



ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT 2013

United Nations Development Programme

Cambodia

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

[01-01-2013 – 31-12-2013]



Photo: Terminal Evaluation team visit in Toeuk Krahom, Choam Ksan, November 2013

Project ID: 00069653

Duration: 4 years

Total Budget: US\$3,179,350

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

Country Programme Outcome: National and local authorities are better able to conserve biodiversity and respond to climate change.

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Acronyms

ALM	Adaptation Learning Mechanism
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CARDI	Cambodian Agriculture Research Development Institute
CC	Climate Change
CIP	Commune Investment Program
CPAP	Country Program Action Plan
D&D	Decentralization and De-concentration
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
FFS	Farmer Field School
FFD	Farmer Field Day
FWUCs	Farmer Water User Communities
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GTS	Global Telecommunication System
LDCF	Least Developed Country Fund
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
WOWA	Ministry of Women Affairs
MOWRAM	Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Actions to Climate Change
NAPA FU	Promote Climate Resilient Water Management and Agriculture Practice in Rural Cambodia, in short called NAPA Follow Up.
NGO	Non Government Organization
NCDD	National Committee for Democratic Development
PADEE	Project for Agriculture Development and Economic Empowerment
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
PDOWRAM	Provincial Department of Water Resource and Meteorology
PDOWA	Provincial Department of Women Affairs
POC	Priority Operation Cost
PSU	MAFF Project Support Unit
RULIP	Rural Livelihood Improvement Project
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
SCW	Save Cambodia Wildlife
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TSU	Technical Support Unit
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
VRA	Vulnerability Reduction Assessment
WUG	Water User Group

I. Executive summary

- The phase 1 of the project came to an end on the 30th of September 2013. The phase 2 is being started to replicate project experiences in two new districts with further funding from the CIDA. Those adaptation experiences include village integrated approach with water access facility, agriculture skills/inputs and social mobilization, which will be implemented in 60 target villages in 32 communes of the 4 districts.
- The terminal evaluation report is being reviewed and finalized. It concluded that the NAPA FU has addressed a crucial need to cope climate change. The support brought by the project corresponded to the needs of the beneficiaries. Farmers adapted introduced measures and became more resilient to climate change.
- The final VRA has been carried out in 16 target communes. The result revealed that the average vulnerability index decreased from 4 to 3.1 (decreased by 22.5%). Key findings and adaptation measures such as changes in rice varieties, improvement access to domestic water, CC awareness raising, dissemination of weather events/information, building and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, have been identified and incorporated into 16 commune investment programs (CIPs).
- EWS is supported in 52 villages. The capacity of the 104 village volunteers has been strengthened through regular meetings and monitoring visits. They are responsible for disseminating climatic information from PDOWRAM to local authorities and villagers. In 2013, 7,426 households received timely information on weather forecasts and extreme events. It was noted that with the information received, farmers started preparing themselves to cope with hazards that might affect their livelihoods. For example, they prepare water storages, seeds, and advise children on lightning and flood. Some have already changed their farming practices including double cropping, and shifting from growing late-mature rice varieties to early-mature ones to fit with seasonal changes.
- Farmer groups in the 44 villages in 12 target communes continued to receive supports from the project. Four out of 44 villages piloted the one-village approach as per the MTR recommendation. The groups were strengthened through exchange visits and refresher trainings on seed selection, effective use of water, roles and responsibilities of group leaders, user fee collection and management of revolving fund, etc. In addition, the project provides farm inputs and water facilities. As results, most of them can secure food and are able to generate small income by selling agriculture products in local markets.
- FWUCs and WUG capacity has been gradually improved through follow up supports, regular meetings and exchange visits. FWUCs regularly monitor irrigation schemes, especially during flooding period. To implement user fee collection mechanism, they developed a list of water user group members and recorded cultivated areas. Service fee irrigation collection mechanisms in Bos Leav will start in January-February 2014. As a result from rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, the irrigated land has been increased from 693 hectares to 913.5 hectares (31% increased) of which 53 hectares are under 2014 double rice crop.
- To consolidate knowledge and experiences and to exchange them with others partners and stakeholders nationally and regionally, the project in collaboration with SGP/CCBAP, MoE/CCCA, and the UNCDF-NCDDS/LGCC, organized a two-day regional workshop in November 2013. It served as a platform for beneficiaries, relevant ministries, provincial departments, NGOs, local authorities and

regional practitioners to update each other on new development in the local climate change adaption arena.

- The project is under the process of selecting the beneficiaries for phase 2 where priority is given to the poor and landless households. The target composition is “poor – 65%; non-poor – 35%”. Such target can be a challenging process as most of the poor and landless are seasonal migrant and labour sellers and thus requires a specific mobilization. Therefore, it was hard to meet and did household survey with them.
- As concluded by the Terminal Evaluation, the project has accomplished a remarkable result. As of September 2013, it could deliver 95 % of total approved budget of the project phase 1. However, the phase 2 supposed to start from October 2013 has been delayed as the result of changing project director and budget finalization and activation process. Therefore, the project could deliver only 46 % of total approved budget in quarter 4.

II. Implementation progress

PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT OUTPUTS

OUTPUT 1.1: Commune Council Plans and budgets address inherent climate risks in target districts			
Output Indicators	<i>Baseline (September 2009)</i>	<i>Target (August 2013)</i>	<i>Current status (December 2013)</i>
● Number of commune development plans with climate risk safeguards and anticipatory risk reduction activities.	Climate Risk Management is absent from commune development plans.	By the end of the project, 16 commune development plans incorporate climate risk management and adaptation measures.	<i>The final VRA has been carried out in 16 target communes. The result revealed that the average vulnerability index decreased from 4 to 3.1 (reduced by 22.5%). Key findings and adaptation measures such as changes in rice varieties, improvement access to domestic water, CC awareness raising, dissemination of weather events/information, building and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, have been identified and incorporated into 16 commune investment programs (CIPs).</i>
● Provincial Development plans with explicit CC adaptation measures.	Provincial development plans do not include explicit CC adaptation measures.	By the end of the project, provincial development plans in the target provinces incorporate explicit measures to address CC risks.	<i>This was done in 2011.</i>

Cumulative expenditure:	USD (12,684.21)
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The target was achieved during this reporting period. Building on the progress reported last year, climate risk management and adaptation measures have been mainstreamed into Commune Development Plans (2012-2016). CDP is a multi-year development plan for communes while CIP is the annualized action plan based on the CDP. The advocacy work by NAPA FU, UNDP/GEF SGP and UNCDF/LGCC to institutionalize the mainstreaming of climate change in the sub national planning process, has resulted in an establishment of a road map and a core working group within NCDDS to develop operational guidelines to mainstream climate change within the sub national planning process currently under revision by NCDDS.

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OUTPUT 1.2: Conflict Potential in areas in areas prone to climate-induced water assessed and conflict prevention measures supported.

Output Indicators	Baseline (September 2009)	Target (August 2013)	Current status (December 2013)
● Existence of meditative mechanisms to avoid or to manage conflicts resulting from access to water resources.	No conflict resolution mechanism exists to deal with conflicts related to water resources.	At the end of the second year of project, a meditative mechanism is available to avoid or manage conflicts resulting from access to water resources	<i>Initially, project funds were used for the operational functioning of the FWUCs and conflict resolution. However, once fully functional, FWUC will start a fee collection from the families benefiting from the investment. The fees will contribute not only to the maintenance of the investment but also utilized for conflict resolutions once occur. No conflict occurred during the reporting period.</i>

Cumulative expenditure:	USD0.00
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OUTPUT 1.3: A community-based climate information system on flooding and drought events established

Output Indicators	Baseline (2009)	Target (2013)	Current status (December 2013)
● Standardized communication structures for climate risk information are established.	No climate forecast and early warning information is communicated in target districts.	By the end of the first year of project implementation, standardized communication structures are in place to collect, analyse and relay climate and hazard	<i>This target was achieved during the previous reporting period. The project team continues to support and strengthen the capacity of the existing 104 village volunteers in the 52 villages through quarterly meetings and monitoring visits. During monitoring visits, the project team ensures that</i>

		warning information to vulnerable community members	<i>equipment and gears provided to the villages are being utilized properly. Overall, the project aims to ensure that the village volunteers are equipped with the updated knowledge and capacity to effectively disseminate the EWS information.</i>
● Number of vulnerable households in pilot districts utilizing climate forecast information on seasonal or shorter timescales.	None of the households in the target areas use climate risk and early warning information to protect livelihood assets.	By the end of the project, 60% (50% women and 50% men) of households in pilot sites have access to timely early warning information about impending drought and flooding hazards.	<i>In 2013, 7,426 households received timely information on weather forecasts and extreme events. It was noted that with the information, farmers started preparing themselves to cope with hazards that might affect their livelihoods. For example, they prepare water storages, seeds, and advise children on lightning and flood. Some have already changed their farming practices including double cropping, and shifting from growing late varieties to early-mature ones to fit with seasonal changes.</i>
Cumulative expenditure:	USD0.00		
<i>In 2012, the project supported the village volunteers to disseminate climate information to 11,073 households in 52 villages, representing 55.5% of the target households. This is on-track to achieve this outcome indicator with 55.5% out of 60% achieved (or 92.5% towards the target). In 2013, the number of households received weather information declined to 7,426 households (37%), because the dissemination of information targeted only those were exposed to risk and vulnerable to the extreme events.</i>			
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OUTPUT 2.1: Improved access to water for household use and agriculture demonstrated in 11 target villages			
Output Indicators	<i>Baseline (2009)</i>	<i>Target (2013)</i>	<i>Current status (December 2013)</i>
● Number of households harvesting and/or conserving rain water in target villages for household	155 hhs out of 7,976 hhs in Choam Khsan and 447 hhs out of 11,501hhs in Chit Borey districts are harvesting rainwater for	By the end of the project, at least 30% of all households in the target districts are actively harvesting rainwater to conserve and safeguard water resources for	<i>This target was achieved in the reporting period. 75 Water User Groups formed with 1,470 households representing around 30% of the total households in the targeted villages benefit from 62 pump wells, 3 community ponds, 41 rain water harvesting containers and 10 solar pumps.</i>

	household use	household use.	<i>Based on a focus group discussion conducted with the beneficiaries, farmers reported that they could considerably save time and increase crop production and income. Some families, who had never practiced home gardening before, also started to grow vegetables and fruit trees in their land.</i>
● Land hectare under irrigation during dry spells	1,486 hectares for irrigation in Bos Leav commune, 0 hectare in TeukKrahom commune.	By the end of the project, hectare are under irrigation during the dry season should increase by 30%.	<i>In 2013, as a result from rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, the irrigated land has been increased from 693 hectares to 913.5 hectares (31% increased) of which 53 hectares are under 2014 double rice crop.</i>
Cumulative expenditure:			USD 0.00
<i>So far 1,230 women out of 2,152 farmer group members representing 57.2% received training on gender and climate change and effective use of water and water management. They gained a better understanding on the rules and regulations within the water user groups, user fee collection and community participation. According to a focus group discussion result, around 60% of participated women learnt and applied the introduced skills of water saving in their families.</i>			
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OUTPUT 2.2: Resilient farming methods to climate-induced changes in rainfall intensity and distribution demonstrated			
Output Indicators	<i>Baseline (2009)</i>	<i>Target (2013)</i>	<i>Current status (December 2013)</i>
● Number of women who have benefited from climate resilient farming practices and crop varieties.	No climate resilient farming practices and crop varieties are available.	At least 30% of the women have adopted climate resilient farming practices and crops by the end of the project.	<i>The project is on-track to achieve this target with 24% out of 30% achieved. So far, 2,379 women representing 24% of all women in 30 villages adopted climate resilient farming practices. They applied home gardening and water management skills and could earn from two to three times higher income than before as their crop production increases.</i>
● Number of agricultural practices evaluated for their performance and resilience under different climatic scenarios.	Agricultural techniques and prescriptions are not systematically	By the end of the project, at least 3 agricultural farming methods (including SRI) are evaluated for	<i>The MTR concluded that the three adaptation technologies introduced in the project were relevant, the project commissioned an additional</i>

	analysed for climate resilience and cost/benefit under different climatic scenarios.	their performance and resilience under different climatic scenarios.	<i>evaluation to further assess the relevance and performance of the piloted methods as well as identifying additional relevant options to expand the current adaptation measures. The result from this evaluation concurred with the MTR findings that the resilient rice seeds, Integrated Farming System (IFS) and rice seed purification are relevant in the context of climate change adaptation. In addition, 3 other promising agricultural techniques have been suggested: 1. Dripping irrigation, 2. Community Aquatic Resource Enhancement Ring (CARE Ring) and 3. Cropping system through hedgerows or agro-forestry, which have been piloted in neighbouring provinces</i>
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Cumulative expenditure: **USD 3,090.00**

The 3,679 households (56%) in 44 villages in 12 target communes continued to receive support and to implement at least one additional measure to reduce livelihood exposed to climate change. A result from a focus group discussion conducted with the beneficiaries demonstrates that farmers to farmers “peer support” took place. On average, each member of a seed purification group could assist other 5-6 farmers in adopting the measure. In such case, the 293 members of the seed purification groups could reach to 1,758 indirect beneficiaries. In 2013, resilient rice varieties have been used on 734 hectares.

Four out of these 44 villages piloted the one-village approach as per the MTR recommendation. Impacts on these pilots will be assessed in the CIDA-financed phase of the project. Dripping system, plastic mulching, solar and wind pumps have been added to the existing portfolio of adaptation measures. The project emphasizes on group mobilization to optimise the use of the introduced technologies.

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OUTPUT 2.3: Resilient design and management of reservoirs, irrigation canals, ponds and dykes promoted and demonstrated

Output Indicators	<i>Baseline (2009)</i>	<i>Target (2013)</i>	<i>Current status (December 2013)</i>
● Availability of guidelines for climate resilient irrigation design in Cambodia.	No user-friendly guidelines on climate resilient irrigation design are	By the end of the first year of project implementation, guidelines are available for climate resilient irrigation design.	<i>The project is on-track to achieve this target. Resilient irrigation training manual (Khmer and English) has been designed. The official endorsement of the manual is still pending. The reason for the delay is due to the additional</i>

	available in Cambodia.		<i>consultations with technical departments (Irrigation Engineering and FWUC Departments) to ensure technical robustness of the guideline. In the current situation, the training manual has been shared and used by relevant NGOs working to support irrigation scheme in Cambodia. The consultation is scheduled in early 2014.</i>
● Number of Farmer Water User Committees (FWUCs) able to operate and maintain climate resilient irrigation systems.	FWUCs are not able to systematically operate and maintain CC resilient irrigation system.	By the end of the project, 70% of FWUC, Technical Support Unit (TSU) and PDoWRAM engineers in the pilot districts are able to routinely maintain and operate CC resilient irrigation systems.	<i>This target was achieved. To date, all FWUC members, PDoWRAM officials, and local authorities within the target provinces have been trained on management of FWUC, rules and regulations, management of irrigation system, and effective use of water. In addition, they also acquired additional knowledge and skills from exchange visits to other provinces in the country. The project has officially handed over the irrigation schemes to FWUCs to maintain routinely with supports from local authorities and PDoWRAM.</i>
● Number of reservoirs, irrigation canals ponds and dykes re-designed accommodate longer dry periods and/or increased rainfall intensities.	No modification of irrigation systems that actively incorporates changing climatic trends and projections.	By the end of the project, modifications have been made to at least 2 reservoirs, 4 irrigation canals and 4 communal ponds in both target districts ("major" to be determined based on baseline survey; e.g. increase in reservoir capacity from a 20-year event to a 50-year event)"	<i>This target was achieved in the reporting period. Two medium-scaled irrigation systems have been rehabilitated in two target communes (Bos Leav and Teuk Kraham). Irrigation structures included: 1 dam (2,600m.), 1 spillway (42m.), 3 earth canals (1,815m.), 2 concrete canals (1,100m.), 7 culverts, 2 water gates and 1 pumping station. In addition, 3 community ponds were built that could store 44,125m³ of water for domestic and nursery use.</i>
Cumulative expenditure:	USD 50.01		
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OUTPUT 3.1: Increased public awareness and environmental education programmes on climate risk reduction designed and implemented

Output Indicators	<i>Baseline (Sept. 2009)</i>	<i>Target (2013)</i>	<i>Current status (December 2013)</i>
● Percentage of households in pilot sites aware of precautionary measures to counter CC risks and minimize material losses.	Virtually no households in pilot districts are aware of long-term climatic trends and projections that affect their farming outputs and livelihood security.	By the end of the project, at least 70% of households in the target communes are aware of long-term climatic trends that potentially affect their livelihood security, and of potential small-scale adaptive measures to safeguard livelihoods	<i>The project is on-track to achieve this target with 56.5% of 60% achieved. To date, the project supported awareness campaign has reached out to 11,073 households representing 56.5% of the total households. As described, the materials and approaches of awareness campaign developed by the project are being adopted and replicated by a number of donor-funded and domestic programmes.</i>
● Number of paper-based, web-based, audio-based and TV-based publications about project-related practices, approaches, methods or results.	No project-related publications	From year 2 of project implementation onwards, at least 5 TV and radio broadcasts per year At least (10) paper-based and web-based publications in the lifetime of the project.	<i>A training guideline of gender and climate change has been produced and handed over to the Gender and Climate Change Committee of the Ministry of Women's Affairs for future use nationwide. There have been 13 local TV news coverage and 4 local radio clip broadcasts, and 10 local newspaper pieces reported about the project.</i>
● Number of workshops at the national and regional levels on lessons learned.	None	At least 1 national workshop per year During the lifetime of the project, at least 1 regional workshop.	<i>To consolidate knowledge and experiences and to exchange them with partners and stakeholders nationally and regionally, the project in collaboration with SGP/CCBAP, MoE/CCCA, and the UNCDF-NCDD/SGCC, organized a two-day regional workshop in November 2013. It served as a platform for beneficiaries, relevant ministries, provincial departments, NGOs, local authorities and regional practitioners to update each other on new development in the local climate change adaption arena.</i>

Cumulative expenditure:	USD 7.46	
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OUTPUT 3.2: Learning networks for climate-resilient farming practices established

Output Indicators	<i>Baseline (Sept. 2009)</i>	<i>Target (August/2013)</i>	<i>Current status (December 2013)</i>
● Number of women receiving extension services on CC resilient farming techniques has increased.	According to MAFF, only .01% of rural women receive extension services.	By the end of the project, 30% of farmers (50% is women) in the target areas incorporate lessons learned from the project in their practical livelihood activities.	2,625 women representing 65% out of 4,037 farmers have received extension services on climate change resilient farming methods and effective water management. In addition, they gained more knowledge and skills on revolving fund management, book keeping and resilient farming techniques such as seed purification, SRI, home gardening and animal raising.
● Project-related lessons learned are communicated through Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) and CC Solution Exchange	No lessons learned are available	By the end of the project, the ALM and Solution Exchange include lessons learned from this project and makes these lessons accessible to other countries in Asia and beyond	A training guideline on gender and climate change was uploaded to the ALM. (www.adaptationlearning.net) The project is in discussion with UNDP Communications to upload this document in UNDP website.
Cumulative expenditure:	USD 10,159.52		
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OUTPUT 3.3: Review of national policies on CC adaptation based on lessons generated by the project

Output Indicators	<i>Baseline (2009)</i>	<i>Target (September/2013)</i>	<i>Current status (December 2013)</i>
● Existence of draft modifications to relevant national policies on CC adaptation.	National policies and strategies for Agricultural Water Management do not contain reference to a	By the end of the project, at least 1 sector policy in water and agriculture revised to includes climate risk considerations and reflect lessons	The project has coordinated between CCD/MoE and MAFF Climate Change Working Group to prepare the Action Plan of the MAFF. In the phase 2, the project will collaborate and finance the development of the Action Plan for MAFF and MoWRAM in

	changing climate.	learnt through the project	<i>collaboration with CCCA programme of MoE. The project is also engaged with the Economics of Climate Change Adaption in building the capacity of MAFF to perform the Cost Benefit Analysis.</i>
Cumulative expenditure:		USD 22,134.62	
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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 (2010)	Target (2015)	Current status (December 2013)
 No. of vulnerable communities in flood and drought prone areas that developed climate resilience	4	100	<i>The project continues to support 44 villages in 12 target villages to respond to climate change.</i>
 No. of climate-sensitive sectors with strengthened adaptive capacity.	0	4	<i>The project continues to support 2 climate-sensitive sectors: (1) Agriculture: inclusion of CC in FFS curriculum, promotion of resilient rice and crop varieties and farming practices, e.g. SRI, IFS. and (2) Water Resources: strengthen FWUC, demonstration of appropriate water improvement options and resilient irrigation system etc.</i>
 No. of flood and/or drought prone communes applying climate resilient farming methods.	4	15	<i>The project worked in 12 out of 16 target communes in applying climate resilient methods: seed purification, integrated farming system and water management.</i>
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Capacity Development

The capacity of relevant government staff at national and sub-national levels has been further improved through continuous on-the-job learning, regional trainings, workshops and study visits in-the country. The relevant government staff involved in the project implementation has gained better understanding, hand-on experiences and confidence in dealing with climate change adaptation. On the learning agenda the project team shared own experiences in other events aiming at replication of good practices and strengthening regional and South-South cooperation on climate change adaptation through:

- The 2nd Regional training workshop on Economics of Climate Change Adaption in September 2013 in Bangkok.
- Training workshop on South-South Cooperation on Science and Technology to address climate change in October 2013 in China. This event had enabled the Cambodian participants -one from MoWRAM and one from the project -to understand the scope of South South Cooperation which demonstrate Chinese initiatives, knowledge and know-how to overcome environmental and climate change related issues.
- In November 2013, the project in collaboration with SGP/CCBAP, MoE/CCCA, and the UNCDF-NCDDS/LGCC, organized a two-day regional workshop in November 2013. It served as a platform for beneficiaries, relevant ministries, provincial departments, NGOs, local authorities and regional practitioners to update each other on new development and experiences in the local climate change adaption arena.
- Climate change and project experience sharing with 300 commune councils of League of Commune-Sangkat Council annual meeting in December 2013.
- Training on the financial literacy with PADEE, an IFAD supported project. The latter is implementing a system aiming at the improvement of the group revolving funds. Payment of the Micro Finance Agents (MFA) for the management of the revolving funds is progressively taken up by the beneficiaries. The NAPA FU project intends to pilot this scheme on some of its target groups.
- Two farmer representatives from Preah Vihear and Kratie and project staff participated in a training of “Better life quality of the rural farmers by accessing on Organic Rice and Safe Vegetable Markets” in Thailand. The training included learning on a successful Community Learning Center and Producer Organization. This event is under agreement between PADEE and PROCASUR and coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) Thailand. In response to this learning experience, the project will pilot in 2014 two community learning centers. It will offer an opportunity for the NAPA project beneficiaries to customize the Thai successful experience into a Cambodian context.
- The 2nd Regional training workshop on Economics of Climate Change Adaption in September 2013 in Bangkok.
- PADEE Extension Workshop. In late 2013, the PADEE project organized an extension workshop. Beside the review of tools and documents used within the project, the event encompassed a learning agenda gathering the current IFAD supported projects and two climate change related projects under MAFF (NAPA FU and CSIRO). It was also an occasion for the design team of ASPIRE (Agriculture Services Program for Innovation, Resilience and Extension) an upcoming IFAD supported program) to take stock on experience on extension and climate change. NAPA FU was invited to share its experience with focus given on building resilience of the community combining agriculture, water and gender and in particular the roles of the line departments and Sub National Administrations.

At the provincial level, the in-country exchange visits were undertaken for provincial staff to see and learn from experiences of climate change adaptation activities being done in other parts of Cambodia including a resilient irrigation system and improved rice farming in Kampong Thom, Siem Reap and Sihanouk Ville provinces. Most of the exchange visits are centred 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.

The project continues to build the capacity of beneficiaries. 2,152 farmer group members representing 57.2% received training on gender and climate change and effective use of water and water management. They gained a better understanding on the rules and regulations within the water user groups, user fee collection and community participation. According to a focus group discussion result, around 60% of participated women learnt and applied the introduced skills of water saving in their families.

To institutionalize the mainstreaming of climate change in the Sub National planning process, the NAPA FU in collaboration with UNDP/GEF SGP-CCBAP and UNCDF/LGCC has organized a two-day workshop. It has resulted in an establishment of a road map and a core working group within NCDDS to develop operational guidelines to mainstream climate change within the sub-national development planning process currently under revision by NCDDS

Gender:

Role of PDoWA is more than ever at the center of the project 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 experience gained from the NAPA FU project, the Gender Climate Change Committee of the Ministry of Women's Affairs (GCCC/MoWA) is able to formulate and implement a project supported by the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance funds and influence the policy-making by rendering Climate Change and Gender as the 6th pillar of the upcoming Ministry's 5-year Strategic Plan called Neary Ratanak IV.

- The project team continue to follow up the implementation of GAP. The project worked with MoWA GCCC to finalize and publish the Gender and Climate Change training material. 500 copies were printed and distributed in the 3rd CC National Forum and the 2nd National dissemination workshop. More distribution to sub-national level will be done in early 2014 either in partnership with others existing events with on-going projects under MAFF or any related events under MoWA.

- The project continues to make sure that women benefited from its interventions. In 2013, 496 women (72%) out of 689 beneficiaries and 376 women (60%) out of 621 non-project beneficiaries from 27 villages gained knowledge and experience from farmer exchange visits and technical trainings.
- Additionally, to improve understanding of gender and climate change, the Provincial Department of Women's Affairs (PDoWA) continued to facilitate community trainings for 2,352 local community members of which 1,771 (75%) are women from 12 target communes. As a result they have better understanding about gender and climate change and the importance of gender mainstreaming in CCA.

South-South Cooperation:

- Under the framework of South South Cooperation, MAFF is implementing the China-Cambodia-UNDP Trilateral Cooperation Cassava Project Phase II's. The Head of MAFF PSU is the project director of this project.
- Training workshop on South-South Cooperation on Science and Technology to address climate change in October 2013 in China. This event had enabled the Cambodian participants -one from MoWRAM and one from the project -to understand the scope of South South Cooperation which demonstrate Chinese initiatives, knowledge and know-how to overcome environmental and climate change related issues

Lessons learned:

- Working with various projects (e.g. RULIP) at the same time can help the operation of the project to be more effective than being a standalone one. Synergies can be developed between projects through knowledge and experience sharing. 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.
- Given the positive impacts of the project, it is urgent to focus on the maintenance of the investments. The best way to maintain the solar pump system, pump wells, community ponds, and all irrigation systems is via the service fee irrigation 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 legislation 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.
- Involvement of the right and mandated institution to influence policy or endorsement of technical report or policy options is critical. As such, pioneering mainstreaming climate change into the local planning process, the NAPA FU in collaboration with UNDP/SGP and LGCC of UNCDF, is in the process of capitalizing the experiences into a national agenda with the National Committee for Democratic

Development at Sub-National level (NCDDS), an inter-ministerial committee implementing the government policies on Decentralization and Deconcentration and the Ministry of Planning (MoP).

- Women’s participation in decision making level remains a challenge due to cultural context and responsibilities perceived within the society. In order to address this, package vote is needed to ensure women’s participation is secured.
- Challenge of generating and managing data for evidence-based result reporting. One of the consistent challenges encountered during the implementation of this project were the limitation of data on the livelihood impacts of the project. While a number of communication materials have been produced in the last 3 years, the result reporting was largely based on a few anecdotes. As efforts to promote climate change adaptation are still relatively new in the country and good practices need to be disseminated, it is important to gradually move away from anecdote-based result reporting to evidence-based reporting. Recognizing the importance of this, the project team attempted putting in place a robust system for data collection and monitoring. However, this effort has been beset with practical difficulties. For example, evidence-based reporting of the impacts of adaptive livelihood measures often requires ex-ante data collection (at a much greater detail than the baseline data collection for Outcome reporting) and establishment of a comparison group. These are still a new concept for many of the stakeholders and require continuous awareness raising and skill development.

III. Follow-up actions:

a. Terminal Evaluation:

b. MTR's recommendations:

Evaluation Recommendation	Management Response (UNDP Country Office)	Key Action(s)	Responsible Unit(s)	Time Frame	Tracking*	
					Status**	Comments
Recommendation 1: UNDP needs to support the implementing agencies at provincial and district level in participatory processes and social mobilisation, especially with regard to understanding of local vulnerability, community power dynamics, household economy and participation of poor in development activities.	Agreed. UNDP CO has been providing this support through the Advisors attached to MAFF-PSU and the Provincial Coordinators based in the target provinces.	UNDP CO will conduct a regular monitoring visits to the project at the provincial and district level to ensure that the recommendation is fully implemented.	Environment and Energy Unit/UNDP	Q4 2013	Initiated	A series of thematic follow up missions were conducted including the joint field-monitoring and spot-check missions, technical field monitoring, and board-level field visits. Each visit has strong focus on the progress against the project targets

						and to follow-up the key recommendations from the MTR. In Q4, the project team has carried out village and beneficiary selection using participatory process and social mobilization.
<p>Recommendation 2:</p> <p>In the remaining duration of the project, the project needs to review and re-design how activities like income generation, household water supply, communal irrigation structures are planned, and with whom they are planned, clear analysis of who benefits and how these generate adaptation solutions, and how these are implemented.</p>	<p>Partially agreed. The activities such as household water supply and communal irrigation structures have already been undertaken. Thus, it is not possible to review and re-design these activities as the project will be closed next year and no more investment available. However, it is possible to review the income generation activity.</p>	<p>The project will review and re design the income generation activity based on this recommendation in consultation with UNDP Cambodia Focal Point and the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor and submitted to the Project Board for endorsement. The agreed upon income generation approach will be implemented under the One Village's approach.</p>	<p>MAFF Project Support Unit</p>	<p>Q4 2013</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>An integrated approach has been implemented in selected villages. These activities include: solar pumps, revolving fund, home gardening, seed purification techniques, etc.</p> <p>The project conducted an assessment of selected farmer groups to evaluate their performance and to identify learning needs and potential income generation activities to be engaged. The activities of strengthening group revolving fund and food processing were included in 2014 AWPB.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3:</p> <p>In order to generate evidence-based advocacy and communicate messages,</p>	<p>Partially agreed. At this stage, the project activities have been determined and committed with</p>	<p>The project has been agreed to pilot the One Village's approach within the existing</p>	<p>MAFF Project Support Unit</p>	<p>Q4 2013</p>	<p>Initiated</p>	<p>Four villages for the One Village's approach have been selected and implemented. The project rolls out</p>

<p>the project needs to reorient some of its activities toward producing credible data to show how communities are generating adaptation solutions and increasing their resilience to climate change. One approach would be to take an entire village community – albeit small – as a unit of intervention. Through the latter approach, the project could enable a community to undertake a total village analysis – of their livelihood needs, resource requirements, bio-mass requirements, production and withdrawals from natural resources, vulnerability to climate changes, and development and adaptation needs. This would also help generate bottom-up adaptation solutions taking into account a community’s multi-faceted needs.</p>	<p>the local authorities and communities in the target communes. Thus, it is not possible to implement all the activities as a unit of intervention in all the target communes. However, there is a possibility to select one model village to implement this recommendation.</p>	<p>target areas in 2013. Beside the spatial unit of intervention, the project is committed to ensure that integrated approach capitalizing the experience of the three line departments will prevail and thus in a participatory manner.</p>				<p>the Integrated Approach in all target villages (60 villages) in the project phase 2. (Jan. 2014- Dec. 2015).</p> <p>The project is recruiting a qualified institution to undertake a baseline survey and impact assessment. It is expected that the baseline survey will start in early 2014.</p>
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c. Fourth Board’s decisions/recommendations:

Recommendation: Work plan and budget of CIDA’s top up fund should start from September 2013. A workshop was organized in September 2013 to mark the end of the phase one of the project and launch its phase 2 with the top-ups fund from the CIDA.

Action taken:

- MAFF/PSU worked with UNDP CO on a budget plan and expected results for CIDA top up fund. With support from UNDP APRC, CIDA funding proposal was finalized and submitted to CIDA in March 2013. UNDP CO and MAFF have signed the project document in September 2013.
- The national workshop initially planned for September will be conducted in November 2013. The main objective is slightly changed from the initial to cover 1).to exchange experiences among climate change adaptation practitioners for learning and replicating purposes and

2). To conclude the first phase of the NAPA Follow-Up project and launch the second phase of the project.

IV. Project implementation challenges

a. New Identified Risks and Issues:

b. 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 cost which include fuel and maintenance for transportation and communication cost to reflect the real market price.

Project Risk 2:

Fragmented government sectors leads to lack of coordination, limited linkage with sector policy and limited knowledge sharing.

Actions Taken:

- Partnership with IFAD and other players are being promoted within the project; In addition, the project is located within the MAFF PSU which already acts as a coordination arm for IFAD development projects. Coordination with GEF Focal Points, Climate Change Department/CCCA of Moe, CC technical team of MAFF and Agriculture and Water Technical Working Group are being enhanced through the representative of the board members and regular coordination meetings among technical level staff.
- Participate in core group who work closely with NCDDS, Moe, Mop for providing inputs in mainstreaming climate change into national and sub-national planning as well as drafting operational guideline for mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk reduction into sub-national planning.

Project Risk 3:

Extreme weather events such as storms and floods may delay project implementation.

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 4:

The National Election Campaign that started in early June until end of July 2013 disrupted the implementation of the project activities on the ground.

Action taken:

The project had requested the Project Board for only a 1-month no-cost extension to ensure that the pending activities during June/July will be able to complete in a proper manner. The pending activities and its associated expenses are due in September 2013.

Project Risk 5:

Due to the dynamics in coordination between cross-departments within Mow RAM, there has been a delay in the endorsement of the climate resilient irrigation training manual.

Action taken:

The project through the leadership of MAFF-PSU will formally communicate to Mow RAM to expedite this process. In addition, the project will allocate some budget to Mow RAM to facilitate the consultation process to endorse this manual. However, this is likely to happen in phase 2 under CIDA fund.

Project Risk 6:

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 November 2013 and will be completed in January 2014.

c. 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 2:

Limited knowledge and skills of provincial financial officer delays report submission.

Actions taken:

Provide regular backstopping and coaching support to provincial financial officers. Encourage provincial financial advisors of NCDDS/IP3 to provide close supervision and additional support.

Project Issue 3:

It was a delay in releasing fund for field work in Quarter 4 caused by changing of project director, budget finalization and budget activation process.

Actions taken:

It has been proposed to move unfinished activities to 2014 AWPB.

IV. Financial status and utilization

Table 1: Contribution overview [start date of the project – end date of project] [01/07/2009 - 30/11/2013]

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTION COMMITTED	RECEIVED	CONTRIBUTION BALANCE
UNDP	1,329,350.00	1,329,350.00	-
GEF	1,850,000.00	1,850,000.00	-
TOTAL	3,179,350.00	3,179,350.00	-

Table 2: Quarterly expenditure by project output or Activity (in Atlas format) [01/07/2013 – 30/11/2013]

ACTIVITY	BUDGET PLAN [Q4]	EXPENDITURE [Q4]	BALANCE	DELIVER Y (%)
Activity 1: Commune plans & budget address inherent climate risks in target districts	-	(12,684.21)	12,684.21	#DIV/0!
Activity 2: Establishment of conflict prevention measures	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
Activity 3: A community based climate information system on flooding and droughts	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
Activity 4: Improved access to water for household and agricultural use demonstrated in 11 target villages	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
Activity 5: Resilient farming methods to climate induced changes in rainfall intensity and distribution demonstrated	-	3,090.00	(3,090.00)	#DIV/0!
Activity 6: Resilient design and management of irrigation systems promoted and demonstrated	-	50.01	(50.01)	#DIV/0!
Activity 7: Public awareness and environmental education programmes	2,000.00	7.46	1,992.54	0.37%

on climate risk reduction designed and implementation				
Activity 8: Learning networks for climate resilient farming practices established	14,232.00	10,159.52	4,072.48	71.39%
Activity 9: Review of national policy on climate change adaptation based on lessons generated by the project	20,521.33	22,134.62	(1,613.29)	107.86%
Activity 10: Programme Support Services(Country office)	1,116.44	(4,886.18)	6,002.62	- 437.66%
UNDP GMS (based on donor agreements)				
TOTAL	37,869.77	17,871.22	19,998.55	47.19%

Table 3: Annual expenditure by project output or Activity (in Atlas format) [1/01/2013 – 30/11/2013]

ACTIVITY	BUDGET PLAN 2013	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE 2013	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
Activity 1: Commune plans & budget address inherent climate risks in target districts	106148.61	106,148.61	-	100.00%
Activity 2: Establishment of conflict prevention measures	395.18	395.18	-	100.00%
Activity 3: A community based climate information system on flooding and droughts	13,689.39	13,689.39	-	100.00%
Activity 4: Improved access to water for household and agricultural use demonstrated in 11 target villages	33,577.27	33,577.27	-	100.00%
Activity 5: Resilient farming methods to climate induced changes in rainfall intensity and distribution demonstrated	59,147.84	59,147.84	-	100.00%
Activity 6: Resilient design and management of irrigation systems promoted and demonstrated	40,502.08	40,502.08	-	100.00%
Activity 7: Public awareness and environmental education programmes on climate risk reduction designed and implementation	5,950.26	5,635.26	315.00	94.71%

Activity 8: Learning networks for climate resilient farming practices established	26,789.50	24,356.02	2,433.48	90.92%
Activity 9: Review of national policy on climate change adaptation based on lessons generated by the project	110,249.16	87,862.05	22,387.11	79.69%
Activity 10: Programme Support Services(Country office)	140,590.80	138,260.37	2,330.43	98.34%
UNDP GMS (based on donor agreements)				
TOTAL	537,040.09	509,574.07	27,466.02	94.89%

Table 4: Cumulative expenditure by project output or Activity (in Atlas format) [1/07/2009 – 30/11/2013]

ACTIVITY	TOTAL BUDGET	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
Activity 1: Commune plans & budget address inherent climate risks in target districts	511,411.91	511,411.9	-	100.00%
Activity 2: Establishment of conflict prevention measures	191,929.94	191,929.94	-	100.00%
Activity 3: A community based climate information system on flooding and droughts	105,371.50	105,371.50	-	100.00%
Activity 4: Improved access to water for household and agricultural use demonstrated in 11 target villages	494,215.51	494,215.51	-	100.00%
Activity 5: Resilient farming methods to climate induced changes in rainfall intensity and distribution demonstrated	448,504.11	448,504.11	-	100.00%
Activity 6: Resilient design and management of irrigation systems promoted and demonstrated	317,089.20	317,089.20	-	100.00%
Activity 7: Public awareness and environmental education programmes on climate risk reduction designed and implementation	176,001.66	175,686.66	315.00	99.82%
Activity 8: Learning networks for climate resilient farming practices	30,444.25	28,010.77	2,433.48	92.01%

established				
Activity 9: Review of national policy on climate change adaptation based on lessons generated by the project	408,933.86	386,546.75	22,387.11	94.53%
Activity 10: Programme Support Services(Country office)	495,448.06	493,117.63	2,330.43	99.53%
UNDP GMS (based on donor agreements)				
TOTAL	3,179,350.00	3,151,883.98	27,466.02	99.14%