

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Cambodia LDCF II - Resilient Livelihoods**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5174 |
| GEF ID | 5419 |
| Title | Reducing the vulnerability of Cambodian rural livelihoods through enhanced sub-national climate change planning and execution of priority actions |
| Country(ies) | Cambodia, Cambodia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| This project has been designed to reduce the vulnerability of rural Cambodians, especially land-poor, landless and/or women-headed households. This will be achieved through investments in small-scale water management infrastructure, technical assistance to resilient agricultural practices, and capacity building support, especially targeting poor women, for improved food production in home gardens. Importantly, these services will be delivered by sub-national administrations (communes, districts and provinces) with a view to strengthen their overall capacity to plan, design and deliver public services for resilience building. The objective of the project, therefore, is to improve sub-national administration systems affecting investments in rural livelihoods through climate sensitive planning, budgeting and execution. The objective will be achieved through the following three outcomes.    Outcome 1: Climate Sensitive Planning, Budgeting and Execution at Sub-National Level Strengthened;    Outcome 2: Resilience of Livelihoods of the most vulnerable improved against erratic rainfall, floods and droughts, will facilitate investments in small scale water management infrastructure;    Outcome 3: Enabling environment is enhanced at sub-national level to attract and manage greater volume of climate change adaptation finance for building resilience of rural livelihoods. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Yusuke Taishi (yusuke.taishi@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Pensiri Sattapan (pensiri.sattapan@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Mr. Sum Thy (cceap@online.com.kh) |
| CO Focal Point | Mr. Sovanny Chhum (sovanny.chhum@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Mr. H.E. Tin Ponlok (ETAP@online.com.kh) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. H.E. Tin Ponlok (etap@online.com.kh) |
| Other Partners | Mr. Ny Kimsan (kimsanny1973@gmail.com) |

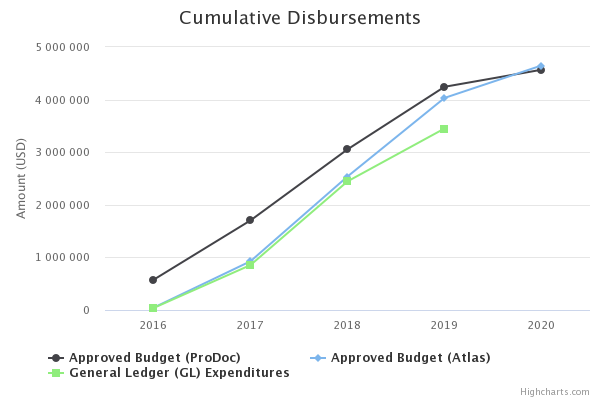
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Substantial |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Sub-national administration systems affecting investments in rural livelihoods are improved through climate sensitive planning, budgeting and execution** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Impact: % increase in income from agriculture and linked activities of target smallholder households  Sustainability:  Number of Districts and Communes integrating CCA in their development plans and investment programs following NCDDS guidelines | To be collected in the first year of the project  10 Target Districts and their Communes do not have formal climate change adaptation strategies | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 6,000 households increase income from agriculture by 20% compared with baseline  10 Target Districts and 89 Communes have formulated climate change adaptation strategies integrated in plans and IP | 1. 840 households, or 14% of target households, have been supported with resilient agriculture and related activities. For measuring an increase in income from agriculture, a baseline survey has been administered and the final results will be captured in an end-of project survey in 2020.    2. 10 target districts already have in place a climate change adaptation strategy. These have been integrated into investment programs of the districts.    40 out of 89 communes (45%) have fully integrated climate change adaptation into Commune Development Plan (CDP) and Commune Investment Programme (CIP), leveraging the results from the vulnerability reduction assessment (VRA) exercises in each commune being supported by the project teams. The work is in progress for the remaining 49 communes.    A total of 348 (35% women) PBC members and commune councilors in 40 communes have received training on CCA and VRA skills.    Having reviewed the 89 CIPs, it is noted that a total of 1,601 priority projects (507 infrastructures and 1,094 service projects), representing 32% have reflected and responded to climate change adaptation. | 4,154 households, or 69% of target households, have been mobilized and engaged in resilient agriculture and water management related activities. Increase in income and impacts from agricultural livelihood and water related activities will be measured by an end-line survey in mid-2020.  In the meantime, a mini survey in 28 treatment (T) villages out of 160 target villages was conducted in June 2019 to assess the potency of the ongoing project interventions, the result of which guides towards the intended impacts. This mini survey is a crucial follow-up survey between the two major surveys, namely the Baseline and End-line Impact Assessments. It has been carried out by the project team in collaboration with the CADTIS Consultant Co Ltd—a specialized service provider hired by the SRL project to provide extension services on climate resilient agricultural livelihood activities to farmer groups in Siem Reap and Kampong Thom.  10 target districts have in place climate change adaptation strategies that have already been integrated into the district investment programs.  During the reporting period, 39 target communes successfully conducted the VRA.Cumulatively, 79 out of 89 communes (88%) have fully integrated climate change adaptation and gender into itsCDPs and CIPs, leveraging the results of VRA exercises in each commune. By August 2019, all target communes will have completed this exercise.  In 2018, a total of 348 (35% women) and in 2019, a total of 350 (29% women) district, commune councilors and PBC members from 10 districts engaged in practical trainings on CCA and VRA skills. They managed to facilitate VRA exercises in their communes with minimal support from national and provincial teams.  Having reviewed the 2018 and 2019 CIPs in 89 communes, a total of 1,601 and 2,698 priorities (representing 32% and 41%) respectively have reflected and responded to the need for CCA and gender mainstreaming. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Climate sensitive planning, budgeting and execution at the sub-national level strengthened** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| # District and Commune Investment Programs that include specific budgets for adaptation actions  (AMAT Indicator 13) | SNA in target Districts do not explicitly list adaptation actions in their investment programs | *(not set or not applicable)* | 10 DIP and at least 50 CIP include specific budgets for adaptation activities | 2 DIPs and 39 CIPs have included specific budget for adaptation actions. These were allocated in the form of co-financing along with the project investments, with the ratio of 1 to 2, towards climate resilient water infrastructure. The total volume of on-budget co-financing is approx. $300,000. | 8 DIPs and 63 CIPs have included specific budget for CCA activities through Performance-Based Climate Resilient Grant (PBCRG) co-financing scheme along with the project investments and full pledge to their own priorities.  The district, commune councilors, commune clerks, PBC members and commune women and children focal points further enhanced knowledge and skills through regular annual refresher trainings in conducting VRA and integrating CCA and gender into CIPs.  To date, VRA has been completed in 79 out of 89 target communes, the remaining 10 communes will have completed VRA in August 2019. |
| Number of engineers and technicians (public sector, private sector and civil society) trained in delivery of climate resilient water infrastructure | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 50 engineers and technicians trained using hands-on, demonstration scheme approach. At least 20% female | 50 engineers and technical support officers (2 women) received in-class technical training on Climate Resilient Infrastructure Design and Construction. In addition, during this reporting period, 30 technical support consultants and provincial technical officers (6 women) attended hands-on trainings when undertaking the project feasibility study and design and technical monitoring and management of small scale infrastructure projects. With this additional trainings and coaching, the Technical Service Consultants (TSC) and technical team can properly monitor and manage the implementation of resilient small-scale water infrastructures in the project areas.    For the next 2 years, the project will provide on-the-job training to the same individuals at each stage of the scheme development. | 44 (4 women) out of 60 previous trained engineers, Technical Service Consultants (TSCs), Provincial Technical Support Officers (TSOs) and Technical Officers from the Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDoWRAM), received additional on-the-job training on climate resilient infrastructure design, construction and M&E. More coaching is being provided onsite for the remaining period of the scheme implementation. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Resilience of livelihoods for the most vulnerable improved against erratic rainfalls, floods and droughts** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| # Resilient infrastructure measures introduced to prevent economic loss and co-financed by Commune/Sangkat Fund | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 100 climate resilient infrastructure schemes have been successfully implemented | 49 climate resilient water infrastructure schemes have been completed or are being designed by the project (US$900,000, with US$300,000 from co-financing from the districts and communes) since the start of the project. The investments include:  • Construction/rehabilitation of 23 canal systems, extending more than 30km total  • Construction/rehabilitation of 12 community ponds, enhancing the water retention capacity by approx. 180,000m3  • 1 dam with spillways  • 6 water gates  • 7 spillways | To date, 88 out of 100 target water schemes in 10 districts have been implemented in a total amount of $1,400,000 through a co-financed mechanism with the Commune/Sangkat Fund (PBCRG).    49 out of 88 water infrastructure schemes are completed and functioning. They are estimated to directly irrigate 2,545 ha of rice paddies and benefit 4,155 households in 45 communes in both target provinces, while 39 others are under the feasibility study and technical design processes, and the designs are expected to be ready for bidding in the fourth quarter of 2019.    To ensure durable water infrastructures and effective use of water resources, the CADTIS Consultant Teams follow the MoWRAM’s guidelines on the establishment of Farmer Water User Community (FWUC) and Water User Group (WUG). CADTIS is responsible to form 40 FWUC/WUGs by the end of project. As of June 2019, 20 FWUC/WUGs (10 in each target province) have been established with a total membership of 1,714 farmer households as water users with a common irrigated areas of 1,039 ha rice paddies. Field visits to the areas found that farmers now managed to double rice crops and were able to cope with dry spell and drought. It was observed that the farmers were happy as they could have early access to water for their rice crop without waiting for sufficient rain water.    In addition, 20 more potential water schemes have been selected to undergo the FWUC/WUG formation processes. It will be commenced in quarter 4 2019 onward. |
| % of targeted households that have adopted resilient livelihoods under existing and projected climate change (AMAT Indicator 3) | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 60% of households participating in livelihoods trainings adopted at least one resilient livelihood technique (half of the uptake is by women) | 28 Farmer Groups in 28 villages, with a total of 825 group members – of which 646 are women, representing 78% of the total – have been formed to implement the resilient livelihoods. Needs assessment and training will be provided in quarter 3, 2018 onward. | 111 farmer groups have been formed and supported in 81 target villages with a total of 4,154 group members including females representing 58%.    These include:    • 58 Livelihood Improvement Groups (LIGs) with total members of 1,559 (67% of which are women) 1,440 out of which (92%) adopted a resilient agriculture techniques (resilient chicken raising, vegetable home gardening and rice farming, etc.). They received trainings and a total start-up grant of US$75,650 (as conditional cash transfer -- US$50 per household) to implement agricultural livelihood related activities.  • 23 Women Saving Groups (WSGs) have been formed with a total of 631 members (64% of which are women). 65 (39 women) group leaders received training on group management, book keeping, and conflict resolution, and they are now able to lead their groups with additional support from the Service Provider (CADTIS). A total of US$46,000 has been transferred into 23 groups’ accounts, and 299 households received loans of US$ 38,250 for livelihood activities (land preparation, farm inputs, farm tools, hiring labor…).  • 10 Small Learning Groups (SLGs) have been supported with 3 phases of learning sessions on resilient chicken raising. 250 members (161 women representing 64%) are actively taking part in the learning sessions. The farmers adopted the introduced techniques and skills and carry out demonstration in sites they use as a learning site in their communes.  • 20 FWUCs/WUGs (See above).    To achieve the project target of 160 farmer groups, in June 2019, the project mobilized 59 more farmer groups with a total of 1,064 farmers (679 women representing 64%) in 39 new target villages. Next step is to assess farmer needs and form the groups based on specific needs and interests. These new farmer groups will have appropriate learning sessions to practice and adopt their interested resilient agricultural techniques such as resilient chicken raising, resilient vegetable home gardening, and so on. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Incentive mechanism is in place at sub-national level to manage greater volume of climate change adaptation financing aligned with local development plans** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Fiscal incentive structure that incorporates adaptation as climate change risk management (i.e Performance Measurement for PBCRG) successfully introduced (AMAT Indicator 14) | Performance measurement system piloted by NCDD S needs improvements and has not been implemented in target Districts | *(not set or not applicable)* | Improved system developed, introduced successfully in target districts and adopted for widespread use by NCDD-S | In June 2018, NCDDS organized a consultation workshop to review and collect feedbacks aiming at improving the PBCRG manual with support from 3 main projects (this project, ASPIRE, LGCC). The revised manual is being finalized for NCDD’s endorsement.    In early 2018, the draft manual was introduced to the 10 target districts. More importantly, NCDDS together with external consultants conducted the PBCR baseline assessment and set out the performance targets in the foregoing districts. The assessment report clearly indicates the baseline data and annual target for each target district. | Performance-based adaptation financing mechanism is strengthened and applied in 10 districts and integrated into the enhanced climate-resilient development planning. The project worked with other project team under the NCDDS to review the existing PBCRG manual, which was initially developed by the NCDDS with support from the Local Governance for Climate Change (LGCC) project. The updated manual has been approved by the NCDDS and introduced to the Sub-national Administrations (SNAs) in 10 target districts. The project supported the SNAs in conducting baseline and annual PBCR assessments to set performance target and progress made as a result of climate change mainstreaming and implementation effort at district and commune levels. The result of the annual assessment has been used to determine and make a decision for 2019 PBCRG allocation and incentive award. In 2019, the project has co-financed a total amount of US$500,000 for 39 small scale resilient water infrastructures with Commune Fund in 10 target districts. Thus far, the project has invested an accumulative amount of US$1,400,000 through a co-financed mechanism with the Commune Fund (PBCRG). |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 75.54% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 81.32% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,450,313 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 150,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 4,567,500 |
| Co-financing | 15,860,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Oct 24, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Mar 25, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jan 15, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jun 27, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Jan 30, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Apr 3, 2019 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Sep 30, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jan 15, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Dec 31, 2020 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-02-08 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Organizational | The weak capacity of sub-national administrations (at the district and commune level). The sustainability of some of the project interventions, given the small size and weak capacity of local governments, could have received more attention. As indicated in the MTR report, the capacity of local governments seems to have been a significant challenge with direct implications for the sustainability of the interventions.    The project will identify dimensions of sustainability and conduct preliminary assessment of potential exit strategies & develop a sustainability plan. |
| Operational | Quality and cost-effectiveness of sub-projects undermined by collusive practices, winning bid prices are artificially high, OR bid prices are appropriate but sub-standard work is accepted for payment. Experience with the C/S Fund projects indicates the second consequence is a greater concern.    The Commune procurement process is simple and conducted publicly: this creates the opportunity to intervene (i.e. by NCDD-S, project advisers or, if necessary, the implementing agency) before the contract is signed in case of serious problems being evident. The quality assurance system will include spot-checks of sub-projects by contracted TSCs during and after the construction. As part of the PBCR grant assessment, a technical audit team will monitor the quality of implementation of selected sub-projects annually. This will ensure the quality and cost-effectiveness of the funded projects. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Not applicable |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | With reference to the above progress toward development objective, the DO rating is satisfactory given that the project has made great achievements in its objective and outcomes as well as the implementation progress having been accelerated satisfactorily. By the reporting period, 69% of target households are being supported, and the integration of CCA in DIPs and CIPs is 100% and 79% completed respectively. 88 of 100 target small-scale water infrastructures are being supported,49 of which have been completed and are operational.  For Outcome 1, the project has made significant progress against its target. With enhanced capacity and knowledge on CCA and gender mainstreaming and the VRA assessment tool, the SNAs fully acknowledge the critical importance of integrating climate change adaption and gender into their local plans. The SNAs have taken the lead to formulate climate sensitive development plan/programs in their districts and communes. So far, 10 DIPs are in place with climate change adaptation strategies fully integrated. At commune level, 79 out of 89 target communes have fully integrated climate change adaptation and gender into its plans and programs, leveraging the results from the VRA exercises in each commune, resulting in 8 DIPs and 63 CIPs having included specific budget for adaptation actions. It is certain that the project will achieve a 100% integration of CCA and gender in all 89 target communes by the end of 2019. Nonetheless, while the project has played an essential role in the provision of capacity building support and assistance for SNAs, it is seen that the budget support from the project as well as that from the SNAs is not sufficient enough to respond to all the identified priority needs and to fulfill the purpose of climate change adaptation or climate proofing.  The project has further enhanced the capacity of 44 trained engineers and technical support officers (10% women) through a series of hands-on training on Climate Resilient Infrastructure Design and Construction during project feasibility studies, technical design and monitoring the construction work within the reporting period. There have been some challenges during feasibility studies and design of small-scale water infrastructure projects including land acquisition, weather conditions (i.e., unpredictable rains), and coordination with provincial line departments. With female engineers and TSOs to be engaged in the project being so scarce, this is another challenge for the project to achieve the target of 20% female engineers. To cope with this challenge, the project has introduced a gender session in the TSC/TSO training aiming at raising their awareness on gender issues and engendering behavioral and attitudinal changes conducive to gender mainstreaming in every step of designing, implementation and management of small-scale water infrastructure. As a result, 40% of women were elected and represent in the community water management committees.  For Outcome 2, the project has met a very important target towards the completion of climate resilient small-scale water infrastructures. To date, 88 out of 100 target water schemes in 10 districts have been implemented in a total amount of $1,400,000 through a co-financed mechanism with the Commune Fund (Performance-Based Climate Resilient Grant – PBCRG). The remaining 12 are expected to be completed by the end of 2020. While some schemes are under the construction processes, the 49 functioning schemes are now estimated to directly irrigate 2,545 hectares of rice paddies and benefit 4,155 households in 45 communes in both target provinces.  Continuing from the previous reporting period, the project has supported 4,154 households in 81 villages to implement resilient livelihood income generation and water management related activities, representing 69% of 6,000 target households. 92% out of the engaged households are adopting the resilient agriculture activities including chicken and duck raising, home vegetable gardening, frog raising and resilient rice farming. From field observation, it was noted that farmers raise 20 to 150 chicken per households. They could earn an average from 100,000 Riels (US$25) to 800,000 Riels (US$200) per 3 months. To measure the development results, the project will conduct an impact survey at the end of the project; however, to support this, a mini follow up survey in between the two major surveys (baseline and end line) has been completed in 28 target villages and the report will be available in quarter 3, 2019.  For Outcome 3, in collaboration with other initiatives, the project supported the NCDDS to update the existing PBCR grant manual. It has been approved by the NCDD and implemented in 10 target districts covering 89 target communes with enhanced climate-smart development planning integrated. The capacity of NCDDS and the SNAs on PBCR grant assessment and self-monitoring strengthened through hands-on training and assessment exercises. They are now able to conduct annual PBCR assessment and set out the new target for the coming year.  Overall, the project is on track based on this years’ and overall project target towards achieving intended development objective and outcomes. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The Development Objective Progress Rating is Satisfactory because of the following reasons:  • In reference to the MTR report, March 2019, it proves that the project has made good progress in a range of areas, despite its significant delay in project startup. The project team has been fully committed to achieving what was realistically planned to be achieved and has been able to adapt to evolving circumstances and respond effectively to emerging challenges.    • The project objective is well on course towards connecting sub-national level development planning with the target of increasing farmers’ income and building resilient local communities. In terms of its impact, the project is helping the target households to be able to increase their income from agriculture and linked activities. On its sustainability side, the project is enhancing the capabilities of the target SNAs to integrate CCA and gender in their development plans and investment programs. The project provides support in small-scale resilient water infrastructures and startup fund to farmers as well as resilient agriculture skills, all of which are key to improved farmers’ livelihood.    • Progress on each of the project outcomes has been on track.  - Outcome 1 has enhanced capacity and knowledge on CCA and Gender mainstreaming and the VRA assessment tool to the SNAs for integrating climate change adaption and gender into their local plans including 10 DIPs are in place with climate change adaptation strategies fully integrated, and 79 out of 89 target communes have fully integrated climate change adaptation and gender into its plans and programs.  - Under Outcome 2, 88 out of 100 target water schemes in 10 districts have been implemented in a total amount of US$1,400,000 through a co-financed mechanism with the Commune/Sangkat Fund (PBCRG). While some schemes are under the construction processes, the 49 functioning schemes are estimated to directly and indirectly irrigate 7,169 hectares of rice paddies and benefit 8,922 households in 45 communes in both target provinces.  - Outcome 3 has supported the NCDDS to update the existing PBCR grant manual. It has been approved by the NCDDS and implemented in 10 target districts covering 89 target communes with enhanced climate-smart development planning integrated. The capacity of NCDDS and the SNAs on PBCR grant assessment and self-monitoring was strengthened through hands-on training and assessment exercises. They are now able to conduct annual PBCR assessment and set out the new target for the coming year.  Overall, the project has demonstrated that the progress so far is on the right track and expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. However, the time constraint is a considerable concern for the project to deliver the intended quality results, especially for water infrastructure schemes, due to the delayed start up. In such circumstance, to resolve this, the project extension has been proposed and already granted in July 2019.    The Implementation Progress Rating is Satisfactory due to the following factors:  • The use of adaptive management by the project team was instrumental in dealing with unexpected contingencies, for example,  - the delay occurred during the procurement process when one of the bidding companies (CADTIS) provided the lowest financial proposal, but the quote was above the amount budgeted by the project. To respond to this situation, the project (under the proposal of NCDDS) took the adaptive action of revising the Terms of Reference (ToR) and reducing the scope of activities to bring the cost of services in line with a negotiated price with the service provider, by cutting some training activities and downsizing some of the required staff in the proposal. This resulted in a reduction of the contract duration from 30 months to 22 months, which also brought the activities in line with the end date of the project.  - Another example of adaptive action undertaken by the project is with regards to the impact baseline assessment which was carried out by a local contractor in April-May 2018. The Project Document foresaw the conduct of three assessments (at the starting point, mid-term and end point). However, given the delays encountered in initiating project implementation, the Project Board decided to conduct only two assessments – one at the beginning and the other at the end of the project. This reduction in the number of assessments was a judicious decision that responded to a clear challenge created by the delays in implementation without jeopardizing the quality of the project. However, instead of conducting the mid-term assessment, the project team decided to carry out mini survey in mid-2019 to assess the potency of the ongoing project interventions, the result of which guides towards the intended impacts of the project.    • The project has benefited from a strong partnership between partners involved in the project. The project’s partnership arrangements have included many stakeholders from national and sub-national governments, community and livelihood groups, organizations on the ground, research institutes, NGOs and donor organizations. The core of the partnership arrangement consists of the four major players (NCSD, NCDDS, UNDP and SNAs) which have had an essential role in project activities. The MTR report also informed that this partnership has been characterized by a clear division of responsibilities, effective cooperation and good working relations.    • As the leading entity, NCSD has demonstrated strong ownership and leadership in this project. Throughout the implementation process, the essential functions of the national implementing partner have continued without interruption. Good relationships and coordination have been established among the three main parties – NCSD, NCDDS and UNDP. Also, relations with the sub-national authorities in the targeted locations have been close and productive.  The project could deliver USD 1,629,193.01 which represents 97% of the total 2018 budget (1,680,407.73), and as of the second quarter 2019, the project could also deliver USD1,023,934.74, representing 66% of the total 2019 budget (1,543,785.22) which is satisfactory.  Overall, the Implementation Progress is on track. However, to avoid any potential delay caused by rain and flood interruption for completion of the remaining water infrastructure, the project team continues to closely monitor the construction works of irrigation schemes to ensure that they are completed before the floods come in September. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The rating is satisfactory due to:    Notable progress has been made in all the project Outcomes. The project team has been working collaboratively and in an efficient manner to successfully deliver the project workplan.  The project objective explicitly connects sub-national level development planning with the target of increasing farmers’ income and building resilient local communities. Support in small-scale resilient water infrastructures and the provision of startup fund as well as resilient agriculture skills are key to improved farmers’ livelihood.  Mainstreaming CCA and gender concerns into sub-national planning and budgeting has been a key component in the project. So far, the project has already achieved the mainstreaming target in 79 out of 89 target communes and all the 10 target districts.    Increased income among farmers and improved access to water for farmers are another major component of the project. Till now, 4,286 households in 120 villages are engaged to implement resilient livelihood and income generation activities, representing 71.5% of 6,000 target households. 40.5% out of the engaged households are adopting the resilient agriculture activities. 89 out of 100 target small-scale resilient water schemes are implemented through PBCR grant co-financing mechanism. The project has invested a significant amount of $1,400,000 in co-financing with the Commune/Sangkat fund.    The project supports NCDDS in testing and revising the existing PBCR grant manual, resulting in approval of PBCR Grant manual by NCDD and put in place in 10 target districts. NCDDS is now using the updated version to mobilize additional financial resources to support 50 districts in Cambodia from Green Climate Fund (GCF).  On the challenge side, time constraint is a considerable concern for the project to deliver the intended quality results, especially for water infrastructure schemes, due to the delayed start up. In such circumstance, the project extension is needed. Meanwhile, the shortfall of budget to cover extra cost for the specialized service provider during the proposed extended period is yet another critical issue.    In overall, taking into account the limited time constraint and budget, it’s likely that the project achieves most of intended outcomes. Therefore the DO rating is Satisfactory. A proper extended period given to offset the delay during its startup is most likely to push the project to reach its yet more satisfactory results. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project had a successful year of implementation, which results in Satisfactory ratings for both DO and IP. Now, it can be said that the time and efforts that the Government, UNDP and the project team invested in the inception phase of the project, clarifying roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders (particularly the project’s Implementing Partner, NCSD, and a Responsible Party, NCDDS), raising the Government’s ownership and officializing an inter-ministerial partnership agreement, are generating dividends in the form of effective and efficient project implementation. With the project having past the mid-term milestone and most of the project targets within reach, the project team now needs to start placing more emphasis on synthesizing lessons, exploring replication and sustainability potential of the project. My recommendations as the RTA for this project, presented below, are put forward from this perspective.    DO PROGRESS  The project is making steady progress on all Outcomes. Mainstreaming of climate change concerns into subnational development plans (Outcome 1) is one of the key focus areas of the project and the project is at 80% mark in terms of the district level planning and has exceeded the target for commune-level work. As reported in last year’s PIR, the Government and the project are intentionally taking an approach in which the mainstreaming work in remaining target communes is led by the national stakeholders (i.e. the commune council members and Planning and Budgeting Committees (PBC)) while the project is providing quality assurance support. This approach is much more conducive for national ownership, sustainability and replicability compared with an externally-led support while keeping the sub-national stakeholders in the backseat.    Livelihood related support, under Outcome 2, is also on-track. 88 out of the target of 100 infrastructure schemes are either completed or under construction, and this is a significant increase from 49 which was reported last year. As a result, 2,545 ha of rice paddies are under climate-resilient irrigation schemes and farmers in 4,155 households are able to grow rice twice, as opposed to once, a year. As reported last year as well, what is transformational about this element of the project is that cash co-financing from Communes is one of the conditions for releasing the LDCF investments, and this symbolizes a departure from the conventional development assistance paradigm which may, inadvertently, deepen dependence on donor aid. An area that requires a careful review is the ratio of co-financing – an assumption of a little over $2 of co-financing for every $1 of LDCF assistance was made in the project document; in last year’s PIR, it was $0.33 of co-financing for every $1 of LDCF; the latest data show that the ratio has been improved to $0.36 to $1. Whether this declining share of co-financing from the original assumption has any implications on the overall targets or the quality of investments requires a review towards the end of the project (See more below in my recommendations).    Support on resilient livelihood measures is on track as far as the achievement of the targets is concerned. So far, 92% of 1,559 beneficiaries who are part of Livelihood Improvement Groups adopted resilient agriculture techniques, significantly above the target of 60%. The approach of providing small seed funding of $50 to start up a resilient livelihood activity, conditional on completing training on the topic, is based on a lesson from the previous LDCF project. During the implementation of the first LDCF project (2009-2015), the take-up of resilient livelihood support was not as high as expected because many farmers faced with competing uses of their time between daily wage opportunities and participating in project activities. The result was that project beneficiaries had varying levels of motivation and commitment and that retaining them for a long-period of time in project activities was a challenge. The use of conditional cash transfer mechanism works in such a way to attract only those who value resilient livelihoods higher than the short-term, forgone income from wage labour. While the experience so far suggests that this approach is working well, as described below in my recommendation, this requires a review by the Government, UNDP and the project team.    The results from the baseline survey indicate, tentatively, that the baseline incomes of the project beneficiaries are $3,131 in Kampong Thom province and $2,773 in Siem Reap province, of which the on-farm incomes are approximately $1,268 and $1,175, respectively. One of the project objective indicator stipulates 20% increase in income as a result of the project.    As described in UNDP Country Office’s assessment, the duration of the support on livelihood assistance had to be reduced from the original 30 months to 22 months as a result of a procurement process for a service provider on livelihood assistance, and this may have implications on the achievability of this project objective indicator.  For Outcome 3, the performance-based adaptation financing mechanism, which is the basis for the co-financing arrangement used in Outcome 2, has been successfully rolled out in the 10 target districts of this project. Using this project as a pilot, NCDDS intends to nationalize this mechanism in which demonstrable performance of sub-national administrations, in terms of public financial management, transparency, inclusion, etc., is rewarded by grants specifically used for adaptation actions.    IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS  The quality of implementation continues to be high. The delivery at the end of 2018 was close to 100% and as of 30 June 2019 is over 50%, which mean that the planning and budgeting for 2019 have been done reflecting the reality and various constraints in the field.    No key risks materialized during this reporting period, which may be an indication of proactive risk management. That said, there were a few examples of adaptive management that are worth noting.    First, the target of including at least 20% female engineers among those who are trained on resilient water infrastructure has been challenging since the start of the project. Recognizing that the ultimate objective of setting a specific target is ultimately to ensure that water infrastructure design responds to women’s specific needs, the project team and NCDDS both organized a set of training on gender mainstreaming into engineering design. While this is not ideal, it demonstrates the team’s commitment to make the best out of the situation.    Second, the establishment of small learning groups under Outcome 2 is also a result of adjustments from the original design and reflects the recognition that the learning for new livelihood practices can be more effective through a more structured process, rather than through ad hoc consultations and sessions. Preliminary data from the field suggest that chicken farming alone is already generating that can account for nearly 20% of on-farm income for farmers.    Reflecting the clear roles and responsibilities of government agencies that are involved in project implementation (particularly NCSD and NCDDS), collaborative working arrangement, and the fact that this project builds on an earlier LDCF project that ran for nearly 6 years (with additional cash contributions from the Government of Canada), there are several favourable conditions that contribute to high quality implementation progress. That said, however, as the project passes the mid-term milestone, there are new considerations, substantively and operationally, that the government and the project team are required to make. In the recommendations below, these considerations are presented.    RECOMMENDED ACTIONS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE  Some of the recommendations put forth here include not just those that intend to improve the performance measured purely by the project indicators, but also those that contribute to the long-term development impacts of this project.    1. Undertake a forum to share lessons and discuss pathways for replication  As described above, this project builds on an earlier LDCF project where the concept of mainstreaming climate change concerns, through the use of a VRA and a gender assessment, was first introduced. Initially, the idea was pilot tested in 16 communes and then 23 communes with additional funding from the Government of Canada. In this project, the number of target communes expanded to 89. As described above, the lead role of mainstreaming is being handed over to the commune council members and Planning and Budgeting Committees (PBC), as the capacity for and understanding about the mainstreaming process are enhanced – a sign of nationalization of the mainstreaming process. Nonetheless, considering that there are more than 1,600 communes in Cambodia, it is important to take stock of the experience so far and have an informed discussion about ways to replicate this to remaining communes. The discussion should be with, among others, NCDDS, which is responsible for democratic development at the sub-national level, NCSD/MoE, which oversees the work on resilience building in Cambodia, and some communes that have already gone through the process.    2. Take stock of the experience of the VRA informing CIPs  Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) is the primary tool that communes use to identify sources of vulnerability and adaptation actions required. However, this VRA was originally developed to support community-based adaptation work more than 10 years ago, and it is largely based on the perception of risks by community members. For this reason, it was a way of raising awareness about various climate risks more than, or at least as much as, it was a planning tool. Over the last 10 years, new tools, methodologies and approaches have emerged to inform local planning with climate risks. Thus, it is recommended that key stakeholders discuss whether the VRA should be used in its current format or complemented by more data-driven, objective approaches to risk-informed planning.    3. Experiment new approaches, during the project implementation, for replicating resilient livelihood support  With the government’s strong commitment to nationalize the Performance-based Climate Resilient Grant mechanism, it is likely that an innovative incentive mechanism will be officially introduced to encourage sub-national administrations to design and implement climate resilient rural infrastructure (the focus for this project is water infrastructure, but the same approach can be used for climate proofing roads). However, there is limited understanding and consensus about ways to upscale climate resilient livelihood support in a sustainable manner. Handholding support to farmers on various resilient livelihood techniques was provided primarily through a service provider procured for this project, rather than using the existing government systems; and LDCF resources were used to purchase the services, equipment, etc, rather than to develop enabling conditions for upscaling. While this is a weakness of the project design, given the early successes demonstrated in some of the resilient livelihood options, the project should invest its resources to systematically explore ways to replicate assistance on resilient livelihood options. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| The project helps reducing domestic violence. Poverty is the major cause of domestic violence and gambling. With built small-scale irrigation systems, farmers can plant rice two to three times without worrying about drought so that they can get more income. With increased income, awareness of gender equality, and women’s engagement in income-generating and savings activities, it is expected that the domestic violence will reduce. Farmers are better aware of gender issues including gender equity, gender equality, gender different roles and needs. The project empowers women through women saving group, women livelihood improvement group and small-scale water supply schemes. Women’s income improved through animal raising, home vegetable gardening and other off farm activities. The project engages men and women to implement income generation activities in the family, thereby reducing time of men for unproductive activities that potentially cause domestic violence. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| The project takes critical concerns in advancing gender equality throughout its planning, budgeting and implementing processes. The project focuses on raising awareness on gender and different gender aspects in climate change adaptation; ensuring and facilitating participation of women and vulnerable groups in trainings, vulnerability assessment, planning, and implementation; and water and agriculture livelihoods support activities to the poor and vulnerable women in target areas.  Through VRA and CCA and Gender mainstreaming, women are engaged to raise their concerns and needs. 60-70% of women were consulted during the VRA processes.  The project ensures the leadership roles of women and men in FWUC/WUG. So far, at least 40% women have been selected as group leaders or management committee members and 83% women benefit from resilient small-scale water infrastructure schemes. 6% of women in LIG, WSG and SLG have been engaged to implement resilient livelihood improvement and income generation activities including chicken/duck raising, home vegetable gardening, frog raising and resilient rice farming. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| In Cambodia, climate change impacts are a greater burden on women as they are less endowed economically, less educated than men, and often excluded from political and household decision making processes. Women have fewer opportunities for education and training, and less access to information. Water insecurity disproportionately impacts women as they are mainly responsible for fetching water for domestic use and, often, for watering home vegetable gardens. These tasks fall even more heavily on women when able-bodied men are migrating from home to cities and neighboring countries.  The project has had a significant focus on the gender dimension. It has placed women at the center of activities by clearly recognizing that they experience specific challenges in their daily lives which are exacerbated by the effects of climate change.  The project provides skill trainings, coaching and farm inputs to women groups such as livelihood improvement, saving and livelihood conditional cash to group members. Farmers’ needs including training needs have been assessed and specific training packages on resilient livelihoods aiming at improving household income including resilient chicken, duck, frog raising, vegetable home gardening, and resilient rice farming, have been developed and supported for both women and men beneficiaries. The project invests in water management schemes aiming at improving access to water for both domestic and irrigation for women, enable them to engage in livelihood improvement and income generation activities. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| --- |
| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** [Annex 11\_Environmental and Social Screening\_Signed.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5174/213881/1683034/1683315/Annex%2011_Environmental%20and%20Social%20Screening_Signed.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| “I could not plant chilies well due to water shortage, but now I am happy since the project is being implemented in my community. Many villagers and I will be able to grow the crops better because we will have enough water for our crops. And the crops will grow better with good yields.” Ms. Sreymao, Farmer in Siem Reap province.    Approximately 70% of Cambodian households derive an important part of their income from agriculture, and the majority of agricultural production is rainfed dependent. Climate change is likely to disrupt the natural cycle of the monsoonal system and therefore causes a significant impact on the livelihood and welfare of rural Cambodians.  Kampong Thom and Siem Reap are predominantly agricultural for a wet season crop, which accounts for 71% and 74% of total production respectively. The major climate vulnerabilities in these provinces are floods and droughts. The local population perceives that there is an increase in the frequency and intensity of these events, and a reduction in predictability. These events can be extremely disruptive of agriculture activities and have the secondary effect of discouraging farmers from investing more than the minimum cost and effort in future years’ crops, on the basis that the risk of crop failure is too great.    The ‘Strengthening Rural Livelihoods’ project was designed to bolster the climate resiliency of rural farmers in two target provinces. The project supports sub-national administrations to plan, budget and execute programs that effectively respond to climate change. At the household level, the project focuses on supporting 6,000 most vulnerable households, including land-poor, landless and women-headed households, by investing in climate resilient water infrastructures, providing technical assistance for resilient agricultural practices and building capacity for improved food production.  The project strives to achieve three main results: 1) strengthened climate sensitive planning, budgeting and execution at sub-national level by building on the existing system of development planning at district and commune levels which is inclusive of climate change issues into the plans and investment programs within the ten districts and their 89 constituent communes; 2) improved resilience of livelihoods of the most vulnerable against erratic rainfall, floods and droughts by investing in small scale water infrastructures to overcome the unpredictable rainfall, flood and drought; 3) enhanced capacity of the sub-national level (district) to attract and manage greater volume of climate change adaptation finance for building resilience of rural livelihoods by improving the assessment system for monitoring, evaluating, and awarding the Performance Based Climate Resilience Grant to district administration.    With the rehabilitated resilient water infrastructures such as irrigation canals, dams, natural reservoirs and community ponds, farmers could overcome water shortage and drought caused by unpredictable rainfall, thus contributing to more resilient agricultural production. So far, the project has implemented 88 small-scale water infrastructure schemes, with 39 schemes of 2019 PBCR being under feasibility studies and technical design process. The 49 completed schemes could potentially directly irrigate 2,545 ha of rice paddies and benefit 4,155 households in 45 communes in both target provinces. Further, with enhanced knowledge and skills on resilient agriculture practices and income generation activities, local communities have improved food production and increase income. 1,739 out of 4,286 households adopted resilient agriculture techniques (resilient chicken raising and vegetable gardening) and could increase income from $25 to $200 per three months.    “Since I joined the project, my family living condition has improved and I have more tasks to do every day such as taking care of my chicken besides my farm. I can earn 100 USD from selling chickens in 3 months. I used this money to fill the land in the future, I want to expand the cage and raise more chickens” Mrs. Sakhorn said. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| http://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/operations/projects/build-resilience/SRL.html    http://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/ourperspective/Water-as-a-source-of-bond-farmers-in-rural-communities.html    The Future of Farming is Female:  https://undpcambodia.exposure.co/the-future-of-farming-is-female    Knowledge is Power in Rural Cambodia: Here’s How an Agricultural Program is Changing Lives  https://undpcambodia.exposure.co/knowledge-is-power-in-rural-cambodia    Helping Communities Find a Balance Canal Project is Promoting Economic Growth and Sustainable Agricultural Development:  https://undpcambodia.exposure.co/helping-communities-find-a-balancenbsp    Climate Change, Cambodia and Canals Learn How Communities in Kampong Thom are Persevering in the Face of Drought and Flooding:  https://undpcambodia.exposure.co/climate-change-cambodia-and-canals    ADAPTATION PAGE:  Canal Project Helping Communities Balance Economic Growth and Sustainable Agricultural Development  https://www.adaptation-undp.org/resources/communications-products/canal-project-helping-communities-balance-economic-growth-and    Climate Change, Cambodia and Canals - How Communities in Kampong Thom are Persevering in the Face of Drought and Flooding  https://www.adaptation-undp.org/resources/communications-products/climate-change-cambodia-and-canals-how-communities-kampong-thom    Resilient animal raising does matter  https://www.adaptation-undp.org/resources/case-study/resilient-animal-raising-does-matter    Community financing programme helping Cambodian farmers adapt to climate change'  https://www.adaptation-undp.org/resources/case-study/community-financing-programme-helping-cambodian-farmers-adapt-climate-change    Rehabilitated canals in Kampong Thom help mitigate effects of climate change'  https://www.adaptation-undp.org/resources/case-study/rehabilitated-canals-kampong-thom-help-mitigate-effects-climate-change |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [5174 Cambodia LDCF - CEO Endorsement - Resubmission - 13Mar2015.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5174/213881/1683018/1683299/5174%20Cambodia%20LDCF%20-%20CEO%20Endorsement%20-%20Resubmission%20-%2013Mar2015.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| To some extent, the project has benefited from a strong partnership between partners involved in the project. The project’s partnership arrangements have included a large number of stakeholders from national and sub-national governments, community and livelihood groups, organizations on the ground, research institutes, NGOs and donor organizations through knowledge and experience sharing through various workshops and trainings that allows cross-learning and application as well as replication of knowledge and good practices.    Meanwhile, the project has forged some /or/ a limited level of partnerships with the private sector. The project works mainly with one contracted Service Provider namely CADTIS to implement the resilient livelihood and income generation activities while working with many local private contractors, i.e., the Technical Service Consultants, to implement the resilient small-scale water infrastructure schemes in 45 target communes. In this regard, they are regularly engaged in consecutive hands-on training so that they are able to execute climate resilient water infrastructure design and construction.    The project continues working with the GEF Small Grant Programme mainly on knowledge and experience sharing through various workshops and trainings. This allows cross-learning and application of knowledge. This includes VRA experiences, livelihood improvement and saving group, etc.    The updated stakeholder engagement plan has been updated and can be accessed via this link: https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5174/213881/1729212/1744259/Update%20Stakeholder%20Engagement\_Sep%202019.docx |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.