Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP)

Programme Review

Final Report

John Carter and Vong Sok

February 13, 2013

Table of Contents

Acronyms / Abbreviations

AusAID	Australian Government Aid Programme
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CCBAP	Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme
CCC	Cooperation Committee for Cambodia
CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CCDM	Commune Committee for Disaster Management
CDP	Commune Development Plan
CFi	Community Fisheries
CFo	Community Forestry
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
CMDG	Cambodia Millennium Development Goal
FERAP	Flood Early Recovery Assistance Project
FWUG	Farmer Water User Group
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
JCCI	Joint Climate Change Initiative
LNGO	Local Non-Governmental Organization
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MAP-CBA	Mekong-Asia-Pacific Community Based Adaptation
MoP	Ministry of Planning
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NAPA FU	National Adaptation Programme of Action Follow-Up (Project)
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PCDM	Provincial Committee for Disaster Management
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
PDoE	Provincial Department of Environment
PDoWRAM	Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
SGP	Small Grant Programme
Sida	Swedish International Development Agency
SWOT	Strength-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats (Analysis)
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VRA	Vulnerability Reduction Assessment

Executive Summary

The Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP), funded by AusAID and Sweden, has an overall objective of improving community based adaptation and climate resilience in vulnerable communities in flood and drought prone provinces of Cambodia. CCBAP started in December 2010 and was expected to end on 31 December 2012 (most grant projects are now wrapping up, with final documentation). As seven grant projects have had no-cost extensions of several months, the project is now slated for completion in March 2013. A proposal for a one-year extension for CCBAP has been submitted to Sweden for consideration. CCBAP has three main outputs:
(1) improved necessary capacity within NGOs, CBOs and local communities to implement community adaptation measures;
(2) mainstreaming of adaptation to climate change at commune level; and,
(3) lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development.

The overall objectives of the CCBAP Review were as follows:

- to review and assess the overall development progress to date, and identify opportunities and challenges related to programme design, implementation, and management of CCBAP;
- to provide an overview of the process for promoting accountability and ownership of programme resources, particularly the efficiency and effectiveness of programme implementation to date;
- to synthesize lessons that may help improve the project selection, design, the M&E system, and the implementation of remaining CCBAP interventions; and,
- to provide feedback and recommendations on capacity building of the LNGOs/CBOs, and climate change mainstreaming into local development plans, by using the approaches associated with decentralization reform.

The programme review was undertaken during the first two weeks of December 2012 and involved review of all documentation, consultations with all CCBAP staff, as well as the LNGOs and CBOs implementing the grant projects, and field visits to examine five projects in detail (see Annex 1 for the details of the review methodology, including the lines of discussion for specific CCBAP participants and beneficiaries).

The main review observations are summarized below.

CCBAP output targets for the grant projects have been exceeded, as 46 LNGOs/CBOs (41 funded by Sweden) have designed and (mostly) delivered relevant climate resilience-building initiatives in 380 villages in 107 communes (in 56 districts in 21 provinces). CCBAP thus covers about 6% of the total number of communes in Cambodia. CCBAP has certainly supported relevant activities that will increase climate resilience in many communities in the target provinces. Adaptive capacity (with the best mix of technical interventions, financial mechanisms, and management institutions) is “rooted” in many communities, and already providing economic benefits in some. The real test will be the endurance of these project communities through the next severe drought or flood. CCBAP is very relevant and sharply focused on local action, with most project resources going directly to the participants/ beneficiaries. Sustainability has a good chance in many communities, but will certainly need ongoing attention, such as eventually developing cost recovery mechanisms for commune-level interventions, and setting climate resilience priorities within the commune development plans

that provide immediate benefits (stable economic activities) to the maximum number of beneficiaries, rather than just focusing on a search for additional donor funds.

Capacity building provided by CCBAP has focused mostly on procedural needs (use of the VRA tool and reporting/financial accountability), which reflects the main function of grant management by CCBAP staff. This has been well-received by participants, as it has helped them with implementation of their grant projects and enhanced their compliance with CCBAP's reporting and accountability protocols. Technical training related specifically to climate change adaptation has been the responsibility of the project grantees (the NGOs and CBOs), working with the provincial technical departments (with funds provided by CCBAP). With these latter training sessions (mostly general introductions to climate change issues), it appears from programme documentation that they have not been based on specific training needs of participants, nor has their change in capacity been specifically observed and documented. Regardless of who delivers the training, future CCBAP training should at least have a statement of baseline participant capacity (before training), alignment of training content to meet capacity needs, and some measure of how the training has improved the capacity of participants in a sustainable manner,

The target of 60% of communes incorporating climate change issues in their development plans seems to have been exceeded, according to the number of endorsement/commitment letters received from participating communes. CCBAP grant projects have been taken up as commune initiatives, since they have originated in participatory planning exercises (using VRA) in the communes, they generally fit the needs that were defined in CDPs and CIPs, and in some cases both the planning methodology and the emphasis on water infrastructure for increasing climate resilience are expected to be incorporated into future CIPs. The CCBAP activities at the commune level have created good opportunities for engagement of women, and grant project design has, in many cases, provided real benefits that address the specific needs of women, as well as providing more security of economic activity during climate extremes, some of this already evident in a few projects that sustained agricultural production despite the drought in July and August 2012.

With CCBAP Output 3, CCBAP has set an ambitious target of trying to influence six programmes, policies, or practices in Cambodia, using the CCBAP project methodology. This is unlikely in the current timeframe of CCBAP. CCBAP is only just building bridges to CCCA and other partners (NAPA FU and UNCDF) with regard to use of the VRA tool and embedding climate change considerations into commune development planning, as the lessons from project design and implementation experience are only just being consolidated. CCBAP is certainly going in the right direction with this, however; more time is needed to work with partners and influence other programmes and policies, in order to meet the target for Output 3. Given the focus of CCBAP on commune development planning, and some solid gains in this theme with the grant projects to date, it makes sense for CCBAP to focus its policy influencing efforts on consolidating and clarifying the process for incorporation of climate adaptation needs in mainstream commune development planning throughout Cambodia. In fact, CCBAP is already going in this direction with the initiative planned with NAPA FU and UNCDF, which is positive. This single policy-building effort would be more than adequate (instead of six), if there were some concurrence between all partners and the Government on an improved commune development planning process that gives prominence to climate change considerations.

Given the relatively low project management overhead, and the high level of spending (74% of the project budget) at the participant/beneficiary level, and the fact there are many visible and verifiable results at this level, the reviewers believe that CCBAP has provided very good value-

for-money to date, with more than 55,000 beneficiaries (noted in the latest M&E data; December 2012) identified for the infrastructure elements of the grant projects alone (equivalent to an investment of about $50 per person; probably less than this, as there are additional beneficiaries associated with Savings Groups and FWUGs). The CCBAP management team has done a very commendable job in mobilizing and implementing CCBAP, with most of the grant project portfolio very relevant to community needs for climate resilience, most of that delivered according to plan, and Outputs 2 and 3 now underway.

In terms of consistency with existing policies and directions in Cambodia, CCBAP has been fully responsive to the priorities defined in the NAPA and NSDP, and is consistent with the NCDD direction on increasing the degree of autonomy, decisions, and actions at the commune level. Application of the VRA tool and an increasing evidence base of climate resilience at the local level will certainly empower communes and local communities, and reduce dependence on national Government interventions. CCBAP shares project management systems with the SGP, reflecting collaboration from the initial phases in 2011. There has been increasing involvement with NAPA Follow-Up (FU) Project in developing the VRA tool and engagement with CCCA in sharing experiences with the grant management process and related tools. In the last six months, CCBAP has established a relationship with UNCDF and the NAPA FU Project, to examine increasing engagement with the commune development planning process. CCBAP projects are totally consistent with the GEF-SGP themes (giving due emphasis to the more vulnerable elements in society, as well as women, and focusing on food security and water access issues), and currently comprise about 2/3 of the SGP project portfolio in Cambodia, providing a good balance to the biodiversity and climate change projects. Having been executed as planned, CCBAP has made a significant contribution to the UNDP Country Programme.

The overall conclusion is that CCBAP has been able to accomplish most of its original workplan in two years, with 83% completion of the grant projects, at least in terms of activities and structures, but with outcomes not yet firmly evident (they would not be expected after only two years, in any case). The efforts to promote climate change considerations in commune development plans and dissemination of lessons are now well underway and coming at an appropriate time. As detailed above, there are no serious issues with regard to project planning, delivery processes, or the rate of implementation of activities. CCBAP can be considered as a cost-effective project, with much evidence of activities at the community level, mostly relevant to local climate resilience needs, with relatively good geographic distribution, and with an impressive number of beneficiaries, who seem able to articulate the link between climate variability, the constraints of limited rural production activities, and the need for security of resources (mostly water) and diversified incomes. CCBAP has been responding to the priority needs as defined by the local communities, through the VRA process. Communes are starting to assume ownership of both the planning process, and the infrastructure and institutions being supported by CCBAP.

The reviewers recommend that CCBAP be extended at least until mid-2014 (to allow proper completion of at least one cycle of new grant projects; 18 months, if possible, for CCBAP overall, allowing at least 16 months for grant project implementation), with additional funding that matches the absorptive capacity of CCBAP (estimated at about $1.3 million over this period), as well as providing for extra staffing and management overheads (see details in the main body of the report). The reviewers believe that any possible extension beyond this proposed period should be based on an assessment of CCBAP performance in the extended period, and determination of how effectively new activities, related to increasing programme sustainability at the commune level, are taken up. The reviewers believe that it is important that

a significant part of this new funding be used to add new activities, consolidate results, and strive for innovation and increased sustainability. There is a risk, otherwise, of just doing more of the same, which is not the most effective way to use additional funds. Specific recommendations for further embedding climate issues in commune development planning are made, including: support for detailed long-term planning in four selected communes; setting up exchanges between communes; encouraging local innovation in climate resilience; undertaking specific studies related to rice varieties and water consumption/conservation; provision of support from a national technical advisor; establishing a roster of climate change experts to support commune level initiatives; increasing project activity in Mondolkiri and Ratanakiri (which have the highest climate vulnerability indices in Cambodia, compared to other provinces, but still do not receive a lot of attention); establishing a more effective system of climate resilience performance indicators (these are identified by the reviewers); and increasing accountability for planning and action at the commune level (details are provided in the main body of the report).

***

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview of CCBAP

The Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP), funded by Sweden and AusAID, has an overall objective of improving community based adaptation and climate resilience in vulnerable communities in flood and drought prone provinces of Cambodia. CCBAP started in December 2010 and was expected to end on 31 December 2012 (most grant projects are now wrapping up, with final documentation). As seven grant projects have had no-cost extensions of several months, the project is now slated for completion in March 2013 (a proposal for a one-year extension for CCBAP has been submitted to Sida for consideration). CCBAP has three main proposed outputs:
(1) improved necessary capacity within NGOs, CBOs and local communities to implement community adaptation measures;
(2) mainstreaming of adaptation to climate change at commune level; and,
(3) lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development.

These outputs are expected to be evident as the following outcomes (evidence of positive change):
(1) Climate change resilience and adaptation measures are built in a number of vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone areas in Tonle Sap region, southern part and northeast region of Cambodia;
(2) Vulnerability reduction assessment is applied for livelihoods improvement, disaster risk reduction planning and for community adaptation responses;
(3) Climate risk management and adaptation measures are incorporated into commune development plans of target areas; and,
(4) Vulnerable communities, especially indigenous peoples and women, will generate better incomes, improve their food securities and have stronger social organization and capital to adapt to climate change.

CCBAP is being implemented under the existing established UNDP/GEF/SGP implementation structure, using the National Steering Committee (NSC) process for grant project review and approvals, and the fund disbursement mechanism already put in place for the SGP projects, to control and account for allocations to the grant projects.

Since the launch of the programme in January 2011, 46 LNGOs / CBOs have been funded by CCBAP to plan and implement adaptation measures at the commune/village level. Forty-one (41) of these are funded solely by Sida (and form the core of this review). They are active in 353 villages, 97 communes, and 48 districts in 18 provinces. Five projects have been funded by AusAid, through MAP-CBA, and have been implemented in 27 villages in 10 communes, in 8 districts in 7 provinces. At least five more grant projects have been approved, from a third call for proposals (these are pending, subject to additional funds). The projects of the LNGOs / CBOs are aimed to increase adaptive capacity of rural poor communities in locations in question, by providing them with access to water to improve agricultural yields, to support productive assets such as finance, quality seeds, and animals, by improving agricultural techniques of rural communities, by raising awareness of rural communities and local authorities regarding climate change, its impacts, and adaptation measures, and by working with all concerned stakeholders to integrate adaptation measures into commune development plans to ensure sustainability.

In order to implement CCBAP-funded projects, LNGOs/CBOs have been working closely with local stakeholders and authorities such as the Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM), Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDoWRAM), Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE), and Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA).

1.2 Purpose of the Review and Structure of the Report

The objectives of the CCBAP programme review, and the **location in the report** of the reviewers' observations and conclusions for each of those objectives, are clarified below.

The overall objectives of the CCBAP Review are as follows:

- to review and assess the overall development progress to date, and identify opportunities and challenges related to programme design, implementation, and management of CCBAP; assessment of development progress follows the CCBAP output structure (see **Section 3.1**); CCBAP management is addressed in **Section 3.2** (CCBAP Management Effectiveness and Efficiency);
- to provide an overview of the process for promoting accountability and ownership of programme resources, particularly the efficiency and effectiveness of programme implementation to date; addressed in **Sections 3.2** (CCBAP Management Effectiveness and Efficiency) and **3.4** (Ownership and Sustainability of CCBAP Concepts and Initiatives);
- to synthesize lessons that may help improve the project selection, design, the M&E system, and the implementation of remaining CCBAP interventions; addressed in **Section 3.3** (CCBAP Performance Monitoring (M&E) and summarized in **Section 4.1** (Overall Conclusions and Lessons Learned); and,
- to provide feedback and recommendations on capacity building of the LNGOs/CBOs, and climate change mainstreaming into local development plans, by using the approaches associated with decentralization reform; this assessed in **Section 3.1.1** (Improved Necessary Capacity within NGOs, CBOs and Local Communities to Implement Community Adaptation Measures) and **Section 3.1.2** (Mainstreaming of Adaptation to Climate Change at the Commune Level), and addressed in **Section 4.2** (Recommendations).

In addition, **Section 3.5** examines "Partnerships and Linkages with Other Initiatives", and **Section 3.6** examines the "CCBAP Fit Within GEF-SGP and UNDP Country Programme". Gender aspects of climate change adaptation and the CCBAP efforts in this regard are examined in **Section 3.1.2**, associated with the commune initiatives. The review team was asked to propose a consistent monitoring and evaluation approach for NGO/CBO partners, which will allow the CCBAP team to collect data on all levels of CCBAP performance indicators, and to identify critical/prioritized areas for further action by CCBAP in 2013 (assuming additional funding). This is examined in **Section 3.3** (CCBAP Performance Monitoring: M&E) and responded to in **Section 4.2** (Recommendations). The review team has also been asked to provide findings/lessons learned/approaches which are instructive for relevant national policies or climate change programme development (in essence, the conclusions and recommendations from the CCBAP Review, addressed in **Section 4**).

2. Scope and Methodology of the Review

This CCBAP review is based on the performance and achievements of CCBAP to early December 2012 and reflects the design and implementation of 41 grant projects (of the 46 in the original portfolio, five of which were co-funded with AusAid). The review therefore reflects 89%

of the grant project portfolio, as well as activities associated with incorporation of climate change considerations into the Commune Development Plan process, and activities to disseminate lessons learned from CCBAP to date. Efforts were made to talk with all grant project managers, as well as CCBAP staff, UNDP staff, the NSC, people involved with other climate change adaptation initiatives in Cambodia, representatives of the donor (Sida), and participants and beneficiaries in five grant projects that were visited and examined in detail (in Takeo, Prey Veng, and Kampong Speu). The review was presented as an opportunity to allow all programme participants to reflect on their experiences to date and provide constructive feedback to improve or optimize programme delivery in the future (assuming an extension of time and funds).

The review was undertaken by a team (international and national consultant) during the first two weeks of December. An Inception Report, in which the philosophy and methodology of the review were described, was submitted and reviewed by UNDP, Sida, and CCBAP. Details on the review methodology are provided in Annex 1. The people consulted and the documents reviewed are listed in Annexes 2 and 3.Detailed analysis of the CCBAP grant project portfolio is provided in Annex 4. The findings of the review are noted below, addressing, first of all, the progress achieved regarding each of the three main outputs, and then the observations regarding effectiveness of management processes, including performance monitoring, potential sustainability of CCBAP initiatives, and linkages with other climate change initiatives in Cambodia. Key observations are **highlighted**.

3. Findings of the Review

3.1 Assessment of Progress Towards CCBAP Outputs and Outcomes

3.1.1 Improved Necessary Capacity within NGOs, CBOs and Local Communities to Implement Community Adaptation Measures

The evidence of developing capacity of NGOs, CBOs, and local communities to effectively implement community adaptation measures will reflect several factors, including:

- the geographic distribution of adaptation projects, and the extent to which they address local climate change adaptation needs;
- the design of the projects (relevance to priority climate change adaptation needs and chances of sustainability); and,
- actual progress achieved to date (degree of completion of proposed activities).

These are examined below (the analysis is based on a detailed CCBAP project portfolio review, which is tabulated in Annex 4). Output 1 (the grant projects) comprises about 75% of the total CCBAP budget and forms the foundation for Activities 2 and 3. Capacity building in support of design and implementation of the grant projects is also examined.

Geographic Distribution

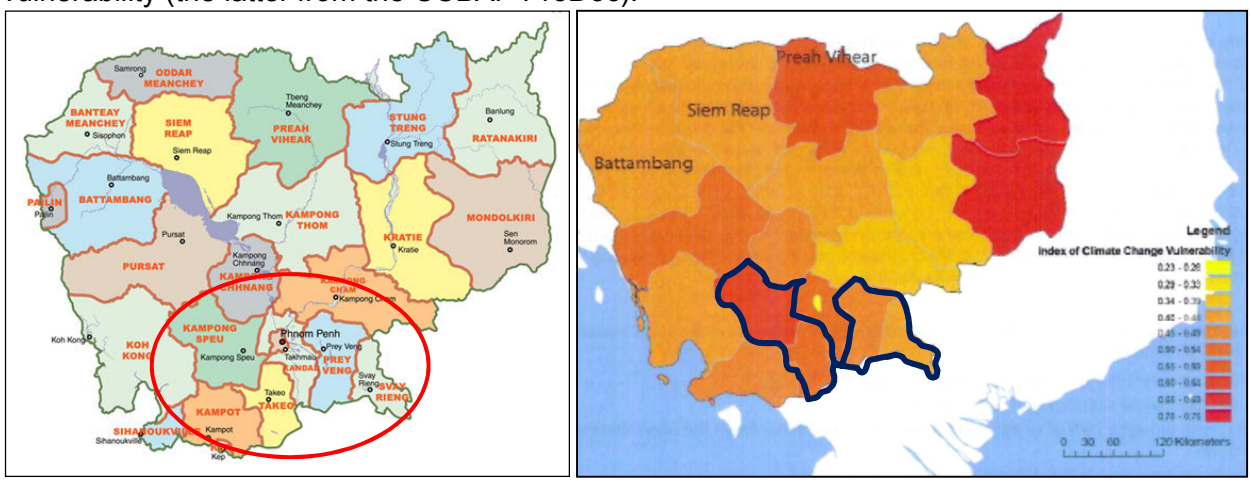
Table A5.1 (see Annex for all detailed tabular data for this section of the report) shows the geographical distribution of the results of the two proposal calls, for the grant projects under Output 1, as well as the number of proposals submitted in the third call (some of which have been approved by the NSC; those are not shown here, as they have not yet been confirmed for funding).

More than half of the grant projects are located in four provinces: Prey Veng, Kampong Speu, Svay Rieng, and Takeo (23 of 41 projects, 78% of which pertain to water infrastructure). These four provinces are all located within 100 km of Phnom Penh (see Figure 1), which suggests that

the institutional capacity of NGOs and perhaps CBOs in these provinces, having proximity to expertise and relationships with Government agencies in Phnom Penh, is higher than those in more remote provinces, which in turn may lead to higher quality project proposals, which increases the chance of acceptance by CCBAP and the NSC. These provinces have not been targeted for CCBAP projects on the basis of climate change vulnerability, according to Figure 1, as other provinces in the west, north and northeast of Cambodia have higher vulnerability to climate change. For example, Ratanakiri and Mondolkiri apparently have the highest climate change vulnerability in Cambodia (see Figure 1, from the CCBAP ProDoc), yet there is only one project in each of these two provinces, even though the northeast is a target area for CCBAP. Takeo has the highest proposal acceptance rate (100% for 5 proposals submitted), yet it has a middle range vulnerability to climate change. Prey Veng has the highest number of proposal submissions in the third call for proposals (in August 2012).

These data suggest that NGO/CBO capacity, for proposal writing, is quite high in the four provinces noted above, relative to other provinces, which hopefully is reflected in their actual implementation of projects (and observations during the CCBAP review field visits to Prey Veng, Kampong Speu, and Takeo suggest this). The capacity of NGOs/CBOs in the other provinces will hopefully increase with the CCBAP project implementation experience, as intended within Output 1. It seems that institutional capacity for designing climate resilience is especially needed in Ratanakiri and Mondolkiri, given the extreme climate change variability in these two provinces, as noted above.

Figure 1.Location of more than 50% of CCBAP grant projects and relative climate change vulnerability (the latter from the CCBAP ProDoc).



Given the high level of project activity in **Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Takeo, and Kampong Speu (which are noted in the NAPA document as highly vulnerable to drought), there is a fairly high risk of duplication of climate adaptation activities, in theme (drought mitigation)**, if not in geography (especially as there are other climate change initiatives in these provinces that are funded from other sources, such as the SGP). One hopes that the critical mass of experience in these four provinces will eventually lead to some innovations with regard to climate change adaptation. The increasing repertoire of climate resilience experience in these provinces should also be informing climate change initiatives in other parts of Cambodia, as well as informing national climate change policy, especially given proximity to Phnom Penh. It is not clear to the reviewers to what extent this may be happening, nor whether or not the experience of NGOs/CBOs in these four provinces is being levered into partnerships with NGOs and CBOs

in less capable parts of Cambodia. **It seems that some strategic partnerships between NGOs, especially, in advanced and less advanced provinces, might help increase the overall capacity of NGOs and CBOs in Cambodia**, with regard to climate change adaptation. This is discussed later in Section 4.

Grant Project Portfolio Design Analysis

Table A5.2 shows the summary of the design analysis of the grant project portfolio (see the detailed analysis in Annex 4). Given that increasing frequency and persistence of flooding and drought (the latter especially) are the main manifestations of climate change in Cambodia, **it makes perfect sense that 83% of the projects somehow address water infrastructure (mostly for farm production in the dry season, and mostly addressing poor infrastructure, in disrepair)**. Closely tied to this are rice production initiatives and related savings groups. This narrow combination reflects the main livelihoods of rural Cambodians, but it is still a relatively conservative direct response to ongoing development needs in most of these communities (regardless of needs for climate resilience). However, **about half the projects are explicit about diversification, with vegetable growing, fish culture, and expanding livestock and chickens, which is an effective strategy** (not putting "all the eggs in one basket", and taking advantage of opportunities provided by more reliable water supply). Grant project budgets do appear to be adequate to allow provision of both infrastructure and economic diversification. As expected, most of the projects have about half of the possible suite of interventions in their project design (see Table A5.2). About 12% of the projects are very ambitious and propose 8 or more different kinds of interventions.

At a minimum, for an effective intervention that increases climate resilience, one would want at least:

- some clear technical intervention (probably related to water, which has the strongest affiliation with climate change);
- an innovative and clearly responsive farming or household practice that takes advantage of more reliable water supply, and provides income;
- management institutional capacity built up;
- related financial mechanisms enhanced for sustainability and replication;
- uptake in the CIP/CDP process; and,
- gender aspects understood and enhanced.

If there is anything in the list of elements above that is not addressed in **project design**, the success of the climate adaptation project *may* be compromised, unless the elements listed above are already existing in the communes and deemed to be adequate for the purpose of delivering a successful project. Some communes may feel that the elements listed above are already in place and adequate, and therefore were not identified for grant project action during the VRA process, but this is not evident in CCBAP documentation. Nevertheless, it appears, from Table A5.2 below, that **about 30-40% of the grant projects did not select, in their VRA process, all the key elements listed above;** that is, the communes, through the VRA process, chose to **not** include an initiative to diversify agricultural activities, or to ignore, for some reason, support for community institutions or supporting financial mechanisms. The grant project proposals did not clearly indicate that these elements were *not* needed, because they are currently adequate. These projects may still bring immediate economic benefits, but the sustainability of the initiatives may not have been optimized. Especially if management institutions and savings groups are not included, there is a serious risk of failure, or lack of sustainability very soon after the project support ends. **14 projects have included explicit action related to both Savings Groups and management committees, which makes them**

stronger projects. However, there are **26 grant projects which lack project initiatives which include support to Savings Groups or management committees, and one project that lacks both**. In total, however, **the design analysis indicates that about 60-70% of the grant projects have an *adequate* design that should lead to some immediate climate resilience benefits in the target communities** (assuming good progress in implementation), which is positive.

Grant Project Progress and Outputs

Tables A5.3 – A5.6 show the results of the 41 grant projects to December 2012, categorized into water infrastructure, community institutions (financial, and organizational/management), and training sessions (related to agriculture, and climate change awareness). These results have been extracted from the CCBAP M&E master file, and show the relative differences between grant projects, which in turn reflects a combination of NGO/CBO capacity, the climate change issues being addressed, original project design, and actual progress. This analysis allows an assessment of the projects with high potential for capacity for climate resilience and those which appear to have less chance of creating sustained climate resilience, based on actual progress to date, for the most part, and also reflecting design, as noted previously.

Within the category of water infrastructure, there are **seven projects that have high capacity for sustained climate resilience (OOO, SCO, Chambok, Krang Serey, CFED, AKAS, COWS; 17% of the 41 grant projects examined here) which account for about 86% of the water pipelines and 69% of the rehabilitated irrigation canals constructed to date** (see Table A5.3). These **seven projects also account for 44% of the total number of identified project beneficiaries** in this category. As noted above, these projects are expected by the reviewers to deliver significant climate resilient infrastructure and services to a relatively large number of beneficiaries. With regard to ponds, four projects (ARD, NAPA, AKAS, and Phnom Srey) account for about 67% of the total number of beneficiaries of improved water supply from ponds. This **skewed nature of project performance (about 25% of the projects accounting for more than 75% of the infrastructure outputs)** clearly suggests that **some projects (about 10) are very good "value-for-money", in that they deliver substantial infrastructure and services to many people**, compared to the other 31, which, in the category of water infrastructure, are lower achievers and therefore have a lower value-for-money.

Within the category of **community institutions dealing with financial matters** (the savings groups, cow and seed banks), there is **a more even spread of involvement of the projects in this category, which is a very positive feature of the project portfolio**. Only 6 of the 41 grant projects will not, or have not yet supported community institutions that address financial aspects of climate resilience (Table A5.4). **Most projects also have provided some support to the organizational and management institutional requirements related to climate resilience, which is also very positive.** Only five projects have not, in their design, created specific initiatives to support community organizations; perhaps the VRA for these projects did not identify such needs (Table A5.5).

Table A5.6 shows the results for each of the grant projects with regard to training sessions. Only three projects have not delivered any training as of December 2012. **Most projects have delivered both agriculture training and climate change awareness-raising, which is positive**. **Beneficiaries** who were consulted during the field visits had a **good recollection of the training they had received and indicated relevance to their household activities**, specifically, and climate change resilience-building, in general. However, there were indications

that **sessions on climate change were too short for local communities** to really understand the concepts (this was especially the case when dealing with indigenous groups, who are more challenged with communication in Khmer).

Thirty-five (35) projects are essentially completed (just in the final stages of evaluation and reporting). Seven projects are not yet completed (some of these have been given two additional months to conclude). In the opinion of the reviewers, **only seven projects are clearly not likely to achieve significant sustained commune capacity for climate resilience, for the reasons discussed below**. Table A5.7 shows the results for these seven projects. The main issue with these six projects is that the **savings groups and seed banks are not anchored in any concrete activities or infrastructure, which is usually the catalyst of change and community mobilization** (the infrastructure providing a substantial and immediate change in water access, in most cases). All of these projects share the problem of producing no water infrastructure. With five of these projects (3 in the first proposal call and 2 in the second), it appears that the main cause of lack of progress (lack of delivery of relevant outputs), is poor project design – water infrastructure was not factored in (perhaps the VRA process indicated that it was not needed, despite being focused on rural farming communities). With two of the projects (1 in the first proposal call and 1 in the second), water infrastructure was planned, but as of December 2012, not yet constructed (according to the M&E data provided to the reviewers). At this stage, nothing can be done about the design of projects (those that did not factor in water infrastructure); it is too late to re-design them. All "slow" or incomplete projects have been given a few extra months to complete their initiatives (this decision was based on the ongoing CCBAP M&E observations). Lessons learned from these projects, regarding their potential for sustained climate resilience, are noted in Section 4.1 and related recommendations are discussed in section 4.2.

Despite the observations noted immediately above, **the total project results, when listed, are quite impressive** (see Table 1). The reviewers believe that **83% of the projects (34) can be considered good performers to date, based on what they have created (infrastructure and community organizations)**, which in turn should help create and possibly sustain climate resilience and economic gains (however, these will need more time to become fully evident).

Table 1.Summary of outputs of the 41 CCBAP grant projects to date (December 2012).

Summary of Outputs of 41 Grant Projects to Date (December 2012)
Total length of drainage canal = 355 m
Total irrigation canal length= 48,215 m; water supply pipeline installation 22,400m
Total irrigation area (dry rice cultivation) = 11,978ha
Total irrigation area (rain-fed rice cultivation) = 29,817 ha
Total number of ponds = 185 ponds (family ponds: 130; community ponds: 55)
Total road rehabilitation= 4,297 m
Total savings groups established = 289 groups
Total cow banks established = 15
Total seed banks established =63
Total number of supported Community Forests = 16 CF
Total number of trees planted = 99,045 trees
Total number of supported Community Fisheries = 18 CFi
Total number of Farmer Water User Groups established = 69 FWUGs
Total number of agriculture training events = 282

Summary of Outputs of 41 Grant Projects to Date (December 2012)
Total number of CC awareness training sessions = 239

The reviewers have tried to conceptualize the total grant project portfolio as an "amalgam"; that is, what the overall outcome of all the projects combined could be with regard to climate resilience in Cambodia, if all projects were successful and sustained. Table 2 shows the explicit statements of "resilience value" of each kind of intervention in the CCBAP project portfolio. Most of these reflect economic gains and ability to maintain households and livelihoods, providing the means for survival and quick recovery during and after climate extremes. **When the climate resilience potential of all the CCBAP projects is expressed in this manner, whether by purposeful strategy or chance, the portfolio is comprehensive and impressive**. If these outcomes are actually achieved and sustained, then there will be much evidence of community adaptive capacity and good opportunity to disseminate the experiences with the climate resilience spectrum throughout Cambodia, ultimately informing both the Commune Development Planning process and development of associated national climate change policy.

Table 2. The CCBAP grant project portfolio interventions and their connections to climate resilience.

- Community forests demarcated and protected (forest degradation arrested; reduced soil erosion; alternative forest products to increase and buffer incomes).
- Trees planted in strategic areas (soil protection; diversified income from tree products, such as fruit).
- Diversified incomes from new farming initiatives and related water conservation, including vegetable (home) gardens, drip irrigation, composting, IPM, pigs, chickens, fish culture, frog production, worm production (providing additional income, as insurance, despite climate extremes).
- Savings groups functional, with funds revolving, to replicate and lever new livelihoods, to diversify and increase incomes with less impact from climate variability.
- Uptake of CC issues in CIPs and CDPs, with use of VRA evident, such that future infrastructure and services meets priority climate resilience needs, with the most beneficiaries, and are in themselves climate resilient (for example, not likely to be damaged by floods).
- Increased community awareness of climate change (encouraging household-level ingenuity and innovation, related to land use, water collection and conservation, agriculture, etc.) that can be replicated throughout the community.
- Community and household ponds (and large water tanks) provide water through drought periods (for home gardens, domestic use, irrigation, livestock, fish); water filters, as needed.
- Community management committees (for various infrastructure and services) functional, maintaining the infrastructure and services, able to collect fees equitably, and maintaining equity of access for the local community.
- Rehabilitated dams, spillways, gates, and irrigation canals, with associated increases in rice yields and production, throughout the year (2-3 crops); introduction of new shorter-season rice varieties.
- Cow and seed banks (maintaining critical stock, for re-starting, and helping to maintain income through extreme climate events).
- Creation and protection of natural fish habitat, with increased fish production (release of fingerlings, brood fish), despite climate extremes.
- Increased compliance with fisheries laws (more effective enforcement).
- Commune committee for disaster management (CCDM); effective minimization of damage and loss during extreme climate events, backed up with a clear plan.
- Flood protection (from effective canal systems, including specific drainage schemes).
- Water pipeline/home distribution system operational year-round, properly maintained, supporting new livelihoods (and increased income), better household health, despite climate extremes.

Reliable water supply (secure, present, adequate volume, and of good quality during dry periods), equitable access by a large number of beneficiaries, and some eventual cost

recovery mechanism is probably the best kind of combined climate resilience initiative in Cambodia, because it levers very quickly and directly into several other economic activities and has important implications for time savings and improved community health, in addition to creating a buffer against climate extremes. The down side is that the original source water needs to be protected and available (either rain, stored, or water from other external sources, such as rivers and canals, which requires higher level management and sharing, both of which are strong conditionalities and often unpredictable). It is nevertheless **appropriate and encouraging that CCBAP has more than 80% of its projects addressing water access, with the required infrastructure in place and the community groups mobilized, some of whom have started new economic activities that will create a climate change buffer, or resilience**. **Water conservation now needs to be factored into these projects**. A high degree of wastage was evident during the field trips, as water was essentially abundant and free, in most cases. Those projects which have included water distribution systems at the household level (for example, the Chambok project in Kampong Speu) will have the highest chance of cost recovery and promotion of water conservation, as metering of water usage and volume-scaling of water prices will be possible.

Related CCBAP Capacity Building

CCBAP has also provided training for the LNGOs and CBOs involved in the design and implementation of the grant projects. However, in the documentation provided by CCBAP to the reviewers, there was no clear indication that training needs assessments had been done specific to grant project participants, before training, and evaluation of capacity changes, due to CCBAP training, was not obviously discussed. Therefore, the reviewers' perceptions of the effectiveness and utility of CCBAP training are based on verbal feedback from grant project managers (34 provided feedback) and CCBAP staff, rather than specific training evaluation and capacity assessment reports. It is understood by the reviewers that CCBAP staff focused on training related to procedures to effectively implement the grants, whereas the grantees (the NGOs and CBOs) were responsible for providing awareness-raising regarding climate change issues to their project participants, working with provincial technical departments as necessary.

CCBAP capacity building has centred on three themes:

- orientation to the implementation of community-based adaptation projects, following standard operational procedures, including instructions on how to write good quality progress reports (narrative and financial) and project financial management in general (specific courses in Phnom Penh, and then targeted one-on-one training as needed during project implementation, especially if problems were occurring);
- technical aspects; in particular the use of VRA as a planning tool (there is reference to three VRA courses having been delivered by UNDP, but the sequence of these and how they may have informed grant project design is obscure, given that the majority of projects are very similar in addressing water infrastructure and agricultural production, and could be using templates from other projects, rather than site-specific solutions and local innovations); CCBAP also provided training on climate change concepts (cause and effect relationships) to grantees, who in turn were expected to disseminate this information to commune beneficiaries during the VRA process, project planning, and implementation; and,
- reflection and exchange opportunities, such as the Koh Kong reflection workshop in October 2012, at which the whole process of designing and implementing climate adaptation initiatives was examined (with all grantees present; apparently there has been more than one such opportunity).

CCBAP grant project managers have certainly appreciated the training that helps them respond to the reporting and accountability requirements of CCBAP, since these are new tasks and burdens for many, and they wish to get the process right, and not spend too much time being compliant. The reviewers note, however, that the actual results have been patchy, with some progress reports being quite good quality, and others being less informative, especially regarding the actual changes in climate resilience in their respective locations. This may, in turn, reflect within CCBAP a lack of comprehensive understanding of how to actually measure changes in climate resilience (discussed later; see Section 3.3). This is a relatively new topic for most grant project managers and requires a detailed consideration of what exactly might bring the most benefits for any investment in climate change adaptation. This information is only just becoming available from recent experience in Cambodia. The VRA training is certainly pertinent and related, and will help the communes incorporate climate issues into their development and investment plans, but it is perception-based (community members determining priorities) and may not fully take into consideration all the technical options for climate resilience.

All training that has been provided by CCBAP has been driven by procedural needs within CCBAP, rather than coming from requests from grant project managers or training needs assessments, which would identify capacity gaps. Nevertheless, most people who have been trained have appreciated the opportunities, even if they cannot remember all the specifics of topics, locations, and dates.

Conclusions Regarding Capacity for Climate Resilience

Table 3 shows the intended outputs, targets, and key deliverables for CCBAP **Output 1**. Using the terms in this table (from the UNDP Atlas system), it is clear that the **output targets have been exceeded**, as 41 LNGOs/CBOs have designed and (mostly) delivered relevant climate resilience-building initiatives in 353 villages in 97 communes (in 48 districts in 18 provinces). CCBAP thus covers about 6% of the total number of communes in Cambodia. The **number of beneficiaries seems impressive; however, the actual numbers cited appear to come from the Commune data books, and it is possible that not all the people in the irrigation command areas and villages involved in the projects are actually deriving benefits (whether direct, or indirect)**. In this case, all villagers in a particular project area would have to be interviewed to determine specific benefits to date. Those who came to the CCBAP programme review meetings certainly had benefits they could talk about (otherwise, they would not have come).

CCBAP has certainly supported relevant activities that will increase climate resilience in many communities in the target provinces. Adaptive capacity (with the best mix of technical interventions, financial mechanisms, and management institutions) is "rooted" in many communities, and already providing economic benefits in some. The real test will be the endurance of these project communities through the next severe drought or flood (some, apparently, have benefitted from interventions through the drought in early 2012). **CCBAP is very relevant and sharply focused on local action, with most project resources going directly to the participants/ beneficiaries**. **Sustainability has a good chance in many communities, but will certainly need ongoing attention, in some manner** (some facility to troubleshoot and provide technical support, in the long-term, as needed).

Capacity building provided by CCBAP has focused mostly on procedural needs (the VRA tool and reporting/financial accountability). This has been well-received, but, as noted previously, documentation of specific training needs and actual measurements or observations of changes

in capacity, due to CCBAP training, are not clearly documented. Several specific recommendations regarding training for climate resilience are noted in Section 4.2.

Table 3.CCBAP Output 1 targets and key deliverables.

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	KEY DELIVERABLES (Activities in Atlas)
UNDP CPAP Output: A national strategy, programme and financing mechanism established for cohesive climate change responses at national, sub-national and community levels CCAB Programme Contribution to UNDP CPAP output through three indicators: **Indicator 1:** Numbers of vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone areas in Tonle Sap region, southern part, north east region of Cambodia under the Small Grant Programme have better capacities to reduce climatic risks on their livelihood. Baseline: 2009 – 0 Target: 100 communities	35 LNGOs/CBOs are able to design and implement CBA projects. Targets 2012 - 30-35 projects	**Deliverable 1:** Climate change adaptation and resilience built in 100 vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone areas in Tonle Sap region, southern part, north east region of Cambodia under the Small Grant Programme.

3.1.2 Mainstreaming of Adaptation to Climate Change at the Commune Level

Commune Development Planning

By its own reckoning, CCBAP has been active in mainstreaming adaptation to climate change at the commune level, with the following relevant activities and outputs recorded to date:

- 34,930 participants at the community and commune level have participated in climate change awareness-raising sessions that have explored climate change concepts such as climate change events, causes, and impacts;
- 82 LNGOs/CBOs have been trained on conducting Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) and proposal development (with 41 LNGOs/CBOs then going on to design and implementation of the grant projects at the commune level);
- 77% of targeted communes have integrated CCBAP-funded projects/activities into Commune Development Plans (CDPs), according to letters submitted to CCBAP;
- 97 commune council members have a better understanding regarding climate change impacts, through participation in VRA, awareness-raising, and design and implementation of the projects;
- A guidebook for implementing VRA has been developed, simplified, and finalized for sharing;
- 108 commune council representatives and 48 selected LNGO/CBO representatives participated and shared experiences in a National Workshop on mainstreaming community based adaptation into sub-national level planning; and,
- Related to the above, a guideline for mainstreaming climate change into sub-national levels is being drafted in cooperation with the National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change Follow Up (NAPA-FU)/Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (NAPA-FU/MAFF) and the United Nations Capital Development Fund(UNCDF); a

workshop on this topic is expected to be held in early January 2013; the intention is to mainstream climate change information (VRA tools/questionnaires) into the CDP guidelines and to pilot the mainstreamed guidelines in selected communes and provinces, through grants to the local NGOs and CBOs.

These activities are certainly relevant to the requirements of Output 2, with a nice convergence of the target participants, the development of relevant tools, and then actual implementation by the participants of the tools (the VRA process) in the grant project. The fact that **CCBAP is anchored in the communes and uses the existing planning and procurement processes (competitive bidding) at that level (rather than creating a parallel, and possibly confusing, project process) is the most important feature of Output 2**, and should be enhancing the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation at the commune level. The actual proof of this is examined below.

The combination of the climate change awareness-raising and the use of the VRA (the "H" form, in particular) seems to have **increased local understanding of the linkages between climate change and livelihoods**, which is the required precursor to "uptake" of climate change adaptation planning and implementation at the commune level. Most people consulted during the field visits (commune council member and local community representatives in general in the five projects that were examined in detail) **clearly articulated the impact of weather extremes and climate variability on their livelihoods; most remembered analyzing these factors using the "H" form, which is encouraging**. **VRA**, as a climate change resilience planning tool, therefore seems to be **recognized and understood by the commune**, and community members, and the **VRA guideline document** (which summarizes the results of the VRA exercise throughout Cambodia) is **extremely useful**. However, it appears to the reviewers that the **commune councils are still dependent on the LNGOs/CBOs for the actual use and interpretation of the VRA process**, which will probably persist for at least a few more years.

The actual uptake of climate change adaptation planning in the routine Commune Development Planning process is less clear to the reviewers. It is understood that more than 77% of the communes involved with CCBAP have written letters indicating the integration of the CCBAP grant projects with the commune development plans (the letters were reviewed), but what this actually means is not so clear, since all these communes would have had commune development plans and commune investments plans (CIPs) already in place, or at least the residual development plans from the previous 5-year period waiting to be incorporated into new plans that might have been prepared in the last year. In fact, **most of the CCBAP grant projects address specific and existing development needs of individual communes**. The CCBAP projects are therefore *responsive* to existing development needs at the commune level (already listed in the CDPs and CIPs), with the climate resilience benefits just more clearly defined through the VRA exercise, than might otherwise be the case, without VRA. However, there was **some anecdotal evidence that several commune councils are starting to shift away from the traditional plans to build roads and giving more emphasis to water infrastructure, which creates much more climate resilience than roads**. There may be more of this as the new five-year commune development plans are created over the next year (Table 8 below, which provides a summary of climate resilience benchmarks, reflects all the characteristics of effective uptake of climate resilience in commune development planning; these would provide good evidence of commune capabilities if they were all in place).

As noted previously, the CCBAP grant projects are mostly responding to water infrastructure that needs rehabilitation. Therefore, from the point of view of the communes, lack of project money has been the main problem and the main need (as critical infrastructure is not being

fixed by Government). Nevertheless, there is a link to climate change, since lack of water infrastructure has forced communities to rely on rainwater, which is less reliable/ predictable now, therefore creating climate vulnerability. So, **it is a legitimate climate resilience action to fix water infrastructure in disrepair, as long as it is designed for future climate extremes (some observed infrastructure may still be at risk from flood surges)**. The reviewers were told by several Commune Chiefs that the themes of some of the grant projects will be taken up in future CDPs and CIPs, since the climate resilience (and economic) benefits are apparent already. This is a **clear endorsement of the climate resilience planning process that is being promoted by CCBAP**.

Partnerships at the local level will be critical to the degree of uptake of climate resilience initiatives in the communes. The reviewers are encouraged with this factor, based on observations of the five projects in the field (admittedly good examples). In these cases, there was **quite good cohesion evident between the commune council members and the general community members, and in most cases all sides were able to speak and articulate project details** and their individual observations without too many constraints or local politics creeping in (see Table 8 for summary observations on community engagement). There were only some hints of tension (in two cases) between commune and community, and this may have reflected different perceptions of ownership of projects and actual decision-making. The **relationships between communes, local community and the LNGO/CBO project managers seemed healthy and functional**, and this certainly reflected the fact that the **LNGOs and CBOs were "brokers", who were actually able to bring the funding to the commune**. **Government departments** were not very visible in the review meetings during the field visits. The reviewers understand that they have had very specific technical roles (mostly design and some oversight/ inspection), and are **not very active in delivery of projects (there are still lingering issues regarding how to engage and pay them)**. There have been some technical issues in a few projects (pertaining to water infrastructure), but these seem to have been addressed as they came up, and Government departments would have had a role here. It was also made clear that all water infrastructure would have had the approval of PDoWRAM at least, before actual construction, so sorting out the nature of engagement of these sub-national authorities, in a consistent manner, will remain an important task.

During the field visits, community institutions were examined in detail (these are also critical to the success of mainstreaming climate resilience at the local level). **Most project participants could articulate their set-up of FWUGs and Savings Groups (membership and processes) and were able to discuss the financial operations and procedures in detail, which is very positive**. It seems that money has started to flow to the communities and people are paying back their loans, so hopefully the funds will revolve. These funds will stay with the community, not the LNGOs after the completion of CCBAP (good). There is some risk with this, of course, depending on how future loans are selected by the communes. There is a **need to ensure equity of access to opportunities, and make sure these continue to focus on climate resilience, and not material acquisitions**.

One aspect of mainstreaming of climate change adaptation at the commune level that is still quite **weak** is **internal monitoring by the commune**. A critical aspect of effective local level planning is knowing what exactly is the target for change and then accurately measuring the change that may be occurring as a result of a specific intervention. **Baselines need to be clear for these projects, which means that some measure of resilience (or lack of it) has to be developed**, which should include the ability of communities to maintain livelihoods and income through climate variability. The reviewers believe that project participants should therefore record their current activities and income, and then do so again after they have been involved

in, or benefit from, a project. In an ideal situation, five to ten families could be tracked in detail over 3-5 years (if they are comfortable with providing the information). At a minimum, **all new economic activities supported by a project (such as home gardens) should be recorded for all participants/beneficiaries, to really understand what is changing within the community, in the way of climate resilience**. At the moment, it is **hard to know the actual degree of uptake of activities by participants/ beneficiaries**. Before and after photographs, for each participant, would be a simple and very effective way to capture this "change", and would certainly be within the skills and competence of most communes. Additional suggestions and recommendations regarding monitoring of climate resilience at the commune level are provided below in Sections 3.3 and 4.2.

Another critical issue for local mainstreaming is project duration. Most grantees note that **12-18 months is not enough time** to complete activities and training, set up community institutions, and then ensure these are all firmly grounded in a commune process that can continue with little or no technical and financial support into the future (on the other hand, with a limit of $50,000 per grant, and most of this going to infrastructure, it is difficult to fund activities beyond 18 months). Some projects suffered delays due to inadequate reporting (by the grantees) and therefore slow fund transfers (by CCBAP). It is **impressive that more than 80% of the projects funded by CCBAP to date appear to have been completed, for activities at least**. The **risk is that outcome level changes, which should accrue as a result of project activities, may not get enough support to be secure and sustained in the future, which could then lead to local community cynicism about any climate resilience measures**. **Communes will need continued access to technical services in some fashion** (at least for planning and subsequent documentation) until such time as they have the full competence and confidence to plan, implement, and document climate resilience actions on their own. Even then, there will probably be an ongoing need for technical services from time to time (for example, facilitation with the VRA process, benefit/cost analysis, setting priorities, designing infrastructure for optimal climate resilience, etc.). Ultimately, **it would be in Cambodia's interest to establish a roster of climate change experts who could then be given very short assignments, as needed, to address the needs of individual communes**.

Gender Aspects at the Commune Level

Another important element of mainstreaming climate resilience at the commune level is properly addressing the gender aspects of climate resilience, since women have a strong stake in community cohesion and maintaining household economic activities despite climate extremes. **CCBAP has done a commendable job in addressing the Gender Action Plan themes (April 2011), and there is quite a good level of awareness of gender issues at the commune level** (facilitated by CCBAP and the LNGOs and CBOs); At least 62% of the grant projects are explicit about having women beneficiaries, and gender disaggregation of beneficiary data is done in most cases (based on the Commune data books). Furthermore, **women were quite vocal in the field visit meetings, able to express the benefits of the projects in real terms** (money saving, time saving, convenience of accessible water, income generation, higher level of community activity, less migration of people away from the area). **Many of the women involved with the projects have roles as treasurers, and actively participate in FWUGs**, especially as fee collectors. It appears that about **40% of the "positions" created by the grant projects are held by women** (at least in the five projects that were visited), although almost all the more permanent positions in the communes and villages (higher level leadership positions) that were observed are held by men. Women are still, apparently, considered to be less-educated and less suitable for positions of leadership, which unfortunately reflects cultural norms in rural areas, as well as the reality that household

duties often constrain the potential for women to be involved in outside tasks (CCBAP cannot overtly influence this). This is also evident at higher levels within CCBAP itself. For example, only 28% of grant project managers are women, and only one of the NSC members is a woman. CCBAP itself does not have strong representation of women in positions of leadership and responsibility, whereas the national SGP portfolio is coordinated by a woman and the main UNDP contact for coordination of CCBAP is also a woman, both of whom have helped to maintain a strong profile for gender aspects in CCBAP.

Despite these traditional cultural constraints, many projects have directed emphasis to women-specific training (alternative farming techniques), although overall it appears that about 90% of participants in training and CCBAP workshops have been men. Most of the well-designed CCBAP grant projects have created opportunities for alternative livelihoods near homes, which are amenable to the involvement of women, who have additional household duties, and some Savings Groups have been set up just for women, which is very positive.

Overall, the **attention of CCBAP to gender aspects is very good, compared to other projects observed in Cambodia**, and in other parts of Southeast Asia (that have been observed by the reviewers).

Conclusions Regarding Climate Change Adaptation Planning at the Commune Level

Table 4 shows the intended outputs for CCBAP Output 2 and key deliverables. It is not clear why 60% of communes involved with CCBAP is an acceptable target for mainstreaming climate change resilience into the commune development planning process (why not higher?). Nevertheless, this **target seems to have been exceeded**, according to the number of endorsement/commitment letters received from participating communes (77% of them). These letters in themselves do not really indicate actual uptake of climate resilience considerations in the commune plans (most of which were already in place before CCBAP engagement); although apparently some previous climate-related initiatives in CDPs were given higher priority after the VRA exercise. The **CCBAP activities at the commune level have created good opportunities for engagement of women**, and grant project design has, in many cases, provided real benefits that address the specific needs of women, as well as providing more security of economic activity during climate extremes. Despite these positive results, the **real measure of Output 2 effectiveness will be incorporation of new climate change management priorities in the upcoming round of commune development plans, noticeably different, therefore, from previous plans** (see Section 4.2 for recommendations to help with this).

Table 4. CCBAP Output 2 targets and key deliverables.

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	KEY DELIVERABLES (Activities in Atlas)
Indicator 2: No. of commune council planning and budgeting committees utilizing CC information and vulnerability reduction assessment in livelihoods resource planning Baseline: 0 Target: 60% of the target communes		**Deliverable 2:** 60% of targeted communes mainstreaming climatic information, vulnerability assessment into Commune Development plan.

3.1.3 Lessons Learned and Good Practices Documented and Shared to Influence Changes of Policy and Programme Development

CCBAP is only just at the stage during which lessons are actually being generated and can be examined and molded for wider dissemination. Presumably it also has the previous SGP project experience to build on (especially as SGP and CCBAP staff share the same office and procedures; CCBAP project details have been uploaded to the UNDP/GEF/SGP website, which is accessible to the public). In the meantime CCBAP has received some visibility in publications (Economic Today Magazine and the UNDP Newsletter in Cambodia), and in news releases from Sida. CCBAP staff have also been sharing experiences in various fora in Cambodia, mostly within the climate change, NGO, and farmer community in Cambodia, as follows:

- CCC Bi-Monthly Member Meeting on Climate Change Program in Cambodia; Cooperation Committee for Cambodia; 07 June, 2011;
- Orientation workshop on climate change mainstreaming into local planning; UNDP/NAPA-FU, CCBAP, and UNCDF; 02 to 05 July 2012;
- Pre-workshop for organizing the 3rdAnnual National Farmer Forum on12 October 2012, "Working Together To Help Smallholder Farmers in Cambodia Attain Food Security and Adapt To Climate Change "; NGO Forum, Cambodia; 12 October 2012;
- The 3rd Annual National Farmer Forum (as above); CARD, The NGO Forum on Cambodia, Caritas-Cambodia, CRS, Oxfam, JCCI, World Vision Cambodia, LWD, Action Aid, FINN Church Aid, HKI; 06-07 November, 2012; and,
- 3rd Learning Forum: Joint Climate Change Initiative; Co-organizer: Forum Syd, CORD, and DanChurchAid/ChristianAid; 6th Dec 2012.

In October 2012, 91 LNGOs/CBOs and stakeholder representatives participated in the CCBAP reflection workshop, which was a **good forum for sharing experiences, and a beginning to collection of lessons from the CCBAP experience with design and implementation of projects**. Various outputs from the workshop (most in Khmer) focus on the project cycle, and appropriate approaches to participatory design, monitoring and evaluation of projects.

CCBAP is currently in the initial stages of developing two case studies (based on the best CCBAP projects implemented to date) and creation and dissemination of a video documentary on CCBAP. With completion of the infrastructure and activities in most projects, there should be good content on appropriate climate resilience actions in rural parts of Cambodia. It will be **very important in the documentary to clarify the actual resilience "gains"**; for example, the development of alternative livelihoods and sources of income that can withstand climate variability, and really making the case about how effective they are (or may be in the future).

It is understood by the reviewers that CCBAP has started to disseminate the use of the VRA tool (for example, CCBAP is currently disseminating this tool to CCCA), and this will also feature in the upcoming workshop on mainstreaming climate change considerations into the commune development process. In this case, it will be **important to show several time-series VRA results from CCBAP project implementation, to clearly indicate how climate resilience has changed as a result of specific interventions, and also the effectiveness of the tool**. Because VRA is perception-based, some concrete evidence of increasing climate resilience will need to be logged will all VRA cases that are examined. In other words, as CCBAP disseminates the use of the VRA tool and tries to embed this in commune development planning, the **utility of VRA needs to be backed up with specific, verifiable evidence of how climate resilience has been designed, addresses priority needs in the community, and actually measures change in community capacity for climate resilience**.

Future CCBAP dissemination will also have to examine, with honesty and sensitivity, the reasons for lagging projects, or failures, since these often provide more lessons than successful projects. This should include the relative importance of institutional capability, design processes, degrees of participation, clarification of respective roles, dealing with unreasonable expectations, issues related to lack of transparency and accountability, etc. The **most effective way to examine project failure, and reinforce best practices, is to do back-to-back comparisons of projects which address similar issues in similar contexts: one being a success and the other a failure**.

Conclusions Regarding CCBAP Dissemination

Table 5 shows the intended outputs, target, and key deliverables for CCBAP Output 3. CCBAP set an ambitious target of trying to **influence six programmes, policies, or practices in Cambodia, using the CCBAP project methodology** (it is not just about passively disseminating CCBAP information)**. Evidence of influencing programmes, policies, and practices in Cambodia is unlikely in the timeframe of CCBAP** (as it is at the moment, anyhow; it ends in two months; however, see suggestions below). CCBAP is only just building bridges to CCCA and other partners (NAPA FU and UNCDF) with regard to use of the VRA tool and embedding climate change considerations into commune development planning, as the lessons from project design and implementation experience are only just being consolidated and disseminated. **CCBAP is certainly going in the right direction with this, however; more time is needed to work with partners and influence other programmes and policies, in order to meet the target for Output 3**. Several recommendations on embedding the VRA process and climate resilience performance monitoring in the commune development planning process, to make this standard practice and inform national policy (going beyond just dissemination), are noted in Section 4.2. If at least another 18 months were available to CCBAP to consolidate these initiatives, very good progress towards Output 3 should be possible.

Table 5. CCBAP Output 3 target and key deliverables.

Indicator 3: No. of outside programmes, policies or projects incorporating practices, approaches or methods from CCAB	**Deliverable 3**: Lessons learned and good practices documented and
Indicator 3: No. of outside programmes, policies or projects incorporating practices, approaches or methods from CCAB programme Baseline: 0 Target: 6	**Deliverable 3**: Lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development.

3.2 CCBAP Management Effectiveness and Efficiency

CCBAP has a very slim project management delivery mechanism, with few staff and a well-defined and practiced system (from SGP) for development of grant projects, assessment of project delivery, disbursement of grant funds, and facilitating the tasks under Activities 2 and 3. Given the "compact" nature of the CCBAP management structure, efficiency is mandatory – there are limited resources to get everything done. The reviewers observed the CCBAP project office (shared with SGP), documentation/filing system, M&E system files, and general cues in

the office for scheduling and task delegation, to get a sense of the project management dynamics.

CCBAP staff comprise a project manager, two project assistants, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) officer (one at the moment; will be staffing up to two in January 2013), and a driver. Three interns are shared between SGP and CCBAP. The SGP National Coordinator also provides guidance and oversight for CCBAP. Apart from the fact that CCBAP funds come from Sweden (via the UNDP project disbursement system), CCBAP functions within the overall SGP project management system. UNDP Cambodia provides overall accountability for CCBAP to the donor (Sida) and maintains the lines of communication at this level, as well as providing procurement services for CCBAP, creating linkages to other climate change initiatives in Cambodia, and sitting on the SGP National Steering Committee (NSC).

The main tasks of the CCBAP management team include:

- Setting up the call for proposals for grant projects, and managing the selection and approval process with the NSC;
- Provision of training to LNGOs and CBOs to enhance project design and implementation, and ensure consistency of their operations with the CCBAP standard operating procedures (some LNGOs/CBOs have limited financial systems and have needed extra support);
- Tracking the performance of the grant projects, and maintaining the accountability and disbursement system;
- Developing documentation for CCBAP activities and outputs and facilitating related commune development planning process tasks and dissemination activities; and,
- Developing and maintaining linkages with other climate change initiatives in Cambodia.

In the initial six months of the project, which started in December 2010, the CCBAP workload was carried by the SGP National Coordinator, until CCBAP was staffed up. Most staff have been in place for the duration of CCBAP (since about May 2011), except the first M&E officer resigned early in 2012, and the current M&E officer has been in place since March 2012 (the second M&E officer position has been in a recruitment process for the last few months; this position was apparently filled in December 2012). As a consequence of understaffing of the M&E function, the CCBAP project manager has also been undertaking monitoring missions.

The main measures of management effectiveness and efficiency are: the ability to deliver the planned activities and outputs of the project within the specified timeframe; the extent to which risks are anticipated and handled; the cost-effective use of project funds; and the ability to maintain documentation of all these tasks. With regard to Output 1, **CCBAP has delivered (facilitated) more than the original planned number of projects**, and has undertaken this through two calls for proposals. A third call was set up in August 2012, and several grant projects are now staged for approval and implementation, if there is additional funding and time allocated to CCBAP. The reviewers believe that **CCBAP management have managed the grant process well, with the staging of the various calls for proposals, the provision of training on projects design and operational standards, and the ongoing monitoring of the projects**, which in turn supports a fairly rigorous process of fund accountability and disbursements. The first round projects have obviously had more time for development and implementation, whereas the second round projects have been more constrained; just a year, or less, to get started and finished, which has been a challenge for at least six projects. Nevertheless, the **portfolio has been well-developed and implemented, and the CCBAP management team can take credit for maintaining the pace of Output 1**. As noted

previously, there is a **good rate of progress with the grant projects, and most are appropriate in design, which reflects the appropriateness and effectiveness of the project selection and approval process, using the MAP-CBA criteria** (within SGP) and NSC oversight (see Figure 2 for a listing of the project development procedures).

The **NSC grant approval process is adequate; the NSC has met frequently, and appears to have properly considered the merits of all projects** (based on the minutes of meetings examined by the reviewers). CCBAP has done a good job of providing project details to the NSC members. NSC members serve in a voluntary capacity and therefore cannot receive financial remuneration, although it has come up in some informal discussions, given the time commitments of NSC members. NSC members at least receive certificates of appreciation for their inputs to the CCBAP grant selection and direction process.

Activities 2 and 3 obviously could not really get underway until there was enough critical mass of experience to lever into commune development planning and dissemination activities. These started to pick up pace in September 2012. The **risk here that these critical activities, which are very important for sustainability of CCBAP concepts, are packed into a very short time period at the end of the project, when CCBAP staff are very busy trying to consolidate the activities and documentation from Output 1**. It seems obvious to the reviewers that **at least another six months to a year is required to roll out Activities 2 and 3 properly** (this is discussed later), rather than getting them mobilized and then not having the chance to consolidate and support them. Specific recommendations for advancing Outputs 2 and 3 are noted in Section 4.2.

Figure 2.CCBAP grant project development and selection protocol.

- Conducting an organizational assessment of grant proponents after the project concept is short listed- field and office appraisal to make sure that organization has full capacity to implement the proposed project. During the appraisal visit, the NC and NSC members meet with stakeholders and communities/beneficiaries if the aware and took part during project development and also check if the community needs were spell out in the proposed project intervention;
- Checking financial management system - to make sure that organizations have financial policies and procedures in place. During the review, audit reports will be checked;
- Including project implementation guidelines into MoAs and other financial forms in place and ensuring grant recipients are well informed of these
- Setting grants payment schedules and amount per each payment in accordance with the organizational capacity to make sure that in the event of financial mismanagement only small amounts are lost;
- Conducting regular reviews of quarterly project progress and financial reports and conduct project monitoring and evaluation before releasing the next grant payment.
- Providing capacity building and coaching, especially for Small LNGO and CBOs and keep following up with all project partners about the progress of project implementation including any problems faced by each project; and
- Effectively applying SGP operational guidelines and Standard Operational Procedure/Internal Control Framework (SOP/ICF)

The only serious management constraint apparent to the reviewers is that the very busy schedule of CCBAP staff, with frequent travelling to the field, has perhaps affected the documentation and filing system at CCBAP. The reviewers had difficulty in obtaining files and documents, which don't seem to be listed in a master file, and are not easily accessible, even to CCBAP staff. For example, documents on CCBAP training events and post-training assessments have not been obtained, although they have been requested (the reviewers do not know if they do not exist, or are just not easily accessed by CCBAP staff).

Table 6 shows the breakdown of the original CCBAP budget. Since the original budget was prepared, a further $1 million (approximate) had been provided by Sida for CCBAP (US$ 2.588 million has been received to date). There are four major budget categories, including the grant projects, activities related to the commune development planning process, dissemination, and project management. Within the original Output 1 budget (the grant projects), 96% of the funds were directed to the projects, with very minor line items for training and travel (**a well-balanced budget, with most of the funds going to beneficiary communities**). Within Activities 2 and 3, the budgets were allocated to training, travel, and contract services. The budgets for these two activities are very modest. The management budget includes the standard 7% for UNDP oversight, and then travel, equipment, supplies, staff, and contract services. In the original budget, the **management costs are only about 18% of the total CCBAP budget, which is very reasonable by any project standard** (they tend to range between 20 and 25%, depending on the complexity of the project). With the additional funding in 2011, the budget for Output 2 was reduced, Output 3 was increased somewhat, and the budget for management/M&E was doubled. Most of the funds, however, went into additional grant projects (about $600,000 additional for projects).

Table 7 shows the CCBAP expenditures to December 10, 2012. As of that date, **all of the grant project funds (Output 1) have either been spent or committed (in fact exceeding the budget by about 1%)**. 77% of the budget for the management/M&E function and 82% of the budget for the UNDP GMS (UNDP programme management) has been spent to mid-December 2012. The expenditures for Activities 2 and 3 are still lagging (57% and 65%, respectively), which can be expected as these activities were end-loaded. It is understood that the remaining budgets for these two activities are now committed with upcoming events and consultancies. Overall, **the expenditure level is at 94% of the original budget, matching the elapsed time. Despite a relatively slow start, the disbursements to projects and commitments have caught up, and budget execution has gone very much according to the plan**; CCBAP planning and management processes appear to have an absorptive capacity of about $1.2 million/year, mostly reflecting the commitments set up with the grant projects .**Going directly to project delivery on the ground (through the LNGOs/ CBOs) is smart – not getting caught up in layers of government**. Commune councils have decided on project disbursements (for procurement, using existing systems), but funds then flow from LNGO/ CBO bank accounts, to avoid any issues of lack of transparency/ accountability.

Given the relatively low project management overhead, and the high level of spending (74% of the project budget) at the participant/beneficiary level, and the fact there are many visible and verifiable results at this level, the reviewers believe that **CCBAP has provided very good value-for-money to date, with more than 55,000 beneficiaries**(apparently) identified for the infrastructure elements of the grant projects alone (equivalent to an investment of about $50 per person; probably less than this, as there are additional beneficiaries associated with Savings Groups and FWUGs).The reviewers caution, however, that **additional time is needed to consolidate and further support the actions at the commune level, to enhance sustainability of the project interventions** (some recommendations are provided below; see Section 4).

Table 6. Original CCBAP budget (the image is somewhat blurred, from a PDF).

Key Activities	CHART OF ACCOUNT						Amount in USD			
	Imple. Agent:	Func	Code	Bus. Unit	Account	Descriptions				
Activity 1:							2010	2011	2012	Total
Climate change adaptation and resilience built in 100 vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone areas in Tonle Sap region, southern part, north east region of Cambodia under the Small Grant Programme.	19801	30008	00555	B0396	72800	Grant to NGOs and CBOs	550,000	384,000	230,000	1,164,000
	19801	30008	00555	B0396	75700	Trainings and Workshops	3,500	10,000	10,000	23,500
	19801	30008	00555	B0396	71600	International/Local Travel	-	10,500	10,000	20,500
	19801	30008	00555	B0396	74500	Miscelaneous	649	2,049	2,000	4,698
Sub-total:							554,149	406,549	252,000	1,212,698
Activity 2:										
60% of targeted communes mainstreaming climatic information, vulnerability assessment into Commune Development plan.	19801	30008	00555	B0396	75700	Trainings and Workshops	-	10,000	10,000	20,000
	19801	30008	00555	B0396	71600	International/Local Travel	-	15,000	15,000	30,000
	19801	30008	00555	B0396	74500	Miscelaneous	-	5,000	5,000	10,000
Sub-total:							-	30,000	30,000	60,000
Activity 3:										
Lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development.	19801	30008	00555	B0396	71400	Contractual Services-Individuals	-	5,000	5,000	10,000
	19801	30008	00555	B0396	75700	Trainings and Workshops	-	15,000	15,000	30,000
	19801	30008	00555	B0396	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	-	8,000	8,000	16,000
	19801	30008	00555	B0396	71600	International/Local Travel	-	10,000	10,000	20,000
	19801	30008	00555	B0396	74500	Miscellaneous expenses	-	2,000	2,000	4,000
Sub-total:							-	40,000	40,000	80,000
Activity 4:										
Programme Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	19801	30000	00555	B0396	71300	National Officers	-	33,600	33,600	67,200
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	71600	International/Local Travel	-	10,000	12,000	22,000
	19801	30000	00556	B0397	71400	Contractual Services-Individuals (Evaluation)	-	-	30,000	30,000
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	72100	Equipment and Furniture	-	15,000	5,000	20,000
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	72400	Phone/Fax/Internet bills	-	3,000	3,000	6,000
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	74500	Miscellaneous expenses	-	3,000	1,000	4,000
	19801	30000	00555	B0397	72400	Communication and Audio Visual Equipment	-	8,000	5,000	13,000
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	72500	Office Supplies	-	2,000	1,011	3,011
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	73100	Rental & Maintenance - Premises	-	3,000	3,000	6,000
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	75100	Facilities & Administration 7% (GMS)	41,710	41,710	31,283	114,703
Sub-total:							41,710	119,310	124,894	285,914
							595,859	595,859	446,894	1,638,612

Table 7. CCBAP accumulated project expenditures.

Output	Approved Budget	Dec 2010 Expenditure	2011 Expenditure	2012, to 10 Dec Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Balance	% Delivery
Output 1 Grant Projects	1,905,987.20	649.00	1,060,899.61	858,957.12	1,920,505.73	(14,518.53)	101%
Output 2 Mainstreaming to Commune Development Plan	47,100.00		23,599.56	3,354.47	26,954.03	20,145.97	57%
Output 3 Dissemination	103,100.00		18,636.35	48,271.35	66,907.70	36,192.30	65%
Programme Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	340,450.00		115,697.62	147,389.43	263,087.05	77,362.95	77%
Facilities & Administration 7% (GMS)	167,651.80	45.00	79,736.76	58,076.39	137,858.15	29,793.65	82%

Output	Approved Budget	Dec 2010 Expenditure	2011 Expenditure	2012, to 10 Dec Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Balance	% Delivery
Grand Total	2,564,289.00	694.00	1,298,570.04	1,116,048.76	2,415,312.66	148,976.34	94%

The overall conclusion regarding CCBAP management effectiveness and efficiency is that the **management team has done a very commendable job in mobilizing and implementing CCBAP, with most of the grant project portfolio very relevant to community needs for climate resilience, most of that delivered according to plan, and Activities 2 and 3 now being launched**. Perhaps one additional consideration, if there is future funding support for CCBAP, is to make a formal arrangement for a **local technical consultant to address project design and implementation issues specifically related to climate change**, and help define specific performance indicators for each grant project. The **CCBAP staff are certainly competent regarding project delivery, administration, and management, but appear to be less confident dealing with the specific technical aspects of climate change.** This observation is based on the reviewers' discussions with CCBAP staff, in which it was apparent to the reviewers that technical aspects of water supply and water management, for example (the most common theme discussed in the context of climate change), and the need for suitable performance indicators which reflect climate resilience, were not very advanced. The absence of specific climate resilience indicators for CCBAP (the kind suggested below) is also evidence of this technical gap.

3.3 CCBAP Performance Monitoring (M&E)

CCBAP staff have been actively tracking the performance of the grant projects, with a combination of progress reports from the grantees and field visits, starting, it appears, in March 2011. According to the current M&E officer, each project site has been visited at least two times (some three times). Field monitoring reports are filed after each trip, during which 3-6 project sites may have been visited. These **reports are informative regarding the status of delivery of activities, and particular achievements and challenges are documented. Most of the focus is on administrative aspects of the projects**; that is, what has been done or built (with quantities/dimensions indicated in most cases, except for ponds, the size of which is not recorded in the M&E file, although it is noted in the progress reports from grantees), how procedures have been followed (or not), procurement and disbursement of funds, etc. These can be considered output level tracking reports and the data are rolled into a master file, with all outputs listed for all 41 projects. There are also some anecdotal references to new activities and increased income. Activities associated with co-funding (from other donors) are not tracked or reconciled to the expenditures covered by CCBAP, which is of some concern, as there is a **risk of double-accounting for single activities or specific infrastructure, and beneficiaries cannot be assigned to specific donors** (evident in at least one CCBAP grant project).

What is **not evident in most of the reports is how the baseline situation, regarding climate resilience, has changed, which can be considered outcome level monitoring and evaluation**. While one has a good sense of what has been done, and the degree of completion of the original plan for each project, as well as administrative issues, there are few actual references to climate change resilience. This is a common problem in projects in which administrative tracking is the norm, and perhaps technical expertise specific to climate change is lacking. Having said that, it is the obligation of the grantees to conduct a VRA again at the end of their projects, and to complete independent evaluation reports. In some manner, then, change in climate resilience is supposed to be documented, but this may be patchy,

inconsistent, and coming late in the process, depending on the experience and skills of the grantees and their evaluators. The absence of a baseline in many cases further complicates a process that may be challenging for people who are not specifically skilled in M&E processes and perhaps not fully understanding the notion of "performance" (achieving sustained and relevant change).

Performance monitoring at the outcome level, which means providing evidence of change in climate resilience at the community level, requires **realistic and measureable indicators of the capacity of local communities to withstand and recover from extreme climate events**. If the assumption is, for example, that a more reliable water supply will increase rice production and support diversity of agricultural production at the household level, in turn leading to increased income, leading to an ability to withstand extreme climate events, then these parameters need to be documented. Assumptions alone are inadequate. The objective of such monitoring is to determine the degree of progress in achieving climate resilience, based on the project interventions, and more importantly perhaps, to learn from empirical evidence what is the optimal way to increase and sustain resilience, and use this information to design better interventions in the future. In the particular example given, **the following would need to be observed/measured in a representative sample in a village or commune that has a project intervention**, probably over at least two years:

- the local weather, especially extreme events and their duration;
- number of families increasing rice production, and actual data on that production, with the value of individual harvests;
- number of families adding new agricultural production initiatives (with these defined);
- the value of production from these new ventures, for at least 5-10 families, as a sample;
- the estimated water consumption to support these activities; and,
- any changes in household status, condition of buildings, livestock, gardens, paddies, and behavior/routine practices that might reflect weather and/or the interventions.

It can be seen from the parameters above that linkages are made between weather, changes in use of water and diversity of agricultural production, income, and evidence of stability during climate events and subsequent recovery, all contributing to climate resilience. **If these parameters are not somehow tracked, then it is impossible to really know if climate resilience is changed at all as a result of some specific intervention**.

Such an M&E system for individual projects does not need to be complicated or cumbersome. Ultimately, it needs to be within the capacity of communes to undertake such monitoring on their own (with support from LNGOs and CBOs diminishing over time). In fact, communes are obligated by law now to monitor and evaluate their development and investment plans, so they should be doing the same with projects intended to improve climate resilience within their communities. Such commune M&E can be quite manageable; for example:

- weather is easily logged on a daily basis;
- rice production in areas that has increased water supply can be measured according to current practice;
- the value of rice harvests can be tracked for 5-10 families;
- all new agricultural production initiatives, such as home gardens and livestock, can be logged by the commune (with before and after photographs of individual plots);
- 5-10 families can track their increased income from these new activities;
- water consumption, for household gardens and livestock, can be estimated; and,
- the status of household infrastructure for these same families can be logged (and photographed).

With data sheets set up, and simple guidelines on M&E protocol provided to communes (for example, collecting data every three months), with associated training, it should be possible to collect adequate observations and data to really begin to understand the effectiveness of specific interventions in building climate resilience. **At the moment, the evidence that initiatives have increased climate resilience is limited**. The real test will be the state of grant project communities after the next extreme climate event, assuming that a set of appropriate baseline data are in place, against which post-event changes can be compared. There is one anecdote provided by CCBAP staff, in which the planting of short-season rice apparently rescued 5,608 hectares during and after the May-August drought in 2012, benefitting 4,733 families (the reviewers have not seen documentation for this, and it is not clear which project exactly contributed to this outcome).

As the projects generally have been implemented by the LNGOs and CBOs, rather than directly by the Commune Councils, it will take some time and training to improve the capacity of the communes to more directly engage in the project implementation and the associated M&E process. Improved commune capacity of this kind will in turn improve the setting of priorities and project design in the future. Additional suggestions on building commune capacity in this regard are noted in Section 4.2.

3.4 Ownership and Sustainability of CCBAP Concepts and Initiatives

It is fair to say that the **CCBAP grant projects have been taken up as commune initiatives, since they have originated in participatory planning exercises (using VRA) in the communes, they generally fit the needs that were defined in CDPs and CIPs, and in some cases both the planning methodology and the emphasis on water infrastructure for increasing climate resilience are expected to be incorporated into future CIPs** (articulated in at least two project locations visited during the review). Four key factors that contribute to the sense of local ownership of these projects are: relevance and utility of the climate resilience initiatives in addressing lingering development needs (regardless of concerns for climate change); convergence of the initiatives with existing commune processes (for planning and procurement); a relatively large number of beneficiaries exposed to the initiative; and, the opportunity for local power bases to develop political capital, levered by the CCBAP funds.

Evidence and documentation of potential sustainability of specific projects is not apparent to the reviewers. As currently planned, CCBAP will end just as the individual projects have completed their activities and constructed infrastructure, with no substantial evidence of uptake of household initiatives, cost recovery mechanisms (although these are incorporated into guidelines for the Farmer Water User Groups), or evidence of loan payback to the Savings Groups (although these are recorded in the communes, CCBAP has not yet documented this systematically; at least the reviewers have not seen it) and subsequent revolving of funds. Revolving funds will stay in the hands of the commune, rather than be retained by the LNGOs and CBOs, which is positive, since the communes can then develop climate resilience planning and additional related investments without being totally dependent on the LNGOs and CBOs, which is ultimately required for real sustainability. However, solid sustainability requires large contributions of community in-kind effort, broad acceptance of the utility and benefits of interventions, some embedding of planning, implementation, and accountability processes in the commune system, and ultimately cost recovery that is commensurate with the benefits (climate resilience in Cambodia cannot rely on donor funding forever). It also requires ongoing technical support from sub-national authorities, such as PDoWRAM. This support may be difficult to engage and maintain without some arrangement for fees-for-service (the broad disrepair of the

irrigation system in Cambodia over the last 30 years mostly reflects lack of funds and incentives at the local level, and may continue to threaten local infrastructure).

As climate change policy in Cambodia is still being developed, it is too early to see how CCBAP experiences might have informed such policy. Certainly there is a great opportunity to officially embed the use of VRA in the commune development planning process, and to set up appropriate M&E systems that can prove, once and for all, the relevance and utility of the kinds of interventions that have been implemented by CCBAP (and SGP, and CCCA). In terms of consistency with existing policies and directions in Cambodia, **CCBAP has been fully responsive to the priorities defined in the NAPA and NSDP, and is consistent with the NCDD direction on increasing the degree of autonomy, decisions, and actions at the commune level**. Application of the VRA tool and an increasing evidence base of climate resilience at the local level will certainly empower communes and local communities, and reduce dependence on national Government interventions.

3.5 Partnerships and Linkages with Other Initiatives

Other climate change initiatives in Cambodia that involve small grants, or similar themes of improving climate resilience in agricultural communities, include:

- the grant projects within CCCA, including UNCDF (started in the last quarter of 2011, slightly later than CCBAP grant projects);
- the NAPA FU, which started in September 2009;
- the SGP, which has funded some climate resilience projects since 2005; and,
- the Joint Climate Change Initiative (JCCI, funded by Sweden, through Forum Syd), which started in early 2010, and has involved capacity building for NGOs, some of whom then went on to write proposals and receive funding from CCBAP.

JCCI newsletters refer to the call for proposals from the SGP and the start of both CCCA and CCBAP. While information on several projects that have been implemented by CCBAP-funded LNGOs appear in the JCCI newsletters, there is no reference to CCBAP funding, and there is no reference to any joint activities with CCBAP. Similarly, CCBAP documentation only refers to inputs and attendance at JCCI events in 2012, rather than any specific collaborations (see Section 3.1.3). CCBAP obviously has strong linkages to the SGP, sharing the office, staff, and project management systems. CCBAP has established a relationship with UNCDF and the NAPA Follow-Up Project, for the purpose of developing guidelines for integrating climate considerations into the commune development planning process (specifically using the VRA tool). As well, NAPA FU staff apparently provided some training to CCBAP partners. The CCBAP collaboration with UNCDF and the NAPA FU project is **very positive and should create some momentum that will carry into local planning policy within the theme of NCDD.** However, duplication with similar initiatives within PPCR must be avoided; this is recognized by CCBAP, but the strategy to do this is not clear to the reviewers. CCBAP has also started to interact with CCCA and apparently provided training on use of the VRA tool to CCCA (in December 2012), which is helpful to create a consistent approach to climate resilience planning at the commune level.

In general, **CCBAP, SGP, NAPA-FU, and CCCA (to a lesser extent) provide support to very similar projects, focusing mostly on the climate resilience of water/rice/alternative agriculture systems in rural areas, some of these evident in the same provinces** (especially Prey Veng, where three of the four above-mentioned projects have quite similar

initiatives underway, although in different districts and communes). In looking at the projects in Prey Veng, as an example (an area which the reviewers are relatively familiar with), **there is no obvious innovation in one project versus others**. The reviewers provide some recommendations to elevate and intensify the CCBAP portfolio, to enhance the chances of sustainability of the most successful projects, if additional time and funding is granted.

3.6CCBAP Fit Within GEF-SGP and UNDP Country Programme

As noted previously, CCBAP uses the existing SGP project management mechanism, and office space, staff, and planning systems are shared between CCBAP and SGP. SGP obviously has a longer history than CCBAP (active in Cambodia since 2005, with 144 projects, including the CCBAP ones, in the portfolio). The reviewers understand that SGP currently has a portfolio of about 20 projects, in addition to the 41 funded under CCBAP. Most of the current non-CCBAP projects address the 5 GEF thematic areas such as biodiversity conservation, international waters, land degradation, POPs, and climate change mitigation. Prior to the CCBAP projects, there were 26 projects that addressed the climate change adaptation theme. Thus, it appears that the **CCBAP projects are totally consistent with the GEF-SGP themes (giving due emphasis to the more vulnerable elements in society, as well as women, and focusing on food security and water access issues)**, and currently comprise about 2/3 of the SGP project portfolio in Cambodia, providing a good balance to the biodiversity and climate change mitigation projects. It is difficult to extract information on the AusAid-funded projects within the CCBAP portfolio (no information has been provided to the reviewers); it is assumed that the MAP-CBA projects on the SGP website for Cambodia are AusAid-funded, although this is not clear. If the reviewers understand correctly, the AusAid-funded projects within the CCBAP portfolio also address agricultural productivity and climate resilience (like many of the Sida-funded projects). There has been one project concerned with mangrove protection in Koh Kong, as well as several very small grant projects for project planning.

CCBAP is listed in the UNDP Country Programme, and is **fully responsive to CMDG7** (ensuring environmental sustainability), and contributes to CMDG 1 (eradicating extreme poverty and hunger) and CMDG 3 (promoting gender equality and empowering women). CCBAP also **contributes to the development of climate resilience in communities that are vulnerable to flood and drought (one of the country outcomes)**. Having been executed as planned, and being included in the Country Programme in the first place, **CCBAP has made a significant contribution to the UNDP Country Programme Outcome 2** (see Figure 3), especially with regard to local authorities and communities "better able to sustainably manage ecosystem goods and services and respond to climate change". This is the core function of CCBAP, so CCBAP is totally aligned and contributing, at least two years before the target date for Outcome 2 (2015). CCCA, the NAPA FU Project, and FERAP are also expected to contribute to Outcome 2, but they are not yet complete. CCBAP also provides the broadest geographic coverage of the four projects within Outcome 2.

Figure 3.UNDP Country Programme Outcomes and CCBAP contributions.

National Goal	UNDAF Outcome/ UNDAF CP Outcome	Country Programme Outcome
CMDG 7: " Ensure Environmental Sustainability " Rectangular Strategy Phase I and Phase II, National Strategic Development Plan updated	**Outcome 1: Economic Growth and Sustainable Development:** By 2015, more people living in Cambodia benefit from, and participate in, increasingly equitable, green, diversified economic growth ***UNDAF Country Programme Outcome 1.2: Environment and Sustainable Development:*** National and local authorities and private sector institutions are better able to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources (fisheries, forestry, mangrove, land, and protected areas), cleaner technologies and responsive to climate change	**2** **By 2015, National and local authorities, communities and private sector are better able to sustainably manage ecosystem goods and services and respond to climate change**

Outcome Indicator	2012 Outcome Target	MoV	Country Programme Output	MAJOR PROJE		
				PROJECT ID	PROJECT TITLE - IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	BASELINE (2011)
No. of vulnerable communities in flood and drought prone areas that developed climate resilience	341 villages of 79 communes of 43 districts in 17 provinces in the flood and drought prone areas implemented climate change resilience plans through UNDP support	UNDP/project report	A national strategy, programme, and financing mechanism established for cohesive climate change response at national, sub-national, and community levels	00073625 **CCCA**	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance - **MoE**	(CCCSP) roadmap sectoral guideline
				00069653 **NAPA Follow-Up**	Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agriculture Practices - **MAFF**	VRA, ALM and 3 results-based feature stories * CRF methods demonstrated in 4 communes * Toeuk Krahom: 0 ha; Bosleav 673 ha
				00081196 **FERAP**	Flood Early Recovery Assistance Project - **UNDP**	* Established * No * No * Established
				00077094 **CCBAP**	Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme - **UNDP**	310 villages, 100 communes, 48 districts of 18 provinces

4. Conclusions Regarding CCBAP Achievements and Recommendations for Future Action

4.1 Overall Conclusions and Lessons Learned

CCBAP has been able to accomplish most of its original workplan in two years, with 83% completion of the grant projects, at least in terms of activities and structures (but, outcomes not yet firmly evident; it is too early, after less than two years). The efforts to promote climate change considerations in commune development plans and dissemination of lessons are now well underway and coming at an appropriate time. **There are no serious issues with regard to project planning, delivery processes, or the rate of implementation of activities. CCBAP can be considered as a cost-effective project, with much evidence of activities at the community level, mostly relevant to local climate resilience needs, with relatively good geographic distribution, and with an impressive number of beneficiaries**, who seem able to articulate the link between climate variability, the constraints of limited rural production activities, and the need for security of resources (mostly water) and diversified incomes. **CCBAP has been responding to the priority needs as defined by the local communities,**

through the VRA process. **Communes are starting to assume ownership of both the planning process, and the infrastructure and institutions being supported by CCBAP** (but are still fairly dependent on the LNGOs and CBOs to facilitate these processes; the reviewers provide several recommendations in Section 4.2 to address this issue). Note, that CCBAP is one of three projects that have been working in this manner, on building climate resilience, with communes and local communities.

The reviewers believe that **CCBAP needs more time and funding to consolidate gains, ensure sustainability of project actions, and start to innovate** beyond what is now becoming a standard kind of project delivery for climate resilience in Cambodia. In other words, rather than do more of the same (and similar to the initiatives in other projects), the reviewers believe it is time to do more with what has been achieved, and **increase the chances of ownership, and sustainability of these initiatives at the local level. This will help increase the understanding of which approaches bring the largest gains in local climate resilience, which in turn can then better inform national climate change policy in Cambodia**.

The reviewers have set up a series of benchmarks for **effective, sustainable climate adaptation**, based on their experiences in designing and implementing other climate adaptation initiatives and review of the literature (see Table 8 below). This allows a comprehensive and logical collection of the lessons learned so far from CCBAP implementation. This then provides direction for the recommendations for future action with CCBAP, with a focus on building community climate resilience (effectively adapting to climate change, which is the prime purpose of CCBAP). The lessons learned (Column 2 in Table 8) are based on the reviewers' understanding of the strengths of the "high-performing" projects and the weaknesses of the "underperforming" projects; highlighting the contrasts between the two, as well as identifying residual gaps that are not addressed by either kind of project.

Table 8. Lessons learned from CCBAP implementation, as they pertain to benchmarks intended to reflect effective capacity for community climate change adaptation (these lessons then inform the reviewers' recommendations in Section 4.2).

Effective Climate Resilience Benchmarks	CCBAP Lessons Related to the Benchmarks
A good understanding of climate resilience needs, specific to the location (based on a relatively scientific understanding of what has happened in the past, and cause-effect relationships).	The VRA tool has been broadly used to document local perceptions of climate change and related needs (this is **good**). However, this system is perception-based; there are few empirical data at the local level to inform the real linkages between livelihoods and climate change, knowledge of which is required to develop appropriate solutions (this is **a gap**).
Knowing the baseline situation (in measureable terms, if possible). This means vulnerability, social conditions, environmental conditions, and economic flexibility.	The grant projects in CCBAP **do not present a measured baseline situation** that clearly justifies the selection of interventions. The baseline is based on the VRA perceptions and is not clearly attributed to specific locations or pockets of populations in the project area. As a result, it is **not possible to generate a simple time-series of measured change in climate resilience**, which can be attributed to a project intervention.
Clear identification of technical and social solutions to climate change problems (realistic and practical approaches, based on experience elsewhere).	CCBAP has been **quite strong with this benchmark**, replicating, from experience in other locations and projects, mostly water access solutions that will help increase and diversify agricultural production, which **will help create a buffer against climate extremes**. Project solutions have generally included community institutional/ organization needs

Effective Climate Resilience Benchmarks	CCBAP Lessons Related to the Benchmarks
	(this is **good**).
Not creating negative environmental effects in adjacent areas.	The grant projects appear to be quite benign with regard to environmental effects in adjacent areas (**good**). However, there is a **lingering concern about water supply and sharing**, with changes in local water distribution created by project interventions (increased water supply in some areas may take away water access in other areas; this risk is not well-documented, but it has been mentioned by some beneficiaries, and requires good coordination with PDoWRAM).
Not too conditional on external factors (institutional approvals, planning sequences, funding, etc .).	All CCBAP grant projects, to some extent, **are dependent on external factors**, especially approvals for new or rehabilitated water infrastructure (from PDoWRAM, for example, as noted above, to reduce water access conflicts). They are, of course, continuing to be **dependent on external funding**, until such time as sub-national bodies have revenue-generation capacity and more autonomy of decision-making.
An ability to set priorities that will provide the maximum resilience to the maximum number of beneficiaries in an equitable manner (very challenging, perhaps requires benefit/cost analysis).	It seems that about 80% of the grant projects are aimed correctly at water access issues at the local level, which will, when properly addressed, have a relatively large follow-on impact in improving climate resilience for many beneficiaries (this is **very good**).**Benefit/cost analysis has not been used** to compare various options, and the **equity of access** to climate solutions is stated by grantees, but **difficult to verify**.
A clear set of realistic performance indicators for climate resilience initiatives, properly measured at the right intervals, and used to inform future project design.	CCBAP is **strong on output monitoring**, but **weak on outcome performance measurement**. There is a **lack of sampling of specific empirical data** that might reflect increasing climate resilience. **Outcome statements are based on assumptions** about the effectiveness of project interventions (which may be correct, but are unverified).
Integration with long-term development plans.	There is some evidence that climate resilient interventions are **increasingly being taken up in commune development plans**. It is not clear, however, that the full spectrum for climate resilience is being factored into a 5-10 year vision for local communities (i.e., that all options are being considered, and scheduled over the long-term).
Community commitment to design and participation (reinforced through repetitive awareness-raising and training, associated with specific applications; not just theory). Frequent opportunities provided for community inputs and discussion.	CCBAP seems to have been **quite strong generating and cultivating community commitment** to climate resilient actions, through the VRA process and by creating opportunities for community involvement in local institutions. These, in turn, are **well-anchored in specific infrastructure improvements and services** funded by the grant projects.
Simple but effective cost-recovery mechanisms (proper valuation of the resilient solution and increasing the chance of sustainability).	This is not prominent, although **there are measures for fee collection for water use** (through the FWUGs); they may not be based on the full valuation of the new infrastructure, but instead are intended to fund ongoing operation and maintenance costs (**good concepts; will need sustainability checks**).
Support to diversity of actions/livelihoods (not putting “all the eggs in one basket”).	At least 50% of the CCBAP grant projects have built in activities for diversity of actions and livelihoods, for increased income generation throughout the year (**this is very good**).

Effective Climate Resilience Benchmarks	CCBAP Lessons Related to the Benchmarks
Linking new economic activity and community financing institutions to specific infrastructure and services that are climate resilient in themselves and increase the overall climate resilience of the community.	**Most CCBAP grant project design reflects this link, which is positive**, greatly increasing community engagement and future sustainability of the initiatives.
Levering replication of good approaches through revolving credit, that is driven by household economic gains despite climate variability, which in turn comes from climate resilience.	CCBAP is **strong on this point**, although more time (1-2 years) is required to see if loan repayments are adequate enough to start the revolving of funds and uptake of new climate resilient activities in local communities.
Clear, accountable, transparent, and cohesive community institutions and structures that manage the activities, measure their progress, report back to the community, incorporate into future plans, and disseminate into higher levels of sub-national and national policy.	CCBAP has laid the groundwork for this benchmark (**good**). Community institutions have been established to operate and maintain new or rehabilitated infrastructure, but they do not yet have the capability/capacity to measure changes in climate resilience or to undertake comprehensive climate change planning (**still very dependent on LNGOs** for this, who are themselves still developing appropriate capacity).
Clear roles for civil society, government, private sector = effective partnerships, driven with good leadership; gender aspects clearly recognized and addressed.	CCBAP has **facilitated some very effective partnerships** that are based on existing authorities, responsibilities, and processes (this is **very good**). Perhaps the weakest partners are sub-national authorities, which are chronically under-funded and find it difficult to provide necessary technical services and approvals (**an ongoing challenge**). Commune councils and local community representatives, procuring services from the private sector, appear to be establishing a solid "triangle" for implementation of climate resilient initiatives, with LNGOs acting as facilitators and brokers (**good**). CCBAP has been **exemplary in maintaining a profile for gender considerations and providing opportunities** for engagement of women directly in climate resilient activities.

4.2 Recommendations

1. CCBAP is now coming to an end, with most funds spent and only two months left for administrative tasks and reporting. It has gained considerable momentum, with significant progress and relevance in supporting climate resilience in rural areas. The reviewers believe that it could be closed and considered successful, but that this would foreclose a significant opportunity to consolidate gains and further embed the climate planning process at the commune level, as well as learning more about the actual linkages between climate variability and rural livelihoods. Therefore, **CCBAP should be extended until at least mid-2014 (to allow one more grant project cycle, embedding of processes within the commune development planning process, and associated documentation), with funding that matches the absorptive capacity of CCBAP (estimated at about $1.3 million over this period)**, as well as providing for extra staffing and management overheads (see below). Any extension beyond mid-2014 should be assessed on the basis of progress and achievements over the next 18 months.

A significant part of the proposed new funding should be used to add new activities, consolidate results, and strive for innovation (there is a risk, otherwise, of just doing more of the same, as other projects are doing). At this point, it is difficult to propose a more pervasive climate change adaptation strategy for Cambodia beyond this period, since there is expected to be a significant convergence of CCCA, PPCR, SPG, and CCBAP results over the next year, all of which should be informing the direction of national climate change policy, sub-national actions, and the specifics of climate resilience at the local community level. The future direction for Cambodia should become more apparent towards the end of 2013. At a minimum, Cambodia needs to consider how to start paying for pre-emptive climate change adaptation with Government revenues, and reduce the dependence on donor funds (although recent decisions in Doha, in December 2012, may perpetuate the expectation of more donor funds for climate change adaptation initiatives). Related to a time and budget extension, the reviewers believe that UNDP/CCBAP should report to the donor every six months. Although there is frequent communication between CCBAP, UNDP, and the donor (at least 3-4 times per year), it seems that annual reporting (as specified in the SGP mechanism) is not capturing and making information on the changing status of CCBAP accessible to all. This increased frequency of reporting (really, just one more report than expected) would force more timely reflection and properly capture progress with the new initiatives proposed below.

2. CCBAP should **engage a national technical advisor (perhaps half-time)**, to help address the design aspects of any future grant projects and assist with the development and monitoring of climate resilience performance indicators, as well as help selected communes with detailed climate resilience planning. It is assumed that CCBAP, in an extended period, would be fully staffed up according to the current plan, with a project manager, two M&E officers, two project assistants, and a driver. With a reduced grant project portfolio over the next 18 months, it is assumed that the second M&E officer would have diminishing tasks in the last six months of the project, allowing this individual to concentrate on the detailed documentation of all the lessons learned regarding CCBAP support for climate resilience, working with the proposed technical advisor. The proposed **national technical advisor could also play a very useful role in Output 3**, disseminating CCBAP information and experiences to inform national policy and practices. For example, **future dissemination must include clear evidence of the climate resilience gains from the successful grant projects**; for example, how security of water supply and related diversification of community livelihoods has created resilience (not just economic development). This could also be backed up with some of the **time-series VRA results ("before and after"), to help make the case for using the VRA tool in the first place**.

3. With the **proposed level of new funding**, budget allocations could be portioned to allow for the following:

- CCBAP management and overheads;
- the proposed national technical advisor;
- up to 12 grant projects (over at least 15 months, with the proper application of the proposed performance indicators described in Section 3.3; the reviewers understand that some project proposals have already been reviewed and approved for further funding; it would be very beneficial to have at least two of these projects implemented in communes that are headed by women, to advance the gender equality potential of CCBAP);
- additional dissemination and cross-project events to promote climate resilience planning at the commune level;

- detailed long-term commune development planning (up to 4 locations, where CCBAP grant projects have been successfully completed), including a detailed retrospective performance monitoring exercise at these locations (testing the application of proposed performance indicators described in Section 3.3);
- another reflection workshop, after more lessons have been learned (based on analysis and successful and less successful grant projects); and
- a contingency for various smaller activities (described below).

4. Activities to support **detailed long-term (10-year) commune development planning** (at 4 locations) could include:

- intensive training for commune staff and local community representatives on the VRA exercise (a refresher for some), including collection of empirical data that will support the proper application of the proposed performance indicators (see Section 3.3); this could be delivered by the proposed national technical advisor;
- development of detailed village profiles, including socio-economic data (household incomes), mapping and description of all household level production activities, mapping of water resources, seasonal descriptions of land use and water access, detailed collection and mapping of anecdotal evidence of climate change impacts; and detailed retrospective on local weather (last 10 years) = the baseline;
- review of the previous two commune development and commune investment plans, and progress achieved on those (degree to which climate issues were incorporated; assessment of effectiveness of specific climate resilience actions, in the previous CCBAP grant projects);
- SWOT analysis of local community governance and institutions (clarification of mandates, allocation of responsibilities, degrees of inclusion and engagement, political nuances, gender aspects);
- review of all the climate resilience options in Cambodia (drawing lessons from earlier CCBAP grant projects); building up the range of climate resilience options for these four selected communes; they must, at a minimum, include the combination of new infrastructure or services, development of community financing mechanisms (such as Savings Groups and Water User Groups) related to those services, and associated technical training in new community economic activities, to take advantage of the new climate resilient infrastructure and services;
- selection, prioritization of options, and sequencing of proposed climate resilience actions over the next ten years, using simple benefit/cost analysis of specific interventions and identification of beneficiaries;
- examination of realistic cost-recovery options for various scenarios and services;
- clarification of site-specific performance indicators (according to the suggestions in Section 3.3);
- the best (most comprehensive and pertinent) commune development plan, of these four, that addresses climate resilience needs, could then form a case study-based set of guidelines for future commune development planning (in addition to what is already being developed in the current commune planning guidelines), for broad dissemination throughout Cambodia, and the most salient points could then be taken up in national climate change policy, to help embed the process in routine commune planning; and,
- all of these proposed activities need to be planned and coordinated in close consultation with the NCDD and Ministry of Planning, to ensure consistency with directions in those two institutions, and to help create more climate adaptation awareness within NCDD and MoP.

5. **Set up performance monitoring data sheets for the 12 grant projects** that might be funded in the next phase, according to the suggestions in Section 3.3. Communes and local communities at these locations will need the VRA training that is usually provided (they will not have time for the kind of detailed training and guidance described above). The training should also include self-monitoring according to the data sheets that will be provided. These sheets should be submitted every three months (preferably electronically), so that the time-series will provide enough data points over 15 months to properly reflect any changes that may be occurring. The proposed national technical advisor and M&E officers can assist with all steps in this process. This performance monitoring system will then allow the documentation of outcome level results, based on evidence, rather than assumptions, which will be an advance on the current monitoring of output-level results.

6. Both **Mondolkiri and Ratanakiri** are very vulnerable to climate change (at the highest level in Cambodia) and **could receive more attention in a third round** of CCBAP grant proposals (a special call for proposals from just these two provinces would have to be initiated very soon). It is suggested that CCBAP undertake such a call, and specify some strategic partnerships between LNGOs in active provinces with those in Mondolkiri and Ratanakiri, to be responsive to the call. One project in each of the two provinces could be funded with the proposed additional funding noted above.

7. **Help create more accountability for planning at the commune level**. This can include a number of simple actions which would increase the visibility of plans and climate resilient activities at the village/commune level, including:

- set up **notice boards at the commune offices**, on which all details of project budgets and proposed activities, schedules, milestones, and fees for water use, etc. can be posted for public viewing; and,
- undertake **public audits** at the end of any significant procurement processes, so that everyone who is interested can find out about the activity, the details of the procurement process, the results of the contract, and provide feedback on both the effectiveness of the procurement process and the quality of the results.

8. Set up **commune exchange visits** (perhaps five), to allow the transfer of best practices/ lessons learned from successful communes to perhaps those that have not been so successful in building climate resilience, working from the existing CCBAP project portfolio. It would also be useful to have all the CCBAP project data (the performance monitoring results) available on **a website** for general viewing and for informing the NSC (assuming that such a website can be set up within the remaining timeframe, and budget; at the moment, some details are available on the SGP website).

9. Although possibly outside the scope of CCBAP, at least consider, or promote, the establishment of a **roster of national technical experts**, who could be solicited by communes (fee-for-services arrangement) to provide input to commune climate resilience plans, assessment of various technical alternatives, and assist with internal monitoring, if necessary. The criteria for inclusion in the roster would, at a minimum, include an appropriate technical background (engineering or environmental and social sciences, relevant to climate change initiatives), with a combination of academic training and demonstrated practical experience. The LNGOs/CBOs which have been involved with CCBAP to date could choose to compete to get into the roster. While the roster might not be activated during the remaining timeframe of CCBAP, it could be kept in place for any future commune climate resilience activities that might be funded directly by Government, or by donors. This roster will need a permanent

administrative home, perhaps within Ministry of Interior (NCDD), which handles commune issues (initial funding from the new CCBAP contingency noted above).

10. Again, possibly outside the scope of CCBAP, but consideration might be given to establishing a **national annual competition** (with a cash prize – an appropriate amount for rural communities), the purpose of which is to recognize the most innovative concepts for climate resilience in rural communities in Cambodia (for example, water conservation measures, crop configuration, crop blending, floating gardens, etc.). Criteria that reflect innovation, practicality, and cost-effectiveness would have to be established. Initial funding would come from the new CCBAP contingency noted above.

11. Undertake a **study of the relative merits and values of short-season rice varieties**. The reviewers understand that these new rice varieties have been introduced by traders and middlemen, and that the pros and cons of these varieties (some of which are known to be worth less, due to perceived inferior quality in the marketplace) have not been fully determined. A study dealing specifically with these rice varieties might properly inform their future promotion as a climate resilience option.

12. Undertake a **detailed study of water consumption and water conservation options in rural areas in Cambodia** (can be funded from the proposed contingency funds). There is still a lack of understanding of the best options for water use, based on production value (whether rice, vegetables, fruit trees, or other commodities) per cubic metre of water. As a result, farmers in drought-prone areas may be practicing sub-optimal use of water, not knowing what other production options they have. This study could be based on other reports and secondary data, with consideration of the Cambodian context.

13. The proposed national technical advisor, in addition to supporting the grant projects and specifically the communes and LNGOs/CBOs, could develop a technical training programme for the SGP/CCBAP staff, in which technical options for climate resilience are examined and compared, based on experiences elsewhere and the technical literature. This would help with ongoing performance measurement of the grant projects, and would better inform future project design.

***

Annexes

1. Review Methodology

Review Principles

In undertaking the review, some key programme review principles were used as guides for the questions and lines of discussion with each of the main programme participants, including the local communities, sub-national authorities, commune councils, the NGOs/CBOs delivering the individual projects, and the management side (UNDP/SGP, NSC, and CCBAP management). These are noted below:

Relevance (appropriateness of programme design):
1) To what extent does CCBAP meet the needs of Cambodia in addressing climate change issues?
2) To what extent are the objectives and proposed outcomes of CCBAP relevant to the priorities of the Government, UNDP, and Sida's policies (in terms of development, governance, and climate change management)?
3) How have the gender aspects of CCBAP been promoted and advanced?

Effectiveness (management aspects, meeting community needs for adaptation to climate change):
4) To what extent have the NSC and UNDP/SGP provided direction, guidance, and feedback to NGOs/CBOs, sub-national authorities, communes, and local communities in delivery of CCBAP?
5) To what extent have the NGOs/CBOs facilitated the local communities and communes in designing and implementing relevant and sustainable climate change adaptation initiatives?
6) How has the programme monitored and documented programme effectiveness?

Efficiency (timely, useful, and cost-effective interventions to maintain project momentum and ensure completion)
7) How have the implementing partners and stakeholders (all levels) provided inputs to CCBAP (funds, effort, advice, information, equipment, etc.) to ensure delivery and completion of programme activities within the planned timeframe?
8) What is the programme mechanism for communication, planning, and coordination to ensure efficiency of delivery?
9) What is the rate of completion and "value-for-money" of individual projects (to the extent that these attributes can be tracked)?

Sustainability
10) To what extent has CCBAP cultivated programme partners and encouraged sustainability of actions at the community level?
11) What aspects of design and delivery of individual projects enhance (or not) the sustainability of these climate change adaptation initiatives?
12) How have lessons learned to date been documented, disseminated, and used to inform new/future initiatives?

Transformative Change
13) In what way has CCBAP changed the way local communities, commune councils, and sub-national authorities address climate change (in longer-term planning and in execution of specific initiatives to increase climate resilience)?

Coherence/Complementarity
14) How does CCBAP complement other CC initiatives implemented in Cambodia?

Partnership
15) To what extent has CCBAP created new or strengthened partnerships among different stakeholders (Government institutions, Development Partners, civil society/academia, CC practitioners, etc.)?

In addition to the review principles noted above, the review examined the actual **progress to date**, in terms of targets and performance indicators noted in the original programme results framework, the relevance of the indicators in the results framework, the structure and processes in the current monitoring and evaluation system to facilitate tracking of CCBAP, and the management approaches to address risks (degree of responsiveness to challenges, and flexibility). This analysis focused on **evidence** of these factors for the three main proposed outputs of CCBAP:
(1) improved necessary capacity within NGOs, CBOs and local communities to implement community adaptation measures (which means: there is *evidence* of new/improved infrastructure, services, or local community practices, that can improve climate resilience (may already have done so), and organizational mechanisms to sustain them);
(2) mainstreaming of adaptation to climate change at commune level (which means, ideally: there is incorporation of practical longer-term climate adaptation measures into Commune Development Plans, and articulation of some mechanism for ultimate self-financing and sustainability); and,
(3) lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development (which means: evidence of reflection on CCBAP experiences and processes, in different media and fora, and, ideally, some indication of uptake in other programmes, projects, plans, or policies).

Review Methodology

The key to assessing and documenting each of the factors described above was to ask relevant questions of each of the CCBAP partners/participants/beneficiaries. They were expected to have different expectations, perspectives, and capacity reflecting their different roles in CCBAP, different exposure to the CCBAP process, and varying degrees of engagement. As such, different questions and lines of discussion were developed for each group, including:

- UNDP/CCBAP management/NSC;
- the NGOs/CBOs;
- the beneficiaries (local communities, when engaged during field visits);
- commune councils;
- similarly, with sub-national authorities (when encountered in the field);
- the donor; and,
- national government entities involved with climate change management.

Review of documents informed both the review process (allowing questions and lines of discussion to be properly framed), as well as providing the platform for the review conclusions and recommendations. This means the reviewers were comparing the results described in the

documents with observations from the field and from the various meetings and discussions with programme participants, in a process of verification and triangulation (coming at the review conclusions from various directions to increase confidence in their accuracy).

Approximately 75% of the CCBAP resources have appropriately been committed to actions on the ground (the individual projects) – the main point of Objective 1. A complete analysis of the project portfolio was therefore the most important part of the review, setting a foundation for all other programme results. This required cataloguing of all the projects funded to date (41 that were funded solely by Sida), and documentation of any apparent clusters or trends, including (to the extent possible, based on the CCBAP M&E results to date):

- projects sectors (whether farming, water management, fish culture, etc.; some projects include more than one area of emphasis);
- geography (project location);
- number of beneficiaries (gender disaggregated);
- number of villages/area of intervention;
- budgets;
- results evident to date; and,
- project documentation (quantity, quality, relevance, utility).

The full list of concept notes and proposals that have been submitted to date was examined, to get a sense of which parts of Cambodia and which sectors may be under-performing with regard to climate change adaptation concepts (those proposals that were rejected).

All these data and reviewer impressions then allowed an overall comparative assessment of all the 41 projects, to identify trends or commonalities evident in the whole portfolio, which in turn informed recommendations for future actions within CCBAP.

Field visits allowed examination of at least five projects in detail, observation of actual interventions, and verification of participant and beneficiary perceptions regarding CCBAP. It was assumed that these projects are ones that are most developed and therefore have the most results and lessons to date, as well as reflecting some geographic spread and variation in selected sectors (the preference of the reviewers). These projects were located in Kampong Speu, Takeo, and Prey Veng, reflecting logistics and limited time. It was very important to discuss the commune development planning process experience in the field, to get an accurate sense of how CCBAP may be changing the way communes factor climate change risks into their planning (the main point of CCBAP Objective #2). In any case, there was an attempt to contact and survey (by phone) *all* projects, with regard to results to date, perceived benefits of the project, challenges, degree of support from CCBAP, and suggestions for alternative approaches in the future. This ensured that all projects were considered, from the documentation and consultation with partners, and therefore provided a solid enough foundation to rate CCBAP progress to date, relevance, and chances of sustainability.

This project analysis then informed the recommendations regarding improvements to the M&E system for CCBAP (and climate change adaptation initiatives in general) and suggestions for measures to help internalize climate resilience into the Commune Development Planning process.

The reviewers also examined the documentation from CCBAP that reflects dissemination activities, and development of tools that can be applied to other climate change initiatives (for example, the VRA consolidated report, which can serve climate change practitioners well beyond the CCBAP group).

In addition to meetings, discussions, phone surveys, and field visits to collect inputs from the NGOs/CBOs, and programme beneficiaries, the reviewers also had individual meetings with UNDP, CCBAP management, the donor, the NAPA FU Team, CCCA, and some phone conversations with NSC members. This rounded out the perceptions of CCBAP design and success in implementation to date, as well as allowing more exploration of the CCBAP management processes and linkages with other climate change initiatives in Cambodia.

All stakeholders were given an opportunity to comment on the constraints and successes of CCBAP, and to propose what they think might have been (or could be) more effective alternatives, which then could be considered in development of recommendations for the remaining timeframe for CCBAP. In doing this, the reviewers were sensitive to the positions and perspectives of all stakeholders. It was clarified that no specific individuals would have comments, observations, or criticisms attributed to them, to encourage their unconstrained involvement in the review process. All reviewer observations from the interviews, group discussions, and field observations were triangulated (ground-truthed) by asking the same questions in several ways and verifying answers with information in documents and comments from other stakeholders. The reviewers' observations were therefore well-grounded in the facts of CCBAP progress to date, rather than just the perceptions of people who have been involved. Reviewer objectivity was maintained throughout the whole process, but with collective experience and judgment guiding the direction of discussions, to pursue specific points or seek clarification, as needed.

The review schedule basically allowed brief document review in first phase of the review, meetings and field visits in the middle phase, and reflection and articulation of initial observations and recommendations in the final phase. Initial CCBAP Review observations were presented to Sida, UNDP, CCBAP management, and various LNGO/CBO representatives in Phnom Penh on December 17.

Specific Lines of Discussion

The table below was used to guide the questions and lines of discussion with each of the CCBAP participant/stakeholder groups, as they were encountered or engaged. In addition to these specific lines of discussion, CCBAP participants/stakeholders were given an opportunity to add any other details that they felt would contribute to the review process.

CCBAP Participants/Stakeholders and Proposed Lines of Discussion*
UNDP and SGP (role: technical assistance, programme delivery mechanism, management oversight and reporting, M&E)
• Required level of effort with CCBAP; roles and responsibilities? • M&E protocol? • Main capacity-building challenges within CCBAP? • Capacity of NGOs/communes/sub-national authorities to design and implement CC adaptation projects (degree of institutionalization)? • Concrete evidence of capacity increase? • Challenges in providing adequate/ appropriate human resources for technical assistance? • Reporting and activity/expenditure accountability? • Linkages to other CC initiatives?
Donor – Sida (role: funding accountability, oversight, M&E)
• Alignment with their development programmes?

CCBAP Participants/Stakeholders and Proposed Lines of Discussion*
• Implementing M&E function? • Sub-national authority/commune/ community ownership of CC adaptation initiatives? • Perceived main capacity-building challenges at the commune level? • Notions of sustainability of such initiatives? • Project/ donor coordination mechanisms?
CCBAP Management Team (role: decisions on grants, management and allocation of funds, provision of capacity-building, synergy between activities, related M&E, documentation)
• Staffing? • Operational procedures/ criteria for selection of grants? • Capacity of NGOs/Communes to handle funds and implement appropriate projects? • Challenges in M&E of grant projects? • Collection and dissemination of lessons learned? • Sustainability factors defined and promoted?
NGOs/CBOs (role: design and implementation of grant projects, recipient of coaching/ technical assistance, supporting commune councils and local communities, accountability/ documentation of project results)
• Current climate change adaptation priorities in their area? • Expectations of CCBAP? • What are their main capacity-building needs? • What are the main capacity-building needs of the commune? • How has CCBAP provided capacity-building support? • What grant project results have been achieved to date? • How will adaptation activities/infrastructure be sustained after the funding stops? • How do they know their interventions will work? • Main success to date? • Main challenge or failure to date? • What are the gender aspects of their projects? • What new organizations or institutional processes have been supported by the project? • If they were to start again, what would they do differently? • How have they influenced the CDP process? • How do they report back to CCBAP, and to the community?
Sub-National Authority (for example, PDoWRAM, PDA, PDoE) (role: possible design/construction of some interventions)
• What is their understanding of the goal of CCBAP? • What is their specific role in any particular project? • What do they believe are the most important climate adaptation needs in the area? • What is required to sustain the infrastructure or services that they are providing to the adaptation project?
Commune Council (role: involved in project planning, management of the project? incorporation of climate change adaptation into the CDP process, accountability to the local community)
• What is their understanding of the goal of CCBAP? • What is their specific role in the adaptation project? • Were they involved in the design of the project? • Have they received any capacity-building support from the programme? • What are the main project results to date? • What new organizations or institutional processes have been supported by the project? • How do these improve climate resilience of the local community? • How will project results be sustained? • How will they incorporate climate change risks into future commune development planning?

CCBAP Participants/Stakeholders and Proposed Lines of Discussion*
Local Community (role: design of adaptation projects? implementation? primary beneficiaries of projects)
• What are the main climate change risks in their area? • Were they involved in design of the project? • What is their specific role in the project? • What training have they received? • What has been achieved to date? • How will the project protect them from future climate change events? • What has been the role of women in the project? • What new organizations or institutional processes have been supported by the project? • How will they sustain the project activities/ infrastructure? • Would they do anything differently? Anything else they should have done?
NSC (role: approval of proposed CCBAP grants)
• Their understanding of CCBAP? • What were the main criteria for approving grant projects? • How often do they meet? • What reporting/ follow-up do they get from CCBAP? • What do they feel are the main challenges in implementing climate change adaptation initiatives?
Other CC initiatives (for example, CCCA, NAPA Team): opportunities for synergy; risk of overlap and duplication.
• Awareness of and linkages with CCBAP? • Priority CC adaptation needs in Cambodia?

***** All stakeholders were asked, in general terms, to describe: their type of engagement with CCBAP to date; has CCBAP been meeting their expectations; the main successes to date; the main challenges to date; and, if they were to start again, what would they do differently?

2. Review Schedule and People Consulted

Schedule:

Dec. 3-5: Travel from Canada to Cambodia; document review; meeting CCBAP PR Team.
Dec. 6: Meeting with Serey Vathana Hou (CCBAP Manager); collection of documents; work on PR schedule.
Meeting with Kalyan Keo, UNDP Programme Analyst.
Dec. 7: Work on PR schedule and methodology.
Dec. 8-9: Review documents; completion of PR methodology (Inception Report).
Dec. 10: Meeting with NAPA FU Project Team (Pinreak Suos, National Advisor);
Meeting with Navirak Ngin, National Coordinator, SGP;
Meeting Makara Vong, M&E Officer CCBAP;
Phone surveys of grant project managers.
Dec. 11: Meeting with Julien Chevillard, CCCA;
Discussion with Soma Dor and Elisabeth Folkunger, Sida;
Phone surveys of grant project managers.
Dec. 12: Field observations in Kampong Speu (see below);
Ongoing discussions with Makara Vong.
Dec. 13: Field observations in Takeo (see below);
Meeting with Navirak Ngin, National Coordinator, SGP;
Ongoing discussions with Makara Vong.
Dec. 14: Field observations in Prey Veng (see below);
Meeting Lay Khim, UNDP.
Dec. 15: Phone surveys of grant project managers;
Work on preliminary observations;
Document review.
Dec. 16: Prepare document for presentation.
Dec. 17: Presentation of preliminary results.
Dec. 18: Travel to Canada.
Dec. 19-30: Work on draft PR report.
Jan. 21-25: Work on revisions to PR report.

CCBAP Programme Review participants at the national level:

Name	Post
Ms. Keo Kalyan	Programme Analyst (UNDP, E&E)
Mr. Hou Serey Vathana	National Programme Manager (CCBAP)
Mr. Vong Makara	M&E officer (CCBAP)
Mr. Suos Pinreak	National Project Advisor (E&E), NAPA follow-up
Mr. Dara Rat Moni	Agriculture Portfolio and Policy Advisor (UNDP), NAPA-Follow Up
Ms. Elisabeth Folkunger	Sida Officer
Ms. Dor Soma	Programme Officer, Embassy of Sweden
Mr. Julien Chevillard	Trust Fund Administrator (CCCA)
Mr. Von Monin	Dean of Faculty of Forestry Science, Royal University of Agriculture, (ex-member of PSC)
Dr. U Sirita	Deputy Chief of Forestry Administration (member of PSC)
Ms. Ngin Navirak	National Coordinator, GEF Small Grants Programme
Mr. Va Moeun	Executive Director of Mlub Baitong, (ex-member of PSC)
Mr. Srey Marona	Executive Director of the Learning Institute (ex-member of PSC)
Mr. Lay Khim	Environmental Cluster Team Leader and Assistant Resident

Name	Post
	Representative, member of PSC
Mr. Mam Sambath	Development and Partnership in Action (DPA) Executive Director (new member of PSC)
Mr. Long Rithirak	Deputy Director General, MoE (member of PSC)

At least 34 of the grant project managers were consulted, either by phone, or during the field visits.

Field Visits (CCBAP Stakeholders):

Organisation: Chambok Community Based Eco-tourism (CBO)
Project: Stream Water Use for Community Livelihood Improvement in Chambok
Location: Chambok Commune, Phnom Srouch District
Date: 12/12/2012

Name	Position
Pang Sun	Commune Council
Ngev Hay	Thmei Village Member
Sok Kun	Chom Baok Accountant
Khat Savin	Trapang Kragn Committee
Loek Khhim	Anlong Village Water User
Bam Sam Art	Anlong Deputy Chief of Village
Kong Ben	Thmei Village Chief
Bos Ven	Deputy Chief of Village
Tuoch Morn	Chief of Tourism Association

Organisation: Phum Baitong (Green Village Organization),
Project: Community Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation through Water Conservation and Food Production Project
Location: Pheari Meanchey Commune, Baseth District
Date: 12/12/2012

Name	Position
Pech Chem	Chief of Commune, Pheari Meanchey
Chhuon Choeurn	1st Commune Council
Thuo Saron	2nd Commune Council
Sok Reth	Member of Commune Council
Hing Kear	Member of Commune Council
Ngeam Sok	Chief of Committee
Suo Chhel	Village Nurse
Pai Savoeurn	Chief of Paddy Credit Association
Khiev Pov	Deputy Chief of Water Usage
Muol Khoem	Member
Suo Chhel	Teller

Organisation: Our Objective Organization (OOO)
Project name: Improvement of local community livelihood at Sambuor and Thlork communes through adaptation to CC related irregular rainfall pattern
Location: Sambour, and Thlork commune, Treang District
Date: 13/12/2012

Name	Position
Bech Chem	Chief of Commune, Pheari Meanchey
Chuon Choeurn	1st Commune Council
Thuo Saron	2nd Commune Council
Sok Reth	Member of Commune Council
Hing Kear	Member of Commune Council
Ngeam Sok	Chief of Committee
Suo Chhel	Village Nurse
Pai Saroeurn	Chief of Paddy Credit Association
Khiev Pov	Deputy Chief of Water Usage
Muol Khoem	Member
Suo Chhel	Teller
Kor Leng	Member of Commune Council
Vong Nuon	n/a
Tuon Sophat	Assistant to Commune Information
Ly Salot	Chief of Paddy Credit Association
Tuo Vorn	Teller
Sang Seang	Deputy of Prey Rong Credit
Toch Nob	Teller
Nguong Bunchet	Teller
Pum Sok	Chief of Committee

Organisation: Biodiversity conservation through Community Fisheries, Prey Veng province
Project: Improvement of local community livelihood at Sambuor and Thlork communes through adaptation to CC related irregular rainfall pattern
Location: Peam Chor District
Date: 14/12/2012

Name	Position
Chao Nun	Chief of commune
Seng Rith	1st deputy chief of commune
Heng Tuy	Head of Ba Bong village
Ouy Thor	Head of fishery community
Ouy Ny	Deputy head of fishery community
Seng Teang	head of FWUG at Prek Chik
In Krong	member of FWUG
Tuon Chhon	member of FWUG
Yem Vey	member of FWUG
Sourn Savy	member of FWUG
Sun Savuth	member of FWUG
Borm Yun	member of FWUG
Sok Chhon	member of FWUG
Keo Sokhim	member of FWUG
Bun Ren	Farmer
Mao Khi	member of FWUG
Pol Chheng	Vice-chief of village
Pi Neang	member of FWUG
Srey Loy	member of FWUG
Sin Pov	member of FWUG
Pon Roung	member of FWUG
Chan thou	member of FWUG
Eng Hun	Self Help Group
Pin Yoeun	member of FWUG
Khem Leng	Farmer

Name	Position
Chenn Malen	Farmer
Khem Thy	Farmer
Chey Soay	Farmer
Vern Vuth	Farmer
Om Lorn	Farmer
Cheng Meang	Farmer
Prang Sahaiy	Self support group
Lovh Phorn	Self support group
Ern Oun	Self support group
Pol Reng	Sub village

Organisation: Community Resource Improvement For Development (CRID)
Project: Community's capacity improvement for adaptation to CC in Seang Kveang, Kamchay Mear district, Prey Veng province
Location: Seang Khveang Commune
Date: 14/12/2012

Name	Position
Thean Sokpha	1st Commune Council, Seang Khuong
Chheng Chhea	Commune Council, Seang Khuong
Chaom Chhean	Chief of Levea Village
Chhum Chhoeurn	Stream Management Committee
Meang Saron	NA
Khear Yok	Stream Management Committee
Yok Phat	NA
Chhoem Nary	NA
Kheng Kang	NA
Hoeurn Khhum	NA
Meang Saratt	Stream Management Committee
Khann Chuon	Member of Commune Council
Chhan Sokchea	NA

3. Documents Reviewed

AEC. 2012. Final Evaluation Report of Climate Change Adaptation and Livelihood Improvement Programmes.

Anon. 2012. Concept Note for a Workshop on Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Sub-National Planning.

Anon. 2012. Women: Theory of Change. Together Addressing Climate Change Project.

Anon. nd. Climate Change Country Profile: Cambodia.

Bunly, Meas (CCBAP). 2012. Back to Office Report. Orientation workshop on climate change mainstreaming into local planning. July 2012.

Cambodia National Mekong Committee. 2010. The State of Climate Change Management in Cambodia.

Carter, J. and T. Thuon. 2012. Cambodia Climate Change Alliance Mid-Term Review Report for UNDP Cambodia.

CCBAP. 2011. Concept Note for Requesting Additional Fund from Sida. December 2010-December 2012.

CCBAP. 2011. Gender Action Plan. SGP-CCBAP 2011-2013.

CCBAP. 2011. M&E Report. Banteay Meanchey, Mondulkiri, Rattanakiri, and Kratie (TDSP, CEDAC, SVC, CRDT).

CCBAP. 2011. M&E Report. Prey Veng (Bey Khum, CRID).

CCBAP. 2011. M&E Report. Prey Veng (DKC, Chetthor).

CCBAP. 2012. Annual Report 2011.

CCBAP. 2012. Back to Office Report. October 2012. Kampong Speu and Takeo (Chambok, Green Village, OOO, TCFIDA).

CCBAP. 2012. Climate Change Vulnerability in Cambodia.

CCBAP. 2012. Concept Note for Requesting Additional Fund from Sweden. September 2012 - December 2013.

CCBAP. 2012. Donor Monitoring Visit Report to CCD.

CCBAP. 2012. Example of M&E Framework.

CCBAP. 2012. Field Project Monitoring Report. Svay Rieng and Prey Veng (HBO, LNU, Ba Bong).

CCBAP. 2012. Financial Report. Expenditures to December 10, 2012.

CCBAP. 2012. M&E Concepts and Lessons Learnt. PPT.

CCBAP. 2012. M&E Report. Mondulkiri (CEDAC).

CCBAP. 2012. M&E Report. Bantheay Meanchey and Battambang, Kompong Chhnang (TDSP, VSG, VTH, AKAS, AEC, CCD).

CCBAP. 2012. M&E Report. Kampong Cham and Prey Veng (Human Rights Vigilance, PSOD, ABE).

CCBAP. 2012. M&E Report. Kampong Chhnang (CCD).

CCBAP. 2012. M&E Report. Svay Rieng and Kampong Speu (CFED, Wathnakpheap, SSO, PTEA, Green Village, Kraing Serei).

CCBAP. 2012. M&E Report. Takeo (TCFID, OOO, SCO, Ba Sre, Champeo).

CCBAP. 2012. M&E Report. Takeo and Kampong Speu (SCO, NAPA, ARD, Chambok, Srer Khmer).

CCBAP. 2012. M&E Report. Udar Meanchey, Siem Reap and Kampong Thom (CDA, AFHOOD, Vien Thom, CDO, AFD, COWS)

CCBAP. 2012. Monitoring Output Statistics to December 2012.

CCBAP. 2012. Project Briefs for the 41 Sida-funded grant projects.

CCBAP. 2012. Work Plan Sept-Dec. 2012.

CCCA. 2010. Baseline Survey Report.

CCCA. 2012. Annex I. Technical Appraisal Form (Grant Proposals).
CCCA. 2012. Grant Implementation Guidelines for Projects Funded Under the Climate Change Trust Fund.
CCCA. 2012. Note on National Priorities (Climate Adaptation).
CCCA. 2012. Sample M&E Plan.
Dany, V., U. Kamal, and V. Chanmakaravuth. 2010. Climate Change Training Need Assessment. Ministry of Environment, Cambodia.
Kamal Uy. 2011. Update on Recent CC Development and Key CC Initiatives in Cambodia. Second National Forum on Climate Change, October 2011.
Lay Khim. 2009. Making Climate Change Work. Challenges and Opportunities for Economy and Development in Cambodia. Asia Economic Forum, April 7, 2009.
M. Alam. 2011. Key Highlights of Recent CC Negotiations. Second National Forum on Climate Change, October 2011.
Makara, V (CCBAP). 2012. Back to Office Report. Reflection Workshop on sharing and learning from design and implementation of the Community-Based Adaptation project, Koh Kong, October 2012.
Meas Sophal. 2011. Strategic Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR). Phase 1 Cambodia. Second National Forum on Climate Change, October 2011.
Ministry of Environment. 2006. National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA).
Navirak, N. 2012. CCBAP progress Vs plan. 01 Jan-30 Jun 2012.
NCDDS. 2012. Local Governments and Climate Change. Quarterly Progress Report to December 31, 2011.
NSC. 2012. Draft Minutes of 67th National Steering Committee Meeting, November, 2012.
NSC. 2012. Minutes of 66th NSC Meeting, November 2012.
Oxfam. 2011. Owning Adaptation. Country-Level Governance of Climate Adaptation Finance. Oxfam Briefing Paper 146.
RGC. nd. National Strategic Development Plan. Update 2009-2013.
RGC/NCCC. 2011. Agenda. Second National Forum on Climate Change.
Seiha, H. 2012. Green Farming. New mindset for tackling climate change boosts farmers' livelihoods. Economics Today Vol. 5 No.83.
Sophoan Phean (Oxfam). 2011. Adaptation Finance. Second National Forum on Climate Change, October 2011.
Sum Thy. 2011. Towards Cambodia's Climate Change Strategic Plan. Second National Forum on Climate Change, October 2011.
Tin Ponlok. 2011. Key Finding of Cambodia's Second National Communication. Second National Forum on Climate Change, October 2011.
UNCDF. 2011. Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility. Cambodia Mission Report, November 2011.
UNDP Cambodia. 2011. CCBAP Fact Sheet.
UNDP. 2010. CCBAP Project Document (ProDoc).
UNDP. 2010. Country Programme.
UNDP. 2011. Blending Climate Finance Through National Climate Funds. A Guidebook for the Design and Establishment of National Funds to Achieve Climate Change Priorities.
UNDP. 2011. Building Community Resilience to the Impacts of Climate Change. Press Release.
UNDP. 2011. Building Resilience: The Future for Rural Livelihoods in the face of Climate Change. Cambodia Human Development Report.
UNDP. 2011. Cambodia Country Programme Action Plan.
UNDP. 2011. Cambodia Holds Second National Forum on Climate Change. Press Release.

UNDP. 2011. Cambodian Climate Forum's Closing Note: Act Together or Face Disaster. Press Release.
UNDP. 2011. Climate Change and Agriculture. Cambodia Human Development Report.
UNDP. 2011. Climate Change and Forestry. Cambodia Human Development Report.
UNDP. 2011. Climate Change and Local Action. Cambodia Human Development Report.
UNDP. 2011. Climate Change and Water Resources. Cambodia Human Development Report.
UNDP. 2011. Country Programme Document (2011-2015).
UNDP. 2012. Drip Irrigation Helps Address Villagers' Farming Challenges. Press Release.
UNDP. 2012. Minutes. Preparation of National Workshop on Local Planning Process.
UNDP. 2012. Pipe water system gives villagers a fresh start. UNDP Newsletter Vol. 09 No. 33.
UNDP. 2012. Villagers' Delight Over Restored Water Reservoir to Boost Farming. Press Release.
United Nations Development Programme / Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme in Cambodia.
University of Gothenburg. 2010. Cambodia Environmental and Climate Change Policy Brief.
Vathana, S.H. 2012. Lesson learn from designing and implementation of CBA projects. UNDP CCBAP/GEF SGP Reflection Workshop On Learning and Sharing Experiences on Design and Implementation of Community Based Adaption and Conservation Project, Koh Kong, October 2012.
Williams, P.J., S. Samarasuriya, and K. Vutheary. 2010. Evaluation of the
Yusuf, A.A. and H. Francisco. 2009. Climate Change Vulnerability Mapping for Southeast Asia. IDRC.

4. CCBAP Portfolio Analysis (Individual Grant Projects)

Summary of grant project plans, design analysis, and actual achievements (based on project briefs, progress reports, monitoring data, phone surveys, and field observations); 41 grant projects. Adaptation Intervention Categories: W = water collection/storage/access; F = fish culture; V = vegetables; R = rice production/intensification; T = (trees) planting or forest conservation; A = animals (livestock, chickens); $ = savings group; M = Management Committee/User Group for intervention; C = explicit reference to CDP/CIP process; G = explicit reference to gender aspects; D = disaster risk management.

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
1. Natural Resource Conservation for Increasing Family Economic (NRCIFE) Vulnerable Teenager For Help (VTH) 49,511.90 **Other contribution**: $ 13,728 09/2012 - 11/2012 **Project Site**: Phnom Rei village, Ta Toak commune and Kandal village, Soung Commune, Samlot district, Battambang province 760 Households	Outcome 1.1 (Objective 1): The 3 CFs, participated by 1,000 women, better managed with the use of knowledge to manage forests in a sustainable manner; Outcome 1.2 (Objective 1): 50 ha of community forest land planted with trees to increase forest density within the communities; Outcome 2.1 (Objective 2): Income of 365 households (2,490 people, 1,239 women) increased by 30 per cents through appropriate application of knowledge on home based animal husbandry, crop faming and use of quality seeds; Outcome 3.1 (Objective 3): Actions on adaptation to CC mainstreamed into the commune investment plan as one of the priorities. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Community forests demarcated and protected (reduced soil erosion; alternative forest products?). • 30,000 saplings planted. • Diversified incomes from vegetable (home) gardens, seed banks, pigs, chickens, fish culture, worm production (despite climate extremes). • Savings groups functional, with funds revolving. • Uptake of CC issues in CIPs and CDPs, with use of VRA evident. • Increased community awareness of climate change (but then, what solutions?). **V T A $ C G (6/11)**	**Design**: • Climate impact in the forest is not articulated; therefore tree planting benefits not clear. • Reliance on alternative livelihoods to reduce pressure on forests (OK; but this is not related to climate resilience). Forest has probably been impacted by illegal cutting, not CC. • What investments might be included in future CIPs? **Progress**: • 100% completed. • 2 CFos with management plans. • Savings groups and seed banks established, with farm training; trees planted. New farming activities include chickens, pigs, and vegetables (but latter wiped out once by heavy rain). • Library established; references on CC and agriculture. • Dry storeroom for rice. • Increasing incomes evident? • 2 progress reports submitted. • VRA exercise unclear.
2. Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Livelihood Improvement Program (MCCALIP) Tekdeysovanphum Organization (TDSP) 46,894.00 **TDSP's in kind contribution: $** 6,730 (in cash or in kind) Community Contribution: **$12,950** (in cash or	Outcome 1.1: At least 350 families (1750 people/ 1050-women) have improved food security through growing crops around their house and chicken raisings as well as increase the option of livelihood opportunity. Outcome 2.1: At least 270 families in Chrobthmey and Pradak villages have better access to clean water for consumption year round Outcome 3.1: At least 4000 communities and stakeholders aware about climate change impacts and be able to response to the climate change Outcome 3.2: Project plan and adaptation priorities have integrated into commune development plan and commune investment plan. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • New home gardening, animal raising (chickens), and small businesses sustain community income through	**Design**: • Climate resilience well anchored in more stable and reliable water supply for households, which will then support diversified livelihoods; good. • Good attention to commune management committees and revolving funds, for sustainability. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Ponds constructed (trees adjacent), FWUGs in place, training undertaken, supported by Savings Groups. • New farming activities include

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
in kind) 1/07/2011 - 30/11/2012 **Project Site**: 5 villages namely Phnomchanhang, Chob, Pradak, Chrabchas and Chrabthmey, Chobvary Commune, PreahNetrPreah District, BanteayMeanchey province 350 Households	extreme climate events. • Loan management committees functional and funds revolving. • Three community ponds provide water for households through drought period. • Pond committees functional and maintaining the ponds. • Increased community awareness of climate change issues. • Uptake of CC issues in CIPs and CDPs, with use of VRA evident. **WV A $ M C (6/11)**	chickens/ living fence. • Increasing incomes evident? • Concern about change in commune members with election. • 2 progress reports submitted. • VRA exercise unclear (project director very busy with many projects).
3. Improvement of safe water - agriculture practices to adapt to Climate Change Village Support Group (VSG) 35,889.40 **Other contribution**: $ 11,285 09/2011 -11/2012 **Project Site**: 6 communities in BanteayChhmar, Kom Rou and Rokeark Meat communes, ThmarPouk District, BanteayMeanchey Province 930 villagers (440 women)	Objective 1: To enhance capacity of 480 beneficiaries to respond to CC events in a Community Protected Area (CPA) through mitigating their vulnerability to droughts and forest degradation; Objective 2: To increase income among 150 beneficiaries through the provision of knowledge on chicken and crops farming, and support to women saving groups in 6 CPAs; Objective 3: To Increase access by 150 beneficiaries in the 6 CPA to drinking water through the provision of large water tanks, training and awareness raising on sanitation, and how to treat turbid water; and Objective 4: To ensure that the project comply with the five assessment criteria in the context and global environmental framework on VRA. The project aims to reduce vulnerability of the six community protected landscapes - 1) TrapaingThlork, 2) Tamaing Mean Chey, 3) Phnom Dang Rek, 4) Ta Ying, 5) PhoumThmei, and 6) BoengTasrei - through awareness raising on effective adaptation to CC, improvement of technical capacity for integrated livestock-crop farming and education on safe water. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Forest degradation reduced in 6 CPAs (despite climate extremes). • CC issues taken up in CDPs. • Sustained increased incomes from chicken farming and vegetable growing (despite climate extremes). • Large water tanks (with proper maintenance) and six ponds provide sufficient water in dry season; improved community health. • Functional savings groups, with funds revolving. **W V A $ C G (6/11)**	**Design**: • Appears to be relying on alternative farming activities (and Savings Groups) to reduce impact of illegal cutting in forest areas (not specifically climate resilience). • Drought issues will be addressed by provision of water tanks and filters, ponds (OK). • What is expected to be picked up in the CDPs? **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Trees planted, Savings Groups established, with associated training. • No reference to water storage. • Uptake of new farming activities (chickens), especially by women (as planned). • Training in water treatment. • Some issues with land ownership/access. • Some delays in fund transfers. • One progress report submitted.

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
4. Vulnerability Adaptation from Impact of Climate Change at Grassroots (VAICG) Children Development Association (CDA) 49,920.00 In-kind $40,935.55 1/07/2011 - 30/11/2012 **Project Site**: Five villages, Samrong and KounKriel communes, Samrong district, OddarMeanchey province vulnerable communities	• Objective 1: to improve income of 290 families through effective use and better management of irrigation systems for increasing rice production, and crop diversification by early2012. • Objective 2: to build the adaptive capacity of communities, CBOs, NGOs and Commune council on climate change issues by getting them involved in activities (individual and community) such as tree planting , water use management and diversify crops/integrated farming and cooperate with commune facilitator and district focal point to facilitate communities to participate in Commune Development Planning (CDP) and Commune Investment Planning (CIP) • Objective 3: to promote alternative livelihood of vulnerable groups to get services and capital from seed bank and cow bank in five villages of two commune • Objective 4: to share good practice and lesson learnt of project results to policy maker and other communities **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Better access to water, with 30% increase in rice yield (pond and dam rehabilitated, with 460 ha rainy season and 30 ha dry season planting); for 290 families, despite climate events. • Water User Groups and Pond Lake Management Committees functional (dam and pond operated properly and maintained; groups active). • Increased awareness of and implementation of forest management options (tree planting; 400); 450 community members, 300 teachers and students; reduced soil erosion; additional income from forest products. • Improved livelihoods from cow and seed banks (income maintained through the next extreme climate event); increased chicken and pig farm income. • Increased income from vegetable production. • Future climate resilient initiatives taken up in CIP and CDP. • National CC policy reflects experiences from this project. **W V R T A M C (7/11)**	**Design**: • Climate resilience firmly anchored in improved water security and access, which will support diversified livelihoods and increased income; good. • Due attention to commune management committees and the CDP/CIP process; good. • Fairly high diversity of project activities (ambitious). **Progress**: • 100% completed. • One pond constructed, supported by management committees; related training provided; some trees planted. • Rice seed and cow banks in place (25 cows provided). • Improved rice production (2x). • What is new in the CDP/CIP? • Concern that project time is too short. • One progress report submitted.
5. Improvement of food security through development of climate resilient agricultural practices and water management Association For Homeland Development (AFHOD) 40,673.00 **Other contribution**:	Output 1: A 2km of canal, 5m top width, 3m bottom width, and 1.5m depth, built; Output 2: A saving group consisting of 20 members, most of whom are women established in each of the 14 villages (7 villages in Chong Kall commune and 7 villages in Cheung Teann commune; total member is equal to 280). To promote livelihood of communities in Chong Kal and Cheung Teann communes, Chong Kal district, Uddor Mean Chey province so as to enable them to adapt to droughts, heat, and erratic rainfall resulting from the effects of CC. The project's specific objectives are to ensure livelihood in the 14 target communities improved, with access to sufficient water for irrigation, fish raising, animal husbandry, and for other income generation activities through saving groups.	**Design**: • Strong focus on secure water supply and access for increased rice production and additional farming activities (fish culture, animals); OK. • Explicit focus on women (Savings Group); good. • Lacking details on how new farming practices will be initiated and supported; therefore a challenge in project accountability. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Canal constructed; FWUG in

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
$ 5,602 1/09/2011 - 31/08/2012 **Project Site**: Chong Kall and Cheung Teann communes, Chong Kall district, Uddor Mean Chey province 500 local people / 280 women	**Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Functional canal, with access to water year-round, despite climate extremes; vegetation planted along-side to secure the canal. • Functional savings group, with funds revolving (but for what activities in particular?). • What farming practices, that are climate resilient, will be promoted? **W F R T A $ G (7/11)**	place; Savings Groups established with some training. • Not clear what actual activities have been implemented, or if there are any benefits to date.
6. Natural resource conservation in community fisheries areas Vean Thom Community Fisheries 31,962.00 **Other contribution**: $ 29,356 07/2011 - 11/2012 **Project Site**: Kom Rou Village, Sror Nal commune, Kror Lagn District, Siem Reap 1,050 households	Objective 1: To enhance awareness on the importance of natural resources management and conservation with 1,050 households in local communities through distribution and display of awareness materials such as posters, factsheets, leaflets, and through meetings, workshops, and study visits; Objective 2: To improve and rehabilitate 2,364 ha of CFi area through designation of 32 ha natural resource and flooded forest conservation area; Objective 3: To develop capacity of CFi committee and members on sustainable management and use of fisheries resources in the CFi area through strengthened patrolling capacity among the committee and on-going enforcement; and Objective 4: To promote livelihoods of 70 households of the CFi through the provision of revolving fund for improving livelihoods such as fish raising, rice and other crops farming, livestock farming and fishing. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Increased uptake of fish culture, chicken farming, vegetable growing, despite climate extremes. • Functioning revolving fund (presumably to support activities above). • Rehabilitation of the lake and creation of fish habitat, with increased fish production (release of brood fish), despite climate extremes. • Increased compliance with fisheries laws (more effective enforcement). **F V R A $ (5/11)**	**Design**: • Apparent diversification of livelihoods to reduce pressure on fish stocks (but this is not climate resilience *per se*); reliance on revolving fund to do this. • Some effort to enhance fish habitat and to enforce fisheries laws (also not a specific CC resilience measure). **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Two ponds rehabilitated and Savings Group established (ponds apparently not used yet). • CFi apparently in place (and a FWUG for small rice area). • No training evident, and actual uptake of new activities very unclear; but chickens raised, and fish released into ponds.
7. Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Community Livelihood and Development Activities (MCCASIC-LiD) Community Translation Organization (CTO) 49,932.61	i) Objective 1: Awareness Raising At the end of the project, at least 14,225 people including 125 disabled people and 24 Commune Council members from 14 villages in 2 communes will be aware of climate change and its impact through education and awareness campaigns about cause and impact of climate change and adaptation. ii) Objective 2: Institutions Development and Capacity Building At the end of the project 5 community based committees, Commune committee for disaster management (CCDM), FWUC (FWUC), Community fish hatchery station, community fishery committee and a cow bank committee will be established, reorganized and well function.	**Design**: • Very ambitious project with many beneficiaries targeted for training. • Very high diversity of proposed interventions, which may challenge project delivery. • Otherwise, it appears that all technical and institutional options for climate resilience are being tried (good, subject to concerns noted above). **Progress**:

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
Other contribution: **$** 55,967 1/08/2011 - 31/11/2012 **Project Site**: 14 villages in Ballangk and Preahdak communes, PrasatBakong and Banteay Srey District, Siem Reap Cambodia 14,225 people including 8,014 women and 125 disabled people in the target communities	iii) Objective 3: Adaptive Agriculture (diversification) and Natural Resources Management At the end of the project, vulnerability to livelihood and socio-economic impacts caused by climate change will be reduced by increasing water access for 225 families (Canal construction), rice yield improvement (2 times a year for 225 families), aquaculture productions (for 50 families), vegetable gardening (125 women headed households and disable people), and increasing natural fish stock by community fishery for 2331 families. iv) Objective 4: Lesson Learnt Documentation and Sharing At the end of the project, the two targeted communes have mainstreamed climate change adaptation priorities into Commune Development Plans and Commune Investment plans, lesson learn and good practices from project implementation will be documented and share with wilder stakeholders. The project will assist villagers financially and technically in order for them to be able to practice adaptive agriculture by introducing water effective irrigation system (drip-system) which are ideal for women and disable people for vegetable gardening, rehabilitating a 2000m canal to increase rice yield by enabling 225 farmer to do two time a year of rice farming and improving rice yield from 1,100 kg to 2,500 kg per hectare. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Commune committees optimized and sustained; Commune committee for disaster management (CCDM), FWUC, Community fish hatchery station, community fishery committee and a cow bank committee; their mandates met during extreme climate events (for example, effective minimization of damage and loss during extreme climate events, backed up with a clear plan; water infrastructure properly maintained and paid for). • Increased agricultural yield from multiple farming approaches, through extreme climate events; home gardening increased; drip irrigation functional. • Water access year-round; irrigation canal and gate. • Flood protection (from above); evident during heavy rains. • Climate change information circulating through these villages. • CC issues worked into CIPs and CDPs. • Community fisheries operating in the lake (increased household incomes, despite drought); fish hatchery in operation and fingerlings distributed. • 10 cows in the cow bank; sustained and expanding. • Sustained savings group, with revolving funds. • Lessons learned documented and disseminated. • Gender aspects of climate resilience enhanced (what exactly does that mean?). **W F V R A M G C $ D (10/11)**	• 100% completed. • Canal rehabilitated; Savings Group and cow bank in place (but to be activated). • Management committees in place (CCDM reactivated) and much training apparently delivered (especially CC awareness). • Some translation of these activities into CC resilience (e.g., growing vegetables); rice irrigation supported. • Increased incomes evident? • Fish hatchery operation, especially, unclear.

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
8. Promotion of sustainable management and conservation of community fisheries areas to ensure local food security, wellbeing, and reduction of vulnerability to climate change Cambodian Organization for Women Support (COWS) 50,000 **Other contribution**: $90,731 07/2011 - 11/2012 **Project Site**: 17 villages, 7 communes, in 3 districts, Kompong Thom province 1,188 (753 women)	Objective 1: by the end of the project, members and committees of the 5 community fisheries develop their capacity to manage and utilise 395.62 ha community area and protect existing 117 ha flooded forest on a sustainable manner; Objective 2: livelihood of the vulnerable people is improved so that they are able to adapt to climate change and reduce their vulnerability through enhanced agriculture production via repair existing reservoirs and canals between 2011 and 2012 in Prasat commune, Santuk district, and repair of a dike at Mean Rit commune, Sandann district; Objective 3: by the end of June 2012, 255 women increase their income by USD 76,500.00 a year through saving groups, reduce their fishing pressure in the natural lakes and reduce cutting down flooded forests in the communities, and are able to prepare for risks of climate change. To enhance resources and community's capacity to adapt to climate change, promote sustainable fisheries resources management and conservation, and improvement of local livelihood. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • 5 CFis (3?) functioning effectively, with increase in fish production (but from what exactly?). • CC issue uptake in CIPs and CDPs; evidence of use of VRA in this. • Rehabilitated canals and dykes increase food production, despite climate events; improved agricultural techniques during dry season (rice). • Functioning water user committees (infrastructure operated and maintained properly). • Savings groups functional, with funds revolving (but for what purpose?). • Diversified income from chickens, pigs, vegetables, rice, despite weather extremes. **W G $ C R M V A (8/11)**	**Design**: • Focus on support to CFis, but specific activities related to fish production are unclear. • Rehabilitation of water infrastructure is clearer; expected to support dry season rice production, and other farming activities; these supported by FWUGs, Savings Groups, and training; these perhaps reducing pressure on fish resources (which is not a climate change issue). • Considerable funding from other sources. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Dam and canal built; trees planted; 17 Savings Groups established; CFis and FWUGs supported; with associated training (vegetables, rice, animals); management plan for CFis. • Actual uptake of alternative farming activities unclear, but rice production apparently has increased 1.5x.
9. Protection of Community Forestry and Sustainable Livelihood Por Thom Elderly Association (PTEA) 49,214 **Other contribution**: $ 3,890 07/2011 - 11/2012 **Project Site**: 5 villages in 2 communes (Ampil and Krasaing), RomeasHekdistrict, SvayRieng Province	Objective 1: To reduce risks in agricultural production and enhance rice yield among 270 households in 5 villages, 2 communes, who are facing prolonged droughts as a result of CC; Objective 2: To establish CF in TrapaingPika, Ampil commune, and build their capacity to protect the forest for its sustainable support to livelihood of the local poor; and Objective 3: To establish 5 rice banks with 250 members to reduce the risk of the shortage of quality rice seeds that are resistant to drought. To ensure food security in the project area and therefore contribute to the prevention of illegal clearing in the community forest area. Outcome 1: Capacity to adapt to CC built with at least 70% of the community members through improvement of their agricultural production; Outcome 2: Local capacity for CF management in TrapaingPik village, Ampil commune, improved by 70%; and	**Design**: • Specific new agricultural practices are unclear; without better water infrastructure, not clear how drought will be handled (emphasis seems to be on rice banks). • Mention of enforcement of forest protection laws, which is not a climate change issue *per se*. • Lack of clarity of activities means potentially poor project accountability. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Savings Groups and seed banks established, with associated training (chickens,

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
270 Households	Outcome 3: At least 80% of the community members have access to and use rice banks and as a result, reduce the risk of seed shortages (from 2-3 months) during drought periods. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Integrated farming systems (climate resilient) implemented (whatever those might be); increased households incomes, despite climate extremes. • Effective enforcement of forest protection laws (less illegal logging). • 5,000 saplings planted. • Functioning rice seed bank, to get farmers through drought periods. **R T (2/11)**	rice); CFo supported (but it is not clear in what manner, except forest patrols underway). • Lack of clarity about activities and benefits to date. • 2 progress reports submitted.
10. Rural Livelihood Promotion through Climate Change Adaptation from Forest Resources Improvement and Innovative Agriculture Development at SvayRieng Province Santi Sena Organization (SSO) $48,209.50 **Other donor and in-kind contribution**: $45,544.00 **Community in kind contribution:** **$**22,995.00 01/07/2011 - 30/11/2012 **Project Site**: 13 villages, 05 communes of Baveth City, SvayTeap and Chantrea district of SvayRieng Province Community members	Objective 1: Community based forestry have improved management and protection system for sustainable natural resources conservation as well as mainstreamed into commune development plan Objective 2: Poor households in project target areas have improved access to water for life and livelihood Objective 3: Promoted community adaptation activities enhancing food security and livelihood resilience in 13 villages of SvayRieng province Objective 4: Gathered impact of climate change for future adaptation development of poor households through vulnerable reduction assessment. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • 2 community forest agreements (covering 504 hectares, demarcated; 70 people; management plan; monitoring). • 6.366 km road-fire protection system. • Tree nursery and 30,000 seedlings planted on 40 hectares; 3,000 fruit trees. • Improved forest cover and less soil erosion. • Improved management structure of pagoda wild-fish association. • Large pond and canal rehabilitated. • 30% increase in access to water, irrigation. • 50 family ponds rehabilitated. • Increased, diversified incomes sustained after extreme climate events. • Integration of CC adaptation activities into CDP (evidence of further investments for climate resilience). • 450 farmers have learned improved farming techniques (vegetables, livestock, composting, etc.). • Animal pharmacies in 5 communes. • VRA undertaken in 13 villages (reflected in new CDPs). **C W T D M F V A (8/11)**	**Design**: • High diversity of activities in this project, with a reasonable mix of tree planting, water storage and access; and diversification of farming activities, to reduce pressure on forests (not strictly climate resilience, but the proposed activities should contribute to community income and food security, despite climate extremes. • Good linkages between water, trees, and additional income opportunities; but no obvious support management committees or Savings Groups, which may create a weakness. **Progress**: • 100% completed (except for one reflection workshop). • Canal and 50 ponds constructed; CFo supported and trees planted; training in agricultural techniques. • But, actual uptake of new farming techniques quite unclear, and mechanism to sustain and replicate also unclear (project director a bit fuzzy on details, due to other commitments).

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
11. Promote Bio-diversity Conservation and Livelihood through Community Fishery and Sustainable Agriculture in SvayRieng Province Humanity Bright Organization (HBO) 48,843.00 **Other contribution: $** 27,025 09/2011 - 11/2012 **Project Site**: 7 villages in 2 communes of SvayChrum and Kampong Ro district and SvayRieng province. Poor households in the 7 villages	i) Objective 1: The diversification of fishery resources in 2 existing Community Fisheries (CFi) in SvayChrum and Kampong Ro District of SvayRieng Province are improved. ii) Objective 2: 444 poor household farmers (1850 beneficiaries in total, at least 50% women) in the project area increased at least 20% of food availability and agriculture income through integrated farming and marketing systems in the climate change context and 7 Self-Help-Groups with 210 HHs (840 beneficiaries in total, at least 50% women) improved their accesses to the financial capital through self-help group . iii) Objective 3: CFi members, community people and Commune Counselors increase the awareness of the climate change and adaptation and the project was Poor households in the 7 villages integrated into CDP/CIP. Community People in two communes, SvayTayean and Kampong Cham Long commune, in SvayRieng province are empowered in managing and improving their livelihood through fishery resources and integrated farming and marketing system in SvayRieng province. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • CFis operational and sustained; fingerlings produced. • Fisheries resources improved (increased income from fish?); effective fisheries enforcement. • Improved access to water year-round and despite extreme climate events. • Pond and canal operational and supporting fish production. • Increased household income, despite extreme climate events, from rice production, home gardens, chicken farming, fish culture (family ponds rehabilitated, and community ponds), and livestock production. • Functional savings group, with funds revolving. • CC issues taken up into CIPs and CDPs. • 20,000 trees planted. • Broad dissemination of climate change issues. **$ C W F R V A T (8/11)**	**Design**: • Emphasis seems to be on water storage and access, which is supposed to increase fish habitat and production (OK). • Savings Groups expected to facilitate uptake of new farming activities, to help take pressure off fish resources (not strictly a CC issue). • Tree planting assumed to help improve fish habitat (OK). **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Ponds established and trees planted. • Regulations in place for 2 CFis. • Savings Groups in place and associated training; activity uptake includes some vegetable growing, chickens, and just started with fish culture. • Project duration is too short.
12. Food security improvement through climate resilient agriculture practices Light New of Unity (LNU) 49,948.80 **Other contribution**: $ 13,445 01/07/2011 - 30/11/2012 **Project Site**: 15 villages in 5 communes,	Outcome 1: Access to sufficient water is attained by 67 households for rice irrigation and for home gardening in both dry and wet seasons; Outcome 2: Local people in target area have access to and apply drought resistant agricultural practices; and Outcome 3: Local people are aware of the CC and impacts of chemical and pesticide application on the environment and health. To ensure that local people in the project target area have access to sufficient food. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • 2 communal ponds and 25 household ponds rehabilitated, and supporting home gardens and rice production, despite climate extremes. • Increased use of composting. • Increased and diversified incomes from fish culture,	**Design**: • Very sharp focus on creating water storage and access for home gardens and increased rice production (good). • Support from Savings Groups, and also management groups. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Ponds, two Savings Groups, seed bank set up, with support to FWUG and CFi; associated training (pigs, chickens, fertilizer management). • Problem pumping too much water from ponds for rice (not enough left for other uses).

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
Kampong Trabek district, Prey Veng Province 15 communities	pigs, and chickens, despite climate extremes. • Savings groups functional, with funds revolving. **W R V A $ (5/11)**	
13. Biodiversity conservation through Community Fisheries, Prey Veng province CHETTHOR 49,518.00 **Other contribution**: $ 49,284 01/07/2011 - 30/11/2012 **Project Site**: 17 villages in 6 communes, 2 districts, Prey Veng Ba Phnom district: 3 communes, 7 villages PeamChor district: 3 communes, 10 villages 22,556 villagers, 14,429 women	Outcome 1: 144 ha of flooded forest in Ba Phnom and 4 ha in PeamChor, and 1 lake each in the two districts conserved and 6 ha of flooded forest planted and 2 sign board installed in each of the two districts for the benefit of 22,556 villagers, 14,429 women, from 4,813 households in the 17 target villages; Outcome 2: 68 households of 485 household within existing 34 saving groups have their livelihood improved and their vulnerability to CC reduced through adoption of appropriate agricultural techniques and inputs; Outcome 3: Awareness among community members, CFi committees, patrol teams, CFi federations, village and commune officials and councils, and local administrative police raised on the fisheries law and impacts of CC. The project is expected to contribute to reverse the state of the local biodiversity and livelihood in the target area in the former fishing lot #9 and lakes in former lot #8-12. With this the resources are expected to be better managed to support local consumption on an equitable and effective manner. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • 6 CFis functioning properly, with flooded forest protection (18,000 saplings planted), with increase in fisheries production, despite climate extremes. • Savings groups functional, with funds revolving (for unspecified climate resilient agricultural techniques). • Increased compliance with fisheries laws (due to more effective enforcement). • Broad dissemination of CC issues related to fisheries. **T $ (2/11)**	**Design**: • Very limited range of activities proposed (or at least they are not documented); emphasis seems to be on tree planting for fish habitat, and Savings Groups for unspecified farming activities. • Not specifically addressing climate change issues, as the main issue is related to over-fishing, it seems. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Savings Groups established (but activity focus not clear). • CFos and CFis supported and lots of trees planted (flooded forest demarcated). • Associated training, but uptake of activities unclear.
14. Biodiversity and protected area management project BeyKhum of Community Fisheries 44,103.50 **Other contribution**: $ 7,800.00 01/07/2011 - 30/11/2012 **Project Site**: 11 Villages in 3 Communes, 01 District, Prey Veng	Outcome 1: The ecosystem is enhanced through the restoration of 2,000 m streams, 1.5 m depth, 5 m top width, and 2 m bottom width, and 3 ha of flooded forest planted. Outcome 2: Community's livelihood is improved and their vulnerability to climate change mitigated through provision of appropriate technology for adaptation to climate change and means to expand their agricultural based livelihood. People's livelihood is improved, with an increase in fish production and flooded forest area in PrekChor, former fishing lot # 16. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Rehabilitated canal sustains production during droughts. • Farming income increased 30% (despite weather, but what diversification? what particular resilient techniques? increased rice production?), with savings groups functional and funds revolving.	**Design**: • Emphasis seems to be on increasing farming production by improving access to water, with some limited tree planting; actual farming techniques are not specified, except rice prouction (but Savings Groups assumed). • It is assumed that the tree planting and fisheries enforcement will improve fish production (not exactly a climate change issue). **Progress**: • Canal rehabilitated; Savings Groups established. • Support to CFi (trees planted and fish released).

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
province Community members of the targeted 11 villages	• 3 ha of forest re-planted (3,600 saplings). • Effective fisheries enforcement. • Increased compliance with fisheries laws. **W T R F $ (5/11)**	• Only very limited CC awareness-raising. • 2 progress reports submitted.
15. Enhancement and conservation of brood fish in Kampong Damrei, Sampoch, Koh Bunly and improvement of local livelihood Champei-Put Sar Community Fisheries Federation 34,499.21 **Other contribution**: $ 3,575 07/2011 - 11/2012 **Project Site**: Kroch village (Butumsorya pagoda), Put Sar, and Cham Pei communes, Ba ti District, Takeo province 1,124 (508 women)	Objective 1: Improve brood fish habitat in Kampong Damrei, Koh Bunli and Sampoch reservoir; Objective 2: Restore flooded forest and improve fish production in the three conservation areas, Kampong Damrei, Sampoch and Koh Bunly; Objective 3: Establish women self-help groups to provide more livelihood opportunities for community fisheries members; and - Objective 4: Raise awareness and education on the importance for the management of natural resources. The goal of the project is to reverse the situation and restore the natural condition including restoring species of key fish and other aquatic resources and natural environment with the aims to improve local livelihood and to benefit socio-economic and environmental outcome and as a result, build resilience of the people in the communities to climate change and contribute to poverty reduction. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Fish spawning areas (pond) protected and fish production increasing (despite illegal practices and weather variation); fingerlings introduced and fish grow. • Flooded forest replanted. • Diversified income (despite climate change). • More compliance with fisheries laws (improved enforcement). • Women's savings groups functional, with funds revolving (but supporting what alternative livelihoods? fish culture?). **F G $ T (4/11)**	**Design**: • Focus is on fish habitat and increasing production, but the decline is not directly attributed to CC (over-fishing is the issue). • Diversification of incomes is mentioned, with a focus on women (good), and revolving funds, but actual initiatives are unclear. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Pond built (with road), and Savings Group and CFi support provided, with limited training. • CFi demarcated (patrols); trees planted. • New activities are not clear; question about sustainability. • One progress report submitted.
16. Pech Sar Community Based Adaptation Project, Takeo Province (PCBAP) Social Counseling Organization (SCO) 40,831.60 **Community in kind contribution: $** 11,220 09/2011 - 11/2012 **Project Site**: 5	i) Increase annual income of 134 farmers (360 hectares of rice fields) through an increase crop production cycle from 1 time up to 2 times per year at the end of 2012. ii) Increase annual income of 120 farmers (at least 50% of females) of 5 target village through application of integrated farming system (IFS). iii) Promote awareness on climate change adaptation to 150 people (50% females) at community and local authorities so that these issues are integrated into the commune development plan. Enhance capacity of 254 farmers with 50% females to adapt to climate change in 5 target villages (TrapangKrasang, Tamouk, PhomPou, Pech Sar and Prey Bay) ofPech Sar commune, Koh Andet district, Takeo province.	**Design**: • Sharp focus on water access and increasing rice production, along with other farming activities, for income diversification (good). • Also support to management committees and Savings Groups (good). **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Long canal rehabilitated (but less than planned, due to costs and technical design issues) for large rice-growing area; trees adjacent. • Savings Groups and seed

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
villages in Pech Sar commune, Koh Andet district, Takeo province 254 households	**Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Canal rehabilitation allows two rice crops per year, despite weather. • FWUG functional and maintaining water infrastructure. • Increased incomes from diverse activities, such as vegetable growing, livestock (chicken, pig), and fish culture, despite extreme climate events. • Functional savings group, with revolving funds. • 2,500 trees planted along canals. • Uptake of CC issues in CDPs. **W R C M V A F $ T (9/11)**	banks supported, and FWUG, with associated training. • Specific uptake of new activities unclear, but apparently now growing rice 2x/year. • One progress report submitted.
17. Stream Water Use for Community Livelihood Improvement in Chambok SWUCLIC Chambok Community Based Eco-tourism 50,000.00 **Other contribution**: $22,063 01/07/2011 - 30/11/12 **Project Site**: Chambok commune, Phnom Sruoch district, Kampong Speu province 332 households	1. Local livelihood of 332 households in the communities improved through access to sufficient water for daily consumption, including for home gardening, livestock farming, and other livelihood activities; 2. Complementing livelihood activities developed among members of the saving groups will be successful through the support from saving groups' revolving fund; and 3. Community eco-tourism management committee's capacity for project management adequately improved. • To promote livelihood of local villagers at Chambak community so as to enable them to adapt to prolonged drought, heat, and erratic rainfall. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Water pipeline operational year-round, properly maintained, supporting new livelihoods (and increased income), despite climate extremes. • Savings groups functional, with funds revolving, for alternative livelihoods (home gardening, livestock). **W V A $ (4/11)**	**Design**: • Very sharp focus on improved, reliable, and secure water supply at the household level, for domestic use and development of alternative livelihoods and income (good). • Savings Group support will allow replication of new initiatives. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Pipeline installed and functioning at the household level. • Home gardening and livestock production evident. • Water supply in dry season more secure. • Still a need for water pricing based on usage, and water conservation (this is planned).

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
18. Community Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation through Water Conservation and Food Production Project PhumBaitong (Green Village Organization) 49,983.95 In-kind: 46,358.40 01/07/11 - 30/11/12 **Project Site**: 6 Villages in PhearíMeanchey Commune, Baseth District, KamponsSpeu Province. The 6 villages are SachTrei, TuekThla, Samrong Pong Tuek, Prey Rong, Ta SaomAok and TrapeangPhlong. 3,904 total / 2,020 females	• Output 1.1 (objective 1): Construction of one spillway • Output 1.2 (objective 1): Establishment of one group of Farmer Water User Group • Output 1.3 (objective 1): Awareness raising on climate change impacts in target villages and the commune • Output 2.1 (objective 2): Conduct training and provide support to 120 farmers in target villages on System of Rice Intensification (SRI) techniques • Output 2.2 (objective 2): Conduct training to 60 target farmers on raising fish in the paddy rice field • Output 2.3 (objective 3): Facilitate the establishment of the Village Credit in target villages Objective 1: Increase accessibility to water irrigation for 357 families with 331 ha of rice field for wet season rice and 105 families with 42 ha of rice field for dry season rice. Objective 2: Increase food productivity of 120 target families in target villages. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Increased farmer productivity (income from fish and rice), despite CC. • Equitable process for farmer selection. • Farmer Water User Group (equitable water access and ongoing operation/ maintenance). • Related training manuals. • Village credit scheme (revolving). • Transparency of funds management. • CC resilience integrated into CIPs/CDPs. • Replication beyond grant-supported farmers. **W M R F $ C (6/11)**	**Design**: • Sharp focus on water access and increasing rice and fish production as a result (good clarity of activities and their linkages, as well as informing the CIPs/CDPs). • Support form management committees and Savings Groups (good). **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Spillway constructed; water diversion to rice fields. • Seed bank established for short season rice. • Six FWUGs established, with associated training. • Some technical issues with spillway being resolved. • Some risk of canal bank erosion at upstream end of spillway (partially addressed). • Commune will invest additional funds in another diversion canal (good); VRA process taken up. • Women articulate benefits in water access, and increased incomes.
19. Empowering Farmer Groups towards Sustainable Agriculture (EFSA) in Kampong Speu Province Srer Khmer 50,000.00 **Community in kind contribution:** **$** 33,676 18 months **Project Site**: 41 villages of 3 communes, 3 districts in Kampong Speu province 1,000 households; 200 direct beneficiaries	i) Outcome 1: The selected participants' livelihood (incomes by 20 to 30% increased on the baseline survey) is improved through attending Integrated Farmer Field School (IFFS) on sustainable agriculture and climate change. ii) Outcome 2: The local knowledge and capacity of community based organizations on livelihood and climate change adaptation to address and dialogue with commune council is improved. iii) Outcome 3: Monitoring and evaluation of the project is documented to compare the results along the project life. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • IPM being implemented (climate resilience benefit?). • FWUGs operational and maintaining infrastructure. • Savings groups functional and revolving funds. • No infrastructure planned (so, concrete adaptation measures not evident). **M $ (2/11)**	**Design**: • The lack of infrastructure to support water access/efficiency, and increased farming production is a serious flaw (IPM alone, and FWUGs, will not necessarily address CC challenges). • Perhaps more could have been said regarding new farming initiatives. **Progress**: • Apparently almost complete, except it seems that only the Savings Groups and FWUGs have been established, with associated training; no details on uptake of IPM or any CC resilient measures. • Seems very focus on theory and training, rather than application.

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
20. Developing Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Critical Mekong Conservation Area Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT) 43,480.00 **Community in kind contribution:** **$** 17,910 **Co- finance from CEPF:** $ 65,261 01/09/11 - 30/11/12 **Project Site**: 5 villages in two communes (Koh Knhae, and Boeng Char) located in the critical Biodiversity conservation area along the Mekong mainstream in Sambo district, Kratie Province, Northeast Cambodia 715 households	• Outcome 1 (objective 1): Capacity of communities to adapt to climate change increased, through the use of rehabilitated irrigation system (irrigation canal, dam and big ponds, and water pump) and sustainably managing the water consumption for agriculture production at the end of the project. • Outcome 2 (objective 1): Capacity of at least 180 families in targeted communities in agriculture increased through sustainable agriculture training, and alternative livelihoods management (quality, quantity and diversity) • Outcome 3: Increased awareness and understanding about climate change and environmental issues through training and education in target communities. By the end of the project, it is expected that the project will increase adaptive capacity of communities to climate change by 20% through water supply for agriculture production, reduce vulnerability by 15% by increasing food security and income generation and increase understandings of climate change issues by 20% through climate change education in 2 communes. Improve livelihoods of 5 targeted vulnerable communities in two communes with a total beneficiaries of 715 families, 3595 people of population, including 1832 females in response to climate change impact, especially in high risk areas along the Mekong River through increasing food security, agriculture trainings and water supply. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • 4 existing ponds rehabilitated and storing rainwater, for rice production through drought periods. • Dam and two canals for rice production through drought periods. • Five water pumps functional for rice production during droughts, supported with WPUCs . • 4 functional FWUGs managing operation and maintenance of all these facilities. • Increased small livestock raising, fish raising, vegetable and rice growing, sustained through extreme climate events; increased household income. • CC adaptation mainstreamed into CIPs and CDPs. **W R M A F V C (7/11)**	**Design**: • Sharp focus on water infrastructure for increasing farm production; very specific targets defined (can these be measured accurately against a baseline?). • Good range of new initiatives proposed as a result of increased water supply and security. • Explicit reference to the CDP process (good). **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Canal and ponds rehabilitated. • However, minimal institutional support, as there is only the FWUG, with CC awareness raising, so uptake of new farming activities is very unclear. • One progress report submitted.
21. Improving Livelihood Strategies and Natural Resource Management of Vulnerable Farming Households in KaohNheaek and PechChreada Districts of Mondulkiri Province to Climate Variability	• Outcome 1 (objective 1): Increased agricultural productivity and environmental protection through the application of resilient agricultural technique • Outcome 2 (objective 2): Improved cooperation and mutual help among farmers for collective benefits and marketing activities • Outcome 3 (objective 2): strengthened capacity of local authorities and government line department on climate change and adaptation. 1000 farmers will apply agricultural innovations, 120 key farmers will be trained and 90 integrated demonstration farms will be developed, 40 management committee members of 5 community ponds and 2 canals will be trained, 40 farmer producer groups established, 120	**Design**: • Due emphasis to water infrastructure (good), and many community and family ponds, with demonstration farming activities. • Good consideration of community management structures (perhaps very ambitious). **Progress**: • Almost complete, except for some training and final VRA. • Canal and ponds built, but

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture (CEDAC) 45,843.00 **Other donor contribution (EC): $** 51,235.80 08/11 - 11/12 **Project Site**: 30 villages, 9communces, 2 district (Koh Nheak, PechChreada) of Mondulkiri Province small farmers and vulnerable social groups	management committee members of farmer producer groups trained, 150 leaders of Village Based Organizations (VFOs) trained, and 45 commune council members and 10 government line department officials trained by the project. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Evidence of climate-smart agricultural practices (but, which ones?); 90 demonstration farms; 30 family ponds. • Sustained management of 5 community ponds and 2 canals. • Increased household income from rice, vegetable, and chicken production; which innovative techniques?). • Better enabled village farmer organizations (effective rice banks). • Integration of CC concepts into the CIPs and CDPs. • Village incomes maintained through the next extreme climate event. **W M R V A C (6/11)**	small number and number of beneficiaries not specified. • FWUG and Savings Groups established, with associated training, but number of beneficiaries not specified, and actual activities unclear. • Some communication problems with community.
22. The Integrated Climate Change Adaptation into Indigenous' Livelihood (ICCAIL) Save the Vulnerables Cambodia (SVC) 49,510.00 **SVC 's in kind contribution:** $ 11,625.00 Communities' contribution: $ 9,457.50 (in kind and in cash) 01/08/11 - 30/11/12 **Project Site**: 5 villages namely KokBrao, Team Krom, Kok Lao, KalaiTavang and KalaiSapun, Phnom Kok Commune, VeunSai District, Ratanakiri province 335 Households (1,284 people incl. 720 women)	Outcome 1.1 Increased capacities and knowledge on climate change adaptation and its impact to livelihood. Outcome 2.1: CCA project was integrated into commune development plan and village development plan. Outcome 3.1: Gender concept in CC and gap of gender equality are minimized in families and community work. 1. To build up the capacity and knowledge on climate change adaptation and its impact to beneficiaries and key stakeholders through training, awareness raising, climate change forum, World Environment Day, coordination extension meeting to improve livelihood. 2. To integrate the Climate Change Adaptation concept into commune development plan, village plan, vulnerable families' plan and agriculture techniques to reduce the climate change impact in order to improve food security. To mainstream gender into all Climate Change project activities to improve gender equality in family daily living and community development. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Knowledge of climate resilient agriculture techniques (and uptake?). • Uptake of CC issues in CDPs. • Increased income (through extreme climate events); based on rice farming, home gardens, fish culture. • Sustained savings groups, with funds revolving. • Reservoirs, ponds, water tanks functional through drought periods, allowing water access. • Gender aspects of climate change adaptation understood (but, what are these?). **C G R V F $ W (7/11)**	**Design**: • Specifics regarding water infrastructure and increased production not evident; seems to be undue emphasis on training and lack of clarity about concrete actions. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • 15 ponds established and 5 Savings Groups, but with limited training (rice growing, fish culture, vegetables); actual uptake of activities unclear (some reference to vegetable growing, a benefit to women).

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
23. Food production improvement through application of climate resilient seeds and agricultural technologies Cambodian Farmer Economic Development (CFED) 49,895.00 **Other contribution**: $ 72,307 12/11 - 11/12 **Project Site**: 6 villages in Thlork and Ang Taso communes, SvayChrum district, SvayReang Province 300 households	Outcome 1.1 (Objective 1): Access to sufficient water from 6 canals of 4,200 m by communities in 6 target villages for both dry and wet seasons irrigation; Outcome 2.1 (Objective 2): Farmers in target villages have knowledge on drought resistant integrated agriculture; Outcome 2.2 (Objective 2): Capacity developed among 12 SHG members and committee to manage and administer loan and finance and the members able to access the fund for expanding their income activities and thus reduce the need for making high interest borrowing from outside. The target community has sustainable access to sufficient water for agricultural production to ensure food security and income generation and ability to adapt to CC. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Six rehabilitated canals, providing water to local communities during drought periods. • Uptake of climate resilient farming practices by local farmers, including rice, fish culture, vegetables, pigs, and chickens. • Composting practiced. • Household ponds created and used for fish culture. **W $ F V A (5/11)**	**Design**: • Clearly addressing drought issues with water infrastructure (good). • Specified diversity of farming activities related to increased water in dry season, supported with Savings Groups (good). **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Long canals and ponds, supported with Savings Groups, in place. • FWUG in place, but with limited training to date. • Uptake of new activities includes growing new rice variety, vegetables, chickens. • Some funding delays; need more time for such projects.
24. Sustainable water management in KdeungReay and Doung Veal Communities Development Khmer Community (DKC) 46,970.80 **Other contribution**: $ 34,795 01/12/11 - 30/11/12 **Project Site**: KdeungReay and Doung Veal villages, KdeungReay commune, KanhChriech district, Prey Veng province 2,850 (1,542 women)	Outcome 1: Vulnerability to CC among 1,487 villagers, 770 female, from 330 households in two villages of KdeungReay commune, reduced with reservoir rehabilitation and water resource management provided source for an improved agricultural production; Outcome 2: Access to increased rice yield from 1.5 tonnes now to 3.5 tonnes per hectare by 451 farmers, 225 female, from 90 households, in two villages of KdeungReay commune and their water melon productivity increased from 3-4 tonnes per hectare to 5-6 tonnes, as a result of their learning from training and application of an improved rice and water melon farming; and Outcome 3: Dependence of 912 villagers (547 females) from 180 households, who participated in 6 SHGs within 6 villages on high interest loan from local money lenders reduced and more support from SHGs is accessed instead to improve agricultural production, including 104 households to buy quality rice seeds, 30 households to buy water melon seeds, and 46 households to buy vegetable seed. To ensure sustainable management and utilization of water resource with agricultural development and environmental protection to promote local livelihood in KdeungReay and Doung Veal villages, KanhChriech district, Prey Veng province. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Rehabilitated reservoir supports increased agricultural production (rice and watermelons, with improved farming techniques), despite climate extremes.	**Design**: • Very specific on water access and specific farming activities, with clear targets (good). • Due attention to Savings Groups and FWMC. • Trees to be planted to protect reservoir banks (good). **Progress**: • Road and pond (reservoir) evident; trees planted. • Six Savings Groups established, with support to FWUG, CFi, and CFo (specifics not clear). • A few training sessions to date (uptake of new activities unclear; water melons grown?). • Two progress reports submitted.

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
	• Functioning Water Management Committee to maintain infrastructure. • 10,000 saplings planted to protect reservoir. • Replication of farming approaches beyond the initial group. **W R V $ M T (6/11)**	
25. Management of water utilization and integrated farming in Kampong Thom province Action for Development (AFD) 47,220.25 **Other contribution**: $ 30,525 01/12/11 - 30/11/12 **Project Site**: Ni Pech commune, Kampong Svay district, Kampong Thom province 3,640 (1,889 female)	Output 1.1: A project review and water management committee established in early 2012; Output 1.2: A canal management committee established to maintain long term use of canal; Output 2.1: Knowledge built with 30 model farmers on integrated farming and ability to replicate with other farmers; and Output 2.2: Monitoring and evaluation. To improve livelihood of local people in 3 target village through development of integrated farming and knowledge and practice on adaptation to CC. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Rehabilitated canal supporting increased agricultural production, despite extreme climate events. • Functioning canal management committee, with water infrastructure operating properly and well-maintained. • Increased production of drought resistant rice, despite climate extremes (integrated agriculture). **W M R (3/11)**	**Design**: • Very sharp focus on increased water access for increased rice production, with a FWUG (OK). • No apparent innovation, otherwise. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Canal rehabilitated (but less than planned, due to design/cost). • 9 cow banks, but number of beneficiaries unclear. • One FWUG established, with associated training (assumed to be on drought resistant rice; some reference to introduction of vegetables). • One progress report submitted.
26. Rehabilitation of irrigation scheme and support to community livelihood to adapt to climate change Takeo Community Forestry Integrated Development Association 49,943.00 **Other contribution**: 13,320 01/12/11 - 30/11/12 **Project Site**: Prey Kumpot, Takeo and Prachum villages, SreNonong commune, Tramkok district, Takeo province,	Outcome 1: Peng Meas reservoir and a distribution canal rehabilitated to provide water for irrigating 114 ha of wet season rice and 15 ha of dry season rice by 726 villagers (382 female) from 184 households; Outcome 2: Food supply and income earning are improved for 726 villagers (382 female) from 184 poor households in 3 target villages through SRI and their participation in community saving groups; and Outcome 3: Awareness of impacts of CC increased among 300 participants including the local villagers, and the village and commune authorities, 50% of them are women, through video screening, images, and relevant case studies. To rehabilitate an irrigation scheme in Tramkok district, Takeo province, in order to promote agricultural production through the rehabilitation of water and ecosystem of the target area. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • A functional community reservoir, able to sustain farming production through a drought. • Reservoir management committee able to operate and maintain the reservoir into the future. • Rice intensification practiced by the local community. • Savings group functional, with funds revolving.	**Design**: • Very sharp focus on water access for increased rice production (OK). • Due attention to FWUG and Savings Group (any innovation in farming production?). • No intervention related to forestry (?). **Progress**: • Canal and pond (reservoir) established. • 3 Savings Groups established, but with limited training. • Uptake and increase in rice production not evident yet. • 2 progress reports submitted.

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
726 (382 female)	**W R $ M (4/11)**	
27. Reduction of vulnerability and promotion of awareness in community at Chunrouk commune, Kong Pisey district, Kampong Speu province through rehabilitation of community ponds and provision of climate resilient agricultural technologies National Prosperity Association (NAPA) 49,999.00 **Other contribution**: USD 35,197 01/12/11 - 30/12/12 **Project Site**: 5 villages of Chungrouk commune, Kong Pisey district, Kampong Speu province 2,774 (1,413 female)	Outcome 1.1 (Objective 1): Livelihood of 2,774 villagers, 1,413 women, from 584 households improved with access to sufficient water for irrigating 77 ha and 20 ha rice in wet and dry season respectively; Outcome 1.2 (Objective 1): Water user community established to maintain the communal ponds; Outcome 2.1 (Objective 2): Knowledge on SRI built among 60 households; Outcome 2.2 (Objective 2): Access to drinking water by 60 households from water filters. To improve awareness and understanding of adaptation options and reduction of vulnerability by communities in 5 villages of Chungrouk commune, Kong Pisey district, Kampong Speu province. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • A communal pond rehabilitated and providing water year-round; trees planted around pond. • A functional pond management committee, operating and maintaining the pond. • Uptake of farming with drought resistant rice. • Increased use of manure and composting. • A rice lending function established. • Water filters being used by community (revolving fund operating for this). **W R M $ (4/11)**	**Design**: • Focus on water access for rice and for drinking water for drought periods – communal pond (good). **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Pond established (with trees); supported by FWUG and seed banks. • Limited training (2 sessions). • Waiting for rice harvest. • Water filters provided.
28. Improvement of local community livelihood at Sambuor and Thlork communes through adaptation to CC related irregular rainfall pattern Our Objective Organization (OOO) 49,973.96 **Other contribution**: $18,602 01/12/11 - 30/11/12 **Project Site**: Sambuor and Thlork communes, Treang district, Takeo province	Output 1.1.1 (Outcome 1): Three canals, 3,000m long, 2 m deep, top width 6m, and bottom with 2m, in Thlonk village rehabilitated; Output 1.1.2 (Outcome 1): Two water user management committees established; Output 1.1.3 (Outcome 1): The dike planted with 25,000 acacia, including 10,000 in Sambuor, and 13,000 in Thlork, and 20 seedlings of fruit trees distributed to each of 100 households in the two communes; Output 1.2.1 (Outcome 2): Training on improved planting techniques received by 100 participants; and Output 1.2.2 (Outcome 2): A rice bank established to provide access to rice seed for farmers. To enhance rice production and improve quality of their products in the face of climate related irregular rainfall pattern. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Three rehabilitated canals (tree-lined), supporting increased rice production, despite climate extremes. • Functioning water user management committees;	**Design**: • Clear focus on water access to increase rice production, with diversity in fruit tree planting (good). • Due attention to water user management committee (but no Savings Group). **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Long canals dug and functioning, with trees planted alongside. • Seed banks and FWUG established, with substantial amount of training. • Have already started to increase number of rice plantings (good).

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
5,944 (3,432 female)	properly operating and maintaining water infrastructure; equitable water allocation plan. • 2,000 fruit tree seedlings planted. • Functional rice bank. • Increased income from rice and fruit trees, despite climate extremes. **W M T R (4/11)**	
29. Community actions for adaptation to drought in Kampong Speu province Action for Research and Development (ARD) 33,787.00 **Other contribution**: $ 19,045 15/12/11 - 15/09/12 **Project Site**: 8 villages of Sanke and Prey Kmeng communes, Phnom Srouch District, Kampong Speu Province 6,263 (3,157female)	Outcome 1.1: Two new ponds, 35m x 35m x 4 m, built, 1 existing pond, 35m x 35m x 1m, rehabilitated and 10 pumping wells repaired. Outcome 1.2: Two water management committees established in 8 villages with sufficient capacity to manage ponds and wells; and Outcome 1.3: Awareness built with 240 women on impacts of drought on local livelihood and health. To develop capacity of 6,263 villagers, 3,157 women, from 1,271 households in 8 villages to adapt to CC. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Three ponds rehabilitated (with vegetation surrounding), ten water pumps functioning; supporting increased farm production, despite weather extremes. • Two functioning water management committees, maintaining water infrastructure. • Assumed that farming techniques will be improved (not clear). **W M G V (4/11)**	**Design**: • Very sharp focus on water storage and access for dry season (good). • Reference to water management committees (OK), but Savings Groups not mentioned, and specific innovations in farming not clear. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Three ponds have been rehabilitated and 8 FWUGs established, but no training as yet, and risk with lack of Savings Groups. • Uptake of project not clear.
30. Improvement of water resource management and utilization for agriculture production in dry area in Chantrea district, SvayRieng province Wathnakpheap 42,500.00 **Other contribution**: $ 39,826 01/12/11 - 30/11/12 **Project Site**: TourlSdey and Chantrea communes,	Outcome 1.1: Access to sufficient water for villagers in TourlSdey and Chantrea communes for irrigating their crops and 60% of villagers in both communes have access to drinking water all year round; and Outcome 2.1: Increased access by 60 households from 7 villages in TourlSdey and Chantrea communes to credit from the project to buy high quality rice seed for improving their production. To reduce vulnerability and enhance capacity for adaptation to CC and contribute to mitigating drought impacts through maintaining water for community utilization and improvement of household income with the community in Chantrea district, SvayRieng province. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Three community ponds and rehabilitated canal for provision of water year-round, despite climate extremes. • Increase in dry season rice production and home gardening. • Functional water management committee,	**Design**: • Typical water infrastructure project, with a focus on rice production and home gardens; also mention of fish/frog culture (good). • Due attention to Savings Groups and water management committee. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Canal and three ponds rehabilitated (with trees). • 4 Savings Groups established, but with limited training (fish and chicken raising; rice).

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
Chantrea district, SvayRieng province 7 villages	maintaining and operating the water infrastructure. • Savings groups functional, with funds revolving for dry season rice production. • 40 household ponds functioning, with fish and frog production, despite climate extremes. **W $ R V M F (6/11)**	
31. Community's capacity improvement for adaptation to CC in SeangKveang, KamchayMear district, Prey Veng province Community Resource Improvement For Development (CRID) 42,528.84 **Other contribution**: 9,826 01/12/11 - 30/11/12 **Project Site**: 13 villages in SeangKveang commune, Kamchay Mea district, Prey Veng province 2,506 (1,241female)	Outcome 1: Vulnerability of 2,246 local villagers, 1,141 women, in 3 villages of SeangKveang commune, to CC reduced through the more effective management and use of water for an improved agriculture production from a rehabilitated canal, 2,100 m long, bottom width 2m, top width 6m and depth 2m; and Outcome 2: Rice yield by 260 farmers, at least 100 women, in 13 villages in SeangKveang commune, increased from 2.3 to 4 tonnes per hectare from application of new variety and their application of knowledge gained from training provided by the project. To reduce vulnerability of the communities in 13 villages in SeangKveang commune, Kamchay Mea district, Prey Veng province, to droughts and enhance their capacity to adapt to change in rainfall pattern. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • A functional irrigation canal, able to sustain farming production through a drought; trees planted along the edge. • Canal management committee able to operate and maintain the canal into the future. • Experimentation with and selection of best rice varieties for drought conditions; taken up by local farmers. • Functional rice bank. • Sustainable agriculture practiced, with composting and use of bio-pesticides. **W R T M (4/11)**	**Design**: • Focus on water access for increased rice production during dry season (OK). • No diversification with other crops or fish culture, though. • Due attention to canal management committee and rice bank. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Dam and canal built. • One seed bank established. • Trees planted (within CFo). • One FWUG established; substantial training provided. • Rice planting frequency already increased and have started experimenting with new rice that grows from stubble (good). • Fish stocks in canal harvested (sustainable?). • Have started with vegetable growing. • Some conditionality in a need for connection to District water supply.
32. Management of water and fisheries resources to improve community livelihood in Battambang Action for Khmer Aid Service (AKAS) 49,966.75 **Other contribution**: $ 9,965 12/11 - 11/12 **Project Site**: Oh Touk and Kach	Outcome 1.1 (Objective 1): Effective committees established for the 2 communities with clearly defined roles and responsibility and water is accessible for irrigating 3,000 ha in case of drought at the end of farming season; Outcome 2.1 (Objective 2): Natural pond in OsTouk village is rehabilitated and fisheries resources are enhanced resulting in more household income from fishing in the area; Outcome 2.2 (Objective 2): Household income increased for 1,690 villagers, 839 female, from 200 households in the area through provision of fund to the existing SHGs; and Outcome 3.1 (Objective 3): Capacity to adapt to CC developed with 2,000 villagers. To improve local livelihood of 797 households in two communities of Kampong Prieng commune, Sangke district, Battambang province, better access to water and fisheries resources in the area. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):**	**Design**: • Very sharp focus on provision of water in dry season for increased rice production and fish (good) • Due attention to Savings Groups for sustainability. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Extensive canal rehabilitation and pond developed (with some trees), apparently supporting about half of all the rice growing area addressed by all 41 projects (seems ambitious). • 10 Savings Groups, but only one FWUG. • Support to 2 CFis (but number

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
Rotes villages, Kampong Prieng Commune, Sangke District, Battambang province 3,573 (1,891female)	• A canal rehabilitated (trees planted alongside) and supporting irrigated rice growing. • Water user group functioning with proper operation and maintenance of canal. • A community pond created and supporting fish culture, with fish habitat enhanced. • Savings groups functional, with funds revolving. • Broad community understanding of climate resilient approaches. **W F $ T R M (6/11)**	of beneficiaries unclear). • Limited training. • Number of beneficiaries seems small for such a large rice growing area. • 2 progress reports submitted. • Need longer period for such projects.
33. Improvement of indigenous community capacity to adapt to Climate Change Forests and Livelihood Organization (FLO) 43,237.65 **Other contribution**: $ 13,934 01/12/11 - 30/11/12 **Project Site**: Treap, Knach and Chrarnal villages, Tmei commune, Chet Borei district, Kratie province 4,801 indigenous community members, 2,386 female, from 947 households	Outcome 1.0: Awareness raised with at least 500 participants, 250 women, including commune councilors, village heads, and members of the indigenous communities in the 3 target villages, on driving factors for CC, preparedness and response to drought, improved agriculture production, home gardening and at least 220 farmers, 100 female, from 45 households applied SRI in both wet and dry season rice farming and also home gardening. Outcome 2.0: Access to sufficient water secured for 4,801 indigenous community members, 2,386 female, from 947 households, in Treap, Knach, and Chranal villages, for domestic and livestock use, irrigation and for home gardening in both wet and dry seasons. The project aims to improve community ability to adapt to drought through provision of sufficient water for household consumption, livestock raising, and irrigation of rice and home garden and repair a dike to provide people with access to enhanced rice production and community home gardening, and to improve livelihood on indigenous community in Teap, Knach and Chranal villages, Thmei commune, Chet Borei district, Kratie province. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Increased uptake of rice production (rice intensification), home gardens by indigenous people; increased incomes from marketing of produce. • Savings groups functioning, with funds revolving. • Rehabilitated dike, sluice gate, and pond, supporting increased rice production, despite climate extremes; water access for livestock. • More effective CF management committees. **R V W A $ M (6/11)**	**Design**: • Focus on provision of water for household use and farming (good). • Limited focus on rice and home gardens. • Savings Groups addressed (good). • CFoaspects unclear. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • One pond rehabilitated; canal status unclear. • Three Savings groups, rice bank, and 2 FWUGs supported. • Reference to protection of community forest, but activities unclear. • Some CC awareness-raising ; very limited agriculture training with only a few beneficiaries; uptake of project unclear (difficulty working with minority groups); but apparently some uptake of SRI.
34. Water supply system development and livelihood improvement for KraingSerei Community Forestry members (WSSDLI) KraingSerei Community of Forestry	Output 1.1 (Outcome 1.0): A reservoir 90m x 60m x 4 m and a 250 dike, 4 m top width, 10 m bottom width, and 2.5 maximum height are constructed and built; Output 1.2 (Outcome 1.0): A water pipe installed to bring water from the reservoir to 64 households is in place; Output 1.3 (Outcome1.0): A water management committee with clear by-law is established and functioned to manage the system effectively; Output 2.1 (Outcome 2.0): Access to sufficient water is secured for 335 villagers, 179 women, from 64 households for use in home gardening and livestock farming; and Output 2.2 (Outcome 2.0): A mechanism is in place to monitor the process and impacts of the project.	**Design**: • Very sharp focus on water access and supply (good). • Related management aspects addressed. • Addressing opportunities for diversification of income from better water access (farming and fish culture). • Due attention to Savings Groups for sustainability. **Progress**: • 100% completed.

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
49,832 Other contribution: $ 24,321 01/01/12 - 31/12/12 **Project Site**: KrangSerei Village, Kirivon Commune, Phnom Srouch District, Kampong Speu Province 335 (179 female)	**Overall goal:** To promote livelihood of local community members at KraingSerey to be able to adapt to CC. The project's specific objective is to develop a water supply system for household and community access for domestic consumption and sanitation, and or irrigation by 335 villages, 178 women, from 64 households in KraingSerey community. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • A functioning reservoir, supporting increased agricultural production (livestock and home gardens), despite climate extremes. • Water distribution pipes in place. • Function committee for water supply management (system maintained and operating properly). • Savings groups functioning, with funds revolving. • Three household ponds for fish culture (increased income from fish, despite climate extremes). **W M V A $ F (6/11)**	• Water pipes and ponds constructed. • Four Savings Groups supported and one FWUG, but very limited training. • Uptake of project concepts not clear. • Some difficulties coordinating with DoWRM. • One progress report submitted.
35. Improvement of agricultural potential and water resource management to reduce vulnerability to irregular rainfall pattern in Koh Sotin district, Kampong Cham province Human Rights Vigilance of Cambodia (Kampong Cham) 48,314.54 **Other contribution**: $ 11,471 01/12/11 - 30/11/12 **Project Site**: 8 villages in PrekTanong commune, Koh Sotin district, Kampong Cham province 2,983 (1,555 female)	Outcome 1.0: Access by 2,983 farmers, 1,555 women, from 687 households in 8 villages to sufficient water in PrekKhaol for irrigating 431 ha dry season rice and for an expanded 500 ha dry season rice on currently idle land. Outcome 2.0: Livelihood of farmers in PrekTanong and MahaKnoung communes improved through increase in rice yield from 2.5 to 3.5 tonnes per hectare with climate resistant rice varieties and through saving groups. The project aims to ensure villagers in the target area have access to sufficient water and its effective management for food production. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • A functional reservoir management committee. • Irrigation system functioning to support rice growing in wet and dry season (increased rice yield). • Increased uptake of rice intensification, with soil conditioning and composting. • Savings groups functional, with funds revolving. **W R $ (3/11)**	**Design**: • Very sharp focus on water access for rice production in the dry season (OK, but no innovation in diversification of farming activities). • Due support to management committees and Savings Groups. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Canal built. • Two Savings Groups established. • 7 FWUGs with some CC and agriculture training. • Project uptake not clear, but apparently two rice plantings; still some issues with water availability in dry season (some technical design issues). • One progress report submitted.
36. Biodiversity conservation and Ba Baong Community Development Ba Bong Community	Outcome 1: Ecosystem in the CFi is improved through rehabilitation of 600 m canal, 7m top width, 4 m bottom width, and 3 m depth, and planting 3,000 flooded forest trees by 225 beneficiaries, 155 women; and Outcome 2: Livelihood of CFi members is improved and vulnerability to CC reduced through introduction of drought	**Design**: • Emphasis on water access for increased rice production (OK). • Tree planting for fish habitat (OK). • Savings Group for rice growing. • Fish aspects not prominent.

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
Fisheries (BBCFi) 35,000.00 **Other contribution**: $ 4,547 01/12/11 - 30/11/12 **Project Site**: 4 villages in Ba Bong commune, PeamRor District, Prey Veng Province 2,145 (1,654 female)	and flood resistant rice strains. To improve local livelihood in the target area through conservation of brood fish and flooded forest in PrekChamnar, former lot # 7. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Rehabilitated canal provides water year round and supports increased rice production. • New rice strains grown. • 3,000 saplings planted in flooded forest conservation area. • Increased compliance with fisheries laws, due to more effective enforcement. • Savings groups functional, with funds revolving, supporting use of new rice strains. **W R T F $ (5/11)**	**Progress**: • 100% completed. • Canal rehabilitated. • Nine Savings Groups supported. • Support to CFi and one FWUG (number of beneficiaries unclear). • Some agriculture and CC training. • Two progress reports submitted.
37. Strengthening capacity to adapt to CC related erratic rainfall pattern in PorPhluk, Snuol and SvayKakab, Batheay commune, Ba Phnom district, Prey Veng province Association of Buddhists for Environment (ABE) 41,200 **Other contribution**: $22,150 12/11 - 11/12 **Project Site**: PorPhluk, Snol, and SvayKakab villages, Theay commune, Ba Phnom district, Prey Veng province 1,215 (710 female)	Output 1.1.1 (Outcome 1.1): A dike 1,200 m long, 4 m bottom width, 8 m top width, and 1.25 m high, with 6 culverts at 0.6 m diameter, each 7 m long, are repaired and installed respectively; Output 1.1.2 (Outcome 1.1): Capacity built with 11 members, 5 female, of existing reservoir management committee for their effective functions; Output 1.2.1 (Outcome 2.1): Three rice bank established in the three villages; and Output 1.2.2 (Outcome 2.1): Monitoring and evaluation. To improve livelihood of local villagers in PorPhluk, Snol, and SvayKakab villages, Theay commune, Ba Phnom district, Prey Veng province, through CC resilient agricultural practice. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Rehabilitated dykes and reservoir, providing water despite drought conditions. • Functional reservoir management committee, operating and maintaining reservoir. • Establishment of 3 rice banks, functioning properly. • Presumably increased rice production, despite drought conditions. **W M R (3/11)**	**Design**: • Sharp focus on water access and rive production, with attention to reservoir management and rice banks (OK, but no real innovation of opportunities for diversification of livelihoods). **Progress**: • 100% completed, but no infrastructure evident; just three seed banks and one FWUG supported; no training. • Seems to be failing.
38. Conservation of brood fish and freshwater shrimp, and promotion of local livelihood in Ba Sre community, Takeo province Ba Sre Community Fisheries 17,997.62 **Other contribution**:	Outcome 1.1 (Objective 1): Awareness raised with the public of the AnlongPring brood fish conservation area with formal designation for protection by local community as a means to promote their livelihood; Outcome 2.1 (Objective 2): AnlongPring brood fish conservation area demarcated and recognized by FiA and local authority for their effective conservation; and Outcome 3.1 (Objective 3): Local livelihood diversified by members of CFi in Ba Sre to ensure food security and with saving groups established. The project aims to ensure improved resources and conditions that were in the past worn out including important aquatic habitats and natural environment to	**Design**: • Focus on tree planting for fish habitat enhancement and compliance with fisheries laws (not really addressing CC issues). • Reference to fish culture and related Savings Groups (OK). **Progress**: • Not yet finished; extended to January 2013. • Support to one CFi, but number of beneficiaries unclear (CFi

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
$ 2,065 12/11 - 11/12 **Project Site**: Basre commune, Angkor Borey district, Takeo province 614 (279 female)	provide basis for local community livelihood and socio-economic improvement and thus contribute to poverty reduction in the community as well as building their capacity to adapt to CC. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Brood fish conservation area demarcated and protected, with increased fish production, despite climate extremes. • 6,250 saplings planted in flooded forest area, providing fish habitat. • Increased compliance with fisheries laws, due to more effective enforcement and community awareness. • Increase in uptake of fish culture. • Functional savings groups, with funds revolving. **F $ T (3/11)**	demarcated). • Project seriously lagging; need to complete training for fish production. • Still issues with illegal fishing.
39. Community adaptation to changing rainfall pattern in Maha and TrapaingBeng villages, SvayTeap commune, and Preus Meas village, ChamkarAndoung commune, Chamkarleu district, Kampong Cham province Phnom Srey Organization for Development (PSOD) 49,997.00 **Other contribution**: $ 19,995 01/12/11 - 30/11/12 **Project Site**: 4 villages of SvayTeap commune , ChamkarAndoung commune, Chamkarleu district, Kampong Cham province 3,280 (1,631female)	Outcome 1.1: One pond and two sluice gates in Maha village, SvayTeap commune, and 1 dike in Preu Meas village, ChamkarAndoung commune, Chamkarleu district, Kampong Cham province, rehabilitated and built; and Outcome 1.2: The duration of food shortage by 600 people, 360 women, from 200 households, reduced from 6 months to only 2 months. To reduce vulnerability to CC of the people in 4 villages including Maha, Proek, TrapaingBeng and Preus Meas in Chamkarleu district, Kampong Cham province, through water management for irrigation. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Pond, dike, and sluice gates rehabilitated and supporting increased rice production, despite climate extremes. • Functioning water management committee, ensuring proper operation and maintenance of water infrastructure. • Increased production of drought resistant rice varieties, despite climate extremes. • Three rice banks operating more effectively. **W R M (3/11)**	**Design**: • Sharp focua on water infrastructure to increase rice production to address food shortages during dry season (OK). • Due attention to water management and rice banks (good). • Limited innovation of diversification of livelihoods. **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Two dams, pond, and road rehabilitated; some trees planted. • Support to 2 FWUGs, but number of beneficiaries unclear, and only one training session with a few beneficiaries. • Uptake of project not clear; apparently rice seed distribution done.
40. Adaptation to climate change and promotion of livelihood Action for	Outcome 1: Existing irrigation scheme at Trapaing Chan village, Boribor district, rehabilitated and repaired with the participation of local authority and relevant sectoral departments to benefit 3,803 villagers, 1,775 women, from 818 households in Kandal, Sanlong, and TrapaingTachan villages, TrapaingTachan commune;	**Design**: • Sharp focus on rehabilitated irrigation system to increase rice production, with due attention to water management and Savings Groups (OK, but

Project Details	Project activities	Progress to Date and Observations
Environment and Communities (AEC) 47,000.00 **Other contribution**: $ 28,438 01/12 - 12/12 **Project Site**: Kandal, Sanlong, and Trapaing Chan villages, Trapaing Chan commune, Boribor district, Kampong Chhnang province 3,803 (1,775 female)	Outcome 2: Savings made by villagers in the 3 target villages to buy rice seed to produce more food to cope with CC; and Outcome 3: Awareness and understanding of CC related natural disasters gained by 3,803 villagers, 1,775 women, from 818 households in TrapaingTachan commune, and also public at large in Kampong Chhnang province, so that they can prepare for and mitigate impacts thereof. To improve livelihood of local people in the target area in the face of vulnerability to CC through improvement of access to water for irrigation. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Rehabilitated irrigation scheme supports increased rice production, despite climate extremes. • Functional water management committee, with water infrastructure properly maintained and operating. • Savings groups functional, with funds revolving. • Increased disaster risk management capability (less damage and loss in future extreme climate events). **W $ R D M (5/11)**	no innovation). • Disaster risk management aspects unclear (addressing flood risk?). **Progress**: • 100% completed; lots of meetings. • Dam and canal completed. • Three Savings Groups supported. • Support to one FWUG and CFo, but very limited CC awareness-raising. • Project results and uptake very unclear. • Some technical issues with DoWRM, and delays in funding; also continuity issues with commune council.
41. Reducing Vulnerability of Draught and its impact due to climate change in ToeukPhos district Community Capacities For Development (CCD) 49,716 **Other contribution**: $ 9,037 01/11 - 11/12 **Project Site**: 3 villages of KbalToek commune, ToekPhos district, Kampong Chnang province 1,919 (1,240 female)	Outcome 1: Access by 1,919 people, 1,240 women, from 435 households in the target villages to water for saving their 700ha wet season rice and 300ha dry season rice through an improved irrigation capacity; Outcome 2: A weir built at Teal Mreah and a canal rehabilitated and under effective management by water management committee and local authority; and Outcome 3: Rice production by 1,919 villagers, 1,240 women, in the 3 target villages enhanced through bi-annual rice production even under CC condition and thus reduce their dependence on collection of forest products and thus forest ecology protected. To contribute to mitigating impacts of drought and promotion of CC resilient agricultural techniques in the 3 target villages in ToekPhos district. **Potential CC Adaptation Tools and Sustainability Performance Indicators (reviewers' suggestions, based on grant project design):** • Rehabilitated weir, sluice gates, canal and reservoir support increased rice production and fish production, despite extreme climate events (trees planted along canal). • Functional management committee, such that water infrastructure is properly maintained and operational. • Increased uptake of planting of drought resistant rice (increased family income, despite extreme climate events). **W R M F T (5/11)**	**Design**: • Sharp focus on water access for rice and fish production during dry season (OK). • Due attention to water management committee, but not Savings Groups (sustainability an issue). **Progress**: • 100% completed. • Canal rehabilitated with some support to one FWUG; but limited training. • Uptake of rice growing and fish culture unclear. • One progress report submitted.

Annex 5. Detailed Tabular Data to Support Programme Review Observations.

Table A5.1.Geographic distribution of proposals and successful grant projects (accepted by NSC).

Province	1st Call	1st Granted	2nd Call	2nd Granted	Total Proposals	Total Granted	Success Rate (%)	3rd Call
Prey Veng	4	3	5	4	9	7	78	8
Kampong Speu	4	3	4	3	8	6	75	5
SvayRieng	4	3	4	2	8	5	63	2
Takeo	2	2	3	3	5	5	100	1
OddarMaenChey	2	3	0	0	2	3	100	0
Battambang	4	1	3	1	7	2	29	2
Kampong Cham	2	0	2	2	4	2	50	7
Kampong Chnang	1	0	2	2	3	2	67	2
Kampong Thom	2	1	3	1	5	2	40	3
Kratie	1	1	1	1	2	2	100	0
Siem Reap	1	2	2	0	3	2	67	3
BanteayMeanchey	1	1	0	0	1	1	100	0
Mondulkiri	1	1	0	0	1	1	100	0
Ratanakiri	2	1	0	0	2	1	50	4
Kampot	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	4
Kandal	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	2
Kep	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Koh Kong	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	2
Pailin	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Phnom Penh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PreahVihear	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
Pursat	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	4
Sihanoukville	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stung Treng	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Phnom Penh and Kg Speu	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kompong Thom &Kampot	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kandal& Kampong Chnang	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Prey Veng& Takeo	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Battambang&Banteay Mean Chey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
No specific location	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	1
Sub-total proposals	**51**	**22**	**39**	**19**	**90**	**41**	**46**	**54**

Table A5.2.Summary of the design analysis of the grant project portfolio (see Annex 4 for details on each of the 41 projects).

Intervention Included in Project Plan	Percentage (%) of 41 Grant Projects with the Intervention
W = water collection/storage/access	83.0
$ = savings group	71.0
R = rice production/intensification	71.0
M = Management Committee/User Group for intervention	61.0
V = vegetables	51.0
A = animals (livestock, chickens)	44.0

Intervention Included in Project Plan	Percentage (%) of 41 Grant Projects with the Intervention
F = fish culture	44.0
T = (trees) planting or forest conservation	41.5
C = explicit reference to CDP/CIP process	32.0
G = explicit reference to gender aspects	19.5
D = disaster risk management	7.0
Diversity of Interventions in Each Project	
One of above (1/11)	0
2/11	7.3
3/11	12.2
4/11	17.1
5/11	17.1
6/11	24.4
7/11	9.8
8/11	7.3
9/11	2.4
10/11	2.4
11/11	0

Table A5.3. Grant project results observed to date -water infrastructure (December 2012); numbers in brackets indicate the original plan, if there is a difference between plan and actual.

LNGO/ CBO	Canal				Rice Field Irrigation (ha)		Related Infra-structure (m)		Ponds		
	Length (m)	# of Families	# of Benefi-ciaries	Women Benefi-ciaries	Dry	Rainy	Road	Dam	#	# of Benefi-ciaries	Women Benefi-Ciaries
OOO	6,000	1,077	5,944	3,432	570	1,300					
CF Takeo	660	184	726	382	15	114			1	724	382
Champei							2,000	90	1	1,124	508
SCO	5,000	134	670	410	360	360					
Basre											
Chambok	19,200 (water pipe)	332	1,127	532	3						
SreKmer											
Baitong	25 m spillway	357	1,428	858	93	331					
ARD									3	6,263	3,157
NAPA					20	77	150		1	2,774	1,413
KrangSerey	3,200	65	335	179					3	15	15
CFED	4,200	300	1,560	980	242	525		350	30	150	115
WP	2,600	75	325	225	85				3	525	420
PTEA											
HBO									32	275	125
SanteSena	935	124	NA	NA		35			50	250	100
CCD	400	435	1,915	1,240	300	700					
AEC						670*					
VTH											
AKAS	9,400	797	3,574	1,892	3,000	18,997			1	3,985	1,891

LNGO/ CBO	Canal				Rice Field Irrigation (ha)		Related Infra-structure (m)		Ponds		
	Length (m)	# of Families	# of Benefi-ciaries	Women Benefi-ciaries	Dry	Rainy	Road	Dam	#	# of Benefi-ciaries	Women Benefi-Ciaries
TDSP									3	1,350	935
VSG											
AFHOOD	1,550	1,237	5,808	3,550	46	508					
CDA					30	460			1	660	120
CTO	2,000	206	655	314	90	200					
Vien Thom						4			2	175	93
COWS	5,500	2,202	11,010	6,606	400	900		120			
AFD	2,900	730	3,640	1,898	175	3,016					
DKC					23	407	247		1	1,473	748
Babong	600	429	2,145	1,654	1,225						
ABE					300						
BeiKhum	2,000	1,414	5,656	2,263	4,000						
Chethor											
LNU									27	96	55
CRID	2,100	687	2,246	1,141	50	963		300			
Vigilance	355	687	2,983	1,555	931						
Phnom Srey		217	1,017	527	20	190	2,360	2	1	2,263	1,104
CEDAC	650	200	900	360		35			5	NA	NA
FLO		127	647	330					1	362	85
CRDT	1,365	60	270	138		25			4	420	200
SVC									15	76	35
Total	**48,215 canals (44,827) 22,400 pipelines**	**12,076**	**54,581**	**30,466**	**11,978**	**29,817**	**4,757**	**862**	**185**	**22,945**	**11,501**

* Connection to infrastructure not clear.

Table A5.4. Grant project results observed to date - community institutions: financial (December 2012).

LNGO/ CBO	Savings Group			Cow Bank		Seed Bank	
	Number	Number of Beneficiaries	Women Beneficiaries	Number	Number of Beneficiaries	Number	Number of Beneficiaries
OOO						10	100
CF Takeo	3	150	100				
Champei	7	56	56				
SCO	5	130	130			3	134
Basre	6		48				
Chambok	7	109	109				
SreKmer	10	200	200				
Baitong						6	395

LNGO/ CBO	Savings Group			Cow Bank		Seed Bank	
	Number	Number of Beneficiaries	Women Beneficiaries	Number	Number of Beneficiaries	Number	Number of Beneficiaries
ARD							
NAPA						5	60
KrangSerey	4	45	45				
CFED	12	300	210				
WP	4	40	40				
PTEA	10	270	270			5	270
HBO	7	213	150				
SanteSena							
CCD							
AEC	3	90	63				
VTH	18	170	80			25	750
AKAS	10	200	140				
TDSP	10	100	100				
VSG	11	149	67				
AFHOOD	20	298	287				
CDA				5	25	5	125
CTO	2	44	31	1	25		
Vien Thom	3	35	25				
COWS	17	255	179				
AFD				9	NA		
DKC	6	72	72				
Babong	9	215	192				
ABE						3	90
BeiKhum	22	330	192				
Chethor	34	485	485				
LNU	15	182	135				
CRID						1	40
Vigilance	2	24	24				
Phnom Srey							
CEDAC	30	450	NA				
FLO	3	15	9				
CRDT							
SVC	5	225	131				
Total	**295**	**4,852**	**3,570**	**6**	**50**	**63**	**1,964**

Table A5.5. Grant project results observed to date - community institutions: organizational/ management (December 2012).

LNGO/ CBO	CFo				CFi			FWUG	
	Number	Number of Benefi-Ciaries	Women Benefi-ciaries	Number of Trees Planted	Number	Number of Benefi-ciaries	Women Benefi-ciaries	Number	Number of Benefi-Ciaries
OOO				2,500				5	1,077
CF Takeo									
Champei					1	1,124	547		
SCO				250					
Basre					1	NA	NA		
Chambok	1	845	432	95					
SreKmer								3	6,722
Baitong								6	1,428
ARD								8	6,263
NAPA				200				1	2,774
KrangSerey								1	335
CFED								6	1,560
WP				2,000					
PTEA	1	1,355	271	5,000					
HBO				20,000	2	872	256		
SanteSena	1	1,080	524	3,000					
CCD								1	1,915
AEC	1	1,300	710					1	620
VTH	3	3,800	760	30,000					
AKAS				1,000	2	NA	NA	1	250
TDSP				250				2	1,350
VSG				4,200					
AFHOOD				200				1	200
CDA	1	5,902	2,749	400				4	299
CTO					1	10,400	2400	1	5,320
Vien Thom				200	1	1,071	524	2	175
COWS				400	5	953	991	2	2,202
AFD								1	3,640
DKC	1	1,473	748	10,000	1	1,473	748	1	1,995
Babong					1	215	155	1	NA
ABE								1	1,215
BeiKhum					1	11,248	5,926		
Chethor	2	22,556	14,429	18,000	1	22,556	14,429		
LNU					1	45	20	2	337
CRID	1	2,256	1,141	1,350				1	2,246
Vigilance								7	2,983

LNGO/ CBO	CFo				CFi			FWUG	
	Number	Number of Benefi-Ciaries	Women Benefi-ciaries	Number of Trees Planted	Number	Number of Benefi-ciaries	Women Benefi-ciaries	Number	Number of Benefi-Ciaries
Phnom Srey								2	NA
CEDAC								2	NA
FLO				protected forest 406ha*				2	1,011
CRDT								4	140
SVC									
Total	**12**	**40,567**	**21,764**	**99,045**	**18**	**49,957**	**25,996**	**69**	**46,057**

*Not tree planting; just protecting the existing forest.

Table A5.6. Grant project results observed to date - training sessions (December 2012).

LNGO/CBO	Agriculture Training Sessions			CC Training Sessions		
	Number	Number of Beneficiaries	Women Beneficiaries	Number	Number of Beneficiaries	Women Beneficiaries
OOO	15	2,500	NA	2	63	63
CF Takeo	1	30	30	3	150	150
Champei	2	80	40	2	150	75
SCO	7	130	130	3	150	75
Basre						
Chambok	4	150	105	2	60	60
SreKmer	10	200	200	5	300	300
Baitong	32	192	82	7	235	135
ARD				24	720	720
NAPA	2	60	60			
KrangSerey	1	60	60			
CFED	1	150	115			
WP	2	80	80	1	35	35
PTEA	10	270	155	30	270	150
HBO	14	448	184	11	462	230
SanteSena	16	450	450			
CCD	2	275	155	1	35	15
AEC				12	1,500	725
VTH	9	180	180	3	2,520	1,000
AKAS	3	60	34	10	2,000	1,234
TDSP	5	1,750	350	13	4,000	900
VSG	12	135	79	6	150	90
AFHOOD	3	150	85			
CDA	2	20	20	5	195	109
CTO	8	625	125	30	16,000	16,000
Vien Thom						

LNGO/CBO	Agriculture Training Sessions			CC Training Sessions		
	Number	Number of Beneficiaries	Women Beneficiaries	Number	Number of Beneficiaries	Women Beneficiaries
COWS	34	253	214	17	885	613
AFD	9	600	600			
DKC	2	90	90	4	497	192
Babong	5	126	103	4	240	140
ABE						
BeiKhum				4	403	293
Chethor	2	485	68	1	63(?)	68
LNU	8	285	130	15	675	675
CRID	10	260	260	1	130	130
Vigilance	2	64	64	4	188	69
Phnom Srey	1	20	20			
CEDAC	42	447	447	2	2,298	1,457
FLO	1	18	18	6	150	150
CRDT				6	301	301
SVC	5	105	105	5	105	55
Total	**282**	**10,578**	**4,838**	**239**	**34,930**	**26,209**

Table A5.7.Features of apparent “under-performers”.

Parameter	Basre	Sre Khmer	PTEA	VTH	VSG	Chethor	ABE
Canal							
Length (m)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(dam) 1,200 m planned (not yet constructed?)
Number of Families	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Women Beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rice Field Irrigation (ha)							
Dry	0	0	0	0	0	0	300 (dam built?)
Rainy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Related Infrastructure (m)							
Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds							
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Women Beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savings Group							
Number	0	10	10	18	11	34	0
Number of Beneficiaries	0	200	270	170	149	485	0
Women Beneficiaries	0	200	270	80	67	485	0
Cow Bank							
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seed Bank							
Number	0	0	5	25	0	0	3
Number of Beneficiaries	0	0	270	750	0	0	90
CFo							
Number	0	0	1	3	0	2	0
Number of Beneficiaries	0	0	1,355	3,800	0	22,556	0

Parameter	Basre	Sre Khmer	PTEA	VTH	VSG	Chethor	ABE
Women Beneficiaries	0	0	271	760	0	14,429	0
Number of Trees Planted	0	0	5,000	30,000	4,200	18,000	0
CFi							
Number	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Number of Beneficiaries	NA	0	0	0	0	22,556	0
Women Beneficiaries	NA					14,429	0
FWUG							
Number	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Number of Beneficiaries	0	6,722	0	0	0	0	1,215
Agriculture Training Sessions							
Number	0	10	10	9	12	2	0
Number of Beneficiaries	0	200	270	180	135	485	0
Women Beneficiaries	0	200	155	180	79	68	0
CC Training Sessions							
Number	0	5	30	3	6	1	0
Number of Beneficiaries	0	300	270	2,520	150	63	0
Women Beneficiaries	0	300	150	1,000	90	68	0

***