# PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

**PIP No :** **553**

*(To be allocated by MOP)*

## PART A : BASIC PROJECT INFORMATION

*(Must be completed in all cases)*

1. PROJECT NAME: **Increasing Resilience to Climate Change for Farmers in rural Cambodia: through Climate-Smart Agriculture practices**

2. PROJECT DATES:

PROJECT START: **12/1/2015**

ESTIMATED COMPLETION: **11/30/2018**

3. TOTAL PROJECT COST: **$475,300**

4. RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY: **Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

RESPONSIBLE UNIT:

អង្គភាពទទួលខុសត្រូវ:

5. PROJECT STATUS: **Deleted**

## *DETAILED PROJECT INFORMATION*

6. TYPE OF PROJECT: **Free-standing technical assistance**

7. SOURCE OF PROJECT FUNDING: **Grant**

8. THE POLICY AREA OF THE PENTAGON STRATEGY PHASE I THAT THIS PROJECT FALLS UNDER:V

9. THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE PROJECT TO ACHIEVE THE ABOVE POLICY:

**This project aims to increase the resilience of the farming systems in Cambodia by supporting local climate vulnerability diagnosis and planning of appropriate climate-smart agriculture strategies based on field implementation, knowledge and skills transfer and foster better screen of MAFF program against climate change scenario.**

**To tackle the current capacity gap the project team will develop and tranfer innovative climate vulnerability participatory modelling approach to assess the resilience of the local agricultural system to climate changes and shocks against a wide range of scenarios developed by CCAFS and simulate the impact of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) strategies to increase the resilience of the agricultural systems in Cambodia. After piloting the identified key CSA practices in 7 demonstation sites, an impact evaluation will provide key lessons on cost-effective interventions to increase the resilience of the agricultural systems in Cambodia. These findings will feed the development of a screening tool which will help MAFF to review current and future programs against climate change scenarios in order to identify their potential to tackle the key vulnerabilities and improve the integration of CSA principles.**

**This approach is in line with the Royal Government's vision which is to modernize Cambodia's agriculture, based on a new approach and with changed scope and pace, to transform this sector from extensive stage of development, i.e. primarily depending on expanded use of available resources (such as land and other natural resources) and traditional agricultural inputs, into an intensive stage of development that primarily depends on the application of techniques, new technologies, R&D, mechanization and increased capacity of irrigation to improve productivity, and diversify into high value crops and other agricultural products including livestock farming and aquaculture while taking into account the need to ensure efficient management of land and sustainability of environment and natural resources. Moreover, further promotion of commercialization and agro-industry development will increase added-value of agricultural products and income of people.**

**This project directly links to NSDP's goal 6: "Enhancement agricultural productivity and national forestry program mapping and demarcation" and follow the ASDP 2010-2013's Policy goal 1: "Food security, productivity and diversification".**

**The project is also in line with the MAFF Climate Change Action Plan (2014-2018) in reducing and mitigating any negative impacts on agricultural sector, animal production, forestry, fishery that caused by climate change and to restore and recover impacted loss through various adaptation and mitigation approaches.**

10. SUPPORT TO CAMBODIA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPEMENT POLICY:

Does this Project support to the implementation of the Cambodia Industrial Development Policy? **No**

11. SECTOR:

**Agriculture, Fisheries & Land Management: excluding seasonal Crop production**

**Livestock**

**Research and Extension Services**

**Fisheries**

12. PROJECT LOCATION: (Describe the location of the project and its components.)

**Kampong Cham, Kandal, Kampong Chhnang,**

13. PROJECT OBJECTIVE: (Describe the major purpose of the project.)

**Increasing Resilience to Climate Change for farmers in rural Cambodia: through Climate-Smart Agriculture practices**

14. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: (Provide a description of the project and all its components.)

**At present, there is already emerging evidence that agriculture-based livelihoods and overall food security in Cambodia are being affected by increased frequency and severity of floods, dry spells and drought events. Although Cambodia has limited exposure to climate hazards, it is considered to be extremely vulnerable due to its low adaptive capacity. The majority of Cambodians live in rural areas and their livelihoods depend on climate patterns. It is therefore projected that the poor will suffer the most from the impacts of climate change. Reduced agricultural production could lead to hunger and malnutrition, and impact negatively on the country's overall economic performance. Given the current context of Cambodia and potential future threats posed by climate change to the country, there is urgent need to respond to the threats of climate change in agriculture and water resources management. Both government agencies and community organizations have limited capacity to internalize and develop appropriate longer-term resilience mechanisms to respond to climate change threats.**
**This project intervention will support MAFF towards efficient mainstreaming of innovative climate vulnerability participatory modelling approach to simulate the impact of Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) strategies in order to increase the resilience of the agricultural systems in Cambodia. After piloting the identified key CSA practices in 7 demonstation sites, an impact evaluation will provide key lessons on cost-effective interventions to increase the resilience of the agricultural systems in Cambodia. These findings will feed the development of a screening tool which will help MAFF to review current and future programs against climate change scenarios in order to identify their potential to tackle the key vulnerabilities and improve the integration of CSA principles.**
**The project will also provide technical support to 100 staff from MAFF and 21 RUA students on participatory climate vulnerabilities modelling and simulation together CSA strategies design training. 750 farmers will increase their resilience to a changing climate and to climate shocks and stresses. Finally, the project will share the lessons learned to development practitioners through the dissemination of the participatory climate vulnerabilities modelling and simulation toolbox and best practices sourcebook to development practitioners and students of RUA.**
**Overall the project aims to achieve the three following major outcomes:**
**- The resilience of the vulnerable smallholder farmers is increased by mainstreaming the planning and implementation of climate resilience-building practices in MAFF intervention in the provinces of Kandal, Kampong Cham and Kampong Chhnang.**
**- The national MAFF programming in agriculture is contributing to increase the resilience of the vulnerable smallholder farmer to climate change.**
**- The products and lessons learned are disseminated to MAFF but also to the development practitioners and RUA students throughout the project implementation.**

15. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: (Give reasons why this particular project is considered worthwhile.)

**Project context**
**Cambodia remains a predominantly agrarian society with approximately 70% of the population engaged in agriculture and 60% depending upon the land for its daily subsistence. Agriculture accounts for 30.9% of national GDP. The main agricultural product is rice (70% of arable land), which is grown for domestic consumption and export. However, rice constitutes only 25% of the agricultural GDP while livestock/fisheries constitute 40% of this GDP and forestry 9%. Commercial crops (in particular rubber, cassava and sugar cane) and rice should however be taking a more significant share in future years through the development of the Economic Land Concessions and of the Rice Policy respectively.**
**The main feature of the rural scene in Cambodia is the prevalence of smallholdings of less than two hectares, with a low percentage of these actually titled (though this aspect of the Land Reform is progressing satisfactorily).**
**Livestock and fisheries provide most of the actual income of smallholders – the fisheries sector provides income and livelihood to close to half of the population and livestock is the main asset of nearly 70% of the rural population.**
**Fish resources are the 2nd largest dietary component (173 g/person/day) and contribute for 76% of animal protein (calcium, and vitamin A) in Cambodians' diet.**
**The main drivers for losses in agriculture in Cambodia are flooding and droughts. The agricultural sector contributes around 31% of GDP and engages 84% of the population. The dependence on a single rice cropping cycle, with only 7% of crop area being irrigated makes this important sector extremely vulnerable to any changes in rainfall patterns. The combination of high poverty levels and high dependence on rain-fed agriculture also means**

**that Cambodia is very vulnerable to climatic events.**
**At present, there is already emerging evidence that agriculture-based livelihoods and overall food security in Cambodia are being affected by increased frequency and severity of floods, dry spells and drought events. Although Cambodia has limited exposure to climate hazards, it is considered to be extremely vulnerable due to its low adaptive capacity.**
**Rice production accounts for 15% of the agricultural value added and paddy occupies about 75% of the cultivated land. For instance, rice production, processing, and marketing are estimated to employ directly approximately 3 million people. However, climate change represents a major constraint to agricultural production, particularly droughts, floods, irregular rainfall, increasing level of sea water, outbreak of insect pests and disease. Cambodia is among the 30 countries in the world most vulnerable to climate change, and ranks in the top 10 in some indices. Competitiveness of the sector, vis-à-vis neighboring countries, is constrained by a relative high cost environment – notably as regards cost of energy (electricity, which is one the highest of the region), transport and capital – as well as by administrative constraints and rent seeking activities.**
**Given the current context of Cambodia and potential future threats posed by climate change to the country, there is urgent need to respond to the threats of climate change in agriculture and water resources management. Both government agencies and community organizations have limited capacity to internalize and develop appropriate longer-term resilience mechanisms to respond to climate change threats.**
**Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) has been identify last year as a key entry strategy to ensure the green growth pathway of Cambodia, promote sustainable farming and ensure livelihood of farmer (CCCAP 2014-2018). CSA is understood as "an approach to developing the technical, policy and investment conditions to achieve sustainable agricultural development for food security under climate change. It integrates the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) by jointly addressing food security and climate challenges" ( FAO- 2014).**
**The approach adopted by the MAFF relies on "Learning by Doing" with the emergent need to identify at local and national level CSA practices. The identified challenges related to CSA are due to restricted knowledge related to a cutting edge discipline and the context specific solutions.**

**Expected results and alignment with national priorities**
**This project aims to increase the resilience of the farming systems in Cambodia by supporting local climate vulnerability diagnosis and planning of appropriate climate-smart agriculture strategies based on field implementation, knowledge and skills transfer and foster better screen of MAFF program against climate change scenario.**
**To tackle the current capacity gap the project team will develop and tranfer innovative climate vulnerability participatory modelling approach to assess the resilience of the local agricultural system to climate changes and shocks against a wide range of scenarios developed by CCAFS and simulate the impact of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) strategies to increase the resilience of the agricultural systems in Cambodia. After piloting the identified key CSA practices in 7 demonstation sites, an impact evaluation will provide key lessons on cost-effective interventions to increase the resilience of the agricultural systems in Cambodia. These findings will feed the development of a screening tool which will help MAFF to review current and future programs against climate change scenarios in order to identify their potential to tackle the key vulnerabilities and improve the integration of CSA principles.**
**This approach is in line with the Royal Government's vision which is to modernize Cambodia's agriculture, based on a new approach and with changed scope and pace, to transform this sector from extensive stage of development, i.e. primarily depending on expanded use of available resources (such as land and other natural resources) and traditional agricultural inputs, into an intensive stage of development that primarily depends on the application of techniques, new technologies, R&D, mechanization and increased capacity of irrigation to improve productivity, and diversify into high value crops and other agricultural products including livestock farming and aquaculture while taking into account the need to ensure efficient management of land and sustainability of environment and natural resources. Moreover, further promotion of commercialization and agro-industry development will increase added-value of agricultural products and income of people.**
**This project directly links to NSDP's goal 6: "Enhancement agricultural productivity and national forestry program mapping and demarcation" and follow the ASDP 2010-2013's Policy goal 1: "Food security, productivity and diversification".**
**The project is also in line with the MAFF Climate Change Action Plan (2014-2018) in reducing and mitigating any negative impacts on agricultural sector, animal production, forestry, fishery that caused by climate change and to restore and recover impacted loss through various adaptation and mitigation approaches.**
**Institutional alignment, sustainability and ownership**
**The project will build from existing modality of MAFF PSU and NAPA FU collaboration being implemented in the three provinces. It also aims to build alignment with current on-going programme of PADDEE and ASPIRE being funded by IFAD. The project will also endeavor to coordinate with the existing Programs, supported by IFAD, ADB, EU and others in the design of cost-efficient activities by components.**
**The Provincial Departments of Agriculture will also be partners on the appropriate horticultural crops, rubber plantation, animal raising, and aquaculture that are suited to the area. The progress reports will be furnished to them to help in building the body of knowledge on Climate Smart Agriculture.**
**a) Institutional sustainability**
**It is anticipated that institutional sustainability will be strengthened further through project intervention. There is evidence of commitment of senior and mid-level professionals in the MAFF TWG on CCAFF which is indicative of the priority given for wider coordination.**
**It is important to reiterate the link between capacity development, sustainability and country needs. UNDP (2008) defined five different functional capacities that training should focus on: capacity to engage with stakeholders,**

**capacity to assess a situation and define a vision and mandate, capacity to formulate policies and strategies, capacity to manage, budget and implement, and capacity to evaluate. Functional capacities can be explained as those capacities that are required to make something happen and will be required across any theme, project or programme. All of these five functional capacities are relevant to government institutions with a functional role in making a project successful.**

**Through this piloting project, MAFF WG-CCAFF will be sustainable in the long term if the foundation of functional capacity is set with the appropriate framework. It will require capacity development for key technical staffs on CSA, ability of the staffs to work with local community and across the institutions, and the possibility to upscale the success story from the project's demonstration sites, mechanisms to ensure implementing safeguards, benefit distribution mechanisms and monitoring systems.**

**b) Financial sustainability**

**Together with improved coordination, increased funding for climate change adaptation is a highest priority of many stakeholders in Cambodia including the MAFF. According to the Cambodia Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) conducted in 2012, from 2009 to 2011 around "86 per cent of climate-related expenditures were funded from external sources; 60 per cent of all climate-related expenditures were in the form of 'traditional-sector' projects; 27 per cent came from dedicated climate change contributions of bilateral and regional donors; only 13 per cent came through global climate funds, such as the Climate Investment Funds." An increase in the share of global climate funds is expected in the next 10 years (GIZ-2015).**

**Cambodia expects financing of the CCCSP 2014–2023 to come from two main sources: the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund. Implementation of the CCCSP will be channeled through different modalities. With this project and related to the outcome 2 the MAFF will not only have the tool to climate proof project but guide climate smart investments.**

**Adaptation measures in agriculture, as reflected in national policies and programs on agriculture and rural development, mainly focus on water management and transport infrastructure. This project will add on the knowledge gap on climate smart agriculture.**

**The adaptation projects funded so far in Cambodia through various UNFCCC Financing Mechanisms include:**

**• Adaptation Fund: $4.95 mil (climate change resilience in rural communities in protected areas)**

**• LDC Fund: $8.78 mil (on climate information and early warning system; strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities using micro watershed approaches to climate change and variability to attain sustainable food security; Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Programme for Climate Change ill the Coastal Zone)**

**• Multi-Focal Area Projects with Climate Change Component: $0.9 mil**

**• Global Climate Change Alliance: $8.35 mil**

**• Fast-start Finance: $0.8 mil**

**It is the aim of this project to build the capacity of the MAFF to access future funding as well as play an important implementation part of CSA options. The financial sustainability of the project is depended upon global negotiations.**

**Although 2015 is a particularly important year for global climate change negotiations with the UN summit to adopt the post-2015 development agenda and the Paris Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP 21) with the mobilization of $100 billion per year by developed countries to support and enable developing countries to combat climate change whilst promoting fair and sustainable development, the state of current and future funding in Cambodia to fight against climate change impacts is perceived to not be reduced.**

16. BENIFITS: (Who will benefit, directly and indirectly, from the project?)

**The direct target beneficiary include MAFF WG CCAFF, government officials at provincial levels and small holding farmers in three provinces who have involved with various agricultural economic activities such as paddy cultivation, commercial crop cultivation, livestock raisings, forestry, fishery, aquaculturist, and rubber plantation.**

**- 100 MAFF WG-CCAFF at national, sub-national agricultural officials and undergraduate students from RUA will benefit from knowledge and skills in undertaking participatory climate vulnerability assessment of the farming system and design and implement climate-smart agriculture interventions to tackle the vulnerabilities;**

**- 750 vulnerable farmers will be involved in the diagnosis of the vulnerabilities in the different 36 villages and will increase their resilience thanks to the 7 demonstration sites and an increased knowledge on CSA activities that can increase their resilience.**

**- 300 development partners and RUA students will also directly benefit of the lessons learned of the project through dissemination workshops and field visits.**

**The project specifically focus on supporting the mainstreaming of participatory approach on climate vulnerability modelling and participatory simulation of the impact of different CSA strategies against climate change scenarios. During the project 36 participatory diagnosis will be implemented in order to support the design of the demonstration activities. The selection of the farmers to undertake this activity will be done in order to insure a representativeness of the different socio-economic classes and genders. A specific attention will be done to allow the poorest and women to raise their voice freely. The activities that will be selected will take into account the needs and perceptions of these vulnerable groups.**

**For the demonstration sites, the selected farmers will be smallholder farmers with suitable land for crops, rice cultivation, aquaculture, and livestock production, who have participated to the vulnerability diagnosis and where cost-effective CSA intervention to reduce the vulnerabilities has been identified.**

**The project activities will happen in Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang and Kandal; the 3 selected communes for the project intervention are the following, they correspond to the key farming systems in Cambodia with a high climate change vulnerability which allow a high replication potential of the cost-effective interventions that will be piloted.**

17. FEASIBILITY STUDY

Is a Feasibility Study for the project required? **No**

If YES, has it been carried out? **Not yet**

18. SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENT IMPACT: (Briefly describe the effects of the project, if any, on the people and the surrounding enviroment. Will the project assist in alleviating poverty?)

**Krang Yov Commune, Saang District, Kandal province**
**Based on commune data base (CBD), it shows 3,723 families in 15 villages with 17,381 people by 2010. Key livelihood activities of the commune were 87.46% of families involved with agriculture (3,256 families) while 83.53% (3,110 families) are involving with rice cultivation. 147 families (3.92%) involved with fishing.**

**Peam Kaoh Sna commune, Stung Trang district, Kampong Cham province**
**Total families: 2,231 by 2010 with 12,058 but by 2014 increase up to 2,492 with total population of 13,402. CBD in 2010 showed 77% of families involved with agriculture, rice cultivation with 36.75%, long term crop cultivation with 5.8%, fisheries with 4.21%.**

**Andoung Snay commune, Rolea B'ier district, Kampong Chhnang Province**
**By 2010, total families was 1,250 with 5,888 population. Among this, 89.76% of total families involved with agriculture and 89.36% (1,122 households) involve with rice cultivations (1092 households).**

19. CLIMATE CHANGE

a. Is any activity or output of the project related to Climate Change? **No**

b. How is the project relevant to Climate Change?

Please select a Climate Change related sector of the project and fill up the contribution of the climate change related expenditure compared to the total project cost.

| Climate Change-Related Sector | Percentage | Climate Change Relevance |
|---|---|---|

20. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Is any activity or output of the project related to Disaster Risk Reduction? **No**

21. GENDER ANALYSIS: (How does the project affect the roles of the men and women in the project area? Will women be actively involved in the implementation of the project?)

22. CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT: (Does the Ministry have the skills and experience required to implement the project?)

**• Project Steering Committee:**
**A Project Steering Committee will be set up at the beginning of the project. It will be chaired by the Project Director and will be composed of NCCC-S but also relevant stakeholders (such as the financial partners – IFAD, ADB, EU… - in other complementary MAFF's projects, and also representatives of beneficiaries) to ensure their engagement and feedback on the progress and achievements of the project. Their feedback will be used as well to create more synergies and knowledge sharing with other projects and also take corrective actions if needed to improve the project's implementation.**
**The Steering Committee will meet at least once per year and will receive a copy of quarterly narrative reports sent to NCCC-S.**

**b) Roles of partners:**
**CCAFS will be the knowledge partner of the MAFF through the course of the implementation of this project and GERES the implementation facilitating partner.**

**- CCAFS will bring its knowledge and experience on Climate Smart Agriculture and national policy screening against climate change scenario. CCAFS' activities and milestones are detailed in the partnership agreement signed between MAFF and CCAFS. See Attachment 3.**
**- GERES will bring its expertise with strong involvement in the outcome 1 by helping in the design of a participatory approach tool and implementation of demonstration sites. GERES' activities and milestones are detailed in the partnership agreement signed between MAFF and GERES. See Attachment 4.**

**c) Financing arrangement between the applicant and its partners**
**As detailed in the attached signed partnership agreements, each partner will have to provide agreed deliverables and receive funding from MAFF upon an invoice at the due date of the deliverables. Please see details in the attached and signed partnership agreements.**

**d) Reporting to NCCC**
**MAFF will compile progress reports from key technical project officers and partners and send a quarterly narrative progress report to NCCC.**
**The Administration and Finance officer will coordinate the expenses and provide quarterly financial report to NCCC.**
**MAFF will also facilitate and coordinate external annual audit, a mid-term review and an external final evaluation which will be provided to NCCC.**

23. STATUS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTION: (Provide a brief update on the progress of the project to date. Discuss any major problems causing delays in project implementation.)

**2. Implementation Progress**

**Within this first Quarter, the project has focused on the following activities as per the Workplan:**

**- Opening the Bank Account for IR-CSA Project: MAFF received the approval from the Minister of MEF on the request to open the bank account of the project at CANADIA Bank Plc on 16 December 2015;**

**- Constitution of Steering Committee: The nomination of the IR-CSA project steering committee members were approved by Minister of MAFF on 17 December 2015 consisiting of:**

**No. Member of Steering Committee Position**

**1**
**H.E Ty Sokhun**
**Secretary of Stage, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and the Chairman of Steering Committee;**

**2**
**Mr. Prak Thaveak Amida**
**Deputy Secretary General, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and the deputy Chairman of Steering Committee;**

**3**
**Mr. Chan Phaloeun**
**Deputy Director General, General Directorate of Agriculture, MAFF and member of Steering Committee;**

**4**
**Mrs. Kho Sochivi**
**Deputy Director General, Fisheries Administration, MAFF and member of Steering Committee;**

**5**
**Mr. Him Aun**
**Deputy Director General, General Directorate of Rubber, MAFF and member of Steering Committee;**

**6**
**Mr. Sokh Heng**
**Director Department of FA, MAFF and member of Steering Committee;**

**7**
**Mr. Srey Vuthy**
**Director Department of Planning and Statistics, MAFF and member of Steering Committee;**

**8**
**Mr. Seng Vang**
**Deputy Director Department of CARDI and and member of Steering Committee;**

**9**
**Mr. Soun Sotheurn**
**Deputy Director Department of Animal Health and Production, MAFF and and member of Steering Committee;**

**10**
**Representative**
**Cambodia Climate Change Alliance, Ministry of Environment and member of Steering Committee;**

**11**
**Representative**
**Group for the Environment, Renewable Energy and Solidarity (GERES) and member of Steering Committee;**

**12**
**Representative**
**CCAFS and ECI and member of Steering Committee;**

**13**
**Mr. Chea Sokhon**
**Secretary of H.E Ty Sokhun and secretary of Steering Committee.**

**- Constitution of Project Support Unit: The nomination of the IR-CSA project support unit members were approved by Minister of MAFF on 17 December 2015 consisiting of:**

**No. Member of Steering Committee Position**

**1**
**H.E Ty Sokhun**
**IR-CSA Project Director;**

**2**
**Mr. Prak Thaveak Amida**
**IR-CSA Project Manager and National Project Coordinator;**

**3**
**Mr. Chan Phaloeun**
**Member of Project Support Unit;**

**4**
**Mrs. Kho Sochivi**
**Member of Project Support Unit;**

**5**
**Mr. Soun Sotheurn**
**Member of Project Support Unit;**

**6**
**Mr. Khun Kakada**
**Member of Project Support Unit;**

**7**
**Mr. Chea Sokhon**
**Member of Project Support Unit;**

**- Procuring the electronic equipment: The necessary electronic equipment for the project staff were procured and delivered to MAFF since 11 January 2016. There are five laptops to be used in the PSU.**

**- Recruitment of Consultants: The procurement working group was set up under Project Director decision (letter**

**dated on 22 December 2015). The recruitment was followed the process mentioned in GIG. Three contract staffs were successfully recruited and report to the project since 09 February 2016 for the position of one project officer and administrative and finance officer. The M&E Officers started the assignment in March 2016 to develop the details of activity progress in the Overall Workplan and the progress against indicators at Output and Outcome level Results Framework Tracking.**

**- MAFF has also launched a Facebook page for the project under the name of "Increasing Resilience to CC for famer in rural Cambodia: CSA Practices".**

**- Official kick-off of the project through an inception workshop which took place at MAFF on the 11th January 2016. The inception workshop organized by MAFF and chaired by the Project Director, H.E. Ty Sokhun, and it gathered technical staff from different departments of MAFF, partners (CCAFS and GERES) and CCCA team.**

**- Working meetings on detailed Workplan between MAFF and partners. During mainly a meeting organized on the 19th January 2016 at MAFF, sub-detailed activities have been reviewed by also different technical departments of MAFF and roles and expected deliverables of every party has been agreed.**

**- Developing a participatory tool to model the climate vulnerability of the farming systems and simulate the impacts of Climate Smart Agriculture strategies against climate change scenarios lead by CCAFS- ECI and GERES.**

**The details of activity progress in the Overall Workplan Table was attached in the Appendix 1 and the progress against indicators at Output and Outcome level Results Framework Tracking Table was attached in the Appendix 2.**

**3. Emerging lessons:**

**At this stage, there are no yet emerging lessons we can highlight as the project is just starting but we believe we may have some emerging lessons to input for the next Quarter report.**

**4. Risks and Issues encountered:**

**Within this Quarter, there are no risks or issues encountered. Below are initial risks identified during proposal writing that have evolved during the reporting period.**

**Type of risk Description Likelihood Impact Updated status and risk mitigation measure**
**Organizational Potential risk that the project officer who will be hired do not meet required skills 1 2 A detailed ToR has been written to recruit them. The selected candidates' profiles will also be reviewed by the WG-CCAFF. The project officer is now on-board and operational.**
**Partnership-related Potential risk of mis-coordination and share of roles among MAFF and partners 1 2 A detailed partnership agreement with detailed ToR and workplan for each partner has been signed between MAFF and partners. A detailed workplan has been done within this Quater which explains further the detailed sub-activities, roles and deliverables of every party so this also contribute to limit the potential of mis-coordination.**
**Financial Potential risk that the Admin & Financial officer who will be hired do not meet required skills 1 2 A detailed ToR has been written to recruit this person. The selected candidate's profile will also be reviewed by the WG-CCAFF. . The Admin & Financial officer is now on-board and operational.**
**Environmental Potential risk of environmental disasters damaging the demonstration sites 1 2 The selected sites will be done carefully after vulnerability diagnostic and won't be all in the same area. So the risk will be limited in case of external natural disaster.**
**Social Potential risk that the implemented CSA demonstration sites do not meet the needs of targeted farmers 1 2 The project will adopt a participatory approach with farmers/communities at both the diagnostic that the selected solutions at implementation-level. So the risk will be really unlikely to happen.**
**(1) Scale of 1 (very unlikely) to 5 (very likely)**
**(2) Scale of 1 (minimal impact) to 5 (severe impact)**

**5. Key events planned for the next quarter:**

**Event title Indicative dates**
**Field visits with project team, national and provincial MAFF staff and partners to support tool prototyping and training design 16th and 17th March and regularly in March, April and May**
**Training by CCAFS to national technical MAFF staff and 3 other trainings to provincial MAFF staff (one in every province) Last week of April (between the 22nd to 24th of April 2016)**

**6. Potential changes to the project:**

**At this date, we don't foresee any changes compared to the overall Workplan prepared at the beginning of the project.**

**7. Financial Utilization:**

**The Financial report during Q1 was attached in the Appendix 3.**

**8. Deliverables and supporting documents:**

**Document title Document Type**
**(refer to the examples below)**
**1. The approval from the Minister of MEF on the request to open the bank account of the project at CANADIA Bank Plc on 16 December 2015;**
**2. The nomination of the IR-CSA project steering committee members and the project support unit (PSU) were approved by Minister of MAFF on 17 December 2015;**
**3. Inception Workshop held on the 11th January 2016; • Agenda of the inception workshop**
**• List of attendees**
**• PowerPoint from MAFF, CCAFS & GERES, CCCA**
**• Pictures of the workshop**
**4. Approved Detailed WorkPlan ;**

**9. Suggestions:**

**At this date, we don't foresee any suggestions for the project.**

24. PROJECT PRIORITY: (Please indicates the priority ranking of the project decided by the ministry/agency.)

**5**

25. DONOR INVOLVEMENT: (Provide any information on current or potential donor involvement in the project.)

**Cambodia Climate Change Alliance ( CCCA)**
**Ministry of Environment**

## PART B : PROJECT COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES
## (In US$'000)

| INVESTMENT COST | 2017 | | 2018 Budget | 2019 Estimate | 2020 Estimate | 2021 Estimate | 3yr Total 2019-2021 | Recurrent Cost Est. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Budget | Actual | | | | | | |
| Operational Expenditure | 29.7 | 0.0 | 29.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries | 20.6 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Materials + Admin | 9.1 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Capital Expenditure | 124.8 | 0.0 | 137.9 | 0.0 | 12,902.9 | 8,821.9 | 21,724.8 | 0.0 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Construction | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Consultancy (i.e. TA) + Admin | 1.5 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Equipment+ Furniture | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Training | 123.3 | 0.0 | 123.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12,902.9 | 8,821.9 | 21,724.8 | 0.0 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL COST | 154.5 | 0.0 | 167.6 | 0.0 | 12,902.9 | 8,821.9 | 21,724.801 | 0.0 |

| FUNDING SOURCES | 2017 | | 2018 Budget | 2019 Estimate | 2020 Estimate | 2021 Estimate | 3yr Total 2019-2021 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Budget | Actual | | | | | | |
| Project Revenue | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Government Funding | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Cash Input | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Other Resources | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Donor Funding | 154.5 | 0.0 | 167.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Asian Development Bank | 154.5 | 0.0 | 167.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL COMMITTED FUNDING | 154.5 | 0.0 | 167.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| FUNDING REQUIRED | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12,902.9 | 8,821.9 | 21,724.801 | |
| (Total Cost - Funding Available) | | | | | | | | |

**Seen and Approved by Minister**

**(Signature)**

Date :