



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Review

2019 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019



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

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 June 2020
Actual Implementation End Date³:	n/a

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, 2019 (USD m):	USD 3,776,890
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2019⁵	USD 25,767,782

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.

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

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 2019 – June 2020).	No
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	Yes
Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:	n/a
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁶	No

Ratings

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

Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	4 th PIR
--	---------------------

Project Contacts

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

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Antonio Schiavone, Head of Operations, FACMB	Antonio.Schiavone@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Thomas Hoffer, Senior Forestry Officer, FAORAP	Thomas.Hofer@fao.org
Budget Holder	Alexandre Huynh, FAO Representative, FACMB	Alexandre.Huynh@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer, Investment Centre Division	Chris Dirkmaat, CBC	Chris.Dirkmaat@fao.org
	Aaron Becker, FLO at FAORAP	Aaron.Becker@fao.org

1. 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 2019	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.	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.) - disaggregated by gender (revised indicator)	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): • 41 (38)% severe food insecure 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.	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 2019	Progress rating ⁹
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 follow-up survey planned during September 2019.	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 2019	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	1 policy brief is 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: 8 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	20% 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	10%	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	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)	0%	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: 8 LKR/SR: 2 PPK/KT: 2 KLC/PV: 2 TVL/RK: 2	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: 7 LKR/SR: 2 PPK/KT: 2 KLC/PV: 2 TVL/RK: 1	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	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: 2 LKR/SR: 0 PPK/KT: 1 KLC/PV: 0 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: 61 LKR/SR: 16 PPK/KT: 16 KLC/PV: 13 TVL/RK: 16	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	S
	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: 142.56 ha LKR/SR: 63.59 PPK/KT: 42.16 KLC/PV: 23.39 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 2019	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: 29 FFS (cumulative) LKR/SR: 9 PPK/KT: 7 KLC/PV: 6 TVL/RK: 7	MS
	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	S
	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)	Total # of hectares in target watersheds applying climate smart agricultural practices: 225 ha	Total # of hectares in target watersheds managed by farmers with increased knowledge of CSA practices. 95 ha (cumulative)	MS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
			LKR/SR: 30 PPK/KT: 15 KLC/PV: 32 TVL/RK: 18	LKR/SR: 70 PPK/KT: 35 KLC/PV: 62 TVL/RK: 58	LKR/SR: 30 PPK/KT: 15 KLC/PV: 32 TVL/RK: 18	
	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	S
	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	S
	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	3 ToT activities delivered to PDAFF	S
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	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
	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: 19 (cumulative) LKR/SR: 5 PPK/KT: 5 KLC/PV: 5 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
	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: 0 (cumulative) LKR/SR: 0 PPK/KT: 0 KLC/PV: 0 TVL/RK: 0	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 not conducted, but community engagement meeting already conducted with interested group form.	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
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) • 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"> • 3 new factsheets developed • 0 biannual-newsletters • 3 policy briefs (in the process) • 1 short stories from the field (for all components) • 0 videos of short stories from the field for each component 	S
	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		FACMB	
Outcome 2		FACMB	
Outcome 3	<p>Non-staff human resources and expertise available to the project for timely delivery to be enhanced</p> <p>Strengthen communication and collaboration with Government counterparts</p> <p>Roadmap for FFS implementation needs to better defined and the integration of project component 2 and 3 require further strengthening</p> <p>Workshop to capture progress and results of the improved design of FFS curricula to be undertaken</p>	FACMB	<p>August 2019</p> <p>September 2019 (signature of all LoAs)</p> <p>August 2019</p> <p>September 2019</p>
Outcome 4		FACMB	
Outcome 5		FACMB	

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

2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs ¹¹	Expected completion date ¹²	Achievements at each PIR ¹³					Implement. status (cumulative)	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 SCCA 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		10%	In the process of enlisting additional national consultant policy expertise
Stock-taking report of stakeholders involving in landscape approach, WSM, forest-water and forest-food security and nutrition	Q2 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	Stakeholder consultation at national level with focused on landscape approach, WSM, forest-water and forest-FSN linkage		10%	

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.

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		10%	
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	Q2 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	Development of LoA with the Royal University of Agriculture to conduct review of the project's experience in CCA		1%	
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).		20%	
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		30%	The output will be produced through on-going process of stakeholder engagement to consult on the project's lessons learned.

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.		40%	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)
Development of 3 policy briefs related to WSM, CSA, and alternative livelihood for women for CCA.	Q3 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 policy brief on improved social protection through WSM is drafted		35%	The output was refined to focus on policy briefs where the project's lessons learned are consulted with the project's national and sub-national stakeholders.
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.		10 %	The output is designed after the project's refinement on work-plan and targets.
Scoping review report by academic institution on project lessons learned to	Q4 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	Development of LoA with the Royal University of Agriculture to		10 %	The output is designed after the project's refinement on

inform CCA planning and implementation steps at sub-national level with valid conclusion to be incorporated with the policy brief					conduct scoping review on the project's experience on CCA			work-plan and targets.
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		85%	
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		70 %	The last round of VIAs will be used to develop the phase-out 5-year WSMPs during the last year of implementation.
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 existing local	1 commune development plan was integrated with WSM activities	2 commune development plans were integrated with WSM activities		50%	The output was refined to focus on mainstreaming WSM interventions into the local development plans.

			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		70%	
Develop another 5-year watershed management plan to	Q3 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		0%	

be handed over								
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		5%	
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.		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. • About 39 ha of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,519 hectares of degraded forests reserves placed under protection through CPA/CF/SF management. • 15,250 meters length of firebreaks, were established through improved 		50%	The output was refined during the work-plan revision to be more realistic to the updated condition of the project's target sites.

				<p>forested areas are newly organized for protection through proper legalization process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 hectares of land having improved water management for ecosystem-based adaptation including farming. 	<p>capacity of 26 community members (2 women) on fire management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree nursery sites identified. 			
Improved management of CBNRM including CPAs, CFs, and community forests.	Q1 Y5	n/a	n/a	<p>Improved management of degraded forests through support to establish and improved management of various CBNRM including Community Protect Areas (CPAs), Community Forestry (CF), and community forest including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phnom Tbaeng 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 trees at main paths • Support legalization of Srae Krasaing CF in Popok commune covering the area of around 1,853 ha. • Improved 		80%	Support to various CBNRM is an on-going process to improve management capacity that ultimately address the forest degradation and improved restoration.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (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	<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 		60%	The output was refined to focus on realistic condition of the restoration sites.

			communes.		land were planted with bamboo for restoration using 3,500 bamboo seedlings. • 50 hectares of forest areas planned for ANR activities were identified			
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%	
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		10%	FFS Curricula, redeveloped with GDA to increase their usability, to be handed over to Government
Revise FFS monitoring and	Q3 Y5	n/a	FFS M&E framework was	FFS M&E framework was	In the process of revision existing FFS		70%	

impact assessment framework			developed	developed	M&E framework to improve FFS recording and M&E tasks			
Output 3.2: FFS CCA curriculum trialled and validated								
Provide 6 capacity building training to the implementing partners	Q2 Y5	n/a	3 events of ToTs conducted for 30 participants	n/a	In the process of designing LoA with partners to complete the remaining 3 ToTs.		50%	ToT has been designed to be undertaken with Gov partners, on GDA research sites, thereby integrating the trainings into established Gov systems.
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%	
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.		70%	FFS designed to be adapted to/reflect conditions across Cambodia, thereby allowing PDAFF (nationally) to utilise
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.		70%	Methodology for farm plans developed and included within curriculum – to be available/ utilised by PDAFF post project
225 hectares in the target watershed	Q2 Y5	9 hectares	90 hectares	n/a	In the process of designing LoA with			

areas applying CSA practices					partners to complete the remaining 126 hectares.			
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		10%	Animations, illustrations and guidance videos being developed - to be utilised post project by PDAFF facilitators
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		50%	
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 are incorporated with gender analysis.	The PoAs for 2019 were updated with incorporation of gender analysis and women's needs.		70%	
Incorporate gender analysis into the reviewed and updated VIA guideline (Linked to	Q1 Y5	Guideline for VIA was drafted for implementation. 50%	Guideline is updated to assess the vulnerability for project review. 80%	The guideline was reviewed to improve gender analysis to assess climate	Revise the VIA guideline by incorporating lessons learned on the process of		85%	

Outcome 2)		completed	completed	vulnerabilities	assessment and gender mainstreaming			
3 rounds of VIAs are conducted and updated for each target commune with incorporation of gender analysis results (Linked to Outcome 2)	Q4 Y5	The first round VIA (in total 4 VIAs) were integrated with gender analysis	n/a	The second round of VIA were conducted in 1 target communes (total 1 VIAs) with incorporation of improved gender analysis	n/a		400%	
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		75%	
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		0%	
The finalized WSM Planning Guideline is incorporated with gender analysis (Linked to Outcome 2).	Q2 Y5	n/a			Incorporate gender in the WSM guideline		0%	
4 farming system analysis reports are incorporated with	Q2 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	4 FSA reports developed and integrated gender		80%	

gender analysis and identify resilient options identified (Linked to Outcome 3)					analysis (3 finalized, 1 drafted)			
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.		50%	Community engagement meeting conducted, and 8 interested women lead farmer will be selected 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		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		40%	
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		100%	

					of livelihood options 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.		90%	
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.		55%	
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		55%	
Outcome 5: M&E and information dissemination								
Output 5.1: Development of an M&E system								
Baseline assessment implemented	Q2 Y1	Baseline survey conducted and reported.	n/a	n/a	n/a		100%	
Conduct 1 follow up	Q1 Y5	n/a	n/a	n/a	Concept note and		40%	The follow up

survey					questionnaire drafted			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		20%	

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

- Refinement of project's outputs under the outcome was completed and endorsed by the fourth Project Coordination Committee (PCC) meeting. The refinement aligns the project design and approach on integrated micro-watershed management with the needs to focus on supporting for greater impact at the sub-national levels and capitalizing the experience to influence policies at the national level.
- More robust engagement of national stakeholders to share knowledge and capacity building on watershed management was conducted in a national workshop organized by the project.
- Stock-taking of legal framework and stakeholders on climate change adaptation is being implemented and expected to be finalized in the next round of reporting.
- Key national government partners have been engaged and consulted to support extracting lessons learned from the field implementation and digest them for broader national policy consultation across different sectors. This also includes the preparation of CSA country profile development.
- Field-based lessons for policy discussion on social protection from micro-watershed management perspective was drafted for further stakeholder consultation. Further process of consultation will lead to the finalization of policy brief on the given topic.

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

- Update of WSM Plan of Action (WSM-PoA) for 2019 were completed and the proposed actions were bought in by the commune councils and were integrated into the local planning documents (Commune Investment Projects - CIPs).
- Support to improve protection and restoration of degraded forest reserves has reached to a total area of 9,894 hectares. The achievements are attributed to various interventions that are designed to produce the integrated impacts including support to legalize various community based natural resource management organizations including Community Forestry (CFs), Community Protected Area (CPAs), indigenous forest areas; improve management structures and functions; firebreak establishment; and boundary demarcation.
- Additional 118.66 hectares of degraded forest areas are replanted with 78,298 bamboo and tree seedlings and 1,780 riparian species.
- Additional 17 cascading instream structures and 1 pond rehabilitation were completed during the reporting period.

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

- One capacity building and planning workshop on community engagement meeting organized to ensure partners able to conduct community meeting at village level. As result from the workshop, 16 community engagement meeting were conducted leading to finalize 4 farming system analysis reports and develop 16 CSA-FFS programs.

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

Gender issues and mainstreaming were integrated into all aspects of project's activities. Community engagement meeting workshop and events were conducted with inclusion of gender aspects. Existing 19 WPGs were support to maintain their function by distributing 1200 saving and 1000 loan passbooks to committees and members of 19 WPGs in target communes.

Outcome 5: M&E and information dissemination

Project M&E framework has been revised with integration of additional tools to assess the project impact. Data management and monthly reports have been monitored and compiled regularly.

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

Max 200 words:

Unexpected weather causing problems in field implementation.

Even though the project's design and outcomes are still considered relevant for Cambodia context to improve climate resilience and adaptation, the implementation of project approach on micro-watershed management requires engaging a broad range of stakeholders across different sectors is not clearly mandated properly within established institutions and agencies. The challenge exists at both national and sub-national levels.

Given the gradually increasing economic trends that influence land price across the country, it is observed that local farmer attitudes to focus on land expansion have become stronger each year. Landscape change across the four project sites underscores this trend. This is further exacerbated by the unclear land tenure.

Given the above the situation, the project still needs to put stronger focuses on attitude change among government institutions, stakeholders and farmers as foundation for landscape management for improved climate resilience.

Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

	FY2019 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2019 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	MS	The project completed the mid-term review (MTR) in January 2018 and the project's theory of change was thoroughly reviewed. The MTR provided solid understanding on the challenges in its implementation. The project management office (PMO) has taken the MTR recommendations seriously and revised the workplan to respond to revised implementation strategy. The revised workplan also considered the review of project indicators and targets and held stakeholder consultation to ensure its relevance and accuracy.
Budget Holder	S	MS	The project has put strong effort to address the original delay at the project's commencement. More expertise has been mobilized. Strategic design for project Outcome 1 (policy), Outcome 2 (watershed management), Outcome 4 (gender and alternative livelihood for women) was reviewed to improve implementation. Various strategic recommendations were addressed by the project team. The project is picking up speed to deliver the result during the project's remainder period.

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.

Ratings can be Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). 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.

Lead Technical Officer¹⁷	S	MS	The original delay in project implementation is gradually being recovered. The recommendations from the MTR were fully considered. Particularly relevant is the strengthening of the human capacity for the project implementation at the field level. We are pleased to note that the necessary steps have been taken and systematic attention has been given to Outcome 4 and to gender mainstreaming in general.
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	MS	There has been limited view to engage non-project areas, but that impact the watersheds under consideration. There are wider local-national landscape and climatic trends which the project attempts to address, but that appear larger than the ability of the project on its own to effectively counter. Alongside a need for a conscientious monitoring and evaluation regimen (e.g. clarifying with precision the integrity and improved resilience of the micro-watersheds), the need for improved project landscape strategy and systemization (for institutionalization of results, sustainability, eventual handover) remain extremely important. , not least given project commitments in Output 1 to mainstream and upscale its results and lessons at either/both sub-national and national levels. Necessary steps have been initiated to address the above.

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

3. 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.
Category C	The project has minimal or no adverse environmental or social impacts; there is no need to change classification.

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 enable farmers to first define their climate change vulnerabilities and then to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project conducted the vulnerability impact assessment (VIA) through participatory approach. The results of VIA were integrated with the results of bio-physical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve focus on developing farmer household ownership, and project hand over post life of project,

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>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>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 going to be documented and compiled in the FFS curriculum to be endorsed by the relevant national government. • Financial supports were provided to FFS members to pilot the introduced resilient farming practices. • FFS approach was adopted and strengthened among implementing partners, particularly PDAFF. 29 FFS were completed to pilot the approach. 	<p>ensuring sustainability.</p>

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
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). 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. 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender analysis was mainstreamed in the whole process of assessment, design, planning, and implementation of interventions including farming practices and micro-watershed related interventions. Relevant national government agency, MoWA was engaged and consulted on the project's experience. A gender mainstreaming guideline was drafted and consulted with MoWA. Rapid value chain study was conducted to assess business opportunities that promote climate resilience among women. The project also provides financial support, through cash transfer mechanism, to women groups to implement the business plan designed to address their vulnerabilities. 	

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
			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.		
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. 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. 	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be clearly reflected in local development planning.
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 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>diversification to lower reliance on climate change vulnerable agriculture as the sole livelihood source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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. • 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. 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	

	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):

FY2018 rating	FY2019 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Medium	Medium	The project's human resource has been recently improved and additional inputs from international and national consultants were mobilized to add impetus to the implementation. In its connection, all of these risks were taken seriously during the implementation. In overall, the results include the improved engagement of national government stakeholders to improve their buy-ins on the project's approach for adaptation and improved resilience planning and implementation; improved integration of project interventions to build synergy of impacts; and stronger emphasis on quality of participation.

4. 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	Yes	<p>While the project's objective remains sound and unmodified, the approach the project will take in achieving it has evolved. Foremost, the revisions are in line with mid-term review recommendations, though they also reflect a more comprehensive recognition of the broader benefits expected from the project over its final eighteen months.</p> <p>In accordance with the revisions, the three Project Objective indicators have been refined to better measure the progress of the project in improving the food security and livelihoods adaptive capacities of the rural communities in the target areas. For example, the productivity indicator has been expanded to measure improvements in all project commodities, rather than just lowland rice as before.</p> <p>Outcome 1: Substantial changes have been made to Outcome 1's approach and foci, notably; the change from a sole focus on national government to broader focus on national and sub-national government; from a narrow focus on food security and agriculture only, to a broader focus that includes forest, water, agriculture, food security and rural livelihoods; from a narrow focus on policy and planning to broader focus that includes implementation procedures; and from a more prescriptive CCA approach to a process of informing the policy and planning process on a recommended CCA approach.</p> <p>Outcome 2: An overall broadening of the outputs and their indicators to adjust the previously narrower focus on reduction of impacts onto natural resources and agriculture only, to an expanded focus on reducing impacts to water resources, rural livelihoods agriculture and food security also. The physical focus of WSM efforts under the outputs has also been slightly adjusted from the original rather vague terms of target watershed and site to the more precise terms of target communes.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Outputs are largely unchanged, however stronger focus and budget allocations towards training-of-trainers in CSA techniques and technologies, on-site mentoring and oversight from experts, and production of field-level guidance and training materials have been included/ increased. As a consequence, while expected quality of outputs has increased, total numbers of</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.

		<p>targeted field activities have been reduced.</p> <p>Outcome 4: Outputs are largely unchanged, however a stronger focus on women's participation in FFS planning a preparation has been included on Output 2.1. The addition of a service provided will strengthen provincial-level knowledge exchange and skills development with women's groups. In Output 2.2, the target beneficiary numbers have been reduced by almost half, reflecting the reduction in FFS (C3) as well as low population rates and geographical barriers identified in previous years. The service provider will provide expertise support to PDoWA on group management, financial literacy, livelihood options and collective actions.</p> <p>Outcome 5: The M&E system will be improved to better support project implementation with accurate, evidence-based reporting that informs management and decision-making to guide and improve project performance, and hence address a weakness identified in the MTR. Stronger focus across all outcomes on attitude and knowledge change indicators, as opposed to "practices" change indicators (which require lengthier timescales to measure) has been included.</p>
Project Outputs	Yes	<p>Output 1.1: The original project output 1.1 aimed to establish an agriculture and food security decision-making support system for CCA for use a national level, the current project aims to collect and share knowledge on the broader topic of forest, water, agriculture, food security and rural livelihoods CCA approaches with both the national and sub-national decision makers to strengthen their existing decision-making systems. This process will be informed and guided by a stock-take of national-level CCA and WSM policy instruments, planning and implementation gaps and national best-practices.</p> <p>Output 1.2: The original project Output 1.2 had a capacity building focus targeting national level decision-makers: a task already well addressed by a host of preceding national level CCA projects since 2013. The refined output will see knowledge sharing of national stock-taking efforts, and lessons-learned from commune-village level project implementation & provincial-level institutional strengthening programmes be delivered via Output 1.2 workshops to inform stakeholders of the project results at national and sub-national levels.</p> <p>Output 1.3: Increased focus on sub-national institutional strengthening, implemented through a scaling-up of LNP's field experiences on planning and implementation processes. The original project Output 1.3 aimed at ensuring the CCA issues were mainstreamed into national agriculture and food security policy and planning frameworks which is a task already well addressed by a host of preceding national level CCA projects since 2013. The revised focus alternatively will emphasize capacity development efforts towards sub-national government institutions which have been confirmed to have a much greater need of assistance and take this as the entry points for improved CCA action planning and development steps at the sub-national level.</p> <p>Output 2.1: The current approach differs little from the original project design which already had a focus on site physical assessments, annual monitoring, and development of VIA, along with training in both processes and the establishment and implementation of a participatory monitoring and evaluation system. The original Output 2.1 did not however mention the conduct of</p>

		<p>vulnerability assessment or a focus on the commune at the output level.</p> <p>Output 2.2: Retaining its focus on WSM plan developments, WSMC approvals, and the development of tools, guidelines and training to assist WSM plan development and the integration of WSM plans into commune level investment (CIP) and development (CDP) plans, the current project Output 2.2 activities differ little from original.</p> <p>Output 2.3: No changes in principle for the original project Output 2.3</p> <p>Output 3.1: Very little change. In recognition of the need for greater interaction with/ input from communities, especially in Ratanakiri province Output 3.1 has been strengthened by the recruitment of an Int'l Field Officer. The Int'l Field Officer will also provide field activity oversight and monitoring, as requested by MTR.</p> <p>Output 3.2: In recognition of the need for higher quality FFS and associated demonstration plots (DP) case studies and lesson learned (with which to inform the curriculum (3.1) and training guides (3.3)) over a greater quantity of FFS/DPs, Output 3.2's activities have been reduced from 33 FFS to 16. Placing more resources on to a smaller number of FFS/DPs provides greater likelihood of sufficient oversight and mentoring from experts, and therefore greater chance of effective capacity strengthening for PDAFF (in both community engagement and CSA technologies training), an issue raised in the MTR. In addition, an expert CSA service provider, to ensure an improvement in ToT, has been included within the Output.</p> <p>Output 3.3: little change, though a heightened emphasis on training products and methodologies and teaching aids to improve PDAFF's ability to both engage with farmers and deliver the curriculum is included.</p> <p>Output 4.1: The output will now focus more strongly on gender inclusion within farming system analyses, with a view to designing gender-sensitive interventions and a more gender responsiveness CSA curriculum. The output will improve women participation and voices by encouraging their increased involvement in the consultation and community engagement processes and meetings to establish FFS, adaptation plans and knowledge sharing. A service provider will be recruited to support women's knowledge and skills in climate change adaptation. The provincial workshop will be organized for women to share lessons learned to improve their climate resilience in each target commune.</p> <p>In terms of indicator revisions, in line with MTR recommendation, the national adaptation curriculum indicator (inclusive of women's groups) has been removed.</p> <p>Output 4.2: Women producer groups (formally women cohorts) will be reduced from 60 to 35 due to needs, population rate and geography in the target areas. Reacting to the MTR's recommendations, the project will now focus more on empowering women by strengthening leadership, management and record keeping of women producer groups, supported by a service provider (expert support to PDoWA on group management, financial literacy, livelihood options and collective actions).</p>
--	--	--

	<p>Output 5.1: A revised monitoring system/framework incorporated into each outcome to: track effects and impacts (Results monitoring), track activities being implemented on schedule (Activities monitoring); track activities being achieved within budget (Financial monitoring); track beneficiary perceptions of a project (Beneficiary monitoring).</p> <p>Output 5.2: knowledge and attitude changes as indicators integrated into each outcome, as opposed to previous measurement of changes in practices. Addition of econometric approaches such as Propensity Score Matching or Endogenous Switching Regression Generated control groups for impacts assessments.</p> <p>Output 5.3: increased focus on tailoring the presentation of findings towards specific target audiences.</p>
--	--

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 2019 Revised NTE: 30 June 2020</p> <p>Justification: No-Cost Extension (NCE) was proposed by the mid-term review (MTR) conducted early 2018 based on the finding that practical field interventions have been engaged and implemented but ambiguous to show clear mechanisms to capture the results and lessons learned into the policy discussion. The project approach on micro-watershed management for adaptation planning and implementation was also found to remain relevant but very challenging to promote attitude change across national, sub-national, and local stakeholders. The NCE will allow the project to capture experience and lessons learned improved ownership of methodologies, outcomes and national scale-up.</p>

5. Gender Mainstreaming

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

The project prepared planning of action with which involved all counterparts at sub national and community levels to ensure the planning is responsive to farmers' needs and gender inclusive. The gender analysis tool is developed covering different aspects related to household livelihoods, gender roles, division of labour, and gender in natural resource management, water management, non-timber forest products (NTFP) and participation in community representative structure and decision making. The guideline and tools are introduced to project staff to strengthen their capacity of gender analysis. The project approach to engage community members allow women and men to equally participate in discussion and decision-making in regarding to designing, planning, and implementing the project interventions. The project also set up the indicators and requirement to have representation of women in all aspects of work including the watershed management committee and women producer group, and will increase women voices in development plan and decision-making at community level. The project is also partnering with Provincial Department of Women's Affairs (PDWA) who is the government's sub-national agency with mandate to improve gender equality and mainstreaming in the province. The services provided by PDWA is strongly supported by the project's national and international expert on gender and livelihood who is permanently employed to closely monitor the result of gender mainstreaming. A capacity building workshop on gender concepts and analysis is planned to organized for partners as well as project staff. Both project's M&E system and FFS's M&E framework have developed and revised in close consultation with project gender experts. Some tools, questions, and records were developed to track the gender impacts and results. Regular meetings were conducted to ensure gender mainstreaming was adequately integrated into all project's aspects and activities.

6. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

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. Such consideration is delivered through a thorough participatory process applied by the project. The project also employs 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.

7. 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))

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. 2 capacity building workshops and 1 ToT have conducted in the reporting period to ensure implementing partners able to conduct specific tasks independently. The workshops also invited some development agencies which are working in similar sectors to share and learn from each other.

8. Knowledge Management Activities

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

The project employs participatory integrated micro-watershed management (WSM) as an approach to reduce climate impacts on natural resources, agriculture, water, livelihoods and food security by empowering communities and increasing their knowledge and capacity in watershed management designed to build climate change and livelihood resilience in the 4 target communes including Popok, Lvea Kraing, Kulen Cheung, and Taveng Leu of Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, and Ratanakiri Provinces respectively. To establish the objective of using a landscape approach, the project was designed to provide the expertise and implement activities to reach the four components.

Under component 1, various kinds of national workshops (8 cumulative) had been organized to build capacity and to share knowledge to related stakeholders. Various publications such policy brief, stocktaking reports, and lesson learnt reports will be drafted, consulted and shared among related stakeholders to inform national and sub-national forestry, water, agricultural, livelihood and food security policies, planning and implementation procedures.

Within component 2, micro watershed management was employed to restore and maintain the watershed in target commune. The project has supported to establish 4 WSMC, one in each commune, to lead the participatory WSM. Within this framework, the project, implementing partners and WSMC have completed some achievements including 139.58 hectares (cumulative) of degraded forest have been restored, 9,894 hectares of forest have been protected under CPA/CF/SF. 22 cascade dam structures were constructed (1 replicated by local people). The planning, forest regeneration, prevention, and management were support to ensure that landscape within watershed area are restored and sustained.

Under component 3, 30 CSA-FFSs programs had been conducted with 747 participants (490 female) to introduce CSA to farmers living around target watershed area. An additional 16 CSA-FFS programs are planned to conducted to ensure farmers' practices is adapted and resilient to climatic issues.

In component 4, gender issues and mainstreaming were integrated into all aspects of project's activities. 19 existing WPGs were supported and maintain their functioning. An additional 16 women cohorts are planned to establish. The WPGs have been supported to generate climate resilient collective business plans which is adapted and resilient to climate change issues.

9. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²²	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019-	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	

²² 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 Selected Southeast</p>	USD 3,330,077	
------------	-----	-------	---------------	--	---------------	--

				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.