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**ANNUAL PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**  
**United Nations Development Programme**  
**Cambodia**  
**[Cambodia Community Based Adaptation**  
**Programme]**  
**[01-01-2012 - 31-12-2012]**



**Project ID:** 00077094

**Duration:** 3 years

**Total Budget:** US\$2,588,275.65 (SEK 17,300,000)

**Implementing Partner:** UNDP

**Country Programme Outcome:** National and local authorities, communities and private sector are better able to sustainably manage ecosystems goods and services and respond to climate change

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## I. Executive summary

The Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP), funded by the Embassy of Sweden (Sida) with co-funded from the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) has a main objective of improving community based adaptation and build climate change resilience in vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone provinces in Cambodia. As the stated in the project document, the CCBAP started on 10 December 2010 and was ended in 31 December 2012. The 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 CCBAP is being implemented under the existing established UNDP/GEF/SGP implementation structure. However, in November 2012 the programme review consultants is reviewing and assessing the agreed result output of CCBAP.

During this reporting period, CCBAP had granted to 46 projects with the amount USD 2,837,612.15 in 380 villages, 107 communes, 56 districts and 21 provinces. For the Sida funded USD 2,588,275.65 subjected to 41 projects<sup>1</sup> implemented in 353 villages, 97 communes, 48 district and 18 provinces. As in result, 34 projects were ended in 30 November 2012 while 7 projects were requested for no-cost extension until January 2013. For the AusAID funded USD 249,336.50 granted to 5 projects in 27 villages, 10 communes, 8 district and 7 provinces<sup>2</sup>, 2 projects were ended in December 2012 and the rest 3 projects are still implementing until April 2013.

The Embassy of Sweden delegations have conducted the Annual Review Meeting (ARM) on 5-6 June to review the progress of CCBAP and to visualize the adaptive measure being implemented by the grantees in the grounds by field visit to Community Capacities For Development (CCD) organization located in Teuk Phos district, Kampong Chhang province. It is also important to note that the revision of CCBAP logical framework suggest to revise for the purposed of user-friendly by donor.

The Community Based Adaptation (CBA) projects had been implemented in three separate geographic areas which categorized based on the National Adaptation Programme for Action (NAPA)<sup>3</sup> document of flood/drought prone areas as 6 projects in upper Mekong River, 23 projects in lower Mekong River and 12 projects around Tonle Sap Lake.

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<sup>1</sup> 41 projects (34 projects were LNGOs and 7 projects were CBOs)

<sup>2</sup> The overlap provinces of Sida fund and MAP-CBA are Kampong Speu, Savay Rieng and Ratanakiri provinces

<sup>3</sup> NAPA was published by Ministry of Environment (MoE) in 2006

At the programme level, SGP team had built the capacity to grantees such as one training on procurement process, updated of VRA revision training based on the three regional grantees geographic; promote adaptation best practice and lessons learnt through organized reflection workshop among the SGP grantees and provide one training support to CCCA secretariat on VRA tool. At the project level, the grantees had provided 282 agriculture resilience techniques (SRI, integrated farming, Farmer field schools ...etc.) benefiting to 10,578 people with 4,838 are women), 310 saving groups had also received bookkeeping skills to manage their revolving funds among the group, 69 Farmer Water Using Groups (FWUGs) formed and received the water management training.

72% out of 97 commune targets had acknowledge and confirmed that they have integrated the adaptation activities into their Commune Development Plan/Commune Investment Plan (CDP/CIP). This is the entry point of mainstreaming knowledge of climate change context to local authority and people in preparing the CDP/CIP through VRA participation. So far, CCBAP had closely collaboration with National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change Follow Up (NAPA-FU) and United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to coordinate with National Committee for Decentralization and De-concentration Secretariat (NCDD-S) of Ministry of Interior (Mol) and Ministry of Planning (MoP) to mainstream climate change adaptation into CDP/CIP processes for sub-national level.

The CCBAP had supported from UNDP Communication Unit to develop two case stories on *'Pipe water system gives villagers a fresh start'* in Kampong Speu and *'Villagers delight over restored water reservoir to boost farming'* in Svay Rieng province and already posted in UNDP website, newsletter published and distribute to relevant stakeholders. Moreover, the *VRA guidebook for Practitioners* had been shared and distributed 264 copies to relevant stakeholders and VRA results had been analysis and generated into the VRA report. In result, CCCA had applies this tool with their grantees and UNCDF applies with the communes in Takeo and Battambang provinces. In additional to this, the adaptation modalities of best practices of 2 case studies and 1 video documentary are under processing.

The three goals of Gender Action Plan (GAP) have monitored and updated based on the progress of CCBAP. The result to date, more than 41% or 13,093 women out of 32,019 people participated in climate change awareness raising training/workshop. 34% or 2472 women out of 7,218 farmers participated in climate change resilience techniques such as System Rice Intensifications (SRI), integrated farming system, animal raisings, poultry raisings, Integrated Pest Management (IPM)...etc. 310 of saving groups consist of 66% or 3,616 women out of 5,411 people have better access to microcredit while 63 rice seed banks consist of 51% or 878 out of 1,709 people able to apply climate change resilience techniques in term of knowledge and skills they have learnt. Additionally, 23% or 28 women out of

119 people of LNGOs/CBOs staff had attended the VRA and proposal development.

The proactive 3<sup>rd</sup> call for proposal had been done within quarter 3 in 2012, 54 concept notes were submitted, 22 concept notes out of 54 were approved for planning grant and only 7 new grantees had signed MoA in December 2012 to implement the CBA project for second additional fund in year 2013. Covered the report period, the 10 times National Steering Committee (NSC) meeting had been held, in result, 33 project proposals were approved, 12 projects under GEF funds and 11 project funded by Sida.

The lesson learnt of CCBAP implemented in year 2012 had also formulated that using VRA tool to develop project proposal was the successful participatory approach with relevant stakeholders' especially local authorities, line departments and community people. The adaptive measure of climate change mainly on drought in local context should combination of CCBAP's four themes (i) water harvesting through rehabilitation of water infrastructures and strengthening of water resource management structures such as existing dams, ponds and canals, digging wells; (ii) introduce resilience seeds and resilience agricultural techniques; (iii) livelihood improvements such as promotion of community-based ecotourism and saving group establishment; and (iv) capacity building on climate change awareness raising to the communities. Moreover, the CCBAP guided the implemented project partners to corporate with technical line-departments were enable them to get technical supports and build ownership to commune authorities and integrated knowledge of climate change concepts.

## II. Implementation progress

### PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT OUTPUTS

<b>OUTPUT 1:</b> Climate change adaptation and resilience built in 150 vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone areas in Tonle Sap region, Southern part, northeast region of Cambodia under Small Grant Programme			
<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (2011)</b>	<b>Target (Dec 2012)</b>	<b>Current status December 2012)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40-45 CBA projects are funded and implemented by LNGOs/CBOs</li> </ul>	40-45 LNGOs/CBOs are able to design and receive funding for implementation	40-45 CBA projects are funded and implemented by LNGOs/CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>46 projects representing 102% of the targets were approved and USD 2,837,612.15 committed: The total targets of CCBAP were 380 villages, 107 communes, 56 districts and 21 provinces.               <p><b>Sida funded USD 2,588,275.65:</b> 41 projects (34 projects were LNGOs and 7 projects were CBOs) implemented in 353 villages, 97 communes and 48 districts of 18 provinces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 34 projects were ended in 30 November 2012 and 7 projects were requested and approved for no-cost extension until January 2013.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>MAP-CBA funded USD 249,336.50:</b> 5 projects implemented by 5 LNGOs in 27 villages, 10 communes, 8 districts and 7 provinces. 2 projects ended on April 2012 and 3 projects are still implementing until April 2013.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 2 projects were ended in December 2012 and 3 projects will be ended in mid 2013</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For second additional funds, 54 concept notes were submitted (50 were eligible for further process, 4 concept notes were rejected through 63<sup>rd</sup> NSC meeting).</li> <li>• 22 concept notes out of 50 were approved for planning grants and submitted the full proposal through 64<sup>th</sup> to 67<sup>th</sup> NSC meeting</li> <li>• Result to date, 7 proposals had been signed MoA to implement CBA project for second additional funds 2013.</li> <li>• For 4 projects had been reviewed and approved by 68<sup>th</sup> NSC meeting but still not sign MoA due to waiting for second additional funds.</li> </ul>
	<p>40-45 LNGOs/CBOs will be trained in designing and implement CBA projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement orientation process to 55 participants with 16 are female</li> <li>• VRA finding result workshop to 65 participant with 13 female</li> <li>• 3 VRA separate training to 119 participants with 28 female</li> <li>• SGP organized reflection workshop to 106 participants with 16 female</li> <li>• Capacity building on VRA and CBA proposal writing to 46 participants with 15 female</li> <li>• Project orientation workshop to new successfully 7 grantees, compost 23 participant with 13 female</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SGP provided one training support to CCCA secretariat on VRA. The total participants were 33 with 5 are women including government, INGOs and LNGOs.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>150 vulnerable Communities have increased capacity to adapt with Climate Change impacts</li> </ul>	150 vulnerable Communities have increased capacity to adapt with Climate Change impact	353 vulnerable Communities have increased capacity to adapt with Climate Change impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To date 380 villages, 107 communes, 56 districts and 21 provinces of Cambodia are actively participating in demonstrating climate-resilient techniques at both community and household levels.</li> </ul>

In order to response to the climate change adaptation, the strategic of CCBAP had focused on the four themes (i) water harvesting through rehabilitation of water infrastructure and strengthening of water resource management structures such as existing dams, ponds and canals, digging wells; (ii) introduce resilience seeds and resilience agricultural techniques; (iii) livelihood improvements such as promotion of community-based ecotourism and saving group establishment; and (iv) capacity building on climate change awareness raising.

The Results to date of 41 LNGOs/CBOs as below:

- Total canal length 48,215m had been rehabilitated and pipeline installation 22,400m had been installed which benefiting to 12,076 families (total 54,581 people with 30,466 are women). With full capacity of the above results were able to irrigate both seasons, dry and rainy season, by total irrigation area of dry rice cultivation 11,978 hectares and rainy rice cultivation 29,817 hectares. It is important to note that, the quick survey was captured the recue early rice cultivation 5,608.54 hectares during the long drought from late May to early August of 2012 which benefiting to 4,733 families (total 22,007 people with 13,216 are women). Additionally, expendable canal rehabilitation also repaired the road for 4,757 meters.
- 185 ponds rehabilitated (130 family ponds and 55 communities ponds) which benefiting to 22,945 people with 11,501 are women.
- 310 saving groups had been formed by started capital 81,919.47US\$, at the reporting date the capital increased to 108,553.20US\$ which benefiting to 5,411 people with 3,615 are women.



- 63 rice and seed banks had been formed, benefiting to 1,709 people with 878 women while 6 cow banks benefiting 50 families. 3
- In term of sustainability approach, 69 Farmer Water Using Groups (FWUGs) formed which benefiting to 46,057 people.
- The 12 Community Fishery benefiting to 40,567 people with 21,764 are women and 99,045 trees planting had supported. The 18 Community Forestry benefiting to 49,957 people with 25,996 are women.
- 282 agriculture resilience techniques training (SRI, integrated farming, Farmer field schools ...etc.) benefiting to 10,578 people with 4,838 are women.
- 239 Climate Change awareness raising meetings/workshops have been conducted with 34,930 people with 26,209 are women

For the third round call for proposal, there were 54 project concept notes submitted. After conducted 6 times offices and fields appraisal, 22 project concept notes were approved for planning to conduct VRA and write the full proposal. As part of capacity building to the grantees, SGP team had provided the VRA and designing the CBA full proposal writing to 22 LNGOs or 46 participants with 15 female. In result, 12 projects had been approved, having said that, 7 projects had already signed MoA to implement in year 2013 while the 4 projects still not sign MoA.

The NSC meeting organized 10 times for year 2012, in result, 33 project proposals were approved, 12 for GEF funds and 11 funded by Sida.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery <i>in line with</i> plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery <i>below</i> plan
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**OUTPUT 2: Mainstreamed climate change adaptation priority into Commune Development Plan**

<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (2011)</b>	<b>Target (Dec 2012)</b>	<b>Current status (December 2012)</b>
• 60% of target communes integrated climatic information, vulnerability assessment into Commune Development Plan	20% of commune councils in target project areas are using climatic information in	60% of commune councils in target project areas are using climatic information in	• 72% of targeted communes were integrated CBA funded projects into Commune Development plan. • In sub-national level, the provincial consultation workshop

	community development planning process by the end of CCBAP	community development planning process by the end of CCBAP	on climate change mainstreaming into CDP and CIP to 72 participants with 18 are women, which collaboration with NAPA-FU and UNCDF.
<p>In building on the baseline 2011 (20% out of 97 communes), by the end of 2012, 72% out of 97 communes under CCBAP umbrella had sent the confirmation letter on 'integrated the adaptation project activities into their CDP'.</p> <p>Under close collaboration with the NAPA-UP and UNCDF, the consultation workshop on climate change mainstreaming into CDP and CIP had been conducted on 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> July 2012 in order to orientate on climate change mainstreaming through introducing issues of climate change awareness, VRA tool, and importance of mainstreaming climate change into commune development and investment plans (CDP and CIP). It is important to note that within this consultation, the practitioners were able to share their practical experiences, concepts and input where its fit into the CDP guideline.</p> <p>In-line with the mainstreaming process, at the national level, the above key organizers had conducted direct consultations with focal point of line ministry composts of Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Planning to organize the national workshop on a common understanding and agreement among all stakeholders on the development of a roadmap for the preparation of planning guidelines where CCA in sub-national development plans and investment programs are mainstreamed.</p>			
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<b>OUTPUT 3: Lesson learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development</b>			
<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (2011)</b>	<b>Target (Dec 2012)</b>	<b>Current status (December 2012)</b>
• Number of outside programmes, policies or projects incorporating practices,	Two cases story were developed and publicized by Economic	At least 6 programmes, policies or projects in other Cambodia	• 2 case studies (adaptation modality) and 1 video documentary in

<p>approaches or methods from CCBA programme</p>	<p>Today Magazine and UNDP's Communication Unit in Cambodia.</p>	<p>districts incorporate community based adaptation practices that have been demonstrated in, and derived from various projects funded by CCBAP.</p>	<p>the final draft version by the external consultants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 case stories were developed by UNDP's Communication Unit and widely shared with relevant partners and posted on the UNDP's web site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Pipe water system gives villagers a fresh start, (ii) Villagers' delight over restored water reservoir to boost farming.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The VRA report was the first document that mentioned droughts could have serious implications of climate change in Cambodia</li> <li>• The final revision <i>VRA guidebook for Practitioners</i> had been shared to relevant stakeholders, as result, CCCA had applied this tool with their grantees while the UNCDF had applied with commune councils in Takeo and Battambang in order to</li> </ul>
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			mainstreaming the climate change adaptation into CDP/CIP through existing NCDDS's structure.
<p>The adaptation modalities with combination of best practices being proceed through 2 case studies and 1 video documentary which developed by the external consultants. As the result to date, the final draft version had been developed and refining to the final version.</p> <p>Additionally, under support and collaboration with the UNDP's Communication Unit, the 2 best practices of case stories (i) Pipe water system gives villagers a fresh start located at Kampong Speu province and (ii) Villagers' delight over restored water reservoir to boost farming located at Svay Rieng province had been developed and up-loaded into the UNDP's website.</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery <i>in line with plan</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

### PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME (CPAP) OUTPUT

**OUTPUT 2.3:** A national strategy, programme and financing mechanism established for cohesive climate change responses at national, sub-national and community levels

<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (Jan/2011)</b>	<b>Target (Dec/2012)</b>	<b>Current status (December 2012)</b>
• No. of vulnerable communities in flood and drought prone areas that developed climate resilience	310	353	353 villages
• No. of flood and/or drought prone communes applying climate resilient farming methods	100	97	97 communes

As the result of 2012, all approved 46 LNGOs/CBOs had implemented their CBA project under four themes of CCBAP as below:

- (i) Water management: most of CBA project focused on rehabilitation of canals, community and family ponds, reservoir, water gate and new build spillway, water gate, pipe line installation from waterfall, rain water harvesting reservoirs and provided water filters.
- (ii) Resilience agriculture techniques: provided SRI techniques through

<p>using the resilience seeds, compost fertilizer, IPM, water management in the rice fields, vegetable growing, home gardening, animal raising, fish raising, cow banks...etc.</p> <p>(iii) Livelihood improvements: formed and supported new saving groups, promotion of community-based ecotourism, diversify incomes through small business in local context such as grocery, making cake buying seeds...etc.</p> <p>(iv) Capacity building on climate change: conducted the awareness raising on climate change, training on disaster preparedness, introduce adaptation practice through diversify crops and not depending only on rice.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery <i>in line with</i> plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery <i>below</i> plan

### **Capacity Development**

In order to ensure the efficiency of the project implementation, SGP/CCBAP team had provided the various courses of capacity building to the grantees as follow:

**Procurement process:** to ensure the transparency payment for canals, community pond, spillway, water gate and other construction/rehabilitation by the grantees, the SGP/CCBAP had provided the procurement training mainly based on the existing guideline of NCDDS (Project Implementation Manual) being implemented in all communes in Cambodia. All procurement processes had cooperated with existing commune procurement committees to ensure the quality of works and transparency process.

**Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA):** in order to assess the CBA project interventions whether its response to the need of project beneficiaries, the SGP/CCBAP had provided VRA (final VRA version) training courses to all grantee by dividing into three regions, known as upper Mekong river, lower Mekong river and surrounding Tonle Sap lake regions. As result, all grantees used their knowledge gained from the training to conduct the final VRA within their project target areas and submitted along with ending project report to SGP team.

Similarly, 22 organizations from the 3<sup>rd</sup> call for proposal also received the VRA training to develop the CBA project proposals within the target areas.

**Reflection workshop:** The SGP team had organized a national networks building, knowledge sharing and reflection among the active

grantees under SGP's funding up to 59 LNGOs/CBOs with total 106 people with 15 are women. During the 3 days workshop, all the grantees were able to share their best practices, lessons learnt, orientation on project with financial management and field visit.

### **Gender**

The Gender Action Plan (GAP) had been designed with 3 goals (i) women are able to apply practical skills and knowledge to adapt to climate change to enhance their livelihoods, and (ii) women are empowered to participate in decision making and are built with confidence and trust among the communities, and (iii) Grantees are able to mainstream gender in CCBAP projects. The key indicators also incorporated into the GAP in order to tracking the progress within the CCBAP implementation. The progress to date as below:

- More than 41% of women participated in Climate Change Awareness Raising workshops (13,093 villagers of 32,019 villagers are women)
- More than 34% are participated training on climate change resilience technique (CRT) such as SRI, Integrated Farming, animal raising IPM...etc (2,472 women of 7,218 Farmers)
- Women have better access to microcredit through participated in 310 of Saving groups (total 5,411 people with 3,616 are women) and 63 rice seed banks (total 1,709 with 878 are women) and be able to apply CRT in term of knowledge and skills they have learnt.
- 23% or 28 women out of 119 people (staff of LNGOs/CBOs) participated in VRA and proposal development training. However, more women staff of LNGOs/CBOs were received eco-training have participated in conducting VRA
- More than 66% or 3,616 are women out of 5,411 participants who participated in Saving Groups and all of them have received training on leadership and booking keeping
- Overall rate achieved is 32.5% of the committee members are women (19% of 80 CF and CFi committee members are women, 49% of 524 saving group leaders are women, 36% of 36 Seek bank committee members are women, 26% of 242 Water User Group committee members are women)

### **Lesson learned**

The lesson learnt were documented, which based on CCBAP implementing in the 2012 as listed below:

1. Using the VRA tool to develop project proposal, was the successful participatory approach to encourage all stakeholders such as local

authorities, technical line departments and community people for project implementation.

2. The adaptive measure of climate change (drought) in local contexts experienced on combination of CCBAP's four themes: (i) water management (ii) introduced resilience agricultural techniques; (iii) livelihood improvements; and (iv) capacity building on climate change to community.
3. The implemented project partners to corporate with technical line department (PDoWRAM, PDA, NCDD sub-national, FA and FiA cantonments) to coordinate and provide the technical support and built ownership to commune authority and knowledge of climate change concepts.
4. By introducing the resilience seeds (10 seed varieties from MAFF) through farmer demonstration and seed banks, most of beneficiaries started to change their traditional cultivation (long period of rice growing, 4-6 months) to the short period of rice cultivation (3 months), therefore, the farmer were able to do double crops and some place up to third crops per year based on the water management areas.



### III. Project implementation challenges

#### a. Updated project risks and actions

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Last Update	Status (31 <sup>st</sup> December 2012)
1	Communities' limited awareness and capacity to identify factors contributing to their vulnerability to climate change.	12 November 2010	Organizational	There will be no clear baselines identified in order to measure the progress of the programme implemented with the communities.  P = 2 I = 5	Conduct awareness raising activities and trainings on vulnerability reduction assessment to the communities.	30 Dec 2011	This risk has been mitigated through the follow actions: i) Conducted 3 VRA training and proposal writing to 151 LNGOs/CBOs staff ii) Provided planning grants to 28 of LNGOs/CBOs to conduct VRA included awareness raising on climate Change Impact and develop Participatory proposal which covered 353 villages of Cambodia. iii) Organized National Workshop for Community and Commune Council representative to share and learn about climate Change and adaptation measure. v) 46 VRA reports were submitted which can be use as baseline information for monitoring the project progress: • key finding Vulnerable

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Last Update	Status (31 <sup>st</sup> December 2012)
							community (flood & drought) ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>assessment (from the VRA reports or field conduct VRA), what were the perception of the community people participate to understand about the CC?</li> </ul>
2	Limited availability or access to innovative solutions to increase adaptive capacity in Cambodia.	12 November 2010	Other - technological	Without innovative solutions to increase adaptive capacity of the communities in responding to climate change, the programme will face significant difficulty in piloting or testing new technologies or initiatives. P = 4 I = 3	The team will engage with relevant institutions in country or other country using south-south cooperation approach for exchange of new technologies.	30 Dec 2011	This risk has been mitigated through the follow actions: i) SGP/CCBAP team work closely with technical departments under MAFF and MoWRAM to identified appropriate adaptation measures ii) SGP/CCBAP team attended regional and national workshops and forums to share and learnt new resilience technologies. ii) Provided support to LNGOs/CBOs and Community members to test and demonstrate Adaptive measure. v) annual reflection workshop- it is also a part to improve through learning by doing?? v) CCBAP consultants mission

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Last Update	Status (31 <sup>st</sup> December 2012)
							have been conducted study and draw lesson learn VRA and will publication soon?
3	Local NGOs and CBOs have very low capacity and expertise in developing CBA proposals.	12 November 2010	Organizational	<p>The low quality of the proposals may not meet the target of the programme. Thus, it can lead to not being able to achieve the overall objective of the programme.</p> <p>P = 3 I = 5</p>	SGP will conduct awareness training to potential NGOs and CBOs on the objective of the programme. In addition, SGP will conduct proposal development training to these NGOs and CBOs to enhance their capacity to develop good quality proposals.	30 Dec 2011	<p>This risk has been mitigated through the follow actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vi) provide support 3VRA training and proposal writing to 151 LNGO/CBO staff. # LNGOs/CBOs staff have apply knowledge to conduct VRA and # projects have formulated.</li> <li>ii) One by one coaching through field visit? with low capacity LNGO/CBO to improve CBA project proposal quality based on NSC comments during field and office appraisal.</li> <li>ii) 41 CBA projects out of 82 proposal submitted by LNGOs/CBOs were approved for funding (including 31 projects for 1<sup>st</sup> round call for project proposal and 51 of projects for 2<sup>nd</sup> round call for project proposal.</li> </ul>

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Last Update	Status (31 <sup>st</sup> December 2012)
4	Communities/local governments are not able to translate CBA into community/local planning activities due to capacity and financial resources.	12 November 2010	Organizational and Financial	Without incorporation of CBA into the planning activities, the programme will not be able to ensure sustainability.  P = 2 I = 5	Trainings will be provided to the communities and local governments in order to incorporate CBA into their planning process. This capacity will enable them to mobilize resources from National Government or other development partners.	30 Dec 2011	This risk has been mitigated through the follow actions: i) All 46 LNGOs/CBOs who received funding from SGP/CCBAP are working closely with Commune Councils and communities members to get support and involvement in mainstreaming climate change priority in the CDP and CIP. ii) To date 24 CCBAP's project were mainstreaming in Commune Development Plan. iii) SGP/CCBAP team organized National Workshop on Mainstreaming Climate Change Priorities into Sub-national plan which more than 197 participants from 108 commune Council members and CCBAP project partners.
5	Increase number of pilot projects to be	12 November 2010	Operational	The programme will not be able to achieve its	A dedicated Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and a	30 Dec 2011	This risk has been mitigated through the follow actions:  To date we have recruited 4 additional staff as (1) Project

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Last Update	Status (31 <sup>st</sup> December 2012)
	monitored under the UNDP-SGP Cambodia, which require more effort and time to provide oversight and assurance more effectively and efficiently.			intended results/objectives in an efficient and effective manner.  P = 3 I = 5	Programme Assistant will be recruited to support the SGP team to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the programme.		<p>Manager, (2) Programme Assistant, (3) 2 M&amp;E officers and 1 driver implement CCBAP project with additional support from UNDP SGP team.</p> <p>NSC members provide overall direction to the SGP/CCBAP programme.</p> <p>SGP team have conducted monitor to # LNGOs/CBOs</p>
<b>New risks identified by CCBAP team</b>							
6	The financial management capacity of selected LNGOs/CBOs is limited which can led to miss use of project	August 2011	Organizational and Financial	Programme will get bad reputations and SGP/CCBAP will spend more time to take the correct actions.	The detail project implantation guideline included financial management will be developed for all LNGOs/CBOs	30 Dec 2011	<p>This risk has been mitigated through the follow actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Developed financial forms for Small LNGOs and CBOs</li> <li>-Conducted 3 trainings to all projects partners staff (directors and finance) on project and financial management. # participants.</li> </ul>

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Last Update	Status (31 <sup>st</sup> December 2012)
	fund.			P=3 I=5	project partners. The CCBAP PM, Evaluation Officer and a Programme Assistant will closely monitored and review the financial report and take immediate action to any fraud and miss use of fund has happened.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Numbers of grant disbursement to LNGOs/CBOs have been decided based on LNGOs/CBOs capacity to make sure and determined if the next grant disbursement should be released.</li> <li>-Close monitor and review the financial report and take immediate action to any fraud and miss use of fund has happened.</li> </ul> Plan for follow up to mitigation
7	Procurement services process might not be in the right level accepted by UNDP standard.	25 Dec 2011	Organizational and Financial	The programme budget will not efficiency used based on its actual quality and likely high level of corruption	Share sample of procurement guideline to all partners and SGP/CCBAP also provide training on procurement	30 Dec 2011	The risk had been mitigated through the following action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct project and financial management training included procurement process for all CCBAP project partners</li> <li>- Sharing good sample of procurement services documents to all partners</li> </ul>

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Last Update	Status (31 <sup>st</sup> December 2012)
				P:4 I:3	process and fraud management. Provide support through reviewing procurement process and contract cost over 10% of approved budgets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct M&amp;E to selection partners who are in the process of the procurement service</li> <li>- Provide support through reviewing procurement documents and draft contract cost over 10% of approved budgets before signed contract between project partner and contractor</li> </ul> Plan for follow up to mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training on procurement process and fraud management will be conducted in February 2012 to all CCBAP partners</li> </ul>
8	Changing NSC DSA rate can be effected of active participation from NSC members in providing support to the CCBAP	10 Oct 2011	Organization	The programme will face of delay on approving work and budget plan. P: 3 I: 3	The changed of NSC DSA rate was enforce to follow UN position in Cambodia to support administrative reform by government	30 December 2011	Action had been taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SGP/CCBAP team had raised the issues to UNDP senior management team</li> <li>- Meeting with Deputy Country Director-Operation, temporary agreed to use USD 31.5 to cover the DSA rate for SGP NSC members. However, NSC members are still not satisfy</li> </ul>



#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Last Update	Status (31 <sup>st</sup> December 2012)
							with the decision had been made.
<b>New risks identified by CCBAP team</b>							
9	Early rainfall in year 2012 is interrupting the project implementation activities specifically for the rehabilitation works of water management infrastructures in Svay Rieng, Preveang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom and Battambang provinces.	13 Feb 2012	Operational	The rehabilitation of the construction will be delay based on the actual work plan P: 3 I: 2	Pushing all procurement process to be ready even the raining period	30 December 2011	Action had been taken: - Follow up all the procurement process of each organization - Technical support on procurement process
10	Based on verbal agreement	September 2012	Operational	Insufficient funds to deliver 3 <sup>rd</sup> and	This concern has been raised within	31 December 2012	Action had been taken: - Programme Analyst in charge of

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Last Update	Status (31 <sup>st</sup> December 2012)
	from donor, the CCBAP starts to process 3 <sup>rd</sup> call for proposal without official commitment letter from donor			4 <sup>th</sup> disbursement to grantees	the internal meeting among Environment & Energy cluster team		CCBAP portfolio had sent the proactive email to request for override cost to DCD for approval.

***b. Updated project issues and actions***

***Project Issue 1:*** Some project partners were faced the difficulty in approving on technical design and seeking the permission to rehabilitate canal, dam and community ponds from Provincial Department of Water Resource and Meteorology (PDoWRM).

***Action taken:*** SGP/CCBAP team had provided advice to those project partners to seek technical support (technical design on dam, canal and community ponds) from NCDD's technical infrastructure advisor at provincial level. Once, plans were designed from NCDD's technical advisor, project partner hand over the role as the project owner to commune authority to communicate with PDOWRAM to get permission for rehabilitations work.

***Project Issue 2:*** Concerning the capacity of LNGOs/CBOs to conduct the Vulnerable Reduction Assessment (VRA) in the end of their project life due to VRA is the conceptual based tool and focused on climate change impact.

***Action taken:*** Small Grant Programme (SGP) had organized two participatory VRA training workshops in order build their capacity based on the revised VRA guideline. It is important to note that it were the follow-up training to the previous LNGOs/CBOs partners.

#### IV. Financial status and utilization

**Table 1: Contribution overview [30 April 2011- 31 December 2012]**

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTION RECEIVED					Currency	
	COMMITTED	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>		Total
SWEDEN	17,300,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	5,300,000.00	17,300,000.00	SEK
	1,607,012.42	584,368.15	629,921.26	578,787.44	795,198.80	2,588,275.65	USD
<b>TOTAL</b>							

\*Exchange rate of fund received on 28 December 2010 was 1USD = 6.845 SEK

Exchange rate of fund received on 22 August 2011 was 1USD = 6.350 SEK

Exchange rate of fund received on 23 December 2011 was 1USD = 6.911 SEK

Exchange rate of fund received on 20 April 2012 was 1USD = 6.665 SEK

**Table 2 : Project Expenditure by outputs or activity [30 April 20112- 31 December 2012]**

ACTIVITY	Account	Descriptions	[2012] APPROVED BUDGET (per ASL)	[Jan -Dec 2012] EXPENDITUR E	BALANCE	DELIV ERY %
<b>Activity 1:</b>						
Climate change adaptation and resilience built in 180 vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone areas in Tonle Sap region, southern part, north east region of Cambodia under the Small Grant Programme.	72600	Grant to NGOs and CBOs	979,731.19	1,002,081.42	(22,350.23 )	102%
	71600	International/Local Travel	8,000.00	9,447.40	(1,447.40)	118%
	75700	Trainings and Workshops	38,000.00	37,686.93	313.07	99%
	74500	Miscelaneous	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
<b>Sub-total:</b>			<b>1,025,731.19</b>	<b>1,049,215.75</b>	<b>(23,484.56)</b>	<b>102%</b>
<b>Activity 2:</b>						
60% of targeted communes mainstreaming climatic information, vulnerability assessment into Commune Development plan.	71300	Local Consultant	2,400.00	2,400.00	-	100%
	71600	International/Local Travel	2,500.00	408.47	2,091.53	16%
	74200	Publication	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
	75700	Trainings and Workshops	9,000.00	546.00	8,454.00	6%
	74500	Miscelaneous				#DIV/0!

			-		-	0!
<b>Sub-total:</b>			<b>13,900.00</b>	<b>3,354.47</b>	<b>10,545.53</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>Activity 3:</b>						
Lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development.	71200	International Consultant	20,099.00	20,099.00	-	100%
	71300	Local Consultant	18,000.00	6,005.90	11,994.10	33%
	71600	International/Local Travel	7,000.00	6,976.49	23.51	100%
	74200	Other Media Cost	5,000.00	3,235.21	1,764.79	65%
	74500	Miscellaneous expenses			-	#DIV/0!
	75700	Trainings and Workshops	13,500.00	13,384.40	115.60	99%
<b>Sub-total:</b>			<b>63,599.00</b>	<b>49,701.00</b>	<b>13,898.00</b>	<b>78%</b>
<b>Activity 4:</b>						
Programme Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	71200	International Consultant (Project End Evaluation)	18,000.00	3,228.00	14,772.00	18%
	71300	Local Consultant	7,000.00	6,157.00	843.00	88%
	71400	National Officers	67,000.00	62,872.67	4,127.33	94%
	71500	UNV-M&E Officer	-	3,215.73	(3,215.73)	#DIV/0!
	71600	International/Local				90%

	Travel	16,500.00	14,818.09	1,681.91	
72200	Equipment and Furniture	630.00	630.00	-	100%
72300	Fuel, Petroleum and other oils	2,300.00	2,574.11	(274.11)	112%
72800	Laptop/Computer	3,000.00	2,912.00	88.00	97%
72400	Communication and Audio Visual Equipment	5,000.00	4,529.20	470.80	91%
72500	Office Supplies	2,700.00	3,014.66	(314.66)	112%
73100	Rental & Maintenance - Premises	10,000.00	9,887.70	112.30	99%
73300	Maint & Licensing of Software	-	2,770.23	(2,770.23)	#DIV/0!
73400	Vehicle Maintenance	3,500.00	3,045.05	454.95	87%
74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Cost	1,400.00	1,347.00	53.00	96%
74300	Contrib.To CO commom security	260.00	270.56	(10.56)	104%
74500	Miscellaneous expenses	8,150.00	17,358.03	(9,208.03)	213%
75700	Trainings and Workshops	13,000.00	12,775.92	224.08	98%
<b>Sub-total:</b>		<b>158,440.00</b>	<b>151,405.95</b>	<b>7,034.05</b>	<b>96%</b>



	75105	Facilities & Administration 7% (GMS)	88,329.40	88,776.12	(446.72)	101%
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>			<b>1,349,999.59</b>	<b>1,342,453.29</b>	<b>7,546.30</b>	<b>99%</b>

**Table 3: Cumulative Expenditure by Project Output or Activity [Dec 2010 - 31 Dec 2012]**

Activity	APPROVED BUDGET	[Dec 2010 - Dec 2012] EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
<b>Activity 1:</b> 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.	2,017,875.15	2,041,359.71	-23,484.56	101%
<b>Activity 2:</b> 60% of targeted communes mainstreaming climatic information, vulnerability assessment into Commune Development plan.	40,455.67	25,410.14	15,045.53	63%
<b>Activity 3:</b> Lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy	81,016.15	67,118.15	13,898.00	83%

and programme development.				
<b>Activity 4: Programme Management and Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	279,568.60	259,534.55	20,034.05	93%
Facilities & Administration 7% (GMS)	169,360.08	168,557.88	802.20	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,588,275.65</b>	<b>2,561,980.43</b>	<b>26,295.22</b>	<b>99%</b>

\*Total project budget, 2,588,275.65 US\$ is different from figure in the approved project document, 2,564,289 US\$ because of the fluctuation of SEK currency exchange rate

#### **Annexes:**

- Annex 1: List of 41 projects grant disbursement
- Annex 2: One case story *'Pipe water system give villagers a fresh start'*
- Annex 2: One case story *'Villagers' delight over restored water reservoir to boost farming'*
- Annex 3: List CCBAP LNGOs/CBOs partners
- Annex 4: List of project funded by GEF SGP
- Annex 5: 2012 CCBAP Annual Implementation Plan and budget
- Annex 6: CCBAP Gender Action Plan
- Annex 7: CCBAP revised logical framework
- Annex 8: Monitoring outputs of each project
- Annex 9: VRA Guidebook for practitioner
- Annex 10: Project activities photos