



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Asia and Pacific
Country (ies):	Cambodia
Project Title:	Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Cambodia's Coastal Fishery Dependent Communities (FSP)
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CMB/037/LDF
GEF ID:	9201
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Environment (MoE), Fisheries Administration (FiA) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Initial project duration (years):	5 Years
Project coordinates: <i>This section should be completed ONLY by:</i> a) Projects with 1st PIR; b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.	<i>[Projects in a) and b) categories should indicate YES here and provide the geocoded data in Annex 2]</i>

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	30 October 2020
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	01 January 2021
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	31 December 2025
Revised project implementation End date (if approved) ²	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	4,350,000
Total Co-financing amount (USD)³:	24,054,751
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	2,045,912
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)⁴:	922,862
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023⁵	4,086,779

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO Document/Project Document.

⁴ The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

⁵ Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	21 June 2023
Expected Mid-term Review date ⁶ :	TBC
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	n/a
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date ⁷ :	TBC
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	

Overall ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Moderate Risk
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Status

Implementation Status (1 st PIR, 2 nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	2 nd PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	H.E Poum Sotha, Director General of Fisheries Administration of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	p.sotha@yahoo.com
	H.E Kim Nong, Director General of the General Directorate of Natural Protected Area, Ministry of Environment	moepmcr@gmail.com
Budget Holder (BH)	Ms. Rebekah Bell, FAO Representative in Cambodia	Rebekah.Bell@fao.org

⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)	H.E Tin Ponlok, Secretary General, Ministry of Environment, National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)	etap@online.com.kh
Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Ms. Angela Lentisco Martinez, Fishery and Aquaculture Officer, FAORAP	Angela.Lentisco@fao.org
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex-Technical FLO)	Mr. Sameer Karki, Technical Officer, FAO-HQ	Sameer.Karki@fao.org

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

<i>Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.</i>							
Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target/Mid-term Target⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress¹⁰ since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating¹¹
Objective (s): Coastal fishery-dependent communities adapt to climate change through strengthening the resilience of the coastal ecosystems upon which they depend and through adapting	Outcome 1						
	National and provincial capacity to support adaptation to climate change is enhanced along coastal areas.	Indicator 1.1 Number of fisheries and coastal planning frameworks, including gender sensitive climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction considerations.	Lack of understanding of the impacts of climate change	Draft policy documents	1 climate change Adaptation Action Plan for coastal fishing communities developed	0% The climate change adaptation action plan for coastal fishing communities will be developed based on the individual climate change action plan activities of the Community Fisheries Area Management Plans (CFAMP).	MS
		Indicator 1.2 Number of national, provincial and district decision	Lack of and enabling environment to support the fisheries sectors	400 staff have increased their work	800 staff (50% women) from government (FiA and MoE at national,	0%	MS

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic co-benefits as well.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU). Refer to Annex 1.

<p>their livelihoods and practices to reduce their vulnerability</p>		<p>makers (women and men) with improved capacity and knowledge to promote climate resilient capture fisheries, aquaculture, and coastal management</p>	<p>and coastal ecosystems to adapt</p>	<p>giving attention to climate change adaptation needs in coastal areas</p>	<p>provincial levels), other key organizations and community leaders have increased their work giving attention to climate change adaptation needs in coastal areas</p>		
	<p>Output 1.1: Climate Change Adaptation is incorporated into fisheries and coastal frameworks</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1: # of fisheries/coastal planning frameworks (plans/policies) that have incorporated climate change adaptation actions</p>	<p>Despite the existence of overarching climate change policies by MoE and MAFF there is effectively little guidance on how to mainstream adaptation into local/provincial level</p>	<p>Draft policy proposals prepared with participation by relevant authorities at national and provincial level and submitted to appropriate officials and institutions</p>	<p>At least one high level policy document (at the national and provincial levels) developed addressing climate change issues in fisheries and in coastal areas.</p>	<p>10% CamAdapt team collected 35 CFAMPs (additional 18 during the reported period): 5 from Kep, 9 from Kampot, 15 from Preah Sihanouk and 6 from Koh Kong and 4 Community Protected Area Management Plan (CPAMPs) from Koh Kong. The collected CFAMPs from all Community Fisheries (CFis) along the coast were reviewed to identify the existing climate change adaptation and resilient related actions and the gaps. The consolidated results will be used by the project team, FiA and PMU, in close collaboration with different stakeholders and CFis to develop the climate change action plan for all coastal fishing communities.</p>	<p>MS</p>
	<p>Output 1.2: Fisheries and coastal ecosystem</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2: # of key policies, strategies and plans related to</p>	<p>Despite the impact that climate change will have on</p>	<p>Draft policy proposals prepared</p>	<p>At least 4 provincial climate change</p>	<p>5% Sub-national and existing policies and strategies in 4 coastal provinces and national fisheries and</p>	<p>MS</p>

	considerations integrated into the broader cross-sectoral policies, strategies and plans related to Climate Change at national and sub-national levels	climate change (national and sub-national levels) that have incorporated fisheries and coastal ecosystem considerations	coastal areas, adaptation planning does not fully integrate coastal and fisheries ecosystem considerations	with participation by relevant authorities at national and regional level and submitted to appropriate officials and institutions	document (1 per province) take into account fisheries/coastal ecosystem considerations, and 1 at the national level	environmental policies and strategies collected and being reviewed in order to identify the gaps	
	Output 1.3: Capacity of national and sub-national government staff and other stakeholders enhanced to develop and implement climate change resilient policies and practices, as well as to access climate finance, and regularly assess their capacity over the project lifetime.	Indicator 1.3: Capacity needs assessments every two years directed to government staff at different levels (and other stakeholders) to assess their level of understanding in the development and implementation of climate resilient policies	Very limited capacity (based on the Capacity Assessment Report)	30% improvement in the results of the assessment	70% improvement in the results of the assessment	20% Baseline capacity needs tool finalized in this PIR period. The CamAdapt team is supporting multi-sectoral policy dialogues through existing mechanisms: Technical Working Group of Fisheries (TWGF) and TWGF Sub-Group on Conservation and Economic. Also, attended and supported the participation of CFis members to the coastal provinces to the National Forum on CFis and Community Fish Refuge (CFR), hold in Phnom Penh on 19 th June 2023. 403 leaders (71 female, 17,61%) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fisheries Administration, provincial governors, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 25 provincial and municipal fisheries administrations, the Fisheries and Fisheries Communities Committees.	MS
Outcome 2							

	Coastal ecosystems protected and rehabilitated to enhance resilience of the coastal social-ecological systems	Indicator 2 Area of coastal ecosystems (seagrass, coral reefs and mangroves) that are being monitored through participatory processes and integrating CCA related actions	No tracking of ecosystem status and trends	Coastal ecosystem being monitored through participatory processes	82,000 ha (50,000 ha mangroves, 30,000 ha of seagrass and 2,000 ha of coral reefs) under management with CCA mainstreamed into management plans	0%	MU
	Output 2.1: Climate resilient Protected Area Management Plans put into place and addressing the factors of ecosystem loss along the coastline	Indicator 2.1 Ecosystem health participatory monitoring system for mangroves, coral reef and seagrass: area of mangroves replanted; area of mangroves under sustainable management measures; and. area of coral reefs protected. area of seagrass protected	Costal ecosystem health not being monitored	System for regular monitoring of coastal ecosystem health in place (satellite-based) – links with Output 2.2	Systematic tracking of coastal ecosystem through the CMP management plans	0%	MU
	Output 2.2: Capacity of coastal communities in Protected area is	Indicator 2.2 # of Community Protected Areas (CPA) with participatory monitoring	No systematic monitoring as part of the CPA Management Plans	Participatory monitoring system integrated as part of	At least 15 with CPAs updated and being implemented	10 % The M&E framework, part of M&E plan, covering the participatory system has been drafted.	MS

	<p>enhanced to implement and monitor the Sustainable Community Protected Area Management Plans (including livelihood and income diversification options and coastal protection measures) – include activities related to piloting of incentives mechanism and promote participatory community-based management plans</p>	<p>system as part of their CPAMP</p>		<p>the CPA Management plans- links with Output 2.1</p>			
	<p>Output 2.3: CPA Network created to build intra-community cooperation for natural resources (and other issues, as for example</p>	<p>Indicator 2.3 # of men and women who are part of the CPA Network # of meeting of the CPA Network</p>	<p>CPA Network does not exist</p>	<p>CPA Network created</p>	<p>One CPA Network formed and meeting at least once a year, with an increase in number of members of 50% by the</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>MU</p>

	gender mainstreaming), share lessons learned and strengthen conservation and management actions (vertical and horizontal integration)				end of the project (CPA Network to include sub-groups of mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass), and at least 40% of women's participation		
Outcome 3							
	Communities Fisheries have increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change	Indicator 3 % of coastal fisheries households with increased access to livelihood opportunities to cope with climate change impacts	0	5,000 households (involving both female and male participant)	At least 10,000 households (half of the CFi members, involving both female and male participants)	15% Project team, FiA and PMU has designed the livelihood analysis tool in order to assess the potential livelihood options of CFis members. 2 workshops in each of the coastal provinces were carried out with CFis and CPAs: 1) to identify the livelihood and climate change adaptation options and to prioritize them; - Kep (20 September 2022), 20 participants (three women, 15%). - Kampot (21 September 2022), 25 participants (three women, 12%). - Koh Kong (29 September 2022), 33 participants (two women, 6,06%). - Preah Sihanouk (4 October 2022), 32 participants (one woman, 3,13%). 2) Community consultation on Beneficiary Selection. - Kep (20 April 2023), 56 participants (27 women, 48,21%). - Kampot (21 April 2023), 60 participants (23 women, 38,33%). - Preah Sihanouk (25 April 2023), 52 participants (16 woman, 30,77%).	MS

						- Koh Kong (27 April 2023), 49 participants (13 women, 26,53%). 300 estimate households	
	Output 3.1: Integrate adaptation into the development/revision of Community Fishing Area Management Plans (CFAMP) and reflect into Community Investment Plan (CIP) and Commune Development Plans (CDP)	Indicator 3.1: # of CFAMPs that include climate change adaptation/DRM actions	Adaptation is not being mainstreamed into the CFAMPs and DRMs plans	20 CFAMPs that include climate adaptation /DRM actions	40 CFAMPs that include climate adaptation/DRM actions	15% The existing CFAMPs from the CFI along the coast collected as well as CDPs and CIPs and being reviewing in order to identify the existing climate change and DRM related actions and the gaps.	MS
	Output 3.2: Integrate Adaptation during the implementation of the CFAMP process, supporting local level monitoring of resilience to climate change	Indicator 3.2: # of successful adaptation activities implemented as part to the CFAMP (50% targeting women) with the purpose of reducing climate risk and diversity livelihoods	CFAMP does not include adaptation actions	20 (with 10 activities directly targeted to 70% women)	40 (with 10 activities directly targeted to 70% women)	10% Livelihood consultation conducted in four provinces and 12 livelihood and adaptation options identified in each province including: mud crab fattening, Sixbar grouper (<i>Epinephelus sexfasciatus</i>) fish raising, dried shrimp processing, green mussel culture, ecotourism, fish landing site, crab peeling, fresh water access, mangrove plantation, coral reef conservation area establishment and seagrass conservation area establishment, and mangrove conservation area establishment. To identify the livelihood and climate change adaptation options and to prioritize them; - Kep (20 September 2022), 20 participants (three women, 15%).	MS

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kampot (21 September 2022), 25 participants (three women, 12%). - Koh Kong (29 September 2022), 33 participants (two women, 6,06%). - Preah Sihanouk (4 October 2022), 32 participants (one woman, 3,13%). <p>The low participation of women was due the participants’ selection process which invited the CFis chief and vice chief from each community and these positions are largely filled by men. Therefore, for the community consultations, the project team revised the beneficiaries’ selection by informing them that one woman and one man are to be invited.</p> <p>Community Consultation on beneficiary selection for livelihood diversification and climate adaptation options conducted in four coastal provinces and specified the livelihood and adaptation option by each CFI and CPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kep (20 April 2023), 56 participants (27 women, 48,21%). - Kampot (21 April 2023), 60 participants (23 women, 38,33%). - Preah Sihanouk (25 April 2023), 52 participants (16 woman, 30,77%). - Koh Kong (27 April 2023), 49 participants (13 women, 26,53%). <p>The participation of women in the community consultations increased.</p>	
	<p>Output 3.3: Develop capacity of CFis members to monitor that their plans are climate change resilient,</p>	<p>Indicator 3.3: # of Adaptation and Resilience actions included in the CFAMPs</p>	CFAMP do not include sections for participatory adaptation monitoring	Monitoring framework (with adaptation and resilience considerati	Participatory monitoring Framework is functional and effective	0% No progress	

	including the creation of a CFI Coastal Network and the CamAdapt fisherwomen Network.			ons) created			
	Output 3.4: Coastal early warning and disaster risk management systems that increase fisher's resilience against extreme weather and environmental events	Indicators 3.4: # and each of functional early warning systems put in place	n/a	25%	70% coverage of EW system for fishers (including women fishing in inshore and mangrove areas)	0% No progress	
Outcome 4							
	Monitoring and Evaluation and Information dissemination	Indicator 4. Project monitor Progress, including adaptation and women's empowerment			100% implementation of the plan	20% The MEAL plan has been drafted.	MS
	Output 4.1: Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEAL)	Indicator 4.1: MEAL plan fully operational throughout the lifetime of the project	n/a	MEAL plan fully operational with a clear and realistic set of indicators	100% implementation of the plan	25% Project team, FiA and PMU completed project launching workshop on the 7 April 2022 in Kampot province. During November and December 2022, the CamAdapt team and FiA, in collaboration with the GDNPA, organized four Inception	MS

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						Workshops at the Provincial level in each of the coastal provinces. Baseline survey is ongoing. The MEAL plan has been drafted with contributions from CTA and inputs from the International M&E consultant. The drafted has been send to the UNV- M&E (FAO-KH).	
	Output 4.2: Project Communication plan	Indicator 4.2: Project communication plan operational and providing relevant information	n/a	Project website	# of communication materials developed, trainings documented, etc.	15% The CamAdapt Communication Strategy was drafted, shared and reviewed by PMU, FAO-RAP and FAO-HQ	MS
	Output 4.3: Gender and stakeholder Engagement Strategy	Indicator 4.3: Gender targets defined	n/a	50% of gender targets achieved	75% of gender targets achieved	20% Gender action plan indicators shared with stakeholders during the project launching workshop in Kampot The stakeholder engagement strategy and the Gender Strategy of the CamAdapt Project are in their final stages	MS

Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>Outcome1: National and provincial capacity to support adaptation to climate change is enhanced along coastal areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete the recruitment of ICs. - Speed up the implementation's activities with the support of the incorporation of the national and international experts and with the CamAdapt team based on their respective TOR. - Complete the review fisheries and coastal policies and legal frameworks to analyse the gaps for strengthening them into fisheries sector with climate change adaptation considerations. - Undertake the assessments and gaps as base for further actions and development of technical guidance. - Define clear guidelines or implementation manuals to assure the efficient project implementation with quality. 	<p>CamAdapt team, FiA and MoE International Consultants (ICs) and National Consultants (NCs) experts together with implementing agencies. CamAdapt team.</p>	<p>July -September 2023</p>
<p>Outcome2: Coastal ecosystems protected and rehabilitated to enhance resilience of the coastal social-ecological systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete the recruitment of ICs. - Speed up the implementation's activities with the support of the incorporation of the national and international experts and with the CamAdapt team based on their respective TOR. - Revise and identify area of mangroves, seagrasses and coral reefs in the 4 provinces as target. - Carry out an assessment for CPA participatory monitoring system and elaboration of management plan. - Update the CPA status, the existing CPAMP, members, network, strengths and weaknesses. 	<p>ICs and NCs experts. MoE/GNDPA. CamAdapt team.</p>	<p>July -September 2023</p>
<p>Outcome3: Communities Fisheries have increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete the recruitment of ICs. - Speed up the implementation's activities with the support of the incorporation of the national and international experts and with the CamAdapt team based on their respective TOR. - Complete an assessment for CFIs to pave the way of implementing main activities such as integration of climate resilient actions into CPAMP and creation of participatory monitoring framework, etc. - Update the CFI status, the existing CFAMP, members, network, strengths and weaknesses. 	<p>ICs and NCs experts MAFF/FiA CamAdapt team</p>	<p>July -September 2023</p>

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome4: Monitoring and Evaluation and Information dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize and establish the strategic documents such as M&E plan, Communication Strategy, and Gender and Stakeholder Engagement strategies. - Finalize the baseline survey. - Decide if the project will use an existing website or design a new one. 	ICs and NCs experts. MoE/GNDPA. MAFF/FIA. CamAdapt team. Baseline team.	July -September 2023

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
Outcome 1 National and provincial capacity to support adaptation to climate change is enhanced along coastal areas.	Indicator 1.1 Number of fisheries and coastal planning frameworks, including gender sensitive climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction considerations. Indicator 1.2 Number of national, provincial and district decision makers (women and men) with improved capacity and knowledge to promote climate resilient capture fisheries, aquaculture, and coastal management.	0%	The climate change adaptation action plan for coastal fishing communities will be developed based on the individual climate change action plan activities of the CFAMPs	
Output 1.1 Climate Change Adaptation is incorporated into fisheries and coastal frameworks	Indicator 1.1 #of fisheries/coastal planning frameworks (plans/policies) that have incorporated climate change adaption actions	5% 0 CFAMPs that include climate change	CamAdapt team collected 35 CFAMPs (additional 18 during the reported period): 5 from Kep, 9 from Kampot, 15 from Preah Sihanouk and 6 from Koh Kong and 4 CPAMPs from Koh Kong. The collected CFAMPs from all CFis along the coast were reviewed to	

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (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.

			identify the existing climate change adaptation and resilient related actions and the gaps. The consolidated results will be used by the project team, FiA and PMU, in close collaboration with different stakeholders and CFis to develop the climate change action plan for all coastal fishing communities.	
Output 1.2 Fisheries and coastal ecosystem considerations integrated into the broader cross-sectoral policies, strategies and plans related to Climate Change at national and sub-national levels	Indicator 1.2 #of key policies, strategies and plans related to climate change (national and sub-national levels) that have incorporated fisheries and coastal ecosystem considerations	5% 0 key policies, strategies and plans related to climate change (national and sub-national levels) that have incorporated fisheries and coastal ecosystem considerations		Some activity is not yet due since the activity of reviewing the fisheries and coastal policies and legal frameworks has not been finished. Also, the lack of standard processes of MoE and FiA for recruiting expertise, the national and international consultants' recruitment took longer that was planned.
Output 1.3 Capacity of national and sub-national government staff and other stakeholders enhanced to develop and implement climate change resilient policies and practices, as well as to access climate finance, and regularly assess their capacity over the project lifetime.	Indicator 1.3 Capacity needs assessments every two years directed to government staff at different levels (and other stakeholders) to assess their level of understanding in the development and implementation of climate resilient policies	20%	The project team together with the Baseline consultant Firm was designed the capacity needs assessment tool to apply with national and sub-national government staff to assess their current level of development and implementation of climate change adaptation and resilient policies and practices, and is been using during the Baseline survey. The CamAdapt team is supporting multi-sectoral policy dialogues through existing mechanisms: Technical Working Group of Fisheries (TWGF) and TWGF Sub-Group on Conservation and Economic. Also, attended and supported the participation of CFis members to the coastal provinces to the National	

			Forum on CFIs and CFR hold in Phnom Penh on 19 th June 2023. 403 leaders (71 female, 17,61%) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fisheries Administration, provincial governors, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 25 provincial and municipal fisheries administrations, the Fisheries and Fisheries Communities Committees.	
Outcome 2 Coastal ecosystems protected and rehabilitated to enhance resilience of the coastal social-ecological systems	Indicator 2 Area of coastal ecosystems (seagrass, coral reefs and mangroves) that are being monitored through participatory processes and integrating CCA related actions			
Output 2.1 Climate resilient Protected Area Management Plans put into place and addressing the factors of ecosystem loss along	Indicator 2.1 Ecosystem health participatory monitoring system for mangroves, coral reef and seagrass: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - area of mangroves replanted - area of mangroves under sustainable management measures - area of coral reefs protected - area of seagrass protected 	0 %	No progress	Delay in recruiting the CTA to provide guidance and engagement with MoE Lack of standard processes of MoE and FIA for recruiting expertise (particularly international expertise). The national consultants on GIS and Climate Change joined the CamAdapt team on June 2022.
Output 2.2 Capacity of coastal Communities in Protected Area is enhanced to implement and monitor the Sustainable Community Protected Area	Indicator 2.2 # of CPA with a participatory monitoring system as part of their CPAMP	10 %	The M&E framework, part of M&E plan, covering the participatory system has been drafted. Also, the relevant national expert as GIS, Climate Change, Ecosystem, etc. just joined the CamAdapt team on June 2023.	

Management Plans (including livelihood and income diversification options and coastal protection measures) - include activities related to piloting of incentives mechanisms and promote participatory community-based management plans				
Output 2.3 CPA Network created to build intra-community cooperation for natural resources (and other issues, as for example gender mainstreaming), share lessons learned and strengthen conservation and management actions (vertical and horizontal integration)	Indicator 2.3 # of men and women who are part of the CPA Network # of meetings of the CPA Network	0%	No progress	Delay in recruiting the CTA to provide guidance and engagement with MoE Lack of standard processes of MoE and FiA for recruiting expertise (particularly international expertise). The national consultants on GIS and Climate Change joined the CamAdapt team on June 2022.
Outcome 3 Community Fisheries have increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change	Indicator 3 % of coastal fisheries households with increased access to livelihood opportunities to cope with climate change impacts	0 households	Project team, FiA and PMU has designed the livelihood analysis tool in order to assess the potential livelihood options of CFis members. 2 workshops in each of the coastal provinces were carried out with CFis and CPAs: 1) to identify the livelihood and climate change adaptation options and to prioritize them; Kep (20 September 2022), 20 participants (three women, 15%). - Kampot (21 September 2022), 25 participants (three women, 12%).	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Koh Kong (29 September 2022), 33 participants (two women, 6,06%). - Preah Sihanouk (4 October 2022), 32 participants (one woman, 3,13%). <p>2) Community consultation on Beneficiary Selection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kep (20 April 2023), 56 participants (27 women, 48,21%). - Kampot (21 April 2023), 60 participants (23 women, 38,33%). - Preah Sihanouk (25 April 2023), 52 participants (16 woman, 30,77%). - Koh Kong (27 April 2023), 49 participants (13 women, 26,53%). <p>300 estimate households</p>	
<p>Output 3.1 Integrate adaptation into the development/revision of Community Fishing Area Management Plans (CFAMP) and reflect into CIP and CDP</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1 # of CFAMPs that include climate change adaptation/DRM actions</p>	<p>0 CFAMPs that climate change adaptation and DRM</p>	<p>The existing CFAMPs from the CFI along the coast as well as CDPs and CIPs are being reviewed in order to identify the existing climate change and DRM related actions and the gaps.</p>	<p>Not yet due since the external consultant on DRR and EWS as well as the Safety at Sea just joined the team in June. This activity will be Designed and implemented by the consultants and project team.</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Integrate Adaptation during the implementation of the CFMAP process, supporting local level monitoring of resilience to climate change</p>	<p>Indicator 3.2 # of successful adaptation activities implemented as part of the CFMAP (50% targeting women) with the purpose of reducing climate risk and diversity livelihoods</p>	<p>0 successful adaptation activities implemented as part of the CFAMP</p>	<p>Livelihood consultation conducted in four provinces and 12 livelihood and adaptation options identified in each province including: mud crab fattening, Sixbar grouper (Epinephelus sexfasciatus) fish raising, dried shrimp processing, green mussel culture, ecotourism, fish landing site, crab peeling, fresh water access, mangrove plantation, coral reef conservation area</p>	<p>To be implemented after output 3.1. completion</p>

			<p>establishment and seagrass conservation area establishment, and mangrove conservation area establishment. To identify the livelihood and climate change adaptation options and to prioritize them;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kep (20 September 2022), 20 participants (three women, 15%). - Kampot (21 September 2022), 25 participants (three women, 12%). - Koh Kong (29 September 2022), 33 participants (two women, 6,06%). - Preah Sihanouk (4 October 2022), 32 participants (one woman, 3,13%). <p>Community Consultation on beneficiary selection for livelihood diversification and climate adaptation options conducted in four coastal provinces and specified the livelihood and adaptation option by each CFi and CPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kep (20 April 2023), 56 participants (27 women, 48,21%). - Kampot (21 April 2023), 60 participants (23 women, 38,33%). - Preah Sihanouk (25 April 2023), 52 participants (16 woman, 30,77%). - Koh Kong (27 April 2023), 49 participants (13 women, 26,53%). 	
<p>Output 3.3 Develop capacity of CFIs members to monitor that their plans are</p>	<p>Indicator 3.3 # of Adaptation and Resilience actions included in the CFMAPs</p>	<p>0 participatory monitoring framework is</p>	<p>No progress</p>	<p>To be implemented after output 3.1. and 3.2 completion.</p>

climate change resilient, including the creation of a CFi Coastal Network and the CamAdapt Fisherwomen Network.		functional and effective		
Output 3.4 Coastal early warning and disaster risk management systems that increase fishers resilience against extreme weather and environmental events	Indicator 3.4 # and reach of functional early warning systems put in place	0% coverage of EW system for fishers (including women fishing in inshore and mangrove areas)	No progress	To be implemented after output 3.1., 3.2 and 3.3 completion.
Outcome 4 Monitoring and evaluation and information dissemination	Indicator 4 Project monitors progress, including adaptation and women's empowerment	15%		
Output 4.1 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEAL)	Indicator 4.1 MEAL plan fully operational throughout the lifetime of the project	15%	During November and December 2022, the CamAdapt team and FiA, in collaboration with the GDNPA, organized four Inception Workshops at the Provincial level in each of the coastal provinces. Baseline survey is ongoing. The MEAL plan has been drafted with contributions from CTA and inputs from the International M&E consultant. The draft has been submitted to FAO for clearance	
Output 4.2 Project Communications Plan	Indicator 4.2 Project communication plan operational and providing relevant information	15%	The CamAdapt Communication Strategy was drafted, shared and reviewed by PMU, FAO-RAP and FAO-HQ.	The process of establishment of the project website is pending until content has been approved. Also, the project team is thinking if it can be attached to an existing site (FAO, FiA and/or MoE websites) to ensure documents are available beyond the lifetime of the project and can still be a useful

				platform during implementation. The communication materials will be published and disseminated.
Output 4.3 Gender and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy	Indicator 4.3 Gender targets defined	15%	The stakeholder engagement strategy and the Gender Strategy of the CamAdapt Project are in their final stages.	

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)

1. Overall project implementation progress

Component/outcome 1: National and provincial capacity to support adaptation to climate change is enhanced along coastal areas.

Output.1.1: Climate Change Adaptation is incorporated into fisheries and coastal frameworks.

The CamAdapt team collected 35 CFAMPs: 5 from Kep, 9 from Kampot, 15 from Preah Sihanouk and 6 from Koh Kong and 4 CPAMPs from Koh Kong. The collected CFAMPs from all CFis along the coast were reviewed to identify the existing climate change adaptation and resilient related actions and the gaps. The consolidated results will be used by the project team, FiA and PMU, in close collaboration with different stakeholders and CFis to develop the climate change action plan for all coastal fishing communities.

Output 1.2: Fisheries and coastal ecosystem considerations integrated into the broader cross-sectoral policies, strategies, and plans related to Climate Change at national and sub-national levels.

The project team, FiA, and PMU collected the existing national and sub-national strategies and action plans along the coastal areas. Those include Coastal Strategies (CSs) and State of the Coast (SoC) developed by the PEMSEA ICM project, Provincial Development Plans, Provincial Investment Plans and Destination Management Plans (DMPs) from the four coastal provinces, Strategic Fisheries Framework (SPF), Three (03) Marine Fisheries Management Areas (MFMA) in Koh Rong Sanlem, Prek Kampong Smach and Kep. These documents are being reviewed to identify the gaps in climate change adaptation and resilience will be tapped in order to put into discussion with FiA, MoE, Fisheries Administration Cantonments (FiAC), and Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) in a consultative workshop in each province in the next semester.

Output 1.3: Capacity of national and sub-national government staff and other stakeholders enhanced to develop and implement climate change resilient policies and practices, as well as to access climate finance, and regularly assess their capacity over the project lifetime.

The project team together with the Baseline consultant Firm designed the capacity needs assessment tool to apply with national and sub-national government staff to assess their current level of development and implementation of climate change adaptation and resilient policies and practices, and is been using during the Baseline survey.

The CamAdapt team is supporting multi-sectoral policy dialogues through existing mechanisms: TWGF and TWGF Sub-Group on Conservation and Economic.

Also, attended and supported the participation of CFis members to the coastal provinces to the National Forum on CFis and CFR, hold in Phnom Penh on 19th June 2023. 403 leaders (71 female, 17,61%) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fisheries Administration, provincial governors, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 25 provincial and municipal fisheries administrations, the Fisheries and Fisheries Communities Committees.

Component/outcome 2: Coastal ecosystems are protected and rehabilitated to enhance the resilience of the coastal social-ecological systems.

Output 2.1 Climate resilient Protected Area Management Plans put into place and addressing the factors of ecosystem loss along the coastline.

This output has not been started during the reporting period.

Output 2.2 Capacity of Coastal Communities in Protected Areas is enhanced to implement and monitor the Sustainable Community Protected Area Management Plans (including livelihood and income diversification options and coastal protection measures) - include activities related to the piloting of incentives mechanisms and promote participatory community-based management plans.

Under this output, PMU/FiA and MoE conducted the livelihood options assessment through four provincial consultations with CFIs, CPAs, and stakeholders in the coastal provinces:

- Kep (20 September 2022), 20 participants (three women, 15%).
- Kampot (21 September 2022), 25 participants (three women, 12%).
- Koh Kong (29 September 2022), 33 participants (two women, 6,06%).
- Preah Sihanouk (4 October 2022), 32 participants (one woman, 3,13%).

12 livelihood and adaptation options were identified in each province including i) mud crab fattening, ii) Sixbar grouper (*Epinephelus sexfasciatus*) fish raising, iii) dried shrimp processing, iv) green mussel culture, v) ecotourism, vi) crab peeling, vii) mangrove plantation; viii) coral reef ix) seagrass, x) mangrove conservation area establishment, xi) fish landing site, and xii) freshwater access.

The project consultants in collaboration with PMU, FiA, and MoE had done the economic and financial analysis of the prioritized livelihood adaptation options which were identified in the 4 provincial consultations to confirm that those livelihood adaptations are feasible and addressed to reduce climate vulnerability and economic benefits.

Community Consultation on beneficiary selection for livelihood diversification and climate adaptation options in each coastal province and specified the livelihood and adaptation option by each CFI and CPA.

- Kep (20 April 2023), 56 participants (27 women, 48,21%).
- Kampot (21 April 2023), 60 participants (23 women, 38,33%).
- Preah Sihanouk (25 April 2023), 52 participants (16 woman, 30,77%).
- Koh Kong (27 April 2023), 49 participants (13 women, 26,53%).

The project team, FiA, and PMU will prioritize the key climate change adaptation implementation in the CFAMPs, CDPs, and CIPs.

This output is in coordination with output 3.2.

Output 2.3. CPA Network created to build intra-community cooperation for natural resources (and other issues, as for example gender mainstreaming), share lessons learned and strengthen conservation and management actions (vertical and horizontal integration)

This output has not been started during the reporting period.

Component/outcome 3: Community Fisheries have increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change.**Output 3.1: Integrate adaptation into the development/revision of CFAMP and reflect it into CIP and CDP.**

In connection to output 1.1., the CamAdapt team collected 35 CFAMPs: 5 from Kep, 9 from Kampot, 15 from Preah Sihanouk and 6 from Koh Kong, as well as the CDPs and CIPs, from CFi respective communes to review and tackle the key activities which were mentioned in the plan. The collected CFAMPs from all CFis along the coast were reviewed to identify the existing climate change adaptation and resilient related actions and the gaps. The consolidated results will be used by the project team, FiA and PMU, in close collaboration with different stakeholders and CFis to develop the climate change action plan for all coastal fishing communities.

Output 3.2: Integrate Adaptation during the implementation of the CFMAP process, supporting local-level monitoring of resilience to climate change.

Under this output, PMU/FiA and MoE conducted the livelihood options assessment through four provincial consultations with CFis, CPAs, and stakeholders in the coastal provinces:

- Kep (20 September 2022), 20 participants (three women, 15%).
- Kampot (21 September 2022), 25 participants (three women, 12%).
- Koh Kong (29 September 2022), 33 participants (two women, 6,06%).
- Preah Sihanouk (4 October 2022), 32 participants (one woman, 3,13%).

12 livelihood and adaptation options were identified in each province including i) mud crab fattening, ii) Sixbar grouper (*Epinephelus sexfasciatus*) fish raising, iii) dried shrimp processing, iv) green mussel culture, v) ecotourism, vi) crab peeling, vii) mangrove plantation; viii) coral reef ix) seagrass, x) mangrove conservation area establishment, xi) fish landing site, and xii) freshwater access.

N	Livelihood and adaptation options	Kep	Kampot	Preah Sihanouk	Koh Kong
	Economic activities				
1	Mud crab fattening		X	X	X
2	Sixbar grouper (<i>Epinephelus sexfasciatus</i>) fish raising		X	X	X
3	Dried shrimp processing	X	X	X	X
4	Green mussel culture		X		X
5	Ecotourism	X	X	X	X
6	Crab peeling	X	X	X	X
	Non-economic activities				
7	Mangrove plantation	X	X	X	X
8	Coral reef conservation	X	X	X	X
9	Seagrass conservation	X	X	X	X
10	Mangrove conservation	X	X	X	X
11	Fish landing site	X	X		
12	Freshwater access	X	X	X	X
	Total per each province	9	12	10	11

The project consultants in collaboration with PMU, FiA, and MoE had done the economic and financial analysis of the prioritized livelihood adaptation options which were identified in the 4 provincial consultations to confirm that those livelihood adaptations are feasible and addressed to reduce climate vulnerability and economic benefits.

The low participation of women was due the participants' selection process which invited the CFis chief and vice chief from each community and these positions are largely filled by men.

Therefore, for the community consultations, the project team revised the beneficiaries' selection by informing them that one woman and one man are to be invited.

Community Consultation on beneficiary selection for livelihood diversification and climate adaptation options in each coastal province and specified the livelihood and adaptation option by each CFi and CPA.

- Kep (20 April 2023), 56 participants (27 women, 48,21%).
- Kampot (21 April 2023), 60 participants (23 women, 38,33%).
- Preah Sihanouk (25 April 2023), 52 participants (16 woman, 30,77%).
- Koh Kong (27 April 2023), 49 participants (13 women, 26,53%).

The project team, FiA, and PMU will prioritize the key climate change adaptation activities for implementation in the CFAMPs, CDPs, and CIPs.

This output is in coordination with output 2.2.

Output 3.3: Develop the capacity of CFis members to monitor that their plans are climate change resilient, including the creation of a CFi Coastal Network and the CamAdapt Fisherwomen Network.

There is no progress under this output. This output will be implemented after output 3.1 and output 3.2 are completed. The project team, FiA, and PMU will establish the local monitoring system to tackle the successful adaptation actions implementation in CFAMPs, CDPs, and CIPs. Also, there will be a facilitation process to reinforce the existing CFi Coastal Network and CamAdapt Fisherwomen Network.

Output 3.4: Coastal early warning system (EWS) and disaster risk management (DRM) that increase fishers' resilience against extreme weather and environmental events.

There is no progress under this output. This output is planned to be implemented after the completion of the vulnerability assessment with gender consideration to target the sites where Early Warning Systems (EWS) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) are needed. Also, the output will be implemented after the completion of output 3.1, output 3.2, and output 3.3 as it will demonstrate the EWS and DRM in those plans.

Component/outcome 4: Monitoring and evaluation and information dissemination.

Output 4.1: Project Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEAL).

Under this output, the CamAdapt team and FiA, in collaboration with the GDNPA, organized four Inception Workshops at the Provincial level:

- Kep (24 November 2022), 34 participants (nine women).
- Kampot (25 November 2022), 35 participants (six women).

- Koh Kong (7 December 2022), 41 participants (ten women).
- Preah Sihanouk (9 December 2022), 29 participants (five women).

The main goal of the workshops was to introduce the project to stakeholders and present the project objective and the activities with their timeline through the work plan. The Inception Workshops provided an opportunity for the key stakeholders of the project along the coastal area to meet, discuss, and question the project objectives and implementation process, including activities and synergy.

The workshops participated representatives from the FiA, MoE, Development Partners and Agencies, Provincial Government Administration, FiAC, PDoE, Local and International NGOs, CFIs, Community Protected Areas, and the project team.

The project consultants, PMU, FiA, and MoE developed the TORs for all international and national experts under each activity, output, and component to start working on different deliverables of the project. The TORs of national experts were submitted for clearance to PMU, published and recruited. Also, the TORs for international experts were cleared and published. Next quarter will follow the recruitment process.

In addition, the project consultants, PMU, FiA, and MoE developed the baseline TORs to recruit the external consultants to perform the baseline survey. The Request for a Proposal of the Baseline was submitted, cleared, published and a consultancy firm was recruited.

Regarding to the Baseline Survey (*on-going*) actions has been done:

- Coordination meetings with the Baseline Consultancy Firm to present and discuss on technical proposal of baseline survey team and agree on further action plan.
- The first documents were developed:
 - a) Baseline survey frame (sampling/ selection of communities, stakeholder disaggregation) materials.
 - b) Set up database framework (using Kobo toolbox) to data entry and data storage.
 - c) A summary report on on-the-job training to FiA, MoE, PDOE staff and the personnel participating in the survey implementation and survey design and sampling methodology.
 - d) The progress report on completion of the field data collection in four provinces.
- The CamAdapt team supported to the logistic, meeting arrangements and the interviews/data collected to the communities, group KII, etc.

The CamAdapt MEAL plan for the project, including gender-specific indicators and targets, has been drafted with contributions from CTA and inputs from the International M&E consultant. The drafted has been sent to the UNV-M&E (FAO-KH) for further support.

Besides, several actions are been done:

- Meeting with the M&E CaPFish Expert on KOBO Toolbox;
- Capacity building on the OPIM/OPA modality and the budget monitoring tool by FAO to the CamAdapt team;
- Bilateral meetings were conducted with M&E focal points of FiA and MoE to ensure a link to on-going government M&E systems;
- Coordination meetings were conducted between FAO and CamAdapt team;
- Working group session between the M&E officer of CamAdapt and the UNV M&E - FAO.

Output 4.2: Project Communications Plan.

Under this output, the CamAdapt Communication Strategy was drafted, shared and reviewed by PMU, FAO-RAP and FAO-HQ. Next quarter is planned to be finalized and approved. There is no progress yet in terms of a project website, the project team is thinking if it can be attached to an existing site (FAO, FiA and/or MoE websites) that way it can live on after the project timeline and can still be a useful platform during implementation. The communication materials will be developed once project activities such as trainings and field activities start to be implemented.

Output 4.3: Gender and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy.

Under this output, the development of the stakeholder engagement strategy and the Gender Strategy of the CamAdapt Project are in their final stages.

To develop the CamAdapt stakeholder engagement strategy has follow the next steps:

- Identified the Development Partners and NGOs that are working in the coastal provinces;
- Reviewed and analyzed the possible synergies;
- Bilateral meetings were conducted with 9 stakeholders to engage synergies and coordination, including FFI, CaPFish-Capture, UN-Habitat, ADB, Community Fisheries Development Department and UNIDO.

Both documents are been drafted and at final stages, and it is planned to be finalized in the next quarter.

2. Key management and financial issues

The project faced major challenges in setting up and starting activities. FiA and CZMCD of GDNPA staff have limited experience in directly managing such types of projects and no experience in managing GEF programmes through OPIM modality. A major bottleneck was the lack of standard processes for recruiting expertise. Moreover, limited technical and managerial capacities were available at the national level, and FiA and CZMCD of GDNPA staff were unable to dedicate full-time positions to adequately cover the project's needs in its initial phases, while a PMU was being set up. The project also faced challenges in terms of mobilizing a CTA as there was no applicant during the period of advertisement. Besides, the first Senior National Specialist (SNS), Ms. Nop Sophary joined the team in March 2022, and shortly after she resigned. Following a new recruitment process, Mr. Kong, the new SNS joined the team on 1st October 2022. Without a full-time qualified expert to take leadership of the project, all activities, in particular the critical planning phase of the inception phase came to a halt. In addition, COVID-19 created further issues, undermining the logistics and limiting the possibility of meetings and travel. In consultation with FAO, FiA/PMU has now understood the process for disseminating vacancy announcements for international posts more broadly in the region. The terms and processes for the recruitment of international consultants by FiA have been reviewed, and a new CTA joined the CamAdapt team by Mid-October 2022. A revised OPA budget and work plan were also submitted.

The second request of funds of FiA to FAO-KH took almost 3 months to receive the transfer and during mid December 2022 to mid-February 2023 FiA was not able to implement any activity on the field.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	MS	MS	The delay recruitment of CTA (joined the CamAdapt team by Mid-October 2022) created major challenges in the coordination of the project activities between FiA and MoE. The expected delays in recruiting international experts and the challenges in securing qualified national staff was the main reason behind the difficulties encountered in starting the implementation of activities. Corrective actions have done once the CTA joined the project, and all the National Consultant have recruited and the international are under process, in the interview phase.
Budget Holder	MS	MS	It was observed that the overall implementation has encounter the delay due to the COVID-19 situation since the inception phase as well as the recruitment process of the CTA by the OP. However, the project has made significant progress after the 1 st PSC and during the 6 months of 2023. The numbers of activity were achieved and ongoing with a good result and outcome.
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸	MS	MS	The project has advanced significantly improving and this is agreed that the analysis provided in the report in particular regarding the challenges encountered in the inception phase, due to the expected delays in recruiting international staff. In close collaboration with FAO, we are working to deliver activities as per the work plan and budget plan.
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	MS	MS	Most issues related to the inception phase have been addressed, and with the current recruitment it is likely that the project will get back on track. However, there are still remaining issues with the hiring of the international consultants that might affect the quality of the delivery if they are not urgently addressed. Special attention needs to be

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			<p>given to gender issues of the project and directly address the low participation of women in project activities.</p>
<p>GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)</p>	<p>MU</p>	<p>MS</p>	<p>It is good to see that the project has now finally able to show progress– but since the progress first year of the project was low, the project has significant catching up to do in terms of overall project progress. I had an opportunity to review the baseline report for the project that was commissioned and it provides a good basis for the project to build on strengthening its M&E system, as well as to the stakeholder engagement plan. It should also be used to further refine the gender strategy that was developed during the project formulation phase. I hope the project will be able to demonstrate progress in these, as well as report on more communication and gender related work by the next PIR.</p>

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made to comply with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low**-risk projects. Please indicate if new risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
The project will be implemented within a legally designated protected area or its buffer zone	A full environmental and social impact assessment	The project has been preparing the Environment and Social Management Plan		
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				

New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				
<p>Coherence of planning process: many visited commune/sangkat councils and community committees have recognized that CFI/CPAs without management plans, which nevertheless identified some alternative livelihood priorities through recent CamAdapt workshops, have not yet had these activities included in the Community Investment Plan (CIP) and that the results of the consultations have not yet reached village level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community meeting to consult with the commune/sangkat council to understand their priorities and concerns related to CFI/CPAs. - Develop a management plan that ensures their inclusion in the CIP. - Advocate for inclusion in the CIP with budget. <p>Engage with CamAdapt Project to advocate for the inclusion of priorities into project workplan and budgets.</p>			
<p>The selection of beneficiaries is not a problem as the focus is on IDP1&2 households with disabilities and villagers living in slum areas etc. However, selecting poor households for fish or animal raising projects is risky as they lack the resources to contribute to the project. Additionally, the lack of a market is a risk for both fish and animal raising or sea food processing projects in some areas and/or in terms of access to market for some potential beneficiaries.</p> <p>The wrong selection of beneficiaries for specific activities may result in criticism of the selection process by the community.</p>	<p>Most community committees acknowledged that they will need to assess the villagers who are willing to participate in fish and animal raising to ensure that they meet the project criteria and have the necessary skills and resources to successfully carry out the project.</p> <p>To ensure the right selection of poor and willing participants for specific activities, the project will need to conduct interviews with each household, consider family contributions, and select a few successful individuals</p>			

	<p>involved in aquaculture (fish raising) to join the policing for demonstration purposes and to ensure the success of the project.</p>			
<p>People process/approach: In some cases, the facilitators (e.g.; cantonment of fisheries) did not consult with community leaders in selecting beneficiaries, which resulted in non-participation of the committee in the activities</p>	<p>The commune council, village chief, community members, and donors should come together to discuss and agree on a people-centered process and approach that ensures the relevance and meaningful participation of community members.</p>			
<p>Conservation activities and rule enforcement. There have been instances where villagers have expressed dissatisfaction with conservation activities such as restoration and afforestation, and they are not allowed to access these areas until the activities are completed. Additionally, we have observed that some villagers and outsiders continue to engage in illegal fishing, making it difficult to control them.</p>	<p>The community committees have advocated at regional and national platforms to address illegal fishing, as they have limited resources to patrol and address large-scale illegal fishing activities. However, the effectiveness of these advocacy efforts has been limited or not successful.</p> <p>The project will attempt to redress this in part via the policy engagement and advocacy related activities. This will be complemented by participatory M&E of enforcement of agreed rules with respect to management of coastal resources (both on land and in the marine areas) with</p>			

	support from the project for practical measures to do so.			
<p>Land rights enforcement and elite capture. There is a systemic challenge where some communities (CPA/CFi) have lost fishing grounds or land to some individuals, but there is no one to advocate for the return of the land to the communities.</p>	<p>To address issues related to land grabbing and overlapping with companies and private developers, we need to link the community problems with the systems of the Sub-National Administrations, provincial fisheries and environment and relevant national agencies. The project will also increase awareness of and help to ensure the application of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Good Governance of Land Resources (2012).</p> <p>In addition, in 2019 FAO published a related policy brief on customary lands. This policy brief was developed in order to enable a meaningful engagement and policy dialogue with government institutions and other relevant stakeholders about challenges and opportunities related to recognizing customary tenure in Cambodia. The Policy Brief will also inform CamAdapt efforts related to policy advocacy, awareness raising and capacity building on this important topic,</p>			

	<p>which has proven to be an ongoing challenge in the project context.</p> <p>Finally, and as per the dialogue with constituents during the early stage of the design process, the project has committed to helping ensure active coordination between the Ministry of Lands and the Ministry of the Interior during any land demarcation of the coastal protected areas</p>			
<p>Capacity issues. Most community committees are concerned about the insufficient technical training, lack of measures to overcome water pollution, and the lack of commitment and willingness among community members to participate in the fishing and animal raising projects. The implication of this in terms of safeguards is that improper implementation of even well-meaning activities could have unanticipated negative effects or at least side effects.</p>	<p>Consultation with the villagers on project activities is essential, and their contribution may be needed. It is important to identify individuals with commitment and who are hard-working to engage in specific project activities. These suggestions from the community will be borne in mind by the project as activities start up.</p>			
<p>Role of the private sector. While some communities currently do not have any problems with private developers, they are uncertain about the future as land issues continue to rise.</p>	<p>To prevent this problem, it is important to ensure strong networking and relationships between the community and all levels of SNAs and sectoral departments. This will enable the collective effort for advocacy and effective prevention of the problem. The project will endeavor to</p>			

	<p>facilitate this on an ongoing basis as well as demonstrate that responsible investment by ‘outside’ partners with interested communities around (but not necessarily limited to) eco-tourism can be win-win. This includes special attention being applied by the project, including via the M&E system, to ensure that agreements are mutually respected. It cannot, of course, be guaranteed that both willing investors and communities can be found.</p>			
<p>Community voice. The project's capacity-building efforts will have resulted in a strong community that can effectively compete or oppose local authorities and sectoral departments</p>	<p>In the future, if a situation arises where the community and local authorities are in conflict, it may be necessary to seek support from higher authorities at the provincial and national level to ensure a coordinated mechanism for delivering livelihood opportunities for the poor</p>			
<p>Roles and Responsibilities. Some local authorities indicated that there is no example of competition between local authorities and communities in terms of benefits and interests. Successful communities (e.g.; Trapaing Sangkae community) have the capability, they argued, to do their work and earn income, such as through ecotourism, and are strong in advocacy with different levels of authority</p>	<p>Clear structures and defined roles and responsibilities are important between local authorities, sectoral departments, and communities. It is emphasized that communities cannot carry out roles and responsibilities beyond their capacity. Clear respective</p>			

	<p>roles and responsibilities will be advocated for by the project and all parties made aware of the same. The project will strive to facilitate the implementation of the activities without going beyond the reasonable scope of contribution of one particular party. This is part of capacity development, in particular at community level, which should contribute to ongoing impact.</p>			
<p>Mangrove ecosystem management. In the case specifically of the Trapain Ropov community, factors hindering the growth of mangroves include sea moss decomposing mangroves during the dry season, mangrove forests being vulnerable to storms, and private companies' landfills causing the loss of mud, which affects the survival of mangroves. It remains to be seen if similar constraints affect other areas, which will be borne in mind by the project in particular during the initial baseline assessment of the ecosystem conditions of the selected project sites, as well as in the monitoring of them.</p>	<p>To safeguard the mangroves from large waves, storms, and landfills caused by private developers, discussions have taken place with private companies, cantonment of fisheries, and CPA committee to construct a small canal (2ha) to prevent land filling into the mangroves. However, the company's response is still pending. The company has agreed to plant mangroves as compensation, but no action has been taken so far. This scenario is not likely to be isolated in the project area and will be addressed by the project in part via the vetting and engagement</p>			

	process with the potential private sector partners for eco-tourism type activities.			
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In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate:

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate	The project is preparing the Environment and Social Management Plan and it is expected to be completed in the next quarter.

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>
There were no grievance/complaints during this period.

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit (Esm-unit@fao.org) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf>)

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	National level coordination among the different agencies (Forestry, Environment, Fisheries) remains weak.	M	Y	The project has been designed to facilitate coordination among the different agencies. Also, most of the work will be implemented at the local (commune and province) levels, where the coordination and collaboration are generally stronger.	The project has been holding frequent meetings between MoE and FiA to facilitate and strengthen coordination between both agencies. Furthermore, PMU is composed of both. A telegram group of PMU was created for fast communication and planning. For all the workshops and consultations performed in the project, a coordination and collaborations have been carried out at the local level (community, commune and province). Besides, there have been representatives of both ministries at the national level.	

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Local disputes prevent rationale decision-making	H	Y	The project will directly address this issue where it meets it, through the design of win-win solutions.	n/a	
3	Strong economic forces lead to irrational use of coastal resources (e.g. rampant coastal development)	H	Y	These issues are beyond the project scope, though the project will try to address them by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collecting accurate data and information on land use and ownership. - Provide valuation reports of ecosystem services to showcase coastal ecosystem services and promoting the need to protect them. Focus on empowering local communities so they are better equipped to defend their own interests.	n/a	
4	Conflicts among neighboring CFIs prevent the implementation of key activities (e.g. creation of networks)	M	Y	The project will create neutral platforms for discussion on key issues affecting the CFIs, including illegal fishing from other neighboring CFIs.	The project attended and support the participation of CFIs members to the coastal provinces to the National Forum on CFIs and Community Fish Refuge	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	Significant natural disasters or crises prevent planned programme delivery	M	Y	The project will develop a climate adaptation strategy that will need to include disaster risk reduction measures to help communities respond and cope with these types of impacts. For its part, the project will accommodate with rescheduling or modification of activities as required.	n/a	
6	Extreme climate events affect livelihoods of stakeholders.	M	Y	The project mitigates this risk through its support to the development of CC adaptation technologies and approaches. The project focus on increasing the capacity coastal communities and the government to better deal with the ongoing climate variability including extremes and future climate change through adaptation practices.	n/a	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
7	Coastal fishery dependent communities and other relevant stakeholders do not adopt or implement the CC adaptation practices developed by the project.	L	Y	The project mitigates this risk through its planned capacity development programme and awareness raising for the implementation of the EbA and EAF. Ownership will be built with stakeholders at all levels (fishers, coastal communities, women's groups, Government, and partners) who will be encouraged and supported in piloting and developing the technologies and practices needed. Knowledge and good practice generated will be shared broadly through the appropriate networks.	n/a	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
8	Community members (in CFis and/or CPAs) are reticent to address gender issues that exist in their communities	M	Y	The project mitigates this risk through the development and monitoring of its own gender strategy that will include awareness raising on gender issues. The project will have the support of other key partners working on gender issues (e.g. Ministry of the Women's Affairs) to guide on any potential setbacks.	The Gender Strategy of the project is in its final stage. Livelihood diversification assessment were discussed and prepared with gender consideration by September and October 2022. Community Consultation on beneficiary selection to CFis members including women for livelihood diversification and climate adaptation options conducted in four coastal provinces and specified the livelihood and adaptation option by each CFi and CPA.	

9	<p>COVID19 pandemic related impacts on the internal and international travel, operation of government/ partners/ project; health impacts on general population as well as economic impacts nationally and locally</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduced financial (co-financing) support from Government, development partners, and private sector, due to limited overall funding availability resulting from the COVID-19-related economic downturn, and/or the reorientation of available funding to actions directly related to COVID-19. 2. Government expenditure and prioritization of different programs and sectors, including agriculture, food security and natural resources might change. 3. Closure of offices, transport etc. will delay launch of project and its implementation. 4. Potential or partial disruption of food system supply chains, such as logistics. 	H	Y	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If there are changes in cofinance, then partners to work closely to seek alternative options for co-financing and ensure continuity of resource allocation to ongoing initiatives in project target areas. 2. It is anticipated that the project scope will help to support the Government’s response to COVID-19 through its focus on food security and livelihoods diversification of vulnerable communities in coastal areas already impacted by climate risks and hazards. However, project activities will be further discussed with the Government to ensure that emerging priorities and responses, as a result of the pandemic, are well reflected in the project’s target areas during implementation. 3. It is likely that periodic closures of transport and offices as well as restrictions on organizing meetings/ training with large number of people will impact project implementation. Therefore, the project will institute local mechanisms such as local facilitators / work with local partners to ensure that some work can continue on the ground. Detailed planning will be done with the government operational partners to mobilize their field offices and others and the project 	n/a	
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<p>5. Increased losses and spoilage in high value commodities/perishables (fish).</p> <p>6. Disruption of demand for products and markets, due to temporary closure of hotels and restaurants.</p> <p>7. Higher dependence on natural ecosystems and marine resources, as people who lose employment and income from other sectors depend more on coastal and other ecosystems for their livelihoods, thereby increasing pressures on these systems</p>		<p>will ensure that all recommended safe practice is followed by the project team and by communities where the project is working.</p> <p>4. Provide advice to farmers and government to meet immediate food needs.</p> <p>5. Conduct socio-economic impact assessment (as part of baseline assessment) to inform the project implementation.</p> <p>6. Ensure close collaboration with private sector entities and logistic companies to understand emerging barriers related to the pandemic and establish feasible options.</p> <p>7. Support producer organizations in linking with export markets and encourage use of online markets where possible.</p> <p>8. FAO is planning to undertake more detailed analysis on the impacts of COVID-19. Based on these findings, the project will prioritize work in more impacted areas of the project sites to strengthen community management and alternative livelihoods. Furthermore, as part of the EU-FAO led CAPFISH, the Fisheries Administration (FiA) of MAFF and FAO are also planning to undertake an analysis of "Impacts of Covid-19 on small scale fisherman and aquaculture, and development of mitigation strategy". This will provide a key</p>		
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	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				roadmap for the COVID-19 response and recovery in the coastal communities and the LDCF project is also expected to contribute to the strategy		
10	Low capacity and awareness on OPIM		N	The PMU (particularly the CTA, and the SNC, and the rest of the core team, as needed) are required to coordinate and do the technical oversight of the work of the national and international consultants, with regular meetings with the National Director to inform of progress and request final approval of activities LTO will have regular meetings every 2 months with the FiA and MoE representatives to follow on project progress and provide technical support (in addition to the support provided to the CTA and PMU).		

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

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	M	Since the risks are the same ones as previously identified, there is no change in the rating

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation 1:	
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation.....	
Recommendation.....	

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize	
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8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²². Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories and provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements	Two of the Engagement Stakeholders, SCS/GEF and SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF, will not be part as their projects are closed. New stakeholders have been identified (ADB, UN-Habitat, UNIDO). The Stakeholder Engagement Strategy is been drafting, it is planned to share in the next quarter.	3 quarter of 2023	
Financial management			
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other minor project amendment (define)	Key areas FiA suggested during the 2nd PSC meeting hold on 21th June 2022 in Phnom Penh, the project to focus (based on recent Minister/Gov. request): - Increase production of Blue Swimming Crab in Kampot	Ongoing until the next PIR	2 nd PSC meeting

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

	<p>and Kep – as livelihood opportunities (with a focus on stocking but not crab bank).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Improve leadership skills of CFis members, by providing networking and sharing experience opportunities among the “strong” and the “weak” CFis. Similar approach could be directed to CPA members. This is particularly important to increase participation of women, and women’s roles in CFis and CPAs.- Explore seaweed farming options also in Kampot and Kep, as livelihood/aquaculture options (site selection must take into account any potential environmental issues to the existing ecosystems).		
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9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government institutions			
National Committee for Management and Development of Coastal Areas	Partner	Meeting, Zoning	The project has been doing a high effort to assure the stakeholder engagement and to avoid duplicity of activities in the 4 coastal provinces.
Marine Aquaculture Research and Development Centre (MARDEC)	Partner	Meeting, Mangrove Friendly Aquaculture	The project has been doing a high effort to assure the stakeholder engagement and to avoid duplicity of activities in the 4 coastal provinces.
NGOs²³			
FFI	Partner	Meeting, Resource Conservation and Protection	The project has been doing a high effort to assure the stakeholder engagement and to avoid duplicity of activities in the 4 coastal provinces.
WCS	Partner	Meeting, Resource Conservation and Protection	The project has been doing a high effort to assure the stakeholder engagement and to avoid duplicity of activities in the 4 coastal provinces.
PEMSEA ICM project	Partner	Meeting, Zoning	The project has been doing a high effort to assure the stakeholder engagement and to avoid duplicity of activities in the 4 coastal provinces.
IUCN	Partner	Meeting, Mangrove Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation	The project has been doing a high effort to assure the stakeholder engagement and to avoid duplicity of

²³ Non-government organizations

			activities in the 4 coastal provinces.
Private sector entities			
Others²⁴			
All communities' fisheries and community protected areas	Direct beneficiary	Follow-up assessment, review the issues and needs	
EU/EC	Resource partner/Donor	Meeting, Fisheries Management	
New stakeholders identified			
UN-Habitat	Partner	Meetings	The challenge is that if CamAdapt team does not coordinate meetings, coordination, and collaboration activities, the stakeholders are not taking actions to do it. The project has been doing a high effort to assure the stakeholder engagement and to avoid duplicity of activities in the 4 coastal provinces.
ADB	Partner	Meetings	The challenge is that if CamAdapt team does not coordinate meetings, coordination, and collaboration activities, the stakeholders are not taking actions to do it. The project has been doing a high effort to assure the stakeholder engagement and to avoid duplicity of activities in the 4 coastal provinces.
UNIDO	Partner	Meetings	The challenge is that if CamAdapt team does not coordinate meetings, coordination, and collaboration activities, the stakeholders are not taking actions to do it.

²⁴ They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then

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			The project has been doing a high effort to assure the stakeholder engagement and to avoid duplicity of activities in the 4 coastal provinces.
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10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) <u>during this reporting period.</u>		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period.
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	The gender analysis was conducted during the formulation stage. It will update once the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy is completed and approved.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	The gender responsive indicators framework was formulated during the formulation stages, and it has been updated during the period of the second PIR.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	Livelihood diversification assessment were discussed and prepared with gender consideration by September and October 2022. Community Consultation on beneficiary selection to CFIs members including women for livelihood diversification and climate adaptation options conducted in four coastal provinces and specified the livelihood and adaptation option by each CFI and CPA.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Gender mainstreaming strategy was prepared during the formulation. The follow up Capacity Need Assessment for Gender Mainstreaming in CCA has been conducting and it is planned to be finalized the next quarter.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	Livelihood diversification assessment were discussed and prepared with gender consideration by September and October 2022. Community Consultation on beneficiary selection to CFIs members including women for livelihood diversification and climate adaptation options conducted in four coastal provinces and specified the livelihood and adaptation option by each CFI and CPA.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	The gender responsive indicators framework was formulated during the formulation stages, and it has been updated during the period of the second PIR. Moreover, to date, the project has disaggregated all data by gender.

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Staff with gender expertise	Yes	The National Gender and Livelihoods Officer has been recruited– the name is: Mr. Chap Sopanha National Livelihood and Gender Officer Email: sopanhapydcambodia@gmail.com
Any other good practices on gender		N/A

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval, <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
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.	Component 4 of the project is focused on knowledge management. The project will capture lesson learned as part of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning plan as part of Output 4.1. The MEAL plan has been drafted.
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year .	The project communication strategy has been developed and drafted under Component 4.
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. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	Delayed
Please provide links to related website, social media account	Not available
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	Not available
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point’s name and contact details	The National M&E Officer and Communications had been recruited – the name is: Mr. Oum Phynann National M&E and Communication Officer Email: oumphynann@gmail.com

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

The CamAdapt project is working directly with the 40 CFIs located in the coastal area, there are 5 CFIs in Kep Province (with a total of 742 members, out of which 204 women), 10 CFIs in Kampot (3,611 members, 1,242 women), 16 CFIs in Preah Sihanouk (3,701 members, out of which 1694 women), and 10 CFIs in Koh Kong Province (5,508 members, out of which 2468 women). In total, in the four provinces there are 13,562 CFIs members, with about 41,35% (5,608) being female members. The coastal CFIs play important roles for coastal fisheries resources management, being involved in activities such as: mangrove restoration and management, patrolling against illegal fishing, and participating in targeted projects (e.g. crab bank, seagrass and coral reef protection, and other similar conservation activities, etc.).

The CamAdapt project will support the strengthening of the CFIs, as well as the updating/development of the CFIs management plans, promoting the principles of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF). This approach has not yet been implemented in full in Cambodia, though there are efforts being carried out related to EAF training (e.g. SEAFDEC trainings on EAF), and the CaPFish Project will also promote the EAF approach in inland fisheries.

As of mid-2023, of the 17 CPAs in the coastal provinces, there are 13 CPAs that do not yet have management plans, whereas 4 are under the process of preparing their management plans (i.e. Peam Krasob, Beoung Kachhang, Chroy Svay, Chi Khor Ler). Not all of CPAs in the coastal provinces are adjacent to the sea, and some are located in the highland areas. For the CPAs located in the coastal areas, most of the livelihoods of the communities are dependent on the mangrove ecosystem and coastal fisheries resources, showing that coastal CPAs should also play a key role in the coastal fisheries resources management, and good coordination is necessary between the MoE and FiA to facilitate cooperation with the two management regimes. During the PPG consultations, government counterparts indicated that the CamAdapt should consider connectivity between the different protected areas in the four coastal provinces, and assess the possibility of including relevant activities (e.g. those linked to livelihoods and eco-tourism) for those CPAs that are not “coastal” per se. Acknowledging that the priority of the CamAdapt project are those communities living near the coast and the coastal ecosystems, the project will take into account connectivity.

During early implementation, the project will also ensure that the Free, Prior and Informed Consent Guidelines are being followed, by documenting the willingness to participate in the project by Community Fisheries and Community Protected Areas.

CFIs and CPAs are both community-based organizations – they will be key co-executors of several project activities (especially under Components 2 and 3) in close coordination with government agencies (MoE and FiA).

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁵	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing ²⁶	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
FAO and EU	FAO	In-Kind	USD150,000	USD 144,000		
		Grant	USD3,809,000	USD 3,107,699		
GEF Agency	IUCN	In-Kind	USD200,000			
Government	Fisheries Administration	In-Kind	USD2,200,000	USD 440,000		
		Cash	USD622,500			
Government	Ministry of Environment	In-Kind	USD1,979,000	USD 395,080		
Civil Society Organization	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)	In-Kind	USD 2,496,940			
Civil Society Organization	WICKS	In-Kind	USD257,311			
Private Sector	Investco Holding Co., Ltd	In-Kind	USD12,340,000			

²⁵Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

²⁶Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions)

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf

		TOTAL	USD24,054,751	USD4,086,779		
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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 Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
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 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. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
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.

Risk rating will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks

Annex 2.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Koh Kong	11.61531	102.9838	1830468	Province
Preah Sihanouk	10.66667	103.75	1899262	Province
Kep	10.5125	104.31667	1830937	Province
Kampot	10.83333	104.33333	1831111	Province

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.