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The Russian Federation-UNDP Trust Fund for Development

Graduation Based Social Protection Project

Cambodia

Annual report 2020

The template of Project Annual Narrative and Financial Progress Report approved by the 6th meeting of the TFD Steering Committee in 2017, technical update in 2020

The Russian Federation-UNDP Trust Fund for Development (TFD)
Project Annual Narrative and Financial Progress Report

Project title:	Graduation Based Social Protection
Atlas Project ID:	00118418
Implementing partner:	National Social Protection Council, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Planning, and Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
Project budget:	Total: US\$ 2,300,000 TFD: US\$ 1,000,000
Co-financing attracted since project start:	Direct contribution to project budget: Parallel co-financing: USD 800,000 (UNDP) In-kind co-financing:
Project start and end date:	2019-2023
Reporting Period:	01 January – 31 December 2020
Date of the last Project Board meeting:	The first project board meeting was convened on 23 July 2020
SDGs supported by the project:	SDG 4, 8 & 9

ACRONYMS *(in alphabetical order)*

CSES: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
MoSVY: Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
PLIG: Project Local Implementing Group
POM: Project Operation Manual
RCT: Randomized Control Trial
SNAs: Sub-National Administrations
WVI: World Vision International

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The GBSP project has been designed based on the global experiences and the findings of a major research study - *Graduation Based Social Protection for Cambodia's Extreme Poor*, conducted in 2017. Graduation-based approaches have proved the world over, that they can succeed by enabling poor households to boost their own incomes and secure a lasting exit from poverty, therefore it is expected to make a valuable contribution to Cambodia's social protection system.

This four-year project aims to test the effectiveness and practicality of graduation-based approaches in the Cambodia context via a pilot experiment. Basing on its proven practicality and viability, graduation-based approaches are adopted as part of the Government's National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF) and scale up nationwide. The project composes of 4 principal components: (1) Set-up and roll-out of the pilot, preparation of analytical instruments and institutional arrangements; (2) Delivery the pilot to several thousand households at 2 localities (several villages within 2 specified rural/remote districts)¹⁶; (3) Delivery of a follow-on asset package (to separate group of households) informed by the initial round; and (4) Review and reporting, including analysis and building a policy case.

This progress report covering from January to December 2020. Despite of disruption from Covid-19, the project has actively rolled out Component 1 which several activities were completed and have good progress. UNDP's staff members (program analyst and finance associate) were assigned to oversight the project and project implementing team (project manager and assistant) were recruited to lead and manage the project implementation. Consultants on social protection and economic analyst were onboard to support the project team to design and formulate technical documents, to name few: project operation manual and Randomized Control Trial Protocol. The draft of the two documents are completed and being updated based on comments from UNDP and stakeholders. In addition, the first project board meeting was held on 23 July 2020 at UNDP-Cambodia. The project board was formally constituted with clear roles, responsibilities, and representation of key stakeholders as stipulated in the ToR of the Project Board. To roll out activities at local levels, the project has reached agreements with various partners on their respective functions which they have expertise and are their mandates:

- 1) Implementing graduation activities in the context of Trial with World Vision International,
- 2) Cash transfer activities with Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation,
- 3) Forming the Project Local Implementing Groups in each target area to engage Sub-National Administrations in project oversight and implementation as well as for their capacity building which sets foundations for scalability and replication.

Simultaneously, the project prepares procurement documents to recruit a research consulting firm to carry out a household survey to identify/register eligible poor households. This provides an equal opportunity for all to be selected as project participants vis a vis to collect data for the project's impact indicators and tailor asset menu/investment concepts demanded/viably implemented by project beneficiaries.

The project has been disrupted by the Covid-19 outbreak which the virus firstly imported into Cambodia in March 2020. There are three incidents of Covid-19 outbreak in communities but fortunately they were all under control and caused minor consequence on the health system. Even so, life others, the project has been interrupted by containment measures such as social distancing, no mass gathering, and travel restriction. On the technical side, more time has been spent on the design of RCT Protocol and the project operation manual to customize with the current poverty landscape

reversed by the impacts of Covid-19, decentralization reform in Cambodia, and determining effective interventions for treatment groups and experiment setting in order to generate the logical analogy of the efficacy of graduation approaches.

Grounding on multiple socioeconomic impacts causing by Covid-19, the project demonstrates its relevance, technical soundness, and practicality to tackle many issues through a bundle of supports which many interventions are implemented at the same time and in an order. The project expects to relief the deprivation of poor households, strengthening their livelihood capacity and exponentially boost local economic outputs.

To speed out local activities, the project will accelerate the work of RCT design and finalize the project operation manual. Importantly, the baseline survey is regarded as a main priority as it is a springboard to select project participants and assign them into treatment/control groups. The agreements with all partners will be completed in line with capacity building is provided to them.

As Covid-19 threats are still underway and unexpected containment measures may be implemented, the project has a plan in place to utilize digital technologies to oversight and monitor progress from distance, and delegate works to partners/contractors with rigorous monitoring activities.

In 2020, the project plans to spend for \$219,127.06, however, the actual expenditure was \$88,595.07 (40%) due to the impact of Covid-19 that prevented the project to conduct a field visit, workshop, and training with the sub national government.

It can learn that confronting the unprecedented change of the poverty context, graduation approaches demand an agile integrated working system to guide and at the same time merge different stakeholders to implement a wide range of functions at the same time or in sequence while ensure that their actions fit, align and complement each other. As such, it is reasonable that the project should allocate more time on technical works, including poverty analysis, impact indicators, statistical/analytical methods, poor targeting system, implementation arrangement and localization of the graduation strategies.

2. RESULTS *(5-10 pages)*

The project was designed in 2019 based on the positive development trend which Cambodia has enjoyed 7 percent of the Economic Growth for many years and at that stage the poverty downs to 10 percent. The unexpected outbreak of Covid-19 as global pandemic contracts the economic growth and potentially double poverty rate. Major sectors have been affected by this virus resulting in job loss, income reduction, slow investment, and closedown or postpone of most businesses. The return of labors from neighboring countries causing from the same issues has pressured further on the sluggish economy. Cambodia also suffered from a dire rain flood which farmers in many provinces lose their produce and were evacuated from their shelters for a short while. The government resolved this crisis successful with food donation and livelihood improvement package.

Considering the above externalities, the project needs to realize poverty severity in the project localities as well as local economies. The project team conducted a fact-finding mission to learn about the situation at the ground (Kompong Chang from 26-27 October 2020 and Preah Vihear from 3-5 November 2020) and consulted with various stakeholders such as provincial administrations, local authorities, NGOs, and poor households. Findings from this trip are used to design a household survey which is a tool to collect information and assess household livelihoods. Afterwards the survey findings will be used to formulate the project graduation strategy and mainly set a menu of assets for project participants' selection in addition with the design and delivery of capacity building and technical assistance.

For Phase One, called Randomized Control Trial, the project aims to generate rigorous evidences which are useful to inform policy makers on the adoption of graduation approaches in the National Social Protection Policy Framework. This phase takes place for 22 months and have pertinent activities as the followings:

- The project started up by forming a project implementing team which composes of program analyst, finance associate, project manager and project assistant; and constituting a project board composing of Co-Chairs (UNDP and NSPC), and project board members such as Russian Embassy, MoP, MoI, MoSVY, SNAs and representative of NGOs. The first project board meeting was convened on 23 July 2020 at UNDP Cambodia.
- Project technical documents are already drafted. Both RCT and POM needs to be finalized by incorporating comments from stakeholders.
- Partnership agreements with specialized facilities/agencies are on-going. The agreement with WVI was signed off and both teams are working together to revise and update the work-plan and budget based on new contexts (poverty, project implementing arrangement as ascribed in POM, and in compliance with RCT protocol). The agreement on cash transfer to project participants with MoSVY was drafted and soon to be concluded by both parties. The ToR on Project Local Implementing Group was consulted and endorsed by Provincial Administrations. The PLIC will constitute soon after the confirmation of districts and communes/villages which are selected to be the project localities.
- Project monitoring: the project team cooperates with Economic Unit and Result Based Unit to define causality (cause and effect) of project interventions and counterfactual. The result chain/theory of change is crafted to reflect the process which lays out the concrete assumption of actions, effect of actions on results, and trial setting. A Project Monitoring Plan is developed by creating two monitoring channels. The project team acts as quality assurance, oversight, and assessment line by looking at on-going progress and day to day project performance (effectiveness and efficiency). Independent consults are assigned to conduct baseline, mid-line, and end line surveys which project impacts (result chain) are measured, detected and assessed. Currently, the project result log-frame is produced and consulted.

KEY DELIVERABLES/ OUTPUTS:			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status
UNDAF: By 2023, women and men in Cambodia in particular the marginalized and vulnerable, benefit from expanded opportunities for decent work and technological innovations; and participate in a growing, more productive and competitive economy, that is also fairer and sustainable.			
UNDAF Outcome indicator 2.3.2: Number of participating in government-targeted United Nations-supported poverty eradication/economic inclusion programmes,	0	Number of the poor graduating from poverty Local GDP growth	the baseline survey will define concrete indicator targets Could not report as the project just starts

<i>including social protection and mine action</i>			
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: 1.1.2 Marginalised groups, particularly the poor, women, people with disabilities and displaced are empowered to gain universal access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs			
Number of marginalised groups benefitting from the project	0	<i>1,600 farmers receive cash, asset and capacity building</i> <i>800 farmers receive cash transfer</i>	<i>Could not report as the project just starts</i>
Output 1: Institutional and management arrangements, and analytical tools are in place to deliver a graduation based social protection pilot (which is nationally affordable and capable of being scaled-up).			
1.1 Finalization of the RCT & scheme design, & selection of localities	One RCT scheme	Complete/endorse	RCT protocol is drafted. It will be finalized by the first quarter of 2021
1.2 Complete the design of pilot instruments & operating arrangements	Pilot instruments	Complete/endorse	Project Operation Manual is drafted. It will be finalized by the first quarter of 2021
1.3 Set-up of management arrangements & institutional structures	Project implementation arrangement	Complete/endorse	The project team is set up including oversight staff, project manager, project assistant, project board and Technical Consultants – Economist and RCT specialist The ToR of PLIG was endorsed by Provincial Administrations. The PLIG will constitute once the districts/communes to be project localities are confirmed.
1.4 Design of the local area economic survey	Local economic survey	Complete/endorse	Roll out in Q1 2021
1.5 Design and contracting/setup of specialized components	Cash transfer Asset transfer Livelihood improvement (BCC) Creation and operation of local	Complete/endorse	The Agreement with WVI was signed off. Both teams are working to update, and revise work-plan and budget based on the RCT protocol and Project Operation Manual.

	implementation structures		The agreement with MoSVY was drafted and discussed. It plans to conclude soon.
1.6 Selection of (2,400) treatment and control group participants, at the specified locations	Selection of project beneficiaries (participants)	Complete/endorse (2,400 participants)	ToR on Data Collection to recruit a service provider was drafted. Procurement will proceed in Q1 2021.
Output 2: Delivery of a graduation-based pilot social protection programme with 3,000 extreme poor household participants (with 2,000 households receiving assets and/or cash transfers), with randomized selection (hence, delivering clear results on livelihood and poverty impacts).			
2.1 Allocation of participants to RCT group & taking of household baseline surveys	Random assignment and first baseline completed	3 arms (graduation, cash and nil groups) and baseline report (livelihood/household economic analysis)	Q2 2021
2.2 Delivery of the local economy survey to estimate output (GDP) & other local economic variable	First economic survey	Complete/endorse	Q2 2021
2.3 Asset selection & distribution to the graduation (treatment) group	Asset package is developed	800 households receive asset transfer and ownership	Q2 2021
2.4 Deliver initial & follow-up training to graduation group households, & ongoing TA	Trainings are delivered to participants	1,600 households Number of capacity improvement (TBC)	Q2 2021-2022
2.5 Deliver cash transfer to the treatment (graduation) and first control (cash transfer) group	0	1,600 households received cash transfer	Q2 2021-2022
2.6 Ensure financial inclusion of extreme poor participants	0	1,600 poor households access to finance	Q2 2021-2022

2.7 Provide behavioral change communications (BCC) to graduation group HHs.	0	1,600 poor household receive coaching and mentoring	Q2 2021-2022
Output 3: Output 3: Carry-out a follow-on graduation trial, of similar size and shape (but more efficiently), to ensure future RGC deliverability			
3.1 Reshape the graduation approach drawing on lessons learnt from the RCT, & based on RGC inputs	0	Graduation strategy for the second-round trial (a follow-on asset package) is completed	Phase 2- 2022
3.2 Select participants for the follow-on round, and survey	0	800 poor households	Phase 2- Q3 2022
3.3 Deliver the follow-on round with similar facilities to the RCT asset group (with bankable efficiency savings)	0	Setup and roll out of the follow-on asset package round	Phase 2- Q3 2022
Output 4: Review of pilot completed - with full account taken of the impacts at household and local economy-wide levels, and clear policy recommendations made.			
4.1 Conduct mid/ end analyses of data collected at base and end line surveys for household and economy-wide impacts .	0	4 monitoring surveys	Phase 2-2023
4.2 Lessons learnt and viability/ practicality of graduation models countrywide	0	2 case studies (RCT and follow on asset)	Phase 2-2023
4.3 Final project report and policy recommendations	0	One project completion report and policy brief/recommendation	Phase 2-2023
☐ delivery <i>exceeds</i> plan	☒ delivery <i>in line with</i> the plan		☐ delivery <i>below</i> plan

3. PROJECT RISKS (0,5-1 page)

Num.	Description	Date identified	Impact & probability	Mitigation Measure	Consequence
1.	Covid-19 which is becoming a global pandemic changes development context in Cambodia. It has affected the project in two main ways: - Disrupt the project set-up process and withhold implementation activities at grass rooted levels due to travel restriction and social distancing measures. - Poverty status quo is changed as it shrinks the economy and add severity to poor households.	March 2020	High and happening	- Telecommuting - Virtual meeting - Small gathering with respect to safety protocols - Awareness raising and PPEs given to staff members	- The project delays to roll out its Component 2. - The impacts of Covid-19 on economy are apparent so the project needs to conduct more on poverty analysis, currently using CSES 2019 and household livelihoods in line with the impact of the Government's Covid-19 Cash Transfer Program. - To identify sites meeting criteria of RCT, household survey and field works will be done to collect information on projects/interventions which can cause contamination or fit to reinforce project successes.

4. LESSONS LEARNT (1-2 pages)

- Due to the impact of Covid-19, the project team engaged in the successful cash transfer programme that rolled out by the Government of Cambodia so learned about how the poor households' economic behaviors. It turned out that some families used their money to raise some animal (chicken, duck, pig) to generate their incomes as well as for their food consumption. The Government of Cambodia took seriously consideration the GBSP project as one of the pilot projects for the Covid-19 recovery action.
- Covid-19 which is a global pandemic and economic catastrophe has changed the way of human connection and interaction in all life aspects but simultaneously it has been promoting digital technologies to overcome those challenges.
- Cambodia has economically suffered from this crisis. The country economy has been directly affected through the contraction of global demands, especially its key export sectors like tourism, entertainment and hospitality, garment/footwear/textile, real estate/construction, and loss of remittance through migration. To return Cambodia economy to the pre-crisis stage, it is not a silo matter but require the alignment with global economies, international trade, and regional supply chains. As such, Covid-19 is a catalyst which reverses the current

development trajectory as it adds more severity to the poor and pull back those just above the line to fall back into poverty and remain static.

- Reflecting from the severity and multiple impacts causing by Covid-19, the project demonstrates its relevance, technical soundness, and practicality to tackle issues. It can relief the deprivation of households, strengthening livelihood capacity and exponentially boost local economic outputs.

5. FUTURE PLANS *(1 page)*

To contribute to the government and stakeholders to return its economy to the pre-crisis and make it resilient, the project needs to accelerate activities in Component 1 and make the implementation of Component 2 ready.

Component 1: Set-up and roll-out of the pilot

- With two consultants onboard, confirm project localities such as provinces, districts, and communes/villages which are statistically significant to represent/extrapolate poverty context in Cambodia.
- Finalize the RCT Protocol and POM
- Proceed to recruit a research consulting firm to collect data serving for calculating the sample size, selection of project participants, and random assignment
- Design a local economic survey tool and monitoring plan
- Finalize the workplan and budget with World Vision International
- Conclude the agreement with MoSVY and make the cash transfer system ready
- Constitute the Project Local Implementing groups at the project's target provinces

Component 2: Delivery of the pilot to several thousand households at 2 localities (several villages within 2 specified rural/remote districts)

- Conduct a baseline survey/poverty assessment/rapid rural appraisal
- Conduct a local economic survey
- Strengthen and make use of the ID Poor System to identify and target the poor as participants
- Identify, validate, and register poor households as the project beneficiaries
- Conduct random assignments which households having the same characteristics (clown) are grouped into three arms (graduation, cash and nil groups)
- Deliver cash as plan to cash transfer group
- Deliver cash, assets, and training/support to asset transfer group
- Build capacity of the government and related stakeholders, especially local working groups to join implementation and for taking up a next graduation trial round

6. PARTNERSHIPS *(1-2 pages)*

Below are the key partners that have been engaged during the start-up of the project.

Key Partners	Areas of Partnership
National Social Protection Council, Minister of Economy and Finance	The partnership aims to get graduation approaches adopted in the National Social Protection Policy Framework and scale up nationwide. Through this project, it needs to demonstrate practicality of deliverability/implementation arrangement and returns on investment, mainly poverty reduction (number of households graduating from poverty and local GDP/economic outputs).
Ministry of Interior, National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development	This partnership aims to set up the project implementation structure at local levels and build capacity of SNAs through direct participation and leadership in the project implementation. Roles and functions between ministries and SNAs will be identified, reviewed and assessed in order to build an integrated system which synchronizes operations and enable smooth cooperation which different multiple supports/interventions can be carried out at the same time or in a well aligned complementary manner.
Ministry of Planning	This partnership aims to reinforce UNDP's support for MoP on ID poor program through previous projects and during Covid-19 while make use of this program to identify project beneficiaries. The project expects that it can contribute to improve and efficate the system. In addition, it also aims to complement the ministry's on-going works on Local GDP assessment. The project can contribute to the design and formulation of local economic survey tools and economic models.
Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation	The partnership aims to make use of the existing cash transfer system, which is already set up by MoSAVY, especially a new arrangement which is established to transfer cash to poor households during Covid-19. This also intends to upgrade and strengthen the ministry's financial system which result in promoting trust, use of the system, and effective public service delivery.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	The partnership with MAFF is critical as the project targets poor households depending on agriculture to earn their living. The project aims to capitalize technical knowledge, local resource people and extension system to improve the project beneficiaries' farming productivity and manage on-farm risks.
FAO	FAO has substantial agriculture development experience, noticeably also asset transfer to rural farmers. Partnership with FAO can provide technical assistance on improving farming productivity vis a vis access to knowhow on asset transfer arrangement.
World Vision International	Practical experience on graduation projects is needed and vital to factor in the project implementation as it is new to Cambodia. WVI has local offices in the project target areas and capable field operation team which can set up a local ecosystem by mobilizing, engaging, and facilitating all stakeholders. The partnership aims to implement the first round of ICT trial.

Wing	Wing is a commercial bank having expertise on online money transfer. Wing makes business and transaction so much easier with trust and smoothly. Its fin-tech system provides multiple options to subscribers or users which transaction can be done online, and swift from e-cash to cash through its nationwide branches and local kiosks. Partnership with Wing has two main purposes: 1) to transfer money timely as plan and 2) to set up financial records of project beneficiaries as parts of making them financially inclusive with cost efficiency.
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7. PARTNERSHIP WITH THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (1-2 pages)

The Russian Federation has significant roles in this project for both financing and strategic guidance as project donor. Representatives from the Embassy of Russia in Phnom Penh are invited to be project board members to oversight and review/approve the project work-plan and budget. The project team will work closely with them during the project implementation and oversight activities. Progress reports will be submitted as per requirement and monitoring works will be arranged as per request. Moreover, Russian experience/expertise on social protection will be used as relevant and available to implement this project.

8. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY (1 page)

The project convened the first project board meeting on 23 July 2020. The letters were sent to NSPC/MEFF to be a Co-Chair, and MOI, MOSVY, and MoP to be project board members. The Federation of Russia was highlighted as a co-founder of this project. Russia has been informed as funders to the government, development partners and stakeholders in all meetings which and delegates whom the project team attended/met.

9. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Table 2: Funding balance up-to-date (24 Dec 2019-31 Dec 2020)								
Allocated Resources	Actual Fund Receive	Expense/commitment					Balance	Delivery rate (%)
		2019 CDR	2020 CDR	Undepreciation Fixed Asset	PO Commitment	Total		
• TRAC-00012: 2019-2020	142,653.39	9,871.55	88,595.07	28,186.76	16,000.00	142,653.38	0	100%
• Russian-TFD-00206: 2019-2020	400,000.00	-	35.63	-	-	35.63	399,964	0%
Total	542,653.39	9,871.55	88,630.70	28,186.76	16,000.00	142,689.01	399,964	26%

Table1: Funding Contribution Overview 2020-2021				
Allocated Resources	Committed fund (Prodoc)	Committed fund (Revise, BRV-G02)	Actual Fund Receive	Fund to be Received
• TRAC-00012:				
2019 (TRAC2)	40,389.55	40,389.55	40,389.55	
2020 (TRAC1)	140,000.00	140,000.00	102,263.84	37,736.16
2021-2023 (TRAC1)	619,610.45	619,610.45		619,610.45
Total TRAC-00012	800,000.00	800,000.00	142,653.39	657,346.61
• Russian-TFD-00206:				
2020	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	
2021-2023	600,000.00	600,000.00		600,000.00
Total Russian TFD-00206	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	400,000.00	600,000.00
Funding Gap	500,000.00	647,319.19	-	647,319.19
Total Funding Gap	500,000.00	647,319.19	-	647,319.19
Total Project Resource	2,300,000.00	2,447,319.19	542,653.39	1,904,665.80

In addition to the budget summary table please attach a Combined Delivery Report as an annex.

Submitted by _____

Cleared by _____ (CO Quality Assurance)

Cleared by _____ (CO Official)

Date _____

Recommended length of the report – up to 15 pages (exclusive of the annexes)

10. ANNEXES

10.1 Project performance data

Indicator disaggregated by gender when applicable can be organized in a table form following the results framework format:

Expected outputs	Output indicators	Data source	Baseline		Value for the previous year if different from baseline	Target for the reported year	Actual value for the reported year
			Value	Year			
Output 1: Institutional and management arrangements, and analytical tools are in place to deliver a graduation based social protection pilot	Constituting the project board	<i>Minute</i>	1 meeting	2020	<i>1 meeting</i>	<i>1 meeting</i>	<i>1 meeting</i>
	Key project strategic documents	<i>2 documents</i>	2	2020	2	2	2
	Partnership with specialized facilities	<i>3 Partnerships</i>	3	2020	2	2	2
	Monitoring tool (baseline survey)	<i>1 Survey</i>	1	2021	1	1	1
	local economic assessment tool (survey)	<i>1 Survey</i>	1	2021	1	1	1
	Selection of project participants	<i>RCT document & field works</i>	Around 3,000 poor households	2021	3,000	2,400	2,400
Activities					Results		

1.1. Design of the RCT & scheme design, & selection of localities 1.2. Design of pilot instruments & operating arrangements 1.3. Set-up of management arrangements & institutional structures 1.4. Design of the local area economic survey 1.5. Design and contracting/ setup of specialized components 1.6. Selection of (2,400) treatment and control group participants, at the specified locations					<i>1.1. RCT is already drafted. Two provinces and two districts were selected based on statistical analysis. The analysis of communes/villages are on-going.</i> <i>1.2. Project operation manual is already drafted. It will proceed for the government and stakeholders' endorsement</i> <i>1.3. The project board was constituted. The first meeting was conducted on</i> <i>1.4. The concept note was drafted and consulted with the consultant. It will roll out in 2021</i> <i>1.5. Three partnership agreements were initiated. The agreement with WVI was completed. The agreement with MoSVY is on-going. Lastly, the ToR of LPIG was endorsed by the provincial administrations of the project's target provinces</i> <i>1.6. Competitive process is on-going to recruit a firm for data collection</i>		
Output 2: Delivery of a graduation-based pilot social protection programme with 3,000	2.1. Allocation of participants to RCT group	RCT document	3 groups (asset, cash, Nil)	2021	3 trial groups	3 trial groups	3 trial groups
	2.2. Delivery of the local economy survey	Economic survey	1 survey	2021	1 survey	1 survey	1 survey
	2.3. Asset selection & distribution to the graduation (treatment) group	Report from a partnered NGO & field works	800 households	2021	800 households	800 households	800 households

extreme poor household participants (with 2,000 households receiving assets and/or cash transfers), with randomized selection	2.4. Deliver initial & follow-up training to graduation group households, & ongoing TA	Report from a partnered NGO & field works	1,600 households	2021-22	1,600 households	1,600 households	1,600 households
	2.5. Deliver cash transfer to the treatment (graduation) and first control (cash transfer) group	Reports from MoSVY & field works	1,600 households	2021-22	1,600 households	1,600 households	1,600 households
	2.6. Ensure financial inclusion of extreme poor participants	Reports from a partnered NGO & field works	1,600 households	2021-22	1,600 households	1,600 households	1,600 households
	2.7. Provide behavioral change communications (BCC) to graduation group HHs.	Reports from a partnered NGO & field works	1,600 households	2021-22	1,600 households	1,600 households	1,600 households
Activities					Results		

2.1. Analyze data from the baseline survey and select those meeting criteria to be project participants, and conduct random assignment (treatment and control groups) 2.2. Conduct a local economic assessment survey 2.3. Work with asset groups to identify, select and transfer assets (ownerships) 2.4. Provide on-going trainings and technical assistance to asset/cash transfer groups 2.5. Transfer cash to asset and transfer groups monthly 2.6. Provide literacy training/financial inclusion to both treatment groups 2.7. Provide behavior change communication to both treatment groups	<i>All activities 2.1 to 2.7 will be rolled out in 2021 and 2022.</i>
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10.2 Updated Risk Log

Refer to project risk log in the project document and include it here to show any updates and mitigation measures

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter-measures / Mngt response	Owner	Last Update	Status
1	Outbreak of Covid-19 as a global pandemic and in Cambodia (three incidents)	In February 2020 In June 2020	Economic and health threat	Contract the economic growth and double poverty rate P = 5	Update poverty profile Assess its impacts on the project localities	Management Program analyst Project manager	December 2020	Cambodia backs to normal, except vigilance on the imported case of Covid-19.

		In November 2020		I = 5	Tailor graduation approaches to meet those challenges Adapt flexible working arrangement through virtual meeting, telecommuting and e-administration Implement a project governance framework which clear roles and responsibilities are divided and delegated (project operation manual) Adopt day to day communication on field work and frequent field work	Local implementers (partners and service providers)		
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10.3 Combined Delivery Report for the reported year

Table1: Funding Contribution Overview 2020-2021

Allocated Resources	Committed fund (Prodoc)	Committed fund (Revise, BRV-G02)	Actual Fund Receive	Fund to be Received
• TRAC-00012:				
2019 (TRAC2)	40,389.55	40,389.55	40,389.55	
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2021-2023 (TRAC1)	619,610.45	619,610.45		619,610.45
Total TRAC-00012	800,000.00	800,000.00	142,653.39	657,346.61
• Russian-TFD-00206:				
2020	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	
2021-2023	600,000.00	600,000.00		600,000.00
Total Russian TFD-00206	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	400,000.00	600,000.00
Funding Gap	500,000.00	647,319.19	-	647,319.19
Total Funding Gap	500,000.00	647,319.19	-	647,319.19
Total Project Resource	2,300,000.00	2,447,319.19	542,653.39	1,904,665.80

Table 2: Funding balance up to date (24 Dec 2019-31 Dec 2020)

Allocated Resources	Actual Fund Receive	Expense/commitment					Balance	Delivery rate (%)
		2019 CDR	2020 CDR	Undepreciation Fixed Asset	PO Commitment	Total		
• TRAC-00012: 2019-2020	142,653.39	9,871.55	88,595.07	28,186.76	16,000.00	142,653.38	0	100%
• Russian-TFD-00206: 2019-2020	400,000.00	-	35.63	-	-	35.63	399,964	0%
Total	542,653.39	9,871.55	88,630.70	28,186.76	16,000.00	142,689.01	399,964	26%

Table 3: Cumulative Expenses Jan-Dec 2020

EXPECTED OUTPUT AND RESULT INDICATORS	2020				
	BRV-G02	Delivery Jan-Dec	Depreciation Fixed Asset	Total Delivery	Delivery rate (%)
Output 1: Institutional and management arrangements, and analytical tools are in place to deliver a graduation-based social protection pilot (which is nationally affordable and capable, of being scaled-up)	121,620.14	54,598.95	2,331.24	56,930.19	47%

Output 2: Delivery of a pilot graduation-based social protection programme with 2,400 extreme poor household participants (with 1,600 households receiving assets and/or cash transfers), with randomized	54,217.87	1,735.00		1,735.00	3%
Output 3: Carry-out a follow-on graduation trial, of similar size and shape (but more efficiently), to ensure future RGC deliverability	-			-	0%
Output 4: Review and analysis of experiment and follow on round completed	-	-		-	0%
Project Management and Technical Support (Act5)	39,500.00	29,927.24		29,927.24	76%
A - Total Activities cost	215,338.01	86,261.19	2,331.24	88,592.43	41%
B- GMS (8%)	3,789.05	2.64	-	2.64	0%
Total Budget (A)+(B)	219,127.06	86,263.83	2,331.24	88,595.07	40%

10.4 **Media coverage report** with links to main publications

10.5 **Statistical annex** on main results since the project start (attached separately in Excel)

10.6 Minutes of the last project board



Minute of the 1st
GBSP Project Board Me

10.7 Annual Work Plan for the coming year (draft, if not approved yet)

Project Outputs	Project activities	2021				Key deliverables
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 1: Institutional and management arrangements, and analytical tools are in place to deliver a graduation based social protection pilot	1.1. Design of the RCT & scheme design, & selection of localities	x				RCT is completed and endorsed. Project localities (provinces, districts, communes, villages) are identified for the baseline survey.
	1.2. Design of pilot instruments & operating arrangements	x				POM is completed and endorsed.
	1.3. Set-up of management arrangements & institutional structures	x				The second project board meeting is held in Q2 2021.
	1.4. Design of the local area economic survey	x				The concept note and tool are completed and endorsed.

	1.5. Design and contracting/ setup of specialized components	x				The updated workplan and budget with WVI is completed. WVI sets up a local implementation arrangement Agreement with MoSVY on cash transfer is signed. Capacity building is delivered and the local implementation arrange is set up or strengthened if necessary. LPIGs are constituted and held the first meeting
	1.6. Selection of (2,400) treatment and control group participants, at the specified		x			2,400 poor households having the same characteristics are randomly selected from the sample population.
Output 2: Delivery of a graduation-based pilot social protection programme with 3,000 extreme poor household participants (with 2,000 households receiving assets and/or cash transfers), with	2.1. Conduct random assignment (treatment and control groups)		x			Based on village randomization, project participants are assigned into treatment and control groups.
	2.2. Conduce a local economic assessment survey	x				Local economic survey is started. A partnered NGO collects data through the questionnaire provided by an expert.
	2.3. Work with asset groups to identity, select and transfer assets (ownerships)		x			A partnered NGO consults and work with project participants on asset menu, pre-capacity building, and asset transfer with ownership.
	2.4. Provide on-going trainings and technical assistance to asset/cash transfer groups		x	x	x	A partnered NGO provide livelihood trainings, especially asset management and accumulation vis a vis investment. As well, technical assistance is provided to them

randomized selection	2.5. Transfer cash to asset and transfer groups monthly		x	x	x	Cash is transferred on a monthly basis as consumption stipend to both treatment group as well as one off lump sum to cash group
	2.6. Provide literacy training/financial inclusion to both treatment groups		x	x	x	Financial literacy training is delivered Saving in households or via other means are promoted One 2 G Phone with a sim card and cash in account is distributed to project participants
	2.7. Provide behavior change communication to both treatment groups		x	x	x	Life skill trainings (nutrition, WASH, health, ects) are delivered to both treatment groups Frequent visit is carried out by field officers and experts based on the needs of individual participants to mentor and coach them. It expects to set up a vision and commitment for poverty graduation

10.8 **Evaluation reports** if available

10.9 - ... **Any other annexes** can be added if deemed necessary by the project team. Examples may include personal stories of project beneficiaries, outline of main projects supported under the area-based programmes, etc.