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REPORT OF THE PORTFOLIO MONITORING MISSION IN CAMBODIA



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REPORT OF THE PORTFOLIO MONITORING MISSION IN CAMBODIA

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INTRODUCTION

Background and scope of the mission

1. As part of the Knowledge Management (KM) Strategy, the Adaptation Fund Board secretariat (the secretariat) conducts missions to projects/programmes under implementation to collect and analyze lessons learned through its portfolio. The secretariat's work plan for the fiscal year 2018 (FY18) which was approved by the Adaptation Fund Board (the Board) at its twenty-ninth meeting (Decision B.27/33) includes a portfolio monitoring mission in Cambodia to visit the project implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UN Environment). This report covers the FY18 mission from 23 to 27 April 2018 to the project "Enhancing Climate Change Resilience of Rural Communities Living in Protected Areas of Cambodia" which is currently implemented by UN Environment and executed by the Ministry of Environment (MoE).
2. The mission targeted this project since it helps to learn from:
 - (a) Concrete adaptation practices in the context of the establishment of multi-use forests and eco-agriculture;
 - (b) Mainstreaming of restoration and conservation agriculture interventions into the national adaptation framework and related sectoral policies;
 - (c) Institutional capacity and upscaling of eco-agriculture interventions.

Methodology

3. The secretariat was represented by a senior climate change specialist, a programme analyst, a consultant, and a senior financial officer from the World Bank (Adaptation Fund Trustee). The mission was carried out from April 23rd to April 27th 2018, and included field visits to project sites in the Mondul Kiri, Kampong Thom and Siem Reap provinces. The methodology used for the monitoring mission comprised qualitative semi-structured interviews and meetings with key stakeholders from communities, local government, non-government entities, the MoE, and the Designated Authority of the Adaptation Fund. The mission visited project beneficiaries on-site and met with UN Environment and representatives from the MoE in the capital, Phnom Penh. A set of guiding questions, covering the aforementioned objectives, had been prepared for the mission and shared in advance with UN Environment (see Annex 1). In addition, a video capturing the main achievements of this project, was produced with the help of a videographer. This can be seen at: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/adaptation-fund-cambodia/>

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CONTEXT AND PROGRESS TO DATE

Context

4. The climate change-induced hazard of erratic rainfall, which leads to droughts and floods, is decreasing agricultural productivity in Cambodia, thereby constraining efforts to reduce poverty levels. These erratic rainfall events are predicted to increase under future climate change scenarios. Some of the most vulnerable communities in Cambodia are rural communities living in Protected Areas (PAs). This is because of the dependence of these communities on ecosystem services and a lack of alternative, climate-resilient livelihoods. As a result of the erratic rainfall and consequent decreasing agricultural productivity, these communities are increasingly reliant on forest ecosystems to provide supplementary food sources and income from collecting and selling non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and fuelwood. Widespread degradation of forest ecosystems, however, is reducing the efficacy of this adaptation response.

5. The project, thus, entails the implementation of the ecoagriculture concept to build the resilience of rural Cambodian communities living in PAs to climate change. The ecoagriculture concept employs a “landscape approach to natural resource management that seeks to sustain agricultural/food production, conserve biodiversity and ecosystems and support local livelihoods”.

6. The overall goal of the project is to increase food supply and reduce soil erosion in communities surrounding five Community Protected Areas (CPAs) in Cambodia by: i) restoring at least 1,875 ha of degraded forests with plant species that are particularly well-suited for this goal; ii) enrichment planting of rice paddy boundaries and other cultivated areas with multi-use tree species that will enhance crop productivity; iii) trialing plots of several drought-tolerant hybrid rice cultivars in order to assess their potential yield and suitability for cultivation; and iv) intensifying and diversifying the productivity of at least 1,907 family agriculture areas (including home gardens ranging in size from 0.2 ha to 1 ha) in communities living around the CPA forest sites.

7. The objective of the AF project is consequently to enhance the climate change resilience of communities living around five CPA intervention sites, as well as downstream communities, to the climate change-induced hazard of erratic rainfall. The project is doing so through three main components: i) Protocols for ecoagriculture interventions; ii) Concrete ecoagriculture adaptation interventions; and iii) Institutional capacity, awareness raising and upscaling of ecoagriculture interventions.



Figure 1: Location of the three PAs and five CPAs where the project will be implemented.

8. Following vulnerability assessments and community consultations in target localities within the districts, the project identified viable solutions to address the climate change adaptation needs of the above areas. In particular:

- **Capacity building** of: i) local farmers on maintaining agricultural production under climate change conditions; ii) local authorities, agricultural extension officers and CPA committee

members to enable them to guide the communities in implementing the project interventions; and iii) local communities to raise awareness on the importance of restoring forests and protecting natural resources.

- **Restoration of degraded CPA forests** at an extensive scale using multi-use forest species that supply a diverse range of goods for commercial and domestic use and are particularly effective at binding and conserving soils.
- **Strengthening systems for patrolling the CPA forests** to prevent illegal logging and land clearance by CPA community members as well as outside intruders.
- **Intensifying and diversifying agricultural production** by: i) enhancing rice yields by planting multiuse trees around existing rice paddies; ii) improving farming techniques through conservation agriculture practices; iii) trialing drought-tolerant rice varieties; and iv) implementing a suite of additional adaptation interventions to complement the eco-agriculture approach i.e. constructing dams/ponds and canal for increasing water supply, cutting firebreaks, distributing drought-resilient seeds stocks, establishing woodlots, improving post-harvest storage techniques and improving pest and disease management
- **Enhancing livelihoods** by facilitating access to micro-finance, developing business cases/models for alternative livelihood options and facilitating the integration of small-scale farmers into domestic, regional and global markets for goods and crops produced as a result of the AF project.

Progress to Date

9. The project was approved by the Board at its eighteenth meeting, and the agreement was signed by UN Environment in July 2012. The inception workshop was held on 21 May 2013 and marked the commencement of the project implementation. The expected duration of the project is five years. In line with the performance-based grant financing used by the Fund, UN Environment had already submitted four annual project performance reports (PPR) to the Board at the time of the mission. To date, the trustee has transferred the amount of US\$ 4,733,962 or 95.5% of the US\$ 4,954,273 approved for the project. The project's implementation progress has been rated satisfactory in all the four reports provided since the project's inception. The project has gone through a mid-term evaluation which was finalized in April 2018. As of September 2018, the following results have been achieved:

- a. Three nurseries have been constructed and community nursery management teams have been established. More than 126 community members are actively involved in the community nursery management teams, and 1,891 households in total (five people per household) have received fruit trees for planting around their homestead. 155 households in total are benefitting from household chicken farming activities, and 60 families in total have received cricket raising training skills with supply of cricket nestling.
- b. The CPA management committees, local authorities and extension officers have taken part in seven different training events. A total of 70 CPA Management Committees, 30 local authority members and 20 agricultural extension workers have been trained.

- c. A patrolling committee has been established at all five CPAs. A reporting mechanism has been established and each team submits a monthly report to government counterparts.
- d. With regard to restoration activities in degraded forests within the project targeted CPAs, in June 2015, 40,000 indigenous trees were used to restore 27.5 ha area of reclaimed, degraded land within Chorm Thlork. In addition, in 2016, 15,000 indigenous trees were planted on a confiscated cleared land of around 2.5 hectares in Chop Tasok CPA of Kulen National Park. By August 2017, there are 321,276 of indigenous trees have been planted in the five CPAs project targeted sites and in other downstream communities' forest areas. These indigenous trees have been used in the reforestation of degraded land, have been planted in *chamkar* (field in native language), and have been used in enrichment planting in moderately degraded forest.

MEETINGS, SITE VISITS AND FINDINGS OF THE MISSION

10. The representatives of the secretariat met with a number of stakeholders including project beneficiaries during the four days of the mission, discussing various aspects of the project implementation and execution. A number of field visits were undertaken in the provinces of Mondolkiri, Kampong Thom and Siem Reap provinces. The agenda of the mission is provided in Annex 2 of this report.

11. On the first day, the mission visited with project execution staff at the project office in the MoE. The meeting comprised of project activities presentations by three provincial staff team leaders from CPAs that are part of the project: (i) Ronouk Khgneng CPA in Phom Prech Wildlife Sanctuary in Mondolkiri province; (ii) Chiork Beng Prey, Skor Krouch and Chorm Thlork CPAs in Boeung Per Wildlife Sanctuary in Kampong Thom province; and (iii) Chop Tasok CPA in Preah Bat Jayavarm-Norodom in Phom Kulem National Park in Siem Reap Province. The mission also met with Mr. Tin Ponlok, the Deputy Director General of the MoE and the Designated Authority (DA) of Cambodia.

12. On the second day the mission team visited project beneficiaries in road rest stop areas, reforestation and conservation site and project beneficiaries benefiting from home gardens and chicken-raising activities in Chiok Boeungprey CPA in Kampong Thom province. On the third day the mission visited Skor Krouch and Chorm Thlok CPA in Kampong Thom province where project beneficiaries are benefitting from similar eco-agriculture activities with the addition of cricket-raising activities. The team also visited the Skor Krouch - Prey Koki Primary School and Chorm Thlok CPA forest patrol station. On the fourth day mission visited Chup Tasok CPA reforestation and conservation sites, road rest areas, nurse and water infrastructure supply facilities in the Siem Reap province.

13. The following section summarizes the findings of such visits and meetings during the mission.

Localized and community driven concrete adaptation interventions

14. The eco-agriculture activities carried out by the project are delivering benefits to communities that are threefold – they are enabling conservation of forests, providing livelihood support and enabling agricultural (rice, fruit and vegetable species) production. The project intervention sites i.e. five CPAs are located in the three important PAs, officially recognized as nature sanctuaries managed by the MoE. The goal of the project is to increase food supply and reduce soil erosion in communities surrounding the 5 CPAs.

Cultivation of drought resilient rice crops is enabling communities to adapt to climate change

15. The project is working towards the objective of enhancing the resilience to climate change induced erratic rainfall of the communities living around the 5 intervention sites. One of the key achievements from Chiork Beng Prey, Chorm Thlork and Skor Krouch CPAs is that the project has piloted experimentation with climate resilient rice varieties (*Romduol* and *Raing Chey*). Prior to 2014, rice yields in the intervention sites had been impacted by seasonal floods and infertile soil. The number of households benefiting from climate resilient rice species has increased from 64 households in the first year of implementation (2014) to 424 households in the third year (2016). Households benefitting from this activity are now sharing varieties with relatives and neighbors who are indirect beneficiaries of the activity.

Diversification is a key aspect of the project in terms of cultivating multi-use tree and fruit species to enhance production

16. The project has established nurseries to service the target CPAs in the three protected areas (Beungprey, Kulen and Phnom Prech) to promote forest restoration, agro-forestry and home garden activities. It is using the approach of restoring the natural capital of forests on which the communities depend, and intensifying agriculture using a limited area within PAs. The project is providing trainings on nursery management, seed propagation, climate change awareness, ecoagriculture, land tenure, family livestock farming and family financial management. All nurseries have their own nursery management teams who have been well trained on nursery management and seedling propagation. Women are actively engaged in nursery management.

17. Young seedlings are planted in CPA forests. Establishing multi-use forests is incentivizing the protection of the trees because of the value of the productive landscape. In Chiok CPA nursery visited by the mission, within Beungprey sanctuary, Rosewood and local wild trees such as *Koki*, *Cheuteal*, *Beng* seedlings are being propagated. In Chirk Beng prey CPA, fruit tree seedlings and young trees (jackfruits, mango, lime trees, pomelo, milk fruit) are grown in the nursery. Each household was provided with 15 seedlings/ young trees in 2014 and up to 20 seedlings/young trees in 2017. In Chop Tasok CPA on the top of Phnom Kulen mountain, also visited by the mission, the project provided the CPA nursery with seedlings of local Beng, Nueang Nuon, Thung, Moringa and Chres. The nursery grew 6,776 seedlings in 2016 and 10,200 seedlings in 2017. The Adaptation Fund Community Protected Area (AFCPA) has planted around 900,000 trees which represent approximately 500 hectares of enriched forest, over-achieving its target significantly. It has also planted approximately 300,000 indigenous trees in 2017 reforestation activities. 65,000 indigenous trees have also been planted outside project targeted areas.



Figure 2: Nursery in Chiork Beng Prey CPA

Forest patrolling committee to monitor seedling growth in enrichment areas

18. The project facilitated a training of CPA Forest Patrolling and Conflict Resolution Procedures that was attended by 38 CPA committee members, 16 village chiefs and three commune council members. A forest patrolling committee has been established in all five CPAs for physical monitoring of tree seedling growth in enrichment areas. Of the four patrolling committees established, the mission team met the patrolling members from three committees - Chorm Thlok, Skor Krouch and Chop Tasok. A reporting mechanism has been established and each team submits a monthly report to government counterparts. Another key challenge linked to the aforementioned point that faces the project is that of CPA boundary patrol. Land encroachment due to the high market value of cash crops, such as cashew, requires the forests to be cleared to make space. This causes a major problem to regulate CPA boundaries although the frequency of this appears to be reducing through concerted efforts of the AF CPA. Often, encroachers are all non-CPA members, hence patrolling team continues to remain essential. Patrolling teams are supported with approximately \$200 per month for food and petrol costs. Nevertheless, patrolling CPA boundaries is a continuing problem. Currently patrollers operate four times a month with up to 10 rangers per trip at a cost of US\$50 a trip. However, the project only offers costs to cover three trips to sites with the remainder having to be funded by the community. Therefore, the AF CPA only covers circa 30-40% of the costs of the patrolling operation. Long term sustainability of this activity, according to community members, could be met through new ways of raising sufficient funds coupled with education of non-CPA members.



Figure 3: Forest Patrolling Unit Officer in Phom Kulen

Diversified livelihoods had reduced deforestation and enhanced food security

19. The project is implementing a variety of diversified livelihood opportunities such as home gardens (fruits, vegetables), chicken and cricket-raising. The project is also piloting wild pig breeding in one CPA visited by the mission. As of 2017, a total of 306 households in Skor Krouch, Chorm Thlork and Chiork Beng Prey CPAs are benefitting from chicken and cricket-raising. In Chop Tasok CPA, select households were provided with a variety of vegetable seedlings (cabbage, morning glory, tomato, cucumber, bell pepper, long beans, eggplant, bitter gourd, earth bulb, cauliflower, moringa). Women are actively engaged in home gardening, chicken and cricket-raising activities.

20. Approximately 800 households have benefitting from intensified/diversified home gardens at the target CPAs in 2017. The project has therefore already managed to achieve its lifetime target more than a year prior to completion. In Chorm Thlork CPA where home gardening was particularly successful, activities were implemented by students from four classrooms aiming at: (i) improving knowledge among students, and (ii) Improving knowledge dissemination in the CPA. However, the mission found that based on assessments on the success of home gardening activities in three CPAs (Chorm Thlork, Chiork Beng Prey and Skor Krouch) by MoE, only a small percentage of home gardens are very successful. The reasons for this is that producers are not adequately connected to markets. Nevertheless, home gardens are still considered a good option despite challenges, as it has reduced deforestation, and along with chicken and cricket-raising is providing vulnerable communities with food security.

Construction of water supply systems for CPAs has enhanced water security



Figure 4: Water pump constructed in Skor Krouch CPA

21. To address the water scarcity challenge, within the four project targeted CPA sites that were visited by the mission, the project has constructed 103 ring wells, two ponds, 53 pumping wells, three solar panels and two water pipes from springs. The project conducted a study on non-stop water flowing bodies and built a pilot cascade embankment in Chop Tasok. In Chop Tasok CPA that is remotely located on the top of Kulen mountain where there is extreme water run off, leaving the communities vulnerable to water scarcity, the project has constructed a spring water collecting structure. The structure is 2 km from the village and each household has access to water from this structure. In addition, nine water containers have been built for villages. Selected households have also been provided with plastic containers, watering containers and mesh nets to cover containers. The project also quickly learnt that CPAs outside of project targeted areas are in urgent need of similar water supply infrastructure and is developing a strategy to scale up water supply interventions.



Figure 5: Community pond in Chiork Beng Prey CPA

Capacity building and knowledge strengthening with the involvement of women, youth and children in climate resilience has advanced gender equality and enhanced sustainability

Facilitation of youth and children groups' activities

22. In Skor Krouch CPA, the mission team visited the Skor Krouch-Prey Koki Primary School where the project is facilitating climate change sensitization for the next generation. Some of the activities facilitated by the project relate to the encouragement to youth and children in natural resources management. At the community level “tree ordaining ceremonies” are conducted to celebrate Earth Day and Forest Day. These ceremonies are used as an innovative localized approach to nurture a culture of environmental consciousness among the young. The project also conducted awareness raising trainings for school children and youth under the topic of “Rights and Duties in Natural Resources Management”. The aim of the activities is to get the next generation involved in natural resources management.

Ecotourism

23. In Kampong Thom province, an ecotourism site was inaugurated on 4 February 2016 under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State of MoE and the Governor along with attendees from technical agencies and communities. Women are expected to benefit from ecotourism by providing catering services. Additionally, the project conducted a training session on “Leadership in Ecotourism Services” which was attended by 29 CPA participants of which nine were female participants. The project is also conducting surveys to identify other potential ecotourism opportunities in CPAs.

Road rest stop areas

24. Awareness has been increased at a local level of the importance of eco-agriculture for protecting and enhancing commercial and subsistence activities. CPA road rest areas are used for community members to gather and create awareness related to various activities. The project has trained more than 4,500 participants (50% being women). Many of these activities importantly have been broadcast using posters, radio, camping events, school visits and events at Road Rest Areas. Posters demonstrating the concept of eco-agriculture have been distributed to the target CPAs at the road rest areas that have become community centers for capacity building. The two road rest areas visited by the mission team have been constructed and equipped with climate change awareness-raising material. The introduction of solar panels installation at Chop Tasok may help improve energy efficiency at each road rest area.

Capacity Building and Knowledge Strengthening

25. The project has conducted capacity building and knowledge strengthening sessions for commune council members, CPA committee members and CPA members (of which 50 percent are women) on the following topics:

- Climate change concepts and adaptation
- Household finance management
- Chicken fattening and home gardening techniques
- Sustainable livelihood options in the context of climate change
- Legal dissemination on land use

LESSONS LEARNED

Practical community driven solutions and regular government stakeholder consultations enable community ownership and ensure continued support for the project

26. The project has worked extensively in building ownership for the activities to be implemented. It adopted a “learning by doing” approach to ensure complete ownership of produced outcomes. This is evidenced by the uptake of the project’s demonstration measures within the five CPAs demonstration areas and the willingness of community member to voluntarily participate in project interventions. It also established a strong institutional structure at both national and provincial level for long term sustainability of the activities. Additionally, the AFCPA project has encouraged commitment of local communities to all project activities by providing tangible benefits to communities, especially during the early stages of the project.

27. CPA community members are often reluctant to accept assistance from the project due to their geographical conditions and traditions. Utilizing local traditions and customs (tree ordaining ceremony with local religious leaders) to change mind-sets is an innovative approach to get community buy in for natural resource conservation. CPA members have been gradually changing their attitudes from full dependence on natural resources to home gardening and livestock raising.

28. The project has hired 10 government counterparts (team leaders, assistant team leaders and field leaders) to facilitate the implementation of project activities to reduced political risks over time. This helps ensure that the Government of Cambodia has a vested interest to maintain its support of project activities during and beyond the life span of the AFCPA project. In addition, regular government stakeholder consultations have taken place to keep them informed of project progress and the benefits that the project offers to their ongoing agriculture and forestry programmes. Several high-level government officials, including the Minister of Environment, have also been involved in the inauguration of project intervention sites. The approach of physical demonstration of project activities through the involvement of government officials in inaugurations has ensured their continued support of the project. This has also helped bring to their attention new activities that the project team plans to pilot in the future (e.g. wild pig-breeding activity).

Improved field monitoring strategies would help keep better track of the success of interventions

29. An International and a National Research and Monitoring Coordinator has been hired to develop a research and monitoring plan and produce monitoring tools. The project team has been collecting relevant monitoring data related to climate-resilient rice trials, which will be consolidated in the monitoring reports to be produced by the coordinators. The project has supported 15 scholarships for university students to get involved in local agriculture/forestry planting projects in the local CPAs. The monitoring coordinators are also guiding the MSc students regarding their research topics. Thus far three research and monitoring reports have been submitted and approved by the PMU.

30. The physical monitoring of tree seedling growth in enrichment areas is taking place but it does not follow any formal monitoring approach. Eye scanning of growth only is adopted. A monitoring approach that records the health and growth rates of the plantings could be beneficial. One drone exists within the MoE but is not used for monitoring forests. The use of drone technology might be proposed to assist in calculate forest cover in due course. This approach may be valuable in patrolling the borders of CPA from encroachers.

Introducing elements for scaling up early on (at project design phase) and integrating elements across various project components provide a clear pathway for future upscaling efforts

31. There is no existing national eco-agriculture upscaling strategy in Cambodia. Under component three of the project - “Institutional capacity, awareness raising and upscaling of eco-agriculture interventions”, one national eco-agriculture upscaling strategy is being developed and institutionalized for CPAs in Cambodia. Outcome two provided training of trainers initiatives and awareness of vulnerability awareness approaches and techniques for future replication and upscaling.

32. The success of the AFCPA demonstration projects within the five CPAs helped to support a successful set of demonstration pilot exercises with a real potential for duplications and / or upscaling of existing activities to communities outside of CPA boundaries, though within PAs. The political will generated at the national and sub-national (provincial and district) levels by the project to make a concerted effort for mainstreaming climate resilience (through the implementation of the national decentralization policy, updated sectoral policies and national vision documents on agroforestry and protected area management) has been an advantage.

33. Additionally, the project is creating an enabling environment for the eco-agriculture concept to be implemented in other PAs or remaining 145 CPAs in Cambodia through awareness raised at a local and national level. The success of the eco-agriculture approach implemented in the project sites has given the project a high profile within the MoE. Stakeholder interviews suggest that the project’s positioning within the ministry has legitimized this approach, enabling it to serve as springboard for scaling up purposes. The potential for a Green Climate Fund (GCF) Concept Note to be taken forward from the project’s component three, that entailed the development of an up-scale strategy, would be an added advantage.

ANNEXES

- Key questions
- Agenda of the mission

Annex I: Key questions

A set of questions was prepared for the objectives of the mission, which were applied for the mission.

Key guiding questions in the targeted learning plan	
Mission objectives	Key questions for the mission
<p><u>Objective 1:</u> collect lessons learned from concrete adaptation practices in the context of the establishment of multi-use forests and eco-agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons drawn from forest restoration and eco-agriculture interventions (chamkar-based agroforestry; home-gardens; planting of native species; growing climate-resilient rice) developed in the Community Protected Areas (CPA) sites with the participation of local governments and communities; Learn from the project's approach in establishing and/or strengthening CPA forests patrolling committees to prevent illegal logging and land clearance by CPA community members as well as outside intruders; Enhancing livelihoods by facilitating access to micro-finance, developing business cases/models for alternative livelihood options and facilitating the integration of small-scale farmers into domestic/regional markets for goods and crops produced; Learn from the project's general approach in developing women-oriented production practices and engaging and empowering women in post-harvest operations. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Based on what previous experiences/studies were the project adaptation options selected? 2) What was the process of identifying risks and what were the steps taken to manage risks? 3) What, if any, were the main challenges faced by the project in implementing its identified adaptation options? 4) How have the technical protocols developed locally, (viz, participatory approach with local communities and MSc research projects on eco-agriculture initiated in the local university) for every eco-agriculture approach been helping in decision-making processes related to climate risk management? 5) What steps have been taken measure success of forest restoration and eco-agriculture interventions, viz, chamkar based agroforestry; diversified home gardens, planting of native species, growing climate resilient rice. 6) What were the main lessons learned in establishing and/or strengthening CPA forest patrolling committees to prevent illegal logging? 7) The project established multi-use forests and diversified agricultural practices. How are these contributing to restoring the sustainability of the community and farmers' livelihoods? 8) What were the most innovative options proposed through the project and how have they been accepted by the communities? What was the involvement of women in this?

	<p>9) What are the considerations for the sustainability of the proposed innovative options?</p> <p>10) To what extent was local/traditional knowledge considered?</p>
<p><u>Objective 2:</u> learn which are the enabling elements that are fostering replicability and scalability of this project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key aspects, such as knowledge sharing and community empowerment to foster the scalability of a project; • Upscaling and institutionalization of the eco-agriculture approach into the national adaptation framework and related sectoral policies, to benefit all CPAs in Cambodia; • Elements to be taken into account to enhance the project's sustainability; 	<p>1) How has existing data/knowledge, including from projects funded by other funds/donors, been used to inform project design and implementation? To what extent has the learning gained been fed back into the project cycle? How has exchange of information/lessons with other relevant projects taking place in Cambodia, arranged?</p> <p>2) To what extent has scalability of the project been taken into account at the project design phase? Have there been any concrete plans to scale up the project activities?</p> <p>3) What elements were taken into account for local capacity building activities and institutional strengthening to ensure sustainability of project?</p> <p>4) Has climate uncertainty been considered when proposing adaptation interventions in order to ensure their sustainability at the time of scale-up?</p> <p>5) Do you plan to convey lessons learned about adaptation interventions to decision makers at the state or national level? What kind of knowledge dissemination methods are being considered to be used?</p> <p>6) What is the biggest lesson you have learned with respect to replicating or scaling up an adaptation practice?</p> <p>7) Would you say that there is currently sufficient local ownership of the adaptation practices to create/foster sustainability?</p> <p>8) Was an exit strategy developed for the project? If yes, what were the elements of that strategy?</p>

<p><u>Objective 3:</u> draw lessons from how monitoring and reporting have been used to improve project management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How relevant indicators were defined by the implementing/executing entities, and measured during implementation; • How the mid-term evaluation (MTE) has been used to inform and readjust project activities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) How were the indicators defined at project design stage? How have the indicators been measured during implementation? 2) Based on identification of risks during the implementation phase, did the project face a need to consider revising activities/outputs/outcomes and their associate indicators? 3) Did the conducted MTR help improve project performance and impact on the ground? 4) Was the MTR useful as a tool for reflection within the project? What could be improved? 5) How did the MTR help in increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the adaptation options tested by the project? 6) Are there any lessons learned from using the Fund monitoring and reporting tools (e.g. strategic framework and alignment table, core indicators, Project Performance Reports templates and results tracker)?
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Annex II: Agenda of the Mission

Schedule Visit of the Adaptation Fund Secretariat
 Adaptation Fund Project in Cambodia
 Date: Monday 23- Thursday 26 April 2018

Date	Time	Activities	Facilitator
Monday 23 April 2018	09:30-11:30	Project Activities Briefing: Meeting with project staffs at the project office in the Ministry of Environment	PMU, PIU staffs, and AFD Teams
	14:30-15:30	Project Activities Briefing: Meeting with Project Steering Committee and courtesy meeting with the Minister of Environment	PMU, PIU staffs, and AF Teams
	15:30-16:00	Courtesy Meeting with Minister	PMU, PIU staffs, and AF Teams
	16:00-17:00	Wrap up meeting and planning for site visit	PMU, PIU staffs, and AF Teams
	18:00-20:00	<i>Dinner Reception (Sovanna Restaurant)</i>	
Tuesday 24 April 2018	07:00-08:00	Breakfast in Kartari Hotel	PMU and Kampong Thom Teams and AF Teams
	08:00-10:30	Depart to Kampong Thom province (Stay at Vormeas DK Hotel)	
	10:30-11:15	Check In at Vormeas DK Hotel	
	11:15-12:15	<i>Lunch at Vormeas DK Hotel</i>	
	12:15-13:00	Travel to the First site (Chiok Boeungprey)	
	13:00-15:00	Meeting with project beneficiary and interviewing people (Chiok Nursery) (around 100 pax)	
	15:00-16:00	Visit Chiok reforestation and conservation site	

	16:00-16:30	Visit Chiok Community Pond	
	16:30-17:00	Visit (Ms. Yi) project beneficiary home (Home garden and chicken raising family)	
	17:00-18:00	Visit (Mr. Khin) project beneficiary home (Home garden and chicken raising family)	
	18:00-18:45	Return to Vormeas Hotel	
	19:00-20:00	<i>Dinner Reception (Place to be confirmed)</i>	
Wednesday 25 April 2018	07:00-07:30	Breakfast in Vormeas DK Hotel	PMU and Kampong Thom Teams and AF Teams
	07:30-09:00	Travel to Second site (Skor Krouch)	
	09:00-10:30	Meeting with project beneficiary and interviewing people (Skor Krouch- Prey Koki Primary School) (Around 150 pax)	
	10:30-11:00	Visit Skor Krouch Road Rest Area (Access with Motobike)	
	11:00-11:30	Visit Skor Krouch vegetable and chicken raising families (Access with Motobike)	
	11:30-12:00	Travel to the Third site (Chorm Thlok Road Rest Area)	
	12:00-13:00	<i>Lunch at Chorm Thlok Patrol Station</i>	
	13:00-14:00	Visit Chorm Thlok reforestation and conservation site	
	14:00-16:00	Meeting with project beneficiary and interviewing people (Chorm Thlok Road Rest Area) (around 200 pax)	

	16:00-16:45	Visit (Mr. Hun Mon) project beneficiary home (Home garden and chicken and cricket raising family)	
	16:45-17:30	Visit (Ms. Hor Leun) project beneficiary home (Home garden and chicken raising family)	
	17:30-18:30	Depart to Vormeas DK Hotel	
	19:00-20:00	<i>Dinner Reception</i>	
Thursday 26 April 2018	07:00-07:30	Breakfast at Vormeas DK Hotel	PMU and Siem Reap Teams and AF Teams
	07:30-10:30	Depart to Siem Reap province (<i>Stay at Angkor Hotel</i>)	
	10:30-11:30	Visit and lunch near Kulen waterfall	
	11:30-12:30	Travel to the Fourth site (Chup Tasok Road Rest Area and Nursery)	
	12:30-14:00	Meeting with project beneficiary and interviewing people (Chup Tasok Road Rest Area) (around 100 pax)	
	14:00-14:30	Visit (Mr. Yun) project beneficiary home (Home garden and chicken and cricket raising family)	
	14:30-15:00	Visit (Ms. Champa) project beneficiary home (Home garden and chicken raising family)	
	15:00-16:00	Visit Chup Tasok project water infrastructure supply facilities	
	16:00-17:00	Visit Chup Tasok reforestation and conservation sites	
	17:00-19:00	Depart to Siem Reap Down Town	

	19:00- 20:00	<i>Dinner Reception at Kulen Restaurant</i>	
	20:00- 21:00	<i>Check in at Apsara Angkor Hotel</i>	

Institutions/stakeholders visited/met

- United Nations Environment Programme (Implementing Entity)
- Ministry of Environment (Executing Entity)
- Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund
- Local authorities
- Project Beneficiaries (Mondolkiri, Kampong Thom and Siem Reap districts)

Mission Team

Ms. Saliha Dobardzic – Sr. Climate Change Specialist, Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat

Ms. Martina Dorigo – Programme Analyst, Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat

Ms. Alyssa Gomes – Projects and Knowledge Management Consultant, Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat

Mr. Mark Sugg – Videographer (consultant), Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat

Mr. Jonathan Caldicott – Senior Financial Officer, Adaptation Fund Trustee – the World Bank

Ms. Atifa Kassam – United Nations Environment Programme (Implementing Entity)

Mr. Navann Ouk – Ministry of Environment (Executing Entity)