



ADAPTATION FUND

# Project Performance Report

## Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	8/27/2024 - 8/27/2025
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

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

## Financial Data

<b>Disbursement of AF grant funds</b>	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$5,000,000.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$4,856,794.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	91.7
Project execution rate (%)	105.39
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

<b>Expenditure Data</b>	
<b>Output</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
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	\$294,470.00
Output 3.2: (a) Water gates repaired in 3 locations in Pong Teuk and Angkaol; (b) Canals Rehabilitated in Pong Teuk and Angkaol Communes	\$81,391.00
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	\$86,855.00
Output 3.5: Resilient Housing designs developed and demonstrations constructed (both provinces)	\$483,221.00
Output 3.6: Green-grey protective infrastructure in Ou Ohkna Heng Commune, P. Sihanouk Province	\$297,625.00
Output 3.7: Drainage and Rainwater Harvesting installed at Veal Rinh Market, P. Sihanouk	\$1,768,998.00

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	\$148,085.00
IE fee (\$)	\$373,509.00
Execution cost (\$)	\$412,128.00

### Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
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	12/25/2025
Output 3.5: Resilient Housing designs developed and demonstrations constructed (both provinces)	\$8,470.00	12/25/2025
Output 3.6: Green-grey protective infrastructure in Ou Ohkna Heng Commune, P. Sihanouk Province	\$5,655.00	12/25/2025
Output 3.7: Drainage and Rainwater Harvesting installed at Veal Rinh Market, P. Sihanouk Province	\$23,912.00	12/25/2025
ESS Compliance	\$19,405.00	12/25/2025
IE fee (\$)		\$17,195.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$42,660.00

### 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	Low	To minimize climate-related delays and potential impacts on construction quality under Component 3, the project scheduled inspection and preparatory activities—such as procurement,

<p>events result in infrastructure construction delays or undermine confidence in adaptation measures by local communities Impact: 3 Prob: 2</p>		<p>contracting, engineering design, and stakeholder consultations—during the rainy season, while concentrating construction works during the dry season.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>UN-Habitat (IE) extended the relevant legal agreements (MoUs and AoCs) with the NCSD (EE) to ensure the continued delivery of project activities and outputs in line with the approved workplan. The project also convened the second PMC meeting in September 2024 and the third PMC meeting in February 2025. The PMC, comprising representatives from national and sub-national institutions, provides oversight of project implementation, monitors progress, and facilitates informed decision-making and technical guidance to support effective project delivery.</p>
<p>Institutional: Capacity constraints of local institutions may limit the effective implementation of interventions Impact: 2 Prob: 1 (1: low - 5: high)</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The project has a strong capacity building and training component designed to promote effectiveness and sustainability at the community, district, and provincial levels as part of Components 1 and 2. In addition to capacity-building activities conducted during the first three years of implementation under components 1 and 2, the project organized targeted workshops for community representatives and sub-national government officials on the operation, management, and maintenance of project-supported small-scale infrastructure (Outputs 1.3 and 2.2) in Year 4.</p>
<p>Institutional/social: Lack of commitment/buy-in from local communities may result in delay at intervention sites. Impact: 2 Prob: 1 (1: low - 5: high)</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>'Stakeholder engagement was integrated throughout the project lifecycle and, where possible, the community has an active role through the 'People's Process' that ensures ownership of the project, particularly through community participation in project implementation and monitoring. In Year 4, following the completion of construction works, the project organized targeted workshops for community representatives and sub-national government officials on the operation, management, and maintenance of project-supported small-scale infrastructure (Outputs 1.3 and 2.2), further reinforcing sustainability.</p>
<p>Institutional/social: Disagreement amongst stakeholders with regards to adaptation measures (infrastructure) and site selection. Impact: 3 Prob: 2 (1: low - 5: high)</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Adaptation measures and target locations were identified through multiple rounds of in-depth consultations during the project design phase. During implementation, the project team continued to engage in extensive consultations and site inspections with provincial, district, municipal, and commune/Sangkat authorities, as well as community representatives, to identify the most vulnerable households for resilient housing support and to agree on the location and design of small-scale infrastructure. These processes ensured alignment with local needs and priorities while minimizing environmental and social risks.</p>
<p>Institutional: Communities may not adopt activities during or after the AF project, including infrastructure maintenance Impact: 2 Prob: 2 (1: low - 5: high)</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>'As the project supports local communities in strengthening climate resilience and improving quality of life, communities have remained actively engaged throughout implementation. The project mainstreamed a participatory approach through the People's Process, with community engagement integrated across the project development stage, particularly in the identification of appropriate infrastructure investments and sites. This participatory approach, supported by regular communication during both the design and implementation phases, strengthened community commitment and</p>

		ownership of project outcomes. To support the sustainable operation of small-scale infrastructure, the project organized targeted workshops in Year 4—following completion of construction works—for community representatives and sub-national government officials on the operation, management, and maintenance of project-supported infrastructure (Outputs 1.3 and 2.2).
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 is governed by established UN rules, regulations, and procedures. Activities implemented by the EE, the NCS D under the Ministry of Environment, were carried out in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures, as well as procurement and recruitment frameworks, as formalized through a signed AoC. The Project Manager serves as the certifying officer for key procurements and expenditures, ensuring appropriate oversight and accountability. All project expenditures, costs, and payments are denominated and settled in US\$. As US\$ is widely used in Cambodia for the procurement of goods and services, including salary payments, the project is not exposed to exchange rate fluctuation risks.
Institutional: Delays in project implementation, and particularly in the development of infrastructure interventions Impact: 1 Prob: 2 (1: low - 5: high)	Low	Strong government ownership contributed to the timely and effective implementation and reduced the risk of delays. All small-scale infrastructure except Outputs 3.5 and 3.7, which have additional outputs after the donor's approval of the project change (AFB/B.42/17 issued on 8 July 2024).
Institutional: A lack of coordination between and within national government Ministries and Departments. Impact: 1 Prob:2 (1: low - 5: high)	Low	During the reporting period, the project convened the second PMC meeting in September 2024 and the third PMC meeting in February 2025. The PMC, comprising representatives from relevant national ministries and sub-national institutions, provides strategic oversight of project implementation, monitors progress, and facilitates informed decision-making and technical guidance. Through these functions, the PMC effectively strengthened coordination among national government ministries, departments, and sub-national counterparts, supporting efficient and coherent project delivery.
Legal: Delays or barriers 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)	Low	The project identified infrastructure investments and target locations, including housing recipient households, through extensive consultations and site inspections with provincial, district, municipal, and commune/Sangkat authorities, as well as community representatives. These processes enabled the identification of the most vulnerable households for resilient housing support and agreement on the location and design of small-scale infrastructure. As a result, the project did not encounter delays or challenges in securing approvals for infrastructure and housing construction.

### 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
The Ministry of Water Resources and	Not Applicable	Our proposal was formulated in 2017 and 18 while the water reservoir required urgent rehabilitation. However, due to the urgent needs of the

<p>Meteorology undertook the rehabilitation of a water reservoir by using their own budget.</p>		<p>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>
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## Risk Measures

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

During the reporting period, the mitigation measures implemented against identified risks were highly effective and successfully mitigated potential adverse impacts. A deep engagement and initiative of national and sub-national government officials speed up the interventions to recover the delays in Year 3. Through the Letter of Agreement (LoA) between the EE and sub-national authorities, the project implementation speed was escalated by allocating some tasks, such as procurement, site assessments, and monitoring of specific hard investments, to respective authorities in both target provinces. While the monitoring period to fully evaluate the long-term impact of training was limited, the integration of robust capacity-building components, particularly outputs 1.3 and 2.2, proved highly effective. These sessions focused on the management, operation, and maintenance of the project's infrastructure and ecosystem assets. By empowering local human resources, the project secured its current hard investments and established a sustainable foundation for future replication. From the design phase to Year 4, project timelines were strategically aligned with seasonal weather patterns to maximize productivity. Administrative and preparatory tasks—such as procurement, contracting, engineering design, and stakeholder consultations—were conducted during the rainy season. This allowed construction works to proceed smoothly during the dry season. This strategic scheduling minimized the risk of weather-related delays and provided the flexibility needed to recover lost time and maintain the project's momentum. The only insufficient measure was to promote gender participation aligned with the gender targets, even though the EE and IE encouraged the potential female participants due to the male-dominated context of government institutions, local authorities, and the construction sector.

## ESP Compliance

### Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

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

#### 1. Compliance with the law

<p>Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	
<p>List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	
<p>List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact</p>	

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	
<b>2. Access and equity</b>	
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.

<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	<p>During the reporting period, the EE, in close coordination with the IE, continued to promote women’s participation in all capacity-building trainings. To further reduce participation barriers, the EE explicitly informed potential female participants in advance that infants and young children under their care can be brought to future training sessions. As a result of these efforts, women represented 23% of trainees under Output 1.3 and 20% under Output 2.2. The proeject team encouraged 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 announced this point to potential participants before future training sessions. However, certain gender targets were not fully achieved due to the local context and the male-dominated nature of government institutions and local leadership structures. The project has been rehabilitating drainage systems while minimizing disruption to market traders (Output 3.7). For example, construction works were implemented in approximately 10-metre sections to maintain continuous access to shops and the local market, including the provision of temporary walkways for shopkeepers and customers.</p>
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	<p>The project continuously construct resilient-housing units (Output 3.5) and additional one kilometer of drainage rehabilitation (Output 3.7) in the next reporting period. Without proper mitigation measures, the project may have fewer female stakeholders to support the resilient housing unit construction under Output 3.5, while market-related construciton may lead to a risk of denial of services under Output 3.7.</p>
<p>Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken</p>	<p>The project will continuously encourage female participants in construction works. The project also continously rehabilitate drainage systems with minimum disturbance to market traders by strategically construct in 10m sections to maintain access to the shops and the local market and provide walkways for the shopkeepers and buyers. The project will also conduct post-completion survey to assess the effectiveness and impacts of rehabilitated drainage system in the vicinity of Veal Rinh Market.</p>
<p><b>3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups</b></p>	
<p>Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?</p>	<p>Yes</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>Yes</p>
<p>List the identified impacts for which safeguard</p>	<p>- There is some risk in terms of access and equity in</p>

measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	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	Based on the donor's approval to reallocate untouched budget to scale up Outputs 3.5 and 3.7 (Decision B.42/40), the EE selected the most vulnerable households for 19 additional resilient house recipients based on the selection criteria, especially the IDPoor registration, and site investigation with Provincial Administration Officers (Output 3.5). The EE also conducted the post-construction survey of the constructed eight houses (phase 1) and improved the housing design for an additional 19 units based on the voices from relevant beneficiaries (Output 3.5). For example, the new design features ventilation systems and disability-friendly handrails — ensuring houses were inclusive, environmentally responsive, and future-proofed for extreme weather conditions. The project rehabilitated drainage systems while minimizing disruption to market traders (Output 3.7). For example, construction works were implemented in approximately 10-metre sections to maintain continuous access to shops and the local market, including the provision of temporary walkways for shopkeepers and customers.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Without proper mitigation measures, marginalized and vulnerable populations in the vicinity of Veal Rinh Market may experience a risk of denial of services under Output 3.7.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The project continuously rehabilitate drainage systems with minimum disturbance to market traders and the vicinity residents by constructing in 10m

	sections to maintain access to the shops and the local market and provide walkways for the shopkeepers and buyers.
<b>4.Human rights</b>	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	- Human rights risks relate primarily to land rights, and are discussed in involuntary resettlement, 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	For the additional drainage rehabilitation (Output 3.7) approved through the project change process, the EE, in coordination with the IE, conducted joint site inspections with the subcontractor to identify priority locations based on local needs. The subcontractor subsequently carried out a detailed site assessment, confirming that the proposed intervention would not pose environmental and social risks and would ensure equitable access for all users. The selected location and design were reviewed and endorsed by the relevant local authorities. The EE, in particular the Adaptation Officer, regularly monitored the subcontractor's activities to verify compliance with the Adaptation Fund's ESP and Gender Policy throughout implementation.

Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Without proper mitigation measures, drainage rehabilitation has 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, and violate the ESP compliance.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The EE, in particular the Adaptation Officer, will continuously conduct the regular monitoring of the subcontractor's activities, labour working environment, and ESP as well as Gender Policy compliance. The project will also conduct post-completion survey to assess the effectiveness and impacts of rehabilitated drainage system in the vicinity of Veal Rinh Market.
<b>5. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	
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 implemented during the reporting period	During meetings and capacity-building trainings across all project components, the project systematically collected sex-disaggregated data on participants. Under Output 3.5, training on climate-resilient housing construction techniques was provided to subcontractors as well as unskilled and semi-skilled labourers from target communities. Construction monitoring confirmed that these activities strengthened the technical capacity of local carpenters and construction workers, including both unskilled and semi-skilled labourers (including women), by enhancing their understanding and application of resilient construction techniques throughout the building process. This capacity development expanded the project's overall impact and contributed to improved livelihood opportunities as workers continue to apply these skills beyond the project.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Without proper mitigation measures, market traders who are primarily women may could cause a loss of income.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The project continuously rehabilitate drainage systems with minimum disturbance to market traders and the vicinity residents by adopting the construction works in 10m sections to maintain access to the shops and the local market and provide walkways for the shopkeepers and buyers. The project will also conduct post-completion survey to assess the effectiveness and impacts of rehabilitated drainage system in the vicinity of Veal Rinh Market.
<b>6.Core labour rights</b>	
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,	Outputs 3.1 - 3.7: All workers employed under the

<p>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>project and by its contractors will be formalized, with proper, legally binding contracts that workers understand. As low levels of education and illiteracy remain problematic, all construction contract workers will have the right to have their contracts explained to them, and will be empowered to report anonymously to UN-Habitat's National Project Manager or through the grievance mechanism if they feel they are being unfairly treated in any way. All women and men will be paid equally (US\$15 per day for unskilled construction workers). Construction workers will not be asked to work more than 9 hours per day and will be given rest and meal breaks per International Labour Organization guidance. All construction workers employed by the project will be over the age of 18 and under the age of 65. All workers will be given basic safety equipment, including hard hats and high-visibility jackets. Construction will only take place during the daylight hours and where construction works take place outside during the rainy season, workers will be given shelter from storms and heavy rains. Output 3.7:Fencing and barriers will separate workers from the busy National Highway 4, which is next to the market.</p>
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	<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>
<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	<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>
<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	<p>After the construction starts under Component 3, in particular, the Adaptation Officer of the EE regularly visited the site and confirmed the contractor's compliance with International Labour Organization guidance, ensuring equal payment for all men and women and all labour rights. During the contract signing, the EE was also verbally informed of the importance to follow labour laws and their responsibility to comply with the AF ESP and the Gender Policy. Subcontractors also provided all workers with safety equipment and ensured that construction only takes place during daylight hours and that construction works take place outside during the rainy season.</p>
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	<p>Without management and mitigation measures, 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</p>

	informality.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The EE, in particular the Adaptation Officer, will continuously visit the site regularly 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. During the construction period, subcontractors will be continuously guided to provide safety equipment, including hard hats and high visibility jackets, with all workers 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.

### **7.Indigenous people**

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

### **8.Involuntary resettlement**

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable	Yes

impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This risk has been identified for all physical components of the project, with the exception of 3.8.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
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 - 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.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Outputs 3.1 - 3.3 and 3.6: Regular (at least quarterly) site visits documented by photographs and, where necessary, informal discussions. At least 6-monthly meeting between the project (represented by the M&E officer), PDoE and PDLMUPC conducted. Output 3.4: Regular (at least quarterly) site visits documented by photographs and, where necessary, informal discussions. At least 6-monthly meeting between the project (represented by the M&E officer), PDoWRAM and PDLMUPC conducted. If evidence of encroachment is found during the construction period, additional monitoring measures will be proposed to the PMC. Output 3.7: Surveys with market traders before and after construction. This will include discussing the construction plans (i.e. specific procedures to ensure continued trading) with the traders for their suggestion and agreement. Plus a survey of foot traffic into the market to ensure that there has not been a decline in the number of people using it (a proxy for ensuring that there has been no loss of income).

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	During the reporting period, the EE, in coordination with the subcontractor and relevant local authorities, conducted site inspections prior to the commencement of construction works to confirm target locations, identify any variations from the project formulation stage, and assessed potential environmental and social risks. Following agreement on the target sites and planned activities, the EE signed Letters of Agreement (LoAs) with the provincial administrations to take the initiative of planning, bidding, implementation, and monitoring processes. This arrangement aims to strengthen institutional management and monitoring capacity at the sub-national level (Outputs 3.2, 3.5, and 3.8). The project completed rehabilitation of a canal and a water gate (Outputs 3.2a and 3.2b) without any occurrence of involuntary resettlement. Through regular site visits and monitoring by the EE, in particular by the Adaptation Officer, it was confirmed that project implementation remained aligned with the approved plan and that no unforeseen risks related to physical or economic involuntary resettlement emerged. Both the EE and the IE provided technical guidance to sub-national authorities, as needed, to support effective management and monitoring of project activities.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Construction work not aligned with the agreed detailed design and the boundaries, the project interventions may cause involuntary resettlement who live in or near the project sites (Outputs 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7).
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The EE, in particular the Adaptation Officer and consultants, will continuously visit the site regularly and confirm the construction works aligned with the detailed design and site boundaries.
<b>9. Protection of natural habitats</b>	
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

	<p>inherently involve mangrove areas. - Investments 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 are in peri-urban or rural areas at the edge of Kep. - 3.6 and 3.8 are located close of the Kampong Smach protected area. - With this proximity in mind, there is potential for disruption of habitats through construction activities, transporting materials to and from the sites and the presence of casual labour. Investment 3.1 also carries risks – while the investment is intended to benefit the natural 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&amp;E officer submitted. Output 3.4: Site manager’s weekly report and periodic inspection by the Project M&amp;E Officer submitted. Output 3.8: Pre and post installation inspection by the Project M&amp;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>During the reporting period, the EE conducted a pre- and post-site inspection before and after the</p>

	<p>construction commenced, and summarized as inspection reports to avoid any adverse impacts to natural resources and biodiversity loss (Outputs 3.2 and 3.8). During the construction works, the EE regularly monitored the construction works and summarized as regular monitoring report (Outputs 3.2). Dedicated Telegram messenger groups for daily communication between field contractors and technical experts proved highly effective and provided intensive and proactive guidance (Output 3.5). The expert and the EE also monitored the construction sites by using the specific tool regularly to ensure construction aligned with the agreed design, quality, and without any adverse impacts to ecosystems.</p>
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	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	The EE, in particular the Adaptation Officer and technical experts, will continuously communicate and monitor the construction sites by using the specific tools to ensure the progress and compliance with ESP.
<b>10.Conservation of biological diversity</b>	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	See above. In particular, 3.1, 3.6 and 3.8 are in areas that are important for biodiversity (though note that none of the project is implemented in an officially designated biodiversity conservation area). Investments 3.1, 3.6 and 3.8 are implemented in or close to mangrove areas, and as such this ecosystem is critical to support marine biology as well as coastal human livelihoods (particularly crab fishing, which is a common form of livelihood, especially in Kep)
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Outputs 3.1 and 3.6:Development of the Mangrove Planting and Management Plan in consultation with local communities and provincial/district/municipal government officials ensuring no negative impact of the actions. A very detailed assessment will be conducted to re-confirm that the species identification conducted jointly between the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is accurate.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Outputs 3.1 and 3.6: Mangrove Planting and Management Plan in place before planting starts. The Plan has been approved by the Project Management Committee and is subject to annual technical review.

	Output 3.4: Site manager's weekly report and periodic inspection by the Project M&E Officer submitted. Output 3.8: Pre and post installation inspection by the Project M&E Officer conducted.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Output 3.1: The Mangrove Planting and Management Plan will ensure that appropriate mangrove species will be chosen, planted correctly and management and maintained in a way that ensures they have a long lifespan. This is critical as mangrove is only effective as a coastal adaptation measure. Output 3.4: The works will enhance the ability of the reservoir to store and distribute water, improving water access in the dry season (which is projected to be longer and warmer). Moreover, as the southern embankment has 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.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	See Protection of ESP 9: Natural Habitats.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	See Protection of ESP 9: Natural Habitats.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	See Protection of ESP 9: Natural Habitats.
<b>11. Climate change</b>	
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	To minimize the risk of maladaptation arising from inappropriate design, poor construction quality, or improper functioning of infrastructure, the EE conducted both pre- and post-construction site inspections (Outputs 3.2 and 3.8). These inspections ensured that infrastructure designs were locally appropriate and could be effectively operated, managed, and maintained using locally available resources. In addition, the resilient housing design was further enhanced prior to the construction of 19 additional units to strengthen climate resilience and household safety (Output 3.5). Design improvements included elevated reinforced foundations to reduce flood risk, strengthened structural beams, and heat-resistant roofing materials to lower indoor temperatures. Guided by recommendations from the ESS Monitoring Consultant on land suitability, the project team worked closely with the Provincial Department of Environment of Preah Sihanouk province to identify the most suitable sites for mangrove restoration through a series of site assessments (Output 3.6). These assessments identified suitable restoration areas and led to the relocation of previously selected sites that were found to be unsuitable, including areas where existing mangroves had died due to water stagnation caused by embankment construction. Alternatively, ecologically appropriate sites were subsequently selected. In addition, weekly patrols were conducted across six fisheries communities to monitor restored areas and ensure that restoration activities did not adversely affect existing mangrove seedlings.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Without management and mitigation measures during the resilient-housing construction works (Output 3.5), there is maladaptation risks occur throughout the project.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The EE, in particular the resilient housing expert, will continuously communicate with subcontractors and monitor the construction sites by using dedicated Telegram messenger groups and the specific tools to ensure the construction aligned with the agreed detailed design to avoid maladaptation, proper waste management, and the compliance with the AF's ESP.

<b>12. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency</b>	
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	To minimize environmental and social risks, including pollution, the EE conducted both pre- and post-construction site inspections under Outputs 3.2 and 3.8. These inspections ensured that infrastructure designs were locally appropriate and maximized the use of sustainably sourced and nature-based materials (e.g. stabilizing embankments with vegetation rather than concrete). The EE—particularly through the Adaptation Officer—carried out regular site visits and ongoing monitoring to verify that subcontractors appropriately established and managed temporary waste disposal areas, as well as equipment/construction material storage areas. This monitoring aimed to prevent potential water, air, and soil pollution arising from construction activities. Furthermore, during contract signing, the EE formally briefed subcontractors on the Adaptation Fund's 15 principles of ESP as well as the Gender Policy and clearly communicated their obligations to comply with these requirements throughout project

	implementation.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Without management and mitigation measures during the construction works, there is a risk of small-scale, localized pollution in and around the construction sites.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The EE, in particular the Adaptation Officer and technical experts, will continuously communicate and monitor the construction sites, including proper management and storage of construction wastes, machinery, and materials.
<b>13.Public health</b>	
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 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.
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 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.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	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.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	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.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	During the reporting period, the EE, in coordination with subcontractors, installed appropriate safety signage and physical barriers at construction sites to mitigate occupational and community health and safety risks during construction, including risks associated with vehicle movement and potential hazards to children. The EE—particularly through the Adaptation Officer—conducted regular site visits and ongoing monitoring to verify that construction activities were implemented in accordance with contractual requirements and that adequate safety measures were consistently maintained to prevent health and safety risks to local residents. In addition, at the time of contract signing, the EE formally briefed subcontractors on the Adaptation Fund’s 15 principles of ESP as well as the Gender Policy, and clearly communicated their obligations to comply with these requirements throughout project implementation.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Without proper mitigation measures at the construction sites, there are typical construction site risks (i.e. risks from vehicles entering and leaving the site, risks to children, etc.). There is a risk that drainage system rehabilitation 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	The EE, in particular the Adaptation Officer and technical experts, will continuously communicate with subcontractors and monitor the construction sites 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 Adaptation Officer.
<b>14. Physical and cultural heritage</b>	
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	
<b>15.Lands and soil conservation</b>	
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	See Protection of ESP 9: Natural Habitats.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	See Protection of ESP 9: Natural Habitats.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	See Protection of ESP 9: Natural Habitats.

## 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?	As in previous reporting periods, the IE continued to work closely with the EE and sub-national stakeholders to ensure that project activities were implemented in compliance with the AF's 15 principles of ESP as well as the Gender Policy through the application of appropriate mitigation measures. The IE and EE jointly undertook technical monitoring and supervision of project implementation, with particular attention to monitoring and managing risks identified during the project design phase. The IE also systematically reviewed the EE's monthly and quarterly progress reports, including field monitoring tools and sex-disaggregated participation data, to verify the effective implementation of mitigation measures and to prevent actions that could trigger environmental and social risks or adverse impacts. The IE continuously requested the EE to increase female participation to provide equal opportunities with men. In line with AF policies and evaluation requirements, the IE started the recruitment process of an independent Final Evaluation consultant to assess overall project performance, including the
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	integration of cross-cutting issues such as ESS.
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?	During the reporting period, the ESS Monitoring Consultant conducted site visits to monitor the project's hard investments under Component 3, verifying that project activities were implemented in compliance with the AF's ESP and the ESMP outlined in the project document. The consultant provided technical recommendations for corrective actions where needed, including advising the relocation of previously selected mangrove restoration sites that were later assessed as unsuitable. In addition, at the time of contract signing, the EE formally briefed subcontractors on the AF's 15 principles of ESP as well as the Gender Policy, and clearly communicated their obligations to comply with these requirements throughout project implementation. During the construction phase, the EE conducted regular site visits to monitor ongoing compliance with the AF ESP and the ESMP, and to identify, avoid, or minimize potential environmental and social risks arising from project activities.
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?	Yes
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Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No
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List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome
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**Comments**

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	Output 1.1. No. of female training beneficiaries	0	50% of trainees are women	Satisfactory
Component 1 - Community-scale knowledge and capacity enhanced to sustain the adaptation benefits of the project's investments	Output	Output 1.2. No. of female beneficiaries	0	200 people 50% of whom women trained	Poor
Component 1 - Community-scale knowledge and capacity enhanced to	Output	Output 1.3. No. of women trained	0	50% of the eventual total are female.	Poor

sustain the adaptation benefits of the project's investments					
Component 2 - Government planning and technical capacity enhanced and knowledge captured and disseminated to sustain and enhance the project's adaptation benefits	Output	Output 2.1. No. of government staff trained disaggregated by sex	0	60 government officers trained, at least 20 of whom are women	Good
Component 2 - Government planning and technical capacity enhanced and knowledge captured and disseminated to sustain and enhance the project's adaptation benefits	Output	Output 2.2. No. of female government staff trained	0	25 government officers trained, at least 10 of whom women	Good
Component 2 - Government planning and technical capacity enhanced and knowledge captured and disseminated to sustain and enhance the project's adaptation benefits	Output	Output 2.3. 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	Satisfactory
Component 2 - Government planning and technical capacity enhanced and knowledge	Output	Output 2.4. 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	Good

captured and disseminated to sustain and enhance the project's adaptation benefits				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.	
Component 3-Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Output	Output 3.1. No. of people who benefit from the restored mangrove, disaggregated by sex	0	Land and 17,754 people, at least 50% of whom are women have greater protection from coastal flooding, erosion and salt-water incursion. There will be \$600 benefit to fishermen per hectare of mangrove planted	Satisfactory
Component 3-Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Output	Output 3.2. 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	Good
Component 3-Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Output	Output 3.3. 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	Output	Output 3.5. No. of locally	0	69,187 people, of whom, 50% are	Good

through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets		appropriate housing designs developed No. of demo houses constructed		women, benefit from design, training and 27 demo houses built.	
Component 3-Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Output	Output 3.6. 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	Good
Component 3-Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Output	Output 3.7. The number of days' income lost to flooding events	0	The market retains 365 day per year functionality, not losing any days to heavy rainfall. The market has access to harvested rainwater 109,553 people, up to 90% of whom are women, have improved year-round income	Good
Component 3-Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Output	Output 3.8. 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.	Good

## 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	Provide justification of the rating provided
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	period	
While the project team made sustained efforts to meet the gender target, some outputs under Outcomes 1 and 2 could not be fully achieved due to the male-dominated nature of government institutions, local authorities, and the construction sector.	Satisfactory	In line with the Gender Action Plan set out in the full proposal, female stakeholders were proactively notified of upcoming events and informed that they were welcome to attend with infants or young children in their care where alternative childcare arrangements were not available. Participation was systematically monitored through sex-disaggregated attendance records. Although certain outputs under Outcomes 1 and 2 did not fully meet the established gender targets, the hard investments delivered under Outcome 3 provided equitable benefits to both women and men.

### Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	As in previous reporting periods, the IE has continued to work closely with the EE and sub-national stakeholders to promote gender-responsive and equitable participation in all capacity-building trainings, events, and meetings. UN-Habitat systematically reviews the EE's monthly and quarterly progress reports, including monitoring gender indicators aligned with the project's Gender Action Plan (GAP). This includes verification of sex-disaggregated participation data through attendance records across the project lifecycle.
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 compliance with the project's GAP by ensuring that both women and men from local authorities and community groups were systematically invited to all meetings and capacity-building trainings. The EE applied a sex-disaggregated attendance template to record participant data for all events, enabling monitoring of gender balance and women's participation. While the project team made consistent efforts to achieve balanced participation, certain gender targets could not be fully met during the reporting period due to the male-dominated context of government institutions, local authorities, and the construction sector. The EE nevertheless continued to promote women's engagement within these structural constraints.
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	Yes
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empowerment?	
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 used
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## Comments

No.

## Rating

Implementing Entity					
Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Comments	Rating
Outcome 1 Community-scale knowledge and capacity enhanced to sustain the adaptation benefits of the project's investments	Outcome 3	In Year 4, it was expected to complete the following outputs. Output 1.1. N/A (Completed in Year 3). Output 1.2. N/A (Completed in Year 3). Output 1.3. Complete capacity-building training targeting communities to manage, operate and maintain the infrastructure under Component 3.	Completed		Satisfactory
Outcome 2 Government planning and technical capacity enhanced to sustain and enhance the project's adaptation benefits	Outcome 2	In Year 4, it was expected to complete the following outputs. Output 2.1. N/A (Completed in Year 3). Output 2.2. Complete capacity building training targeting 25 governmental officers, including at least 10 females, to manage, operate, and maintain the infrastructure. Output 2.3. N/A (Completed in Year 3). Output 2.4. Continuous production of 20 knowledge products (Continue until Year 5).	Ontrack		Highly 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 Year 4, it was expected to complete the following outputs. Output 3.1. N/A (Completed in Year 3). Output 3.2. Complete the rehabilitation of a water gate and a canal. Output 3.3. N/A (Completed in Year 3). Output 3.4. N/A (Suspended: AFB:	Ontrack		Satisfactory

		AFB/PPRC. 33/44, 1 April 2024). Output 3.5. Continuous construction of the 19 resilient housing demo units in Kep and Prey Nob (Continue until Year 5). Output 3.6. Continuous mangrove restoration and repair of a water gate in Preah Nob (Continue until Year 5). Output 3.7. Continuous rehabilitation of drainage rehabilitation in front of the Veal Rinh Market in Prey Nob. (Continue until Year 5). Output 3.8. Completion of the installation of the tide gauge and weather station in Prey Nob.			
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**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 project team successfully executed all scheduled activities. Only a few final outputs remain, which have achieved a 50% to 85% completion rate as of the reporting period. This consistent progress ensured that all remaining interventions were fully finalized by the established project deadline of 25 December 2025. Since its inception, the project has encountered several challenges that hindered progress against the original workplan. The onset of COVID-19 significantly delayed the project's commencement. As national and sub-national government offices shifted their focus toward pandemic management, it became difficult to convene stakeholders and formally establish the Project Management Committee (PMC). During the early implementation phase, it was discovered that the rehabilitation work originally planned under Output 3.4 had already been completed. While the rehabilitation of the Roness Reservoir was identified as a local priority during the 2017/2018 design phase by NCS D and UN-Habitat, the Ministry of Water Resources & Meteorology (MoWRAM) independently undertook and funded this work in 2019. The 2023 national election led to a major restructuring of the Ministry of Environment, including the NCS D. This transition resulted in significant turnover within the NCS D project team and the PMC. To address previous delays, the IE and EE requested a no-cost extension, alongside an output deletion and a material change. Following the donor's approval (AFB/B.42/17, issued on 8 July 2024), the project commenced the assessment, design, and construction of 19 additional resilient housing units (Output 3.5) and expanded the drainage system (Output 3.7) by several kilometers. Following the nomination of the new project team and PMC members, To ensure continuity, the UN-Habitat team conducted comprehensive orientations for the newly recruited project members to align them with the project's objectives and operational procedures. The NCS D and UN-Habitat also adopted an intensive coordination model to ensure all planned activities are completed within the remaining timeframe. This strategy involved strengthening collaboration with provincial authorities and local implementation partners through a Letter of Agreement (LoA). The IE and EE have maintained rigorous coordination, characterized by regular monitoring of work plans and direct oversight of on-the-ground implementation. As a result of these efforts, all remaining activities are progressing smoothly, and the project is on track for full completion by October 2025. With the implementation phase nearing completion, the IE has scheduled the final project evaluation and the official closing ceremony for October 2025.

**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 works are completed.	Completed	Satisfactory
Outcome 2 Government planning and technical capacity enhanced to sustain and enhance the project's adaptation benefits	Outcome 2	90% of the expected works are completed.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 3 Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets	Outcome 4, Outcome 5	80% of the expected works are completed.	Ontrack	Highly Satisfactory

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

Name	Email	Institution
Khlok Vichetratha	khlok.vichetratha@moe.gov.	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 achieved satisfactory progress, completing the majority of interventions. Aligned with the work plan, the project is continuously working on the three remaining small-scale infrastructure outputs (Outputs 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7) and knowledge product formulations (Output 2.4). Currently, the remaining physical investments are 50% and 85% complete, with all activities scheduled for conclusion by October 2025 to avoid the onset of the rainy season. Furthermore, progress under Output 2.4 remains strong, with the development of knowledge products expected to surpass original targets. Following my appointment as Project Manager after the 2023 national election, I was tasked with overseeing all remaining activities within a time-sensitive schedule. Through rigorous coordination with the IE and sub-national authorities, the team successfully aligned implementation with the workplan. Furthermore, the PMC's oversight and the IE's technical supervision provided the new project team with a deep understanding of the project's design, participatory approach, and past lessons learned. This support enabled newly recruited staff to quickly bridge knowledge gaps and accelerate implementation while maintaining strict adherence to environmental and social safeguards, monitoring, and regular progress reporting. The primary challenge since the project's inception has been achieving full alignment with gender-related targets. This is largely attributed to entrenched social norms and the predominantly male-oriented structure of both government institutions and local authorities. To meet gender targets, the project team implemented gender-sensitive measures to facilitate female participation, such as issuing early invitations and informing the possibility to attending events with infants under their care.

## Other

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

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

## Overall Rating

### Overall rating

Satisfactory

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

The project's implementation was deemed satisfactory, with all planned activities for the reporting period completed. Only a few final outputs remain, with a 50% to 85% completion rate as of the reporting period and the ability to be completed by the project deadline of December 25, 2025. Despite setbacks brought on by COVID-19 and institutional changes within the Ministry of Environment in Years 1 and 2, the steady progress guaranteed that all remaining interventions would be completed by the project's deadline of December 25, 2025, based on continued coordination and oversight by the IE and EE. The project further supported Cambodia's NDC 3.0 process by submitting a formal input reflecting key lessons learned. The project concluded with a closing workshop held in October 2025.

## Project Indicators

### List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Outputs	Output 1.1. 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, 46.7%)	2x trainings per commune completed. 50% of trainees are women
Outputs	Output 1.2. 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, 21.6%)	200 people (50% of whom women) trained
Outputs	Output 1.3. No. of trainings provided to communities on managing, monitoring and maintaining	Communities have not received training of infrastructure management, monitoring and maintenance and are	9 training clusters (22 women, 21 %)	8 Training clusters implemented with 50% participation from women

	infrastructure investments No. of women trained	unaware of the need and approaches		
Outputs	Output 2.1. 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	Output 2.2. 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	50 government officers trained (10 female government officers)	25 government officers trained, at least 10 of whom women
Outputs	Output 2.3. No. of monitoring systems in place	There is currently no systematic way to review ‘what works’ in terms of climate change adaptation and to upscale its benefits	1	A system in place to systematically monitor adaptation investments and plan and advocate for replication, upscaling and further funding
Outputs	Output 2.4. 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	7 knowledge products	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	Output 3.1. 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 134 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	Output 3.2. No. of people who benefit from the repaired water gates and rehabilitated canals, disaggregated by sex	Water shortages arising from inadequate water management	2,798ha (3.2a) and 1,036ha (3.2b) benefited from the intervention. Total beneficiaries: 29,303 people (51% female)	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	Output 3.3. 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	Output 3.4. No. of people who have improved access to water No. of ha land protected	24,470 people have unreliable access to water, are vulnerable to poor conditions or the reservoir, and rely on rainfed agriculture. The same number of people are threatened by the unsafe embankment People in the coastal area are highly vulnerable to coastal flooding	N/A * Output deletion was approved by the AFB: AFB/PPRC.33/44, 1 April 2024	N/A * Output deletion was approved by the AFB: AFB/PPRC.33/44, 1 April 2024
Outputs	Output 3.5. 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	Output 3.6. 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	N/A (Activities will be completed in Year 5)	20,000 people, of whom 50% women, in the area (of a total population of 27,667) and 2,000ha of rice fields protected

		surface water used for drinking is unusable		
Outputs	Output 3.7. 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	Output 3.8. 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	49,520 (55% women) have access to early warnings.	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	Outcome 1. 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	Outcome 2. 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	90% of the work is completed (Output 2.4 will be completed in Year 5).	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	Outcome 3. No of people that benefit	62,521 people, at least 50% of whom	80% of the work is completed (Outputs	100% of the vulnerable

	from climate change resilient infrastructure, access to natural assets and improved livelihood options to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change	women, have been assessed as vulnerable to climate change impacts	3.5 - 3.7 will be completed in Year 5).	population (62,521 people) of which at least 50 percent women have access to resilient infrastructure and/or protective natural assets
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## Comments

As this was the fourth year of implementation, all remaining project activities were smoothly progressed, and four outputs (Outputs 2.4, 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7) will be completed in Year 5.

## Lessons Learned

<b>Implementation and Adaptive Management</b>		
Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)	Opportunities	There was no change during the reporting period.
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Challenges & Opportunities	UN-Habitat implemented the planned environmental and social safeguard measures throughout the project duration. As a result, no adverse impacts were identified, and no grievances were received.
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.	Challenges & Opportunities	During the reporting period, the project consistently encouraged the participation of female stakeholders in capacity-building trainings and meetings. In line with the Gender Action Plan outlined in the full proposal, female stakeholders were proactively informed of events in advance and advised that they could participate while accompanied by infants or young children under their care, where no alternative childcare arrangements were available. Participation was systematically tracked using sex-disaggregated attendance records. While the project team made sustained efforts to meet the gender target under Output 1.3 could not be fully achieved

		<p>during the reporting period due to the male-dominated nature of government institutions, local authorities, and the construction sector. While the number of female participants under Output 2.2 met the original target, the number of male participants was double the target, resulting in female participants comprising only 20.0% of the total participants. A key lesson learned was the importance of setting realistic, context-specific, and culturally informed gender targets based on robust gender assessments and avoiding the application of uniform quotas without assessing their feasibility within the local institutional context (e.g. the proportion of women in government positions).</p>
<p>Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?</p>	<p>Challenges &amp; Opportunities</p>	<p>In response to earlier delays in Year 3 due to COVID-19 restrictions and a complete turnover of government counterparts, during the reporting period, the EE and the IE adopted an intensive coordination approach and strengthened collaboration with provincial authorities and local implementation partners to ensure that the full scope of activities could be completed within the final year. This collaboration included near-daily communication between the EE and field-level entities through Telegram and other communication channels. These measures helped smooth project implementation, enabling the project to successfully complete all activities within the project period by December 2025.</p>
<p>What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?</p>	<p>Challenges</p>	<p>Early in the project cycle, COVID-19 restrictions delayed project start-up and limited in-person engagement. The 2023 national elections also led to a complete turnover of government counterparts, including the NCSD (the EE),</p>

		requiring the re-establishment of an entirely new project team. These factors hampered smooth project implementation, including the timely establishment and functioning of the PMC, the convening of its meetings, and effective execution by the EE.
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**Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).**

Yes

### **Climate Resilience Measures**

What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	Based on the interventions to enhance climate resilience implemented in Year 4, several lessons emerged. First, an intensive coordination approach and strengthened collaboration between the IE, EE, and sub-national stakeholders proved essential for the smooth implementation and effective monitoring of project activities. This approach enhanced local ownership and the application of environmental and social safeguards at the local level. Second, the project design—which strategically combined soft interventions under Outcomes 1 and 2 with investments under Outcome 3—directly supported the sustainable, community-driven management, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure assets. The development of local products further reduced the risk of knowledge loss related to the management of small infrastructure. Third, by promoting a participatory approach (People’s Process) during the housing construction, the project contributed to livelihood opportunities for vulnerable people through capacity-building sessions and on-the-job training opportunities. It was a good practice to provide alternate livelihood options to the people who depend on their livelihood on climate sensitive agricultural practices.
What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	

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

What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	N/A
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants	N/A

been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?

**Concrete Adaptation Interventions**

What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?

Based on the adaptation interventions implemented in Year 4, several key lessons emerged to effectively build climate adaptive capacity at the sub-national level, small-scale infrastructure interventions should be designed to be user-friendly and integrated into local development plans to ensure long-term management, operation, and maintenance. Capacity-building activities and training for communities and sub-national government officials on the operation and maintenance of infrastructure assets. Second, when infrastructure construction is implemented in phases, it is essential to assess the outputs and performance of earlier phases and to revise designs and cost estimates accordingly. In this project, lessons from Phase 1 informed improvements to housing design in subsequent phases. The revised design placed greater emphasis on affordability, energy efficiency, and environmental sustainability, incorporating features such as elevated reinforced foundations for flood resilience, strengthened structural beams, anti-heat roofing to reduce indoor temperatures, and solar panels for off-grid energy supply. Additional elements—including rainwater harvesting systems, improved ventilation, and disability-friendly handrails—enhanced inclusiveness, environmental responsiveness, and resilience to future climate extremes. Finally, the project underscored the importance of conducting thorough site inspections prior to the preparation of detailed designs and Bills of Materials. Infrastructure conditions can change significantly between the design phase and the implementation stage, particularly in rural areas where there is a time lag of several years. Site inspections are therefore fundamental to ensuring appropriate designs, minimizing environmental and social risks, and avoiding the risk of maladaptation.

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?

The project implemented several climate adaptation interventions with strong potential for replication in other climate-vulnerable settlements. A key example is the resilient housing design and construction approach, which emphasized affordability, energy efficiency, and environmental sustainability. Key features included elevated reinforced foundations for flood resilience, strengthened structural beams, anti-heat roofing to reduce indoor temperatures, and solar panels to provide off-grid energy. Additional elements—such as rainwater harvesting systems, improved ventilation, and disability-friendly handrails—ensured that the housing solutions were inclusive, environmentally responsive, and resilient to future climate extremes. To promote replication in other climate-vulnerable areas across Cambodia, UN-Habitat organized a knowledge-sharing activity targeting key actors in Cambodia’s affordable housing sector, including the General Secretariat of the Department of Housing, the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), and the Housing Network NGOs. The project also placed nature-based solutions (NbS) at the core of its climate resilience strategy, using vegetation for soil erosion prevention and stabilization, alongside eco-treatment systems and garbage traps to enhance ecosystem services and community resilience. Building on project experience and scale-up potential, UN-Habitat designed a new project targeting Kampog and Kor Kohgn provinces (2024–2028) that includes the construction of 60 resilient houses and the improvement of small-scale infrastructure services. These approaches have also been integrated into two Adaptation Fund concept notes currently under development: one single-country regular project and one single-country LLA project.

**Knowledge Management**

How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project

Insights gained from this project have informed the development of several Adaptation Fund-financed initiatives. These include the full proposal for “Increasing Climate Resilience through Small-scale Infrastructure Investments and Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable

<p>development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?</p>	<p>Communities in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces in Cambodia” (2024–2028), as well as the Adaptation Fund concept notes currently under development. One focuses on community adaptation and ecosystem resilience in protected areas in Kampong Speu (submitted as a single-country regular project), while the other centers on nature-based livelihood and adaptation solutions in heritage sites in Siem Reap (submitted as a single-country Locally Led Adaptation project). Through a 2024 Reflection Workshop (implemented under Output 2.4), the project contributed to the development of Cambodia’s NDC 3.0. During the workshop, key lessons and joint statement derived from project experience were developed and submitted to the NDC committee. In addition, the project organized a knowledge-sharing session to showcase resilient housing designs and completed model houses, with the aim of promoting the role of climate-resilient and affordable housing solutions in climate-vulnerable communities in Cambodia. Participants included key stakeholders in the affordable housing sector, such as the General Department of Housing under the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), as well as members of the Housing Network, including Habitat for Humanity, World Vision, the NGO Forum, and other relevant organizations.</p>
<p>Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?</p>	<p>The project produced four policy recommendations, six videos, nine case studies, and eight guidance documents capturing key lessons learned and good practices for broad dissemination. Publications were distributed in hard copy to participants at the training, workshops, and events. Posters were displayed at the commune center and other strategic locations. The materials were also widely shared through UN-Habitat’s YouTube channel.</p>
<p>Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, training manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)</p>	<p>During the reporting period, the following knowledge products were prepared. Six videos, nine case studies, and eight guidance documents (<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1nrvFzTbiVgq26vWkzbBqTGeZiIpXzbb_?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1nrvFzTbiVgq26vWkzbBqTGeZiIpXzbb_?usp=sharing</a>) Four policy recommendations (<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZbgWn-eeK85R294v2IUSwuiGLeZSdp3i/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZbgWn-eeK85R294v2IUSwuiGLeZSdp3i/view?usp=drive_link</a>) Six videos on UN-Habitat YouTube Channel (<a href="https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLTQZbEc6Bv59pukv87LwgjEqrrrM">https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLTQZbEc6Bv59pukv87LwgjEqrrrM</a>) Web story: Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Households Through Resilient Housing Units (<a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/enhancing-the-climate-resilience-of-vulnerable-households-through-resilient-housing-units/">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/enhancing-the-climate-resilience-of-vulnerable-households-through-resilient-housing-units/</a>) Web story: UN-Habitat organized a participatory dialogue to reflect on the project’s experiences for future interventions and the NDC 3.0 for Cambodia (<a href="https://fukuoka.unhabitat.org/en/information/8518/">https://fukuoka.unhabitat.org/en/information/8518/</a>) Web story: Enhancing the resilience of vulnerable households through resilient housing units (<a href="https://fukuoka.unhabitat.org/en/information/8518/">https://fukuoka.unhabitat.org/en/information/8518/</a>) Web story: Handover the project to locally driven operation and management (<a href="https://fukuoka.unhabitat.org/information/story/9339/">https://fukuoka.unhabitat.org/information/story/9339/</a>) Web story: Celebrating the participatory climate change adaptation and resilience efforts in human settlements in Cambodia (<a href="https://fukuoka.unhabitat.org/information/story/9339/">https://fukuoka.unhabitat.org/information/story/9339/</a>)</p>
<p>If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.</p>	<p>Table 13 of the project proposal defines 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 achieved most of the planned LO by Year 3. Following the completion of small-scale infrastructure investments, the remaining capacity-building activities under Outputs 1.3 and 2.2 were implemented in Year 4. These activities aimed to strengthen the capacity of communities and sub-national government officials to manage, operate, and maintain the small-scale infrastructure. In addition to subcontractors, unskilled and semi-skilled workers enhanced their capacities through both classroom-based and on-site training in resilient housing construction techniques under Output 3.5. Some trainees also participated directly in the construction of resilient houses, gaining practical on-the-job experience while earning income. Through this process, they developed skills that provide alternative livelihood opportunities for the future.</p>
<p>Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving</p>	<p>N/A</p>

existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.	
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	Yes, the identification of learning objectives helped define the purpose of each capacity activity and guided the development of training curricula, alongside the findings of the needs assessments. It also informed the sequencing of project interventions, ensuring that stakeholders' capacities were strengthened under Components 1 and 2 before their engagement in small-scale infrastructure improvements and participatory monitoring processes. To support long-term locally led management of the assets constructed under the outputs of Component 2, the project developed technical guidance materials in the local language and disseminated them to relevant stakeholders. These materials were particularly targeted to participants of the Y workshops on the management, operation, and maintenance of small-scale infrastructure.
<b>Innovation</b>	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	This project is among the initiatives to construct climate-resilient demo houses, that focus on innovations on affordability, energy efficiency, and eco-friendliness. Compared to traditional houses, the new designs feature elevated reinforced foundations for flood resilience, structural heat-resistant roofing to reduce indoor temperatures, and solar panels for off-grid energy. Additional features—such as rainwater harvesting tanks, improved ventilation, and disaster-friendly handrails—ensure the houses are inclusive, environmentally responsive, and resilient to extreme weather conditions. During the reporting period, the project also provided capacity building training on resilient housing design and construction techniques to subcontractors as unskilled and semi-skilled laborers in the target areas. Through classroom instruction on sessions, participants contributed directly to the construction of the demonstration houses. A final evaluation confirmed that local subcontractors involved in building the demo houses since applied these resilient construction techniques in other locations, demonstrating significant impact beyond the project sites. Moreover, the project organized knowledge-sharing sessions to present its design and construction approaches to key stakeholders in the affordable housing sector, including the General Department of Housing under the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) and members of the Housing Network. This session, which showcased the resilient housing designs and completed model houses, aimed to promote the replication of climate-resilient and affordable housing solutions in climate-vulnerable communities across Cambodia.
<b>Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources</b>	
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?** After Midterm

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

**Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries**

		<b>Total</b>	<b>% of female beneficiaries</b>	<b>% of Youth beneficiaries</b>
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				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

### Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

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

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

### Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information	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	0
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 at completion	14	Local	Multi-sector	3: Medium capacity
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	50	Coastal management
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			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

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

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information	0	Handbooks	Sub-National
Target performance at	1	Handbooks	Sub-National

completion			
Performance at mid-term	3	Handbooks	Sub-National
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			

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

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**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				
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	0	50	3: Moderate improvement
Target performance at completion	4000	50	3: Moderate improvement
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				
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	1: None
Target performance at completion	3: Some
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			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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