



QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT [QUARTER 2, 2014]

United Nations Development Programme

Cambodia

Promoting Climate Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices
in Rural Cambodia (NAPA Follow Up Phase II)

[01-04-2014 – 30-06-2014]



Photo by Pinreak Suos: Women benefit from solar pump in Kulen, Preah Vihear, June 2014

Project ID: 00086715

Duration: 2 years

Total Budget: US\$2,478,618.23

Implementing Partners/Responsible parties: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Project Support Unit (PSU)

Country Programme Outcome: By 2015, 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 project continues working in 66 villages of which 28 villages are new target sites. A number of successful experiences on climate change adaptation measures are being replicated in these new areas through an integrated approach (one village approach), while at the same the project goes on to strengthen the activities under the support of project phase 1. These activities include strengthening FWUC/WUGs, ...
- The selection of vulnerable and poor households for the project phase 2 had been finalized and data entered into the beneficiary database. The final list of project beneficiaries had been consolidated, verified and made available in the UNDP Intranet. As of the reporting period, 1,839 households have been selected in the 26 villages. Household need assessment were conducted and site verification for the proposed appropriate adaptation options specifically irrigation schemes, community ponds and water lifting devices (pump wells and solar pumps)...
- The project team works with SBK, a consulting firm to undertake and administer the impact assessment of the project. Methodology for baseline survey has been finalized. Research team and project team have been trained on conducting field survey, including field pre-testing the survey questionnaires and develop teams' skills in data collection. Field work in both target provinces started in May and completed in June 2014. Data entry and data clearance have been also completed and the assessment report will be finalized in July 2014. It is expected that follow-up mid-term surveys will be carried out in late 2014 and the final one at the end of the project (2015).
- The provincial teams have been working hard to complete the feasibility studies of irrigation schemes in Kracheh and Preah Vihear. In addition, technical designs and tender documents have been prepared and bidding processes have been completed in Kracheh while for Preah Vihear the bidding is being initiated. Ground work in Kracheh is under progress, while Prear Vihear to be started in July.
- At community level, community mobilization and group formation as well as capacity building are under progress, the project team facilitated village-based training and farmer exchange visits to share and acquire knowledge and experiences with model farmers supported under the project phase 1. The detailed results are reported in the implementation progress below.
- In contribution to policy development and sector planning, the project supports financially and works closely with MAFF Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG) to draft and undertake consultation meeting to collect stakeholders' inputs and feedbacks to improve the Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) for Agriculture Sector 2014-2018. It was finalized and approved by MAFF in June 2014 after incorporated stakeholders' inputs. In addition, the project provided also funding support and works with the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) to carry out an agriculture data collection to support the regional capacity building program on the Economics of Climate Change Adaption (ECCA). Data collection and data entry completed. This data is being used to support the learning activities as well as planning tool for economic analysis to be presented to policy makers. The country team composed of representatives from MAFF, MoE, RUA and the NAPA Follow-Up, with support from a country mentor, is involved in the ECCA learning process by using collected data for data analysis.. The role of the project in facilitating the process won the support of the MAFF Climate Change Working Group who sees this training as an opportunity in internalizing the topic and its process into the Ministry and most importantly in the Royal University of Agriculture.

- As part of institutional capacity building, MAFF/PSU has successfully organized a joint study visit (NAPA FU and PADEE) to Lao PDR to acquire additional knowledge and experiences on climate change adaptation and agriculture business. Thirty three government officials and project staffs from national and provincial levels participated in the visit. The Learning agenda had moved from a project-to-project to a country-to-country dimension; a series of climate change related themes had been proposed to pursue the Learning agenda between the Kingdom of Cambodia and Lao PDR. As part of the above learning agenda, NAFRI/IRAS had organized a conference in June on Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agriculture Sector. The organizers invited MAFF and NAPA FU project. The project management had found relevant to invite CARDI as institution but also as NAPA FU's partner. The Project Manager, a representative from CARDI and one project adviser attended the event. The conference stressed on the roles of Sciences and Research in dealing with climate change.
- The progress is on track and generally the project achieved its planned outputs. However, it was noted that few activities (solar pump system in Kracheh and irrigation system in Preah Vihear) have been delayed due to the procurement processes. Together with some difficulties and challenges as reported in section IV, the delivery is lower than planned budget, as indicated in the financial expenditure, the project could deliver 294,088.63 USD representing 41.83% against the total planned budget in the second quarter of 2014.

II. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT OUTPUTS

OUTPUT 1.1: Improved understanding among local communities and planners about gender-differentiated impacts and risks of climate change.			
Output Indicators	Baseline (September 2013)	Target (December 2015)	Current status (30 June 2014)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gender assessment is carried out in 32 communes and gender-disaggregated sources of climate risks and vulnerability. 	A rapid gender assessment was undertaken in 16 communes.	By the end of the project, a gender assessment is completed in 32 communes A report summarizing the results of the gender assessment is available.	VRA/RGA was carried out in 13 new target communes. The following key issues have been identified and need to be addressed in order to build a resilient community. They are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human and animal health • Planting materials/rice seeds and technical skills. • Irrigation and water facilities • Early weather information • Funding and fee collection for maintenance of irrigation schemes.
Cumulative expenditure:			USD6,806.18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were 538 household representatives (309 women) participated in the VRA/RGA in 13 target communes in Preah Vihear and Kracheh provinces. • 73 commune councillors, commune focal point and group leaders (24 women) in new target districts have attended training workshops and have a better understanding on Gender and Climate Change. 			

- In Kracheh, 550 members of farmer groups received knowledge on gender and climate change through village dissemination workshops.

delivery exceeds plan delivery in line with plan delivery below plan

OUTPUT 1.2: A community-based climate information system to facilitate resilient-agriculture is strengthened.

Output Indicators	Baseline (September 2013)	Target (December 2015)	Current status (30 June 2014)
● Availability of tailored climate information targeting male and female farmers.	General seasonal forecasts are available but they are not tailored or easily understandable to facilitate resilient farming practices.	Tailor-made climatic information is made available in at least 60 villages. The utilization of such information is assessed for male and female farmers.	MAFF/PSU signed and MoU with the Department of Agriculture Land Management (DALM), General Directorate of Agriculture to undertake soil assessment and to recommend appropriate resilient options based on soil types and the forecasted climatic information. PDoWRAM continues to disseminate and follow up the utilization of weather information they receive from DOM in the target communes. In the reporting period, it was estimated that 50-75% of population in 80 villages received weather information.

Cumulative expenditure: USD21,853.18

To support the dissemination of weather information, PDoWRAMs have completed the procurement and distribution of equipment and materials such as loudspeakers, information boards, raincoats...to village volunteers.

Delivery exceeds plan delivery in line with plan delivery below plan

OUTPUT 2.1: Community-level water supply infrastructure for both domestic and livestock use constructed and managed in 60 villages.

Output Indicators	Baseline (September 2013)	Target (December 2015)	Current status (30 June 2014)
● Number of households harvesting and/or conserving rain water in target villages for household.	1,020 households in 23 villages (24%) are actively involved in rainwater harvesting.	By the end of the project, at least 2,500 households in 60 villages are actively harvesting rainwater to conserve and safeguard water resources for household use.	In 2014, there will be 16 solar pump systems (10 in Kracheh and 6 in Preah Vihear) and 15 pump wells (in Preah Vihear) built. Each unit could supply water for domestic uses for about 10-20 households. 15 pump wells and 6 solar pump systems have been completed in 12 villages of Preah Vihear. While in Kracheh, it is under the procurement

			process. It is expected the construction works will be completed in the third quarter, 2014.
● Numbers of women receive technical/ leadership trainings on effective use of water.	990 women have received training on effective use of water.	2,200 women received technical/ leadership trainings on effective use of water.	579 farmers in Kracheh (388 women) received technical knowledge and skills on vegetable gardening, animal raising, SRI and water management through farmer trainings and exchange visits.
Cumulative expenditure:	USD54,489.80		
Established 15 water user groups for pump wells and 6 water user groups for solar pump systems in Preah Vihear.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

OUTPUT 2.2: Resilient livelihood methods (i.e. resilient or early/medium maturing seed varieties, SRI and diversified livestock production) expanded to 60 villages.			
Output Indicators	<i>Baseline (September 2013)</i>	<i>Target (December 2015)</i>	<i>Current status (30 June 2014)</i>
● Area of Agricultural Land on which climate resilient farming practices and/or crops are actively adopted.	Resilient rice varieties have been used on 325 hectares.	By the end of the project, at least 1,000 hectares of agriculture land are under resilience farming (resilient or early/medium maturing seed varieties, and SRI).	PDA is facilitating the provision of technical knowledge and distribution of farm inputs such as rice seed, vegetable seed, planting materials, and farm tools to 2,395 households in 54 villages in both provinces to implement resilient farming practices.
● Number of the landless or land-poor benefiting from diversified livestock production.	441 households in target areas practice climate-resilient, diversified livestock production.	By the end of the project, at least 1,375 landless or land-poor households practice climate-resilient, diversified livestock production.	Based on draft records, the project teams have selected 1,839 households in 26 new target villages for phase 2 in which 40% of households have land less than 0.5 hectares.
Cumulative expenditure:	USD44,757.91		
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

OUTPUT 2.3: Agricultural areas under irrigation expanded and managed.			
Output Indicators	<i>Baseline (September 2013)</i>	<i>Target (December 2015)</i>	<i>Current status (30 June 2014)</i>

<p>● Land hectareage under irrigation.</p>	<p>848 hectares are currently covered by irrigation in Kratie province with LDCF financing.</p>	<p>By the end of the project, at least 1,500 hectares (i.e. additional 652 hectares) benefited from the irrigation systems.</p>	<p>The new irrigation scheme in Kracheh is being rehabilitated, whereas, in Preah Vihear it is under the bidding process. Once rehabilitated, those infrastructures may potentially irrigate paddy field of around 500-700 hectares.</p> <p>The rehabilitation process might take time to complete if the soil is too wet. Flood and heavy rain can potentially affect the construction activities.</p>
<p>Cumulative expenditure:</p>			<p>USD</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Delivery exceeds plan</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan</p>	

OUTPUT 2.4: Women's management capacity for community-water infrastructure strengthened.			
Output Indicators	<i>Baseline (September 2013)</i>	<i>Target (December 2015)</i>	<i>Current status (30 June 2014)</i>
<p>● Number of women in water management groups who receive trainings on management, maintenance, user fees collection, etc.</p>	<p>1,192 women representing 55.4% out of 2,152 of FWUC, WUGs and FSI members have received training on Participatory Irrigation Management and Development (PIMD), roles and responsibilities of FWUC and basic concepts of early warning system.</p>	<p>3,200 of women benefit from training and exchange visits to FWUCs/WUGs that are successful in water management.</p>	<p>388 women in Kracheh received technical knowledge and skills on vegetable gardening, animal raising, SRI and water management through farmer trainings and exchange visits.</p> <p>2,395 households in 54 villages (60% are women) received additional knowledge and technical advices during the seeds and farm tools distribution in the villages.</p>
<p>Cumulative expenditure:</p>			<p>USD42,738.62</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Delivery exceeds plan</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan</p>

OUTPUT 3.1: Increased public awareness and environmental education programmes on climate risk reduction designed and implemented.			
Output Indicators	<i>Baseline (September 2013)</i>	<i>Target (December 2015)</i>	<i>Current status (30 June 2014)</i>
<p>● Number of workshops</p>	<p>One national</p>	<p>By the end of the</p>	<p>The project organized a joint</p>

<p>at the national and regional levels on lessons learned.</p>	<p>workshop has been organized with 140 participants and practitioners from the national and sub-national levels to exchange and discuss experiences concerning climate change impacts and adaptation in Cambodia.</p>	<p>project, at least one additional national workshop is organized to present lessons learned, leveraging the enhanced M&E framework established.</p>	<p>technical workshop on policy guidance and knowledge management (NAPA FU and PADEE projects) in May 2014. The purpose of the workshop was to discuss the Agriculture Development Trend, Knowledge Management and follow up on the progress and challenges of project implementation. In total there are 144 participants (44 people from NAPA Follow-Up) attended the joint workshop. The workshop had provided some thoughts for reflection to enrich the existing projects and shape the upcoming projects/programs.</p> <p>In addition, in May 2014, MAFF/PSU organized also a joint study visit (NAPA FU and PADEE projects) to Lao PDR to learn CCA related experiences of IFAD and UNDP funded projects and met counterparts in MAF. 33 participants from MAFF/PSU, MoWA, MoWRAM, MEF and provincial team have gained additional knowledge and experiences on CCA.</p> <p>The Cambodian delegation composed of MAFF/PSU and CARDI attended the NAFRI/IRAS Conference on Adaptation to Climate Change in Agriculture Sector that emphasized on the importance of Sciences and Research.</p>
<p>Cumulative expenditure:</p>		<p>USD40,029.50</p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Delivery exceeds plan</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan</p>	

<p>OUTPUT 3.2: Improved knowledge among government planners about ongoing adaptation investments and gaps in the area of climate resilient farming.</p>			
<p>Output Indicators</p>	<p><i>Baseline (September 2013)</i></p>	<p><i>Target (December 2015)</i></p>	<p><i>Current status (30 June 2014)</i></p>
<p>● Sectoral assessments of adaptation gaps in the context of resilient rural</p>	<p>Climate change public expenditure</p>	<p>By the end of the project, at least one national level</p>	<p>With support from the project, MAFF CC Technical Working Group undertook the consultation meeting</p>

agriculture.	review was undertaken by UNDP but no assessments of adaptation gaps have been undertaken.	assessment on water and/or agriculture sectors is undertaken.	<p>to collect stakeholders' inputs and finalized the Climate Change Action Plan for Agriculture Sector 2014-2018. Subsequently, it was approved by MAFF in June 2014.</p> <p>In addition, the project provided also support technical and financial to the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) to carry our an agriculture data collection to support the regional capacity building program on the Economics of Climate Change Adaption and Planning that benefit MAFF and other relevant line ministries in Cambodia. Data collection and data entry were completed. This data is being used to support the learning activities as well as planning tool for economic analysis to be presented to policy makers.</p>
Cumulative expenditure:	USD65,132.66		
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

OUTPUT 3.3: An impact assessment study conducted capturing gender-disaggregated benefits of adaptation investments promoted under the project.			
Output Indicators	Baseline (September 2013)	Target (December 2015)	Current status (30 June 2014)
● Availability of evidence-based case studies from the project.	Capturing of lessons learned is predominantly anecdote-based.	By the end of the project, at least one systematic study is undertaken on the gender-disaggregated impact of project carried out in 9 selected villages (3 integrated target, 3 scatter target and 3 non-target villages).	<p>With support from UNDP CO, the project has recruited SBK, a consulting firm to undertake and administer the impact assessment of the project.</p> <p>The data collection for the Baseline Survey and data entry were successfully completed in June 2014. Currently, SBK is in the process of writing report.</p>
Cumulative expenditures:	USD		
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<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 response at national, sub-national, and community levels.			
Output Indicators	Baseline (September 2013)	Target (December 2015)	Current status (30 June 2014)
● No. of climate sensitive sectors with strengthened adaptive capacity	16 communes have developed a gender sensitive sub-national development plans.	By the end of the project, 32 commune-level development plans integrate gender-sensitive climate risks and concerns into the plans.	As of June, VRA/GRAs have been carried out in 13 new target communes in Kulen and Sambo districts.
● No. of flood and/or drought prone communes applying climate resilient farming methods	3,679 households (56% of the original target households) have implemented at least one additional measure to reduce livelihood exposure to climate change.	5,500 households in 60 villages have implemented at least two/three additional measure to reduce livelihood exposure to climate change.	66 villages have been identified as target villages for the project phase 2. 1,839 households have been selected in the 26 new villages as new project beneficiaries.
	848 hectares are currently covered by irrigation in Kratie province with LDCF financing.	By the end of the project, at least 1,500 hectares (i.e. additional 652 hectares) benefited from the irrigation systems.	Two new irrigation schemes were identified (in Choam Ksan and in Dar communes). In Dar, the ground work is initiated, while in Choam Ksan is under bidding. They may potentially irrigate paddy field of around 500-700 hectares.

III. Follow-up actions:

a. Terminal Evaluation's Recommendations:

Evaluation Recommendation	Key Action(s)	Responsible Unit(s)	Time Frame	Tracking*	
				Status**	Comments
<p>Recommendation 1: User groups' sustainability. Making the users groups sustainable is a must. For example a transparent and accountable management needs to be followed up and supported strictly by formalizing group accounting systems. Those measures suppose that everybody has a clear vision of the stakes of a group management. Therefore, efforts have to be continued in the same direction to raise awareness and enable these groups to become autonomous and no more dependent from the project.</p>	<p>-Plan more frequent technical backstopping from the MoWRAM Focal Point in charge of Farmer Water User Committee (FWUC) or any concerned parties from MoWRAM and -Prepare an Exit Strategy in particular on division of labor between MoWRAM and the Sub-National Administrations including PDoWRAM during and after the project termination. -Undertake the assessment of rehabilitated schemes and recommend for management and maintenance.</p>	MAFF Project Support Unit	2014-2015	Initiated	
<p>Recommendation 2: Set-up fee collection mechanisms. Making the users groups sustainable is a must. For example a transparent and accountable management needs to be followed up and supported strictly by formalizing group accounting systems. Those measures suppose that everybody has a clear vision of the stakes of a group management. Therefore, efforts have to be continued in the same direction to raise awareness and enable these groups to become autonomous and no more dependent from the project.</p>	- Same as above	MAFF Project Support Unit	2014-2015	Initiated	
<p>Recommendation 3: Market linkages. The link</p>	- A cross learning with PADEE,	MAFF Project		Initiated	

<p>between farmers, local traders, suppliers, technicians, etc. should be further promoted. It seems that communication between the different stakeholders of the rice sector can be improved. A better knowledge of the impacts of climate variability on rice sector by the local traders or suppliers would indeed be beneficial.</p> <p>The sector needs also to improve the level of coordination between different stakeholders in order to be more efficient and more organized. With the development of measures to forecast and disseminate data about weather and climate, it should be easier to organize the supply chain for food products taking into account climatic events (drought, flood). Not only farmers, but also food commodities traders do take into account weather forecasts to optimize food storage capacities and uses.</p>	<p>an IFAD supported project. The first theme was on the delivery of rural micro finance services where payment of services will be progressively taken up by the farmers.</p> <p>The second theme will be on the use on mobile phone for technical activities.</p> <p>-Setting up an approach for Climatic information and resilient agricultural activities for dissemination and decision-making.</p> <p>-Networking of the service providers (public, private and CBOs) and subject matter specialists.</p>	<p>Support Unit and Sub-National project parties</p>			
<p>Recommendation 4:</p> <p>Continue to indirectly enforce the communes.</p> <p>The project is enforcing the communes by supporting them in having responsibilities, when some investments are handed over to them for example. This is especially important in the context of the D&D and the NCDD (National Committee for Democratic Development). This goes together with further networking with communities to share best practices, building partnerships and finally scale</p>	<p>-Partnership with "Scaling up project" implemented by NCDDS will put more institutional weight on formalizing the enforcement on institutional building in a sustainable manner at every layer of the sub national administrative layer. See recommendation 6 for more details.</p> <p>-It is expected that collaboration NCDDS will be an entry point to formalize a knowledge-based forum where best practices will be shared and disseminated for scaling-up purpose.</p>	<p>UNDP CO, MAFF Project Support Unit, NCDDS</p>		<p>Initiated</p> <p>Initiated</p>	

<p>up the project activities to the whole country. It is therefore highly recommended to continue such cooperation with the commune councils in the future, in line with the D&D reform.</p>					
<p>Recommendation 5:</p> <p>Improve the monitoring and evaluation process. There is a low amount of quantitative data from the M&E, and while the positive results are visible qualitatively speaking. The quarterly reports are very relevant and this should be continued. Still, it is difficult to assess them and impact assessment should be more emphasized. The PSU is currently working on this topic, in order to benefit from a technical assistance on impacts assessment. It is expected that an operational M&E system is expected to be implemented in the second phase of the project starting with this Impact assessment study. The next phase of the project will foster the M&E system, starting with the impacts assessment study. It is recommended to focus on a result-based and impact-based M&E system.</p>	<p>-Recruitment of a research company to undertake impact assessment.</p> <p>-The project is designing a web-M&E system to track and record the quantitative data and benefits from project interventions.</p> <p>-In addition, the project will make a video documentary on project impacts to beneficiaries starting from the beginning to the end of the project phase 2.</p>	<p>Environment and Energy Unit/UNDP</p> <p>-MAFF/PSU</p>	<p>Quarter 1</p> <p>2014</p> <p>2014-2015</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>Initiated</p> <p>Initiated</p>	
<p>Recommendation 6:</p> <p>Prepare linkages with new climate adaptation and resilience projects. At least three new projects on climate change adaptation and resilience are expected in the coming months. The first one is the second</p>	<p>Three steps</p> <p>-Strengthening and broadening linkages with existing projects. Expand the learning forum with SGP, LGCCC to the "Scaling up project" implemented by NCDDES moving from Knowledge for sharing to Knowledge for lobbying and scaling up.</p> <p>-Build linkages with upcoming</p>			<p>Initiated</p> <p>Initiated</p>	

<p>phase of the CCCA, and given the existing strong interactions between both the first phase of the CCCA and NAPA FU, there is a high level of confidence that the second phase of CCCA will rely on the outputs of the NAFA FU.</p> <p>The two other projects to be started are the PPCR and the UNDP/GEF project "Strengthening the resilience of Cambodian rural livelihoods and sub-national government system to climate risks and variability" at the identification stage. The PSU should work on strengthening the linkages with the key institutions involved in the PPCR, especially the Asian Development Bank, and be kept informed about the formulation of the new UNDP/GEF project on resilience</p>	<p>projects as suggested by the Terminal Evaluation plus the "Strengthening climate Information and Early Warning System in Cambodia", a GEF/UNDP supported project and ASPIRE an upcoming IFAD supported Programme.</p> <p>- Build linkage with MAFF CCCSP and Action Plan.</p>			<p>Initiated</p>	
<p>Recommendation 7:</p> <p>Tackle the problem of arsenic. Measurement of arsenic concentration has to be done to determine the level of contamination over time, using various labs. The level and the trend should then be compared with national and international guidelines on the matter. Before those compulsory measurements, it is necessary to communicate to the villagers near the affected tanks and adapt water management to the presence of arsenic (orient the</p>	<p>-The project work closely with UNICEF and PDoRD to raise the awareness of arsenic issues and advise villagers on do's and don'ts.</p> <p>-PDoWRAM continues to monitor arsenic concentration by conducting water testing bi-monthly using a lab in Phnom Penh. The trend of arsenic concentration will be analyses and regularly communicate with farmer user groups.</p>	<p>PA/PDoWRAM</p>	<p>2013-2015</p>	<p>Initiated</p>	

water demand towards non drinking uses when possible).					
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* The implementation status is tracked in the ERC.

** Status: (Not Initiated, Initiated, Completed, and No Longer Applicable)

b. Sixth Board's decisions/recommendations:

Recommendation: To ensure sustainability of the project's supported communities, the national team should set up a mechanism to ensure viable infrastructure, technical expertise, and community participation.

Action taken:

- A joint team (the national, provincial, district, communes and communities) was formed to carry out the village and beneficiary's selection processes. Such an arrangement had enabled the team to test and formalize the agreed upon process. In addition, the national team joint also in the assessment and selection of potential sites for irrigation development and other domestic water supply systems in both target provinces.

Recommendation: The project team should assess sustainability of the project's interventions by way of preparing its exit strategy.

Action taken:

- The project focuses its financial support to the new target villages as defined under the phase 2, while it still provides technical follow up and backstopping and monitoring support to the phase one target villages.

Spot Check's recommendations:

Recommendation 1: Improving control over Charge of Account

In spot check, it was observed that a few CoAs were incorrectly used as stipulated in the UNDP accounting principle. It is recommended that Finance Officer carefully checks the CoAs as well as approved AWP before proceeding with the payment, otherwise seeks advice from MAFF/PSU.

Action taken:

- Done

Recommendation 2: Improving payment over to cell-card's suppliers.

It was noted that monthly cell-cards were procured few times per month from different suppliers. It is recommended that cell-card allowances be made in a monthly basis from a supplier through an annual agreement or LTA.

Action taken:

- Done

Recommendation 3: Improving control over advance liquidation

According to the 2008 NCDD Finance and Administrative Manual, advances should be cleared within 10 working days after the completion of activities. It was noted that some clearances were not made on time and delayed from 11 to 45 days. It is recommended that advances are liquidated on a timely basis as set in the rules. Any outstanding advances should be promptly followed up.

Action taken:

- Done

Recommendation 4: Improving control over stamp "PAID", accuracy of calculation and appropriate supporting document

It was noted that there are some payment vouchers were not stamped "PAID", inconsistency DSA calculation and supporting documents. It is recommended that the finance officer should pay close attention and make sure that all invoices are properly calculated and stamped and correct supporting documents are attached.

Action taken:

- Done

IV. Project implementation challenges

a. New Identified Risks and Issues:

b. Risks and actions

Project Risk 1: Low pay and suspension of project salary supplements of government civil servants demotivate their participation and commitment to the project implementation.

Actions taken:

- Provide incentive to government officials involved in the project through training and workshop opportunities which are intended to enhance their professional capacity. For the project phase 2, the exchange visit to Lao PDR for 33 government counterparts and project staff was organized in April 2014.

Project Risk 2: Project counterparts share many tasks within the government and other projects, which limits their focus on project management.

Actions taken:

- Conduct the regular monthly meeting at sub-national level to jointly discuss and agree on a harmonized work-plan with clearly assigned responsibilities.
- The project recruited additional contract staff (2 persons per district for the new target districts) to assist government counterparts to carry out the annual work-plan and budget.

Project Risk 3: Market drivers motivate farmers to move away from resilient practices to options that are less-resilient but have short-term gains.

Actions taken:

- For any resilient technique introduced, the project takes into account the marketing (economic), socio-cultural and environmental aspects by balancing short and long-term benefits. Project beneficiaries are encouraged to apply an integrated approach by providing them water facility (infrastructure), forming them into farmer groups and providing them farm inputs as well technical skills.

Project Risk 4: Local hierarchical dynamics prevent effective targeting of most vulnerable beneficiaries (i.e. women, women-headed households, and the landless)

Actions taken:

- Developed guideline for village and beneficiary selections with inclusion of selection criteria and quota of the poor and women headed households.
- Undertake participatory beneficiary selection through village meeting and householder interviewed.

Project Risk 5: Extreme weather events such as heavy rain, storms and floods may delay project implementation.

Actions taken:

- The project team monitor closely the weather forecast and make sure that the relay of information is timely done.
- The project continues to strengthen its community-based early warning system for effective dissemination of weather information in order to mitigate risk and reduce damage caused by any extreme event.
- Closely monitor field activities and provide advisory and guidance support. Amend the contract when deemed necessary, specifically contract on irrigation scheme rehabilitation.

c. Updated project issues and actions

Project Issue 1:

End of IP3 at sub-national level. Provincial administration takes over all IP3's responsibilities including stand-alone projects previously managed by IP3 managers. This might slow down the business processes as they need time and experiences to fully operationalize.

Actions taken:

- Work closely with the provincial management advisor and administration director to speed up the implementation, specifically project procurement.

V. Financial status and utilization

Table 1: Contribution Overview [start date of the project – end date of project] [01/10/2013 - 31/12/2015]

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTIONS COMMITTED	RECEIVED	CONTRIBUTION BALANCE
UNDP	237,939.74	181,200.00	56,739.74
CIDA	2,240,678.49	1,286,658.62	954,019.87
TOTAL	2,478,618.23	1,467,858.62	1,010,759.61

Table 2: Quarterly expenditure by project output or Activity [01/04/2014 – 30/06/2014]

OUTPUT	BUDGET PLAN [Q2]	EXPENDITURE [Q2]	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
Output 1: Improved capacity within local institutions to manage agricultural water resources in a changing climate	47,920.04	28,659.36	19,260.68	59.81%
Output 2: Locally appropriate adaptation options demonstrated to reduce exposure to climate -induced risks	500,152.04	141,986.33	358,165.71	28.39%
Output 3: Lessons learned in project sites replicated in other vulnerable areas of Cambodia	125,332.69	105,162.16	20,170.53	83.91%
Project Management	29,671.59	18,280.78	11,390.81	61.61%
TOTAL	703,076.35	294,088.63	408,987.72	41.83%

Table 3: Annual Expenditure by Project Output or Activity [1/01/2014 – 31/12/2014]

OUTPUT	BUDGET PLAN 2014	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE 2014	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
Output 1: Improved capacity within local institutions to manage agricultural water resources in a changing climate	142,409.14	54,494.910	87,914.23	38.27%
Output 2: Locally appropriate adaptation options demonstrated to reduce exposure to climate -induced risks	864,656.76	182,163.660	682,493.10	21.07%
Output 3: Lessons learned in project sites replicated in other vulnerable areas of Cambodia	353,227.36	146,388.270	206,839.09	41.44%
Project Management	107,565.35	30,208.010	77,357.34	28.08%
TOTAL	1,467,858.62	413,254.850	1,054,603.77	28.15%

Table 4: Cumulative Expenditure by Project Output or Activity[1/10/2013 – 31/12/2015]

OUTPUT	TOTAL BUDGET	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
Output 1: Improved capacity within local institutions to manage agricultural water resources in a changing climate	239,452.83	96,284.60	143,168.23	40.21%
Output 2: Locally appropriate adaptation options demonstrated to reduce exposure to climate -induced risks	1,458,823.28	290,028.97	1,168,794.31	19.88%
Output 3: Lessons learned in project sites replicated in other vulnerable areas of Cambodia	559,965.24	179,315.33	380,649.91	32.02%

Project Management	220,376.87	44,710.96	175,665.91	20.29%
TOTAL	2,478,618.23	610,339.86	1,868,278.37	24.62%