



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

## ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT 2014

### United Nations Development Programme

#### Cambodia

#### Promoting Climate Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia (NAPA Follow Up Phase II)

01-01-2014 – 31-12-2014



Farmer collects bean seed, Thamcheat Village, November 2014

**Project ID & Title:** 00086715, NAPA Follow Up Phase II

**Duration:** 2 years

**Total Budget:** US\$2,646,318.22

**Implementing Partners/Responsible parties:** Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Project Support Unit (MAFF/PSU)

**Country Programme Outcome:** By 2015, national and local authorities, communities and private sector are better able to sustainably manage ecosystems goods and services and respond to climate change.

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## I. Executive summary

In this reporting period, the project is covering 65 villages. The resilient packages provided by the project encompassed:

- System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Integrated Farming systems (IFS), introduction of resilient rice seeds; and affordable technologies such as drip irrigation and drum-seeders,
- Infrastructures improving access to water from different source such as community ponds, pump wells, solar pumps system, irrigation system
- Provision of technical skills by the involved line-departments through an integrated approach (one village approach).

Along with the delivery of the resilient packages, the project continues its support to the existing groups formed under the project phase 1: FWUC/WUGs, seed purification groups and group revolving funds, etc.

The project is initiating a resilient extension approach that combines climatic information, soil and crop suitability for dissemination and implementation purpose. To this end, the project works with the Department of Agriculture Land Management (DALM) to undertake soil assessment, conduct a soil/crop analysis and to recommend appropriate resilient options based on soil types, crop suitability and the forecasted climatic information. The work is currently under progress. It is expected that the analysis and recommendations will be presented to project stakeholders for feedback in quarter 1, 2015.

To improve access to water for cropping and domestic use, 2 community ponds, 14 pump wells, and 35 solar pump systems were established for both target provinces in the 2014.

To expand irrigated land and improve access to water for rice crops, three new irrigation schemes (two in Kratie and one in Preah Vihear) are being rehabilitated in 2014. So far, they have been 90% completed and it is expected to be finished by quarter 1, 2015. The work could not be completed as scheduled and interrupted due to rain and flood. When completed, these schemes will potentially irrigate 541 hectares and benefit 248 households.



The provincial teams have facilitated the provision of technical know-how and distribution of farm inputs for integrated farming systems such as resilient rice seeds, vegetable seeds and other planting materials, and farm tools to 3,394 households in 65 villages in both provinces to implement a resilient package (one village approach). In addition, 414 group leaders and farmers (207 women) received more refresher training on group management/leadership, revolving fund management, water fee management and effective use of water and 2,752 farmers (1,730 women) participated in farmer exchange visits and farmer field days aiming at promoting farmer-to-farmer learning and exchange of experiences in agriculture and water management.

The project has satisfactorily completed planned outputs and annual progress is on track for field activities although some of them were interrupted by rain and flood. In addition, the project could deliver more additional TRAC fund of US\$163,000 by the end of 2014. Together with some difficulties and challenges, it was noted that the expenses at national level is lower than planned budget due to delay in the recruitment and postponement of some consultancy activities such as mid-term assessment, crop suitability assessment, video documentary, publication of global gender and climate change manual, and resilient irrigation training manual etc. as a result, in overall the project could deliver **US\$1,444,329.32** representing **88.31%** against the total planned budget plus additional TRAC fund in 2014.

## II. Implementation progress

### PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT KEY DELIVERABLES/SUB-OUTPUT

<b>OUTPUT 1.1: Improved understanding among local communities and planners about gender-differentiated impacts and risks of climate change.</b>			
<b>Key Deliverable/Output Indicators</b>	<i>Baseline (September 2013)</i>	<i>Target (December 2015)</i>	<i>Current status (December 2014)</i>
<p>● A gender assessment is carried out in 32 communes and gender-disaggregated sources of climate risks and vulnerability.</p>	A rapid gender assessment was undertaken in 16 communes.	<p>By the end of the project, a gender assessment is completed in 32 communes</p> <p>A report summarizing the results of the gender assessment is available.</p>	<p>VRA and RGA was carried out in 16 new target communes, in which 2 communes were jointly done with SNC scale up project. The following identified key issues have and need to be addressed in order to build a resilient community. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human and animal health</li> <li>• Resilient rice seeds and technical skills.</li> <li>• Irrigation and water facilities</li> <li>• Early weather information.</li> <li>• Roles of women in water and agriculture extension.</li> <li>• Fund raising mechanism.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,489 commune councilors, group leaders and community members (875 women) in 4 target districts have attended dissemination workshops and have a better understanding on Gender and Climate Change, understand the impacts of climate change on women and men differently, and how the impacts can be mitigated, specifically for women and vulnerable groups.</li> <li>• To share findings and reflect on the results of VRA and RGA, the provinces have organized VRA/RGA reflection workshops, 143 (31 women) district officials, commune councils, planning and budgeting committees, and project beneficiaries actively participated in the workshop and can further influence the CDP/CIP formulation in the planning cycles.</li> </ul>			
<div> <input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan         <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan         <input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan       </div>			
<b>OUTPUT 1.2: A community-based climate information system to facilitate resilient-agriculture is strengthened.</b>			
<b>Key Deliverable/Output Indicators</b>	<i>Baseline (September 2013)</i>	<i>Target (December 2015)</i>	<i>Current status (December 2014)</i>
<p>● Availability of tailored climate information targeting male and female farmers.</p>	General seasonal forecasts are available but they are not tailored or easily understandable to facilitate resilient farming practices.	<p>Tailor-made climatic information is made available in at least 60 villages.</p> <p>The utilization of such information is assessed for male and female farmers.</p>	<p>The project works with the Department of Agriculture Land Management (DALM) to undertake soil assessment, soil/crop analysis to recommend appropriate resilient options based on soil types, crop suitability and the forecasted climatic information. The work is under progress. The draft technical report has been submitted to MAFF/PSU. DALM will conduct a stakeholder consultation meeting on suggested recommendations to present and</p>

			collect feedback in quarter 1, 2015.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PDoWRAM and village volunteers continue to disseminate and follow up the utilization of weather information in the target communes. In 2014, it was estimated that 18,019 households in 80 villages received weather information and adapt themselves to the weather conditions. A follow up assessment on the use and impacts of EWS mechanism will be done in quarter 1, 2015.</li><li>• To strengthen the capacity of EWS village volunteers, monthly meeting have been regularly organized to update and sharing information, discuss technical issues and follow up plan. In addition, communication allowance and equipment and materials such as loudspeakers, information boards, and raincoats have been distributed village volunteers.</li></ul>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	
OUTPUT 2.1: Community-level water supply infrastructure for both domestic and livestock use constructed and managed in 60 villages.			
Key Deliverable/Output Indicators	Baseline (September 2013)	Target (December 2015)	Current status (December 2014)
 Number of households harvesting and/or conserving rain water in target villages for household.	1,020 households in 23 villages (24%) are actively involved in rainwater harvesting.	By the end of the project, at least 2,500 households in 60 villages are actively harvesting rainwater to conserve and safeguard water resources for household use.	In 2014, to improve access to water for cropping and other domestic purposes, 2 community ponds, 35 solar pump systems (20 in Kratie and 15 in Preah Vihear) and 15 pump wells (in Preah Vihear) have been established in 37 villages and 1,481 households benefited from these water supply facilities. Based on recent field visit, it was observed that 50% beneficiaries start practicing home-gardening and earn an average 30,000-50,000 per day from selling their surplus vegetable. Water User Groups (WUGs) have been also formed to manage those water supply systems. Users fee collection mechanisms are also in place. Roughly for each solar pump system, WUG could collect 300,000 Riels per month.
 Numbers of women receive technical/ leadership trainings on effective use of water.	990 women have received training on effective use of water.	2,200 women received technical/ leadership trainings on effective use of water.	1,730 women out of 2,752 farmers in 65 villages in both target provinces received technical knowledge and group leadership and water management through training and exchange visits.
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

<b>OUTPUT 2.2: Resilient livelihood methods (i.e. resilient or early/medium maturing seed varieties, SRI and diversified livestock production) expanded to 60 villages.</b>			
Key Deliverable/Output Indicators	Baseline (September 2013)	Target (December 2015)	Current status (December 2014)
● Area of Agricultural	Resilient rice	By the end of the	The Provincial Department of

Land on which climate resilient farming practices and/or crops are actively adopted.	varieties have been used on 325 hectares.	project, at least 1,000 hectares of agriculture land are under resilience farming (resilient or early/medium maturing seed varieties, and SRI).	Agriculture facilitated the provision of technical knowledge and distribution of farm inputs such as rice seeds, vegetable seeds, planting materials, and farm tools to 3,394 households in 65 villages in both provinces to implement resilient package of integrated farming systems. PDA continues providing advisory services and follow up support to participating farmers.
● Number of the landless or land-poor benefiting from diversified livestock production.	441 households in target areas practice climate-resilient, diversified livestock production.	By the end of the project, at least 1,375 landless or land-poor households practice climate-resilient, diversified livestock production.	1,401 households of ID poor 1 and 2 selected in 4 target districts for the project phase 2.
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivery exceeds plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan <input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan			

OUTPUT 2.3: Agricultural areas under irrigation expanded and managed.			
Key Deliverable/Output Indicators	Baseline (September 2013)	Target (December 2015)	Current status (December 2014)
● Land hectareage under irrigation.	848 hectares are currently covered by irrigation in Kratie province with LDCF financing.	By the end of the project, at least 1,500 hectares (i.e. additional 652 hectares) benefited from the irrigation systems.	<p>There are three new irrigation schemes (two in Kratie and one in Preah Vihear) have been rehabilitated in 2014. So far the schemes are 90% completed. The delay partly due to slow procurement process and rain/flood. It is expected that the rehabilitation work will be finished by January, 2015.</p> <p>Once rehabilitated, those schemes could potentially irrigate 541 hectares of paddy fields and benefit around 248 households.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivery exceeds plan <input type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan			


OUTPUT 2.4: Women's management capacity for community-water infrastructure strengthened.			
Key Deliverable/Output Indicators	Baseline (September 2013)	Target (December 2015)	Current status (December 2014)
● Number of women in water management groups who receive	1,192 women representing 55.4% out of	3,200 of women benefit from training and	2,030 out of target 3,200 women have benefited from the project activities such as tailored climate




trainings on management, maintenance, user fees collection, etc.	2,152 of FWUC, WUGs and FSI members have received training on Participatory Irrigation Management and Development (PIMD), roles and responsibilities of FWUC and basic concepts of early warning system.	exchange visits to FWUCs/WUGs that are successful in water management.	information targeting male and female farmers, technical/leadership trainings on effective use of water, trainings, exchange visits and farmer field days.
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivery exceeds plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan <input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan			

OUTPUT 3.1: Increased public awareness and environmental education programmes on climate risk reduction designed and implemented.			
Key Deliverable/Output Indicators	Baseline (September 2013)	Target (December 2015)	Current status (December 2014)
● Number of workshops at the national and regional levels on lessons learned.	One national workshop has been organized with 140 participants and practitioners from the national and sub-national levels to exchange and discuss experiences concerning climate change impacts and adaptation in Cambodia.	By the end of the project, at least one additional national workshop is organized to present lessons learned, leveraging the enhanced M&E framework established.	Given the growing importance of agricultural co-operative in Cambodia and in the wake of preparing ASPIRE, an IFAD supported program, MAFF/PSU has commissioned a study visit in Japan where experience of Farmer Organization is of the highest notoriety. It was a joint visit involving 18 Senior Management and staff of PADEE and NAPA Follow-Up from national and provincial levels, who will be involved in the implementation of the ASPIRE program. It aims to customize the best practices into the Cambodia context to strengthen the Farmer Organizations in ensuring Food Security, Environmental sustainability and Economic opportunity which ultimately build a resilient community and nation. Pursuing this learning path, the corridor of learning had deepened between PADEE and NAPA FU, the experience of NAPA FU on the learning center, a community-based learning center, had been thoroughly discussed for scaling up purpose in PADEE in the 6 <sup>th</sup> PADEE

			<p>Technical Meeting in September 2014.</p> <p>A number of articles about the project's results were printed in the UNDP newsletter and shared publicly on UNDP website and partners.</p>
<p>In 2014, pursuing the learning path between NAPA FU and PADEE, MAFF/PSU organized a joint learning workshop focusing on experiences of agriculture extension and climate change adaptation in agriculture and water sector. 120 relevant stakeholders from national and provincial levels, specifically project teams and partners from at least 5 target provinces of PADEE and NAPA FU took part in the workshop.</p> <p>In addition, in collaboration with UNDP/SGP/CCBAP, LGCC2 and SNC Scale Up projects; joint reflection workshop on climate change mainstreaming at sub-national planning process was organized in November 2014 by bringing 88 participants from governments, development partners, non-government organizations, local authorities and communities.</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

<b>OUTPUT 3.2: Improved knowledge among government planners about ongoing adaptation investments and gaps in the area of climate resilient farming.</b>			
<b>Key Deliverable/Output Indicators</b>	<i>Baseline (September 2013)</i>	<i>Target (December 2015)</i>	<i>Current status (December 2014)</i>
 Sectoral assessments of adaptation gaps in the context of resilient rural agriculture.	Climate change public expenditure review was undertaken by UNDP but no assessments of adaptation gaps have been undertaken.	By the end of the project, at least one national level assessment on water and/or agriculture sectors is undertaken.	<p>With financial support from the project, the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) has carried out a survey to collect agriculture data to support the regional capacity building program on the Economics of Climate Change Adaption (ECCA).</p> <p>The country team comprising of MAFF, MoE, and RUA, with coordination support from the project, worked online with mentor to clean the collected data and practiced the application of Stata for data analysis.</p>
<p>As part of knowledge sharing, the project successfully hosted 3 study visits for UNCDF/NCDDDS_LGCC and IFAD/ PADEE project teams from Takeo and Battambang provinces and NCDDDS Core Group on Climate Change Mainstreaming (CGCM) to learn about mainstreaming climate change in local planning processes and hand-on experiences on climate change adaptation in Preah Vihear.</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

<b>OUTPUT 3.3: An impact assessment study conducted capturing gender-disaggregated benefits of adaptation investments promoted under the project.</b>			
<b>Key Deliverable/Output Indicators</b>	<i>Baseline (September 2013)</i>	<i>Target (December 2015)</i>	<i>Current status (December 2014)</i>
 Availability of evidence-based case studies from	Capturing of lessons learned	By the end of the project, at least	To produce an evidence-based case study from the project, SBK - a



the project.	is predominantly anecdote-based.	one systematic study is undertaken on the gender-disaggregated impact of project carried out in 9 selected villages (3 integrated target, 3 scatter target and 3 non-target villages).	consulting firm has been recruited to undertake and administer the impact assessment of the project.  The data collection for the Baseline Survey and the baseline assessment report were developed and submitted to MAFF/PSU and UNDP.  A mid-term assessment will be carried out in quarter 1, 2015.
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivery exceeds plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan <input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan			

### PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME (CPAP) OUTPUT

Output 2.3. A national strategy, Programme, and financing mechanism established for cohesive climate change response at national, sub-national, and community levels.			
Output Indicators	Baseline (September 2013)	Target (December 2015)	Current status (December 2014)
● National Climate Change Strategy and program adopted and implemented	No	Yes	Contribution to CCCSP and Action Plan of MAFF. It was approved by MAFF in early 2014.
● No. of climate sensitive sectors with strengthened adaptive capacity	16 communes have developed a gender sensitive sub-national development plans.	By the end of the project, 32 commune-level development plans integrate gender-sensitive climate risks and concerns into the plans.	Climate Change incorporated into the CIPs of 32 communes, 16 from phase 1 and 16 new communes under phase 2.
● No. of flood and/or drought prone communes applying climate resilient farming methods	3,679 households (56% of the original target households) have implemented at least one additional measure to reduce livelihood exposure to climate change.	5,500 households in 60 villages have implemented at least two/three additional measure to reduce livelihood exposure to climate change.	3,394 vulnerable households in 65 villages from 22 communes (60% are women) benefited from investment support such as access to water for home garden and irrigation, and received technical know-how and agricultural inputs and farm tools to implement a resilient integrated packages.
	848 hectares are currently covered by irrigation in Kratie province with LDCF financing.	By the end of the project, at least 1,500 hectares (i.e. additional 652 hectares) benefited from the irrigation systems.	Three new irrigation schemes (two in Kratie and one in Preah Vihear) are being rehabilitated (90% completed) and are expected to be finished by quarter 1, 2015. When

			completed, these schemes could potentially irrigate 541 hectares and benefit 248 households.
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## PROGRESS TOWARDS SP OUTPUT

*Output 1.4. Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented*

Output Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target (December 2014)	Current status (December 2014)
● 1.4.2 A.1.1 Proposed revision: Number of national and sub-national plans incorporate climate change priorities.	11	13	Climate Change incorporated into the CIP of 32 communes, out of which 16 were carried out in 2014.
The project contributes to the development of the MAFF Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) that was endorsed in early 2014. Climate Change is incorporated into the CIPs of 32 communes, 16 from phase 1 and 16 new communes under NAPA FU phase 2. 3,394 vulnerable households in 65 villages from 22 communes (60% are women) benefited from investment support such as access to water for home garden and irrigation, and received technical know-how and agricultural inputs and farm tools to implement a resilient integrated packages.			

## PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME (CPAP) OUTCOME

*Outcome 2: By 2015, National and local authorities, communities and private sector are better able to sustainably manage ecosystems goods and services and respond to climate change*

Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target (2014)	Current status (December 2014)
● Percentage of households vulnerable to climate change	0.47	0.45	In absence of proper calculation, the project could not quantify the percentage.
Nevertheless the project has been contributed significantly to the reduction of households vulnerable to climate change. 3,394 households from ID poor 1 and 2 have been selected and supported with an integrated approach to resilient livelihood.			

## PROGRESS TOWARDS SP OUTCOME

*Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded*

Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target (2014)	Current status (December 2014)
● Percentage of households vulnerable to climate change	0.47	0.45	In absence of proper calculation, the project could not quantify the percentage.
Nevertheless the project has been contributed significantly to the reduction of households vulnerable to climate change. 3,394 households from ID poor 1 and 2 have been selected and supported with an integrated approach to resilient livelihood.			

## Capacity Development

The project invests its support in improving cross institution coordination between MAFF, MoWRAM and MoWA through regular technical meetings, joint field visits and study visits in Laos, Thailand and Japan. As a result, relevant government staff involved in the project has gained better understanding, hand-on experiences and confidence in dealing with climate change adaptation and is able to work together to support and coordinate the project implementation.

The project is proactive in building the capacity of country team composed of MAFF, MoE and the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) on the Economics of Climate Change Adaption (ECCA) facilitated by UNDP Regional in collaboration with USAID Adapt, ADB and Yale University. It is believed that this initiative will equip Cambodia and especially MAFF and the Royal University of Agriculture with an increased capacity to incorporate ECCA into their respective institutions.

At the provincial level, the in-country exchange visits were undertaken for provincial staff to learn experiences of climate change adaptation activities being implemented in other parts of Cambodia including a resilient irrigation system and improved rice farming in Siem Reap, Takeo, Kampot and Kampong Thom provinces. Most of the exchange visits are centered on two themes:

- Water management covering both the maintenance of the infrastructures and the roles and responsibilities of the concerned parties - PDoWRAM for the main canal and FWUCs for the sub canals-with regard to water management.
- Experiences on climate change adaptation combining agriculture and water. Some adaptive activities are derived from farmers themselves with an increased adoption on double cropping, with early-mature rice varieties that fit to seasonal changes.

To promote the concept of building the resilience of the community, the project has produced training manual on Resilient Irrigation Manual. It was endorsed by MoWRAM in 2014 and in the process of being printed. It is expected that this document will be used as training materials.

## Gender Marker (GEN2)

Gender indicators were explicitly defined in the logical framework in the project phase 2. As of now, 2,030 out of target 3,200 women (representing 60%) are benefiting from the project activities such as tailored climate information targeting male and female farmers, technical/leadership trainings on effective use of water, training and exchange visit.

Role of PDoWA is at the center of the project planning and implementation for the phase 2 of the project. Beside the integrated approach involving three line departments in encouraging women participation that had paid off, PDoWA is taking a leading role in mobilizing the landless and poor families with regard to their participation in the phase 2 of the project. Women are empowered and gained confidence in participating in the agricultural and irrigation-based activities with a steadily increasing number. For example, 53% of the Water User Groups and 11.5% of the FWUC leaders are women. Access to domestic water especially when provision of training is coupled with investment revealed the highest uptake and appears to be most gender-responsive activity. It was reported that women could save up to 70% of their time in fetching water.

With support from MoWA, PDoWA provided training on gender and climate change to concerned authorities and all the communes (32) in the target districts. In addition to the existing training materials, MoWA is in the process of finalizing the translation into Khmer the global gender and climate change training manual.

## Environment and Social Safeguard

**Site selection for small scale irrigation and ponds/solar pumps:** To take the environmental impact and social safeguard into account, the project has undergone two steps. In the first step, the preliminary assessment of the suggested site was performed by a team composed of national and sub-national concerned parties. In the second step, a feasibility study that encompassed environment and social safeguard was conducted by local authorities with technical support from project team. Favourable results from the assessment are a pre requisite condition to start any construction work.

**Quality check of ground water:** To ensure the quality of water, the project collaborates with the Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD) to test harmful substance in particular arsenic. In addition, the project encourages water user groups to test water on a regular basis.

**Organic farming using organic pesticide:** Through farmer field school, the project introduces integrated pest management (IPM) on different crops and encourages farmers to produce and use organic pesticides and composts. As a result, farmers decreased production costs and increased incomes.

## Lessons learned

Partnership building with various IFAD supported projects such PADEE and RULIP and other CCA projects for knowledge sharing is well established. Through this cooperation, MAFF/PSU, UNDP and IFAD have mutually benefited from shared technical expertise in agriculture and climate change. It shows also a good complementary in funding activities between the two donors and will offer an enabling environment to scale up best practices generated through a programmatic approach

Given the positive impacts of the project, it is urgent to focus on plan and implement an exit strategy before the project phase out to ensure sustainability of project achievements. The best way to maintain the achievements such as solar pump systems, pump wells, community ponds, and all irrigation systems is to strengthen the capacity of users and line departments in providing technical backstopping and promote user fee collection mechanisms. The willingness and commitment of FWUC/WUG and users to implement this mechanism is important. This requires support from MoWRAM and MAFF to push for the implementation based on existing policy and regulations.

Mainstreaming activities need to be followed by concrete investment support with a strong focus on community participation and hand-holding support from local authorities. Without investment support, it demotivates the mainstreaming effort of provincial, district and commune level. For the financing aspect, commitment of the Ministry of Economy and Finance under various mechanisms e.g. program-based approach, decentralized budgeting...

Make sure that a comprehensive M&E system - including staff capacity building - is developed before the project implementation. When deem necessary, a consulting firm might be recruited to undertake the impact assessment.

### III. Project implementation challenges

#### *a. Updated project risks and actions*

##### **Project Risk 1:**

Low pay and suspension of project salary supplements of government civil servants demotivate their participation and commitment to the project implementation.

##### **Actions taken:**

- Offering meeting, training and workshop opportunities outside target provinces which are intended to enhance their professional capacity and provide incentives to government officials involved in the project.
- The Project Board agreed to increase the operation costs which include fuel and maintenance for transportation and communication costs to reflect the real market price.

##### **Project Risk 2:**

Extreme weather events such as storms and floods caused delay some project activities.

##### **Actions Taken:**

- The project team worked closely with Department of Meteorology (DOM), Department of Hydrology and River Work (DHRW) and Regional Integrated Multi-hazards Early warning System (RIMES) to provide timely forecast and early information.
- Followed up the flow of weather information from Mow RAM/DOM to target villages. Programs are strengthening the community-based early warning system in relaying weather information to villagers.
- Livelihood of target villages affected by 2013 flood was assessed. Project beneficiaries accessed to their group revolving fund to buy seeds and farm inputs for recovery responses.

##### **Project Risk 3:**

Based on the MTR findings, the project tend to provide support to better off families more than the poorest/landless families. This could divert the overall objective of the project intension in supporting the most vulnerable families.

##### **Action taken:**

The project acknowledges this finding and has taken steps to discuss with the provincial team and the UNDP Regional Technical Adviser and UNDP CO on how to address this issue in the second phase of the project implementation. It is developing a comprehensive beneficiary selection guideline to include the poor and landless families. Using the guideline, the beneficiary selection process for the project phase 2 has been started in December 2013 and completed in March 2014.

## *b. Updated project issues and actions*

### **Project Issue 1:**

Project counterparts share many tasks within the government and other projects, which limits their focus on project management.

### **Actions taken:**

- Deployed project-financed personnel to assist government project counterparts. These personnel include international and national technical advisors and provincial coordinators.
- The project team with the support from these project financed staff as well as UNDP technical assistance team conduct monthly and weekly meetings to share information and discuss action plan with clearly assigned responsibilities.
- Recruited additional contract staff to support field work activities.

### **Project Issue 3:**

It was a delay in facility study and bidding process for infrastructure related activities caused slow delivery in quarter 2 and 3.

### **Actions taken:**

- MAFF/PSU management visit to discuss and speed up the implementation of field activities.
- Closely monitor field activities through regularly monitoring visits and updating implementation and tracking the project progress.

## **IV. Financial status and utilization**

**Table 1: Contribution Overview [start date of the project – end date of project]  
[01/10/2013 - 31/12/2015]**

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTIONS COMMITTED	RECEIVED	CONTRIBUTION BALANCE
UNDP	403,982.32	403,982.32	-
CIDA	2,242,425.90	2,242,425.90	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,646,408.22</b>	<b>2,646,408.22</b>	<b>-</b>



**Table 2: Quarterly expenditure by project output or Activity [01/07/2014 – 30/09/2014]**

OUTPUT	BUDGET PLAN [Q4]	EXPENDITURE [Q4]	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
<b>Output 1:</b> Improved capacity within local institutions to manage agricultural water resources in a changing climate	56,557.03	39,829.68	16,727.35	70.42%
<b>Output 2:</b> Locally appropriate adaptation options demonstrated to reduce exposure to climate - induced risks	622,088.74	494,904.17	127,184.57	79.56%
<b>Output 3:</b> Lessons learned in project sites replicated in other vulnerable areas of Cambodia	114,266.55	56,672.28	57,594.27	49.60%
<b>Project Management</b>	40,022.39	22,402.15	17,620.24	55.97%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>832,934.71</b>	<b>613,808.28</b>	<b>219,126.43</b>	<b>73.69%</b>

**Table 3: Annual Expenditure by Project Output or Activity [1/01/2014 – 31/12/2014]**

OUTPUT	BUDGET PLAN 2014	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE 2014	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
<b>Output 1:</b> Improved capacity within local institutions to manage agricultural water resources in a changing climate	152,245.81	127,763.230	24,482.58	83.92%
<b>Output 2:</b> Locally appropriate adaptation options demonstrated to reduce exposure to climate - induced risks	1,025,169.71	923,255.110	101,914.60	90.06%
<b>Output 3:</b> Lessons learned in project sites replicated in other vulnerable areas of Cambodia	335,667.34	288,808.690	46,858.65	86.04%

<b>Project Management</b>	122,475.75	104,502.290	17,973.46	85.32%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,635,558.62</b>	<b>1,444,329.320</b>	<b>191,229.30</b>	<b>88.31%</b>

**Table 4: Cumulative Expenditure by Project Output or Activity [1/10/2013–31/12/2015]**

<b>OUTPUT</b>	<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>DELIV ERY (%)</b>
<b>Output 1:</b> Improved capacity within local institutions to manage agricultural water resources in a changing climate	249,289.50	170,865.78	78,423.72	68.54%
<b>Output 2:</b> Locally appropriate adaptation options demonstrated to reduce exposure to climate - induced risks	1,619,336.23	1,039,873.09	579,463.14	64.22%
<b>Output 3:</b> Lessons learned in project sites replicated in other vulnerable areas of Cambodia	542,405.22	324,551.13	217,854.09	59.84%
<b>Project Management</b>	235,287.27	122,570.03	112,717.24	52.09%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,646,318.22</b>	<b>1,657,860.03</b>	<b>988,458.20</b>	<b>62.65%</b>