

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Prek Thnot Watershed Project**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5944 |
| GEF ID | 4945 |
| Title | Cambodia:Collaborative Management for Watershed and Ecosystem Service Protection and Rehabilitation in the Cardamom Mountains, Upper Prek Thnot River Basin |
| Country(ies) | Cambodia, Cambodia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Medium Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| Brief project description  Land degradation is a serious issue in Cambodia posing a direct threat to food and water security since it affects agriculture productivity and water retention capacity of watersheds. It is linked with deforestation and forest degradation, and exacerbated by climate change perpetuating increased vulnerability to climate related risks in turn. The project is designed to reduce pressures on upland watershed areas from competing land uses by demonstrating collaborative management and rehabilitation of agriculture lands and forest areas by promoting sustainable land management and stabilizing watershed catchment functions in a priority degraded area, Upper Prek Thnot watershed in Kampong Speu Province as identified by the draft National Action Plan to Combat Land Degradation 2017 - 2026. The project consists of three interrelated components: 1) On-farm soil conservation and agro-forestry practices improved; 2) Community forest areas restored and sustainably managed; and 3) Watershed management and monitoring capacity improved. The project’s approach is consistent with UNDP Cambodia’s Country Programme Document (CPD) 2016-2018 as it specifically requires “building resilience” by contributing to strengthening environmental services and the system of forest management and protected areas, including sustainable land and watershed management. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Tashi Dorji (tashi.dorji@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Nittaya (Nid) Saengow (nittaya.saengow@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Mr. Nissay Sam (nissay.sam@undp.org) |
| CO Focal Point | Mr. Sovanny Chhum (chhum.sovanny@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Mr. Ponlok Tin (etap@online.com.kh) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Pyseth Meas (pmeas@online.com.kh) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

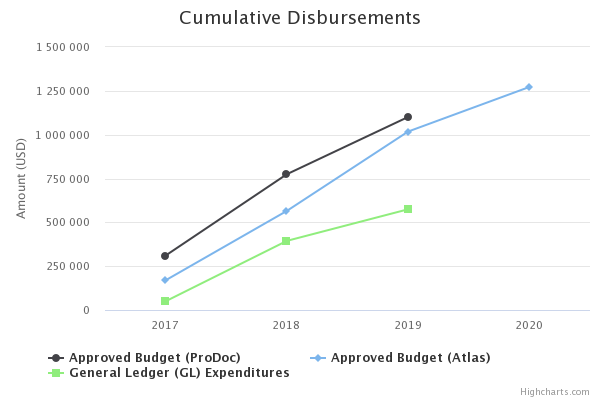
# Overall Ratings

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

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To restore and maintain forest cover and watershed stability functions while providing for sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem services in the Upper Prek Thnot Watershed** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Capacity to implement the strategic objectives of NAP as measured by the Capacity Development Scorecard. (MAFF and Local Authority, LA) | MAFF-14  LA -13 | MAFF-30  LA-20 | LA-41  LA 28 | No tangible progress during this reporting period.  National Action Plan to combat Land Degradation (NAP) was recently signed by Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on 14 March 2018 and Prime Minister on April 2, 2018. Technical Working Group to Combat Land Degradation and Sub-National Committee for Watershed Management will be established under NAP’s guidance, but the formation of the committees and the working group may take sometimes. The measurement of capacity scorecard will be conducted/re-assessed after the working group and committee have been formally established. The CD score of local authorities is an important measurement of their capacity through CoWES project’s intervention and has been highlighted during the project inception. | Three committees (under NAP) were officially established and signed by Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) on June 6, 2019. These committees are i) Steering Committee (to oversight and mobilize supports for an implementation of the NAP), ii) NAP Working Group (responsible for preparing project proposals, coordinating the M&E implementation) and iii) The Technical Working Group (it is an executive body under guidance of the Steering Committee and NAP Working Group).  The establishment of sub-national committee for watershed management was discussed at the first meeting of NAP committee dated July 17, 2019, but it is still pending, because of detail studies and consensus building are required. There are many provinces located inside a watershed’s boundary, so the consultation and agreement among different provinces is needed, particularly to decide which province is a leading one (chairman) for the watershed-management committee. However, the provincial administrations have officially nominated their officials and relevant provincial departments to participate in sub-national committee for watershed management (letter officially signed on February 26, 2019).  The measurement of capacity scorecard was conducted with NAP committee at first meeting dated on July 17, 2019 and the scorecard is 17.4  The CD scorecard of local authorities (LA) was conducted with participation of representatives from 2 target districts (Aoral and Phnom Sruoch) and 3 target communes (Krang Devay, Trapeang Chour and Tasal), the result of the scorecard was 18.9 |
| Areas brought under productive land management in the project target areas. | 0 | 50 ha | 150 ha | No progress during the reporting period as the project activity, especially on-the ground activity started implementation from May 2018. | Three areas were identified for Soil Water Conservation (SWC) and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) demonstration, particularly for small landholders’ agricultural demonstration. These areas located at Chrouy Russey (at Dock Por Village, Krang Devay Commune, Phnom Sruoch District), Peam Lovea (Lo Ngim Village, Trapeang Chour Commune) and Tang Bampong (Tang Bampong Village, Tasal Commune) in Aoral District.  52 voluntary households (small landholders) were selected and trained on agricultural technologies to cultivate crops and vegetable on their land area totalized around 50 ha. The SWC concept was designed as an interaction of land, water and forest. It is anticipated that with current water system constructed by project, other small landholders will participate or apply SLM technologies and do home garden around their houses.  With MTR recommendation, SLM demonstration with large landholders is under implementation by Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Kampong Speu Province (PDAFF). Presently, the large landholders (both individual/private and agribusinesses/ELCs) were listed (20 agribusinesses and 32 individuals/privates) covering total area of 87,056.06ha. 1-3 ELCs were primarily identified as potential partners for SLM demonstration, so at least 1 ELC will collaborate in SLM piloting activity. Additionally, SLM and watershed management concepts were disseminated to large landholders (agribusinesses and individuals) in a workshop organized on July 22, 2019. |
| % of targeted households (gender dis-aggregated data) in the project target areas benefitting from diversified livelihoods. | 0 | 200 households | 500 households | No tangible results to report during this reporting period. | 52 voluntary households (61% was female) selected and trained on agricultural technologies and members of community-forestry (CF) (20 households) have also started agroforestry demonstration inside CF with a plot’s land of 15ha. 2 ponds (volume of 30mx20mx3.5m, located at Damrey Chark Thlork CF) and (volume of 30mx24mx3m, located in Tang Bampong CPA) were dug for agroforestry piloting activity. PDAFF, DARLM and MB have been providing trainings and coaching on home garden, composed fertilizer, organic pesticide and planting techniques to local people, especially voluntary households and the participants have been applying after the trainings. Up-to second quarter of year 2019, 66 trainings, workshops and meetings/consultations (1411 participants, 27% is female) have been conducted by MAFF, PDAFF, DARLM and MB on agricultural technologies, watershed concepts and community-forestry management. |
| Percentage improvement of Net Primary Production [10% of baseline for project target areas in Aural and Phnum Sruoch]  Action – Ensure adoption of indicator under MAFF commitment to UNCCD Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Program for long term monitoring | 10% | 10% | 15% | No tangible results to report during this reporting period. | Based on an international advisor (start-up advisor) and MTR, this result will appear with minimum 5 years (also quoted by MTR consultant). Actually, forest management function (CF and CPA) handed from state/ministries (MoE and MAFF) to communities is a degraded forest, so it is an invisible/impossible to generate this output/result within 3 years of project intervention. However, the changing of landscape was significantly visible. 4078ha of forests have been protected by the communities (1 CF and 2 CPAs) namely Damrey Chark Thlork CF, Krang Devay Commune (1452ha), Reaksmey Samaki CPA, Trapeang Chour Commune (404ha) and Tang Bampong CPA, Tasal Commune (2222ha). |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **On-farm soil conservation and agro-forestry practices improved** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Percentage increase in average gross and net income per household in forest area in targeted project areas of Aural and Phnum Sruoch districts | 0 | 10% | 20% | No tangible progress during this reporting period.  Memorandum of Agreement between MAFF and Mlup Baitong (Local NGO) was signed on April 1, 2018 in order to facilitate and implement project activity at 3 target communes. 2 expected outputs will be produced by Mlub Baiton (MB) under component 1 such as a) SLM priorities mainstreamed into local authority area plans in collaboration with MAFF and partners and b) Suitable SLM practices for small landholders demonstrated.  After MoA was officially signed, MB has started to discuss and mobilize supports and participations from local authorities and communities for project implementation (May 2018). The community participatory situational analysis was conducted on June 11-12 at Krang Devay and on June 28-29, 2018 at Trapeang Chor Commune (two of 3) target communes.  Additional MoA between MAFF and Department of Agricultural Land Resource Management (DALRM) has been executed to provide technical support through recruitment of national consultants and field coaching/backstops to LAs and communities at target communes for 24 months. | The household’s survey conducted in December 2018 (the selected SLM voluntary households), the Gross Income was USD3,063.48 per household per year and the Net Income was USD294.03$ per household per year. Based on discussion with households at project target (voluntary households), they have benefited from project inputs of vegetables for foods as well as from project-water supplies.  The CoWES related activities and concepts such as watershed management, improvement of land productivity, natural resource management and forest protection were comprehensively discussed with and agreed by target communes to include in the investment and development plan—commune/LA plans (Krang Devay, Trapeang Chour and Tasal Commune).  SLM practices for small landholders have been demonstrated by 52 voluntarily selected households representing 61% of women. It is anticipated that the participation of small landholders will increase up to 60 households by year 2020.  The community participatory situational analysis was conducted at 3 target communes using the participatory rural appraisal (PRA) as a tool to assess the changes and trend of watershed ‘situations and natural resources. Based on results of situational analysis, the community livelihood improvement plan (CLIP) developed at three target communes, the purpose is to mainstream CoWES project actions/concepts into commune plans to accommodate with Cambodian sub-national administration procedure and system.  The trainings and exposure visit on agriculture techniques, vegetable planting in bags, making compost fertilizer, a natural pesticide making, chicken raising, making livestock feed were also provided to local authorities and model farmers at target communes. The trained participants have applied what they have learned at their farmland.  Under management and coordination of Department of Agriculture Land Resources Management (DALRM) and MB, the national consultants were recruited to provide technical advices/recommendations for all project implementation on subjects of micro-watershed, agroecosystem, geographic information system (GIS), watershed governance, forest governance, agroforestry and forest-base livelihood. The trainings were delivered by consultants to local authorities, communities and other relevant stakeholders. Most of the reports are developed in Khmer and used as useful reference papers for NAP committees and sub-national committee for watershed management. |
| Land productivity for key commodities: a) Rice production (tonnes per ha) | 2 | TBD | TBD | N/A: No tangible progress during this reporting period. | The households survey conducted in December 2019, income generated from rice was low (1.883 t/ha), especially the households located at eroded and unfertilized soil), upper part of Preak Tnoat River Basin. The low production also caused by natural disaster happening in 2018 (3-time floods between July-September) and poor quality of land.  Besides, the income received from rice (USD595/HH/year), additional income was also generated from livestock, crops and vegetable with amount of USD1425/HH/year.  The agroforestry is piloted at Damrey Chark Thlork CF in June 2019 with land area of 15ha and participated by 20 households as members of community forestry. This demonstration was also discussed with other two community protected areas (Trapeang Chour and Tang Bampong).  Awareness raising on the protection of natural resources and watershed management have regularly been conducted by MAFF, MB, DALRM, PDAFF to communities and local authorities. |
| Labor Productivity: a) Rice: US Dollars per person per year (Ref: 2017 district profile) | 250 | TBD | TBD | N/A: No tangible progress during this reporting period. | The annual labor productivity to produce rice per year per person was 198$ (it is low). However, the computed labor productivity of agricultural activities (rice, vegetable, cassava, livestock etc.) is USD475/person/year.  To demonstrate the SLM with small landholders, the small scale water supplies is strongly required. A water-supply system at Krang Devay Community was completely constructed. 12-m height of water tank on the top and 6000m pipelines/tubes conned from water-harvesting place (reservoir) to 69 households at Dok Por Village, currently, the water-use group was established and the statute and internal rule (by law) developed and recognized by local authority (commune) in managing the water-building system. For suitability, the community agreed to pay USD0.375-USD0.5 per cubic meter (for those consuming more than 10 cubic meters will pay USD0.5). The collected fees will be used for operational and maintaining the water system. The second small-scale of water supplies has been installed in Tang Bampong Village. 9500m long pipeline is connected to bring water from a source located at 200m height and upper part (mountainous area), this water supplies will be completely constructed in Q3, 2019, so villagers will benefit from project’s intervention, especially during the dry season. In addition, a pre-feasibility study is conducted at Longim Village, Trapeang Chour Commune for possibility of other water-supply system and it will be constructed after the assessment has been made and negotiation with ELC is successful. |
| Number of PPP case study developed as model for applying good practices in watershed management | None | n/a | 1 | N/A: No tangible progress during this reporting period. | PDAFF conducted both documentations and field review on large landholders located at project areas. As result, 20 ELCs and 27 large landholders are listed and, 2-3 ELCs were identified as partners for SLM demonstration, so at least one ELC will be selected to collaborate in SLM demonstration. The representatives of ELCs and selected individual landholders have received technical advices and training on SLM and SWC through a workshop organized on July 22, 2019. |
| *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | 15% | N/A | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Community forest areas restored and sustainably managed** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| % increase in forest and vegetation cover of commune forest in locally prioritized micro watersheds based on land use management plan, strengthened law enforcement, conservation and sustainable use. | 0 | 5% | 10% | No tangible progress during this reporting period.  Under MoA, MB will produce two outputs under project component 2 including a) prioritized actions to accelerate CF implementation, reflected in local authority and MAFF programs of action; and b) Suitable restoration strategies and livelihood enterprises demonstrated.  Field visit and consultation with community forestry (CF) named Damrey Chark Tlok and community protected areas (CPA) was conducted in May-June 2018.  Next step, the rapid assessment of CF status and facilitate commune and district planning to contribute to CF sustainability and expansion is planned in July and August. However, it might slow down due to the election of Cambodian National Assembly in July and formation of government after the election.  To complement a technical support for community forestry of component 2, a draft MoA between MAFF and Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFF) is under preparation. PADFF will provide technical supports for CF as well as technology for forest rehabilitation and restoration. | The increased forest and vegetation within 2-3 years may not be visible (assumption made by start-up advisor). The changed landscape is a good option for the measurement (forest areas at CF and CPA) as indicated by MTR consultant.  1452 ha (Damrey Chark Thlork Community Forestry), 404 ha (Reak Smey Samaki Community Protected Area--CPA) and 2222 ha (Tang Bampong CPA) are under protection through patrolling by communities.  Forest rehabilitation and restoration strategy is under development by national consultant and managed by Provincial Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (PDAFF).  Rapid assessment has been made for CF and CPAs through both reviewing of legal documents (registration, ministerial recognition, current status of land tenue) and field observations (zoning and boundary check). The training course on community organization management was delivered to both CF and CPAs to improve management skill on planning, coordination, budgeting etc.  PDAFF and MB have regularly conducted field visit at CF and CPAs to provide technical advices and coach community’s leaders on the community’s role, function and other skills such as community-organization management, planning, coordinating, financial management, reporting and patrolling. Presently, the MB has been coordinating and facilitating for CPA registration process with Ministry of Environment (MoE) as a result, the CPA application of Tang Bampong was officially approved by provincial governor of Kampong Speu on June 19, 2019 and sent to minister of the Ministry of Environment for the final approval.  3636m long and 1m deep canal was dug as boundary demarcation and firebreak for Reaksmey Samaki CPA. During the construction, the committee’s members have actively participated and monitored the constructor’s performance to ensure that both quality and quantity following the plan/agreement.  The project provided 651 tree seedlings to Dock Por Primary School to plant on a plot of land with size of 600 square meters, inside the school’s campus as forest garden (diversified forest species) and natural learning site for the school’s children. |
| Percentage increase in average gross and net income per participating households (20% of baseline among CF in pilot communes. | 0 | 10% | 20% | No tangible progress during this reporting period, the project will keep track and report in the next PIR. | With technical inputs from national consultant on agroforestry and forest livelihood, the agroforestry demonstration has started in June 2019 at Damrey Chark Tlork CF. 20 voluntary households (CF members) have started planting crops on 15ha near and around pond (30mx20mx3.5m) dug by project.  As the CF and CPAs have received degraded/poor quality of forests from the state (ministries), the benefit generated from forests is very limited. However, it is observed that the people can collect NTFP from the protected forests such as wild vegetable, bamboo shoots, mushrooms, firewood from CF and CPAs. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Watershed management and monitoring capacity improved** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| A collaborative program of action to enforce regulations and establish provincial level administrative mechanisms for Prek Thnot watershed management is in place and functional. | None | None (formulation process) | 1 | No tangible progress during this reporting period  Most of the activities under the component 3 will be implemented in year 2 when Component 1 and Component 2 generate some results and lessons.  Additionally, the watershed management is a new concept for LA as well as MAFF, therefore the inputs of international consultant for watershed economic valuation is an important activity under this component.  With regards to NAP, a Sub-national committee for watershed management will be established. There are 34 watersheds in Cambodia. Going along with NAP guideline, to form Sub-national committee for Watershed Management is timely required, and may take sometimes. Therefore, ad hoc committee should be formed to manage at upper part of micro-watershed (commune or district level) then scaling up later.  Under MoA, DALRM will be an institution to coordinate and produce results under this component. | 411 Participants (female, 25%) in 2018 and 329 trainees (female, 30%) in Q1-Q2, 2019 were trained on watershed management, SLM, home gardening, compose-fertilizer making, mushroom cultivation, organic pesticide making, planting crops in bags (use bags/containers to keep land fertility and less watering) etc.  NAP committee was officially established on June 6, 2019 to manage and implement NAP program and project, it is the national coordination mechanism to combat land degradation and watershed management and the first meeting of NAP committee was conducted on July 17, 2019.  Economic valuation on Preak Thnoat Watershed was conducted by national and international consultants, the proposed roadmap for Preak Tnoat Watershed developed for future uses by NAP committees and sub-national committee for watershed management when it was formally established.  The video clip on the current situation of Preak Thnot Watershed was developed and disseminated to stakeholders including local authorities and communities, especially screened during the workshops.  Household survey at target communes (pilot-farming areas) was conducted in December 2018. The baseline survey questionnaires related to poverty, income generation, loan, benefit from community forestry developed, discussed and finalized. The data and information were collected and analyzed to serve as baseline to track project’s progress.  Local authorities and communities have increased their understanding on sustainable land management (SLM), soil water conservation (SWC) and agroforestry through trainings, exposure visits, technical advices and on-the job trainings provided by the MAFF, DALRM, PDAFF and MB. 23 trainings and workshops were conducted in 2018 with a total number of 732 participants (25.92% were women) attended and 23 technical field assessments and consultations conducted at target communes/communities. In addition, 329 (99F) were trained on agricultural technologies and community organizational management in first six months of 2019  Technical meeting and annual reflection workshop were conducted in November 2018, 64 (9F) participants from relevant stakeholders at national ministries, sub-national administrations, local authorities, and community people attended. This workshop was facilitated by CoWES team and focal points (PDAFF, and DARLM) in order to reflect on the progress, challenges, technologies, and lesson learned regarding CoWES project implementation in 2018 and to propose the solutions and prioritized actions for 2019. The result of Preak Tnoat Watershed Economic Valuation had also shared or disseminated in the workshop. |
| Number of measurement parameters for management of soil, water, land and forests defined and included in a functional monitoring and evaluation system that supports agreed upon watershed management strategies. | 0 | 5 | 10 | No tangible progress during this reporting period.  With support of M&E Officer (who is onboard May 24, 2018). The measurement parameters will be developed and trained to MAFF and local authorities, especially the ad hoc committee of watershed management. | MB is engaging local consultant to develop and train LAs and communities on monitoring of overall watershed landscape, especially the forest covers at their communities (CF and CPAs).  With regards to MTR recommendations, a tool was developed to monitor the sustainable communities (CF, CPA and water-using committee)  MTR was conducted in February 2019. The management responses developed by project team was endorsed by PB on March 1, 2019 in response to MTR recommendations.  In collaboration with APFnet (a project funded by China at Preak Thnot Watershed), CoWES project has sent the selected community members (CF, CPAs) and local authorities to participate in workshop organized by APFnet project. It is a good opportunity to share good practices and information related to project implementation and watershed management.  1000 copies of NAP were printed and delivered to key stakeholders, especially sub-national administrations in Kampong Speu Province. The dissemination of NAP copies to stakeholders at project target areas is the public hearing and awareness raising on government program related to watershed management in Cambodia. NAP was presently translated into English as references for non-Khmer speaking.  Internal spot check for both financial management and field/ground activity check were conducted by UNDP CO and pricewaterhouse Coopers, Cambodia Ltd— (pwc audit company). |
| **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): | 52.18% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 52.18% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 574,461 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| GEF Grant Amount | 1,100,917 |
| Co-financing | 390,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jul 21, 2016 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jun 30, 2017 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Dec 14, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Jun 28, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Feb 10, 2019 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jan 1, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jun 30, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-03-01 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Organizational | Government departments not willing to work together on cross-sectoral initiatives.    Action taken: The NAP was approved by government in April 2018, the coordination mechanism (NAP committees) was also established through MAFF decision dated June 6, 2019. The first meeting of NAP committee was organized on July 17, 2019 with further actions mapped. Therefore, the coordination and collaboration for sustainable land management (SLM) and watershed management will be gradually strengthened though these formal committees. In addition, the sub-national committee for watershed management will also be established by NAP committee as coordination body for the specific watershed management. |
| Operational | Agribusinesses particularly ELC companies, reluctant to enter into discussions with government on contentious issues    Action taken: 20 ELCs and large landholders (individual owners) were listed by PDAFF and 3 ELCs primarily identified as potential partners, so at least one ELC will participate in SLM demonstration. A workshop to disseminate concept on SLM, SWC and watershed management was organized on July 22, 2019, so both ELCs and large landholders have learned the SLM, SWC and watershed management concepts. So collaboration will be strengthened and SLM demonstration will be implemented after the workshop. |

# 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.** |
| MTR was conducted on time in Feb 2019. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | With regards to MTR recommendations, the MoAs with partners were revised in May 2019 with some amendments. PDAFF is a focal point for component 1 and 2 while DARLM is focal point component 3. All parties/organizations have actively been implementing project activities and making good progress and showing results, especially MB (NGO) is a daily facilitator on-the ground to mobilize the support and participation from both local authorities and communities.  During the past year, project has significantly progressed as below:  - Situation analysis of agricultural land productivity and community natural resources were conducted  - Local authorities and communities have increased their understanding on sustainable land management (SLM), soil water conservation (SWC) and agroforestry through trainings, exposure visits, technical advices and on-the job trainings provided by the MAFF, DALRM, PDAFF and MB.  - Commune livelihood improvement plan (CLIP) developed to address the assessment’s results (situation analysis).  - The primary assessment of economic land concession (ELC) was conducted by the local authority and communities facilitated by MB.  - 52 voluntary households (small landholders) were selected and trained on agricultural technologies to cultivate crops and vegetable on their land area of around 50 ha.  - 2 small scale water supply systems were constructed and the third one is under feasibility studies. 2 ponds were dug for agroforestry demonstration.  - 20 ELCs and 27 large landholders listed and 2-3 ELCs were preliminary identified as partners for SLM demonstration  - 1 community forestry (CF) and 2 community protected areas (CPAs) are under technical support and strengthened  - The project provided 651 tree seedlings to Dock Por Primary School to plant on plot of land with size of 600 square meters, inside the school’s campus to demonstrate as forest garden (diversified forest species) and natural learning site for the school’s children and bamboos were also planted for short-term community livelihood support. Bamboo is a good resistance to climate change and can grow on poor quality soil, and could well protect soil erosion at sloppy area.  - Three committees (under NAP) were officially established and signed by Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) on June 6, 2019.  - Consultancy’s report on economic valuation on Preak Thnoat including proposed roadmap for Preak Tnoat Watershed Management was developed by an international consultant for future use by sub-national committee for watershed management when it will be formally established.  - Internal spot check for both financial management and field/ground activities is conducted by UNDP CO and price water house Coopers, Cambodia Ltd— (pwc audit company) and second one was in July 2019. The finding was satisfactory  - MTR was conducted by an independent international consultant in March 2019  With regards to delivery, the total budget delivery up to June 30, 2019 is only 52%. With regards to 2018, the budget delivery against 2018 AWP was 70%. For the first six months of 2019, the expenditure is 40% against total budget in year 2019. However, the project team, IP and partners have strongly committed to use all efforts, means and capacity in generating results and achieving the project result framework for the remaining period.    While there are potential risks, but with the guidance of project board, with adaptive implementation strategy and IP’s commitment, the risks have been well managed. Please find more detail in the critical risk management. .    As described above, and reflected in MTR findings, internal spot checks, present development, good momentum and strong commitment of IP, partners and project team, the EOP milestones will be achieved.    Therefore, the overall rating in 2019 is Moderately Satisfactory (MS). | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The DO rating is Moderate Satisfactory because of the following reasons:  • The project has assisted local authorities (district, commune) to integrate SLM provisions into development plans, strengthen community forest protection, enhance water supply and introduce farming practices and livelihoods that reduce the unsustainable exploitation of forests. The water supply development is important for new agricultural livelihoods that depend upon small scale irrigation such as vegetable and mushroom farming as alternatives to logging activities which currently predominate in the pilot communes.  • Overall, the project is currently making reasonable progress on outputs at the local level despite the delays during the first year and constraints on collaboration with ELCs and on establishing a watershed management framework. The project team and partners (MB, PDAFF, and DALRM) are working diligently to speed up implementation.    The IP rating is Satisfactory due to the following factors:  • The project team and partners have strongly indicated their commitment to generate visible results at the project target areas and implement the MTR recommendation for the remaining project duration.  • The key challenges were overcome such as SLM demonstration with large landholders, especially ELC and establishment of NAP committees to combat land degradation and watershed management.  • The total budget delivery for 2018 was 70%. For the first six months of 2019, the delivery stands at 40% against annual budget and it’s expected to deliver more than 80% by the year end.  Overall, the implementation progress during the current reporting period has been significant especially the results on the ground was highly commended by local authorities, communities and local people. However, the start-up phase has taken long, three times of floods and national election happened in year 2018, therefore, the 6 months of project extension is required to fulfill gaps and to complete all priorities as recommended by MTR and endorsed by PB. | |
| **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 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) has strongly committed to implement this important project (CoWES) as a first project demonstrated on NAP to combat land degradation and decertification as MAFF is a signatory member in UNCDD.  To boost project activities and produce results, especially on the ground at project target areas, MAFF has built partnership with 1 NGO (MB) and 2 government organizations (DARLM and PDAFF) to execute project activities and generate outputs and outcomes. Together with partners, the project has significantly made achievement as below:  Component 1: Well progresses, SLM and agricultural intervention/activities were mainstreamed into annual plan of local authorities, especially communes and demonstrated by small landholders, additionally it will also pilot with economic land concession (ELCs) and large landholders in third quarter of 2019.  The component 2: it was also well progress as indicated by MTR consultant (satisfactory), 1 CF and 2 CPA has been establishing and strengthening by project’s partners, especially MB. The forest restoration and rehabilitation strategy is under developing process (drafting) by recruited national consultant and it will be finalized by third quarter of 2019.  The component 3: Up to second quarter of 2019, there were 66 trainings, workshops, meetings and consultations organizing by MAFF and project’s partners (MB, DARLM and PDAFF) in order to disseminate the concepts of watershed, SWC and SLM to stakeholders, especially the communities and local authorities.  After NAP was approved by Royal Government of Cambodia, the NAP committees was officially established on June 6, 2019 such as i) Steering Committee (to oversight and mobilize supports for an implementation of the NAP), ii) NAP Working Group (responsible for preparing project proposals, coordinating the M&E implementation) and iii) The Technical Working Group (it is an executive body under guidance of the Steering Committee and NAP Working Group).  All technical papers developed by national consultants (mostly in Khmer language) disseminating to relevant stakeholders, especially the communities and local authorities. These materials will also use by NAP committees, especially sub-national committee for watershed management when it officially formed.  With regards to results of internal spot check by UNDP CO (October 2018), reflection workshop (November 2018, most of PB members attended), MTR (February 2019), PB meeting (March 2019) and second spot check by UNDP CO (July 2019), these indicated that the project has well delivered outputs and moved on the right direction (on track).  For the remainder-project period, MoAs and AWBP were reviewed and revised to accommodate MTR recommendations and PB guidance. 6-month no-cost extension was proposed and approved by PB on March 1, 2019, the requested extension aiming to promote for effective and achievable results as stipulated in project result framework.  All results made above, the overall rate is satisfactory. | |
| **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** | Moderately Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the second PIR of the Medium-Sized Project ‘Collaborative Management for Watershed and Ecosystem Service Protection and Rehabilitation in the Cardamom Mountains, Upper Prek Thnot River Basin in Cambodia’. The project is in fully on track with its implementation and had undertaken MTR in February 2019. The project will end in June 2020 but there is possibility of requesting for an extension by another six months given the delay in starting on-the ground activities during the first six months of the project implementation.    In light of the progress achieved during the current reporting period, I have given development objective rating of ‘Moderately Satisfactory’ and implementation progress rating of ‘Satisfactory’.    PROGRESS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES (DO)  The objective of the project is to restore and maintain forest cover and watershed stability functions in the Upper Prek Thnot Watershed through activities directed at improving on-farm soil conservation and agro-forestry practices (Outcome 1); restoring and sustainably managing community forests (Outcome 2); and improving capacity to manage and monitor watershed (Outcome 3).    The project has made very good progress in 2018 and is on track to achieving the EoP milestones, however sustainable land management activities would require enough time to demonstrate tangible results. Some of the key achievements are summarized below:    (1) The project facilitated establishment of three key committees as required to implement the National Action Plan to combat land degradation (NAP). The committees are officially established and endorsed by the Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) on June 6, 2019. The committees are: (i) Steering Committee is tasked with the responsibility of oversight and mobilize support for NAP implementation; (ii) NAP Working Group will prepare project proposals, coordinate implementation and undertake M&E; and (iii) Technical Working Group that serves as an executive body providing technical advice to the other two committees. Besides, the work towards establishing a sub-national committee for watershed management is yet to formalize as consultations are underway to get consensus of the provincial administrations. However, the provincial administrations have nominated their officials and relevant provincial departments to participate in the sub-national committee for watershed management in February 2019. The capacity of the local authority of the two target districts and 3 communes were assessed using the CD scorecard, and the score increased to 18.9 (2019) from the baseline of 13 (2017).    (2) with regard to the areas brought under productive land management through demonstration of Soil Water Conservation (SWC) and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices particularly for small landholders, the project selected 52 voluntary households (with 61% female) in the three sites namely Chrouy Russey, Peam Lovea and Bampong. The selected households were trained on agricultural technologies to cultivate crops and vegetable and SWC concept was designed and introduced to the community to demonstrate interaction with land, water and forest. The MTR recommended that the project should also extend SLM demonstration to large landholding under individual/private/agri-business/ELCs. The project reached out to few ELCs and identified 1-3 ELCs as potential partner to pilot SLM demonstration. In addition, the project organized workshops in July 2019 to disseminate SLM and watershed management concepts to large landholders (agribusinesses and individuals). As of mid-term review, the project brought 4,597 ha of land under improved practices.    (3) households in the target areas benefitting from diversified livelihoods: the project with technical support from Department of Agricultural Land Resource Management (DALRM), Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFF), local NGO Milup Baitong (MB) and MAFF initiated number of SLM and SWC initiatives. These are: (i) 52 voluntary households (comprising 61% female) have been selected and trained on agricultural technologies; (ii) 20 households who are the members of community-forestry have started agroforestry demonstration inside CF covering 15 ha; (iii) established two ponds at Damrey Chark Thlork CF and Tang Bampong Community Protected Area (CPA) for agroforestry piloting activities; (iv) provided trainings and coaching on home garden, composed fertilizer, organic pesticide and planting techniques to local people, especially the selected households and they have applied in the field. During this reporting period, the project has conducted 66 trainings, workshops and meetings including consultations for 1411 participants with 27% female on agricultural technologies, watershed concepts and community-forestry management. (v) To demonstrate SLM practices to small landholders, supporting small scale water supplies is important. The project installed water supply system at Dok Por village by connecting 6000 meters long pipeline from a 12-m high water reservoir which benefitted 69 households. The village established a water-user group to manage water use and developed a by-law which is recognized by local authority. The community set up a user fee ranging from US$ 0.375 – US$ 0.5 per cubic meter for normal use, and those consuming more than 10 cubic meters are levied US$ 0.5. The fees will be used for operational and maintaining the water system. The second small-scale water supply in Tang Bampong village is underway and will be completed before the end of 2019 and will benefit community during dry season.    (4) in terms of % increase in forest and vegetation cover of commune forest in locally prioritized micro watersheds: (i) the project has facilitated protection of 4078 ha of forests through 1 CF and 2 CPAs - in Damrey Chark Thlork CF (1452 ha), Reaksmey Samaki CPA (404 ha) and Tang Bampong CPA (2222 ha). (2) PDAFF and MB have provided technical advice and coaching to community leaders on their role, function and other skills such as community-organization management, planning, coordinating, financial management, reporting and patrolling. MB is currently coordinating and facilitating CPA registration process with the Ministry of Environment (MoE). As a result, the CPA application of Tang Bampong was approved by provincial governor of Kampong Speu in June 2019 and submitted to the Minister, Ministry of Environment for the final approval.    (5) the MTR was completed in March 2019. The project team promptly acted on the recommendations by preparing action plan for implementation. The MTR came up with 9 recommendations and few selected ones are summarized below:  (i) review the scope of work and budget for the community water supply infrastructure being constructed by the project. The total project budget to effectively complete the three community water systems needs to be increased to a minimum of $50,000 USD;  (ii) immediately identify a demonstration micro-watershed and initiate a set of soil and water conservation measures and related training aimed at stream rehabilitation and stabilization with the participation of ELCs and local authorities.  (iii) Project Board should seek extension of the project period by at least three months to capture the 2020 planting season, and to plan for this extension in the updated workplan  (iv) project team should distribute Information on the project, NAP status and the watershed management concept to senior officials at Provincial, District, commune offices and the major EC agri-business companies in the project areas in order to promote awareness of watershed management. A quarterly e-newsletter should be considered  (v) the DARLM should further elaborate the strategic ‘roadmap’ that has been prepared for Upper Prek Thnoal watershed management and facilitate its endorsement by MAFF in preparation for the program to be initiated by the NAP Sub-national Watershed Management Committee  (vi) project team should refine the monitoring and reporting based on a core set of relevant Outcome indicators    IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP)  IP rating for this reporting period is ‘moderately satisfactory’ and the project has implemented most of the planned activities.    In terms of financial delivery, the project has achieved a cumulative delivery of 52.18% as of June 2019 and is expected to achieve good delivery by the end of December. The delivery for 2018 was 74.36% and 52% as of mid-year 2019.    The project’s governance mechanism is effective and the PB provides strategic guidance and decision to the project implementation. The project board was convened on March 1, 2019 and endorsed the MTR report and management response.    The project has reported two risks – (1) Organizational related to government departments not willing to work together on cross-sectoral initiatives; and (2) Operational risk related to agri-business particularly, ELC companies who are reluctant to discuss on issues related to land. Both risks have been managed well.    The project is making a good effort in integrating gender considerations into the project activities in the field that have impacted the lives of women in land management. I commend the project team in reflecting gender results in the DO progress including gender dis-aggregated data.    In terms of project’s visibility, the project team and MAFF prepared video in local language on the current situation of Preak Thnot Watershed and screened to community members and other stakeholders. I would recommend project team to provision some budget in the 2019 AWP to do a good human story from the project interventions in the target districts and communes for external audiences.    RECOMMENDATIONS  1. Project is ending in June 2020. As recommended by MTR, if the project requires few months of extension, CO and the project team must seek endorsement of the PB with strong justification for the extension and, then submit to RTA for review and seek approval from UNDP-GEF Directorate.    2. The project has to prepare for terminal evaluation in 2020. The CO must initiate TE 3 months prior to project closure and plan to complete the TE report and management response by the project closure date.    3. I would recommend project team to prepare an exit strategy or a project closure report to capture project achievements, lessons learned, knowledge generated, partnerships with NGO and provincial government, etc. This would be useful for the TE team and the GEF-6 project (PIMS 5870) on INRM. | |

# 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:** [Gender Checklist\_5944.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5944/214357/1717114/1723289/Gender%20Checklist_5944.pdf) |
| **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.** |
| [CoWES Gender Action Plan.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5944/214357/1727967/1742221/CoWES%20Gender%20Action%20Plan.pdf) |

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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: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: No |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: Yes |

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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.** |
| Not applicable. |

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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.** |
| At project management level, a representative from the Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MoWA) is a member of CoWES project board providing strategic guidance and gender perspective for project’s execution. Additionally, current project manager is a gender focal point, therefore the gender aspect was high on the agenda and reminded project partners to take actions for all intervention (all 3 components).  27 female participants (61.36%) as representatives of 52 small landholders have voluntarily participated in SLM demonstration. In addition, there was 27% of females attending different trainings and workshops organized by project on diversified topics such as agricultural technologies, compost fertilizer making, natural pesticide making, mushroom and crop planting, community organizational management (community forestry).  The current project staffs to support CoWES project coordination and implementation have six people and 50% are female. |

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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.** |
| Practically, women and children are usually collecting water for their household consumption for drinking, cooking, washing clothes, giving water to livestock, pigs, cows and many more. Water collection is taking time during the dry season, especially the poor, because the affordable households can buy water from private supplier (200 litters cost 16,000 Riels=USD4). A small scale of water supplies is installed by the project at Dock Por Village, Krang Devay Commune. 6000 meters of pipeline was connected from 12-m high tower top by a tank to supply water for 69 households. The people, especially women and children are happy because they have now access to water , so they don’t need to go far to fetch water, especially during dry season. For sustainability, the people have formed themselves a water user group and they agreed to pay 1500-2000 Riles per cubic meter (USD0.375-USD0.5), the fees depend on volume of consumption (less than 10 cubic meters is USD0.375/cubic meter and more than 10 cubic meters is USD0.5/cubic meter). For the remaining period, project will develop other small scale water supplies in other two sites, one located at Tang Bampong, Tasal Commune (9500 meters away from village) and other one located at Longim Village, Trapeang Chor Commune (around 10,000m). The water supply not only reduce work load and waste time, but people can also save money compared to the fees charged by private supplier. In addition, villagers may have more times to do home gardening to meet food requirements for their families such as chilly, spring onion, herbs, lemongrass etc. and other businesses. |

# 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.** |
| No applicable |

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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.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **SESP:** [5944\_SESP.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5944/214357/1717113/1723288/5944_SESP.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.** |
| The project has started the first year of an implementation even officially signed in June 2017, so no significant change found during this period. |

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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.** |
| Not applicable |

# 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.)** |
| A small scale waters supplies was developed in term of soil and water conservation at Dock Por Village, Krang Devay Commune. The pipeline is bringing the water 6000 meters away from their home, so people could save their time to collect water and pay less compared to buying water from private supplies, especially during the rainy season. Please find more in part H, Gender.  The project has also provided agricultural technologies to voluntary households for SLM demonstration and they have applied after receiving trainings. The vegetations and crops from their home garden contribute to family’s food such as vegetables, chilly, mushrooms, lemongrasses. Ms. Moth is a woman participating in SLM demonstration and she indicated that “My family’s health condition is better because we eat organic vegetables. She added “before we had problems with our stomach” and she now has foods and daily income generated from planted crops/vegetables, some day, she can even save around $3-5. |

**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.** |
| In 2018, the video spot on the current situation of Preak Thnot Watershed (issues happening at the watershed areas such as soil erosion and forest degradation) was developed and disseminated to relevant stakeholders, especially the local authorities and communities. This video was developed by MAFF and made in Khmer language and screened to project stakeholders during the project’s events (workshops and meetings). Additionally, the project has taken photos for all activities during the implementation. Please find a video link:  https://undp.sharepoint.com/teams/KHM/progres/projectcenter/00096237/SitePages/Home.aspx?RootFolder=%2Fteams%2FKHM%2Fprogres%2Fprojectcenter%2F00096237%2FShared%20Documents%2F15%2DKnowledge%20products%2FVideo%20of%20CoWES&FolderCTID=0x0120002D31DA0B892F03439F15471B3DB23843&View=%7B34CFB745%2D17B9%2D4CE0%2DA62F%2D24CE6DE16E1E%7D |

# 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?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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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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| **Request for MSP Approval:** [1-GEF CEO Endorsement Request Prek Thnot CAM (Final Draft).docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5944/214357/1700963/1701244/1-GEF%20CEO%20Endorsement%20Request%20Prek%20Thnot%20CAM%20%28Final%20Draft%29.docx) |
| **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.** |
| Mlup Baitong is a Cambodian NGO working to increase environmental awareness and conservation, seeking solutions for sustainable and equitable use of natural resources through education, training, advocacy, community-based natural resource management, and eco-tourism activities. Presently, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) has built partnership with Mlup Baitong to facilitate, support and work with local authorities, communities and local people on SLM demonstration with small landholders, small-scale water supply development, strengthening of community forestry and community protected areas. Please find more detail to a link http://mlup-baitong.org/.    However, there are a few challenges are facing regarding the partnership building such as i) capacity and authority of PDAFF to engage ELCs for SLM demonstration is limited due to the ELCs were granted by central government, the Prime Minister Office and ii) both governmental partners (DARLM and PDAFF) are busy with their mandatory duties and functions at their respectively department    The photos related to project activities and reports on economic valuation study, MTR, ethnological study were uploaded in library. |

# 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.