



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	8/26/2022 - 8/25/2023
Project Title	Climate Change Adaptation through small-scale & protective infrastructure interventions in coastal settlements of Cambodia
Project Summary	
Database Number	AF00000114
Implementing Entity (IE)	UN-Habitat
Type of IE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Cambodia
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	Kep Province and Prey Nob District of Preah Sihanouk Province along the coastal regions of Cambodia
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Laxman Perera - UN-Habitat

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	1/26/2021
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	3/26/2021
Start of Project/Programme	8/26/2021
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	
Original Completion Date	8/26/2025
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	12/25/2025

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

No

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them	
Category of condition	
Condition or Requirement	
Current Status	
Planned actions, including a detailed time schedule	

List (only) inception report/ extension request(s)/ MTR that have been prepared for the project and provide date(s) of submission for each

1. Inception report - submitted on 26 August 2021 2. Project no cost extension request (Ref: 2023/147 issued on 21 June 2023) 3. Request for proposed output scale-up (UN-Habitat Letter issued on 31 July 2023)

List the Website address (URL) of project

<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/>

Project Contacts

National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
National Project Manager	Vanna Sok	vanna.sok@un.org	12/31/2020
Implementing Entity	Laxman Perera	laxman.perera@un.org	12/31/2020
Government(s) DA	Tin Ponlok	etap@online.com.kh	7/13/2021
Executing Agency	Mao Hak	maohakccd.se@gmail.com	7/13/2021

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds

Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$2,792,566.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$2,496,176.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	60.6
Project execution rate (%)	54.17
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	So far, there are a total of USD 2,913,095 have been received from AF, in which the amount of USD 2,496,176 transferred to Executing Entity (EE) under the Agreement of Cooperation (AOC). The EE has to follow procurement process which took longer time to select a legal entity to implement the infrastructure outputs. It also consumed lengthy time for the reconfirmation of the sites and approval from local authorities. Therefore, there is only 30% of the fund has been spent till this report period. The project will speed up the activities in November 2023 after the raining season that expects 70% of the fund will be spent in Nov-Dec 2023
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data

Output	Amount (\$)
Output 1.1: Community capacity built to collect and manage solid waste	\$101,395.00
Output 1.2: Communities in target areas have been trained on resilient house construction techniques	\$82,995.00
Output 1.3: Communities have been organised to manage, monitor and maintain the infrastructure investments under Component 3	\$90,769.00
Output 2.1: Government officers at the provincial and districts/cities trained to plan effectively for sustaining and enhancing the project's adaptation benefits	\$75,684.00
Output 2.2: Government officers at the provincial and district provided with comprehensive technical training to manage, operate and maintain the infrastructure	\$84,649.00
Output 2.3: Institutional systems strengthened to monitor adaptation investments and replicate their benefits	\$62,978.00
Output 2.4: Knowledge from the project implementation is captured and disseminated to local and national stakeholders, focusing on sustainable adaptation actions and policy enhancement	\$17,089.00
Output 3.1: 134ha of Mangroves restored in Kep City and Angkaol Communes, Kep Province	\$239,000.00

Output 3.2: (a) Water gates repaired in 3 locations in Pong Teuk and Angkaol; (b) Canals Rehabilitated in Pong Teuk and Angkaol Communes	\$30,341.00
Output 3.3: Prevention of salt water ingress through improved channels	\$179,000.00
Output 3.4: Bank strengthening work at Roness reservoir to provide additional water retention and safety	\$898,500.00
Output 3.5: Resilient Housing designs developed and demonstrations constructed (both provinces)	\$98,500.00
Output 3.6: Green-grey protective infrastructure in Ou Ohkna Heng Commune, P. Sihanouk Province	\$196,000.00
Output 3.7: Drainage and Rainwater Harvesting installed at Veal Rinh Market, P. Sihanouk Province	\$330,000.00
ESP Compliance	\$60,000.00
IE fee (\$)	\$148,894.00
Execution cost (\$)	\$217,301.00

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
Output 2.2: Government officers at the provincial and district provided with comprehensive technical training to manage, operate and maintain the infrastructure	\$35,839.00	1/31/2024
Output 2.3: Institutional systems strengthened to monitor adaptation investments and replicate their benefits	\$25,939.00	2/29/2024
Output 2.4: Knowledge from the project implementation is captured and disseminated to local and national stakeholders, focusing on sustainable adaptation actions and policy enhancement	\$22,989.00	4/30/2024
Output 3.1: 134ha of Mangroves restored in Kep City and Angkaol Communes, Kep Province	\$30,000.00	1/30/2024
Output 3.2: (a) Water gates repaired in 3 locations in Pong Teuk and Angkaol; (b) Canals Rehabilitated in Pong Teuk and Angkaol Communes	\$40,000.00	4/29/2024
Output 3.3: Prevention of salt water ingress through improved channels	\$17,841.00	8/30/2024
Output 3.4: Bank strengthening work at Roness reservoir to provide additional water retention and safety	\$430,000.00	8/30/2024
Output 3.5: Resilient Housing designs developed and demonstrations constructed (both provinces)	\$50,000.00	5/30/2024
Output 3.6: Green-grey protective infrastructure in Ou Ohkna Heng Commune, P. Sihanouk Province	\$75,000.00	9/29/2024
Output 3.7: Drainage and Rainwater Harvesting installed at Veal Rinh Market, P. Sihanouk Province	\$420,000.00	6/29/2024
Output 3.8: Tide gauge with early warning system broadcast capabilities installed. Tide Gauge in Ou Okhna Heng Commune, Prey Nob District.	\$102,380.00	10/30/2024
ESP Compliance	\$60,000.00	11/29/2024
IE fee (\$)	\$212,713.00	
Execution cost (\$)	\$123,050.00	

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)

Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	No
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How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? (\$)	\$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). (\$)	\$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	

Risk Assessment

Identified Risks

List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Environmental/ social: Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events result in infrastructure construction delays or undermine confidence in adaptation measures by local communities.	Low	To avoid any climate-related delay or impact on the quality of construction works, the project focused on procurement, contractual processes to select a construction company, site investigation and inspection, designing of the infrastructure, and stakeholder consultations. The construction company will initiate construction work of infrastructure at the end of or after the rainy season in October.
Institutional: Loss of government support (at all levels) for the project (activities and outputs) may result in lack of prioritization of AF project activities.	Low	During the reporting period, the Project Management Committee (PMC) met in May 2023. The PMC reviewed the project implementation progress and project periodical reports, approved annual work plans, and the possibility of the scale-up request. In addition, Local Commune Committees with district officials and community representatives in the target areas supported project implementation. UN-Habitat has signed legal agreements (MoUs and AoCs) with the NCSD to ensure that the executing partner delivers project activities and outputs as planned.
Institutional: Capacity constraints of local institutions may limit the effective implementation of interventions.	Low	The project has put capacity building at the forefront of its approach to implementation. In year 2, the project conducted capacity building training for provincial officials and community people based on the needs assessment results.
Institutional/social: Lack of commitment/buy-in from local communities may result in delay at intervention sites.	Low	Community engagement has taken place throughout the project development stage and implementation stage including before, during and after each construction. The participatory project implementation approach enhanced commitment and ownership of local communities. The project will also provide them with training to manage, operate, and maintain the infrastructure investments in year 3.
Institutional/social: Disagreement amongst stakeholders with regards to adaptation measures (infrastructure) and site selection.	Low	Through a series of consultations with provincial/district/municipal/commune/Sangkat government officials and community representatives, household beneficiaries for the resilient housing (Output 3.5) and site and design of drainage systems (Output 3.7) were selected in year 2.

Institutional: Communities may not adopt activities during or after the AF project, including infrastructure maintenance.	Low	As the project supports the local communities in building their climate change adaptive capacity/ resilience to climate hazards and improving the quality of life, the communities have been very active. The project mainstreams the participatory approach (People's Process) and community engagement has taken place throughout the project development stage, especially the selection of suitable infrastructure investments and investment sites. This participatory approach and regular communication during the project development and implementation stages enhanced commitment and ownership of local communities. The project will also provide them with training to manage, operate, and maintain the infrastructure investments in year 3.
Financial: Complexity of financial management and procurement. Certain administrative processes could delay the project execution or could lack integrity.	Low	The overall financial and administrative management of the project are governed by established UN rules and regulations. The activities executed by the executing entity, NCSO within the Ministry of Environment, based on the Standard of Operation, procurement and recruitment framework have been completed by the NCSO as a signed Agreement of Cooperation.
Institutional: Delays in project implementation, and particularly in the development of infrastructure interventions.	Low	'Some of the planned activities are behind schedule due to the delay in the initiation of the procurement process related to the prolonged formation process of PMC in year 1 because their approval is required for the process. The occurrence of flooding in both Kep and Prey Nob also affected the decision to postpone the initiation of some investment construction works under Outputs 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7. However, community mobilisation and most of the planned capacity building training were completed in year 2 without much effect from the procurement challenges as in-person communications and meetings are the main tools for the activities under Outcomes 1 and 2. A request for change was raised to the secretariat.
Institutional: A lack of coordination between and within national government Ministries and Departments.	Low	Coordination between MoE and other relevant government agencies has continued and regularly updated the project activities through the PMC including focal persons from line ministries. During the reporting period, the Project Management Committee (PMC) met once in May 2023, and the Local Commune Committees in the target areas supported project implementation.
Legal: Delays or barriers in gaining approval for infrastructure and housing due to delays in the development process or due to land tenure issues.	Low	The project selected the infrastructure investment including housing through a series of consultations with provincial/district/municipal/commune/Sangkat government officials and communities. In addition, the sites of the target infrastructures are on the public land and gained approval from relevant stakeholders during the project development stage. The land for the resilient houses belongs to the beneficial household. Therefore, the project did not face any delays or barriers in gaining approval.

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

Are there any critical risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project? Yes

Identify Risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Another stakeholder undertakes the envisaged project work by	High	The project team together with the UN-Habitat have been working continuously with the PMC, the Project Team, the local

<p>using their own budget. The rehabilitation work of Roness Reservoir (Output 3.4) envisaged during project preparation has been undertaken by the Ministry of Water Resources & Meteorology (MoWRAM) using their own funds in 2019.</p>		<p>authorities, and local communities to find an alternative sub-project to change the output 3.4. to utilize the budget allocated for rehabilitation of Roness Reservoir under Output 3.4. A series of discussions and consultations with relevant stakeholders have taken place and all relevant stakeholders suggested scaling up the existing activities under the project will provide solutions to a wider group of vulnerable communities and enhance the impact of the investment. UN-Habitat requested the AFB approval to scale-up output 3.5 and output 3.7 by repurposing the allocated budget for output 3.4. Accordingly request for change was raised to the secretariat.</p>
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Risk Measures

Were there any risk mitigation measures employed during the current reporting period? If so, were risks reduced? If not, why were these risks not reduced?

N/A

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? Yes

1. Compliance with the law

<p>Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	
<p>List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	
<p>List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.</p>	
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	
<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	
<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	
<p>Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken</p>	

2. Access and equity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	'Activities could lead to preferential access to training (3.5) or denial of services (3.7) for some people if management and/or mitigation measures are not taken.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Output 3.5: Put in place 40% of the trainees engaged in the training to ensure women feel comfortable and supported at the training, including sensitization to all trainees that women have the equal right and potential to work in architecture and physical trades such as carpentry. Output 3.7: Keep opening the market throughout the construction. During the construction period, numerous entrances will be kept open to ensure that people can still move themselves and products in and out. The small road at the side of the market will also be kept open if and when vehicle access is required. In addition, signs and other public information will inform people that the market is open for business during the construction period. Construction work will be undertaken in continued discussion with sellers.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	'Output 3.5: Register/list of trainees. Training needs assessment/trainee identification exercise completed. Output 3.7: Surveys with market traders before and after construction completed. This will include discussing the construction plans (i.e. specific procedures to ensure continued trading) with the traders for their suggestion and agreement
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Output 3.5: Women are excluded from education and training opportunities and then earn less as a consequence. Output 3.7: Some market traders may lose more income than others effectively because of where they are located in the market.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Output 3.5: 'Both male and female semi-skilled and unskilled residents including youth were invited for the training opportunities to learn the resilient housing techniques. Training reports including sex-disaggregated attendance lists for education and training opportunities were developed and maintained by the EE field staff to ensure the beneficiaries' equal participation. Aligned with the Gender Action Plan in the full proposal, women in the communities were encouraged to participate in the project, and their attendance was tracked by using a sex-disaggregated attendance sheet. However, it remains a challenge to engage female participants in some capacity building training due to the local

	content. Therefore, the female participant rate was less than 40%, even though the project encouraged women to participate in the training and construction work. Output 3.7: The project team discussed with local authorities and market traders on construction methodology and agreed to construct works in 10m sections to maintain access to the local market during the construction.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Output 3.7: Market-related construction may lead to a risk of denial of services. However, it is noted that surveys with market traders before the construction was completed. It was observed that no relocation or closure of the market is required during the construction period and the safety of users in the market and road are ensured using safety measures. Therefore, risks of losing income will not arise.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Output 3.7: While conducting a survey and continuous discussion with market traders, the project will implement the construction works in 10m sections to maintain access to the shops and the local market. Vehicle access will be also possible except for these 10m sections under construction. The project will also inform overview of construction to the market traders and customers before the construction, and to inform people that the market still opens for business during the construction period. Walkways will be provided for the shopkeepers and buyers, and ropes will be placed to cordon off the site.
3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	- There is some risk in terms of access and equity in investments 3.5 and 3.7. - This particularly relates to people living below the poverty line.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Output 3.5: the project will use 'ID Poor' programme data to ensure that the poorest are targeted and are the most likely to benefit. Training materials will be prepared in a visual and easy to use format to aid those who are illiterate or less literate.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Output 3.5: Identification of the poorest, most vulnerable and most in-need people using the ID Poor programme. Also captured through the training needs assessment/trainee identification exercise. This could be captured through the training needs assessment/trainee identification exercise. Output 3.7: Surveys with market traders before and after construction completed. This will include discussing the construction plans (i.e. specific procedures to

	ensure continued trading) with the traders for their suggestions and agreement.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Output 3.5: There is a possibility that people could be excluded from the housing investment activity in Investment 3.5 based on poverty. Output 3.7: The market traders would have a substantial impact on the local economy and the incomes of local, low-income people.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Output 3.5: 8 household beneficiaries of the resilient house in Kep Province and Prey Nob District were selected by using the agreed selection criteria based on the IDPoor registration, which indicates households below the national poverty line. The selection criteria were reviewed and agreed upon by local authorities and community representatives. In addition, the project prepared all training materials with inclusive manner including a visual and reader-friendly format/descriptions by considering beneficiaries who are illiterate or less literate.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Output 3.5: The participation rate of women could be less than the target rate (40%) due to the local culture. Output 3.7: Surveys with market traders before and after construction completed.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Output 3.5. Monitoring of beneficiary engagement will be continued to ensure no one who are under poverty line is left behind with the risk of implementing project activities. The project will continuously encourage female participants in capacity building training to be involved in the construction works. Output 3.7: After the construction a survey among the traders will be conducted to see the impact. Since there is no relocation of traders or closure of market stalls, no risk of losing income is expected. Survey report and ESS report for this activity will be available in the next reporting period.
4.Human rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	- Human rights risks relate primarily to land rights, and are discussed in involuntary resettlement.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Please refer to the descriptions of Principle 5: gender equality, Principle 6: core labour rights, and Principle 8: involuntary resettlement.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Output 3.3: Regular (at least quarterly) site visits documented by photographs and, where necessary,

	informal discussions. At least 6-monthly meeting between the project (represented by the M&E officer), PDoWRAM and PDLMUPC conducted. Output 3.4: Regular (at least quarterly) site visits documented by photographs and, where necessary, informal discussions conducted. At least 6-monthly meeting between the project (represented by the M&E officer), PDoWRAM and PDLMUPC conducted. If evidence of encroachment is found during the construction period, additional monitoring measures will be proposed to the PMC. Output 3.7: As Access and Equity plus a survey of foot traffic into the market to ensure that there has not been a decline in the number of people using it (a proxy for ensuring that there has been no loss of income).
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Human rights issues mainly present themselves in terms of involuntary resettlement, core labour rights and gender equality.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Output 3.3: Detailed inspection of the identified location for embankment improvement was conducted and ensured the intervention would not have any risk of involuntary resettlement and equal accessibility to all. Outputs 3.3 and 3.7: The ToR and contract between EE and the subcontractor included a description of labour rights and health and safety standards during the construction. EE also provided guidance on the 15 principles of the AF ESP and the Gender Policy to a subcontractor in May 2023.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Output 3.3: Improvement work of the embankment may interrupt access of people on the embankment. Output 3.7: A possibility to interrupt people's access to the shops and the local market, and reduce the income of the market traders.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Output 3.3: At least quarterly site visits will be organized to ensure construction works without full blocking of the embankment by construction works or materials/equipment storage. Reports of these site visits and meetings will be prepared by EE and confirmed by UN-Habitat. Output 3.7: A survey of foot traffic into the market will be conducted. The project will implement the construction works in 10m sections to maintain access to the shops and the local market. Walkways will also be provided for the shopkeepers and buyers.

5. Gender equality and women's empowerment	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	- As identified in the gender assessment, compared with some other least developed countries, women in

	<p>Cambodia face comparatively little discrimination including many indicators of socio-economic development, such as literacy, remain lower for women. - There is therefore a risk across the project that women are not included in the project, and as such their potential to benefit is reduced. Women are the primary beneficiaries in investment 3.7.</p>
<p>List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.</p>	<p>Output 3.5: Target 40% participation of women. All trainings will ensure that clean, segregated sanitation facilities are provided. Women will be allowed to bring infants and small children under their care to trainings under investment 3.5 if they don't have any other options (assuming that one potential barrier for women is the unavailability of child care). Training facilitators will encourage all group members to speak up and be active participants during training (to avoid a dynamic where a few more assertive men dominate the group). Output 3.7: Ensure a continued access to the market.</p>
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	<p>Output 3.5: Register/list of trainees. Training needs assessment/trainee identification exercise completed. Output 3.7: Surveys with market traders before and after construction completed. This will include discussing the construction plans (i.e. specific procedures to ensure continued trading) with the traders for their suggestion and agreement.</p>
<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	<p>Output 3.5: Without proactive measures to include and ensure women's participation, services will tend to be oriented towards men and benefit them disproportionately (if we assume agricultural extension services are comparable with architectural training). Output 3.7: There is a potential impact which could cause a loss of income to market traders, who are primarily women.</p>
<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	<p>Output 3.5: Both male and female semi-skilled and unskilled residents including youth were invited for training opportunities to learn resilient housing techniques. Training reports including sex-disaggregated attendance lists for education and training opportunities were developed and maintained by the EE field staff to ensure the beneficiaries' equal participation. Aligned with the Gender Action Plan in the full proposal, women in the communities were encouraged to participate in the capacity building training with infants and small children if they didn't have any other options. However, it remained a challenge to engage female participants in some capacity building training due to the local content. Therefore, the female participant rate was less than 40%, even though the project encouraged women to participate in the training and construction work. Output 3.7: Surveys with market traders before construction was completed. It was observed that no relocation or closure of the market</p>

	will be required during the construction period and the safety of users in the market and road was ensured by using safety measures. Therefore, it was concluded that risks of losing income would not arise.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Output 3.5: The participation rate of women could be less than the target rate (40%) due to the local culture. Output 3.7: No residual impacts identified because the surveys with market traders before construction concluded that risks of losing income for men and women as well as other marginalized populations would not arise during the construction.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Output 3.5: The project will continuously encourage female participants in capacity building training to be involved in the construction works. Concerning “infants and small children under their care were brought to the training session”, the EE will announce this point to potential participants before future training sessions.
6.Core labour rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	- The project will use unskilled and semi-skilled labour sourced from the communities for the planting and construction works that will take place in investments 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, and 3.7. - Without management and mitigation measures, there is a risk that these labourers could be mistreated. This includes low salaries below minimum wage or market rate, hiring school-age workers, discrimination against women, poor facilities, lack of safety equipment and informality.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Outputs 3.1 - 3.7: All workers employed under the project and by its contractors will be formalized, with proper, legally binding contracts that workers understand. As low levels of education and illiteracy remain problematic, all construction contract workers will have the right to have their contracts explained to them, and will be empowered to report anonymously to UN-Habitat’s National Project Manager or through the grievance mechanism if they feel they are being unfairly treated in any way. All women and men will be paid equally (US\$15 per day for unskilled construction workers). Construction workers will not be asked to work more than 9 hours per day and will be given rest and meal breaks per International Labour Organization guidance. All construction workers employed by the project will be over the age of 18 and under the age of 65. all

	workers will be given basic safety equipment, including hard hats and high visibility jackets. Construction will only take place during the daylight hours and where construction works take place outside during the rainy season, workers will be given shelter from storms and heavy rains.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Outputs 3.1 - 3.7: Example contracts (personal details redacted) made available and comments invited from ILO representatives and the Ministry of Labour. Worker testimony gained through informal discussions.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	There is a risk to people working on construction and planting activities under the project. This risk must be seen in the context of fairly high rates of informality in unskilled and semi-skilled work in Cambodia.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Outputs 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7: The ToR and contract between EE and the subcontractor included a description of labour rights and health and safety standards during the construction. EE also verbally explained to subcontractors their responsibility to verbally inform the contents of the contract to labourers, while setting a fair wage for male and female workers. UN-Habitat and the EE visited the site and confirmed to the workers that they received fair wages from a subcontractor. EE also provided guidance on the 15 principles of the AF ESP and the Gender Policy to a subcontractor in May 2023. The project hired only labourers aged between 18 and 65 and they worked 9 hours (during day time) per day with sufficient rest and meal breaks per International Labour Organization guidance, all female and male skilled construction workers received \$18-\$25 per day (60,000 riel), and all female and male unskilled construction workers received \$15 per day (40,000 riel). The contractor also provided basic security equipment to labourers. During the hiring process, the subcontractor and EE informed labourers about their rights to submit anonymous grievances through the grievance mechanisms or report to UN-Habitat's National Project Manager and EE if they feel they are being unfairly treated in any way.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Outputs 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7: A risk that labourers could be mistreated, such as low salaries below minimum wage or market rate, hiring school-age workers, discrimination against women, poor facilities, lack of safety equipment and informality.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Outputs 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7: The EE will regularly visit the site and confirm the contractor's compliance with International Labour Organization guidance. When the EE identify mistreatment of labours at the site, they will guide the contractor for the immediate improvement. UN-Habitat and the EE will ensure that all men and women will be equally paid, and all

	labour rights will be ensured. UN-Habitat and the EE will also request subcontractor to follow labour laws including not to hire below 18 and over 65 years workers. Construction safety measures: during the construction period it will be expected to provide all workers with safety equipment, including hard hats and high visibility jackets" and to ensure that construction only will take place during daylight hours and that construction works take place outside during the rainy season, workers will be given shelter from storms and heavy rains.
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7.Indigenous people

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

8.Involuntary resettlement

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	- This risk has been identified for all physical components of the project, with the exception of 3.8. - While all target sites have been evaluated, most recently in November 2019 and it has been concluded that no one is living at the site or making a livelihood from it. Moreover, all investments are being made entirely on public land, and all site access is possible by public road, with the exception of investment 3.3.

	<p>- Investment 3.3 includes the provision to build a temporary access track, which will be cited entirely on public land. At present, this land is not occupied, but the situation can change rapidly in Cambodia. - However, this risk has been triggered acknowledging that Cambodia has experienced involuntary resettlement in the past throughout the country, and the rapid nature of development in the country, including investment in nearby Sihanoukville, means that UN-Habitat can't be certain at this moment that there won't be informal settlers on the sites between now and project commencement.</p>
<p>List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.</p>	<p>Output 3.1 - 3.7: A further re-inspection of the sites will take place prior to the start of planting or construction works. If no evidence of dwelling or livelihood activity at the sites is found at the point (through visits to the sites, photographs, and meetings with local people, commune officials and the Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction), construction can commence. If evidence is found that people have recently moved to the site (either dwelling or for livelihood), the project will enter into a consultation period with the affected people to reach a negotiated and agreed solution.</p>
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	<p>Outputs 3.1 - 3.3 and 3.6: Regular (at least quarterly) site visits documented by photographs and, where necessary, informal discussions. At least 6-monthly meeting between the project (represented by the M&E officer), PDoE and PDLMUPC conducted. Output 3.4: Regular (at least quarterly) site visits documented by photographs and, where necessary, informal discussions. At least 6-monthly meeting between the project (represented by the M&E officer), PDoWRAM and PDLMUPC conducted. If evidence of encroachment is found during the construction period, additional monitoring measures will be proposed to the PMC. Output 3.7: Surveys with market traders before and after construction. This will include discussing the construction plans (i.e. specific procedures to ensure continued trading) with the traders for their suggestion and agreement. Plus a survey of foot traffic into the market to ensure that there has not been a decline in the number of people using it (a proxy for ensuring that there has been no loss of income).</p>
<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	<p>Outputs 3.1, 3.4, and 3.6: There is some evidence for historical (illegal, and failed) attempts at agriculture at the mangrove (3.1, 3.6) and Roness (3.4) sites. Outputs 3.2 and 3.3: There are potential risks that people are living along the canals. Output 3.7: Temporary eviction or inability to access the market to trade could lead to serious economic, loss of income impacts for local people without management or mitigation measures.</p>

Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Output 3.1: Inspection including stakeholder consultation with local authorities and fishery communities confirmed the identified 7 hectares of land for mangrove plantation will not cause any involuntary resettlement and not overlap with other governmental interventions. Output 3.3: Detailed inspection of the identified location for embankment improvement was conducted and ensured the intervention would not have any risk of involuntary resettlement and equal accessibility to all. Output 3.7: The contractor conducted a re-inspection of the sites prior to the start of planting or construction works and this was confirmed by the EE.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Outputs 3.2, 3.4, and 3.6: Without proper re-inspection before the construction works, the project interventions may cause involuntary resettlements who live in or near the project sites. Outputs 3.1, 3.3, and 3.7: Although the re-inspection processes clarified no risk of involuntary resettlement, some residents' property may be damaged during the construction.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Outputs 3.2, 3.4, and 3.6: Pre-inspection will be conducted before the construction works. The construction will be commenced if there is no evidence of dwelling or livelihood activity at the sites. If evidence is found that people have recently moved to the site (either dwelling or for livelihood), the project will enter into a consultation period with the affected people to reach a negotiated and agreed solution. Outputs 3.1, 3.3, and 3.7: UN-Habitat and the EE will prepare and inform residents of their rights to report anonymous grievances through the grievance mechanism or UN-Habitat's National Project Manager and EE before and during the construction works.
9. Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	'- Investments 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6 and 3.8 take place in or near critical habitats. - Investments under 3.1 inherently involve mangrove areas. - Investments 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 are in peri-urban or rural areas at the edge of Kep. - 3.6 and 3.8 are located close of the Kampong Smach protected area. - With this proximity in mind, there is potential for disruption of habitats through construction activities, transporting materials to and from the sites and the presence of casual labour. Investment 3.1 also carries risks – while the investment is intended to benefit the natural

	<p>habitat, there is a risk, without management or mitigation measures that the investment could be counterproductive and damage the mangrove it is designed to help. For example, without a mangrove planting and management plan, there is a risk that invasive or incompatible species could be introduced to the area, risking both project failure and existing mangroves.</p>
<p>List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.</p>	<p>Outputs 3.1 and 3.6: Development of the Mangrove Planting and Management Plan in consultation with local communities and provincial/district/municipal government officials ensuring no negative impact of the actions. A very detailed assessment will be conducted to re-confirm that the species identification conducted jointly between the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is accurate.</p>
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	<p>Outputs 3.1 and 3.6: Mangrove Planting and Management Plan in place before planting starts. The Plan has been approved by the Project Management Committee and is subject to annual technical review. Outputs 3.2 and 3.3: Weekly report by the site manager. Pre and post construction site inspection by the M&E officer submitted. Output 3.4: Site manager's weekly report and periodic inspection by the Project M&E Officer submitted. Output 3.8: Pre and post installation inspection by the Project M&E Officer.</p>
<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	<p>Outputs 3.1 and 3.6: Mangrove forests have been in alarming decline in Cambodia in recent years. The country lost 42 per cent of its mangroves in the period 1989-2017. Mangrove loss has been especially high in Preah Sihanouk Province, where 52 per cent of forests have been lost. 34 per cent have been lost in Kep in the same period. Outputs 3.2 and 3.3: There are risks arising from ineffective oversight of development activities and thus local impacts arising from damage to or loss of local habitats. Output 3.4: The non-demarcated area of natural habitat immediately to the north of the reservoir is a particular area of potential impact to the reservoir. Output 3.8: There is potential disruption of the local environment in installing equipment.</p>
<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	<p>Outputs 3.1 and 3.6: The Mangrove Planting and Management Plan (MPMP) including specific mangrove plantation sites, species and planting process was created by the national consultant. MPMP was approved on 2 November 2022 during a validation meeting with relevant local authorities including the Provincial Department of Environment, Fisheries Administration, and fisheries communities. Outputs 3.2 and 3.3: Site investigation and inspection of consultants confirmed no risk of damaging natural/local habitats through construction works.</p>

Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Outputs 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6 and 3.8: There is a potential risk for disruption of habitats through construction activities, transporting materials to and from the sites and the presence of casual labour.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Outputs 3.2, 3.3, and 3.8: Weekly reports will be developed based on the field visit/observation. Pre- and post-construction site inspections will be conducted. Output 3.8: Pre- and post-installation inspection by the Project M&E Officer will be conducted.
10. Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	See above. In particular, 3.1, 3.6 and 3.8 are in areas that are important for biodiversity (though note that none of the project is implemented in an officially designated biodiversity conservation area). Investments 3.1, 3.6 and 3.8 are implemented in or close to mangrove areas, and as such this ecosystem is critical to support marine biology as well as coastal human livelihoods (particularly crab fishing, which is a common form of livelihood, especially in Kep)
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Outputs 3.1 and 3.6: Development of the Mangrove Planting and Management Plan in consultation with local communities and provincial/district/municipal government officials ensuring no negative impact of the actions. A very detailed assessment will be conducted to re-confirm that the species identification conducted jointly between the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is accurate.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Outputs 3.1 and 3.6: Mangrove Planting and Management Plan in place before planting starts. The Plan has been approved by the Project Management Committee and is subject to annual technical review. Output 3.4: Site manager's weekly report and periodic inspection by the Project M&E Officer submitted. Output 3.8: Pre and post installation inspection by the Project M&E Officer conducted.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Output 3.1: The Mangrove Planting and Management Plan will ensure that appropriate mangrove species will be chosen, planted correctly and management and maintained in a way that ensures they have a long lifespan. This is critical as mangrove is only effective as a coastal adaptation measure. Output 3.4: The works will enhance the ability of the reservoir to store and distribute water, improving water access in the dry season (which is projected to be longer and warmer). Moreover, as the southern embankment has

	<p>been classified as unsafe by two international engineers who inspected, the works proposed under this project also have a safety benefit as full or partial failure of the southern embankment would – at minimum – flood surrounding farmland, damage houses and damage the nearby railway line. Output 3.6: The mangroves will also be planted in accordance with a to-be developed mangrove planting and management plan (see 3.1 – though a separate, location specific plan will be developed). The water gate repairs will restore water management to original design standards (together with mangroves they will enhance adaptation). Output 3.8: The weather station and tide gauge will be imported, but no emissions are generated from their operation. Regional suppliers for the equipment will be sought, but it may not be possible to avoid importing equipment from North America or Europe.</p>
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	<p>Outputs 3.1 and 3.6: The Mangrove Planting and Management Plan (MPMP) including specific mangrove plantation sites, species and planting process was created by the national consultant. MPMP was approved on 2 November 2022 during a validation meeting with relevant local authorities including the Provincial Department of Environment, Fisheries Administration, and fisheries communities. Outputs 3.2 and 3.3: Site investigation and inspection of consultants confirmed no risk of damaging existing biological diversity through construction works.</p>
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	<p>Outputs 3.1, 3.6 and 3.8: There is a potential risk for damaging the ecosystem in or close to mangrove areas, which is critical to support marine biology as well as coastal human livelihoods (particularly crab fishing, which is a common form of livelihood, especially in Kep).</p>
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	<p>Outputs 3.1, 3.6 and 3.8: Weekly reports based on the field visit/observation will be developed. Pre- and post-construction site inspections will be conducted by the Project M&E Officer.</p>
11. Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Maladaptation risks occur throughout the project.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the	Output 3.1: The Mangrove Planting and Management Plan will ensure that appropriate mangrove species will be chosen, planted correctly and management and maintained in a way that ensures they have a

safeguard measures by activity.	long lifespan. Output 3.5: Sustainably sourced materials will be used to construct demonstration houses. Output 3.6: The mangroves will also be planted in accordance with a to-be developed mangrove planting and management plan.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Outputs 3.5 and 3.8: Bidding/tender documents must explicitly identify sustainably sourced materials (wood and other construction materials) and explain why such materials are sustainable options are being chosen.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	N/A
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Outputs 3.5: ToR and contract between EE and the subcontractor included a description of their role in using sustainably sourced construction materials. During the contract award, the EE also verbally explained to subcontractors their responsibility to verbally inform the contents of the contract to labourers, while setting a fair wage for male and female workers. EE also provided guidance on the 15 principles of the AF ESP and the Gender Policy to a subcontractor in May 2023.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No residual impacts identified.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	N/A
12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	There are some small risks arising from the construction. With the exception of 3.1, all investments under Component 3 involve construction using common building materials, such as concrete and building sand/fill material. Without management and mitigation measures, there is a risk of small-scale, localized pollution in and around the construction sites. This risk is exacerbated by the solid waste management system in Cambodia being imperfect in its coverage. No construction will involve hazardous materials such as chemicals other than basic paints (for painting water gates, for example).
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Outputs 3.2 - 3.7: Where materials used are safe to go to landfill, they will be disposed by private contractors. Old concrete can be re-cycled locally at small, artisan foundries in Kep.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact	Outputs 3.2 - 3.7: Weekly report by the site manager

identified.	submitted. Pre and post construction site inspection by the M&E officer (merged with Protection of Natural Habitats) conducted.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Outputs 3.2 - 3.7: All investments will generate waste materials resulting from the construction. None of the investments will generate significant waste products or pollutants from their ongoing use/operation.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Outputs 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7: ToR and contract between EE and the subcontractor included a description of the waste management plan. During the contract award meetings, the EE explained the requirement of following the waste management plan and adhering to environmental safeguards. EE also provided guidance on the 15 principles of the AF ESP and the Gender Policy to a subcontractor in May 2023.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Outputs 3.2 – 3.7: Without management and mitigation measures during the construction works, there is a risk of small-scale, localized pollution in and around the construction sites. For example, it could be caused without proper solid waste management at the construction site.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Outputs 3.2 – 3.7: The EE will ensure the subcontractor will prepare a specific plot for temporal waste accumulation with proper segregation, and that construction materials used are safe to go to landfill, and will be properly disposed of by private contractors. Weekly reports and conduct pre- and post-construction site inspections will be developed.

13.Public health

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	There are some localized to risks to public health arising from the project. In all investments, except 3.1 and 3.8 involve creating a temporary construction site during implementation. This carries typical construction site risks (i.e. risks from vehicles entering and leaving the site, risk to children, etc). Sites that involve embankments – investments 3.3 and 3.4 – and the retention of water carry a risk throughout the lifespan of the infrastructure (i.e. during the project and beyond). If the embankment were to fail, there could be outflow of substantial amounts of water (especially Investment 3.4). Management and mitigation measures are required. Sites that involve water gates (3.2a&b, 3.6) also carry small health and safety risks throughout the lifespan of the infrastructure, particularly relating to broken

	<p>parts or accidental misuse. Investment 3.7 involves construction works in a large market that is busy (at any point in the day there are hundreds of people working or shopping in it) and sells food products including meat, fish and vegetables. Without management and mitigation measures, there is a risk that construction works would pose a health hazard to people shopping or working in the market, and of food contamination.</p>
<p>List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.</p>	<p>Outputs 3.2 and 3.6: Effective construction site management practices will be ensured. Outputs 3.3, 3.4 and 3.7: More sophisticated standards, such as the Zero Accident Technique of the Construction Institute will apply. Measures to be put in place will include (but are not limited to) alternative access arrangements, no-go zones for members of the public that are fenced off an inaccessible and training for all workers on the site.</p>
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	<p>Outputs 3.2 - 3.7: Training completed prior to construction starting. All signs, fences and other safety equipment are in place, as signed off by the site manager and M&E Officer. Weekly site reports by the site manager and inspection by the M&E Officer submitted.</p>
<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	<p>Outputs 3.2 and 3.6: The investments involve relatively small construction sites with no heavy equipment beyond cement mixers and basic construction tools. Outputs 3.3, 3.4, and 3.7: The investments involve larger sites with larger, more complex equipment.</p>
<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	<p>Outputs 3.2 and 3.6: Safety signs and barriers were placed on construction sites to avoid any health risks to the public during the construction period. Output 3.3, 3.4 and 3.7: Safety fences are erected by the EE and subcontractor to ensure typical construction site risks (i.e. risks from vehicles entering and leaving the site, a risk to children). The subcontractor also inspected prior to the construction of the embankment to confirm the possible highest water level and necessary embankment level to prevent the saltwater intervention to the paddy field. EE also provided guidance on the 15 principles of the AF ESP and the Gender Policy to a subcontractor in May 2023.</p>
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	<p>Outputs 3.2 – 3.7: During the construction works, there are typical construction site risks (i.e. risks from vehicles entering and leaving the site, risks to children, etc.). Outputs 3.2a, 3.3, 3.4, and 3.6: There are risks throughout the lifespan of the infrastructure, such as the outflow of substantial amounts of water by the embankment failure, and broken parts or accidental misuse. Output 3.7: There is a risk that construction works would pose a health hazard to people shopping or working in the market, and of</p>

	food contamination.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Outputs 3.2 - 3.7: The site manager and M&E Officer will conduct regular field visits/observations to ensure continuous installation of necessary signs, fences and other safety equipment in the construction sites. Weekly site reports will be developed by the site manager and inspections by the M&E Officer. Output 3.7: The project will implement the construction works in 10m sections with the shortest construction period to minimize possible public health hazards to customers and market traders. The project will also inform overview of construction to the market traders and customers before the construction.

14. Physical and cultural heritage

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

15. Lands and soil conservation

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	There is some negligible risk to land and soil conservation. Investments 3.1 and 3.6 involve mangroves, the planting of which involves disturbing soil. Investments 3.3 and 3.4 involve using embankment fill material, which will be procured on

	the open market. Investment 3.3 involves creating a temporary access track on public land, which nevertheless will disturb soils. For those reasons, this risk has been triggered.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Please refer to the descriptions of Principle 9: Natural Habitats and Principle 11: Climate Change.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Outputs 3.1 and 3.6: Mangrove Planting and Management Plan is in place before planting starts. The Plan has been approved by the Project Management Committee and is subject to annual technical review. Outputs 3.3 and 3.4: Weekly report by the site manager. Pre and post construction site inspection by the M&E officer submitted.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Outputs 3.1 and 3.6: Mangrove forests have been in alarming decline in Cambodia in recent years. The country lost 42 per cent of its mangroves in the period 1989-2017. Mangrove loss has been especially high in Preah Sihanouk Province, where 52 per cent of forests have been lost. 34 per cent have been lost in Kep in the same period. Output 3.3: There are risks arising from ineffective oversight of development activities and thus local impacts arising from damage to or loss of local habitats. Output 3.4: The non-demarcated area of natural habitat immediately to the north of the reservoir is a particular area of potential impact to the reservoir.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Outputs 3.1 and 3.6: The Mangrove Planting and Management Plan (MPMP) including specific mangrove plantation sites, species and planting process was created by the national consultant. MPMP was approved on 2 November 2022 during a validation meeting with relevant local authorities including the Provincial Department of Environment, Fisheries Administration, and fisheries communities. Output 3.1: Based on the MPMP, mangrove seedlings were planted in 4 hectares of Phum Thmey Fishery Community and 3 hectares of Ou Krasar Fishery Community.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Outputs 3.1 and 3.6: The mangrove plantation may involve disturbing soil. Outputs 3.3 and 3.4: Embankment fill material from the open market and a temporary access track on public land may disturb soils.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Outputs 3.3 and 3.4: Weekly reports and conduct pre- and post-construction site inspections will be developed.

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required

Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
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Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	No
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	

Section 3: Categorisation

Is the categorisation according to ESP standards still relevant?	Yes
If No, please describe the changes made at activity, output or outcome level, approved by the Board, that resulted in this change of categorization.	

Section 4: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	Under the supervision of PMC and collaboration with the PEU in target provinces, UN-Habitat and NCS D aim to conduct technical monitoring and supervision to implement the project's activities, especially monitoring the identified and unanticipated ESP risks. UN-Habitat is also preparing the refresher session on the 15 principles of AF ESP and UN-Habitat's ESSS to the subcontractor and the team at the beginning of year 3.
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	ToR and contract between EE and the subcontractor included a description of their role in using sustainably sourced construction materials (Outputs 3.1, 3.3, and 3.5). During the contract award, the EE also verbally explained to subcontractors their responsibility to verbally inform the contents of the contract to labourers, while setting a fair wage for male and female workers. EE also provided guidance on the 15 principles of the AF ESP and the Gender Policy to a subcontractor in May 2023.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs been effective during the reporting period?	Yes

Section 5: Projects/programmes with unidentified sub-projects (USPs). This section needs to be completed only if the project/proramme includes USPs.

Have the arrangements for the process described in the ESMP for ESP compliance for USPs been put in place?	
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	

Identified USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification for USP	Gender disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact
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Section 6: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Partially
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome
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Comments

N/A

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

Was an initial gender assessment conducted during the preparation of the project/programme's first submission as a full proposal? Yes

Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators broken down at the different levels (objective, outcome, output)? Yes

List the gender-responsive elements that were incorporated in the project/programme results framework

Gender-responsive element	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting period
Component 1 - Community-scale knowledge and capacity enhanced to sustain the adaptation benefits of the project's investments	Output	No. of female training beneficiaries	0	50% of trainees are women	Good
Component 1 -	Output	No. of female	0	200 people 50%	Satisfactory

Community-scale knowledge and capacity enhanced to sustain the adaptation benefits of the project's investments		beneficiaries		of whom women trained	
Component 2 - Government planning and technical capacity enhanced and knowledge captured and disseminated to sustain and enhance the project's adaptation benefits	Output	No. of government staff trained disaggregated by sex	0	60 government officers trained, at least 20 of whom are women	Satisfactory
Component 2 - Government planning and technical capacity enhanced and knowledge captured and disseminated to sustain and enhance the project's adaptation benefits	Output	No. of monitoring systems in place	0	A system in place to systematically monitor adaptation investments and plan and advocate for replication, upscaling and further funding	Good
Component 3- Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Output	No. of people who benefit from the restored mangrove, disaggregated by sex	0	Land and 17,754 people, at least 50% of whom are women have greater protection from coastal flooding, erosion and salt-water incursion.	Good
Component 3- Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure	Output	No. of people who benefit from the rehabilitated canals	0	3,500 people, at least 50% of whom are women will benefit	Good

and natural assets					
Component 1 - Community-scale knowledge and capacity enhanced to sustain the adaptation benefits of the project's investments	Output	No. of women trained	0	50% of the eventual total are female	Good
Component 2 - Government planning and technical capacity enhanced and knowledge captured and disseminated to sustain and enhance the project's adaptation benefits	Output	No. of female government staff trained	0	25 government officers trained, at least 10 of whom women	Poor
Component 2 - Government planning and technical capacity enhanced and knowledge captured and disseminated to sustain and enhance the project's adaptation benefits	Output	No of knowledge products produced and estimated number of people reached	0	At least 20 local good practice documents (which could include local language articles, radio broadcasts or brochures) and 3 major policy recommendations. At least 3 of the knowledge products will focus specifically on the adaptation priorities and actions of women. At least 100,000 people reached with knowledge products.	Poor
Component 3- Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service	Output	No. of people who benefit from the repaired water gates and rehabilitated canals, disaggregated by	0	1960ha of paddy with greater water access. Increased rice yield for agricultural families, and	Poor

infrastructure and natural assets		sex		water access for non-agri families A total of 19,553 people, at least 50% are women, benefit	
Component 3- Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Output	No. of people who have improved access to water No. of ha land protected	0	24,470 people, of whom 50% are women, will have year-round access to water even during especially dry years, 600ha of rice paddy will be irrigated. People will be protected from the unsafe embankment	Poor
Component 3- Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Output	No. of locally appropriate housing designs developed No. of demo houses constructed	0	9,720 people, of whom, 50% are women, benefit from design, training and 8 demo houses built	Poor
Component 3- Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Output	No of people whose land is protected from saltwater incursion, disaggregated by sex No. of ha of land protected	0	20,000 people, of whom 50% women, in the area (of a total population of 27,667) and 2,000ha of rice fields protected	Poor
Component 3- Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Output	The number of days' income lost to flooding events	0	The market retains 365 day per year functionality, not losing any days to heavy rainfall. The market has access to harvested rainwater 4,500 people, up to 90% of whom are women, have improved year-round income	Poor
Component 3-	Output	No. of people	0	An estimated	Poor

Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets		who have improved access to tidal information and early warning, disaggregated by sex		30,000 people, of whom, 50% are women have access to early warnings. Tidal information is also available to the local government and beneficiaries in the coastal area.	
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Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

List gender equality and women's empowerment issues encountered during implementation of the project/programme. For each gender equality and women's empowerment issue describe the progress that was made as well as the results.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the reporting period	Provide justification of the rating provided
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Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	1. A sex disaggregated template for a meeting/event attendance was developed for meeting participants' data collection and it is included in the activity reports. 2. Selection of resilient house beneficiaries based on the agreed selection criteria to avoid a risk of preferable selection without any discrimination including sex. 3. IE ensured the EE to provided guidance on the 15 principles of the AF ESP and the Gender Policy to a subcontractor prior to their activities.
Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?	During capacity strengthening workshops for both local authorities and communities, the EE invited the participation of both men and women in all meetings/trainings. In addition, the EE is using sex dissagregated template for recording information on meeting attendance to ensure gender disparity and women's engagement. Based on these tools, GP compliance has been closely monitored. The EE also provided guidance on the 15 principles of the AF ESP and the Gender Policy to a subcontractor prior to their activities. The construction sector is predominantly led by men and most of the construction labour in Cambodia. Through capacity building training on resilient housing techniques, the EE trained 44 women in addition to 168 men.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so,	No

what remediation was implemented?	
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Section 4: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Partially
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received through the grievance mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme activities [6]	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process used	Provide the status/outcome
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Comments

There is no grievance received during the second year of project implementation. Currently, the IE, EE, and a subcontractor are discussing developing enhanced grievance mechanisms for the project. It was re-discussed during the refresher session of the 15 principles of AF ESP and UN-Habitat's Environmental and Social Safeguards System (ESSS). The project plans to enact the enhanced grievance mechanisms in the beginning of year 3 and introduce it to the local authorities and communities.

Rating

Implementing Entity

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Outcome 1 Community-scale knowledge and capacity enhanced to sustain the adaptation benefits of the project's investments	Outcome 3	Output 1.1 - Conduct the training needs assessment - Complete capacity building on solid waste collection and management Output 1.2 - Conduct the knowledge/training needs assessment - 200 people (50% female) trained on resilient house construction techniques Output 1.3 - 8 training clusters implemented with 50% participation from women	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 2 Government planning and technical capacity enhanced to sustain and enhance the project's adaptation benefits	Outcome 2	Output 2.1 - Complete capacity building of 60 subnational government officers including at least 20 females to plan the replication and upscaling of climate change actions. Output 2.2 - Conduct capacity building of 25 governmental officers including at least 10 females to manage, operate, and maintain the infrastructure (Continue until the 3rd year). Output 2.3 - Strength institutional systems strengthening adaptation investments and climate change adaptation actions (Continue until the 3rd year). Output 2.4 - Produce at least 20 local	Ontrack	Satisfactory

		good practice documents and 3 major policy recommendations (Continue until the 4th year).		
Outcome 3 Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Outcome 4	Outcome 3 Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Delayed	Marginally Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Vanna Sok	vanna.sok@un.org

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The overall implementation performance of the project is satisfactory because the project team has made excellent progress, especially in implementing Outcomes 1 and 2. Despite the challenging situation due to the delayed formulation of the PMC and its influence on the delayed initiation of the procurement process, the team recruited a series of consultants and executed most of the activities which were planned for year 2. UN-Habitat requests the executing entity to fasten the implementation of activities behind schedule and ensure all activities are on track and completed in a timely manner.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Outcome 1 Community-scale knowledge and capacity enhanced to sustain the adaptation benefits of the project's investments	Outcome 3	100% of the work is completed.	Completed	Satisfactory
Outcome 2 Government planning and technical capacity enhanced to sustain and enhance the project's adaptation benefits	Outcome 2	25% of the planned activities are completed.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 3 Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Outcome 5	25% of the planned activities are completed.	Delayed	Marginally Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Hak Mao	maohakccd.se@gmail.com	National Council for Sustainable Development

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Most of the activities under Outcome 1 were implemented as planned without any major challenges except Output 1.3 to build the capacity of communities to manage, operate and maintain the infrastructure investment. The project team coordinated well with the NCSO, PMC, Project Execution Units in the target provinces, and local stakeholders. It allowed the project to collect the required data through training/ knowledge needs assessments and conduct inclusive trainings/ meetings aligned with the 15 principles of the

AF ESP and the Gender Policy. Planned activities of the reporting period under Outcome 2 were completed by providing training to subnational government officers related to climate change adaptation and funding (Output 2.1). The project also reviewed the institutional system of climate change investments in Cambodia and related capacity building sessions (Output 2.3). The project recruited a consultant for Output 2.2 to start the planned activities in the 3rd year smoothly. Knowledge products are also under development based on the project implementation focusing on sustainable adaptation actions and policy enhancement (Output 2.2). Regarding the outputs under Outcome 3, the team completed subcontractor identification, site investigations and inspections, and the designing of some infrastructure investments with the technical support of UN-Habitat. However, some of the planned activities under Outputs 3.1 and 3.2) could not be completed within the planned timeframe due to the delay of PMC formation because of the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions in the first year. The procurement process was delayed because PMC approval was required to initiate the procurement process. A national election also affected the project timeframe because both national and subnational government offices prioritize preparation and political campaigns for a few months prior to the election. The project also faces situational changes because some of the envisaged works have been undertaken by the Government with its institutional funds during the subsequent application and consideration periods before the project approval. Specifically, rehabilitation works on the rehabilitation of Roness reservoir in Kep (Output 3.4) and the planned mangrove plantation area in Prey Nob (Output 3.6). Considering the envisaged rehabilitation work under Output 3.4 undertaken by the Government, the team submitted the output scale-up request to the AFB based on the guidance of the PMC and a series of discussions and field assessments with UN-Habitat, local authorities, and PEU in each target areas.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
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Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
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Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Satisfactory

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The overall implementation performance of the project is satisfactory because the project team has made excellent progress, especially in implementing Outcomes 1 and 2. Despite the challenging situation due to the delayed formulation of the PMC and its influence on the delayed initiation of the procurement process, the team recruited a series of consultants and executed most of the activities which were planned for year 2. UN-Habitat requests the executing entity to fasten the implementation of activities behind schedule and ensure all activities are on track and completed in a timely manner.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Outputs	No. and type of trainings conducted to strengthen capacity on solid waste management No. of female training beneficiaries	No training has been conducted on solid waste management, and solid waste is a critical factor in preventing the functionality of critical infrastructure	8 trainings (4 in Prey Nob and 4 in Kep) 321 (183 females)	2x trainings per commune completed. 50% of trainees are women
Outputs	No. of people trained on resilient house construction techniques No. of female beneficiaries	There are few if any local carpenters that have sufficient capacity to build resilient houses.	212 people (44 women)	200 people (50% of whom women) trained
Outputs	No. of trainings provided to communities on managing, monitoring and maintaining infrastructure investments No. of women trained	Communities have not received training of infrastructure management, monitoring and maintenance and are unaware of the need and approaches	The training will be conducted in 3rd years of the project implementation.	8 Training clusters implemented with 50% participation from women
Outputs	No. of government staff trained disaggregated by sex	There is constrained capacity (both in terms of manpower and technical know-how) to plan for the replication and upscaling of climate change actions	57 people (16 women)	60 government officers trained, at least 20 of whom are women
Outputs	No. of government staff trained No. of female government staff trained	There is constrained capacity (both in terms of manpower and technical know-how) to manage, operate and maintain infrastructure	The training will be conducted in 3rd years of the project implementation.	25 government officers trained, at least 10 of whom women
Outputs	No. of monitoring systems in place	There is currently no systematic way to review 'what works' in terms of climate change adaptation and to upscale its benefits	1	A system in place to systematically monitor adaptation investments and plan and advocate for replication, upscaling and further funding
Outputs	No of knowledge products produced	There is currently no systematic approach	The knowledge products will be	At least 20 local good practice

	and estimated number of people reached	to capturing successful or autonomous adaptation practices, and no ‘anchoring’ of urban adaptation issues within either MoE or NCSD	developed in 3rd years of the project implementation.	documents (which could include local language articles, radio broadcasts or brochures) and 3 major policy recommendations. At least 3 of the knowledge products will focus specifically on the adaptation priorities and actions of women At least 100,000 people reached with knowledge products
Outputs	No. of people who benefit from the restored mangrove, disaggregated by sex	Approximately 1140ha of land is vulnerable to coastal flooding, erosion, and salt-water incursion	17,754 people (50% female) through mangrove plantation in 7 ha.	This land and 17,754 people, at least 50% of whom are women have greater protection from coastal flooding, erosion and salt-water incursion. There will be \$600 benefit to fishermen per hectare of mangrove planted
Outputs	No. of people who benefit from the repaired water gates and rehabilitated canals, disaggregated by sex	Water shortages arising from inadequate water management	The water gates and canals will be repaired and rehabilitated in 3rd years of the project implementation.	1960ha of paddy with greater water access. Increased rice yield for agricultural families, and water access for non-agri families. A total of 19,553 people, at least 50% are women, benefit
Outputs	No. of people who benefit from the rehabilitated canals	3,500 people in the target area lack basic water management infrastructure and suffer from saltwater incursion	The canals will be rehabilitated in 3rd years of the project implementation.	3,500 people, at least 50% of whom are women will benefit
Outputs	No. of people who have improved access to water No. of ha land protected	24,470 people have unreliable access to water, are vulnerable to poor conditions or the reservoir, and rely on rainfed agriculture. The same number of people are	This output was suspended due to Govt already rehabilitated during the project reviewed.	24,470 people, of whom 50% are women, will have year-round access to water even during especially dry years, 600ha of rice paddy will be irrigated. People will be

		threatened by the unsafe embankment People in the coastal area are highly vulnerable to coastal flooding		protected from the unsafe embankment. The same number of people will benefit from increased protection from flooding
Outputs	No. of locally appropriate housing designs developed No. of demo houses constructed	Up to 200 houses per commune are destroyed or severely damaged by strong winds every year. Women are more likely to be injured or affected from or by damaged houses. Houses are not well constructed and use poor materials	The training and demo houses will be conducted and constructed in 3rd years of the project implementation.	9,720 people, of whom, 50% are women, benefit from design, training and 4 demo houses built
Outputs	No of people whose land is protected from saltwater incursion, disaggregated by sex No. of ha of land protected	The landside of the embankment and water gates is severely affected by salt water, meaning that rice paddies are unproductive and surface water used for drinking is unusable	The embankment and water gates will be rehabilitated in 3rd years of the project implementation	20,000 people, of whom 50% women, in the area (of a total population of 27,667) and 2,000ha of rice fields protected
Outputs	The number of days' income lost to flooding events	The market floods every time there is heavy rain. Sellers lost around 30 days' income per year as a result. The vast majority of sellers (up to 90%) are women.	The drainage system will be constructed in 3rd years of the project implementation	The market retains 365 day per year functionality, not losing any days to heavy rainfall. The market has access to harvested rainwater. 4,500 people, up to 90% of whom are women, have improved year-round income
Outputs	No. of people who have improved access to tidal information and early warning, disaggregated by sex	There is no accurate or local tidal information provided to people, and no early warning system	The early warning system will be installed in 4th years of the project implementation.	An estimated 30,000 people, of whom, 50% are women have access to early warnings. Tidal information is also available to the local government and beneficiaries in the coastal area.
Outcomes	Level of knowledge capacity at the	Communities in the target area are not	100% of the work is completed.	At least one community group

	community increased, measured by the number of community groups performing basic maintenance, clean-ups or house maintenance	organised to manage or maintain infrastructure, collect solid waste or repair houses		per investment and one group per commune formed and functional, performing these tasks. Each group should include 50% women
Outcomes	Level of capacity at the sub-national level increased, measured by the number of adaptation actions planned in the target area	Capacity is limited, especially outside the national level. It is unclear if any adaptation projects have been planned	25% of the planned activities are completed.	5 projects prepared and planned for through the government system that enhance this project's adaptation benefits, and extend climate change adaptation to a greater number of people in the target area. These projects should include the particular, differentiated adaptation needs of women
Outcomes	No of people that benefit from climate change resilient infrastructure, access to natural assets and improved livelihood options to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change	62,521 people, at least 50% of whom women, have been assessed as vulnerable to climate change impacts	25% of the planned activities are completed	100% of the vulnerable population (62,521 people) of which at least 50 percent women have access to resilient infrastructure and/or protective natural assets

Comments

N/A

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)	Challenges	UN-Habitat requested the AFB approval to scale-up output 3.5 and output 3.7 by repurposing the allocated budget for output 3.4. This is because rehabilitation works envisaged under output 3.4 on the rehabilitation of Roness reservoir in Kep province have

		<p>been undertaken by the Government with its institutional funds through the Ministry of Water Resources & Meteorology (MoWRAM).</p>
<p>Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?</p>	<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Based on the ESMP in the proposal and common understanding of the 15 principles of AF ESP and UN-Habitat's Environmental and Social Safeguards System (ESSS), the project didn't face any unwanted negative impacts in year 2. To ensure the infrastructure interventions without any risk and adverse impacts on the environment and communities, EE included a description of labour rights and health and safety standards during the construction in ToR and the contract with the subcontractor. EE also provided guidance on the 15 principles of the AF ESP and the Gender Policy to a subcontractor in May 2023. The team also plans to provide a refresher session to subcontractors at the beginning of the next reporting period.</p>
<p>How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>Yes, gender considerations have been taken into consideration. Aligned with the Gender Action Plan in the full proposal, women in the communities were encouraged to participate in the project, and their attendance was tracked by using a sex-disaggregated attendance sheet. However, it remains a challenge to engage female participants in some capacity building training due to the local content. For example, the number of female subnational government officers and female construction workers including females interested in the construction sector is less than that of males. Therefore, the female participant rate was less than 50%, even though the project encouraged women to participate in the training and</p>

		<p>construction work. In year 3, the project will continuously encourage females to attend capacity building training and meetings. For example, female participants in the refresher session on resilient housing construction techniques will be re-encouraged to be involved in the construction works.</p>
<p>Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?</p>	<p>Challenges</p>	<p>During the reporting period, the identification of areas for mangrove plantations and a canal for rehabilitation was delayed due to limited support and cooperation from subnational stakeholders 3 months prior to the national election in July 2023. Their priority shifted to election-related preparation and campaigns rather than project activities during 3 months. The occurrence of flooding in both Kep and Prey Nob also affected the decision to postpone the initiation of some investment construction works under Outputs 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7. These factors induced the delay of project activities, specifically the mangrove plantation, 3 water gates repairments, and 2 canal rehabilitations were delayed. UN-Habitat requested EE to fast-track the identification of the remaining target areas through close communication with local authorities in the target areas and initiation of procurement to overcome the delay within year 3. UN-Habitat and EE also agreed to proceed with some on-hold activities immediately after the rainy season. For instance, the construction of drainage systems will be initiated immediately after the end of the rainy season.</p>
<p>What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?</p>	<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Coordination with the national and subnational government offices has continued to be very smooth because of the functional PMC and their</p>

		<p>guidance during the PMC meeting. Regular communication/ consultation between UN-Habitat and EE as well as local authorities including community representatives also allowed the smooth project implementation. Although restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic including lockdowns minimized in the country, administrative and procurement processes of the government are not fully functional and caused delays. In addition, the prolonged formation process of PMC in year 1 caused the delay of initiation of the procurement process under Component 3 because their approval was required for the process. However, community mobilization and most of the planned capacity building training were completed in year 2 without much effect from the procurement challenges as in-person communications and meetings are the main tools for the activities under Outcomes 1 and 2.</p>
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Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

No

Climate Resilience Measures	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	
What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future	

concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?	
What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, training manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	
Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.	
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

Results Tracker

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report? Not Applicable

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change

Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries

		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)			
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)			
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)			
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at	Total (direct +			

completion	indirect beneficiaries)			
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Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats

Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments

	No. of projects/programme that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information					
Target performance at completion					
Performance at mid-term					
Performance at completion					

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased

	Number of staff targeted - Total	Number of staff targeted - % of female targeted	Sector	Capacity level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events

	Total staff trained	% of female staff trained	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks

	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance

Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality

	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				

Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

	Percentage of targeted population applying adaptation measures	Sector
Baseline information		
Target performance at completion		
Performance at mid-term		
Performance at completion		

Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses

	No. of targeted beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committees/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets

Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 4.1.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change

	Number of services	Type	Sector
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information				

Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies

	Number of Assets	Type of Assets	Sector	Adaptation strategy
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

	Number of households (total number in the project area)	Income source	Income level (USD)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures

Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy

	Integration level
Baseline information	
Target performance at completion	
Performance at mid-term	
Performance at completion	

Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type

Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies

Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level

	Sector of innovative practice	Geographic Scale	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encourages and/or accelerated

Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	Type	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			