planing Statistic and Cooperation Department, Director of Agronomy and Agricultural of Land Improvement Department, Director of Machinery Department, Director of Production and Animal Health Department, Director of Agricultural Legislation Department, Director of Agro-industries, Department, Director of Cambodia Agricultural Research and Development Institute, Director of Provincial/City Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Agricultural Cooperatives must own-responsibility to follow promulgating Prokas on dated signature.

Phnom Penh, October 27, 2003 Minister Sign and seal

Chan Sarun

#### **Reception Place:**

- Ministry of Council
- Ministry of Economic and Finance
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Planning
- Ministry of Commerce
- Ministry of Rural Development
- Ministry of Woman and Veterans affairs
- Council for Rehabilitation and development of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Cabinet of Prime Minister
- Rural Development Bank
- As Article 3
- Documentation

# MODEL STATUTE OF PRAKAS No. 547. DATED 27 October, 2003 OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

### MODEL STATUTE OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

# CHAPTER 1 Purposes

#### Article 1

The purpose of the establishment of Agricultural Cooperatives is to facilitate the effective leadership and management of production, business, handicraft, marketing of products and agricultural equipments/tools of the Cooperatives to promote the better living standard of cooperative members and contribute to the socio-economic development.

#### **Article 2**

An Agricultural Cooperatives shall be established by Cambodian citizens at least 30 persons who have direct initiatives and have main occupation in agricultural sector or services associated with agricultural sector and in the manner of voluntary association.

#### CHAPTER 2 Name, Address, and Objectives

Articl	e 3	
	The name of Agricultural Coope	eratives shall be
		with office address at
	NoStreet	Village/center
		district/khan
	Province/municipality	
Artic	le 4	
	The Agricultural Cooperatives	shall have the following objectives

### CHAPTER 3 Conditions of Membership, Rights, and Obligations

#### Article 5

Cambodian citizens of both sexes who wish to be a member of the Agricultural Cooperatives shall satisfy the following conditions:

- Having Cambodian nationality;
- Who is 18 years of age or more;
- Having main occupation in agriculture or services that are directly associated with agricultural sector;
- Who voluntarily applied for membership

The members who satisfy the conditions provided in Article 5 above shall have the following rights to:

- Attend the General Meeting and equal voting rights among other members regardless of the amount of capital invested in the cooperatives;
- Vote and stand as candidate in the election of Board of Directors or the Cooperative's Suppervisory Committee;
- Propose for convening of the extra-ordinary General Meeting to discuss and decide any issue if it is supported by at least one-third (1/3) of all members;
- Request to include in the agenda of the General Meeting any issue that are beneficial to the cooperatives;
- Receive their respective dividends;
- Lease, use services, building, and equipment of the cooperatives in the same manner as other members;
- Participate in all activities of the cooperatives;
- Entitle to receive the share, as stated in the statute, from the capital contributed in full plus interests or re-imbursement fund at the resignation or dismemberment from a position as member or in case of loss, to receive from the remaining fund in a proportion to the loss.

#### **Article 7**

The members of the Agricultural Cooperatives shall have the following obligations to:

- Abide by the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0701/234 dated July 16, 2001 on the Establishment and Functioning of the Agricultural Cooperatives and Agricultural Pre-Cooperatives;
- Abide by the Statute and Bylaws of the Agricultural Cooperatives;
- Abide by the decision made by the General Assembly of the Agricultural Cooperatives;
- Contribute the share capital required by the Statute of the Agricultural Cooperatives;
- Participate in the Agricultural Cooperative's activities for the interests and prosperity of Agricultural Cooperatives.

### CHAPTER 4 Criteria for Resignation and Dismissal

#### **Article 8**

A member has the rights to resign from his or her membership; however, the withdrawal of share capital shall be determined by the General Assembly of the Agricultural Cooperatives. A decrease or increase is based on the actual financial situation of the Cooperatives.

#### Article 9

In the event that any member of the cooperatives committed any act that severely affected the Cooperative's interests or interests of other members, he or she shall be suspended or dismembered from by decision of the General Assembly after his or her defense before the Boar of Directors. The suspension or dismemberment shall be decided by the General Meeting. In case of emergency, the Board of Directors may declare a temporary suspension or dismemberment by convening the urgent extraordinary assembly to discuss and decide on this matter.

### **CHAPTER 5 Finance and Files**

#### Article 10

The Cooperatives shall have the following financial resources:

- Share capital purchased by the member;
- Reserve fund deducing from the profit;
- Donation by inheritance or contribution from donors, organizations or support from the Government;
- Loan from the third parties;
- Loan from members in form of deposit or savings.

#### Article 11

The capital of the cooperatives may be varied according to the increase by the admission of new members and subscription of share capital and the decrease due to the payment of debts or withdrawal of share capital.

#### Article 12

When the operation is profitable, the Agricultural Cooperatives will create:

- Reserve fund by deduction of 20% of the net profit until the reserve fund reaches five (5) times of paid up share capital. This reserve fund may not be distributed to the members;
- Education and training fund by deducting 3% of the net profit.

#### Article 13

The Agricultural Cooperatives shall prepare and maintain the books for recordings:

- Budget revenue and expense books;
- Inventory book;
- Balance sheet:
- Member books;
- Share capital;
- Minute of meeting of the general assembly;
- Minute of meeting of the Boar of Directors;
- Minute of meeting of Suppervisor Committee;
- Minute of meeting of other entities established by the general assembly.

#### Article 14

The chairman of the Board of Directors shall be liable for all expenses in accordance with the plan made by the General Meeting and responding to the cooperatives interests. A treasurer manages the budget of the cooperatives and maintains all financial records.

#### Article 15

The Cooperative's operation budget shall be decided by the General Meeting. If the cooperative's budget is not sufficient to cover the cooperative's activities, chairman of the Board of Directors may propose the General Meeting to decide on borrowing external loan that shall not be more than ten (10) times of the cooperative's capital. The cooperatives shall maintain its autonomy and integrity for such borrowing of loan.

If its operations resulted in a loss, the chairman of the Board of Directors may propose the General Assembly to make decision for using the reserve fund to accommodate such loss.

By the decision of the General Assembly, the profit shall be distributed to the members in proportion to their shares after payment of expenses, debts, reserve funds, and training funds.

### CHAPTER 6 Share Capital of Agricultural Cooperatives

#### Article 17

Each shall have equal value.

Each member shall purchase at least ......KHR.

Each share shall be paid in full within .....month(s) from the decision of the General Assembly.

Each member may not hold more than twenty (20%) percent of the total shares of the Cooperatives.

#### Article 18

The subscribed shares are indivisible, alienable, and cannot be seized by any third party. The share may be transferred from one cooperative's members to another or heir of the member in compliance with the law in force and after obtaining the approval of the Board of Directors.

Any member who delays in making payment for share that is required by the statute or who failed to perform his/her obligations for the cooperatives may neither participate in making decision nor receiving any profit from the cooperatives.

The member who has not paid in full for share shall have no rights to receive any profit. If the Cooperatives make profits the portion of paid share shall be entitled to interest which is more than the interest rate the commercial bank pays to the long term saving account.

#### Article 19

Each member shall make payment for his or her shares as determined by the statute and shall be severally and jointly liable for the cooperative's debts in proportion to their share. Such financial liability is the responsibility of the member before his or her cooperatives.

Each member shall be severally and jointly liable for financial results of the cooperatives in proportion to their shares. Such financial liability is the responsibility of the member before his or her Cooperatives.

# CHAPTER 7 Structure of Agricultural Cooperatives

#### Article 20

The Agricultural Cooperatives shall operate under the following structures:

- The General Meeting;
- The Board of Directors;
- The Suppervisory Committee.

#### Article 21

The Board of Directors is the executive body of the Cooperatives. The chairman and other directors of the Board of Directors shall be elected from and among the members of the Cooperatives at the General Assembly for three (3) year- terms. The Board of Directors shall have ........directors including the Chairman. At the first General Assembly, one-third (1/3) of the Board of Directors shall elected for (1) year- term, another one third (1/3) shall be elected for (2) year terms and one third (1/3) shall be elected for three (3) year terms. The parents, siblings, nephew and nice, or spouse of any director can be member in the same Board of

Directors. The Board of Directors shall be elected for three (3) year-terms and may not be elected for more than two (2) consecutive terms.

Composition of the Board of Directors:

- Chairman
- Members of Directors

The Board of Directors shall elect among all directors, in a secret ballot, one treasurer and one secretary. In case that the election could not elect from the Board of Directors the third party may be selected for these positions.

#### Article 22

Conditions for convening the meeting of the Board of Directors:

- The chairman of the Board of Directors as representative of the cooperatives shall have the rights to call for meeting once every two months;
- The Chairman may convene the meeting at the proposed by a majority of the directors in the Board of Directors or in case of urgency;
- The meeting of the Board of Directors may proceed when it is attended by one half (1/2) of all directors on the Board of Directors;
- The decision made in the meeting of the Board of Directors shall be valid when it is supported by the absolute majority votes of the directors who are present. In case of equal vote the chairman shall have a casting vote.
- After consultation with the Suppervisory Committee, the Board of Directors may select or appoint one managing director from the staff on pay roll who is obliged to assist the Board of Directors in the management of the cooperatives and participate in the meeting of the Board of Directors who is eligible to provide opinion but has no voting right.

#### Article 23

The Board of Directors shall be obligated for:

- Maintaining or authorizing the control of share ledger and operate the economic and financial of the Cooperatives;
- Creating a separate account for commercial transactions with the members and commercial transactions with non-cooperative members;
- Organizing the meeting of the Board of Directors;
- Reporting to the General Meeting about the management in the previous fiscal year including the annual report, activity report, balance sheet, operational account, training program activities and budget, and plans for the next fiscal year;
- Preparing other documents for submission to the General Meeting;
- Organizing the extra-ordinary meeting when it is convened by the members;
- The directors shall be severally and jointly liable for wrongful acts they committed in the course of performing duties without prejudice to the criminal responsibilit.

#### Article 24

The Supervisory Committee is the permanent and internal inspection body of the cooperatives. The Supervisory Committee shall perform its tasks for the best interests of the cooperatives. A chief of the Suppervisory Committee shall be elected among the committee's members. The Supervisory Committee may suspend the position of the Board of Directors. In the case where the Board of Directors refuse to comply or being in disability in performing its obligations the Suppervisory Committee may replace or fulfill the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors for not more than three (3) months. During this period, the Supervisory Committee shall convene the extraordinary general assembly to elect the new Board of Directors.

The Supervisory Committee shall be chaired by members that is not less than three (03) and no more than five (05) and these members are neither the member of Board of Directors nor staff on the pay roll of the Cooperatives. The parents, siblings, nephew and niece, or spouse of any member can not member in the same Supervisory Committee.

Composition of the committee:

- Chief for general affairs
- Deputy chief
- Members.

The member of the Supervisory Committee shall serve his or her position for the term of three (03) years. Each member may not serve his or her position for more than two consecutive terms. The Supervisory Committee shall meet at the convening by the chief when necessary or at the proposal from at least two (02) members. In case of equal vote, the chief shall have a casting vote.

### Article 25

The Supervisory Committee may examine or order an examination of account books, cash records, accounts and property of the Cooperatives at any time and check the accuracy of the inventory book and balance sheet.

The Supervisory Committee may conduct an examination to anything that is necessary. The Supervisory Committee shall inform the Board of Director of its noted information and describe these issues in the annual report to submit to the general assembly meeting. The Supervisory Committee, the Board of Directors, or the General Meeting shall be convened when it is considered as a case of emergency to the cooperatives.

### CHAPTER 8 General Meeting

#### Article 26

The General Meeting is the supreme and top decision-making body to adopt and decide all maters on behalf of the cooperatives.

All members of the cooperatives shall attend the ordinary or extra-ordinary General Meeting at the convening of the Board of Directors. The invitation to the ordinary or extraordinary General Assembly shall specify the place, date, time and agenda of the meeting.

### Article 27

The Board of Directors may invite the Commune/Sangkat Council, District/Khan governor, and director of Provincial/Municipal Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Departments and other interest parties to attend as honorary members in the General Meeting.

Conditions for convening the meeting of the General Meeting:

- Announcement of notice and posting notice at the Cooperative's office;
- Cooperatives members shall receive such notice at least fifteen (15) days prior to the meeting;
- Cooperatives members shall receive invitation to the meeting at least seven (07) days prior to the extraordinary General Meeting;

The ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the General Meeting may to discuss, adopt, decide the matters only if it is attended by at least two-third (2/3) of the cooperative members. If this condition of majority has not been satisfied the second meeting with the same agenda shall be convened within ten (10) days after date set for the first meeting. The second meeting may validly proceed with any number of present members.

The General Assembly meeting shall be conducted in the following manners:

- The meeting of the General Assembly shall be presided by the chairman of the Board of Directors or chairperson who is selected by secret ballot among the members who are present at the meeting;
- The General Meeting shall appoint one secretary for the meeting to take minute, prepare record decision, and prepare attendant list;

- The chairman and secretary of the meeting shall sign on the minute;
- One member shall have one vote and may not assign its proxy to the meeting;
- Any decision that affects the statute, By-laws, form of cooperatives or dismissal of any member shall be approved by two-third (2/3) of the members who are present;
- Other decisions shall be based on the majority vote of the members who are present at the meeting;
- All members of the Agricultural Cooperatives shall be bound by the decisions adopted in the General Meeting.

The General Assembly shall be responsible for:

- Approving the minute prepared by the Board of Directors or the Suppervisory Committee;
- Accepting or modifying the Statute and Bylaws of the cooperatives;
- Selecting, among the Agricultural Cooperatives members, the chairmen and directors in the Board of Directors, and members of the Suppervisory Committee through a secret ballot. The General Assembly may remove those elected members from their positions and fix remuneration for them if any;
- Designing the roles and responsibilities the Board of Directors and the Suppervisory Committee:
- Appointing of one or more external auditors and determining their mandate and remunerations;
- Fixing the maximum amount of debts to be borrowed by the Cooperatives for covering its objectives that ensure the autonomy of the cooperatives;
- Authorizing the investments or Cooperatives loan/borrowing activities;
- Determining procedure and amount of loan to the members;
- Verifying, disbursing, endorsing or adjusting of accounts and report of financial management and agree or object the release of the management from liability;
- Discussing and adopting the annual report of the Suppervisory Committee after its study;
- Declaring the distribution of profit and the fund to be returning to the members in accordance with conditions set forth in Bylaws of the cooperatives;
- The distribution of surplus may declare only after a deduction of reserve fund or secondary fund under the Statute and payment of cooperatives debts from the previous year;
- Determining reserve fund to accommodate possible loss of the cooperatives;
- Rebalancing after the distribution of share to each member in case it caused a decrease in number of members:
- Approving the action plan and budget for the coming fiscal year;
- Deciding on the admission of new members, suspension and dismissal of members;
- Deciding the changes, including separation, consolidation, and dissolution of the cooperatives;

### CHAPTER 9 Conditions for Dissolution of Cooperatives

### Article 29

The General Meeting shall decide to dissolve the cooperatives on the following grounds that it:

- Has not conducted any activities for two consecutive years:
- Has completed all objectives or expiration of objectives;
- Owed excessive debt that is more than one half (1/2) of its capital;
- Becomes permanent bankruptcy or insolvent;

The General Meeting shall appoint, without any delay, one or more competent and qualified liquidators who are members or third parties to manage the affairs of the cooperatives.

If the General Meeting refused to make decision for dissolution of the cooperatives when it has knowledge about the grounds the competent court shall order for automatic dissolution if there is any complaint. The court shall immediately appoint one or more liquidators who are members of the cooperatives or third parties. The decision for dissolution of the cooperatives shall be publicized in the same manner as the registration of the cooperatives. At this stage, the creditors shall file their claims or address their objections against such liquidation to the liquidator within two months from the publication for liquidation.

### CHAPTER 10 Procedure for Dissolution and Dispute Settlement

### Article 30

The liquidator shall take over all powers of the Board of Directors, the Suppervisory Committee, and power of managing director from the date of appointment and shall exercise these powers only for the purpose of liquidation.

Prior to the commencement of the liquidation, the liquidator shall prepare the balance sheet and submit to the competent court. The cooperatives shall be deregistered following the completion of liquidation. Deregistration of cooperatives shall be publicized in the same manner as its registration. At this stage, the creditors who have declared their debts shall make their claims within six (6) months after the publication in compensation table determined by the liquidator.

At the expiration of this period, the discharge of debts shall be done in the following priority:

- Expenses for liquidation;
- Debts and salary of staff working the Cooperatives and taxes payable to the State;
- Debts of creditor who claimed on the specified date based on their preferential rights;
- Payment of share at the liquidation price.

After this distribution if the liquidator found other remaining properties he or she shall grant such properties to another cooperative or any organization serving public interest. If the Cooperatives is found to be in deficit after the liquidation each member shall be severally and jointly liable for such deficit to the extent specified by this Statute. At the completion of his or her term of assignment, the liquidator shall submit the activity report and balance sheet to the competent court if requested by such court.

### Article 31

In addition to any person's rights to bring an action the court, the disputes arising out of this statute between the members and Cooperatives members, between members and the cooperatives, between the internal entity of the Cooperatives, or between any third party and the cooperatives shall be subject to the arbitration of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries who then appoint one committee chaired by one representative from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, one representative of the Commune/Sangkat council, and some persons who involved in the dispute where the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries considers to be supportive to the settlement of this dispute.

### CHAPTER 11 Procedure for Statute Amendment

### Article 32

Any amendment to the cooperative statute shall be decided by the General Meeting. A proposal for amendment of statute shall be made by one-third (1/3) of the whole members and shall be submitted to the Board of Directors one month prior to the General Meeting. The amendment is valid only if two third (2/3) of all members who are present at the meeting have voted in favor of such amendment.

### CHAPTER 12 Ending

### **Article 33**

### **Unofficial translation**

Model internal regulation of Prakas No 547, dated 27 October 2003, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

### **Model Regulation of Agricultural Cooperatives**

#### Article 1

Board of Directors, Suppervisory Committee and cooperative members must be honest, has good internal solidarity and develop the community through participation in various technical training courses.

### Article 2

If any one destroying cooperative properties or benefits must be solved by the following procedures:

- For cooperative members or staff or manager, s/he must compensate to cooperatives in accordance with the decision made by Board of Directors and Suppervisory Committee. In case that s/he denies compensation, they are subjected to the common decision made by cooperative General Meeting
- For Board of Director or Suppervisory Committee, s/he must be subjected to the decision made by the General Meeting.

### Article 3

If any cooperative member insults, create problems, and destroy cooperative, s/he is subjected to rectifying or warning from the Board of Directors or Suppervisory Committee. In case that s/he does not rectify their mistake, s/he is subjected to the decision made in the General Meeting.

### Article 4

Every meeting conducted by the Board of Directors or Suppervisory Committee must respect the principles as follows:

- Meeting invitation card must indicate the date, time, venue and agenda
- Must obey the cooperative statute and the decision made by General Meeting.

### Article 5

Cashier/accountant is the assistant to Board of Directors and s/he is in charge of managing cooperative's assets and fix assets. All cooperatives' expenditure and income must be approved and signed by the chairman of Board of Directors.

#### Article 6

Any loan taken by cooperatives must make contract which indicate the amount, time, interest rate and must be also in consistent with the cooperative's statute.

#### Article 7

The chairman of Board of Directors has authority to provide incentive to people who works for the cooperatives.

Board of Directors, Suppervisory Committee and all cooperative members must obey and comply with the Royal Decree NS/RKT/0701/234, dated 16 July, 2001, on the Establishment and Functioning of Agricultural Cooperatives, Union of the Agricultural Cooperatives and the Pre-Agricultural Cooperatives and instruction of MAFF's proclamation and cooperative's statute.



### **Royal Government of Cambodia**

# ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES, 2013

(Unofficial Translation)

### CHAPTER I General Provisions

### Article 1

The purpose of the Law is to promote the participation of every Khmer citizen whose primary occupation falls within the framework of agricultural production, agro-industry, agribusiness or services related to agricultural production systems by establishing and developing agricultural cooperatives in order to augment the economic, social and cultural status of members and to contribute to national economic development.

### Article 2

This Law regulates the establishment, functioning and management of agricultural cooperatives, agricultural cooperative unions, and Cambodian agricultural cooperative alliances and their support mechanisms.

### Article 3

This law covers only agricultural cooperatives, agricultural cooperative unions, and Cambodian agricultural cooperative alliances within the Kingdom of Cambodia.

### Article 4

An Agricultural Cooperative provided for in this law refers to private legal entities and agriculture-based economic enterprises which are voluntarily established by natural entities through joint investment, joint ownership and joint democratic management in order to improve agricultural production capacity, agro-industry, agri-business, or services related to agricultural production aimed at enhancing economic, social and cultural status of members in line with the following basic principles:

- Voluntary participation and open membership:
- Democratic management by all members:
- Economic participation of all members;
- Autonomy and independence;
- Education, training and dissemination of information:
- Cooperation among agricultural cooperatives;
- Concern for communities.

### Article 5

Key terminologies used in this law are defined in the appendix within this document.

## CHAPTER II Supportive Mechanism for Agricultural Cooperatives Section 1 Policy Board for Agricultural Cooperatives

### Article 6

A Policy Board for Agricultural Cooperatives shall be established and shall be chaired by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and comprised of representative members from the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Economy and Finance, concerned institutions/ministries, Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance, the private sector, civil society, and Directors of concerned technical departments under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

The Policy Board for Agricultural Cooperatives shall have its secretariat within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

### Article 7

The Policy Board for Agricultural Cooperatives shall fulfill the following functions and responsibilities:

- Conduct research and hold consultations in order to prepare regulations, policies, strategic plans and action plans concerning the development of agricultural cooperatives in line with the socio-economic conditions of Cambodia;
- Consult the Royal Government for its approval on national policy on the development of agricultural cooperatives;
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of policies, strategic plan, action plan and work plan for the development of agricultural cooperatives;
- Set directions to enhance and strengthen the capacity of agricultural cooperatives and to increase cooperation between agricultural cooperatives, private sectors and development partners;
- Coordinate with concerned state institutions, private sector, and financial institutions in order to seek support for the operation of agricultural cooperatives;
- Issue resolutions or circulars to concerned Ministries or Provincial/Municipal government institutions to carry out programs or works related to the national policy, strategic plans, and action plans concerning the development of agricultural cooperatives within their authorities;
- Address issues and challenges hindering the implementation of the national policy, strategic plan, and action plan for agricultural cooperatives development;
- Prepare reports on the progress of development of agricultural cooperatives and submit them to the Royal Government;
- Perform other duties to support for policies for the development of agricultural cooperatives as provided for under this law.

The establishment and functioning of the Policy Board for Agricultural Cooperatives shall be determined by a sub-decree.

### Section 2 Competent Institution

### Article 8

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall be the competent institution to promote and support the establishment, operation and development of agricultural cooperatives.

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall establish Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion under the General Directorate of Agriculture. It shall be in charge of works related to the development of agricultural cooperatives which is to be defined by a sub-decree.

Within the spirit of Law on Administrative Management of the Capital, Provinces, Municipalities, Districts and Khans, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall fulfill its duties in the framework of promoting agricultural cooperatives.

### Article 9

In view of developing agricultural cooperatives, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall perform the following:

- Promote and support the functioning, operation, and development of agricultural cooperatives;
- Study and design policies, legal framework, strategic plan and training programs to promote, strengthen and develop agricultural cooperatives;
- Appoint an entity to register and manage database on agricultural cooperatives;
- Provide training services for agricultural cooperatives and agricultural cooperative promoting agents;
- Carry out outreach programs to promote awareness and to provide trainings aimed at building the capacity of agricultural cooperatives;
- Set accounting/book-keeping format for agricultural cooperatives with the approval from the Ministry of Economy and Finance;
- Facilitate the linkages between agricultural cooperatives with private sector, and related institutions—both national and international ones;
- Study and assess the economic situations of agricultural cooperatives to meet market demands and provide market information to agricultural cooperatives;
- Undertake national and international cooperation on agricultural cooperatives;
- Appoint auditors and liquidators in case any agricultural cooperative is dissolved;
- Conduct follow-up and evaluate the operation and the functioning of the agricultural cooperatives;
- Take part in resolving all disputes of agricultural cooperatives;
- Perform other duties related to agricultural cooperative development within the framework of this law.

### Article 10

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall set up an Agricultural Cooperative Research and Development Center in order to study and to build the technical capacity of agricultural cooperatives within the national and international framework.

### Section 3 Agricultural Cooperative Development Fund

### Article 11

Agricultural Cooperative Development Fund, abbreviated 'ACDF' shall be set up under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries for the purpose of supporting and promoting agricultural cooperatives.

Agricultural Cooperative Development Fund shall be headed by a Board under the chairmanship of the Minister in charge of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries with directors

or representatives from concerned technical departments, Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance. The deputy director of the Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion shall be a permanent representative to the Board and be the secretary to **ACDF**.

The organization and functioning of the Agricultural Cooperative Development Fund shall be defined by a sub-decree.

### Article 12

ACDF shall have budget/fund and properties from sources as follows:

- (1) Contribution from government;
- (2) Donation in cash or in-kind;
- (3) Financing from the state or from other sources;
- (4) Proceeds from sale of properties acquired under (2) and (3);
- (5) Contribution from agricultural cooperatives that directly benefit from ACDF.

Budget and properties of ACDF under paragraph one shall be credited to the account of ACDF.

### Section 4 Concerned Institutions for Agricultural Cooperatives

### Article 13

Ministries and public institutions concerned shall have responsibilities in accordance with their respective jurisdiction toward the activities and operations of agricultural cooperatives pursuant to the policy of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

### Article 14

Sub-national authorities of all levels, within their authorities, shall assist in:

- Disseminating information to people and facilitating the establishment and development of agricultural cooperatives in their respective locality;
- Certifying of the registration application letter.
- supporting both materially and spiritually toward the development of agricultural cooperatives;
- Cooperating and coordinating with Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion and Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture to establish and operate agricultural cooperatives;
- Taking part in solving disagreements arising within agricultural cooperatives;
- Participating in monitoring and evaluating the functioning and the implementation of the law on agricultural cooperatives.

### Article 15

Agricultural Cooperatives shall be encouraged by and enjoy preferential treatment from the Royal Government of Cambodia as defined by a sub-decree.

### CHAPTER III Agricultural Cooperatives

### Section 1 Formation and Registration of Agricultural Cooperatives

### Article 16

An agricultural cooperative to be registered shall comply with the following conditions:

- A group of a minimum of fifteen people holding Khmer nationality, being eighteen and above years of age, residing in a specific domicile within the Kingdom of Cambodia and whose primary business falls within agricultural production system, agro-industry, agri-business or services related to agricultural production sector may request the establishment of an agricultural cooperative;
- 2. The members shall jointly invest by paying for the shares purchased, and each member shall hold at least one share. Share-holding of any member shall comply with the respective agricultural cooperative's statute;
- At least one primary business within the framework of agricultural production, agroindustry, agri-business or services related to agricultural production sector shall be required.

### Article 17

A group of natural persons who request the establishment of an agricultural cooperative shall appoint the 'founding committee' from amongst its members in order to facilitate the first stage of establishing an agricultural cooperative as well as to prepare necessary paper work to be registered as an agricultural cooperative.

The founding committee shall study and prepare the following documents:

- 1. Business type of agricultural cooperative to be established;
- 2. Relevant business plan of agricultural cooperative as well as business types;
- 3. List of candidates standing for election for Board of Directors and Supervisory Committee;
- 4. Name, logo and address of the cooperative;
- 5. Draft statute and internal regulations of the cooperative to be adopted by its first general meeting.

### Article 18

The Founding Committee shall convene the first general meeting with participation of members who propose to establish an agricultural cooperative in order to elect Board of Directors and Supervisory Committee members as well as for the preparation of paper work necessary for registration.

The proceedings and outcomes of the first general meeting should be kept and incorporated into a report attached with an attendance list and signatures or thumbprints of participating members who propose to establish an agricultural cooperative.

### Article 19

Following the first general meeting, the founding committee shall coordinate with the elected

Board of Directors to file an application for approval and registration with the respective Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture in order to obtain legality for the agricultural cooperatives.

The application letter shall be certified by the commune/sangkat chief and the governor of the district governing council together with attached necessary documents as follows:

- Report of the first general meeting;
- Business plan proposed by the agricultural cooperative;
- Statute and internal regulation of the cooperative;
- List of Board of Directors and Supervisory committee members with name, occupation and address;
- List of cooperative members and number of shares subscribed by each member as well as membership fee;
- A specimen of signature or thumbprint of the chairman of Board of Directors or legal proxy of agricultural cooperative.

### Article 20

Upon receipt of application, the Provincial/Municipal Department of Agriculture shall issue a receipt to the applicant specifying clearly the receiving date.

Within 20 (twenty) working days from the date of receiving the complete application dossier, if the dossier is in conformity with the procedures and provisions of this law, the Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture shall issue a certificate of registration, free of charge, to the cooperative, certifying the official recognition on the application and register an agricultural cooperative.

In case of an absence of response within the timeframe, it is considered that the registration application has been approved, and the Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture shall issue a registration certificate for the applying cooperative automatically.

### Article 21

In case of an incomplete document dossier, the Municipal/Provincial Department of Agriculture may refuse application for registration of the agricultural cooperative. The Department shall notify the founding committee to make revisions no later than 60 (sixty) days from the date of notification.

If the founding committee fails to make necessary revisions within that timeframe, the Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture has the right to refuse the registration of the proposing agricultural cooperative.

### Article 22

The founding committee is entitled to appeal against the refusal by the Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture by lodging a letter of appeal to the Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion within 60 (sixty) days the latest, starting from the date of notification from the Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture.

The Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion shall make a final decision on the

appeal of the proposing agricultural cooperative within 60 (sixty) days at the latest, starting from the receipt date of the appeal.

#### Article 23

The founding committee shall dissolve automatically when the cooperative is registered officially, and the Board of Directors will assume its authority, roles, and duties from the date of registration.

Individuals whose names appear on the list of cooperative members shall perform their duties as full members from the date of cooperative registration and upon paying their subscribed shares and membership fees in accordance with the prescribed obligations.

#### Article 24

The Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture shall publicize the officially registered agricultural cooperative by posting notices at the Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture; the Offices of Agriculture of Khan, City, and District; as well as at *Khan*, City, and District Halls and *Sangkat* Halls within 15 (fifteen) days of official registration. A copy of the document shall be submitted to the Provincial/Municipal Departments of Commerce.

#### Article 25

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries shall publicize and promote the establishment of agricultural cooperatives in line with the provisions of this law.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries shall issue a *Prakas* on a Procedural Guideline for the Establishment and Registration of Agricultural Cooperatives.

### Section 2 Statute of Agricultural Cooperatives

### Article 26

Statute of agricultural cooperatives shall specify the following particulars:

- Name of agricultural cooperatives;
- Logo, office, and address;
- Business type;
- Capital derived from shares, value of shares, condition for payment of shares;
- Financial management rules:
- Conditions for financing and loan;
- Procedures of maintaining bookkeeping and documents;
- Financial responsibility of members for the debt of cooperatives; this responsibility
  must not exceed by four times the value of shares held by each member;
- Rights and duties of members;
- Criteria for admission of new members;
- Criteria for resignation and dismissal of members;
- Procedures for general meeting and general meeting of representatives:
- Composition of Board of Directors and Supervisory Board;
- Procedures for convening Board of Directors and Supervisory Committee;

- Roles and duties of Board of Directors and Supervisory Committee;
- Criteria for amalgamation of agricultural cooperatives;
- Criteria for dissolution of agricultural cooperatives:
- Procedures for dispute settlement among agricultural cooperatives;
- Procedures for making revision or amendment of the statute;
- Other procedures to be decided by the general meeting or a general meeting of representatives of the cooperative.

In case an agricultural cooperative amends its statute, it shall forward the new one to the Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture within 30 (thirty) days the latest, commencing from the decision date of the general meeting. If it has changed its name, the agricultural cooperative is required to submit the old registration certificate to the Provincial/Municipal Department of Agriculture and to obtain a new certificate with the new name.

#### Article 28

The internal regulations shall be developed by agricultural cooperatives.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries shall issue a Prakas/Proclamation on Model Statutes and Internal Regulations of Agricultural Cooperatives.

### Section 3 Rights and Duties of Members of Agricultural Cooperatives

### Article 29

Every Khmer citizen aged 18 (eighteen) or above, has the right to voluntarily apply for membership following the conditions below:

- Having a primary business falling within the agricultural production system, agroindustry, agri-business or services related to agriculture production systems;
- Having subscribed share(s);
- Having contributed membership fees;
- Complying with the provisions of this law, having designed the cooperative's statute and resolutions of the cooperative's general meetings.

### Article 30

Members of agricultural cooperative shall pay their subscribed share(s) in accordance with conditions stipulated in the statute. They shall individually and collectively be responsible for the debts incurred by the cooperative within the limits stated in the statute, which constitutes financial responsibility of members toward the cooperative.

### Article 31

Members of agricultural cooperatives shall have the rights and obligations as follows:

- Attend the general meeting and vote on equal footing with other members;
   regardless of the number of shares subscribed with the agricultural cooperatives;
- Shall comply with the resolutions made by the general meeting;
- Elect and stand for election in the organizational structure of the agricultural

- cooperative in accordance with the provisions of this law;
- Be informed of the financial performance of the cooperative and agricultural market information from the Board of Directors or Supervisory Committee;
- Ask for convocation of extraordinary general meeting to discuss and resolve any issues deemed necessary pursuant to the statute and internal regulations of the cooperative; if at least 1/3 (a third) of the total number of members agree to this convocation:
- Ask for inclusion in the agenda of the general meeting issues which are of benefit to the agricultural cooperative;
- Receive share dividend:
- Hire or use services, materials and equipment belonging to the agricultural cooperatives like the other members;
- Participate in all activities of the agricultural cooperatives;
- Ask for resignation from the membership of agricultural cooperatives with a written note to the Board of Directors pursuant to their agricultural cooperative statute;
- Receive the share(s) paid in full plus interest when he/she resigns or is dismissed from the agricultural cooperatives. In case agricultural cooperatives incur business losses, the resigned or dismissed members shall be liable for financial payment to cover the losses in proportion to the number of shares held, in line with conditions in the statute.

Any member who fails to pay up their full amount of subscribed share(s) or membership fees required by the statute shall not be allowed to exercise their rights and receive benefits from their agricultural cooperatives.

#### Article 33

In case any member commits any act which is harmful to the interests of cooperative or other members, he/she shall be suspended or dismissed after justifying his/her case before the Board of Directors. Dismissal shall be made by a resolution of the general meeting. In case of urgency, the board of directors, however, can pronounce a temporary suspension. But, an extraordinary general meeting is to be convened immediately to deliberate and decide on the matter of retaining or dismissing that member.

### Article 34

Membership of an agricultural cooperative shall be terminated in the following cases:

- Insolvency or dissolution of the cooperative;
- Death or disappearance of members as stated in the cooperative's statute;
- Transfer of all of his/her shares to other members;
- Dismissal pursuant to the resolution of the general meeting;
- Other cases as stipulated in the statute.

### Section 4

### Rights, Obligations and Operations of Agricultural Cooperatives Sub-Section 1: Rights and Obligations of Agricultural Cooperatives

### Article 35

An agricultural cooperative shall have the rights and obligations as follows:

- (1) Carry on business affairs within the framework of agricultural production, agroindustry, agri-business and related services in order to provide benefit to members;
- (2) Be a legal entity representing members for entering into contracts and carrying out contracts with private sector or with development partners;
- (3) Ensure members' rights to participate toward realizing the economic, social and cultural aims of the agricultural cooperatives;
- (4) Provide technical assistance and training to augment capacity of its members and provide information to members so as to stimulate their participation in the operation of the agricultural cooperative;
- (5) Apply for or receive technical or financial assistance from the Government and from various legitimate sources;
- (6) Be responsible for financial management, accounting, auditing, retaining and accruing capital as well as other resources of agricultural cooperative in line with competent laws and regulations;
- (7) Pay taxes and fulfill other financial obligations in line with competent regulations and laws:
- (8) Carry on other affairs relating to agricultural cooperative' objectives.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries shall issue a *Prakas* on Contract Farming Agreement Guideline for Operating Business of Agricultural Cooperatives.

### Article 36

Agricultural cooperative shall keep documents or records at its central office and at any place defined by law. Documents or records to be kept are as follows:

- 1. Cooperative's statute and internal regulations;
- 2. Cooperative's member list, comprised of:
  - Name and office address of agricultural cooperative;
  - Name, nationality, date of birth, and address of agricultural cooperative's
  - members;
  - Date of membership admission;
- 3. Members' shares list, comprised of:
  - Name and office address of cooperative;
  - Name of members holding shares, value of shares, number of shares and shares paid.
- Annual balance sheet of cooperative;
- 5. Agricultural cooperative's annual report outlining the outcome of the agricultural cooperative's operation;
- 6. All types of minutes and reports;
- 7. Other documents of agricultural cooperatives.

### **Sub-Section 2: General Meeting of Agricultural Cooperatives**

### Article 37

The General Meeting is the highest organ vested with power to adopt and approve decisions on the process for formation and functioning of agricultural cooperatives, comprised of the first general meeting, annual general meeting, general meeting by representatives, and extraordinary general meeting.

The General Meeting shall perform duties as follows:

- Adopt or make amendment of the Statute and Internal Regulations;
- Elect, among the agricultural cooperative members, the chairman and directors to serve on the Board of Directors, and members of the Supervisory Committee through a secret ballot.
- Remove those elected members from their positions and fix compensation for them, if any;
- Determine the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Committee;
- Select auditors or assessors and approve auditing reports of agricultural cooperatives;
- Limit the maximum amount of debts allowable by the cooperative for the sole purpose of meeting its objectives by retaining its autonomy;
- Authorize investments or entry into contract, fund mobilization and borrowing activities:
- Determine procedures, amount of loan, and interest rate allowable to members;
- Approve net profit each year after having subtracted from annual gross profit, and deposit the fund into reserve fund, training fund, and other funds in line with respective cooperative's statute as well as settling all debts in the previous year;
- Determine the surplus to be distributed to members;
- Rebalance the distribution of shares to each member in the event of a change in number of members:
- Check and approve the balance sheets and report on business performance of the cooperative;
- Deliberate and approve the annual report of the Supervisory Committee after having checked it;
- Approve the minutes prepared by the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Committee;
- Adopt liquidation report of the agricultural cooperatives;
- Approve plan of actions and budget for the coming fiscal year;
- Decide on the admission of new members, suspension and dismissal of members:
- Decide on the changes, including separation, amalgamation, and dissolution of the agricultural cooperatives;
- Check and approve or decide on other tasks within the framework of functioning of the agricultural cooperatives.

### Article 38

The first general meeting of the agricultural cooperatives is tasked with a decision on key documents and requirements outlined in Articles 17 and 18 of this law for purpose of

registration request and functioning of the agricultural cooperative.

### Article 39

A general meeting shall be organized annually and is tasked with some important duties including reviewing annual business performance; highlighting balance sheet; sharing profits; adopting new year's business activities; approving the resignation of old members; approving new memberships; amending statute; and checking, deliberating, and deciding on other tasks.

### Article 40

In the event that an agricultural cooperative has more than 200 (two hundred) members, it shall choose representative delegates to participate in the general meeting, in which case it is called the general meeting of representatives.

### Article 41

An extraordinary general meeting of the agricultural cooperative has a primary duty to resolve an issue of emergency and can be organized multiple times per annum, contingent on real situations of the respective agricultural cooperative.

### Article 42

The general meeting shall be convened by the chairperson of the Board of Directors, and a specific venue, date, and agenda shall be conveyed to all members at least 10 (ten) days in advance. Notification of the meeting shall be simple and shall be posted at the agricultural cooperative's office.

The general meeting may deliberate, adopt, and decide matters only if there is a quorum of at least two thirds (2/3) of the agricultural cooperative members. Where the above condition is not satisfied, the second convocation with the same agenda shall be made within ten (10) days after date set for the first convocation. The second convocation may validly proceed with any number of members present.

The general meeting shall be chaired by the chairman of Board of Directors or by a chairperson elected from amongst the members present at the meeting. The general meeting shall appoint one secretary to take minutes, highlighting the decisions made to be attached with the attendance list. The secretary and chairman shall countersign the minutes of the general meeting.

### Article 43

One member shall have only one voice and cannot send a proxy or a family member who has no right to attend the general meeting.

Decisions relating to statute, internal regulations, separation, amalgamation, or dismissal of member shall be reached by majority vote of two thirds (2/3) of members present. Other decisions of the general meeting shall be reached by simple majority of the members present.

### **Sub-section 3: Board of Directors of Agricultural Cooperatives**

### Article 44

The Board of Directors is the executive body of agricultural cooperatives. The general meeting shall elect the chairman and members of the Board. The Board of Directors, in odd number, shall comprise three (03) persons or more including the chairman, depending on the size of members and business activities of the agricultural cooperative as stated in the statute. Spouse, biological parents, parents-in-law, and biological children are not allowed to serve on the Board of Directors at the same time.

The Board members shall be elected to serve the five-year term.

Serving members of the Board of Directors can seek re-election in line with the respective agricultural cooperative's statute.

### Article 45

Board of Directors elected shall select one treasurer and one secretary from amongst its members. In case no member can be chosen, the Board may recruit the incumbents from agricultural cooperative members.

The chairman of the Board of Directors is the representative of the agricultural cooperative and a convener of the Board of Directors' meeting once (01) a month or may convene extraordinary meeting as needed. The Board of Directors may deliberate and decide a matter only if there is a quorum of at least two-thirds (2/3).

Decisions of the Board of Directors shall be deemed valid provided that there are absolute majority affirmative voices amongst its members. Where the voices are equal, the voice of the chairman shall prevail.

Members of Supervisory Committee may join the Board of Directors meetings.

### Article 46

The Board's members are required to be regularly present at all Board meetings. In the event that any member of the Board of Directors has been absent three times (3) in a row without valid reasons, he/she shall be temporarily suspended from Board of Directors.

The following general meeting shall deliberate and decide on membership of that suspended member.

### Article 47

Pursuant to the provisions of this law, statute, and general meeting's resolutions, the Board of Directors is vested with broad authority to lead and manage agricultural cooperatives and shall have the rights and obligations as follows:

- Comply with accounting principles for agricultural cooperatives and be responsible for financial management;
- Organize general meeting;
- Submit to the general meeting an annual report approved by the Supervisory

Committee, including a balance sheet;

- Submit to the general meeting the plan of actions, including the training of members and staff as well as a budget plan for the next mandate;
- Prepare necessary documents for auditing required by law and for submission to the general meeting;
- Convene an extraordinary general meeting when necessary;
- Send to the respective registration entity a copy of its balance sheet and annual report;
- Manage the assets of the agricultural cooperatives;
- Fulfill other duties required by the general meeting.

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall issue a Prakas on a Model Accounting Principle/Format to Agricultural Cooperatives.

### Article 48

The Board of Directors may select an executive director, who may be a member or non-member of the agricultural cooperatives. The executive director must not be a member of the Board of Directors or Supervisory Committee and is a professional who is tasked with assisting the Board of Directors in managing the business operations of the agricultural cooperatives.

The executive director can join the meeting of the Board of Directors; however, he/she shall only advise.

The executive director shall receive a salary and shall adhere to the provisions of a written employment contract in carrying out his/her terms of reference entrusted by the Board of Directors and shall be liable to any wrongdoing that may occur while performing his/her duties.

### Article 49

The Board of Directors may recruit support staff on a contract basis as needed in order to assist with business operations of the agricultural cooperatives in accordance with the Labor Law.

Members of Board of Directors shall be responsible both individually and collectively for wrongdoing committed in the course of fulfilling their duties, not to mention criminal responsibility.

### **Sub-section 4: Supervisory Committee**

### Article 50

The Supervisory Committee is the agricultural cooperatives' permanent internal monitoring body, which is tasked with monitoring the activities of Board of Directors and the executive director, ensuring accountability for agricultural cooperative. Supervisory Committee shall be elected by the general meeting. The chairman of the Committee shall be elected from members of the Committee.

Supervisory Committee is composed of three (03) to five (05) members who shall not be

spouses, biological parents, parents-in-law, or biological children of any members of Board of Directors and not be paid staff of agricultural cooperatives.

Supervisory Committee's members shall be elected by the general meeting to serve a fiveyear term.

The serving members are entitled to re-election in line with the respective agricultural cooperative's statute.

#### Article 51

Upon convocation by the chair or request of at least two thirds (2/3) of members, Supervisory Committee shall convene. Whenever there are equal voices, the voice of the chair prevails. Members of Supervisory Committee may attend the Board of Directors' meeting in advisory capacity.

### Article 52

Supervisory Committee shall enjoy rights and fulfill duties as follows:

- Check or order the checking of the cooperative's accounting ledger;
- Check inventory list and balance sheet as required;
- Convey its findings to Board of Directors and include the findings into the annual report to be submitted to the general meeting.

In the event that there is an emergency issue, or most members of Board of Directors find themselves in a state of inability to carry out their duties and responsibilities, the Supervisory Committee shall request to the chairman of the Board of Directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting in order to address the issue.

### Article 53

Members of Board of Director and Supervisory Committee shall not be paid. However, the general meeting may set aside a portion of the budget to cover mission expenses and allowance/incentives for members.

### Section 5 Capital, Funds, and Properties of Agricultural Cooperatives

### Article 54

Capital of agricultural cooperatives comes from:

- Shares subscribed and paid for by members;
- Reserve fund deducted from gross profit;
- Gifts or contributions to be included in the cooperatives assets and in separate accounts:
- Loans from third parties;
- Loans from members in the form of deposits or savings;
- Other legal financing;
- Other funds.

The capital of the agricultural cooperatives shall accrue in line with the admission of new members or more shares subscribed. The drop in capital results from refunding and withdrawal of shares in accordance with the agricultural cooperative's statute.

The initial price of share shall be determined by statute and deadline for payment, either in a lump sum payment or in installments, as defined in advance.

### Article 56

Shares with members' names cannot be split and sold to non-members, but may be transferred from one member to another member of the agricultural cooperatives or to the heir subject to applicable laws.

### Article 57

The agricultural cooperatives shall create a reserve fund by deducting twenty (20) percent from the gross profit/surplus until the reserve fund is as much as five times of the total amount of shares paid. This fund shall not be allocated for members.

### Article 58

The agricultural cooperatives shall create a fund for training of members, managing members and staff by deducting at least three (03) percent from gross profit/surplus annually. These funds shall be used exclusively for purpose for which they have been created.

### Article 59

Gross profit/ surplus of the agricultural cooperatives shall be divided based on the following principles:

- Retain in a reserve fund and training fund or other funds created by the agricultural cooperative;
- Shall be distributed as refund to members in proportion to the business transactions with the agricultural cooperatives:
- Allocate dividend to members in line with number of shares held.

### Article 60

Properties of the agricultural cooperatives include funds, land, buildings of all kinds, material means of all kinds, contributions, donations, and other assets created by the agricultural cooperatives.

### Article 61

The Agricultural Cooperative can use the reserve fund to cover their business losses.

### Section 6 Audit of Agricultural Cooperatives

### Article 62

Every agricultural cooperative shall be audited once a year. The audit report shall be submitted through the Board of Directors to the general meeting. The result of deliberation

and decision by the general meeting shall be made part of the annual report.

Auditing shall not be applicable to any agricultural cooperative that has working capital of less than 100,000,000.00 riels (one hundred million riels).

#### Article 63

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall issue a Prakas on Agricultural Cooperative Auditing Objectives.

### Section 7 Dissolution of Agricultural Cooperatives

### Article 64

Agricultural cooperatives may be dissolved on any of the following grounds:

- 1. When the general meeting has reached a resolution to dissolve the agricultural cooperatives;
- 2. On the realization of any cause of dissolution as prescribed in its statute;
- 3. When members resign, leaving less than six members;
- 4. Upon being bankrupt or heavily indebted amounting to more than half of total capital;
- 5. Upon court order;
- 6. Upon the withdrawal of official certificate by respective Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture, in accordance with Article 66 of this law.

### Article 65

The agricultural cooperative dissolved under (1), (2), (3) and (4) of Article 64 above shall notify respective Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture in writing within a period not exceeding thirty (30) days from the date of dissolution by submitting a proposal to the respective Provincial/Municipal Departments and a copy to the commune and district office where the agricultural cooperative is situated.

When an agricultural cooperative is dissolved, it shall be liquidated in accordance with the provisions of this law.

### Article 66

The Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture in charge of agricultural cooperative registration has the power to withdraw an official certificate of registration on the following grounds:

- (1) The agricultural cooperative has not commenced operation within eighteen months (18 months) from the date of its registration, or has ceased its operation continuously for a period of two years from the date of cessation;
- (2) The agricultural cooperative commits acts against the agricultural cooperative law or other serious offenses against laws in force.

### Article 67

Any agricultural cooperative whose official certificate is withdrawn has the right to appeal to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries within thirty (30) days from the date of

#### withdrawal.

Within forty five (45) days from the date of receiving the appeal, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries shall render its ruling regarding the appeal lodged by the dissolved agricultural cooperatives.

In case of objection against the decision, the agricultural cooperative may file a complaint with concerned ministries/institutions or with the court of law within thirty (30) days from the date of decision rendered by MAFF. MAFF's ruling shall be temporarily suspended while awaiting the court's decision.

### Section 8 Liquidation

### Article 68

If the agricultural cooperative is dissolved, a general meeting shall be convened to select one or more qualified liquidators within a period not exceeding thirty (30) days from the date of dissolution or date when Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion issued its final decision.

In the event that the general meeting fails to select a liquidator within the said period, the Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture in question in charge of agricultural cooperative registration shall appoint one or more liquidators to perform liquidation of the agricultural cooperative.

### Article 69

The decision regarding the appointment of liquidator and agricultural cooperative dissolution shall be publicized at the office of the agricultural cooperative, the district agricultural office, the Provincial/Municipal Department of Agriculture and at the commune, city, and district offices within fifteen (15) days from the date of appointment of the liquidators.

### Article 70

When an agricultural cooperative is dissolved, liquidators shall take over all powers from Board of Directors and Supervisory Committee for purpose of executing their duties.

Chairman of Board of Directors has the duty of taking care of all properties of agricultural cooperatives until the liquidation is completed.

### Article 71

A liquidator has the duties as follows:

- Require Board of Directors to show all assets along with the accounting book, lists or other relevant documents of agricultural cooperative as deemed necessary;
- Carry on the affairs of the dissolved agricultural cooperative, looking after the interests of the agricultural cooperatives until the liquidation is fully completed;
- Call agricultural cooperative general meeting;
- Manage the property of the agricultural cooperative with endorsement from the Provincial/Municipal Department of Agriculture in question;

- Take measures to pay the agricultural cooperative's debts or to claim debts concerned;
- Take on all proceedings concerning civil cases and to make compromise on any matter on behalf of the agricultural cooperative;
- Carry on other tasks as may be necessary for a smooth settlement of the liquidation.

The liquidator shall notify in writing all creditors whose names appear in the account books or are known by any other way to inform them that the agricultural cooperative has been dissolved and that they shall claim the payment of debts within sixty (60) days from the date of appointment of the liquidator comes into force.

The liquidator shall make a balance sheet of the agricultural cooperative and submit it to the auditor so that he/she can make an assessment. After the balance sheet is checked by the auditor, the liquidator shall submit it to the line Provincial/ Municipal Department of Agriculture for approval.

### Article 73

The agricultural cooperative's creditors shall declare their loans with the liquidator and they shall have the right to claim payments in respect of such loans within six (06) months from the date of notification issued by liquidator.

With the lapse of the deadline stated in Paragraph 1 of this article, all debts shall be written off and the leftover budget shall be disposed of as follows:

- Cover liquidation expenses;
- Pay tax obligation;
- Pay debts and salary for the cooperative's staff;
- Indemnify shares based on their liquidated value.

#### Article 74

After payment of all debts of the agricultural cooperative, in case there is property leftover, the general meeting may hand over the property to another agricultural cooperative within the same union of agricultural cooperatives or to the Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance or to the Agricultural Cooperative Development Fund.

If a general meeting cannot be convened, the liquidator shall make a request to Provincial/ Municipal Departments of Agriculture and the Department of Agricultural Cooperative Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries in order to divide the leftover property.

### Article 75

Following completion of liquidation of an agricultural cooperative, the liquidator shall prepare a report on liquidation together with a summary of the liquidated accounts for submission to an auditor for examination. After the auditor has examined and certified the liquidated accounts, the liquidator shall submit it to the Director of Provincial Departments of Agriculture for endorsement on the conclusion of the liquidation, after which the agricultural cooperative shall be removed from the registration list and shall be publicized as was the

case for registration.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall issues a *Prakas* on Procedures of Liquidation and Audit for Agricultural Cooperatives.

#### Article 76

The liquidator shall hand over all account books and liquidation documents to the Provincial/ Municipal Departments of Agriculture in question within thirty (30) days from the date of liquidation conclusion.

The entity in charge of registration shall keep these account books and related documents for another two years from the date of cancellation of the name of the agricultural cooperative from the register for possible inspection or auditing by any members or interested persons upon request.

### Section 9 Amalgamation of Agricultural Cooperatives

### Article 77

Two or more agricultural cooperatives within the same geographical boundary may be amalgamated by a resolution of the general meeting of each agricultural cooperative. Amalgamated agricultural cooperatives shall be registered again as a new agricultural cooperative in accordance with the provisions of this law.

### Article 78

Agricultural cooperatives which are to be amalgamated shall clear their debts with creditors before amalgamation comes into force.

Any agricultural cooperative which has not cleared its debts may not propose to amalgamate.

### Article 79

The application for registration of the new amalgamated agricultural cooperative shall be signed or thumb-printed by representatives of each amalgamating agricultural cooperative designated by the Board of Directors and shall be accompanied by the following documents:

- 1. A letter from each amalgamating agricultural cooperative confirming the agricultural cooperative has already paid up its debts or given guarantee of not being in debt;
- 2. Statute of the new cooperative to be registered:
- 3. A copy of the minutes of the general meeting of each amalgamating agricultural cooperative.

Documents under (2) and (3) shall be countersigned by representatives of the amalgamating agricultural cooperatives and be registered as a new agricultural cooperative with signatures or thumb-prints approving the amalgamation from all members.

After amalgamation, a new agricultural cooperative shall conduct its first general meeting to elect a Board of Directors and Supervisory Committee, and to adopt the Statute and other regulations pursuant to the provisions of this law.

#### Article 81

Amalgamating cooperatives shall apply for registration by attaching a dossier of documents listed under Article 19 and additional documents stated in Article 79 of this law.

After registration of the new agricultural cooperative, the Provincial/Municipal Department of Agriculture in question shall remove the names of old agricultural cooperatives from the register and shall publicize the new agricultural cooperative in accordance with provisions of this law.

### Article 82

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall issue a Prakas on Procedures for the Amalgamation of Agricultural Cooperatives.

### Section 10 Division of Agricultural Cooperatives

#### Article 83

An agricultural cooperative shall be divided in the event that there is a change of administrative jurisdiction or boundaries of administrative locality, or a division of business organization necessary for division.

The division of an agricultural cooperative can be considered provided that there is a request of at least half (1/2) of the members.

### Article 84

Board of Directors shall convene a general meeting when there is request to divide an agricultural cooperative. The general meeting shall examine the proposed division taking into account, the division of properties and other obligations of the agricultural cooperative to be divided.

The general meeting may decide to divide the agricultural cooperative provided that there is an affirmative vote of at least two thirds (2/3) of members or delegates present in the general meeting.

### Article 85

After the date of the division resolution, the agricultural cooperative shall notify its creditors in writing about the shares of debts to be divided. In case of objection, the creditors shall notify the agricultural cooperatives within thirty days (30 days) from the date of receiving notification.

The new agricultural cooperative established as a result of division from the original agricultural cooperative shall apply for registration in accordance with provisions under this law.

Application for registration shall be accompanied by additional documents as follows:

- 1. The proposal requesting division of the agricultural cooperative, and a copy of the minutes of the general meeting approving the division of the agricultural cooperative;
- 2. A notification letter served to all creditors concerned, together with the evidence showing that the agricultural cooperatives have paid the debts.

### Article 87

Properties of the original agricultural cooperative to be divided to form a newly established agricultural cooperative shall be transferred to the new agricultural cooperative on the date of registration of the new agricultural cooperative comes into force.

#### Article 88

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall issue a Prakas on Guidelines for the Division of Agricultural Cooperatives.

### CHAPTER IV Union of Agricultural Cooperatives

#### Article 89

Two or more agricultural cooperatives with similar economic activities or with economic relationship within similar business operation systems may team up on a voluntary basis to set up a "Union of Agricultural Cooperatives" in order to mobilize production capacity, production means, and to expand capacity in agricultural production, agro-industry, agribusiness, or services related to the agricultural sector.

Private legal entities which are not agricultural cooperatives, but which have primary business within the framework of agricultural production, agro-industry, agri-business, or services related to agricultural sector may apply for membership in a union of agricultural cooperative on a voluntary basis.

### Article 90

A union of agricultural cooperatives may be set up regardless of the administrative boundaries in which the agricultural cooperatives are located.

Unions of agricultural cooperatives are classified at three (03) levels:

- 1. Unions of agricultural cooperatives at the national level that carry out economic activities in all areas within the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- 2. Unions of agricultural cooperatives at regional level that carry out economic activities in a certain region within the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- 3. Unions of agricultural cooperatives at a local level that carry out economic activities in commune, quarter, city, district, *Khan*, and municipality in a particular province within the Kingdom of Cambodia.

A union of agricultural cooperatives shall be set up by a resolution of the general meeting of each of the agricultural cooperatives, which collectively form the union.

The Board of Directors of each agricultural cooperative shall designate one (01) representative to establish an organizing committee, which is obliged to set up a union of agricultural cooperatives. The process for setting up a union of agricultural cooperative shall also follow the same procedures as the first general meeting to establish an agricultural cooperative.

### Article 92

A union of agricultural cooperatives set up shall register for official recognition at the Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries with the certification of the union agricultural cooperative's application letter by the municipal/provincial governor of the governing council.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall issue a Prakas on Formation and Registration of Agricultural Cooperative Union.

### Article 93

A union of agricultural cooperatives fulfills the following duties:

- 1. Conducts economic activities among members within the framework of agricultural production, agro-industry, agri-business, or services related to agricultural production;
- 2. Sets up and manages funds for sustaining the business transactions of its members;
- 3. Performs agricultural marketing and market needs assessment; supplies collective agricultural inputs; and provides any information which serves production and transaction of its members:
- 4. Supports and promotes technical or professional trainings for agricultural cooperative members;
- 5. Is responsible for and safeguards the interests of members before public authorities and private partners;
- 6. Assists in reconciliation of disputes which may originate among agricultural cooperative members or between agricultural cooperative members and third parties;
- 7. Gives advice and orientation for the business transactions of members in order to expand economic activities of the unions;
- 8. Fulfills other duties that serve business operations and interests of members as provided for under this law.

### Article 94

A general meeting of the union of agricultural cooperatives shall have the presence of a representative delegate from the member agricultural cooperatives in accordance with the statute of that union in question.

A private legal entity which is not an agricultural cooperative but is also a member of the

union shall command one voice (01) in the general meeting of the union.

### Article 95

Procedure of the establishment and functioning of Unions of Agricultural Cooperatives shall be the same as for the agricultural cooperatives indicated in section 1 through section 10 of chapter 3 of this law.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall issue a Prakas on Model Statutes and Internal Regulations.

### CHAPTER V Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance

### Article 96

The Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance is the supreme organ of agricultural cooperatives and shall be established by the general meeting of representatives from agricultural cooperatives and unions of agricultural cooperatives, and shall be facilitated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries in accordance with procedures and provisions of this law.

All agricultural cooperatives and unions of agricultural cooperatives in the Kingdom of Cambodia shall automatically become members of Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance.

### Article 97

The Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance has obligations as follows:

- 1. Represents agricultural cooperatives within the Kingdom of Cambodia and protects members' rights and interests;
- Provides technical advice to agricultural cooperatives and facilitates relationships between its members and government agencies, or the private sector, or development partners;
- 3. Provides technical training services relevant to agricultural cooperatives' activities;
- 4. Provides auditing services to members for the purpose of advising and orienting toward development of business activities;
- 5. Enhances relations and cooperation between agricultural cooperatives within and outside the country or with leagues of cooperatives outside the country or other international organizations which share the same objectives;
- 6. Assists agricultural cooperative members in dealing with issues and obstacles relevant to agricultural cooperatives' activities;
- Cooperates with ministries and state institutions in promoting the genuine interests
  of agricultural cooperatives pursuant to national policies on agricultural cooperative
  development;
- 8. Performs other duties for the sake of members' interests.

### Article 98

The Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance may set up a fund generated from the

following sources:

- Membership fees paid by agricultural cooperatives and unions of agricultural cooperatives;
- Financial support from the government and national and international development partners;
- Gifts in cash and in-kind;
- Cash or properties remaining after the dissolution of agricultural cooperatives or unions of agricultural cooperatives following their dissolution under this law;
- Revenues from the provision of services performed by the Cambodian Agricultural Cooperatives Alliance; and
- Other revenues or properties of the Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance.

### Article 99

The Cambodian Agricultural Cooperatives Alliance shall elect its own Board of Directors of not more than 15 members from among representatives of agricultural cooperatives or unions of agricultural cooperative as members. This Board of Directors shall be decided in the general meeting of the Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance.

The Board of Directors of the Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance shall have a mandate of five (05) years.

The serving Board's members have the right to seek re-election pursuant to the Alliance's statute.

### Article 100

The Board of Directors of the Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance shall designate one (01) executive director in order to perform the duties of a secretary of the Board of Directors.

The executive director of the Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance must carry out all tasks pursuant to the statute and internal regulations of the Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance.

### Article 101

The Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance shall apply for official registration at the Department of Agricultural Cooperatives Promotion of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Procedures for the establishment and functioning of the Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance shall be the same as those of agricultural cooperatives as stipulated from part 01 to part 10 of Chapter 03 of this law.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries shall issue a Prakas on Model Statute and Internal Regulations for Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance.

### CHAPTER VI Follow-Up and Dispute Settlement

#### Article 102

The Agricultural Cooperative Registration Entity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries shall exercise authority to conduct follow up to all business transactions and operations of agricultural cooperatives, unions of agricultural cooperatives, and Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance for purpose of promoting and orienting the development of agricultural cooperatives.

### Article 103

All disputes arising between members of agricultural cooperatives, and between members and agricultural cooperatives shall be settled at the annual general meeting or by an extraordinary general meeting of agricultural cooperatives in question.

If disputes cannot be settled by the general meeting, they shall be subjected to arbitration of commune/sangkat council and district governing council.

If disputes cannot be settled by commune/sangkat council and district governing council, they shall be subjected to arbitration by the Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture and Provincial/Municipal Governing Council.

If disputes still cannot be settled, they shall be subjected to arbitration by the Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion.

### Article 104

Disputes between agricultural cooperatives shall be settled by the Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture and Provincial/Municipal Governing Council.

Where disputes still cannot be settled by the Provincial/ Municipal Departments of Agriculture, they can be subjected to arbitration by the Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion.

### Article 105

Disputes between agricultural cooperatives and unions of agricultural cooperatives or the Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance shall be settled at the annual general meeting or by an extraordinary general meeting of the union of agricultural cooperatives or Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance in question.

Where the general meeting still cannot settle them, such disputes shall be subjected to arbitration by the Provincial/Municipal Governing Council and the Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

### Article 106

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries shall intervene to settle all disputes that cannot be settled between:

a. Members and members of agricultural cooperatives;

- b. Members and agricultural cooperatives;
- c. Agricultural cooperatives and agricultural cooperatives;
- d. Agricultural cooperatives and unions of agricultural cooperatives;
- e. Agricultural cooperatives or unions of agricultural cooperatives and Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance or between an external entity and agricultural cooperatives.

Where parties involved object to the decision made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, they shall have rights to lodge an appeal with the concerned ministry/institution or a court of law within thirty days (30) from date of receipt of the decision.

### CHAPTER VII Penalties

### Article 107

Penalty under this law comprises of written reprimand, removal from register list, and criminal penalty.

Penalties of written reprimands and removal from the register list meted out to agricultural cooperatives, unions of agricultural cooperatives, and Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance fall within the authority of the registration entity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

### Article 108

A written reprimand shall be sent to natural persons who are in charge of agricultural cooperatives, unions of agricultural cooperatives, and the Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance who have committed any of the faults below:

- 1. Failure to keep documents or records as stipulated by Article 36 of this law;
- 2. Failure to hold annual general meetings;
- 3. Failure to submit an annual report and balance summary to the registration entity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries as required by this law:
- 4. Failure to carry out auditing or inspecting of account books pursuant to Article 62 of this law:
- 5. Failure to maintain a reserve fund and training fund pursuant to Article 57 and Article 58 of this law;
- Causing obstacles or refusing to provide answers or obstructing the Supervisory Committee, liquidators, auditors, or competent officials of the registration entity of the of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries who intend to perform their duties.

### Article 109

Removal from the register list shall be effected to agricultural cooperatives, unions of agricultural cooperatives, and Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance who have committed any of the faults as follows:

1. Failure to hold an annual general meeting for two consecutive years without justification;

2. Refusal to redress any faults as stated in Article 108 in accordance with the advice of the registration entity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

#### Article 110

Penalties in accordance with the penal code shall be meted out to any individual who commits any of the following acts:

- Falsely using the name or logo or any part of "agricultural cooperative or union of agricultural cooperatives or Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance" in order to conduct economic or business activities for the sake of personal gain;
- Forging registered documents, trademarks, or product packaging materials or other documents of agricultural cooperatives or unions of agricultural cooperatives to operate his/her business.

### Article 111

Officials in charge of registration of agricultural cooperatives, unions of agricultural cooperatives, and Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance who abuse their roles and responsibilities by registering in a manner that is in contravention of provisions and procedures of this law shall be punished in accordance with administrative penalty as stated in competent laws, not considering other relevant penal punishments.

### CHAPTER VIII Transitional Provisions

### Article 112

After this law comes into effect, existing legal instruments which are not in contravention of this law shall still be implemented until new legal instruments take their place. All programs and activities related to agricultural cooperatives shall be valid until the date of expiration of those programs and activities.

### CHAPTER IX Final Provisions

### Article 113

Any other provisions that are contradicted by this Law shall be abrogated.

### Article 114

This Law shall be declared as urgent.

The Royal Palace, Phnom Penh, 09 June 2013 Royal Signature and Seal

PRL.1306-606

Has informed to His Royal Highness for Royal Signature

NORODOM SIHAMONI

### Prime Minister Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Decho HUN SEN

Has Informed to Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Decho HUN SEN, The Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Signature

**CHAN SARUN** 

No. 591 S.N
Valued copy document for distribution
Phnom Penh, 11 June 2013
First Deputy Secretary General of Royal Government

Soy Sokha

### APPENDIX TO THE LAW ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES \*\*\*\*\*\*

### Glossary

- Liquidation: Process of liquidation of all properties of agricultural cooperatives dissolved in order to pay back creditors, return the investment to members, and to divide leftover properties in accordance with the law on or statute of agricultural cooperatives.
- Agri-business: Business activities related to the agricultural sector, such as agricultural inputs supplies (crop seeds, fertilizers, pesticides); supply of machinery and agricultural equipment; wholesale; retail; market creation; and sale of agricultural products.
- Agro-industry: Pre- and post-harvest activities such as classification, packaging, transportation, storage, processing of agricultural produce in order to add value and quality for domestic markets and for export.
- 4. Balance sheet: Financial matrix that shows the cooperative's properties/assets.
- 5. Gross profit: Total economic performance at the end of period resulting from business transactions of agricultural cooperatives.
- 6. Net profit: Budget left over at the end of a period resulting from gross profit subtracted by the reserve fund, training fund, and other funds set up by agricultural cooperatives.
- 7. Agricultural production system: All agricultural production tasks including all types of cropping, animal husbandry, aquaculture, tree-planting, and other cultures within the framework of agricultural sector.
- 8. Share: Part of cooperative capital that members subscribe to for the purpose of jointly doing business activities.
- Agricultural economic enterprise: Any agricultural enterprise that does economic
  activities within the framework of the agricultural production system, agri-business,
  agro-industry, or services related to the agricultural production system.
- 10. Services related to agricultural production: All services that support the promotion of agricultural production, including loan services; savings; deposits; transportation; marketing of agricultural produce, or agricultural technique training; agricultural equipment supply services; land preparation services; fuel supply services; services to eliminate harm of all kinds to crops; and other services used in agricultural production system.
- 11. Audit: Inspection and advice provided for agricultural cooperatives focusing on economic activities, the accounting book, and business activities of cooperatives.
- 12. Registration entity: Provincial/ Municipal Departments of Agriculture and Department of Agricultural Cooperative Development who are tasked with the registration of agricultural cooperatives, unions of agricultural cooperatives, and the Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance.

#### **Principles of the Agricultural Cooperatives**

#### 1st Principle: Voluntary and Open Membership

Agricultural co-operatives are voluntary organizations, open to all persons able to use their services and willing to accept the responsibilities of membership, without gender, social, racial, political or religious discrimination.

#### 2nd Principle: Democratic management by members

Agricultural co-operatives are democratic organizations controlled by their members, who actively participate in setting their policies and making decisions. Men and women serving as elected representatives are accountable to the membership. In primary agricultural co-operatives members have equal voting rights (one member, one vote) and agricultural co-operatives at other levels are also organized in a democratic manner.

#### 3rd Principle: Economic Participation of Members

Members contribute equitably to, and democratically control, the capital of their agricultural co-operative. At least part of that capital is usually the common property of the co-operative. Members usually receive limited compensation, if any, on capital subscribed as a condition of membership. Members allocate surpluses for any or all of the following purposes: developing their co-operative, possibly by setting up reserves, part of which at least would be indivisible; benefiting members in proportion to their transactions with the agricultural co-operative; and supporting other activities approved by the membership.

#### 4th Principle: Autonomy and Independence

Agricultural cooperatives are autonomous, self-help organizations controlled by their members. If they enter into agreements with other organizations, including governments, or raise capital from external sources, they do so on terms that ensure democratic control by their members and maintain their agricultural co-operative autonomy.

#### 5th Principle: Education, Training and Information

Agricultural cooperatives shall provide education and training for their members, elected representatives, managers, and employees so they can contribute effectively to the development of their agricultural co-operatives. They inform the general public, particularly young people and opinion leaders - about the nature and benefits of co-operation.

#### 6th Principle: Cooperation among Cooperatives

Agricultural cooperatives shall serve their members most effectively and strengthen the agricultural co-operative movement by working together through local, national, regional and international structures.

#### 7th Principle: Concern for Community

Agricultural cooperatives shall work for the sustainable development of their communities through policies approved by their members.

#### RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS

ON

## PROJECT FOR ESTABLISHING BUSINESS-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MODEL

IN

#### THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

# AGREED UPON BETWEEN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES AND

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Phnom Penh, December 23, 2013 18 MJ

Mr. Hiroshi Izaki Chief Representative

Japan International

Agency

Cambodia Office

HE Mr San Vanty

Under Secretary of State

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and

**Fisheries** 

Cooperation

The Kingdom of Cambodia

Based on the minutes of meetings on the Detailed Planning Survey on the Project for Establishing Business-Oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") signed on August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013 between Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as "MAFF") and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), JICA held a series of discussions with MAFF and relevant organizations to develop a detailed plan of the Project.

Both parties agreed the details of the Project and main points discussed as described in the Appendix 1 and the Appendix 2 respectively.

Both parties also agreed that MAFF, the counterpart to JICA, will be responsible for the implementation of the Project in cooperation with JICA, coordinate with other relevant organizations and ensure that the self-reliant operation of the Project is sustained during and after the implementation period in order to contribute toward social and economic development of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Project will be implemented within the framework of the Agreement on Technical Cooperation signed on June 17<sup>th</sup>, 2003 (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") and the Note Verbales exchanged on June 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013 between the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "GOJ") and the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Appendix 1: Project Description Appendix 2: Main Points Discussed

Appendix 3: Minutes of Meetings on the Detailed Planning Survey on the Project



#### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Both parties confirmed that there is no change in the Project Description agreed on in the minutes of meetings on the concerning Detailed Planning Survey on the Project signed on August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013(Appendix 3).

#### I. BACKGROUND

Between 1950's and 1966, cooperatives were well established in Cambodia, which there were 512 cooperatives under the control and administration of the Royal Office of Cambodian Cooperatives and under the supervision of Ministry of Agriculture. 13 provincial credit cooperatives lent loans to cooperative members. Among the 512 cooperatives, there were 390 multi-purpose agricultural cooperatives, 55 consumer cooperatives, 14 specialized production cooperatives for instance, specialty in rice, cotton, tobacco and 40 school cooperatives. In 1965, agricultural cooperatives owned estimated trading turnover at US\$ 13 millions.

Since 1970, agricultural cooperatives were dismantled due to the confusion of Pol Pot Era. After the collapse of the Khmer Rouge regime in 1979, the government of People Republic of Kampuchea formed rural people as "Solidarity Groups" for the distribution of the land and collective production purposes due to limited resources such as agricultural tools, animals and labor force left from the Khmer Rouge regime. However, the Solidarity groups were disappeared when the government introduced the program on land ownership distribution in 1985.

In 2001, the Royal government of Cambodia formulated the Royal Decree on the establishment and functioning of agricultural cooperatives, union of the agricultural cooperatives and the pre-agricultural cooperatives. It went into effect in July 16, 2001. MAFF is being given mandate from the Royal government of Cambodia to promote agricultural Cooperative in Cambodia in order to assist rural peoples especially farmers to improve agricultural production and to create job opportunities enabling them to improve socio-economic status and self reliance. The Law on Agricultural Cooperative came into force in June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Although the number of agricultural cooperatives has been increasing setting up 437 agricultural cooperatives (40,733members) in 23 provinces of the whole country in August, 2013, most agricultural cooperatives are vulnerable from a viewpoint of organizational management, therefor some agricultural cooperatives are facing a capital shortage. In addition, the sustainable and progressive promotion of agricultural cooperatives to conduct economic activities appropriately is not carried out due to lack of understanding of farmers and government officials about agricultural cooperatives as the juridical persons to be obligated to conduct activities based on the above Royal Decree.

In addition, although the market economy is spreading among rural areas in the Kingdom of Cambodia, it is difficult for farmers to enjoy benefits of the market economy through individual agricultural activities such as crops production, processing, and marketing.

On the other hand, the economic business activities such as collective shipping of agricultural products and the production of processed products for improving members' income are not being carried out very much by agricultural



cooperatives established by the support of the government agency and non-governmental organizations. However, because of lacking knowhow, information and technologies to plan the above-mentioned business activities and to implement these activities properly, there is an urgent need to enhance abilities for business administration of agricultural cooperatives.

Under this situation, JICA dispatched a short-term expert in the field of agricultural cooperatives to the Kingdom of Cambodia on March, 2012 for the purpose of studying the current conditions of agricultural cooperatives, as well as providing suggestions for further development of agricultural cooperatives.

Base on the background mentioned above, the Royal Government of Cambodia submitted the official request of technical cooperation project entitled the Project for Establishing Business-Oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model to Japan having the accumulated knowledge and experiences about agricultural cooperatives in order to establish business oriented agricultural cooperative models to enable them to operate enterprises and service their members in sustainable manner.

The Project is aligned with the Japan's cooperation policy. One of the priority areas under this policy is "Agriculture and Rural Development" which aims to improve agricultural productivity and quality of rural population so that their livelihood is improved.

#### II. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

Details of the Project are described in the Logical Framework (Project Design Matrix: PDM) (Annex 1) and the tentative Plan of Operation (Annex 2).

#### 1. Input

- (1) Input by JICA
  - (a) Dispatch of Experts

Chief Advisor/Agricultural Cooperative Management, Project Coordinator/Training Planning, and other short-term experts such as Baseline Survey, Accounting, Farming Guidance, and so on.

- (b) Training
- JICA will receive personnel involved in the Project for technical training in Japan, Cambodia and/or the third countries.
- (c) Machinery and Equipment

JICA will provide vehicles, machinery, equipment and other materials necessary for the Project activities upon mutual agreement.

Input other than indicated above will be determined through mutual consultations between JICA and MAFF during the implementation of the Project, as necessary.

#### (2) Input by MAFF

MAFF will take necessary measures to provide at its own expense:

(a) Services of MAFF's counterpart personnel and administrative personnel as referred to in II-2;



- (b) Suitable office space with necessary equipment;
- (c) Supply or replacement of machinery, equipment, instrument, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than the equipment provided by JICA;
- (d) Information as well as support in obtaining medical service;
- (e) Credentials or identification cards;
- (f) Available data (including maps and photographs) and information related to the Project; and
- (g) Running expenses (running water, electricity, etc.) necessary for the implementation of the Project.

#### 2. Implementation Structure

The Project organization chart is given in the Annex 3. The roles and assignments of relevant organizations are as follows:

#### (1) MAFF

(a) Project Director

Director General of General Directorate of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "GDA"), MAFF, as the Project Director, will be responsible for overall administration and implementation of the Project.

(b) Project Manager

Director of DAE/DACP of GDA, MAFF, as the Project Manager, will be responsible for managerial and technical matters of the Project.

(c) Deputy Project Managers

Directors of the target PDAs, MAFF, as the Deputy Project Managers, will be responsible for managerial matters in the respective target provinces.

#### (d)Counterparts

The officials of DAE/DACP, MAFF, will work closely with JICA Experts and officials of PDAs, and make necessary coordination for the whole project activities including meeting and training arrangement, communication among stakeholders, necessary arrangement of procurement, and smooth implementation of activities related with all the Outputs.

The officials of PDAs will work closely with JICA Experts and officials of DAE/DACP, and will be responsible for activities in provincial level in order to achieve the respective outputs especially technical assistance for agricultural cooperatives in the respective target provinces



#### (2) JICA Experts

The JICA experts will give necessary technical guidance, advice and recommendations to MAFF on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.

#### (3) Joint Coordinating Committee

Joint Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC") will be established in order to facilitate inter-organizational coordination. JCC will be held at least once a year and whenever deems it necessary. JCC will approve an annual work plan, review overall progress, conduct monitoring and evaluation of the Project, and exchange opinions or major issues that arise during the implementation of the Project. A list of proposed members of JCC is shown in the Annex 4.

#### 3. Project Site(s) and Beneficiaries

#### (1) Project sites

- Phnom Penh (DAE/DACP of MAFF)
- The target areas of the Project are the Province of Takeo, the Province of Kampong Cham, the Province of Svay Rieng and the Province of Kampong Speu.

#### (2) Beneficiaries

Main target beneficiaries are officials of DAE/DACP and PDAs of the target areas, and members and officials of model agricultural cooperatives to be set up in the target areas. In addition, members and officials of agricultural cooperatives in the above target areas are benefited through the training to be conducted by the Project.

#### 4. Duration

The duration of the Project will be five (5) years from the date when the first Japanese expert is dispatched.

#### 5. Reports

MAFF and JICA experts will jointly prepare the following reports in English.

- (1) Progress Report on semiannual basis until the project completion
- (2) Project Completion Report at the time of project completion

#### 6. Environmental and Social Considerations

MAFF agreed to abide by 'JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations' in order to ensure that appropriate considerations will be made for the environmental and social impacts of the Project.

#### III. UNDERTAKINGS OF MAFF

- 1. MAFF will take necessary measures to:
  - (1) ensure that the technologies and knowledge acquired by the Cambodian nationals as a result of Japanese technical cooperation contributes to the economic and social development of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and that the knowledge and experience acquired by the personnel of the Kingdom



- of Cambodia from technical training as well as the equipment provided by JICA will be utilized effectively in the implementation of the Project;
- (2) grant privileges, exemptions and benefits to the JICA experts referred to in II-1 (1) above and their families, which are no less favorable than those granted to experts and members of the missions and their families of third countries or international organizations performing similar missions in the Kingdom of Cambodia; and
- (3) other privileges, exemptions and benefits will be provided in accordance with the Agreement on Technical Cooperation signed on June 17, 2003.

#### IV. EVALUATION

JICA and MAFF will jointly conduct the following evaluations and reviews.

- 1. Mid-term review at the middle of the cooperation term
- 2. Terminal evaluation during the last six (6) months of the cooperation term.

JICA will conduct the following evaluations and surveys to mainly verify sustainability and impact of the Project and draw lessons. MAFF is required to provide necessary support for them.

- 1. Ex-post evaluation three (3) years after the project completion, in principle
- 2. Follow-up surveys on necessity basis

#### V. PROMOTION OF PUBLIC SUPPORT

For the purpose of promoting support for the Project, MAFF will take appropriate measures to make the Project widely known to the people of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

#### VI. MUTUAL CONSULTATION

JICA and MAFF will consult each other whenever any major issues arise in the course of Project implementation.

#### VII. AMENDMENTS

The record of discussions may be amended by the minutes of meetings between JICA and MAFF.

The minutes of meetings will be signed by authorized persons of each side who may be different from the signers of the record of discussions.

Annex 1 Logical Framework (Project Design Matrix: PDM)

Annex 2 Tentative Plan of Operation

Annex 3 Project Organization Chart

Annex 4 A List of Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee



#### MAIN POINTS DISCUSSED

#### 1. Basic Concepts of the Project

The main focus of the Project is to strengthen the capability of officials of both DAE/DACP and PDAs in the target areas who are in charge of agricultural cooperatives, thus contributing to enhance the organizational and business operation system of agricultural cooperatives in the target areas through the technical guidance by above-mentioned government officials.

In addition, the Project aims at developing business models suitable for the local conditions such as the existing farming and local industry through the implementation of pilot business, which will be carried out at model agricultural cooperatives.

The Project also intends to introduce/strengthen the agricultural cooperative business networking for disseminating good practices of business activities to be generated by the Project to the agricultural cooperatives of the target areas.

#### 2. Model Agricultural Cooperatives

The purpose for establishing model agricultural cooperatives in the Project is to show successful example of conducting pilot business, as well as strengthening the organizational system. Therefore, the number of model agricultural cooperatives is limited.

Model agricultural cooperatives will be selected during the first half of the Project based on the evaluation of the ability and the motivation of members, staff and board members of agricultural cooperatives participating in the basic training to be implemented at an initial stage of the Project.

#### 3. Pilot Business Models

The business to be conducted by agricultural cooperatives should be fallen within agricultural production system, agro-industry, agri-business or services related to agricultural production sector in accordance with the Law on Agricultural Cooperatives in Cambodia. The main business is credit business, group purchase business, joint sales business and joint utilization business.

Pilot business models will be developed in the model agricultural cooperatives to be set up in the respective target provinces by the Project based on the above mentioned Law.

#### 4. Assignment of Counterpart Personnel

The assignment of necessary counterpart personnel is indispensable to implement the technical cooperation project smoothly and successfully, and to accomplish the purpose of the Project. Therefore, JICA suggested that



MAFF allocate a sufficient number of capable and enthusiastic counterpart personnel and take suitable steps to settle them into the DAE/DACP and PDAs, and retain them over the course of the Project for ensuring the sustainability of the Project.

#### 5. Budgetary allocation

MAFF should take necessary measures to meet the running expenses necessary to the successful implementation of the Project.

On the other hand, MAFF requested more flexible support from JICA for smoother implementation of the Project.

#### 6. Coordination and harmonization of related institutions

Since several organizations are involved in the Project, a special consideration shall be given to a better coordination among the different organizations, such as DAE/DACP, PDAs and agricultural cooperatives in the target areas, for the smooth and successful implementation of the Project.

The Project is expected to promote active collaboration with the ongoing project titled "Pilot Survey for Disseminating Small and Medium Enterprises Technologies on Small Rice Center in collaboration with agricultural cooperatives and supporting partners" in order to strengthen the capacity of selected agricultural cooperatives, as well as to conduct more effective and efficient cooperation.

**END** 



Annex 1

August 26, 2013 Version 0

Implementing agency: Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)/Department of Agricultural Cooperative

Cooperation period: Five (5) years

Promotion (DACP), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

The Project for Establishing Business-Oriented Agricultural Cooperative Models

Logical Framework (Project Design Matrix: PDM)

Target areas: Takeo, Kampong Cham, Svey Rieng and Kampong Speu provinces

Narrative Summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Overall Goal			
Agricultural cooperative models that intend	1 The number of the agricultural cooperatives that	Annual report on ACs and	
businesses prescribed in the Law on Agricultural	are engaged in such businesses as credit supply	database on agricultural	
Cooperatives are disseminated to agricultural	and marketing is increased in Cambodia, and their	cooperatives	
cooperatives in the Kingdom of Cambodia.	scales of businesses and profits given to		
	members are increased.		
Project Purpose	1 The basis for maintaining organization is built by		The
Business-oriented agricultural cooperative models	developing managerial capacity of the agricultural	***************************************	socio-economic
are established in the target areas.	cooperatives.		environment
	1.1 XX% of the agricultural cooperatives trained by	Progress reports and	does not
	the Project duly submit reports required by AC	completion reports of the	change to a
	law to MAFF.	project	large extent.
	1.2 The model agricultural cooperatives are equipped	Ditto	
	with advanced organizational structure and		
	system such as the boards, supervisory		
	committees, accountants and business staff,		
	financial and management system.		
	2 The model agricultural cooperatives produce		
	tangible outputs that prove the effectiveness of		
	the model.		
	2.1 Pilot businesses are continuously conducted and	Ditto	
	the members receive benefits from such		
	businesses (e.g., by getting a low interest loan for		





	Agricultural production is not significantly affected by natural disasters.
promotional	and and
Ditto Ditto The list of materials produc	Progress reports reports Progress reports reports reports reports
farming, buying agricultural inputs at a lower price, getting access to agricultural machinery and selling their products at a higher price) and they increase their income by XX% in the model agricultural cooperatives in the target areas.  2.2 Advanced business activities (e.g., creating value chains by combing rice milling with feed production) are taken up by the model agricultural cooperatives.  3 Good practices are compiled and promotional materials are made available for extension and XX% of the agricultural cooperatives in the pilot areas use such materials to develop and implement their respective business plans.	<ul> <li>1.1 The number and contents of manuals, guidebooks report formats and database (the number of such products and the results of evaluation of the products by the participants of training)</li> <li>The materials produced by the project are made available for use in MAFF and the 4 PDAs.</li> <li>Counterparts are able to upgrade the materials by their own initiatives.</li> <li>1.2 The necessary manuals, guidebooks and training materials to support agricultural cooperatives are made available to and used by MAFF/PDAs, agricultural cooperatives and other relevant organizations.</li> <li>XX items of manuals, guidebooks and training materials to support agricultural cooperatives are made available to MAFF/PDAs, agricultural cooperatives and other relevant organizations and used by the persons in charge.</li> </ul>
	Outputs  1. The support systems of both DAE/DACP and PDA (Provincial Department of Agriculture) for providing technical assistance for agricultural cooperatives are improved.



3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3	Evaluation results by AC members Evaluation results by AC members	The results of capacity assessment conducted by the project	Progress reports and reports from PDAs Appraisal results of business performance and progress reports	Progress reports and reports from PDAs
nd business operation ural cooperatives are rget areas. troduced and operated boperatives.	The partitrain train -		<ul> <li>3.1 The number of pilot businesses introduced and operated <ul> <li>At least one effective pilot business is developed for each model agricultural cooperative in the target areas.</li> <li>3.2 The introduced pilot businesses are feasible and adaptable to local conditions.</li> <li>Each business is appropriate to the local condition and makes a proper scale of profit for the continuity.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
2. The organizational are systems of agriculti strengthened in the tast of a model agricultural continuodel agricultural		The organizational and business operatiss systems of agricultural cooperatives strengthened in the target areas.	Pilot businesses are introduced and operated in model agricultural cooperatives.	



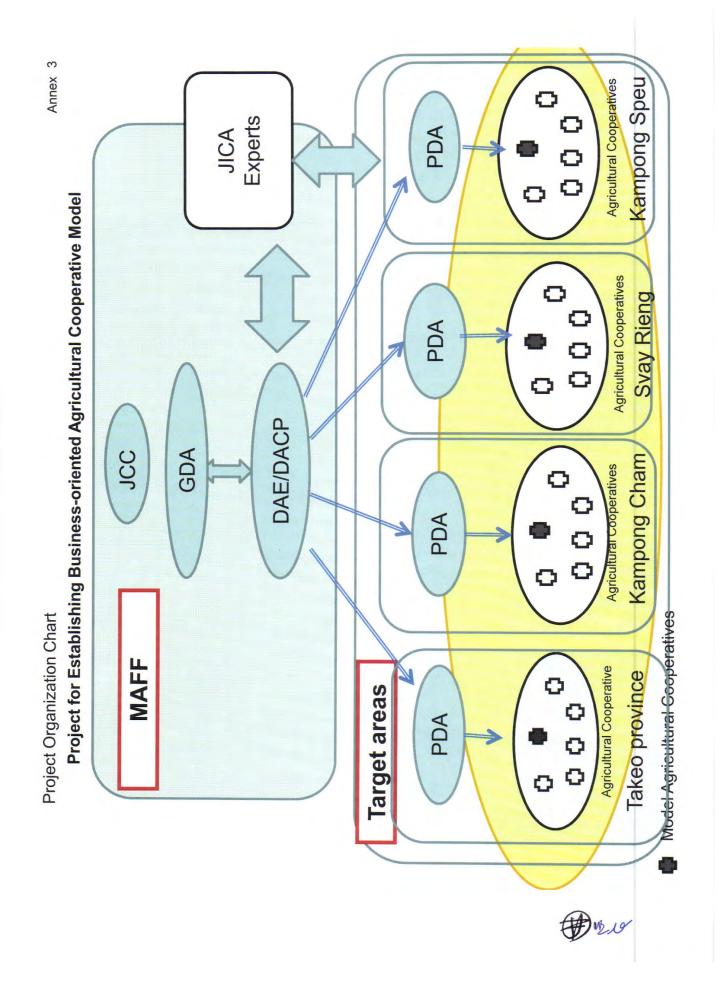
4	Agricultural cooperative business networking with other agricultural cooperatives, the private sector such as rice mills, wholesalers, buyers and retailers in the markets and customers is introduced/strengthened in the target areas.	<ul> <li>4.1 The number of organized exhibitions, seminars, and business meetings</li> <li>A total of 16 such events (one event a year for 4 years in 4 provinces) are organized.</li> <li>4.2 The results of the above network activities (e.g., the effects of business cost reduction and the development of stable business relationships)</li> <li>The business cost of the agricultural</li> </ul>	Progress reports and reports from PDAs	
		cooperatives in the network is reduced by XX%.  The number of business contracts and orders is increased from XX (before the establishment of a network) to XX (after the establishment of a network)	Progress reports and completion reports of the Project  Progress reports and completion reports of the Project	
1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.4	Activities  1.1 Develop the manuals and/or guidebooks on credit business, agricultural cooperative management, business planning, auditing, monitoring and facilitation, and basic report formats to be submitted from agricultural cooperatives to MAFF.  1.2 Conduct baseline survey.  1.3 Develop and set up database on agricultural cooperatives (data collection, data processing and analysis).  1.4 Conduct training for government officials (DAE/DACP and PDAs) on the developed formats, manuals and guidebooks.	Cambodian side:  Allocation of counterpart personnel from DAE/DACP and the PDAs in the target provinces.  Office space in DAE/DACP and the PDAs in the target provinces Japanese side: Dispatch of experts: Coordinator/Training Planning Other short-term experts (baseline survey, accounting, farming guidance, etc.)  Training Technical training in Japan, Cambodia and/or third countries Machinery and Equipment	DACP and the PDAs in the target provinces nting, farming guidance, etc.)	Preconditions The sufficient number of DAE/DACP and PDA staff is allocated to support model agricultural cooperatives.



officials of agricultural conneratives	cooperatives
on the property to be of the property of the p	
2.3 Conduct training to members and officials	embers and officials of
selected agricultural cooperatives.	operatives.
2.4 Develop and apply monitoring and evaluati	onitoring and evaluation
methods in order to grasp the effectiveness	asp the effectiveness of
training.	-
2.5 Select model agricultural cooperatives.	al cooperatives.
	-
3.1 Identify business potential of model agricultu	tial of model agricultural
cooperatives.	
3.2 Select pilot businesses in model agricultural	s in model agricultural
cooperatives.	
3.3 Implement and evaluate pilot businesses to	e pilot businesses to be
conducted in the	above agricultural
cooperatives.	
3.4 Collect good practices of businesses	es of businesses and
develop a guidebook.	
4.1 Convene workshops/forums of agricultural	orums of agricultural
cooperatives network in each provinces.	n each provinces.
4.2 Organize exhibition of	f agricultural products,
agricultural inputs supplies and services in each	lies and services in each
provinces.	
4.3 Compile and disseminate business information	te business information
on agricultural cooperatives.	tives.
4.4 Organize annual agr	agricultural cooperative
congress in provinces	

-		Responsible	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Outputs	Activities	Organizations	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 1 2
Output 1: The support systems of	1-1. Develop the manuals and/or guidebooks on, credit business, agricultural cooperative management, business planning, auditing, monitoring and facilitation, and basic report formats to be submitted from agricultural cooperatives to	ss, DAE/DACP						
<u>ئ</u> و	1-2. Conduct basekine survey	DAE/DACP, PDAs						
	1-3. Develop and set up database on agricultural cooperatives (data collection, data processing and analysis).	DAE/DACP, PDAs						
Improved.	1-4. Conduct training for government officials (DAE/DACP and PDAs) on the developed formats, manuals and guidebooks.	nd .s. DAE/DACP						
	2-1. Identify training needs of members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.	DAE/DACP, PDAs						
Output 2: The	2-2. Develop training materials for members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.	DAE/DACP, PDAs						
	2-3. Conduct training to members and officials of selected agricultural cooperatives.	PDAs						
cooperatives in target 2 areas are strengthened.	2-4. Develop and apply monitoring and evaluation methods in order to grasp the effectiveness of training.	DAE/DACP, PDAs						
	2-5. Select model agricultural cooperatives	DAE/DACP						
	3-1. Identify business potential of model agricultural cooperatives	AC, DAE/DACP, PDAs						
Output 3 : The target 3  agricultural connerstives introduce	3-2. Select pilot businesses in model agricultural cooperatives.							
	3-3. Implement and evaluate pilot businesses to be conducted in the above agricultural cooperatives.	in AC						
<u> </u>	3-4. Collect good practices of businesses and develop a guidebook.	PDAs, DAE/DACP						
	4-1. Convene workshops/forums of agricultural cooperatives network in each province.	PDAs, AC						
cooperative business networking is	4-2. Organize exhibition of agricultural products, agricultural inputs supplies and services in each province.	PDAs						
ı the	4-3. Compile and disseminate business information on agricultural cooperatives.	PDAs, DAE/DACP						
	4-4. Organize annual agricultural cooperative congress in provinces.	DAE/DACP						
Evaluation / Mission								
JCC								





#### A List of Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC)

#### (Cambodian side)

(1) Chairperson
Under Secretary of State, MAFF

#### (2) Members

- Project Director
- Project Manager
- Deputy Project Managers
- Other personnel concerned with the Project decided by MAFF, if necessary

#### (Japanese side)

- Representatives from JICA Cambodia Office
- Experts assigned to the Project
- Other personnel concerned with the Project decided by JICA, if necessary

Note: Official(s) of the Embassy of Japan and others may attend the Joint Coordinating Committee as Observer(s).



### MINUTES OF MEETING BETWEEN

# THE JOINT DETAILED PLANNING SURVEY TEAM AND MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES OF THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

ON

#### JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION

FOR

### THE PROJECT FOR ESTABLISHING BUSINESS-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MODEL IN THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

The Joint Detailed Planning Survey Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), headed by Mr. Takeaki SATO, visited the Kingdom of Cambodia (hereinafter referred to as "Cambodia") from August 8<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013, for the purpose of working out the details of a technical cooperation project, the Project for Establishing Business-oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model in the Kingdom of Cambodia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), in response to the request made by the Royal Government of Cambodia (hereinafter referred to as "RGC") toward the Government of Japan.

During its stay in Cambodia, the Team exchanged views and opinions with the authorities concerned of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries through a series of meetings and field observations in relation to the Project.

As a result, both sides agreed on the major matters as summarized in the documents attached hereto.

Phnom Penk, August 26, 2013 12

Mr. Takeaki SATO

Team Leader

Detailed Planning Survey Team

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Japan

H.E. Mr. SO Khan Rithykun

Director General

General Directorate of Agriculture

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

The Royal Government of Cambodia

#### THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

#### I. Outline of the Project

#### 1. Framework of the Project

Both sides agreed, in principle, on the framework and implementation plan of the Project which is given as Tentative Framework of the Project (Annex I), Draft of Project Design Matrix (PDM) (Annex II), Draft of Tentative Plan of Operation (PO) (Annex III) and Draft of Record of Discussions (R/D) (Annex IV).

After going through the JICA's internal approval, the final draft of R/D with the implementation plan will be prepared. The framework of the Project will be finally determined when R/D is signed by the Chief Representative of JICA Cambodia Office and the representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).

#### 2. Project Title

Both sides agreed to define the project title is" the Project for Establishing Business-oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model" based on the framework of the Project.

#### 3. Basic Concepts of the Project

The Project aims at strengthening the capability of officials of both DAE/DACP and PDAs in target areas who are in charge of agricultural cooperatives, thus contributing to enhance the organizational and business operation system of agricultural cooperatives in target areas through the technical guidance by above-mentioned government officials.

In addition, the Project will focus on the development of business models suitable for the local conditions such as the existing farming and local industry through the implementation of pilot business, which will be carried out at model agricultural cooperatives.

Furthermore, the agricultural cooperative business networking will be introduced / strengthened for disseminating good practices of business activities to be generated by the Project to the agricultural cooperatives of the target provinces.

#### 4. Duration of the Cooperation

The duration of the Project will be five (5) years starting from the date when the first Japanese expert is dispatched, considering the achievement of the project purpose. The duration of Project will be formally set and agreed upon when R/D is signed.

#### 5. Target Areas

Target provinces are the Province of Takeo, the Province of Kampong Cham, the Province of Svay Rieng and the Province of Kampong Speu.

#### 6. Number of model agricultural cooperatives

The purpose of establishing model agricultural cooperatives in the Project is to show successful example of conducting pilot business, as well as strengthening the organizational system. Therefore, the number of model agricultural cooperatives is



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limited.

Model agricultural cooperatives will be selected during the first half of the Project based on the evaluation of the ability and the motivation of members, staff and board members of agricultural cooperatives participating in the basic training to be implemented at an initial stage of the Project.

#### 7. Administration and Implementing Structure of the Project

#### (1) Project Director

Director General of General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA), MAFF, as the Project Director, will bear overall responsibility for the administration and implementation of the Project.

#### (2) Project Managers

Director of Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)/ Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion (DACP)<sup>1</sup>, MAFF, as the Project Managers, will be responsible for the managerial and technical matters of the Project. DAE/DACP shall be responsible for coordination with PDAs and support for human resource development of PDAs' officials.

#### (3) Deputy Project Managers

Directors of the target PDAs, MAFF, as the Deputy Project Managers, will be responsible for managerial matters in the respective target provinces.

- (4) PDAs shall be responsible for the activities in the respective provinces.
  - Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) of Takeo, MAFF
  - -PDA of Kampong Cham, MAFF
  - -PDA of Svay Rieng MAFF
  - -PDA of Kampong Speu, MAFF

#### (5) Joint Coordinating Committee

For effective implementation of the Project, both sides agreed to establish a Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC). JCC will meet at least once a year and whenever necessity arises. The expected functions and composition of JCC are described in the attached Draft of R/D (Annex IV).

#### 8. Basic concept of training in the Project

The training in the Project consists of the following two categories:

#### (1) Basic Training

The basic training will be implemented mainly by government officials of PDAs in cooperation with DAE/DACP for members and officials of selected agricultural cooperatives in 4 target provinces.

The basic training includes the following contents:

- a. Agricultural Cooperatives Concepts and ICA Cooperative Principles,
- b. Agricultural Cooperative Law of Cambodia and a model by-laws (including comparison with Royal Decree and the model by-laws),
- c. Organization (annual meeting, board meeting, supervisory committee and staff) and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Under the Agricultural Cooperative Law, DACP will be established.

businesses (credit, supply, marketing, joint-utilization, farm-guidance) of agricultural cooperatives,

- d. Bookkeeping and accounting of agricultural cooperatives,
- e. Formulation of a business plan and increase in capital,
- f. Rights and duties of members of the board and supervisory committee,
- g. Rights and duties of members,
- h. Preparation of document necessary to submit to a general meeting and the MAFF registration entity,
- i. Publication for members and non-members, and
- j. others

#### (2) Specialized training

The specialized training for DAE/DACP and PDAs' officials in charge of agricultural cooperatives will be implemented at the headquarters of MAFF. Training for members and officials of selected agricultural cooperatives in the target provinces will be implemented mainly by PDAs' officials in cooperation with DAE/DACP.

The specialized training includes the following contents:

- a. Management plans,
- b. Financial management,
- c. Bookkeeping and Accounting,
- d. Budgetary control,
- e. Auditing,
- f. Credit business,
- g. Marketing business,
- h. Supply business,
- i. Joint-utilization business,
- j. Farm guidance activity,
- k. Processing, transportation / packaging and storage, and
- 1. others

#### II. Justification of the implementation of the Project

Both sides confirmed the justification of the implementation of the Project, as shown in Appendix V.

#### III. Other Relevant Issues for Implementation of the Project

1. Assignment of Counterpart Personnel

The Team underlined the importance of the continuous assignment of a sufficient number of capable counterpart personnel during and after the Project. The acquired knowledge and the experience in the counterpart personnel are the key for the successful implementation of the Project, as well as the achievement of overall goal. Cambodian side committed to bear budget necessary for the assignment of counterpart personnel during and after the



Project in order to secure the sustainability of the Project.

#### 2. Coordination of the Relevant Organizations

Since several organizations are involved in the Project, a special consideration shall be given to a better coordination among the different organizations, such as GDA and PDAs in the target provinces, for the smooth implementation of the Project.

#### 3. Project Offices

Both sides agreed to set up the Project offices in DAE/DACP and PDAs in the target provinces.

#### 4. Synergy effects with relevant JICA projects

Both sides agreed that the Project promotes active collaboration with the JICA projects such as "Pilot Survey for Disseminating Small and Medium Enterprises Technologies on Small Rice Center in collaboration with agricultural cooperatives and supporting partners" in order to strengthen the capacity of selected agricultural cooperatives, as well as to conduct more effective and efficient cooperation.

#### 5. Dispatch of Japanese Experts

The Team explained that Japanese long-term experts consisting of Chief Advisor/Agricultural Cooperative Management and Project Coordinator/Training Planning will be dispatched to the Project. In addition, short-term experts such as Baseline Survey, Accounting and Farming Guidance will be dispatched to the Project according to the necessity and the implementation of the Project.

#### 6. Training in the third country

The Cambodian side accepted the suggestion made by the Team on the training in ASEAN counties as complimentary assistance.

#### 7. Provision of Equipment

The machinery, equipment, vehicle(s) and other materials necessary for the Project activities will be procured upon mutual agreement. Both sides agreed that the equipment and machinery necessary for the implementation of the pilot business activities in the selected model agricultural cooperatives will be provided to them in order to sustain their pilot business activities. MAFF shall ensure that the model agricultural cooperatives will use the provided equipment and machinery in an appropriate way for the achievement of the project purpose and goal as well as the objectives of the Japanese Official Development Assistance.

#### 8. Baseline Survey for Setting up Specific Indicators

The baseline survey will be conducted immediately after the commencement of the Project for the purpose of clarifying the issues related to the promotion of agricultural cooperatives, as well as setting up indicators which evaluate the progress of the Project.



- Points of attention for the implementation of the Project
   Both sides confirmed the following points of attention for the implementation of the Project.
- (1) Recognition as an agricultural cooperative is a private economic organization.

An agricultural cooperative is a private economic organization and managed following an agricultural cooperative law and other concerned laws in any countries. What a government can do or should do for the development of agricultural cooperatives is only to make a platform on which agricultural cooperatives can grow healthily.

Therefore, it is necessary for stakeholders of the Project to fully recognize the limit of guidance and countermeasures to agricultural cooperatives when they formulate an implementation plan and to select model agricultural cooperatives and to keep an appropriate distance between the Project and model cooperatives.

#### (2) Immediate priorities of the Project

The Agricultural Cooperative Law was recently enacted in Cambodia, and the capacity of DAE/DACP and PDAs' officials is still weak. Therefore, immediate priorities of the Project should be placed on the support for human resource development of DAE/DACP and PDAs' officials, and other related activities to strengthen their institutional capacity.

Regarding the promotion of agricultural cooperatives in target provinces, the Project should place priorities on activities to support agricultural cooperatives as they can keep books and prepare financial statements and other necessary documents required by the Law to submit to annual general meeting of agricultural cooperatives and MAFF registration entity appropriately, as they can continue at least as legal entities.

#### 10. Provisional Schedule

- (1) Signing the R/D (December, 2013)
- (2) Commencement of the Project (March, 2014)

Annex I	Tentative Framework of the Project
Annex II	Draft of Project Design Matrix (PDM)
Annex III	Draft of Tentative Plan of Operation (PO)
Annex IV	Draft of Record of Discussions (R/D)

Annex V Justification of the Implementation of the Project





#### Tentative Framework of the Project

#### **Overall Goal**

Business-oriented agricultural cooperative models are adopted by agricultural cooperatives in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

#### **Project Purpose**

Business-oriented agricultural cooperative models are established in the target areas.

#### **Outputs**

- (1) The support systems of both DAE/DACP and PDA (Provincial Department of Agriculture) for providing technical assistance for agricultural cooperatives are improved.
- (2) The organizational and business operation systems of agricultural cooperatives are strengthened in the target areas.
- (3) Pilot businesses are introduced and operated in model agricultural cooperatives.
- (4) Agricultural cooperative business networking is introduced / strengthened in the target areas.

#### Activities

- 1.1 Develop the manuals and/or guidebooks on credit business, agricultural cooperative management, business planning, auditing, monitoring and facilitation, and basic report formats to be submitted from agricultural cooperatives to MAFF.
- 1.2 Conduct baseline survey
- 1.3 Develop and set up database on agricultural cooperatives (data collection, data processing and analysis).
- 1.4 Conduct training for government officials (DAE/DACP and PDAs) on the developed formats, manuals and guidebooks.
- 2.1 Identify training needs of members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.
- 2.2 Develop training materials for members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.
- 2.3 Conduct training to members and officials of selected agricultural cooperatives
- 2.4 Develop and apply monitoring and evaluation methods in order to grasp the effectiveness of training.
- 2.5 Select model agricultural cooperatives.
- 3.1 Identify business potential of model agricultural cooperatives.
- 3.2 Select pilot businesses in model agricultural cooperatives.
- 3.3 Implement and evaluate pilot businesses to be conducted in the above agricultural cooperatives.
- 3.4 Collect good practices of businesses and develop a guidebook.
- 4.1 Convene workshops/forums of agricultural cooperatives network in each province.
- 4.2 Organize exhibition of agricultural products, agricultural inputs supplies and services in each province.
- 4.3 Compile and disseminate business information on agricultural cooperatives.
- 4.4 Organize annual agricultural cooperative congress in provinces.



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# **ANNEX II**

Version 0

August 26, 2013

Implementing agency: Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)/Department of Agricultural Cooperative The Project for Establishing Business-Oriented Agricultural Cooperative Models Promotion (DACP), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

Target areas: Takeo, Kampong Cham, Svey Rieng and Kampong Speu provinces

Cooperation period: Five (5) years

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Narrative Summary	A sectively verifiable indicators	*Meansiofwerification**	Assumptions
Overall Goals Business-oriented agricultural cooperative models are adopted by agricultural cooperatives in the Kingdom of Cambodia.	1 The number of business-oriented agricultural cooperatives is increased in Cambodia.	Annual report on ACs and database	
Project Purpose Business-oriented agricultural cooperative models are established in the target areas.	<ol> <li>The model agricultural cooperatives produce tangible outcomes to prove the effectiveness of the models.</li> <li>Promotional materials are available by the end of the project duration.</li> </ol>	Progress and completion environ reports of the project not chromaterials produced by the project	The socio-economic environment does not change to a large extent.
Outputs 1. The support systems of both DAE/DACP and PDA (Provincial Department of Agriculture) for providing technical assistance for agricultural cooperatives are improved.	1.1 The number and contents of manuals, guidebooks and training materials, and database 1.2 The necessary manuals, guidebooks and training materials produced to support agricultural cooperatives are used by MAFF/PDAs, agricultural cooperatives and other relevant organizations. 1.3 The agricultural cooperative members who participated in the training highly evaluate the trainers from DAE/DACP and PDAs.	Monitoring records of the Agriproject Monitoring records of the signiproject Evaluation by AC members	Agricultural production is not significantly affected by natural disasters.
	2.1 The capacity of the selected agricultural		



Pilot businesses are introduced and operated in model agricultural cooperatives.  Agricultural cooperative business networking is introduced / strengthened in the target areas.  Agricultural cooperative business networking is introduced / strengthened in the target areas.  Agricultural cooperative business networking is introduced / strengthened in the target areas.  Agricultural cooperative business networking is introduced / strengthened in the target areas.  Agricultural cooperative business networking is introduced pilot business networking areas.  Agricultural cooperative business networking and business methods in the target the number of organized exhibitions, seminars, and business planning, and facilitation, and basic report formats to be submitted from agricultural cooperatives (data collection, data processing ocooperatives (data collection, data processing ocooperatives (data collection, data processing officials of agricultural cooperatives.  Conduct training needs of members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.  Develop training materials for members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.  Develop training to members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.  Develop training to members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.  Develop training to members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.  Develop training to members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.  Develop training to members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.  Develop training to members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.  Develop and apply monitoring and evaluation	27	The organizational and business operation	cooperatives is judged to be sufficient as a	The results of capacity	
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Conduct training to members and officials of selected agricultural cooperatives.  Develop and apply monitoring and evaluation		officials of agricultural cooperatives.			
selected agricultural cooperatives. Develop and apply monitoring and evaluation	2.3	Conduct training to members and officials of			allocated to support
Develop and apply monitoring and evaluation					model agricultural
	2.4				cooperatives.



methods in order to grasp the effectiveness of training.  2.5 Select model agricultural cooperatives.  3.1 Identify business potential of model agricultural cooperatives.  3.2 Select pilot businesses in model agricultural cooperatives.  3.3 Implement and evaluate pilot businesses to be conducted in the above agricultural cooperatives.  3.4 Collect good practices of businesses and develop a guidebook.  4.1 Convene workshops/forums of agricultural cooperatives network in each provinces.  4.2 Organize exhibition of agricultural products, agricultural inputs supplies and services in each provinces.  4.3 Compile and disseminate business information on agricultural cooperatives.	organize annual agricultural cooperative congress in provinces.	congress in provinces



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			Draft of Tentative Plan of Operation (PO)	Date: August 26th, 2013
		Responsible	2014 2015 2016 2017	2018 2019
Outputs		Organizations	11 01 6 8	8 9 10 11 12
Output 1: The support systems of	1-1. Develop the manuals and/or guidebooks on, credit business, agricultural cooperative naturagement, business planning, auditing, monitoring and facilitation, and basic report formats to be submitted from agricultural	DAE/DACP		
both DAE/DACP and PDA for providing	1-2.	DAE/DACP, PDAs		
agricultural cooperatives are	1-3. Develop and set up database on agricultural cooperatives (data collection, data processing and analysis).	DAE/DACP, PDAs		
ımproved.	1-4. Conduct training for government officials (DAE/DACP and PDAs) on the developed formats, manuals and guidebooks.	DAE/DACP		
	2-1. Identify training needs of members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.	DAE/DACP, PDAs		
Output 2: The organizational and	2-2. Develop training materials for members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.	DAE/DACP, PDAs		
business operation systems of agricultural	2-3. Conduct training to members and officials of selected agricultural cooperatives.	PDAs		
cooperatives in target areas are strengthened.	2-4. Develop and apply monitoring and evaluation methods in order to grasp the effectiveness of training.	DAE/DACP, PDAs		
	2-5. Select model agricultural cooperatives	DAE/DACP		
:	3-1.	AC, DAE/DACP, PDAs		
Output 3: The target agricultural conperatives introduce	3-2.	AC		
and operate pilot businesses.	3-3. Implement and evaluate pilot businesses to be conducted in the above agricultural cooperatives.	AC		
	3-4. Collect good practices of businesses and develop a guidebook.	PDAS, DAE/DACP		
	4-1. Convene workshops/forums of agricultural cooperatives network in each province.	PDAs, AC		
cooperative business networking is	4-2.	PDAs		
introduced / strengthened in the		PDAs, DAE/DACP		
	4-4. Organize annual agricultural cooperative congress in provinces.	DAE/DACP		
Evaluation / Mission				
ncc				



ANNEX-IV

#### **Draft of Record of Discussions (R/D)**

#### **RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS**

ON

### PROJECT FOR ESTABLISHING BUSINESS-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MODEL

IN

#### THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

#### **AGREED UPON BETWEEN**

#### **AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**

#### AND

#### JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Phnom Penh, XX 2013

Mr. Hiroshi Isaki Chief Representative Cambodia Office Japan International Agency

Cooperation Fisheries

H.E. Mr. San Vanty Under Secretary of State Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries The Royal Government of Cambodia



Japan

Based on the minutes of meetings on the Detailed Planning Survey on the Project for Establishing Business-Oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model in the Kingdom of Cambodia signed on August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013 between Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Kingdom of Cambodia (hereinafter referred to as "MAFF") and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), JICA held a series of discussions with MAFF and relevant organizations to develop a detailed plan of the Project for Establishing Business Oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

Both parties agreed the details of the Project and main points discussed as described in the Appendix 1 and the Appendix 2 respectively.

Both parties also agreed that MAFF, the counterpart to JICA, will be responsible for the implementation of the Project in cooperation with JICA, coordinate with other relevant organizations and ensure that the self-reliant operation of the Project is sustained during and after the implementation period in order to contribute toward social and economic development of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Project will be implemented within the framework of the Agreement on Technical Cooperation signed on June 17th, 2003 (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") and the Note Verbales to be exchanged between the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "GOJ") and the Royal Government of Cambodia.

The effectiveness of the record of discussions is subject to the exchange of the Note Verbal.

Appendix 1: Project Description

Appendix 2: Main Points Discussed (to be developed)



#### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Both parties confirmed that there is no change in the Project Description agreed on in the minutes of meetings on the concerning Detailed Planning Survey on the Project signed on August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013(Appendix 3).

#### I. BACKGROUND

Between 1950's and 1966, cooperatives were well established in Cambodia, which there were 512 cooperatives under the control and administration of the Royal Office of Cambodian Cooperatives and under the supervision of Ministry of Agriculture. 13 provincial credit cooperatives lent loans to cooperative members. Among the 512 cooperatives, there were 390 multi-purpose agricultural cooperatives, 55 consumer cooperatives, 14 specialized production cooperatives for instance, specialty in rice, cotton, tobacco) and 40 school cooperatives. In 1965, agricultural cooperatives owned estimated trading turnover at US\$ 13 millions.

Since 1970, agricultural cooperatives were dismantled due to the confusion of Pol Pot Era. After the collapse of the Khmer Rouge regime in 1979, the government of People Republic of Kampuchea formed rural people as "Solidarity Groups" for the distribution of the land and collective production purposes due to limited resources such as agricultural tools, animals and labor force left from the Khmer Rough regime. However, the Solidarity groups were disappeared when the government introduced the program on land ownership distribution in 1985.

In 2001, the Royal government of Cambodia formulated the Royal Decree on the establishment and functioning of agricultural cooperatives, union of the agricultural cooperatives and the pre-agricultural cooperatives. It went into effect in July 16, 2001. MAFF is being given mandate from the Royal government of Cambodia to promote agricultural Cooperative in Cambodia in order to assist rural peoples especially farmers to improve agricultural production and to create job opportunities enabling them to improve socio-economic status and self reliance. The Law on Agricultural Cooperative came into force in June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Although the number of agricultural cooperatives has been increasing setting up 437 agricultural cooperatives (40,733members) in 23 provinces of the whole country in August, 2013, most agricultural cooperatives are vulnerable from a viewpoint of organizational management, therefor some agricultural cooperatives are facing a capital shortage. In addition, the sustainable and progressive promotion of agricultural cooperatives to conduct economic activities appropriately is not carried out due to lack of understanding of farmers and government officials about agricultural cooperatives as the juridical persons to be obligated to conduct activities based on the above Royal Degree.

In addition, although the market economy is spreading among rural areas in the Kingdom of Cambodia, it is difficult for farmers to enjoy benefits of the market economy through individual agricultural activities such as crops production, processing, and marketing.

On the other hand, the economic business activities such as collective shipping of agricultural products and the production of processed products for improving members' income are not being carried out very much by agricultural



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cooperatives established by the support of the government agency and non-governmental organizations. However, because of lacking knowhow, information and technologies to plan the above-mentioned business activities and to implement these activities properly, there is an urgent need to enhance abilities for business administration of agricultural cooperatives .

Under this situation, JICA dispatched a short-term expert in the field of agricultural cooperatives to the Kingdom of Cambodia on March, 2012 for the purpose of studying the current conditions of agricultural cooperatives, as well as providing suggestions for further development of agricultural cooperatives.

Base on the background mentioned above, the Royal Government of Cambodia submitted the official request of technical cooperation project entitled the Project for Establishing Business-oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") to Japan having the accumulated knowledge and experiences about agricultural cooperatives in order to establish business oriented agricultural cooperative models to enable them to operate enterprises and service their members in sustainable manner.

The Project is aligned with the Japan's cooperation policy. One of the priority areas under this policy is "Agriculture and Rural Development" which aims to improve agricultural productivity and quality of rural population so that their livelihood is improved.

#### II. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

1. Title of the Project

The title of the Project is "the Project for Establishing Business-oriented Agricultural Cooperative Model".

#### 2. Overall Goal

Business-oriented agricultural cooperative models are adopted by agricultural cooperatives in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

#### 3. Project Purpose

Business-oriented agricultural cooperative models are established in the target areas.

#### 4. Outputs

- (1) The support systems of both the Department of Agricultural Extension / Department of Agricultural Cooperative Promotion<sup>1</sup> (hereinafter referred to as "DAE/DACP") and the Provincial Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "PDA") for providing technical assistance for agricultural cooperatives are improved.
- (2) The organizational and business operation systems of agricultural cooperatives are strengthened in the target areas.
- (3) Pilot businesses are introduced and operated in model agricultural cooperatives.
- (4) Agricultural cooperative business networking is introduced / strengthened in the target areas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> DACP will be established soon based on the Agricultural Cooperative Law.



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#### 5. Activities

#### (1) For Output 1

- 1.1 Develop the manuals and/or guidebooks on credit business, agricultural cooperative management, business planning, auditing, monitoring and facilitation, etc., and basic report formats to be submitted from agricultural cooperatives to MAFF.
- 1.2 Conduct baseline survey
- 1.3 Develop and set up database on agricultural cooperatives (data collection, data processing and analysis).
- 1.4 Conduct training for government officials (DAE/DACP and PDAs) on the developed formats, manuals and guidebooks.

#### (2) For Output 2

- 2.1 Identify training needs of members and officials <sup>2</sup> of agricultural cooperatives.
- 2.2 Develop training materials for agricultural cooperative members and officials of agricultural cooperatives.
- 2.3 Conduct training to members and officials of selected agricultural cooperatives.
- 2.4 Develop and apply monitoring and evaluation methods in order to grasp the effectiveness of training.
- 2.5 Select model agricultural cooperatives.

#### (3) For Output 3

- 3.1 Identify business potential of model agricultural cooperatives.
- 3.2 Select pilot businesses in model agricultural cooperatives.
- 3.3 Implement and evaluate pilot businesses to be conducted in the above agricultural cooperatives.
- 3.4 Collect good practices of businesses and develop a guidebook.

#### (4) For Output 4

- 4.1 Convene workshops/forums of agricultural cooperatives network in each province.
- 4.2 Organize exhibition of agricultural products, agricultural inputs supplies and services in each province.
- 4.3 Compile and disseminate business information on agricultural cooperatives.
- 4.4 Organize annual agricultural cooperative congress in provinces.

#### 6. Input

#### (1) Input by JICA

(a) Dispatch of Experts

Chief Advisor/Agricultural Cooperative Management, Project Coordinator/Training Planning, and other short-term experts such as Baseline Survey, Accounting, Farming Guidance, and so on.

#### (b) Training

JICA will receive personnel involved in the Project for technical training in Japan, Cambodia and/or the third countries.



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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Officials of Agricultural cooperatives mean board of directors and supervisory committee members.

#### (c) Machinery and Equipment

JICA will provide vehicles, machinery, equipment and other materials necessary for the Project activities upon mutual agreement.

Input other than indicated above will be determined through mutual consultations between JICA and MAFF during the implementation of the Project, as necessary.

#### (2) Input by the Royal Government of Cambodia

The Royal Government of Cambodia will take necessary measures to provide at its own expense:

- (a) Services of MAFF's counterpart personnel and administrative personnel as referred to in II-7;
- (b) Suitable office space with necessary equipment;
- (c) Supply or replacement of machinery, equipment, instrument, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than the equipment provided by JICA:
- (d) Information as well as support in obtaining medical service;
- (e) Credentials or identification cards:
- (f) Available data (including maps and photographs) and information related to the Project; and
- (g) Running expenses (running water, electricity, etc.) necessary for the implementation of the Project.

#### 7. Implementation Structure

The Project organization chart is given in the Annex 1. The roles and assignments of relevant organizations are as follows:

#### (1) MAFF

#### (a) Project Director

Director General of General Directorate of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "GDA"), MAFF, as the Project Director, will be responsible for overall administration and implementation of the Project.

#### (b) Project Manager

Director of DAE/DACP of GDA, MAFF, as the Project Manager, will be responsible for managerial and technical matters of the Project.

#### (c) Deputy Project Managers

Directors of the target PDAs, MAFF, as the Deputy Project Managers, will be responsible for managerial matters in the respective target provinces.



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#### (d)Counterparts

The officials of DAE/DACP, MAFF, will work closely with JICA Experts and officials of PDAs, and make necessary coordination for the whole project activities including meeting and training arrangement, communication among stakeholders, necessary arrangement of procurement, and smooth implementation of activities related with all the Outputs.

The officials of PDAs will work closely with JICA Experts and officials of DAE/DACP, and will be responsible for activities in provincial level in order to achieve the respective outputs especially technical assistance for agricultural cooperatives in the respective target provinces

#### (2) JICA Experts

The JICA experts will give necessary technical guidance, advice and recommendations to MAFF on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.

#### (3) Joint Coordinating Committee

Joint Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC") will be established in order to facilitate inter-organizational coordination. JCC will be held at least once a year and whenever deems it necessary. JCC will approve an annual work plan, PDM and PO, review overall progress, conduct monitoring and evaluation of the Project, and exchange opinions or major issues that arise during the implementation of the Project. A list of proposed members of JCC is shown in the Annex 2.

#### 8. Project Sites and Beneficiaries

#### (1) Project sites

The target areas of the Project are the Province of Takeo, the Province of Kampong Cham, the Province of Svay Rieng and the Province of Kampong Speu.

#### (2) Beneficiaries

Main target beneficiaries are officials of DAE/DACP and PDAs of the target areas, and members and officials of model agricultural cooperatives to be set up in the target areas. In addition, members and officials of agricultural cooperatives in the above target areas are benefited through the training to be conducted by the Project.

#### 9. Duration

The duration of the Project will be five (5) years from the date when the first Japanese expert is dispatched.

#### 10. Reports

MAFF and JICA experts will jointly prepare the following reports in English.

- (1) Progress Report on semiannual basis until the project completion
- (2) Project Completion Report at the time of project completion



- 11. Environmental and Social Considerations
  - (1) MAFF and JICA agreed to abide by 'JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations' in order to ensure that appropriate considerations will be made for the environmental and social impacts of the Project.

#### III. UNDERTAKINGS OF THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

- 1. The Royal Government of Cambodia will take necessary measures to:
  - (1) ensure that the technologies and knowledge acquired by the Cambodian nationals as a result of Japanese technical cooperation contributes to the economic and social development of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and that the knowledge and experience acquired by the personnel of the Kingdom of Cambodia from technical training as well as the equipment provided by JICA will be utilized effectively in the implementation of the Project; and
  - (2) grant privileges, exemptions and benefits to the JICA experts referred to in II-6 (1) above and their families, which are no less favorable than those granted to experts and members of the missions and their families of third countries or international organizations performing similar missions in the Kingdom of Cambodia.
  - (3) Other privileges, exemptions and benefits will be provided in accordance with the Agreement on Technical Cooperation signed on June 17, 2003.

#### IV. EVALUATION

JICA and MAFF will jointly conduct the following evaluations and reviews.

- 1. Mid-term review at the middle of the cooperation term
- 2. Terminal evaluation during the last six (6) months of the cooperation term.

JICA will conduct the following evaluations and surveys to mainly verify sustainability and impact of the Project and draw lessons. MAFF is required to provide necessary support for them.

- 1. Ex-post evaluation three (3) years after the project completion, in principle
- 2. Follow-up surveys on necessity basis

#### V. PROMOTION OF PUBLIC SUPPORT

For the purpose of promoting support for the Project, MAFF will take appropriate measures to make the Project widely known to the people of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

#### VI. MUTUAL CONSULTATION

JICA and MAFF will consult each other whenever any major issues arise in the course of Project implementation.





#### VII. <u>AMENDMENTS</u>

The record of discussions may be amended by the minutes of meetings between JICA and MAFF.

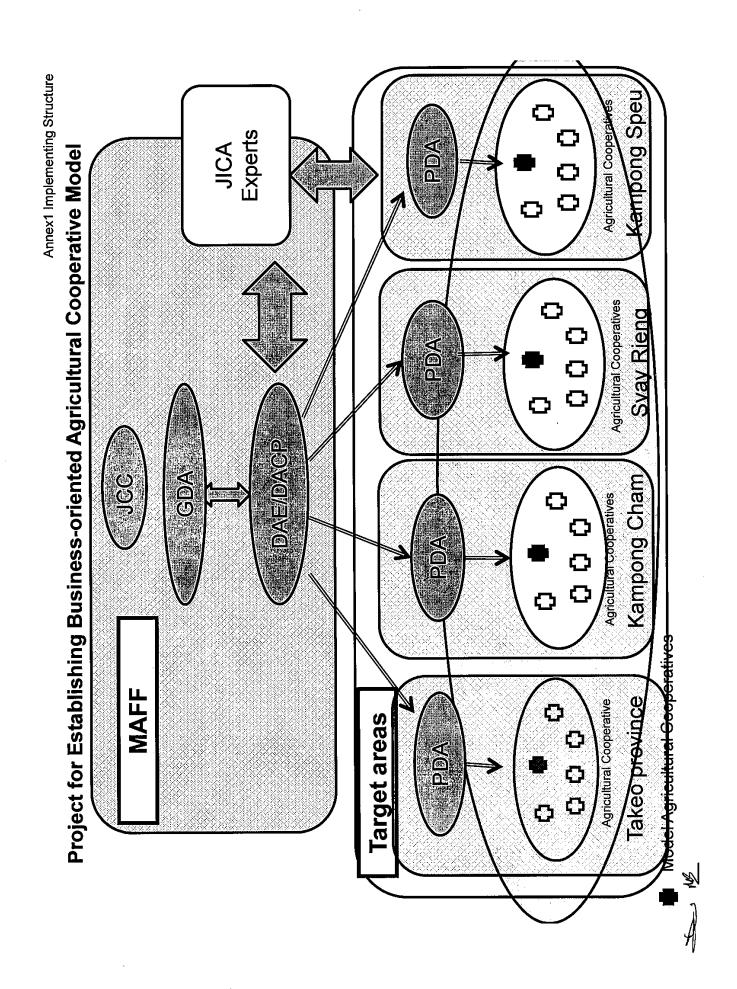
The minutes of meetings will be signed by authorized persons of each side who may be different from the signers of the record of discussions.

Annex 1 Implementation Structure

Annex 2 Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee







#### Annex 2 Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee

A List of Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC)

#### (Cambodian side)

(1) Chairperson

Under Secretary of State, MAFF

- (2) Members
  - Project Director
  - Project Manager
  - Deputy Project Managers
  - Other personnel concerned with the Project decided by MAFF, if necessary

#### (Japanese side)

- Representatives from JICA Cambodia Office
- Experts assigned to the Project
- Other personnel concerned with the Project decided by JICA, if necessary

Note: Official(s) of the Embassy of Japan and others may attend the Joint Coordinating Committee as Observer(s).



#### Annex V Justification of the Implementation of the Project

#### Relevance

#### Relevance to Government policy

The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP 2009–2013) prioritizes agriculture as the key sector for economic growth as well as poverty reduction. In the next NSDP (2014 – 2018), productivity, diversification and commercialization of agricultural products will be emphasized as one of the priority agendas of RGC. Therefore, the Project's objective of development of business-oriented agricultural cooperatives is clearly in alignment with the RGC policies.

The target group of the Project is appropriate. According to the Policy Paper on Promotion of Paddy Production and Rice Export in July 2010, the strengthening of farmer organizations is a thrust to enhance agricultural production.

The Project also responds to the needs for institutional development of agricultural cooperatives because the law on Agricultural Cooperatives was enacted in 9th June, 2013 and agricultural cooperatives are compelled to comply with the law.

#### Relevance to farmers' needs

The number of agricultural cooperatives has been rapidly increasing; however, they are still at a very early stage of business development. Therefore, it is necessary to develop business models that can be rolled out to other agricultural cooperatives.

#### Relevance to Japan's ODA policy

Japan's country assistance policy indicates that Japan will support the improvements of farmers' livelihood and the reduction of poverty through increased farmers' rice productivity and income. The Project's approach to increase agricultural production and productivity by strengthening agricultural cooperatives is in line with Japan's ODA policy.

The scope of the Project is appropriate. The Government of Japan (GOJ) focuses its assistance to Southern Cambodia in the agriculture and rural development sectors. Almost all the target provinces of the Project are located in the focused region.

#### **Effectiveness**

Currently there are 437 agricultural cooperatives in Cambodia. Yet, very few of them are strong enough to develop and maintain their agricultural businesses. Therefore, the value of the Project is judged to be high.



The effectiveness of the Project will be judged to what extent it can prove and demonstrate the validity of the business models introduced to the pilot agricultural cooperatives. At present, it is difficult to judge if the Project will be able to develop such business models successfully. Although the number is still limited, there are some agricultural cooperatives that have started various activities such as credit business, joint procurement of agricultural inputs and joint marketing. Therefore, there is good scope and potential to introduce businesses by aiming at creating value chain of selected agricultural products.

#### Efficiency

The Project will be able to produce the four outputs specified in the PDM.

- For output 1, other countries' experiences and their materials, as well as feedback from pilot agricultural cooperatives can be utilized to improve the support systems such as the development of guidelines and manuals and the capacity development of DAE/DACP and PDAs.
- For output 2, the strengthening of agricultural cooperatives needs to be facilitated by PDAs. A shortage of staff and budget for field operations can be a risk factor, however the Royal Government of Cambodia is implementing decentralization and de-concentration program which aims to empower sub-national level and PDAs will establish agricultural cooperative promotion offices based on the law on agricultural cooperatives, thus, it is expected the risk can be mitigated.
- For output 3, the introduction and operation of pilot businesses can be ensured because the Project will support one agricultural cooperative for each province in an intensive manner. The Project will also select the agricultural cooperatives that have organizational capacity to manage businesses.
- For output 4, the prospect of the development of business networks is also positive because the Project can utilize experiences of some PDAs that have already started networking.

There are other projects and development partners that the Project can cooperate to produce good outputs. For example, the APPP-assisted agricultural cooperatives that produce quality rice seeds can tie up with pilot agricultural cooperatives. Experiences of supporting partners in fostering the development of farmer organizations can be used for the documentation of good practices.

#### Impact

The expected impact is that business-oriented agricultural cooperative models are adopted and applied by other agricultural cooperatives. To what extent the business models would be adopted relies with the availability of funds for capital investment, which is the main constraint for agricultural cooperatives. As one parameter to



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understand their fund availability, the data on the shares of agricultural cooperatives in the four provinces indicate that, out of 121 agricultural cooperatives, only nine of them have a total amount of shares exceeding 100 Million Riel. For rolling out business models, financial capability of agricultural cooperatives needs to be further enhanced.

#### Sustainability

As described in the early section, policy support for the strengthening of agricultural cooperatives and the promotion of business-oriented agricultural cooperatives will be consistent for the coming five years.

The manuals, guidebooks and training materials developed by the Project can be continuously used by MAFF and other stakeholders such as development partners when MAFF endorses such documents.

Because the business models of the pilot agricultural cooperatives are expected to be profitable, they should be able to financially sustain their respective businesses. In the technical and organizational aspects, the pilot agricultural cooperatives need to be supported by PDAs. Given the limited resources of PDAs to support agricultural cooperatives, it is difficult to continue their guidance and support after the project duration. Specific measures need to be devised to cope with this issue.



