



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2020 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020



1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP)
Country (ies):	Cambodia
Project Title:	Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities using micro-watershed approaches to climate change and variability to attain sustainable food security in Cambodia
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CMB/036/LDF
GEF ID:	4434
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change Adaptation
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Environment
Project Duration:	Five years
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	1) Lvea Kraing commune, Varin district, Siem Reap province, Cambodia (13.845850, 103.886977) 2) Popok commune, Stoung district, Kampong Thom province, Cambodia (13.167465, 104.558193) 3) Kuleaen Cheung commune, Kuleaen district, Preah Vihear province, Cambodia (13.846920, 104.677359) 4) Tavaeng Leu commune, Tavaeng district, Ratanakiri province, Cambodia (14.046667, 107.108438)

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	6 March 2014
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	9 June 2014
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	30 June 2019
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	30 September 2020
Actual Implementation End Date³:	n/a

¹ As per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

³ Actual date at which project implementation ends/closes operationally -- only for projects that have ended.

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 5,174,364
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	USD 25,728,477
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2020 (USD m):	USD 4,977,468
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2020⁵	USD 25,767,782

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:	12 February 2019
Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):	Oct to Nov 2017
Mid-term review/evaluation actual:	Dec 2017 to Feb 2018
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2020 – June 2021).	No
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2020 – June 2021).	Yes
Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:	n/a
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁶	Yes or No

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	S	
Overall implementation progress rating:	MS	
Overall risk rating:	Low	

⁴ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁵ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

⁶ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

Status

Implementation Status <i>(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	5 th PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Antonio Schiavone, Head of Operations, FACMB	Antonio.Schiavone@fao.org
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2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcomes (Cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ⁹
Objective(s): To build adaptive capacity of rural communities and reduce their vulnerability to climate change and variability through micro-watershed management and climate resilient agriculture practices to ensure food security in Cambodia.	1. Productivity of selected commodities (yield) increased in intervention areas (revised indicator)	Productivity of rain-fed rice: LKR/SR: 1,198kg/ha PPK/KT: 1,023kg/ha KLC/PV: 1,157kg/ha TVL/RK: 467kg/ha + Other commodities using controls groups as means of verification	n/a	Productivity increased by 10%: average for adopters of CSA technologies	The productivity increase is measured to be at 52% for two target sites. The final end-line survey planned during the NCE will confirm the results.	S
	2. Percentage of households in the intervention areas reporting increased food security resulted from watershed management practices (improved water resources management, dry season water availability, flood adapted crop varieties, resilience business plan etc.) -	LKR/SR (695 hh) (disaggregated by gender): • 53 (52)% severe food insecure hh • 22 (18)% moderately food insecure hh • 17 (15)% mildly food insecure • 8 (15)% food secure PPK/KT (1705 hh):	n/a	At least 20 percent of households in each watershed reporting increased food security related to improved watershed, water, CSA and women's livelihood management.	The increase of food secure households' proportion is up from 9% to 16%. This data represents a survey that covers only two pilot sites. The final end-line survey planned during the NCE will confirm the results.	S

⁷ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

⁸ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

⁹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Marginally Satisfactory** (MS), **Marginally Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ⁹
	disaggregated by gender (revised indicator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41 (38)% severe food insecure hh • 34 (26)% moderately food insecure hh • 24 (28)% mildly food insecure • 2 (8)% food secure <p>KLC/PV (860 hh):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 (30)% severe food insecure hh • 24 (22)% moderately food insecure hh • 24 (18)% mildly food insecure • 22 (30)% food secure <p>TVL/RK (1258 hh):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 47 (47)% severe food insecure hh • 20 (22)% moderately food insecure hh • 29 (22)% mildly food insecure • 3 (10)% food secure 				
	3. Number of households in targeted community reporting increased livelihood adaptive capacity to climate change - disaggregated by gender (new indicator)	(newly proposed indicator and no baseline data for this)	n/a	Percentage increase by 5% across target areas in LAC index score between project beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, in targeted community	To be measured during the end-line survey planned during July 2020.	n/a

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ⁹
Outcome 1: CCA approach informs national and sub-national forestry, water, agricultural, livelihood and food security policies, planning and implementation procedures	1.1. Number of policy briefs related to component outputs: WSM; CSA; improved CCA capacity for women.	Number of policy brief: 0	n/a	Number of policy brief: 3	3 policy briefs are drafted for stakeholder consultation	MS
	1.2. Number of sub-national & national knowledge sharing & lessons learnt workshops for agency staff participating in project supported CCA	Number of CCA-related workshops facilitated under the project: 0	n/a	Number of CCA-related workshops facilitated under the project: 15	Number of CCA-related workshops facilitated under the project: 10 workshops achieved equivalent to 53%	S
	1.3. Number of national stocktaking studies conducted to update the country profile of rural community CCA regulatory instruments and related actions	Number of national CCA stocktaking and profile updating studies: 0	n/a	Number of national CCA stocktaking and profile updating studies: 1	90% achieved. CCA stock-taking report is being drafted.	S
	1.4. Production of report consolidation of project knowledge and workshop-derived evidence to produce lessons learned and recommendations for institutional capacity improvements on CCA planning and implementation at national and sub-national levels	Production of report: 0	n/a	Production of report: 1	100%	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ⁹
	1.5. Number of food security surveys and forest - FSN linkage analyses conducted for focus communes	Number of commune level food security and forest-FSN case studies: 0	n/a	Number of food security and forest-FSN case studies: 4 (communes)	100%	S
Outcome 2: Participatory integrated micro-watershed management reducing climate impacts on natural resources, water, agriculture, livelihoods and food security	2.1 Total hectares of degraded forest reserves placed under improved protection, restoration and CCA management plans.	Hectares of degraded forest reserves placed under improved protection, restoration and CCA management plans: 0 ha LKR/SR: 0 PPK/KT: 0 KLC/PV: 0 TVL/RK: 0	n/a	Hectares of degraded forest reserves placed under improved protection, restoration and CCA management plans: 20,000 ha LKR/SR: 1,200 PPK/KT: 1,700 KLC/PV: 9,100 TVL/RK: 8,000	Area of degraded forests reserves placed under improved protection, restoration, and CCA management plan: 10,519 ha LKR/SR: 1,227 PPK/KT: 2,278 KLC/PV: 1,149 TVL/RK: 5,865	S
	2.2. Number of annually revised commune-level watershed management plans of action (WSM-PoA) updated and implemented in each commune	Frequency of annual update of WSM-PoAs: 0 LKR/SR: 0 PPK/KT: 0 KLC/PV: 0 TVL/RK: 0	Frequency of annual update of WSM-PoAs: 4	Frequency of annual update of WSM-PoAs: 12 LKR/SR: 3 PPK/KT: 3 KLC/PV: 3 TVL/RK: 3	Frequency of annual update of WSM-PoAs: 12 LKR/SR: 3 PPK/KT: 3 KLC/PV: 3 TVL/RK: 3	S
	2.3. Number of vulnerability impact assessments (VIA) conducted and reported per pilot commune	Number of VIAs completed: 0 LKR/SR: 0 PPK/KT: 0 KLC/PV: 0 TVL/RK: 0		Number of VIAs completed: 12 LKR/SR: 3 PPK/KT: 3 KLC/PV: 3 TVL/RK: 3	Number of VIAs completed: 11 LKR/SR: 3 PPK/KT: 3 KLC/PV: 3 TVL/RK: 2	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ⁹
	2.4. Number of WS planning activities included within commune development plans, in target communes	Number of commune plan include WSM activities: LKR/SR: 0 PPK/KT: 0 KLC/PV: 0 TVL/RK: 0		Number of commune plan include WSM activities: 4 LKR/SR: 1 PPK/KT: 1 KLC/PV: 1 TVL/RK: 1	Number of commune plan include WSM activities: 4 LKR/SR: 1 PPK/KT: 1 KLC/PV: 1 TVL/RK: 1	S
	2.5. Number of Watershed Management Committee (WSMC) meetings held in each commune during project life	WSMC meetings held in pilot-communes: 0 LKR/SR: 0 PPK/KT: 0 KLC/PV: 0 TVL/RK: 0	WSMC meetings held in pilot-communes: 53 LKR/SR: 14 PPK/KT: 14 KLC/PV: 11 TVL/RK: 14	WSMC meetings held in pilot-communes: 80 LKR/SR: 20 PPK/KT: 20 KLC/PV: 20 TVL/RK: 20	WSMC meetings held in pilot-communes: 80 LKR/SR: 20 PPK/KT: 20 KLC/PV: 20 TVL/RK: 20	S
	2.6. Number of micro-watersheds with improved water resource services, as identified by farmer perception i.e. opinions on improved reliability of stream flow,, groundwater availability, water quality	Number micro-watersheds with improved stream flow: 0 LKR/SR: 0 PPK/KT: 0 KLC/PV: 0 TVL/RK: 0	n/a	Number micro-watersheds with improved stream flow: 10 LKR/SR: 3 PPK/KT: 3 KLC/PV: 2 TVL/RK: 2	Number micro-watersheds with improved stream flow: 8 LKR/SR: 3 PPK/KT: 2 KLC/PV: 2 TVL/RK: 1	MS
	2.7. Hectares of degraded forest patches treated with restoration - replanting (FLR)	Hectares of degraded forest treated with restoration re-planting: 0 hectares LKR/SR: 0 PPK/KT: 0 KLC/PV: 0 TVL/RK: 0		Hectares of degraded forests under CCA restoration re-planting: 400 ha LKR/SR: 100 PPK/KT: 100 KLC/PV: 100 TVL/RK: 100	Hectares of degraded forests under CCA restoration and re-planting: 147.44 ha LKR/SR: 68.45 PPK/KT: 42.16 KLC/PV: 23.41 TVL/RK: 13.42	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ⁹
	2.8. Sustained NTFP-related benefits to farmers from target protected forests	Percentage of households benefiting from NTFPs reporting sustained NTFP availability: 0 LKR/SR: 0 PPK/KT: 0 KLC/PV: 0 TVL/RK: 0		Percentage of households already benefiting from NTFPs reporting sustained NTFP availability: 75% LKR/SR: 75% PPK/KT: 75% KLC/PV: 75% TVL/RK: 75%	It will be measured during the follow-up survey planned during Sep 2019	n/a
Outcome 3: Climate resilient agricultural practices promoted, demonstrated and sustained through farmer field schools (FFS)	3.1. Number of farmer field schools with at least 1 associated learning plot, within pilot sites, and incorporate adaptation curriculum	Number of farmer field schools: LKR/SR: 0 PPK/KT: 0 KLC/PV: 0 TVL/RK: 0	Number of farmer field schools: 27 FFS (cumulative) LKR/SR: 9 PPK/KT: 6 KLC/PV: 6 TVL/RK: 6	Number of farmer field schools: 45 FFS LKR/SR: 13 PPK/KT: 11 KLC/PV: 10 TVL/RK: 11	Number of farmer field schools: 44 FFS (cumulative) LKR/SR: 13 PPK/KT: 10 KLC/PV: 10 TVL/RK: 11	HS
	3.2. Number of FFS attendee farmers adopting climate change resilient farming practices as identified by post-FFS farmer interviews and site surveys.	Number of pilot site farmers adopting CCA resilient farming practices: 0	Number of pilot site farmers adopting at least one CCA resilient farming practice: 160 farmers	Number of FFS farmers adopting at least one CCA resilient farming practice: 352 farmers	Number of pilot site farmers adopting at least one CCA resilient farming practice: 160 farmers KPT – average of 82% adoption rate of total 106 participants = 87 farmers	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ⁹
	3.3. Total # of hectares in target watersheds managed by farmers with strengthened CSA knowledge and skills	# of hectares in target watersheds applying climate smart agricultural practices: 0 LKR/SR: 0 PPK/KT: 0 KLC/PV: 0 TVL/RK: 0	Total # of hectares in target watersheds managed by farmers with increased knowledge of CSA practices. 95 ha (cumulative) LKR/SR: 30 PPK/KT: 15 KLC/PV: 32 TVL/RK: 18	Total # of hectares in target watersheds applying climate smart agricultural practices: 225 ha LKR/SR: 70 PPK/KT: 35 KLC/PV: 62 TVL/RK: 58	Total # of hectares in target watersheds managed by farmers with increased knowledge of CSA practices. LKR/SR: 116 PPK/KT: 111 KLC/PV: 121 TVL/RK: 94 Total = 442	HS
	3.4. Number of CSA facilitation guides (by chapter/commodity) defined, trialled, revised, approved by GDA and included within CSA FFS Curriculum package	No curriculum has been developed	3 CSA-FFS curricula have been developed	6 (3 revision) commodities plus FFS community engagement guidelines developed	3 CSA-FFS curricula have been developed 6 documents at 90% completion	HS
	3.5. Number of community engagement meetings conducted by PDAFF using curriculum guidelines, under SP and GDA supervision	Number of community engagement meetings conducted: 0	Number of community engagement meetings conducted: 30	Number of community engagement meetings conducted: 41	Number of community engagement meetings conducted: 41	HS
	3.6. Number of provincial ToT activities conducted for PDAFF staff to strengthen their CSA training capacity at commune level	Number of provincial ToT activities conducted: 0		Number of provincial ToT activities conducted: 6	10+ ToT activities delivered to PDAFF Multiple trainings across all FFS and all provinces involved ToT	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ⁹
					provision to PDAFFs, GDA, PDoWA and NGOs	
Outcome 4: Climate-resilient alternative livelihood options targeting women piloted and sustained.	4.1 Number of women participating in CCA integrated farmer field schools	Number of women participating: 0 (cumulative) LKR/SR: 0 PPK/KT: 0 KLC/PV: 0 TVL/RK: 0	n/a	Number of women participating: 438 women LKR/SR: 145 PPK/KT: 93 KLC/PV: 110 TVL/RK: 90	Number of women participating: 474 women LKR/SR: 181 PPK/KT: 118 KLC/PV: 104 TVL/RK: 71	HS
	4.2 Number of climate change resilient business plans implemented by FFS women cohorts	Number of climate change resilient women cohort business plans: 0 (cumulative) LKR/SR: 0 PPK/KT: 0 KLC/PV: 0 TVL/RK: 0	n/a	Number of climate change resilient women cohort business plans: 35 (cumulative) LKR/SR: 9 PPK/KT: 9 KLC/PV: 10 TVL/RK: 7	Number of climate change resilient women cohort business plans: 17 (cumulative) out of 23 WPGs LKR/SR: 4 PPK/KT: 5 KLC/PV: 4 TVL/RK: 4	S
	4.3 Percentage of women members at target site watershed management committees	Percentage of women committee members: 0	n/a	Percentage of women committee members: overall 40% as women	Percentage of women committee members: overall 30% as women (cumulative)	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ⁹
	4.4 Number of women headed household who have developed farm plans for learning plots	Number of farm plan for women's learning plots: 0 (cumulative) LKR/SR: 0 PPK/KT: 0 KLC/PV: 0 TVL/RK: 0		Number of farm plan for women's learning plots: 8 (cumulative) LKR/SR: 2 PPK/KT: 2 KLC/PV: 2 TVL/RK: 2	Number of farm plan for women's learning plots: 8 (cumulative) LKR/SR: 2 PPK/KT: 2 KLC/PV: 2 TVL/RK: 2	S
	4.5 Number of women FFS attendees adopting climate resilient farming practices as identified by post-FFS farmer interviews and site surveys	Number of women adopting climate change resilient farming practices: 0 (cumulative) LKR/SR: 0 PPK/KT: 0 KLC/PV: 0 TVL/RK: 0		Number of women adopting climate change resilient farming practices: 32 (cumulative) LKR/SR: 8 PPK/KT: 8 KLC/PV: 8 TVL/RK: 8	CSA-FFS have been conducted, but end line surveys not yet completed and planned for July 2020	MS
Outcome 5: M&E and information dissemination	5.1 Midterm and Final evaluations carried out and recommendations documented in final evaluation report	No midterm or final evaluations implemented	1 Midterm review completed	1 Internal final impacts assessment by end of project 1 External final evaluation carried out by 5 th year of project implementation: 2 (cumulative)	Mid-term evaluation conducted. A follow up survey will be conducted in Sep 2019	S
	5.2 Number of "lessons learned" or "Best practice" materials published and disseminated	Number "lessons learned" or "Best practice" materials published or disseminated		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 new factsheets for each component • 2 biannual-newsletters • 3 policy briefs (C2, C3, C4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 new factsheets developed • 0 biannual-newsletters • 3 policy briefs (in the process) 	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ⁹
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 trip report on short stories from the field (for all components) • 4 videos of short stories from the field for each component • Final content designs of signage, bag, t-shirt and hat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 short stories from the field (for all components) • 0 videos of short stories from the field for each component 	
	5.3 Development of an M&E system	No M&E system developed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Mid-line impact monitoring survey report • 1 M&E framework in each component 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 follow up survey will be conducted (30% completed) • 1 M&E framework in each component developed 	S

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating ¹⁰

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1	During the additional NCE period, the project will conduct internal review of project results and lessons learned to finalize policy brief and bring them for stakeholder consultation at the national level	FACMB	July 2020
Outcome 2	Additional 100 hectare of degraded forest will be restored with 67,850 seedlings. Though these additional efforts will not reach the original target due to the fact that no other areas that were assessed and found suitable for tree planting.	FACMB	July 2020
Outcome 4	The endline survey will be organized by incorporating the FFS post-survey to assessment the rate of female adoption.	FACMB	July 2020

¹⁰ To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs ¹¹	Expected completi on date ¹²	Achievements at each PIR ¹³					Imple- ment. status (cumu- lative)	Comments. Describe any variance ¹⁴ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Outcome 1: CCA approach informs national and sub-national forestry, water, agricultural, livelihood and food security policies, planning and implementation procedures								
Output 1.1: CCA stock-taking study of national and sub-national policy, planning and implementation processes								
Final CCA stock-taking report of CCA regulatory framework of the CCA regulatory framework	Q2 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	Review of the current legal frameworks and policies related to CCA	International and national experts finalized the review of the current legal frameworks and policies related to CCA	100%	
Stock-taking report of stakeholders involving in landscape approach, WSM, forest-water	Q2 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	Stakeholder consultation at national level with focused on landscape approach,	Stakeholder mapping at national and sub-national levels with focus on landscape	100%	

¹¹ Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹² As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹³ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

and forest-food security and nutrition					WSM, forest-water and forest-FSN linkage	approach and watershed management		
CSA country profile with summary report on profile output, info-graphics and policy brief	Q3 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	LoA is being developed with CIAT	Stakeholder consultation on the draft CSA Country Profile	90%	Final draft in formatting stage
Finalized report of national cross-sectoral policy study, food security, forest-FSN linkage	Q3 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	In the process of designing the survey (to be integrated with project follow up survey).		n/a	As discussed with LTO (September 2019), this activity was removed and replaced with targeted policy briefs
Produce 3 project policy briefs	Q4Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3 policy briefs have been drafted, and will be circulated to related partners for scoping review and consultation.	80%	Policy briefs have been drafted and are on track to be produced in time for validation workshop
Output 1.2: CCA lessons learnt, sharing, and validation workshops implemented with national and sub-national stakeholders								
Consolidated report on project knowledge, lessons learned and recommendation for institutional capacity improvement on CCA planning and implementation at national and sub-national level.	Q3 Y5	n/a	Draft report of lessons learned on CSA adoption	n/a	n/a	International consultant review existing related documents and project lesson learned. Related lesson learnt data and information were collected during	90%	As discussed and agreed, this activity will be merged with other final national/sub-national project workshops, including for endorsing the policy briefs

						national and provincial workshop		
15 national and sub-national workshop related to CCA facilitated by the project	Q3 Y5	n/a	A national CSA workshop conducted with GDA	4 sub-national lessons learned workshop conducted on WSM	1 national knowledge sharing workshop on landscape approach, WSM, forest-water and forest-FSN linkage.	2 Provincial Workshops were successfully organized to extract lessons learned on gender mainstreaming	80%	These workshops are linked to the results of different project outcomes to document lessons learned. The remaining 10 events (2 national and 8 provincial workshops will be conducted in the last year). Major disruptions due to Covid-19 precautions. Some valuable preparatory material produced under C3. Potential for slimmed down workshops post-Covid.
Output 1.3: CCA capacity development and consolidation of experiences to inform CCA action planning development steps with sub-national stakeholders								
Recommendation for institutional capacity improvement on CCA planning and implementation at national and sub-national levels are incorporated into the project's reports and policy briefs.	Q2 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	Improved communication and engagement of national stakeholders in the project implementation was done.	The project in collaboration with related stakeholders has delivered three Training of Trainers and five trainings to both national and sub-national partners, NGOs and Service	100 %	As per internal and LTO consultations (September 2019), instead of capacity building assessment of sub-national stakeholders, project has delivered ToTs and other training workshop to both

						Providers, lead farmers, and local communities		national and sub-national partners
Four draft provincial capacity development plans	Q4 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>Instead of capacity building assessment of sub-national stakeholders, the project has delivered some ToTs and training workshops to both national and sub-national partners.</p> <p>The project in collaboration with related stakeholders has delivered three Training of Trainers and five trainings to both national and sub-national partners, NGOs and Service Providers, lead farmers, and local communities</p>	100%	<p>In consultation with LTO (internal review September 2019), this activity was implemented and integrated with capacity building designed as on-the-job-training during project implementation across the four target sites. .</p> <p>Provincial capacity (MoE, MAFF, MoWA) across three components has already been built through the project activities.</p>
Four capacity development plans, institutional structure and action plans	Q4 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project in collaboration with related stakeholders has delivered three Training of Trainers and five trainings to both	90%	The results will be finalized together with the final project workshops and the drafted policy briefs currently under review. Perspective

					<p>national and sub-national partners, NGOs and Service Providers, lead farmers, and local communities.</p> <p>The activity was achieved through coordination efforts and participatory process of planning, implementation, and monitoring of project activities at the provincial level. Relevant sectoral institutions having roles in the target landscape management were actively engaged during the implementation. The final results of institutional strengthening will be achieved through the project final workshop where policy briefs and project lessons</p>	<p>of institutional strengthening to benefit climate resilience improvement through landscape approach will be discussed.</p>
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						learned are brought for in-depth discussion at the national level.		
Scoping review report by academic institution on project lessons learned to inform CCA planning and implementation steps at sub-national level with valid conclusion to be incorporated with the policy brief	Q4 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	Development of LoA with the Royal University of Agriculture to conduct scoping review on the project's experience on CCA		n/a	As discussed with LTO (September 2019), this activity was removed and replaced with targeted policy briefs
Integrated action plan for provincial CCA	Q4 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>International consultant review existing related documents, and gather related lesson learnt data.</p> <p>The integrated watershed management plan (WSMP) are being developed for project phase-out as showcases of CCA Adaptation Plan based on the project approach. Part of the process (i.e. VIA</p>	90%	In consultation with the LTO during the internal review, it was decided that the project will use the WSMP tool to showcase CC adaptation strategies to the sub-national stakeholders for further adoption of CCA planning at the provincial level.

						fieldwork) was completed).		
a sustainability plan/project hand-over document	Q4 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Related documents and information being reviewed and collected	80%	Best practices, policy briefs, tools (FFS/ Curriculum), WSM Plans – all needs to be collated – outreach strategy
Outcome 2: Participatory integrated micro-watershed management reducing climate impacts on natural resources, water and agriculture livelihoods and food security								
Output 2.1: Local level climate change adaptation assessment and monitoring implemented in four target communes								
VIA guideline finalized, published and shared	Q1 Y5	Guideline for VIA was drafted for implementation. 50% completed	Guideline is updated to assess the vulnerability for project review. 80% completed	The guideline was reviewed to improve gender analysis to assess climate vulnerabilities	Revise the VIA guideline by incorporating lessons learned on the process of assessment and gender mainstreaming	VIA guideline updated by expert and will be consulted with MoE under the next LoA	100%	
Three rounds of VIAs are conducted and updated for each target commune (total 12 VIAs conducted)	Q2 Y5	The first round of VIA conducted for each target commune	n/a	The second round of VIAs conducted for 3 target communes, except Tavaeng Leu commune	n/a	The last round of VIA conducted for the four target communes.	100 %	
WSM planning activities integrated into the commune development plan (CDP/CIP).	Q4 Y5	n/a	Members of WSMC understand the ownership of the WSM plans and engage in discussion on integrating the plans in the	1 commune development plan was integrated with WSM activities	2 commune development plans were integrated with WSM activities	4 commune development plans were integrated with WSM activities	100%	The output was refined to focus on mainstreaming WSM interventions into the local development plans.

			existing local development plans					
Output 2.2: Integrated ecosystem-based adaptation watershed management plans operational within four target communes								
4 watershed management committee (WSMC) established for each target watershed	Q2 Y3	Consultation was done to engage stakeholders on the establishment	4 watershed management committees were established for each target commune.	Completed	n/a		100%	The project will consult the exit strategy with the national partners focusing on how the concept and relevant intervention related to WSM are mainstreamed into the local plans.
4 WSM plans developed for each target watershed	Q4 Y4	n/a	4 draft watershed management plans (2016-2020) were consulted and developed for each target site.	Completed	n/a		100%	The project will develop the phase-out WSMP for the target commune to incorporate into the local development plans
Annual update the WSM Plan of Action (WSM-PoAs)	Q3 Y5	n/a	4 draft watershed management plans were consulted and developed for each target site.	4 WSM plans developed for each target watershed. PoA for 2018 reviewed and finalized.	Completed		100%	
80 meetings of watershed management committees (WSMC) conducted	Q3 Y5	n/a	20 meetings conducted	23 meetings conducted	14 meetings conducted	23 meetings conducted	100%	

Develop another 5-year watershed management plan to be handed over	Q3 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Drafts of 5-year phase out WSMPs were developed	90%	
Finalize the WSM planning guideline for publication	Q2 Y5	n/a	4 draft watershed management plans were consulted and developed for each target site.	4 WSM plans developed for each target watershed. PoA for 2018 reviewed and finalized.	Review existing plan and issues in WSM activities	WSMP planning guideline was integrated with gender consideration.	100%	
Output 2.3: Suite of physical measures to improve ecosystem resilience established in four target communes								
10 micro-watersheds (catchments) across the four target communes are supported with in-stream interventions to improve reliability of stream flows, ground water recharge with estimated coverage of 200 ha of land.	Q4 Y4	n/a	1 micro-catchment in one target commune is supported with 5 cascading structures.	3 micro-catchments in 2 target communes are supported with 6 cascading structures.	6 micro-catchments across four target communes are supported with 17 cascading structures and 1,080 seedlings of riparian species planted.	2 micro-catchments across four target communes are supported with 11 cascading structures	100%	The project will consult the exit strategy with the national partners focusing on how the concept and relevant intervention related to WSM are mainstreamed into the local plans.
20,000 hectares of degraded forest reserves placed under improved protection, restoration and CCA management plans	Q4 Y5	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 2,400 ha of existing forest reserves are supported for improved protection through strengthened management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,519 hectares of degraded forests reserves placed under protection through CPA/CF/SF management. 		50%	The output was refined during the work-plan revision to be more realistic to the updated condition of the project's target sites.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 39 ha of forested areas are newly organized for protection through proper legalization process. • 35 hectares of land having improved water management for ecosystem-based adaptation including farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,700 meters length of firebreaks, were established through improved capacity of 26 community members (2 women) on fire management. • Tree nursery sites identified. 			
Improved management of CBNRM including CPAs, CFs, and community forests.	Q1 Y5	n/a	n/a	Improved management of degraded forests through support to establish and improved management of various CBNRM including Community Protect Areas (CPAs), Community Forestry (CF),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Por Rieng CPA was completed with MoE endorsement. • Por Mek Boun CF map finalized and signed by all relevant institutions; and 21 small CF signboards were fixed on 	Legalization of Por Rieng CPA, Por Maek Boun CF, and Phnom Tbeng CF were completed.	100%	Support to various CBNRM is an on-going process to improve management capacity that ultimately address the forest degradation and improved restoration.

				<p>and community forest including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phnom Tbaeng CF (12.39 ha) • Veal Chhleuy CF (14.23 ha) • Por Rieng CPA (567.22 ha) • Por Mek Boun CF (582.00 ha) • Spirit forest at 4 different sites with a total area of 64 ha. • Improved protection of forest areas through planting xxx poles for boundary demarcation and construction of a guard house in Popok commune. 	<p>trees at main paths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support legalization of Srae Krasing CF in Popok commune covering the area of around 1,853 ha. • Improved protection and management for Changkran Roy CF covering area of xx ha. 30 concretes pole were installed. • Support the management of Mondul Yorn, Ou Tabok & Ou Khampha CPAs in Taveng Leu commune through management restructure and construction and repair of 5 guardhouses 		
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					(3 repaired and 2 built);			
400 hectares of forest and landscape restoration	Q2 Y5	n/a	Consultation process initiated for restoration planning. The restoration plans were documented in the watershed management plans (WSMP) prepared for each of the four target communes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 27.37 hectares of degraded forest restored with enrichment planting using <u>12,000 seedlings</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 115.19 hectares of degraded forests replanted with 77,416 tree seedlings and participation of 2,504 community members. • Around 4.8 hectares of private land were planted with bamboo for restoration using 3,500 bamboo seedlings. • 50 hectares of forest areas planned for ANR activities were identified 	Procurement of timber and bamboo seedlings was completed	80%	During the additional NCE, the project will achieve 100 hectare more of degraded forest restoration.
Outcome 3: Climate resilient agricultural practices promoted, demonstrated and sustained through farmer field schools (FFS)								
Output 3.1: CCA integrated into FFS curriculum								

Conduct farming system analysis for each target site: 4	Q1 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	4 FSA reports developed (3 finalized, 1 drafted)		80%	RTK still in draft. Other three require updating ready for dissemination in final workshop
Review the community engagement guideline to guide FFS establishment with gender inclusion.	Q1 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	Done		100%	Draft Community Engagement guidelines and tools developed for post-project sustainability - handing over to Government via workshops and publication
Finalization of the FFS curriculum for FFS trainers and participants: 6	Q1 Y5	n/a	3 FFS curriculum was drafted	3 FFS curriculum was finalized and published by GDA	Service providers were recruited to develop 3 new commodity curricula; Revision existing curriculum with user friendly	Peer review and thorough consultation with national government counterpart (GDA) was on-going.	90%	FFS Curricula, redeveloped with GDA to increase their usability, to be handed over to Government
Revise FFS monitoring and impact assessment framework	Q3 Y5	n/a	FFS M&E framework was developed	FFS M&E framework was developed	In the process of revision existing FFS M&E framework to improve FFS recording and M&E tasks		100%	Completed
Output 3.2: FFS CCA curriculum trialled and validated								
Provide 6 capacity building training to	Q2 Y5	n/a	3 events of ToTs conducted for	n/a	In the process of designing LoA		100%	ToTs have been conducted

the implementing partners			30 participants		with partners to complete the remaining 3 ToTs.			throughout all project locations to PDAFFs, GDA and NGOs.
Conduct 43 community engagement meeting using the guideline developed	Q2 Y5	4 community engagement meetings conducted.	16 community engagement meetings conducted	9 community engagement meetings conducted	11 community engagement meetings conducted		100%	All CEs completed
Carry out 45 FFS with at least one associated learning plots	Q2 Y5	4 FFS conducted with 110 participants.	16 FFS conducted with participants of 397 farmers.	9 FFS conducted with participation of 220 farmers.	In the process of designing LoA with partners to complete the remaining 16 FFS.		100%	All FFS completed - #farmers = 442 across all 4 locations
At least 45 small-scaled climate smart farms developed during the consultation meeting to establish FFS	Q2 Y5	4 learning plots established	16 learning plots established	9 learning plots established	In the process of designing LoA with partners to complete the remaining 16 learning plots.		100%	All learning plots established and functional for FFS activities
225 hectares in the target watershed areas applying CSA practices	Q2 Y5	9 hectares	90 hectares	n/a	In the process of designing LoA with partners to complete the remaining 126 hectares.		100%	Approximately 400 farmers managing 400 ha responded positively to CSA trainings meaning they are interested in applying the technologies on their land. Final evaluation restricted due to Covid 19.
Output 3.3: Model farmer field school curriculum modelled, lessons learned captures, and best practices replicated broadly								

Develop visibility material to promote the adoption of climate resilient practices	Q3 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	Service provider was recruited to develop user friendly materials		75%	6 x ToT and CSA farming technology guidelines and 6 x accompanying videos produced or in final stages
Organize two national stakeholder workshops to extract lessons learned for CSA curriculum finalization and policy brief development.	Q3 Y5	n/a	1 national forum conducted	n/a	n/a		75%	Workshop finalised and prepared for, materials produced. Covid 19 restriction forced cancellation. Lessons learned extracted.
Outcome 4: Climate change resilient alternative livelihood options targeting women piloted and sustained								
Output 4.1: CCA capacity for women built through improved knowledge and participation in decision-making processes								
The annually updated plan of actions (PoA) under WSMP are incorporated with the results of gender analysis (Linked to Outcome 2)	Q1 Y5	n/a	n/a	PoAs for 2018 incorporate results from gender analysis.	The PoAs for 2019 were updated with incorporation of gender analysis and women's needs.		100%	
Incorporate gender analysis into the reviewed and updated VIA guideline (Linked to Outcome 2)	Q1 Y5	Guideline for VIA was drafted for implementation. 100% completed	Guideline is updated to assess the vulnerability for project review. 100% completed	The guideline was reviewed to improve gender analysis to assess climate vulnerabilities	Revise the VIA guideline by incorporating lessons learned on the process of assessment and gender mainstreaming	VIA guidelines incorporate lessons learned on the process of assessment and gender mainstreaming	100%	
3 rounds of VIAs are conducted and updated for each target commune with	Q4 Y5	The first round VIA (in total 4 VIAs) were	n/a	The second round of VIA was conducted in 1 target	.	The 3 rd round of VIAs was conducted in the 4 target	100%	

incorporation of gender analysis results (Linked to Outcome 2)		integrated with gender analysis		communes (total 1 VIAs) with incorporation of improved gender analysis		communes, including Gender and Livelihood Analysis		
40% of watershed management committees in the target sites represented by women (Linked to Outcome 2)	Q2 Y3	n/a	30% WSMC members represented by women	n/a	n/a		95%	
The phase-out 5-year WSMPs are developed by incorporating the result of gender analysis during the conduction of the last round VIAs (Linked to Outcome 2)	Q3 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	Gender mainstreaming of the 5-year WSMP by including gender indicators	Gender mainstreaming of the 5-year WSMP by including gender indicators	50%	
The finalized WSM Planning Guideline is incorporated with gender analysis (Linked to Outcome 2).	Q2 Y5	n/a			Incorporate gender in the WSM guideline	Incorporate gender in the WSM guideline	100%	
4 farming system analysis reports are incorporated with gender analysis and identify resilient options identified (Linked to Outcome 3)	Q2 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	4 FSA reports developed and integrated gender analysis (3 finalized, 1 drafted)	4 FSA reports developed and integrated gender analysis (4 finalized)	100%	

8 demonstration farms and plans operated by women headed household established (Linked to Outcome 3)	Q2 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	The new LoAs with partners to complete the remaining 8 farms is being prepared.	8 farm plots are female headed households.	100%	Community engagement meeting defined 8 women lead farmer to operate farm plans
438 women participating in CCA integrated farmer field schools (Linked to Outcome 3)	Q2 Y5	83 women participated in the 4 FFS.	262 women participated in the 16 FFS.	129 women participated in the 9 completed FFS.	n/a	474 female attendees	100%	
CSA FFS curriculum is integrated with gender sensitization	Q3 Y5	n/a	3 FFS curriculum was drafted	3 FFS curriculum was finalized and published by GDA	Service providers were recruited to develop 3 new commodity curriculum, and Revised existing curriculum with user friendly; Gender responsiveness was reviewed	Gender mainstreaming in the Core Curriculum + proper Gender Module developed	100%	
Output 4.2: Women livelihood options implemented that increase food security and climate change resilience								
Conduct engagement meeting with women to discuss the identified livelihood options	Q4 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	11 community engagement meetings were conducted for CSA-FFS, and consultation with women group were conducted to further arrangement of livelihood options		100%	

					engagement meeting			
Establishment of 21 women producer groups (WPGs)	Q1 Y5	5 WPGs established	14 WPGs established	n/a	New LoAs with partners is being developed to establish the remaining 2 WPGs in Preah Vihear province.	23 WPGs established	110%	
Establishment of 35 business cohorts/ plans associated with the established FFS and opportunities to improve climate resilience through agro-forestry, nurseries, or NTFPs...etc.	Q1 Y5	5 business plans developed and supported	14 business plans developed and supported	n/a	New LoAs with partners is being prepared to establish the remaining 16 business cohorts with participation of at least 80 women.	17 new business cohorts with participation of at least 80 women developed.	100%	
Incorporate business planning into the implementation of 35 FFS, tree nursery development and trainings required to improve technical skills	Q2 Y5	5 FFS incorporated with business planning sessions	14 FFS incorporated with business planning sessions	n/a	New LoAs with partners is being prepared to support business planning into the remaining 16 FFS	Technical capacity to establish businesses as alternative livelihoods for 17 women cohorts built through gender-responsive FFS.	100%	
Outcome 5: M&E and information dissemination								
Output 5.1: Development of an M&E system								
Baseline assessment implemented	Q2 Y1	Baseline survey conducted	n/a	n/a	n/a		100%	

		and reported.						
Conduct 1 follow up survey	Q1 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	Concept note and questionnaire drafted	the concept note was reviewed and the questionnaire will be administered in July 2020	50%	The follow up survey will be covered on project's impact assessment, food security, collect necessary evidence for defined topics of policy briefs
M&E framework developed and function	Q4 Y4	The plan was developed	The plan was reviewed and incorporated additional tools for monitoring	The plan was reviewed and incorporated additional tools for monitoring	M&E framework developed and incorporated additional tools for monitoring		100%	
Output 5.2: Mid-term and Final evaluations								
Mid-term and final evaluation conducted	Q3 Y5	n/a	n/a	MTR conducted	n/a		50%	
Output 5.3: Information dissemination								
Promote project visibility and production of materials	Q3 Y5	n/a	3 case studies developed	3 case studies developed	3 factsheets developed; 3 topic of policy briefs defined	4 case studies	100%	

4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

Max 200 words:

The progress can be summarized by project outcomes as below:

Outcome 1: CCA approach informs national and sub-national forestry, water, agricultural, livelihood and food security policies, planning and implementation procedures

- Numerous training activities aiming to improve capacity relevant to project approach for climate resilience improvement were organized for both national and sub-national stakeholders and partners. These trainings covered such main topics as conservation agriculture practices for climate smart agriculture (including soil fertility management, agro-forestry, and plant diversity for resilient farming system improvement), gender mainstreaming and analysis for adaptation planning and business plan development, group and record management for Women Producer Groups (WPGs), as well as alternative income generation aiming for livelihood improvement among CPA and WPG members.
- Project experience and lessons learned were internally synthesized to develop three policy briefs related to improved climate resilience using the project approach. Topics include (i) social policy and payment for ecosystem service, (ii) gender inclusion in climate change adaptation, and (iii) watershed management. The synthesis also incorporates the results of Provincial Lessons Learned Workshops organized in each target province and monitoring observation on field activities implementation. The development process also takes into account the results of stocktaking studies including the review of current legal frameworks, technical documents and policies related to CCA.
- A country profile of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) is in final draft after additional extensive stakeholder consultation workshops were organized to provide deeper analysis and ground-truthing of CSA assumptions in each target province. The CSA country profile will serve to provide an overarching framework for selection of appropriate practices to be introduced and promoted for wider adoption.
- The last round of gender-sensitive Vulnerability Impact Assessment (VIA) fieldwork was completed and the results will be incorporated into the development of the next 5 year watershed management plans (WSMP). These plans will serve as part of the exit strategy to support local stakeholders in mobilizing further resources to address CC vulnerabilities in their localities and basis for consideration incorporating into CIPs/CDP.

Outcome 2: Participatory integrated micro-watershed management reducing climate impacts on natural resources, water, agriculture, livelihoods and food security

- The Vulnerability Impact Assessment (VIA) guideline was finalized with better integration of gender consideration for CC adaptation planning. The last round of VIA fieldwork activities was completed in the four target communes and the VIA report was developed and is being used to support the development of the next 5-year watershed management plan (WSMPs).
- The process to develop the next 5-year WSMPs was initiated. Physical assessment and consultation meetings with local stakeholder for new 5-year WSMPs were carried out in the four target communes and supported by updates of GIS maps necessary to see changes during the last 5 years of project implementation. Drafts of new 5-year WSMPs for Taveaeng Leu and Popok communes were developed and the other two WSMPs are being drafted.
- Gradual uptake of project approach for adaptation planning for climate resilience took place and reflected in integration of watershed management interventions into the local development plans and the PDE partner plans. Selected actions in the watershed management plan of actions were integrated into the Commune Investment Plan (CIPs).
- During the report period, the project continued to support implementing watershed interventions that were foreseen in the WSMPs. These include the strengthening of 5 existing Community Protected Areas (CPAs) and 5 existing Community Forestry (CFs) to allow communities to manage the protection of around 10,519 hectares of community forests by providing community forest patrolling equipment to the management committee of all the target CPAs and CFs; the support for legalization process of 3 CFs and 1 CPA; the boundary demarcation of 2 CFs and 2 CPAs with 120 concrete poles; the promotion of local awareness on participatory community forest management by installing 18 educational signboards at the main entrance points; and the maintenance of 2,500 meters of existing 6-meter wide firebreaks established around and across 39 hectares of forest restoration areas.
- Impact assessment of instream structures constructed by the project was carried out. The results are used to inform the update of watershed management plan of action and to document the approach as project's lessons learned.

Outcome 3: Climate resilient agricultural practices promoted, demonstrated and sustained through farmer field schools (FFS)

- FFS curriculum on climate smart agriculture is thoroughly reviewed and improved with user-friendly content to fit intended audience and additional visual aids including 3 x animated videos and 3 x technical and farmer testimony videos. Close consultation with the national government on curriculum development is regularly conducted to ensure the product is indeed responsive and receives wide uptake.
- Additional 16 FFS were established and completed. The additional results accumulate a total of 45 FFS with registered farmers of around 1,200 farmers. Among these FFS, 8 FFS focused on promoting Conservation Agriculture farming practices. Each FFS was established with learning sites where farmers test and learn the application of CSA farming practices through on-farm trials. Each FFS was wrapped up with a field-day that encouraged peer-to-peer exchange for wider community sphere.
- Gender analysis and business planning were incorporated in the FFS both during the establishment process and implementation.
- Results of farmers' uptake of the CSA farming practices including challenges against adoption were brought for national consultation and update of the FFS curriculum.

Outcome 4: Climate change resilient alternative livelihood options targeting women piloted and sustained

- Gender mainstreaming and analysis are better integrated into field implementation and planning process. These include the incorporation of gender responsive indicators in FFS establishment, monitoring and evaluation system, and participatory assessment; gender analysis in Farming System Analysis, and planning process for watershed management plan development through improved gender and livelihood analysis for vulnerability impact assessment (VIA). Training materials and visual aids to promote stakeholders' uptake of project approach for climate resilience and farmers' adoption of landscape approach for resilient farming were well mainstreamed with gender perspective and women's needs (see gender-sensitive WSM guidelines).
- Gender analysis tools, assessing female farmers capacity needs and constraints, were improved and better integrated in planning process (gender-responsive community engagement meeting) and establishing climate smart farmer field schools, responding to women's and men's learning interests. As per gender indicator set for FFS establishment, eight learning plots out of 16 were managed by women-headed households and are content of FFS respond to gendered challenges. The project provided technical and financial support to women cohorts to benefit from livelihood opportunities through engaging them to participate in planning and designing business plans that best fit in their local contexts and potentials. As a result, 14 climate resilient business plans were consulted and developed, diversifying rural livelihoods. 23 WPGs received financial support in estimated amount of USD 20,959.
- Two additional Women Producer Groups were established during the reporting period. In total, there are 23 WPGs established with estimated amount of saving more than USD 61,122.
- The project also continued to support the existing WPGs to improve their capacity to manage group membership and resources. Training on business plan development and record-keeping management was provided.

Outcome 5: M&E and information dissemination

- Rapid impact assessment on cascading in-stream structure interventions and farmer field school were carried out based on the monitoring framework.
- Project records and scheduled reports are timely prepared and submitted.
- Success stories and visibility materials are developed to promote the project results.
- The project also collaborates with other UN agencies to promote the project's experience in alignment with the SDG goals.

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

Max 200 words:

The project's adopted implementation concept is to work with and convince stakeholders on the effect of landscape approach for climate resilience and micro-watershed function improvement. The challenges exist when the implementation proceeds without existing mechanism or institutional arrangement to build on. This is even more challenging, particularly in coordination efforts when the approach requires strong partnership and collaboration from different sectoral actors/institutions to address common issues. Even though it is observed that different government institutions have been intensifying their efforts to achieve the results, sensitivity of action-taking decision by relevant stakeholders/partners to best align with their own institutions' demarcated jurisdictions slows down appropriate actions in the fields. This is

often the case when working with community forestry (CF) and Community Protected Areas (CPA). This is even more obvious at the sub-national level where capacity is still limited.

The impact of Covid-19 pandemic also slowed down the results of stakeholders' adoption of the project approach, particularly when the annual commune investment fund was reduced almost half. Furthermore, specific activities had to be postponed due to the COVID-19 related restrictions and that were scheduled during the end of the last quarter of the project, namely tree planting under Component 2 and consultation meetings and final workshop related to component 1. The continuation of interventions that have been integrated in the local development plans will require more efforts in resource mobilization by the commune councils.

Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

	FY2020 Development Objective rating ¹⁵	FY2020 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁶	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2020 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	MS	<p><i>The project has picked up speed with field-based support from additional implementing partner NGOs in each target province. The expected results/outputs under the component 1 (on policy) were simplified and widely accepted.</i></p> <p><i>Three policy briefs for national policy consideration were drafted.</i></p> <p><i>However, a few key activities are delayed due to global Covid-19 pandemic. These include the forest restoration on 100 ha of degraded forest, end-line survey and final evaluation, and national consultation on the policy briefs.</i></p> <p><i>Aside from keeping the field activities on schedule, the project put special attention to extracting lessons learned and improve coordination with the national stakeholders to buy-in the project concept and results.</i></p> <p><i>Constant engagement of national government stakeholders on implementation progress and monitoring has shown signs of appreciation and value of project's contribution. In particular, the National Project Director (NPD) from the Ministry of Environment intends to advocate for increasing the use of government resources to extend the positive experiences demonstrated by the project to other communes and districts in the country.</i></p>

¹⁵ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

Budget Holder			<i>Mandatory Ratings/comments</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁷	S	MS	<p>During the reporting period the project implementation was very dynamic and efficient. The progress made in delivering on the expected results under all components is very impressive. The combination of national staff with international expertise for the key project components proved to be a very successful and beneficial approach. The particular efforts which were made during the reporting period for the implementation of the expected outputs under component 1 are very much appreciated. For the remaining months of project operation a continued attention to project sustainability and exit strategy will be necessary.</p> <p>COVID-19 is having serious implications on project implementation since February 2020 and is hampering the achievement of the results foreseen for the last phase of the project. The project team is doing its best to cope with this difficult situation. The “MS” implementation progress rating is thus related to these constraints and not to the efforts made by the project team and the concerned stakeholders.</p>
GEF Operational Focal Point			<i>Optional Ratings/comments</i>

¹⁷ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	MS	<p>The project faced Covid related challenges in from early 2020 to present, and the team has done much to attempt to keep the work well on track.</p> <p>Following review of remaining activities and project budget, a project extension was approved to September 2020.</p> <p>The responsible officer (RO) is keen to understand the discussions and view concrete plans (e.g. as potentially supported by recurrent annual govt. expenditures) supporting post life of project long term sustainability and the handover and transition of project works/achievements/methodologies to local, provincial and national executing counterparts. (A view on the ongoing relevance and 'ownership' of project outcomes, and intentions to expand and build upon these post life of project to be included as a part of the terminal evaluation).</p>
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5. Risks

Environmental and Social Safeguards (Under the responsibility of the LTO)

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ¹⁸ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.

Please make sure that the below risk table include also Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans.

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE					
The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant .					
	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Vulnerable farmers may not be willing to change their existing farming methods due to labour and resources availability	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project approach focuses on bottom-up planning and provision of technical support to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project conducted the vulnerability impact assessment (VIA) through participatory approach of consultation meeting with local 	Improve focus on developing farmer household ownership, and project hand over

¹⁸ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

¹⁹ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

²⁰ If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
			<p>enable farmers to first define their climate change vulnerabilities and then to provide them with technical assistance and support needed through FFS to pilot new approaches. This approach will maximize the ownership at the local level and minimize the risk involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will benefit from high-level international and national expertise in designing proven technologies. • The project adopts FFS approach to promote climate-resilient practices which has been very effective in mobilizing community participation in other initiatives 	<p>stakeholders. The results of VIA were integrated with the results of bio-physical assessment of the selected micro-watershed to design interventions responsive to the needs of both long-term needs of micro-watershed management and immediate needs of farmers' livelihoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of Farming System Analysis (FSA) was adopted to improve the intervention designs that work to improve response to farmers' needs and promote participation. • The interventions were introduced to interested farmers through a thorough community engagement process whose process is documented, described and endorsed by GDA (the relevant national government) in the new FFS curriculum. • Financial supports were provided to FFS members to pilot the introduced resilient farming practices. • FFS approach was adopted and strengthened among implementing partners, particularly PD AFF. 29 FFS were completed to pilot the approach. • Both long-term and short-term benefits from adopting any interventions were discussed and 	<p>post life of project, ensuring sustainability.</p>

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
				weighed for decision-making among target participants.	
2	In Cambodia, although rural women are critical to finding solutions to climate change challenges, women have marginalized access to common property resources such as forest, land and water. Opportunities for women to generate and apply adaptive capacity are few and most resources in agriculture are dominated by men.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is designed to address this risk head-on, with an entire component that focuses on women and reducing their and their families' vulnerabilities to climate change. This risk will be alleviated by creating innovative and replicable models for improving adaptation and resilience for women in each of the pilot areas. Programmes will serve as models to be up-scaled broadly via key ministries (e.g., MoWA; gender teams in MOE and MAFF). They will reflect best international and national principles and practices, drawing upon FAO's substantial pool of gender specific capacity building tools that incorporate sustainable land management, integrated water resources management, climate change, and the role of women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender was mainstreamed in all assessments and designs related to planning processes in WSM and FFS, and implementation of interventions including CSA farming practices and micro-watershed related interventions. Affirmative Action's targeting female farmers aimed to close gender gaps by building women's capacities in establishing alternative livelihoods through farm-business plan development and related skills development. Relevant national government ministry to advance Gender Equality in Cambodia, MoWA was engaged in the development of gender-responsive tools and the respective implementation of interventions and consulted on the project's lessons learnt reflected in the policy recommendations. A gender mainstreaming guideline was drafted and consulted with MoWA. A specific Handbook on adapting a gender-responsive approach to establish alternative livelihood options targeting women was developed for the GDA CSA FFS Curriculum. Rapid value chain study and gender-responsive market assessment was conducted to assess business opportunities that promote climate 	

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will establish opportunities for women to build and apply climate change adaptation knowledge. This will include designing decision-making specifically to incorporate and enhance participation by women. Once knowledge and decision-making pathways are firmly established, the project will support women to apply these tools to diversify livelihoods and shift current climate change vulnerable economic and subsistence activities to climate change resilient practices. 	<p>resilience and enhance women's economic empowerment and leadership skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project also provided financial support, through cash transfer mechanism, to women cohorts based on their budget proposal as per business plan in response to vulnerabilities identified. 	
3	Extreme climate events - floods and droughts - could disrupt project activities or even degrade or diminish the project's field work.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project's approach is first and foremost to enable stakeholders at the national and local levels to put into place a straight-forward strategic process to understand their vulnerabilities to climate change and to develop an action plan to deal with those vulnerabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project approach was refined to also put emphasis of capacity building of local government in relation to adaptation planning and implementation of interventions that work to improve longer term climate resilience. The results will be reflected in a way that the concept and approach of micro-watershed management is reflected in their local development plans. 	To be clearly reflected in local development planning.

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This process and stakeholders' capacity to sustain it will be the key to the project's success and the key to the stakeholders' ability to increase their resilience to extreme climatic events. 		
4	Low private sector participation may limit the options for adaptation.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project seeks to engage the private sector by enabling farmers and women farmer cohorts to organize themselves better and to develop more fundable ideas for livelihood diversification. For example, the project will foster ways for women to tangibly improve household level climate change resilience. This will include promoting livelihood diversification to lower reliance on climate change vulnerable agriculture as the sole livelihood source. The project will enable women's cohorts to develop food security and climate change resilience investment action plans to ensure that project site-level investments are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design of interventions to promote women's livelihood focus on the pragmatic condition of the relevant markets and opportunities. This was conducted in integrated manner during the process of community engagement during the FFS establishment. Restoration of landscape in the selected micro-catchment was also designed to improve business opportunities for women e.g. establishment of bamboo woodlots where in return the success of business would sustain the restoration effort. Women were organized in groups or clusters in order to better manage group resources including saving, credit, and seed capital supported by the project's cash transfer mechanism. 	Improve private sector engagement as a part of post life of project sustainability strategy.

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
			<p>strategic and well-informed in order to provide productive and partner-based entry points for private financial institution or other business involvement. The plans will prioritize local investment opportunities for women cohort members to fully address identified vulnerabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations may include agriculture and non-agricultural related initiatives. Example approaches may include: setting in place enterprise clusters and savings/credit groups informed by climate change demands, grain and seed banks to sustain communities during periods of drought and promotion of improved farming practices, including drought-resistant and early maturing crop varieties and supplying inputs that increase crop yield and productivity. 		

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
5	Government agencies, on national and local levels, fail to act on required policy improvements.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government - at all levels - has expressed strong desire to address issues of climate change. This project responds directly to government request for assistance, including NAPA priorities. The project was fully vetted and approved by government stakeholders at all levels. The project is designed to generate a shift in government policy. Government capacities will be generated to mainstream CCA into existing functions, further alleviating risks of implementation delay and/or achievement of intended targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project approach was refined to also put emphasis on sub-national level where experience and lesson learned from the field were brought for national consultation. Capacity building for both national and sub-national were also the key design to promote government's buy-in of the project approach and ultimate results in policy review. In the last year of project implementation, the project is planning to develop policy briefs that incorporate the results during the project implementation. 	

Project overall risk rating (Low, Medium, Substantial or High):

FY2019 rating	FY2020 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2020 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Medium	Low	The project is in the last year of field implementation and has incorporated experiences and lessons learned into implementation process. Engagement process with communities was improved and built on trust with project staff and partners earned during previous years of implementation. The project's partnership with national and sub-national government partners has also been improved, resulting in dynamic interaction between implementing partners and target beneficiaries. Good collaboration among implementing partners also adds impetus to the implementation in the field.

6. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months²¹

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outcomes	No	No change has been made during the last 12 months (report period).
Project Outputs	No	No change has been made during the last 12 months (report period).

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, evaluations or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<p>Original NTE: 30 June 2020 Revised NTE: 30 September 2020</p> <p>Justification: The new NTE was proposed and justified by the project need to complete major remaining activities impacted by the global pandemic Covid-19. These activities include the final evaluation, degraded forest restoration, and final closing workshop to properly document project's experience and lessons learned allowing time for thorough consultation with stakeholders.</p>

²¹ Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

7. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)

Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages? Please briefly indicate the gender differences here.

Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender results and impacts?

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
- improving women's participation and decision making; and or
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women

The project put strong emphasis on gender issues. One of its components was designed to address gender gaps by mainstreaming gender within the project and support women farmer in response to the gender gaps encountered – which is Outcome 4 on climate change resilient alternative livelihood options targeting women piloted and sustained. Both national and international expertise on gender are available and work across other project components to ensure gender is mainstreaming throughout the other components.

Planning and implementation processes incorporated gender specific indicators based on gender analysis undertaken. Strong attention was given to ensure that women's voice and needs were taken for consideration, including the implementation of Vulnerability Impact Assessment whose results are used to partly inform the development of adaptation plan reflected in the micro-watershed management plan in the target commune, FFS establishment with gender analysis and gender-responsive M&E monitoring framework.

Capacity building on gender analysis was provided for counterparts from national and subnational level. Partnership with national and sub-national government institutions mandated on gender and women's empowerment (Ministry of Women's Affairs and line Province Departments) were engaged in the project implementation of the business development and capacity trainings in FFS. The projects results were presented to the Gender Focal Points from MOE.

8. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.

If applies, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities

The project is working with a group of indigenous people “Brao” in one of the four target sites in Tavaeng Leu commune, Ratanakiri province. The project pays serious attention to avoid generalizing the process of designing, consulting, and implementing the interventions for the group. The community consultative meetings are conducted in an environment where indigenous people can express their self-determination as indigenous and reserve their self-esteem. The process to engage the indigenous group in designing micro-watershed management and livelihood improvement consider the indigenous traditional social and livelihood system and traditional land use practices, following policy of indigenous community land registration and land use rights, and Protected Area law. Such consideration is delivered through a thorough participatory process applied by the project.

The project also employed indigenous translator during the process of consultation and make sure that indigenous people have enough chances to discuss in their own language. The local knowledge and experiences of both women and men are respected and engaged in Farmer Field School (FFS), watershed management and livelihood system analysis. FFS are organized and implemented based on their needs and cultural sensitivity. The project formed women producer groups (WPGs) to empower and build collective actions among indigenous women in term of skills, alternative livelihood options and decision making. One observation is found that WPGs in Ratanakiri province are well functioning compared to other target provinces. International Field Officer who possess rich experiences in indigenous culture and knowledge was employed based in Ratanakiri province. The new CSA-FFS in Ratanakiri will be focused on indigenous people knowledge sharing and make use of local available resources to be locally adapted and preserved their culture.

9. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:

If a stakeholder engagement plan was not requested for your project at CEO endorsement stage, please

- *list all stakeholders engaged in the project;*
- *Please indicate if the project works with Civil Society Organizations and/or NGOs*
- *briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.*

Please also indicate if the private sector has been involved in your project and provide the nature of the private sector actors, their role in the project and the way they were involved

At the national level, the project engages with different relevant departments of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) who is also the main government counterpart for implementation. Other national stakeholders include the General Directorate of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Royal University of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology (MoWRAM), and Ministry of Women's Affairs. The management platform established under Project Coordination Committee (PCC) comprise of these national stakeholders. At the sub-national level, the project engages with the Provincial Department of Environment (PDE), Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and its relevant offices including the Forestry Administration Cantonment (FAC), Provincial Department of Women's Affairs (PDWA), and Provincial Department of Water Resource and Meteorology (PDWRAM). 4 PCC meetings were conducted since project started. The PCC members from different national government institutions participated in the meeting to discuss the implementation strategy. In total, there have been eight provincial lessons learned workshop s organized to engage sub-national stakeholders to review and share experience of project implementation. During report period, the project also partnered with NGOs to additional field support and monitoring activities.

10. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

- *Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.*
- *Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.*
- *Please share a human interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental benefits. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.*
- *Please provide links to publications, leaflets, video materials, related website, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.*
- *Does the project have a communication and/or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses*

The project strongly considers the quality of participation from all stakeholders including national and sub-national government, local authorities, and communities themselves to ensure that they are well informed and willing to build their ownership on the results. The ultimate goal is to ensure that the project's experience and knowledge are not lost. To achieve this, thorough process of consultation to plan, design, and implement all project interventions are carried out and closely monitored by the project staff. To this end, the project design is also favorable for all types of flexibility in forging better need-responsive interventions in the field, though remains broad. Stakeholder provincial workshops to review project's lessons learned are also organized aiming to document and promote good success stories.

The project also designed a community and visibility plan during 2018 work planning and revision, outlining the purpose and scope of communication required for the project. The work is supported by the Communication Specialist, Ms. Tet Chann (Chann.Tet@fao.org) which is involved in the project on part-time basis. During late 2019, the project also works with communication team from UNRC Office to jointly develop communication materials to promote project's experience in addressing the SDG goals.

The project workplan also include the development of visual aids and animated illustration to communicate the project approach and its intended impacts. These include several illustrations used for FFS CSA curriculum and video clips to promote the project approach. These are all well progressing and will be handed over to main implementing partners for national widespread.

11. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²² approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

²² Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

Innovative approaches applied in the project can be reflected in the introduction of soil fertility management farming practices using certain soil cover crops whose benefits can be multiplied by its use as forage for livestock. The actions are the results of synthesis of the assessment and planning efforts to design appropriate interventions and responses to farmers' needs that clearly pointed out that possible changes/adoption in farmers' attitude and practices in resilient farming would mostly depend on immediate benefits in short timeframe. The puzzle is also solved by the results of Farming System Analysis (FSA) which place strong attention to the combination and synergy of farmers' characteristics (including resources acquisition among different farm households and skill in decision-making) and physical farm conditions. The FSA methodology is introduced and carefully oriented and simplified to implementing partners during the planning and design process, though the tool itself is not new.

The project design aims to produce synergy from integration of different efforts and interventions to ensure that different land uses and practices among different types of stakeholders and users are well harmoniously practiced and not to compromise common resources within target watersheds. The project experience pointed out that the key to ensure the effective collaboration among sectoral stakeholders largely stay with a coordinator. During the project timeframe, the Provincial Coordinators play important roles to achieve such purposes and it shall be worth to bring national government attentions to discuss main coordination agency to implement landscape approach for micro-watershed management.

12. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2020	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Development Bank	Asian Development Bank	Loan	USD 17,000,000	USD 17,000,000 (project finished)	USD 10,344,000	
Local Government	Provincial Departments of Environment in four provinces	In-kind	USD 154,400	USD 87,900	USD 49,000	
Local Government	Provincial Departments of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries in four provinces	In-kind	USD 500,000	USD 386,520	USD 225,000	
European Union	European Union Delegation/FAO	Grant	USD 4,744,000	USD 4,920,144 (project finished)	USD 4,920,144	

²³ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	USD 3,330,077	<p>USD 486,324 (TCP/CMB/3302 – Micro-watershed)</p> <p>USD 710,872 (OSRO/RAS/401/EC – DRR planning and good practice options)</p> <p>USD 1,175,634 (UNREDD – MRV component)</p> <p>USD 688,343 (UNFA/CMB/041/UND - Establishment of a National Forest Monitoring System for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation-plus (REDD+) readiness in Cambodia)</p> <p>USD 298,326 (FMM/GLO/112/MUL Baby 05 - Restoration of Degraded Lands)</p> <p>USD 13,719 (TCP/RAS/3512- Promoting Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in</p>	USD 3,330,077	
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				Selected Southeast Asian Countries)		
				Total: USD 3,373,218		
		TOTAL	USD 25,728,477	USD 25,767,782	USD 18,868,221	

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. DO Ratings definitions: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory

global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.