



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Completion Summary

Section A: Project result and performance

1. Basic information

Title of project/programme	Climate change adaptation through protective small-scale infrastructure interventions in coastal settlements of Cambodia
Project/Programme category	Regular
Project period (if the project was granted an extension, include the original as well as the revised completion date)	4 years and 11 Months Approval Date: 26 January 2021 Start Date: 26 August 2021 Originally Completion Date: 25 March 2025 Actual Completion Date: 25 December 2025
Country(ies)	Cambodia
Sector(s)	Urban development
Implementing entity name	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
Type of implementing entity (MIE, NIE or RIE)	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Executing entity(ies)	National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)
Amount of financing approved (USD)	US\$ 5,000,000
Project contact(s)	Ms. Odicea Angelo Barrios, Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Fukuoka, Japan. Email: odicea.angelobarrios1@un.org Mr. Vanna Sok, Country Programme Manager, UN-Habitat Cambodia Office, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Email: vanna.sok@un.org
Date of report	31 July 2026

2. Key milestones – Please refer to the overview tab in the latest PPR. For the delay in project implementation and related reasons refer to the lessons learned tab, section on “implementation and adaptive management”

Project inception	26 August 2021
Mid-term review (if applicable)	07 October 2024
Project completion	25 December 2025
Terminal evaluation	17 January 2026
If any, delay in implementation and reasons for delay	The project has encountered delays due to COVID-19 and the related restrictions in Cambodia, as well as the prolonged formation of the project management committee (PMC) at the beginning of the project.

3. Project overview and description

The Adaptation Fund project “Climate change adaptation through protective small-scale infrastructure interventions in coastal settlements of Cambodia” has been implemented since 2021. The project objective was “to enhance climate change adaptation and resilience of the most vulnerable coastal human settlements of Cambodia through concrete adaptation actions, particularly in areas where eco-tourism has the potential to sustain such interventions”. The project was overseen by the Implementing Entity (IE): UN-Habitat, with support from Executing Entity (EE): National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)/ Ministry of Environment (MoE), with inputs from the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), Fukuoka, Japan.

The project targeted climate-vulnerable coastal settlements in Kep province and Prey Nob district in Preah Sihanouk Province. In Kep and Preah Sihanouk Provinces, poor and marginalized households tend to be less resilient and disproportionately affected by natural disasters, lacking the resources and capacity to cope, recover, or adapt.

Kep Province is located in the lowland close to the sea and frequently suffers from storm surges, floods, and seawater intrusion. Prey Nob District in Preah Sihanouk Province is also located in the lowlands along the coastline and makes poor households sensitive to storm surges and sea level rise. The poor live in houses with below minimum standards in terms of structure, materials, and thermal comfort to protect residents from climate hazards, and limited vegetation/greenery for shading and the evapotranspiration process necessary to make the settlement environmentally safe.

Project investments aimed to enhance climate change adaptation and resilience of the most vulnerable coastal human settlements by implementing three interconnected components:

Component 1: Community-scale knowledge and capacity enhanced to 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.

Component 3: Resilience built through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets.

4. Results and key outcomes (Alignment with the Adaptation Fund core impact indicators – Number of Direct Beneficiaries reached including women; Trainings conducted including women trained, Early Warning Systems (EWS); Assets Produced, Developed, Improved, or Strengthened; Natural Assets Protected or Rehabilitated i.e. hectares of natural habitats/ meters of coastlines) – *Please refer to the “Performance at completion” in the Results Tracker section in the last PPR to extract this information.*

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change	Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries		Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project
		<i>Total</i>	134,356	67,356	67,000
		% of female targeted	49.50%	49.50%	49.50%
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	
		1	3: Dissemination and communication	Geographical coverage	Local
				Number of municipalities	1
Outcome 2: Strengthened	Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and	Number of staff targeted		Sector	Capacity level

institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased	Total	175	Multi-sector	3: Medium capacity
		% of female targeted	26.0%		
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	
		175	26.0%	Public	
	Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity level
		Public	Local	Multi-sector	3: Medium capacity
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
		14	Local	Multi-sector	3: Medium capacity
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	
		33.00%		Coastal management	
Output 3: 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	
		1,357	33.00%	4: Mostly aware	
Output 3.2: Stenghtened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning	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	
		27	Handbooks	Sub-national	
Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets	Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)	
		Coastal management	2: Physical asset (produced/ improved/ strengthened)	5: Fully improved	
Output 4: 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
		7	Multi-community		Multi-sector
Outcome 5: Increased	Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural	Natural resource improvement level		Sector	Type

ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	4: Effective		Multi-sector	water areas
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
		Mangroves	187	ha	4: Effective
		Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/ rehabilitation
		Cultivated land/Agricultural land	5,966	ha	5: Very effective
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
		27	Physical capital	Multi-sector	Community-based adaptation
	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)	
		4,500	Trading	10	
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			
		Some			
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
		4	Urban development	National	

The project team successfully completed all planned activities and delivered all expected outputs, and the project concluded with a closing workshop held in October 2025. In total, the project benefitted 134,356 people (67,356 direct and approximately 67,000 indirect beneficiaries), including 49.5 percent of female beneficiaries. This section summarized the specific project achievements in Kep and Prey Nob.

The actions proposed by the Project have been designed to target the poorest and most vulnerable people in the target coastal settlements through a set of *soft* and *hard* measures. The *soft* measures under Components 1 and 2 focused on addressing capacity needs and gaps in adaptation measures that can reduce vulnerability to climate change and increase coping capacity. All *soft* measures are designed to support, enhance, and sustain the hard investments that the project will make. The *hard* investments under Component 3 were small-scale climate adaptive infrastructure and ecosystems to enhance climate resilience and adaptation.

Outcome 1 focused on capacity building of the target communities to enhance their knowledge and capacity to sustain the adaptation benefits of the project investments.

- **Output 1.1.** The project built the capacity of 646 people, including 302 females (46.7%), through 16 training sessions related to solid waste management.

- **Output 1.2.** 370 people, including 80 women (21.6%), also enhanced their understanding of resilient house construction techniques.
- **Output 1.3.** After the completion of the infrastructure construction, the project also conducted hands-on training targeting nine clusters, specifically including 103 beneficiaries (23 % women) on managing, monitoring and maintaining infrastructure investments.



Output 1.1



Output 1.2



Output 1.3

On the other hand, **Outcome 2** focused on the capacity building of sub-national government officers to enhance governance and technical capacity to sustain and enhance the project's adaptation benefits.

- **Output 2.1.** 125 sub-national government officers, including 33 female officers (26.4%), were trained to plan effectively for sustaining and enhancing the project's adaptation benefits.
- **Output 2.2.** After the completion of infrastructure work, 50 sub-national government officers at the provincial and district levels, including 10 women (20.0%), were provided with comprehensive technical training to manage, operate and maintain the project's invested small-scale infrastructure.
- **Output 2.3.** To strengthen the capacity of sub-national institutions to integrate climate change adaptation and mobilize resources for implementing their adaptation actions, the project reviewed the Institutional System on Climate Change Investments and conducted a capacity-building training to disseminate the institutional review results and promote stakeholder dialogue to support vertical integration and institutional ownership. with 57 sub-national and district officials, of whom 29.8% were women.
- **Output 2.4.** A total of 27 knowledge products were produced—including eight guidance documents, four policy recommendations, nine case studies, and six videos—and disseminated to key audiences, both men and women, through workshops, trainings, and other project events. Through a 2024 Reflection Workshop (implemented under Output 2.4), the project also contributed to the development of Cambodia's NDC 3.0. During the workshop, key lessons and a joint statement derived from project experience were developed and submitted to the NDC 3.0 committee. In addition, the project also organized a knowledge-sharing session to showcase the resilient housing designs and completed model houses, with the aim of promoting the replication of climate-resilient and affordable housing solutions in climate-vulnerable communities across 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.



Output 2.1



Output 2.2



Output 2.3



Output 2.4



Output 2.4



Output 2.4

Under **Outcome 3**, the project improved the climate resilience of the target areas through investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets.

- **Output 3.1.** A total of 134 hectares of mangroves were restored to enhance the coastal resilience by protecting land and water sources from saltwater and increase fish population in Kep, directly benefiting 17,754 people, including roughly 50% women.
- **Output 3.2a&b.** The project repaired a water gate and rehabilitated a canal that benefits 29,303 people, of whom 51% were women, and protected paddy fields covering 2,798 ha (section 3.2a) and 1,036 ha (section 3.2b). These hard investments minimize the flooding risks, while enhancing water accessibility for agricultural purposes and domestic use.
- **Output 3.3.** A water gate with five automatic sluice gates and one manual gate was constructed, and a 370-meter embankment was improved to minimize the risk of saline intrusion from the sea and tidal rivers washing inland and causing salinization of crops in extreme tidal events. It benefited 3,500 target beneficiaries, with at least 50% being women.
- **Output 3.5.** Through the preparation of the highly replicable resilient housing design, the construction of 27 demo houses, and associated capacity-building activities, benefited 72,677 people, including 51% women. 27 households could enhance the housing resilience against hazards and related damages, while minimizing expenses to repair houses.
- **Output 3.6.** The project also restored 53 ha of mangrove and repaired a water gate as green-grey protective infrastructure at Prey Nob protected sea flooding and benefitted 21,475 people, including 52% women, and protected 2,132 hectares of rice fields.
- **Output 3.7.** The project's drainage system rehabilitation in front of Veal Rinh Market, Prey Nob, directly reached 4,500 market sellers and indirectly benefited a wider population of 105,053 people by reducing flood risks and improving environmental conditions. Since the beginning of the 2024 rainy season, local authorities and market vendors have confirmed that the Veal Rinh Market has not experienced any flooding or water accumulation.
- **Output 3.8.** The project also installed a tide gauge and a weather station in Prey Nob to strengthen early warning systems and enhance local capacity to monitor weather and tidal

conditions, thereby reducing climate-related risks. It benefited 49,520 people, including 55% women.



Output 3.1



Output 3.2a



Output 3.2b



Output 3.3



Output 3.5



Output 3.6



Output 3.6



Output 3.7



Output 3.8

5. Issues, challenges and mitigation measures (Environmental and social risks, gender considerations and other risks) – *Please refer to the lessons learned tab in the PPR, specifically the section on “Implementation and Adaptive Management”*

As the project was well prepared with the predefined risk mitigation measures for environmental and social risks identified through stakeholder consultations and site visits during the project design phase, the project team has not encountered any substantial issues and challenges related to those risks during the project implementation.

However, the project experienced COVID-19 restrictions, which delayed project start-up and limited in-person engagement. The 2023 national elections also led to a complete turnover of government counterparts, including the EE, requiring the re-establishment of an entirely new project team. These factors hampered smooth project implementation, including the timely establishment and functioning of the Project Management Committee (PMC), the convening of its meetings, and effective execution by the EE.

In response to earlier delays in Year 3, 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.

To avoid potential environmental and social risks arising from the project interventions, the project 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.

6. Lessons learned (Best practices, adaptive management, what worked during the implementation and what did not, what corrective actions were taken during implementation, what are the ways to improve the intervention) – *Please refer to the lessons learned tab in the PPR, specifically the section on “Implementation and Adaptive Management”*

6.1 Best Practices

- **Strategically considered the project design.** The project’s design—which strategically combined *soft* interventions under Outcomes 1 and 2 with *hard* investments under Outcome 3—directly supported the sustainable, community-driven management, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure assets. The development of knowledge products further reduced the risk of knowledge loss related to the management of small-scale infrastructure. In addition, local climate resilience was strengthened through the capacity-building of community members and sub-national government officials on the operation and maintenance of infrastructure. This process enhanced local ownership and increased awareness of the need to allocate resources for operation and maintenance within local development plans.
- **Mainstreaming the People’s Process.** 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. This participatory process ensured that interventions were aligned with local needs, strengthened the awareness and capacity of local stakeholders, and fostered a strong sense of ownership—contributing to the long-term sustainability of project outcomes. 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. This process enhanced local ownership and increased awareness of the need to allocate resources for operation and maintenance within local development plans. The People’s Process is also linked to the livelihood support of communities dependent on climate-sensitive agriculture. For example, the project supported local livelihoods by directly involving community members in activities such as mangrove seed collection, nursery establishment, plantation, and resilient housing construction. Community members engaged in these activities earned income while simultaneously building their capacity through on-the-job training. This was particularly beneficial for unskilled and semi-skilled laborers, who enhanced their employability and practical knowledge through resilient housing constructions.
- **Demonstration of the replicable designs and techniques.** 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, enhanced 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 Department

of Housing, the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), and the Housing Network NGOs. The development of knowledge products as references further reduced the risk of knowledge loss related to the management of small-scale infrastructure (Output 2.4).

- **Various knowledge products formats for stakeholders.** In response to the varying capacities and knowledge levels among stakeholders, the project deployed a diversified knowledge management strategy. Specialized products—including case studies, multimedia videos, technical manuals, comprehensive reports, and simplified leaflets—were tailored to specific content types and target audiences.

6.2 Adaptive management

- **Design improvements during the infrastructure construction in phases.** When infrastructure construction is implemented in phases, it is essential to assess the performance of earlier phases and to revise designs and cost estimates accordingly. In this project, lessons from eight demo housing constructions (phase 1) informed improvements to the resilient 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.
- **Flexible adjustment of interventions based on the latest site inspections.** The project underscored the importance of conducting thorough site inspections prior to the preparation of detailed designs and Bills of Quantities. Infrastructure conditions may change significantly between the design phase and the implementation stage, particularly when there is a time lag of several years. Site inspections are therefore fundamental to ensuring context-appropriate designs, minimizing environmental and social risks, and avoiding the risk of maladaptation. Based on the pre-site inspections, the project flexibly adjusted the target infrastructure to be rehabilitated by the project, to maximise adaptation benefits, align with the local needs and the updated condition.

6.3 What worked during the project implementation and what did not? What corrective actions were taken during implementation?

a) **What worked well** (as explained in detail in Section 6.1: Best Practices):

- The project's design, which strategically combined *soft* interventions and *hard* investments to enhance and sustain the project outputs by the relevant stakeholders after the project completion.
- Participatory project implementation approach and linking to livelihood support through activities.
- Demonstration of the replicable designs and techniques to rehabilitate the climate-resilient small-scale infrastructure.
- Production of diverse types of knowledge products to disseminate the project's experiences.

b) **What did not work, and the corrective actions taken**

While the project team made sustained efforts to meet the gender target, some outputs could not be fully achieved due to the male-dominated nature of government institutions, local authorities, and the construction sector. 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.

6.4 What are the ways to improve the intervention?

A key lesson learned to improve future interventions 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).

7. Innovation: description of any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project – *Please refer to the lessons learned tab in the PPR, specifically the section on “innovation”*

- This project is among the initiatives to construct climate-resilient demo houses, that focused the innovations on affordability, energy efficiency, and eco-friendliness. In contrast to conventional homes, the updated designs incorporate raised, reinforced foundations to withstand flooding, durable structural beams, heat-resistant roofing to keep interiors cooler, and solar panels that provide off-grid power. They also include rainwater collection systems, enhanced ventilation, and accessibility features like handrails, making the houses more inclusive, climate-responsive, and better equipped to handle extreme weather.
- In Year 4, the project also provided capacity-building training on resilient housing design and construction techniques to subcontractors, as well as unskilled and semi-skilled laborers in the target areas. Through classroom instruction and hands-on sessions, participants contributed directly to the construction of the demonstration houses. The final evaluation confirmed that local subcontractors involved in building the demo houses have since applied these resilient construction techniques in other locations, demonstrating sustained 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.

8. Description of the vulnerable communities and social groups affected by the project, and how they have been engaged and empowered – *You might want to refer as well to the section on “community/national impact” in the lessons learned tab of the PPR*

- The most successful aspects of the project interventions for the target communities were the People’s Process, livelihood support, and the introduction of replicable designs. First, the project mainstreamed UN-Habitat’s flagship “People’s Process” approach by actively engaging sub-national authorities and communities in site selection, site inspections, infrastructure design, and monitoring. This participatory process ensured that interventions were aligned with local needs, strengthened the awareness and capacity of local stakeholders, and fostered a strong sense of ownership—contributing to the long-term sustainability of project outcomes.

- Second, the project supported local livelihoods by directly involving community members in activities such as mangrove seed collection, nursery establishment, plantation, and resilient housing construction. Community members engaged in these activities earned income while simultaneously building their capacity through on-the-job training. This was particularly beneficial for unskilled and semi-skilled laborers, who enhanced their employability and practical knowledge through resilient housing constructions.
- Finally, several interventions demonstrated strong replication potential, including resilient construction techniques and improved drainage designs. For example, the construction of 27 climate-resilient demo houses engaged local subcontractors along with unskilled and semi-skilled workers, enhancing their knowledge of context-appropriate resilient housing designs and building techniques. A final evaluation found that the subcontractors involved have since adopted the project's resilient construction approaches in other areas, indicating a lasting impact beyond the original project sites.

9. Description of how long-term institutional and technical capacity for effective adaptation has been strengthened – *Please refer to the lessons learned tab, section on “readiness interventions”*

The implementation of the project and its various activities have strengthened the long-term institutional and technical capacity for effective adaptation in the target areas, in particular, and in the urban development context of Cambodia in general, as follows:

- The project had 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. This process enhanced local ownership and increased awareness of the need to allocate resources for operation and maintenance within local development plans.
- To reduce the risk of knowledge loss related to the management of small-scale infrastructure at the sub-national stakeholders, the project used multiple formats, case studies, videos, manuals, reports, and leaflets, tailored to the content type and target audiences. Some of the knowledge products are available in both English and Khmer to enhance reach and usability.

10. An overview of complementarity and/or coherence of with other climate finance sources in the context of this project (synergies with other projects, national plans etc.) – *Please refer to the lessons learned tab, section on “complementarity and coherence”.*

- 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 Communities in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces in Cambodia” (2024–2028), as well as two new Adaptation Fund concept notes currently under development. One focuses on community-based 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 also contributed to the development of Cambodia’s NDC 3.0. During the workshop, key lessons and a joint statement derived from project experience were developed and submitted to the NDC 3.0 committee.

11. Sustainability, scalability and replicability – Please refer to the lessons learned tab, section on “climate resilience measures”

11.1. Sustainability

Based on the interventions to enhance climate resilience implemented, several key lessons emerged. First, an intensive coordination approach and strengthened collaboration among 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 reinforced the application of environmental and social safeguards at the local level.

Second, the project’s design—which strategically combined *soft* interventions under Outcomes 1 and 2 with *hard* investments under Outcome 3—directly supported the sustainable, community-driven management, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure assets. The development of knowledge products further reduced the risk of knowledge loss related to the management of small-scale infrastructure.

Third, by promoting a participatory approach (People’s Process) during the resilient housing construction, the project contributed to livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups 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.

11.2. Scalability and Replicability

The project implemented several climate resilience measures with strong potential for replication in other climate-vulnerable settlements.

To enhance the climate resilience of communities dependent on climate-sensitive agriculture, the project demonstrated the value of building the capacity of local unskilled and semi-skilled labourers through a combination of in-class and on-site training. For example, the project’s design—strategically combining *soft* interventions under Outcomes 1 and 2 with *hard* investments under Outcome 3—directly supported the sustainable, community-driven management, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure assets. The creation of knowledge resources reduced the risk of losing critical information on managing small-scale infrastructure. Furthermore, local climate resilience was reinforced by building the capacity of community members and sub-national government officials in infrastructure operation and maintenance. This approach fostered greater local ownership and heightened awareness of the importance of allocating funds for operation and maintenance in local development plans.

Another example is under Output 3.5, where capacity-building activities strengthened basic construction skills, enabled participants to receive practical on-the-job training, and provided income during the construction period. Trainees, including family members of beneficiary households, further reinforced local engagement, social equity, and the long-term sustainability of the housing interventions. The skills acquired also opened opportunities for alternative livelihoods beyond the project.

As the project had years of time gaps between the project formulation and implementation stages, implementation of pre- and post-site inspections was also effective to ensure the avoidance or mitigation of the environmental and social risks/adverse impacts because of the project interventions. Specifically, pre-inspection confirmed the demarcation of the target locations, updated condition of infrastructure/ecosystem assets for rehabilitation, and unforeseen ESS risks during the project formulation stage. On the other hand, post-site inspection confirmed the effectiveness of safeguard measures, project interventions without any environmental and social risks/adverse impacts that were identified during the project formulation stage, as well as the occurrence of unforeseen risks/adverse impacts after the interventions.



Section B: Project expenditure



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME
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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

TF UNCHS TC Contributions Other Donors

S1-32QXB-000601- Climate Change Adaptation through Small-Scale and Protective Infrastructure

Interventions in Coastal Settlements of Cambodia

Donor: THE ADAPTATION FUND BOARD

Certified Final Financial Statements for the period ended 9 June 2026

(Expressed in US dollars)

Income	
Contributions received	5,000,000.00
Total Income	5,000,000.00
Expenditures	
Staff and other personnel cost	414,262.80
Contractual Services	10,681.18
Travel	28,089.75
Transfers and Grants	4,153,507.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	47,982.53
Total direct expenditures	4,654,523.26
Indirect Support Costs (United Nations)	325,816.76
Total expenditures	4,980,340.02
Net excess/(shortfall) income over expenditure	19,659.98
Exchange rate (loss)/gain	(39.49)
Available Balance^a	19,620.49

^a USD 19,620.49 available in grant S1-32QXB-000601 to be refunded to donor

Approved by:


Maryanne Kagoro
Chief, Accounts Section BFMS
UNON
Budget and Financial
Management Service

Date:

11/06/2026

Certified by:


Hasyim Hasyim
Programme Management Officer
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Date:

15 June 2026

Accepted by:


Annette Waweru
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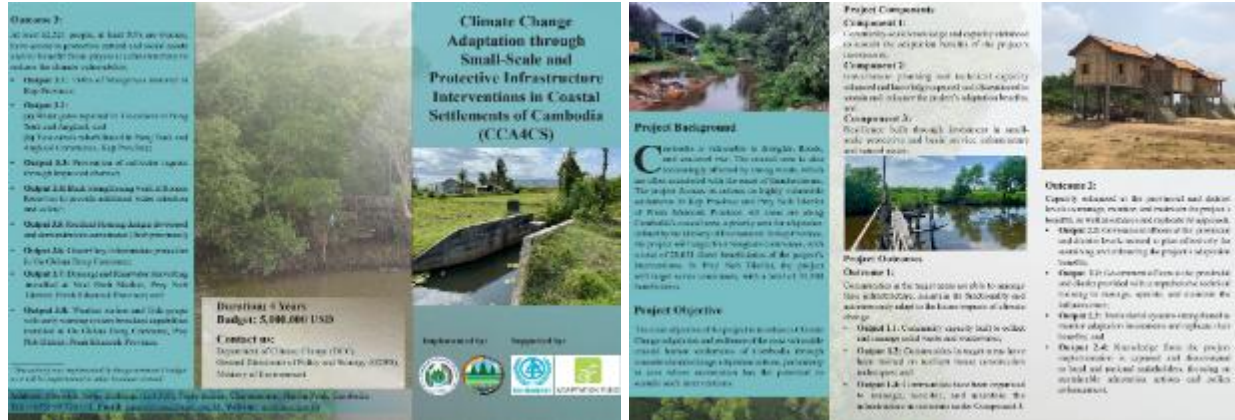
Date:

17 June 2026

Section C: Appendices

Annex 1. Project Visibility Materials prepared under the project

English version



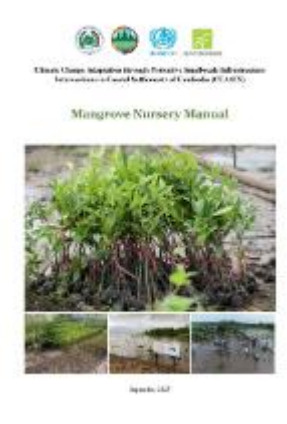
Khmer Version



Annex 2. Project Knowledge Products (including videos)

9 Case Studies ([Link](#))

Improving Community's Capacity on Municipal Solid Waste Management through Series of Awareness Sessions	Training in the Design and Construction Techniques for Resilient Housing in Coastal Areas	Enhancing Community's Understanding of Basic Management, Monitoring and Maintenance of Small-Scale Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Through Series of Training Sessions
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 Training on Planning and Budgeting for Climate Change Adaptation	 Participatory Mangrove Restoration and Livelihood Enhancement in Coastal Cambodia	 Impact of Watergate and Canal Improvement on Local Livelihood in Kep Province
 Participatory Processes to Identify the Suitable Resilient Housing Design in Coastal Areas	 Impact of Green-Grey Infrastructure for Coastal Protection in Prey Nob	 Impact of Climate Change Adaptation through Drainage Improvement for Local livelihood In Prey Nob
8 guidance documents (Link)		
 Manual in Resilient Housing	 Mangrove Nursery Manual	 Manual of Weather Station

		
Manual of Tide Gauge	Poster on the drainage system	Poster on water gate management and operation
		
Updated Project Leaflet (English)	Updated Project Leaflet (Khmer)	Leaflet on water gate and embankment management
7 Videos (link)		
		
Project Introduction	Solid waste and plastic waste management in Coastal areas	Restoration and conservation of mangrove forests towards carbon neutrality in Cambodia
		
Climate-resilient model house	Rehabilitation of the water gate and embankment for climate change adaptation	Drainage system and discharging channels rehabilitation



The benefits of the weather station and the tide gauge

4 Policy Recommendations ([Link](#))



Photobook ([Link](#))



Annex 3. Impact stories

Beneficiary of the water gate

As part of the Adaptation Fund project, UN-Habitat and the implementing partners repaired a non-functional water gate in Prey Ta Kuy Village, Kep Province. Without a functional water gate, the community suffered from water shortage in the dry season and flooding in the rainy season.

Ms. Nget Mom, a representative of Prey Ta Kuy Village, shared:

“Villagers recurrently experienced severe water shortage during the dry season and devastating flash floods in the rainy season since the water gate was broken a few years ago. However, they didn’t have sufficient finances to repair the water gate.

She expressed her excitement that a newly repaired water gate through the Adaptation Fund Project allows farmers to cultivate crops a few times a year again and to live without fear of seasonal flooding.”



Trainee in capacity-building training on resilient construction techniques

UN-Habitat and the implementing partners have been constructing resilient housing while enhancing the capacity and expanding future livelihood options of local residents. We would like to share the experience of Ms. Nat Yum.

As part of the resilient demo housing constructions, the Housing Expert trained unskilled/ semi-skilled local labourers and community members on resilient housing construction techniques. Nat Yum, a 40-year-old mother of four, is one of the trainees who is currently supporting the resilient housing construction works.

Nat Yum shared:

“I was a farmer without other livelihood options, but I can work as a construction worker now. This project has given me a new skill besides farming and provided me with a working opportunity as a construction labourer. Experience and skills from this project allow me to work on other construction sites from now on. It’s a new income source that I can rely on.”



A Smile of Happiness in a Resilient Home: New Hope and Safety

Sok La, 50, is a widow living in Kep Province with her elderly mother, sibling, niece, and nephew. For years, her family struggled in a fragile wooden house with a leaking zinc roof. During the rainy season, water dripped through the roof, and storms brought fear and sleepless nights.

Working as a cleaner in the Kep municipality, Sok La never imagined that one day she would have a home strong enough to protect her family from climate-related hazards.

Thanks to the support of UN-Habitat and NCSD/MoE, with the financial support of the Adaptation Fund, Sok La now lives in a beautiful, resilient house that keeps her family safe and comfortable, shielded from heat, rain, wind, and storms all year round.

Today, Sok La smiles with gratitude every day, knowing her family has a safe and comfortable living space as their own home, full of new hope and resilience for the future.

