



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	8/27/2023 - 8/26/2024
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	Vanna Sok

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)	9/5/2024
Original Completion Date	3/25/2025
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. Project no-cost extension request (Ref: 2023/147 issued on 21 June 2023) 2. Decision letter B.42.40 on project scale-up (Ref: 2024/108 on 10 June 2024) 3. Request for project output deletion and project change (UN-Habitat Letter issued on 31 July 2023)

List the Website address (URL) of project

N/A

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
Implementing Entity	Odicea Angelo Barrios	odicea.angelobarrios1@un.org	6/1/2024

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$4,558,846.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$3,875,804.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	91.7
Project execution rate (%)	84.10
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	
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	\$90,269.00
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	\$121,695.00
Output 2.3: Institutional systems strengthened to monitor adaptation investments and replicate their benefits	\$88,856.00
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	\$49,397.00
Output 3.1: 134ha of Mangroves restored in Kep City and Angkaol Communes, Kep Province	\$270,000.00
Output 3.2: (a) Water gates repaired in 3 locations in Pong Teuk and Angkaol; (b) Canals Rehabilitated in Pong Teuk and Angkaol Communes	\$70,341.00
Output 3.3: Prevention of salt water ingress through improved channels	\$197,841.00
Output 3.4: Bank strengthening work at Roness reservoir to provide additional water retention and safety	\$215,478.00
Output 3.5: Resilient Housing designs developed and demonstrations constructed (both provinces)	\$421,864.00
Output 3.6: Green-grey protective infrastructure in Ou Ohkna Heng Commune, P. Sihanouk Province	\$275,000.00
Output 3.7: Drainage and Rainwater Harvesting installed at Veal Rinh Market, P. Sihanouk	\$1,572,655.00

Province	
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
ESP Compliance	\$139,954.00
IE fee (\$)	\$333,243.00
Execution cost (\$)	\$349,799.00

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
Output 1.1: Community capacity built to collect and manage solid waste	\$0.00	9/30/2023
Output 1.2: Communities in target areas have been trained on resilient house construction techniques	\$0.00	9/30/2023
Output 1.3: Communities have been organised to manage, monitor and maintain the infrastructure investments under Component 3	\$0.00	9/30/2023
Output 2.1: Government officers at the provincial and districts/cities trained to plan effectively for sustaining and enhancing the project's adaptation benefits	\$0.00	9/30/2023
Output 2.2: Government officers at the provincial and district provided with comprehensive technical training to manage, operate and maintain the infrastructure	\$0.00	2/29/2024
Output 2.3: Institutional systems strengthened to monitor adaptation investments and replicate their benefits	\$0.00	3/31/2024
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	\$25,909.00	9/30/2025
Output 3.1: 134ha of Mangroves restored in Kep City and Angkaol Communes, Kep Province	\$24,470.00	10/31/2024
Output 3.2: (a) Water gates repaired in 3 locations in Pong Teuk and Angkaol; (b) Canals Rehabilitated in Pong Teuk and Angkaol Communes	\$11,050.00	11/30/2024
Output 3.3: Prevention of salt water ingress through improved channels	\$0.00	8/31/2024
Output 3.4: Bank strengthening work at Roness reservoir to provide additional water retention and safety	\$0.00	7/31/2024
Output 3.5: Resilient Housing designs developed and demonstrations constructed (both provinces)	\$28,800.00	12/31/2024
Output 3.6: Green-grey protective infrastructure in Ou Ohkna Heng Commune, P. Sihanouk Province	\$28,280.00	2/28/2025
Output 3.7: Drainage and Rainwater Harvesting installed at Veal Rinh Market, P. Sihanouk Province	\$91,655.00	4/30/2025
Output 3.8: Tide gauge with early warning system broadcast capabilities installed. Tide Gauge in Ou Okhna Heng Commune, Prey Nob District.	\$0.00	9/30/2024
ESP Compliance	\$27,490.00	4/30/2025
IE fee (\$)		\$58,463.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$145,037.00

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
---------------------------------------	----

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 Impact: 3 Prob: 2	Low	To avoid any climate-related delay or impact on the quality of construction works, the construction company initiated construction work of infrastructure under Outputs 3.3, 3.5 and 3.7 at the end of or after the rainy season in October 2023. For the remaining infrastructure investment, the project focused on procurement, contractual processes to select a construction company, site investigation and inspection, designing of the infrastructure, and stakeholder consultations during the rainy season.
Institutional: Loss of government support (at all levels) for the project (activities and outputs) may result in a lack of prioritization of AF project activities. Impact: 4 Prob: 1	Low	During the reporting period, UN-Habitat extended legal agreements (MoUs and AoCs) with the NCSD to ensure that the executing partner delivers project activities and outputs as planned. In addition, the Ministry of Environment continuously coordinates and implements project activities on the ground. Based on the change in the project implementation arrangement in the project management unit of the NCSD, the PMC arrangement was also modified following the decision made on 7 May 2024. For the project implementation, Local Commune Committees with district officials and community representatives in the target areas supported project implementation.
Institutional: Capacity constraints of local institutions may limit the effective implementation of interventions Impact: 2 Prob: 1 (1: low - 5: high)	Low	The project has put capacity building at the forefront of its approach to implementation. In addition to the capacity-building activities in the 1st and 2nd years, the project implemented additional training to deepen the understanding of relevant stakeholders in the 3rd year. In the 3rd year, based on the needs assessments, a consultant started the assignment to design capacity-building sessions for communities and sub-national government officials to manage, monitor, and maintain the infrastructure investment under Component 3 (Outputs 1.3 and 2.2).
Institutional/social: Lack of commitment/buy-in from local communities may result in delay at intervention sites. Impact: 2 Prob: 1 (1: low	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 (Output 1.3) in the 4th

- 5: high)		year.
Institutional/social: Disagreement amongst stakeholders with regards to adaptation measures (infrastructure) and site selection. Impact: 3 Prob: 2 (1: low - 5: high)	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/agreed upon in the 2nd year. For the additional project activities based on the project change request and budget reallocation, the project will select suitable household beneficiaries in cooperation with community representatives in year 4 (Output 3.5), while revisiting the resilient housing design, materials, and cost based on the newly selected beneficiaries' needs. The project will organize stakeholder consultations to obtain agreement from the local stakeholders on the design of the additional drainage systems (Output 3.7).
Institutional: Communities may not adopt activities during or after the AF project, including infrastructure maintenance Impact: 2 Prob: 2 (1: low - 5: high)	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 the 4th year.
Financial: Complexity of financial management and procurement. Certain administrative processes could delay the project execution or could lack integrity Impact: 3 Prob: 2 (1: low - 5: high)	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, NCS D within the Ministry of Environment, based on the Standard of Operation, procurement and recruitment framework have been completed by the NCS D as a signed Agreement of Cooperation. In the 3rd year, the project experienced a delay in some interventions due to restructuring the Ministry of Environment including the NCS D after the national election in July 2023. The delay was also caused by the prolonged process within the NCS D to submit the necessary documents for the fund instalment from UN-Habitat to the NCS D.
Institutional: Delays in project implementation, and particularly in the development of infrastructure interventions Impact: 1 Prob: 2 (1: low - 5: high)	Low	Original planned project targets under Outputs 3.3 and 3.5 were completed as planned, and that of Output 3.7 is nearly completed. Community mobilization and most of the planned capacity-building training were also completed in the 2nd and 3rd years. However, some of the planned activities are behind schedule due to the delay in the initiation of the bidding process for Outputs 3.2 and 3.6 because of restructuring the MoE including the NCS D project management unit (Executing Entity (EE)) and prolonged budget installation request from the NCS D to UN-Habitat.
Institutional: A lack of coordination between and within national government Ministries and Departments. Impact: 1 Prob:2 (1: low - 5: high)	Moderate	Coordination between MoE and other relevant line ministries has continued and is regularly communicated for the coordination. During the reporting period, especially after the national election on July 2023, it was difficult to organize the PMC meeting. However, the EE continuously communicated with line ministers through the existing network and focal persons of each department in the target provinces. The second PMC meeting was organized on 16 September 2024.
Legal: Delays or barriers	Low	The project selected the infrastructure investment including housing

<p>in gaining approval for infrastructure and housing due to delays in the development process or due to land tenure issues. Impact 4 Prob 1 (1: low - 5: high)</p>		<p>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 public land and gained approval from relevant stakeholders during the project development stage. The project also obtained the agreement of relevant stakeholders to identify suitable investments aligned with the project change. Regarding output 3.5, the land for the resilient houses belongs to the beneficial household and that's why the project did not face any delays or barriers in gaining approval.</p>
---	--	---

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
<p>The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology undertook the rehabilitation of a water reservoir by using their own budget.</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>	<p>Our proposal was formulated in 2017 and 18 while the water reservoir required urgent rehabilitation. However, due to the urgent needs of the local authorities, the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology had to rehabilitate the water reservoir immediately in 2019 and complete it in 2020. So, when the project was granted in 2021, this output was already completed. The project team and PMC discussed and proposed a scale-up with the request letter. The AFB approved it in 2024 for scale-up. Therefore, the project didn't take any follow-up actions to propose Output 3.4.</p>

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>	

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	
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 sensitisation 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 suggestions 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 3.7: 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)	Based on the approved project change, the project will construct additional resilient housing units (Output 3.5) and drainage rehabilitation (Output 3.7) in the target areas. Output 3.5: Concerning the engagement of female participants in capacity-building training and construction works, the project may face a lower participation rate compared to the target in the Gender Action Plan. Output 3.7: Market-related construction may lead to a risk of denial of services.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Output 3.5: The project will encourage female participants in capacity-building training and 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. Output 3.7: Before construction, the project team will discuss with local authorities and market traders on construction methodology. The project also plans to conduct surveys with market traders before the construction starts. The project will also provide an overview of construction to the market traders and customers before the construction and inform people that the market is open for business during the construction period. The project plans to construct drainage systems with minimum disturbance to market traders. For example, the construction works in 10m sections to maintain access to the shops and the local market and provide walkways for the shopkeepers and buyers.

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: Environmental and Social Safeguards Monitoring activity revealed that the project selected the most suitable 8 household beneficiaries by using the agreed selection criteria based on the IDPoor registration, which indicates households below the national poverty line.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Based on the approved project change, the project will construct additional resilient housing units (Output 3.5) and drainage rehabilitation (Output 3.7) in the target areas. Output 3.5: Without proper selection criteria and transparent procedures, the project may select appropriate household beneficiaries and cause conflict among the community residents. The participation rate of women in the capacity-building training could be less than the target rate (40%) due to the local culture. Output 3.7: Market-related construction may lead to a risk of denial of services.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Output 3.5: The new members of EE and IE will revisit the selection criteria and ensure no one who is under the 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: Before and after the construction, the EE/subcontractor will survey the traders to agree on the construction methodology and assess the actual disturbance during the construction. Since there is no relocation of traders or closure of market stalls, no risk of losing income is expected.
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	Yes

impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
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, below.
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 meetings between the project (represented by the M&E officer), PDoWRAM and PDLMUPC were conducted. Output 3.4: Regular (at least quarterly) site visits documented by photographs and, where necessary, informal discussions conducted. At least 6-monthly meetings between the project (represented by the M&E officer), PDoWRAM and PDLMUPC were conducted. If evidence of encroachment is found during the construction period, additional monitoring measures will be proposed to the PMC. Output 3.7: 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: Before the construction works, the subcontractor conducted a detailed inspection of the identified location, and confirmed the intervention would not have any risk of involuntary resettlement and equal accessibility to all. Location and design were also reviewed and agreed to by the local authorities. Outputs 3.3 and 3.7: The EE regularly monitored the subcontractor and checked whether the subcontractor complied with AF ESP and the Gender Policy. With the guidance of the EE, the subcontractor started the preparation of a post-construction survey with market traders.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Based on the approved project change, the project will construct additional drainage rehabilitation (Output 3.7). 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. A new subcontractor may have a limited understanding of the AF ESP and gender Policy.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Output 3.7: After the construction of the originally planned drainage rehabilitation area, the EE/subcontractor will survey the traders to assess the actual disturbance during the construction. For additional drainage rehabilitation aligned with the project change approval, the EE will prepare ToR

	and contract with the selected subcontractor including a description of labour rights and health and safety standards during the construction. The EE will also guide the 15 principles of the AF ESP and the Gender Policy to a subcontractor. A survey of foot traffic into the market will be conducted. The project will 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 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.
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: Target 40% participation of women. All pieces of training will ensure that clean, segregated sanitation facilities are provided. Women will be allowed to bring infants and small children under their care to pieces of training 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 continued access to the market.
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: 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.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been	Output 3.5: The EE encouraged both male and

implemented during the reporting period	female semi-skilled and unskilled residents including youth who participated in capacity-building training to support the construction works. However, it remained a challenge to engage females in construction works due to the local content. Output 3.7: With the guidance of the EE, the subcontractor started the preparation of a post-construction survey with market traders.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Based on the approved project change, the project will construct additional resilient housing units (Output 3.5) and drainage rehabilitation (Output 3.7) in the target areas. Output 3.5: The participation rate of women could be less than the target rate (40%) due to the local culture. Output 3.7: Risks of losing income for men and women as well as other marginalized populations may 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 and 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. Output 3.7: Survey with market traders before and after construction to ensure no relocation or closure of the market during the construction period.
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, and 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

	<p>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. Output 3.7:Fencing and barriers will separate workers from the busy National Highway 4, which is next to the market.</p>
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	<p>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.</p>
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	<p>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.</p>
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	<p>Outputs 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7: UN-Habitat and the EE visited the site and confirmed to the workers that they received fair wages from a subcontractor. EE also guided the 15 principles of the AF ESP and the Gender Policy to a subcontractor in July 2024. The project hired only labourers aged between 18 and 65 and they worked 9 hours (during daytime) 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 riels), and all female and male unskilled construction workers received \$15 per day (40,000 riels). 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.</p>
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	<p>Outputs 3.2, 3.5, and 3.7: Considering the new subcontractors will support Outputs 3.2, 3.5, and 3.7 in the 4th year, there is 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.</p>
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	<p>Outputs 3.2, 3.5, and 3.7: The ToR and contract between EE and the subcontractor will include a</p>

	<p>description of labour rights and health and safety standards during the construction. EE also verbally explained to subcontractors their responsibility to comply with the AF ESP and the Gender Policy. After the construction starts, the EE will regularly visit the site and confirm the contractor's compliance with International Labour Organization guidance. When the EE identifies the mistreatment of labourers at the site, they will guide the contractor for 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 subcontractors to follow labour laws including not hiring under 18 and over 65 years workers. Construction safety measures: during the construction period 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.</p>
--	---

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	Yes

<p>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 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>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

	been no loss of income).
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	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.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Output 3.1: The project planted mangroves on 134 hectares in cooperation with local stakeholders by the end of August 2024 based on the Mangrove Plantation Management Plan that was developed based on inspection and stakeholder consultations. Output 3.3: The construction was completed while ensuring the construction would be done within the agreed demarcation aligned with a detailed inspection to avoid any risk of involuntary resettlement and damage to private properties. Output 3.7: The initial target of drainage rehabilitation work was completed based on the site re-inspection before the construction to avoid any risk of involuntary resettlement and damage to private properties such as shops, vehicles, and underground cables.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Based on the approved project change, the project will construct additional drainage rehabilitation (Output 3.7). Outputs 3.2, 3.6, 3.7: Without proper re-inspection before the construction works, the project interventions may cause involuntary resettlement who live in or near the project sites.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Outputs 3.2, 3.6, and 3.7: 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.
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

	<p>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 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 Organisation 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: Based on the Mangrove Planting and Management Plan (MPMP), the project planted locally suitable species on 134 hectares. The fishery community also agreed to conduct regular patrols to take care of planted mangroves, while growing mangrove seedlings in the nursery. This output</p>

	intends to provide positive impacts on natural habitats through mangrove plantations, such as the re-establishment of fish habitats. Outputs 3.3: The project completed the planned activities without any change from the initial plan and ensured no risk of damaging natural/ local habitats through construction works.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Outputs 3.2, 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	Output 3.2: The EE will regularly visit and observe the field. Pre- and post-construction site inspections will be conducted. Output 3.6: Select the locally suitable mangrove species and plant properly. After the plantation, the project ensures relevant local stakeholders patrol and take care of planted mangrove seedlings. Output 3.8: Pre- and post-installation inspection 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.

<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	<p>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 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>
<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	<p>Outputs 3.1: Based on the Mangrove Planting and Management Plan (MPMP), the project planted locally suitable species in 134 hectares. The fishery community also agreed to conduct regular patrols to take care of planted mangroves, while growing mangrove seedlings in the nursery. This output intends to provide positive impacts on natural habitats through mangrove plantations, such as the re-establishment of fish habitats. Outputs 3.3: The project completed the planned activities without any change from the initial plan and ensured no risk of damaging natural/ local habitats through construction works.</p>
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	<p>Outputs 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>
<p>Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken</p>	<p>Output 3.6: Select the locally suitable mangrove species and plant properly. After the plantation, the project ensures relevant local stakeholders patrol and take care of planted mangrove seedlings. Output 3.8: Pre- and post-installation inspection will be conducted.</p>
<p>11. Climate change</p>	

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 safeguard measures by activity.	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. 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 3.1: Based on the Mangrove Planting and Management Plan (MPMP), the project planted locally suitable species on 134 hectares. The fishery community also agreed to conduct regular patrols to take care of planted mangroves, while growing mangrove seedlings in the nursery. Outputs 3.5: UN-Habitat and the EE guided the subcontractors to construct 8 resilient housing demo units by using environmentally friendly materials.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Output 3.5: Without management and mitigation measures during the construction works of 19 more resilient housing demo units, there is maladaptation risks occur throughout the project.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Outputs 3.5: The ToR and contract between EE and the subcontractor will ensure to include requirements to use sustainably sourced materials (wood and other construction materials).

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 identified.	Outputs 3.2 - 3.7: Weekly report by the site manager 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 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7: UN-Habitat and the EE visited the site and confirmed proper waste management without water, air, and land pollution from the construction works. EE also guided the 15 principles of the AF ESP and the Gender Policy to a subcontractor on the site when needed.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Outputs 3.2, 3.5, 3.6 and 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, 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7: The ToR and contract between EE and the subcontractor will include a description of solid waste management, health and safety standards during the construction. EE also verbally guide subcontractors on their responsibility to comply with the AF ESP and the Gender Policy. After the construction starts, 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.
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	Yes

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)	<p>There are some localised 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 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>
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>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>
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	<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 are submitted.</p>
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	<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>
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	<p>Output 3.3 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</p>

	level and necessary embankment level to prevent the saltwater intervention to the paddy field. EE also guided 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, 3.6 and 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 3.2, 3.3 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 food contamination.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Outputs 3.2, 3.6 and 3.7: Through guidance of the 15 principles of the AF ESP and the Gender Policy to a subcontractor, the project will ensure to the placing of safety signs and barriers on construction sites to avoid any health risks to the public during the construction period. The site manager 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: After the completion of the bidding process, the EE will prepare ToR and contract with the selected subcontractor including a description of labour rights and health and safety standards during 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: Based on the Mangrove Planting and Management Plan (MPMP), the project planted locally suitable species in 134 hectares (7.5 hectares in Ou Krasa Fisheries Community, 34.4 hectares in Phum Thmey Fisheries Community, and 92.5 hectares in Angkaol Fisheries Community). The fishery community also agreed to conduct regular patrols to take care of planted mangroves, while

	growing mangrove seedlings in the nursery.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Output 3.6: The mangrove plantation may involve disturbing soil.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Output 3.6: Plant mangroves based on close consultation with local stakeholders to avoid soil disturbance by mangrove plantations.

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required

Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
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?	During this reporting period, UN-Habitat (Implementing Entity) and NCSD (Executing Entity) conducted technical monitoring and supervision to implement the project activities, especially monitoring the identified risks during the project development phase. Based on the AF's policy, UN-Habitat conducted the Mid-Term Review Evaluation by recruiting an individual consultant to assess the project using the Fund's nine evaluation criteria: Relevance, Coherence, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, Equity, Adaptive management, Scalability, and Human and ecological sustainability and security. UN-Habitat submitted the Mid-Term Evaluation Report to the donor via email on 07 October 2024.
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?	As part of the preparation for the bidding process, the EE prepared ToR for the subcontractor including a description of their role in using sustainably sourced construction materials. During the field visits/observations, the EE observed the subcontractor's compliance with the AF's ESP and the Gender Policy. To assess the project implementation aligned with the AF's ESP safeguards requirement, the EE recruited a consultant for environmental and social safeguards monitoring. The

	assessment result of Outputs 3.1, 3.3, 3.5 and 3.7 was summarized as a report and submitted.
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
---	--------------------------------	----------------------------------	--	--	---	---	---

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
--	--	----------------------------

Comments

No

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	Poor
Component 1 - Community-scale knowledge and capacity enhanced to sustain the adaptation benefits of the project's investments	Output	No. of female beneficiaries	0	200 people 50% of whom women trained	Poor
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.	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 government staff trained disaggregated by sex	0	60 government officers trained, at least 20 of whom are women	Satisfactory
Component 2 - Government planning and	Output	No. of female government staff trained	0	25 government officers trained, at least 10 of	Satisfactory

technical capacity enhanced and knowledge captured and disseminated to sustain and enhance the project's adaptation benefits				whom women	
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 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.	Satisfactory
Component 3- Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure	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-	Good

and natural assets				water incursion. There will be \$600 benefit to fishermen per hectare of mangrove planted	
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 repaired water gates and rehabilitated canals, disaggregated by sex	0	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	Satisfactory
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 rehabilitated canals	0	3,500 people, at least 50% of whom are women will benefit	Good
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	69,187 people, of whom, 50% are women, benefit from design, training and 27 demo houses built.	Good
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	Satisfactory
Component 3- Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service	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	Good

infrastructure and natural assets				access to harvested rainwater 109,553 people, up to 90% of whom are women, have improved year-round income	
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 tidal information and early warning, disaggregated by sex	0	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.	Satisfactory

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
--	---------------------------------------	--

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. IE ensured the EE integrated a description of the 15 principles of the AF ESP and the Gender Policy into ToR and contract with subcontractors.
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?	The EE closely monitored GP compliance by inviting both male and female local authorities and community residents to all meetings/training to strengthen their capacities. The EE is using the sex-disaggregated template for recording information on meeting attendance to ensure gender disparity and women's engagement. Although the construction sector is predominantly led by men and most of the construction labour in Cambodia, the EE continuously invite women for capacity-building training and construction works.
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, what remediation was implemented?	No
---	----

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
---	---	----------------------------

Comments

No

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	In the 3rd year, it was expected to complete the following outputs. Output 1.1 Conduct the refresher training on solid waste collection and management Output 1.2 Conduct the refresher training on resilient house construction techniques Output 1.3 Conduct capacity-building training targeting communities to manage, operate and maintain the infrastructure under Component 3.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 2 Government planning and technical capacity enhanced to sustain and enhance the project's adaptation benefits	Outcome 2	In the 3rd year, it was expected to complete the following outputs. Output 2.1 Conduct the second training on climate change planning and assessment. Output 2.2 Conduct capacity building of 25 governmental officers including at least 10 females to manage, operate, and maintain the infrastructure. Output 2.3 Strengthen institutional systems strengthening adaptation investments and climate change adaptation actions. Output 2.4 Produce at least 20 local good practice documents and 3 major polity recommendations (Continue until the 4th year).	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory

Outcome 3 Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Outcome 4, Outcome 5, Outcome 6	In the 3rd year, it was expected to complete the following outputs. Output 3.1 Mangrove plantation in 134 ha Output 3.2 Initiate procurement to repair 3 water gates in Pong Teuk and Angkaol, Kep Province Initiate procurement for rehabilitation of 2 canals in Pong Teuk and Angkaol Communes, Kep Province. Output 3.3 Construction of watergate and strengthened embankment Output 3.4 Confirmation of the site is clear on UXO Excavation work Procurement of the necessary hardware Output 3.5 Completion of the detailed demo house drawings and designs Identification of 8 beneficial households in Kep and Prey Nob Output 3.6 Installation of 2 water gates in Ou Okhna Heng Comune, Preah Nob Output 3.7 Procure all necessary materials Works underway Output 3.8 Identify the suitable locations for the tide gauge and weather station through stakeholder consultations.	Ontrack	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 moderately satisfactory because the project team has made excellent progress, especially Component 3 (Output 3.1, 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7). Although it was difficult to organize the second PMC meeting due to the restructuring of the Ministry of Environment including the NCS D and the change of the NCS D project team members, the IE and EE continuously communicated with sub-national stakeholders to execute most of the planned project activities for the 3rd year. IE requested the EE to fasten the bidding and consultant recruitment processes to ensure completing all of the remaining activities by December 2025. Aligned with the Adaptation Fund's policy, UN-Habitat also conducted a mid-term review evaluation by recruiting an individual national consultant to evaluate the project's planning, funding, working arrangements, performance and reporting. UN-Habitat submitted the Mid-Term Evaluation Report to the donor via email on 07 October 2024.

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.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 2 Government planning and technical capacity enhanced to sustain and enhance the project's adaptation benefits	Outcome 2	70% of the planned activities are completed.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 3 Resilience built through	Outcome 4,	50% of the	Ontrack	Marginally

investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Outcome 5	planned activities are completed.		Satisfactory
--	-----------	-----------------------------------	--	--------------

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

Name	Email	Institution
Khlok Vichetratha	vichetratha02@gmail.com	National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)/ MoE

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

During the reporting period, the project completed most of the activities under Outcomes 1 and 2 except Outputs 1.3, 2.2, and 2.4. To build the capacity of communities and sub-national authorities to manage, operate and maintain the small-scale infrastructure sustainably, the project recruited a consultant in May 2024 and tasked him to develop an inception report as well as a list of trainee groups (Outputs 1.3 and 2.2). The project also created three case studies by the end of the reporting period and will continuously develop/disseminate 17 more case studies and 3 policy recommendations in the 4th year. Regarding Outcome 3, the EE coordinated well with IE and sub-national government offices including focal persons of line ministries and communities. The EE also regularly monitored and provided technical guidance to a subcontractor not only about the infrastructure designs but also about the 15 principles of the AF ESP and the Gender Policy. Close coordination and regular monitoring of the EE allowed the project to complete the construction work under Output 3.3. A subcontractor also completed the initial target under Output 3.5 and 3.7 (nearly completed) as planned. However, some planned activities under Outputs 3.2 and 3.6 could not be completed because of the unexpected restructuring of the Ministry of Environment including NCSD in addition to the insufficient budget triggered by the prolonged audit. Based on the donor's approval for the project output deletion (Output 3.4) and project change to reallocate untouched funds to Outputs 3.5 and 3.7, the EE will closely communicate with IE and PMC members to agree on the revised work plan, budget plan, and initiation of the bidding process immediately.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
-----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------	------------------	--------

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

Name	Email
------	-------

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

Marginally Satisfactory

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

Although the project experienced unexpected restructuring of the Ministry of Environment including the NCSD and the change of the NCSD project team members during the reporting period, the EE and IE

closely communicated and implemented the project activities aligned with the work plan. Although some outputs are delayed against the work plan, it is manageable to complete within the project life cycle.

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	16 trainings (8 in Prey Nob and 8 in Kep) 646 (302 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.	370 people (80 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	N/A	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	125 people (33 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	N/A	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	1	A system in place to systematically monitor adaptation investments and plan

		change adaptation and to upscale its benefits		and advocate for replication, upscaling and further funding
Outputs	No of knowledge products produced and estimated number of people reached	There is currently no systematic approach to capturing successful or autonomous adaptation practices, and no 'anchoring' of urban adaptation issues within either MoE or NCSD	3	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.
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 plantations in 110 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	N/A	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	3,500 people (approximately 50% of whom are women)	3,500 people, at least 50% of whom are women will benefit
Outputs	No. of people who have improved access to water No.	24,470 people have unreliable access to water, are vulnerable	N/A * Output deletion was approved by the	N/A * Output deletion was approved by the

	of ha land protected	to poor conditions of the reservoir, and rely on rainfed agriculture. The same number of people are threatened by the unsafe embankment People in the coastal area are highly vulnerable to coastal flooding	AFB: AFB/PPRC.33/44, 1 April 2024	AFB: AFB/PPRC.33/44, 1 April 2024
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	9,720 people (50% female) through training and construction of 8 demo housing units.	69,187 people, of whom, 50% are women, benefit from design, training and 27 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	N/A	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.	Direct benefit to 4,500 people, up to 90% of whom are women, and indirect benefit to 105,053 people.	The market retains 365 day per year functionality, not losing any days to heavy rainfall. The market has access to harvested rainwater 109,553 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	N/A	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 community increased, measured by the number of community groups performing basic maintenance, clean-ups or house maintenance	Communities in the target area are not organised to manage or maintain infrastructure, collect solid waste or repair houses	100% of the work is completed.	At least one community group 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	40% 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	41% 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

No

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 & Opportunities	- No-Cost Extension: Responding to UN-Habitat's request for a no-cost extension due to COVID-19 and

		<p>prolonged PMC formation (11 May 2023), the Adaptation Fund Board approved the request to extend the project period until 25 December 2025 (AFB/PPRC.33.44, 1 April 2024). - Project output deletion and project change: Responding to UN-Habitat's request on 8 August 2023, the Adaptation Fund Board approved the request to delete Output 3.4 which was undertaken by the Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology using their funds in 2019, and reallocate untouched budget to scale up Outputs 3.5 and 3.7 (Decision B.42/40). The letter was issued by the donor on 11 June 2024 (Ref:2024/108).</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 EE's guidance on the 15 principles of the AF ESP and the Gender Policy, a subcontractor implemented mitigation measures, such as construction works in 10m sections to maintain access to the shops and the local market, keeping walkways for the shopkeepers and buyers, and providing fair wages for male and female workers.</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</p>	<p>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, especially training and construction works under Output 3.5. Therefore, some gender indicators were not met as target indicators, even though the project encouraged women to participate in the training and construction work.</p>
<p>Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What</p>	<p>Challenges</p>	<p>The project experienced delays in Outputs 3.2 and 3.6 because</p>

<p>measures have been taken to reduce delays?</p>		<p>of the unexpected restructuring of the MoE including the NCS D project management unit (Executing Entity (EE)) and a prolonged budget installation request from the NCS D to UN-Habitat. However, the budget installation was completed already and the EE immediately started the preparation for the activities Outputs 3.2 and 3.6. With the supervision of the IE, the EE will fast-track the bidding process and complete the inspection, technical design preparation and construction works within the project duration.</p>
<p>What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?</p>	<p>Challenges</p>	<p>During the reporting period, especially after the national election on July 2023, it was difficult to organize the PMC meeting. However, the EE continuously communicated with line ministers through the existing network and focal persons of each department in the target provinces. The second PMC meeting was organized on 16 September 2024.</p>

Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

Yes

Climate Resilience Measures

<p>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?</p>	<p>- Close and regular communication and consultation with stakeholders including sub-national authorities and communities are important to implement the project activities smoothly and monitor the project activities. This process enhances local ownership and environmental safeguard measures on the ground. - Project approach, which combines capacity building (Outcomes 1 and 2) with investment in climate-adaptive infrastructure (Outcome 3). The initiatives under Outcomes 1 and 2 directly support hard initiatives under Outcome 3 through training in installation or operation and maintenance, or investments to strengthen commune/district-level planning – which will assist in sustaining and replicating the benefits of the project. - The project successfully transferred conceptual knowledge about waste management, resilient housing design, and climate change adaptation (CCA) to community members and national authorities, particularly at the district level. However, the process of behaviour change takes time. Therefore, the project is recommended to monitor the behaviours of trainees and provide fresher/additional sessions based on local needs. For example, this project organizes refresher training after some time to promote better understanding and clarification of understanding points. The project also recognizes the importance of knowledge products summarizing practices and lessons learned based on the suitable channels (i.e. case studies, short videos) depending on the target recipients. - The small-scale infrastructure initiatives have bene</p>
---	--

	<p>communities, with an equitable distribution of benefits. For example, the rehabilitation systems in front of Veal Rinh Market under Output 3.7 reduced the flooding risk of the increasing the income of sellers during the rainy season. Another example is watergate construction under Output 3.3 because it prevents saltwater intrusion into rice fields and property flooding that causes income reduction for farmers. However, uneven implementation, prolonged bidding processes, including sub-contracting for certain remaining infrastructure initiatives such as the rehabilitation of canals, have hindered progress in some areas. - A 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 other options. However, it remained a challenge to engage female participants in some capacity-building training due to the local content, especially training and construction works under Output 3.5. - Through the participatory approach (People's Process), local community members collected seeds of local species in the existing mangrove area and raised them in a nursery. Workforce women were employed for seed collection, nursery work and plantation. Between 20 to 30 women were employed on various days and earned the wage. Therefore, this project approach contributed not only to natural ecosystems but also to livelihood opportunities.</p>
--	--

<p>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?</p>	<p>The following climate resilience measures undertaken by the project have the potential to be replicated in the future. - The project approach combining soft and hard initiatives through a stakeholder and inclusive approach shows its effectiveness in building climate resilience and adaptive capacity by improving small-scale infrastructures and by strengthening stakeholder capacity to sustain and replicate the project's benefits. - Design capacity-building training and transferring conceptual knowledge and specific hands-on training to ensure a smooth transition to local ownership after the project termination. For example, the project also provided capacity-building training to unskilled and semi-skilled laborers in the target areas under Output 3.5. Trainees can use skills developed through the training and implementation processes of the project to seek new working opportunities and to gain additional income. - This approach is quick and it has the potential for scaling up. Therefore, this approach was adopted for the new project funded by the Adaptation Fund Project (2024-2028).</p>
---	--

Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)

<p>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?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
--	------------

<p>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?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
---	------------

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?

Among the lessons learned from the interventions carried out in the third year, the following should be highlighted: - To obtain the expected results, close communication among stakeholders including the EE, sub-national stakeholders, and subcontractors is very important. It is also important to guide 15 principles of Adaptation Fund's ESP and Gender Policy at the beginning of their assignment that can ensure the construction activities aligned with the Environmental and Social Management Plan. - To build climate adaptive capacity at the sub-national level, it is important to consider small-scale infrastructure interventions that can be user-friendly and integrated into the local plans for future management, operation and maintenance. In the future, Outputs 1.3 and 2.2 intend to build the capacity of communities and sub-national government officials to manage, operate and maintain the infrastructure interventions. - The mid-term evaluation rated the demo resilient housing construction created a high impact by improving the safety and disaster resilience of houses of the most vulnerable families including elderly people and a woman living with HIV/AIDS. - Infrastructure projects, such as drainage systems and protection measures, also created positive impacts by improving adaptive capacity and making arrangements for maintenance and sustainability. For example, the project has supported the rehabilitation of drainage systems to address rain flooding in Veal Rinh market, Prey Nong, as well as embankments and water gates, to respond to sea water incursion in Kep province. Infrastructure projects have helped communities better prepare for and respond to climate hazards. However, it was also highlighted that the need for greater awareness and capacity building around climate change adaptation (CCA) plan integration. - Mangrove restoration and management intervention were essential to improve marine biodiversity, reduce coastal erosion, prevent seawater intrusion, reduce and prevent loss and damage, and improve local livelihoods.

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?

It should be noted that climate adaptation interventions should be context-specific including geographical circumstances. However, it can be scaled up in areas with similar conditions. For example, based on experiences from this project, the following interventions were adopted in a new four-year project, which was approved by the Adaptation Fund in 2024. - Construction of demo resilient housing and toilets through the transparent selection process of the most vulnerable beneficiary households. It is also encouraged to provide capacity-building training to unemployed semi-skilled laborers in the target areas. Trainees can use skills developed through the training implementation processes of the project to seek new working opportunities and to gain additional income. - Design small-scale infrastructures based on the series of stakeholder consultations to integrate local needs and solve their social issues. It is also important to organize capacity building training for relevant stakeholders to manage, monitor and maintain the infrastructure interventions.

Knowledge Management

How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?

Existing information and data from publications and statistics from various organizations and government offices were used to generate knowledge products, such as Mangrove Plantation Management (MPMP) under Output 3.1. During the pre-inspection of the target areas to rehabilitate drainage systems under Output 3.7, a subcontractor consulted sub-national government offices to collect information including locations of existing pipes and cables.

Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?

The project developed three case studies based on the completed interventions. However, it is still preparing to share these knowledge products publicly in the fourth year.

Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g., reports, videos, etc.).

Case study 1: Improving the community's capacity for solid waste management through awareness sessions. Case study 2: Training on resilient housing construction techniques. Case study 3: The assessment of the training on planning and budgeting for climate change adaptation. Web story: Cambodia stakeholders kick off climate resiliency project for coastal settlements.

project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, training manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	(Cambodia stakeholders kick off climate resiliency project for coastal settlements UN-Habitat (unhabitat.org)) Web story: Adaptation through small-scale protective and basic-service interventions in coastal settlements of Cambodia (Adaptation through small-scale protective and basic-service interventions in coastal settlements of Cambodia UN-HABITAT (unhabitat.org)) Web story: Empowering vulnerable communities prone to strong winds by constructing demonstration resilient houses (Empowering vulnerable communities prone to strong winds by constructing demonstration resilient houses UN-HABITAT (unhabitat.org)) Tik Tok : don.bosco.kep's video on the mangrove plantation (Output 3.1) (https://www.tiktok.com/@don.bosco.kep/video/7408765662887234823?_r=1&_t=8pL)
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	Table 13 in the project proposal indicates the learning objective (LO) as “Community members trained to have the knowledge on organizing community scale solid waste collection, resilient house construction and on the organization required to manage the assets constructed under the outputs of Component 3.” The project completed most of the planned LO except Output 2.2 because of their purpose: build the capacity of communities and sub-national government officers to manage, operate and maintain small-scale infrastructures. These outputs could not be completed within the third year. The EE already recruited a consultant and started the needs assessment and preparation work.
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.	N/A
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	Yes, all the learning objectives through soft initiatives under Outcomes 1 and 2 directly through hard initiatives under Outcome 3 through training in installation or operation and maintenance investments to strengthen commune/district-level planning – which will assist in sustaining and replicating the benefits of the project. The project developed three case studies as knowledge products and plans to organize a reflection workshop aiming at sharing the good practices and lessons learned from the project in the fourth year.
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	Based on the consultation with selected beneficiaries and local authorities, the project designed resilient housing (modern masonry type) including the wall built using eco-blocks, and resilient roofing materials, and many windows for ventilation. The design will be revised and improved by the architect before the construction of an additional 19 resilient houses that were approved by the Adaptation Fund as part of project output deletion and material change.
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?	No
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? Midterm

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	0	0	
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0	
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	62521	50	
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	66976	50	
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	129497	50	
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	4540	50	
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	82210	50	
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	86750	50	
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	

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	0	0		
Target performance at completion	0	0		
Performance at mid-term	0	0		
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/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information	0			
Target performance at completion	0			
Performance at mid-term	0			
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	0	3: Dissemination and communication	Coastal flooding	Local	0
Target performance at completion	1	3: Dissemination and communication	Coastal flooding	Local	1
Performance at mid-term	0	3: Dissemination and communication	Coastal flooding	Local	
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	0	0	Multi-sector	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	60	30	Multi-sector	3: Medium capacity
Performance at mid-term	125	26	Multi-sector	3: Medium capacity
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	0	0	Public
Target performance at completion	60	30	Public
Performance at mid-term	125	25	Public
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	Public	Local	Multi-sector	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	Public	Local	Multi-sector	3: Medium capacity
Performance at mid-term	Public	Local	Multi-sector	3: Medium capacity
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	0	Local	Multi-sector	2: Low capacity
Target performance	14	Local	Multi-sector	3: Medium capacity

at completion				
Performance at mid-term	0	Local	Multi-sector	1: No capacity
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	0	
Target performance at completion		
Performance at mid-term	0	
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	0	0	3: Partially aware
Target performance at completion	400	50	4: Mostly aware
Performance at mid-term	0		
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	0		
Target performance at completion	0		
Performance at mid-term	0		
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	0		
Target performance at completion	0		
Performance at mid-term	0		
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	Coastal management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	1: Not improved
Target performance at completion	Coastal management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	5: Fully improved
Performance at mid-term	Coastal management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	2: Somewhat improved
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	0		Multi-sector
Target performance at completion	10		Multi-sector
Performance at mid-term	1		Multi-sector
Performance at completion			

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	1: Ineffective	Ecosystem based adaptation	Water areas
Target performance at completion	4: Effective	Ecosystem based adaptation	Water areas
Performance at mid-term	4: Effective	Ecosystem based adaptation	Water areas
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	Mangroves	0	ha rehabilitated	1: Ineffective
Target performance at completion	Mangroves	391	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term	Mangroves	134	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective
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	0		
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	0			
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	0	Physical capital	Multi-sector	Community-based adaptation
Target performance at completion	27	Physical capital	Multi-sector	Community-based adaptation
Performance at mid-term	8	Physical capital	Multi-sector	Community-based adaptation
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	0	Trading	0
Target performance at completion	4500	Trading	10
Performance at mid-term	4500	Trading	10
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	1: None
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	0	Urban development	National	Urban policy
Target performance at completion	3	Urban development	National	Urban policy
Performance at mid-term	0	Urban development	National	Urban policy
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	0		
Target performance at completion	0		
Performance at mid-term	0		
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				