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The Russian Federation-UNDP Trust Fund for Development

Graduation-Based Social Protection (GBSP) Project

Cambodia

Project Annual Progress Report

01 January – 31 December 2022



Project's participants from Rovieng District on 08 December 2022

[The template of the Project Annual Narrative and Financial Progress Report approved by the 6th meeting of the Trust Fund 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 Project
Atlas Project ID:	00118418
Implementing partner:	UNDP
Project partners	National Social Protection Council; Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Planning; Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation; and World Vision International Cambodia
Project budget:	Total: USD 2,782,200 TFD: USD 1,000,000
Co-financing attracted since the project started:	Direct contribution to project budget: Parallel co-financing: In-kind co-financing:
Project start and end date:	2019-2023
Reporting Period:	01 January – 31 December 2022
Date of the last Project Board meeting:	The Second Project Board Meeting was convened on 14 February 2022. The Project Board approved the 2021 Project Annual Progress Report, and the 2022-2023 Project Workplan and Budget.
SDGs supported by the project:	SDG 1, 4 5, 8, 9 and 10

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ACRONYMS *(in alphabetical order)*

CSES: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey

GBSP: Graduation-Based Social Protection

HACT: Harmonized Assessment to Cash Transfers

ID Poor: Identification of Poor Households

MoI: Ministry of Interior

MoSVY: Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

MoP: Ministry of Planning

NSPC: National Social Protection Council

NSPPF: National Social Protection Policy Framework

PLIGs: Project Local Implementing Groups

POM: Project Operation Manual

RCT: Randomized Control Trial

SNAs: Sub-National Administrations

TFD: the Russian Federation-UNDP Trust Fund for Development

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

WASH: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

WVI: World Vision International

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Graduation-Based Social Protection (GBSP) project was designed based on the global experiences and the findings of a major research study - *Graduation-Based Social Protection for Cambodia's Extreme Poor*, conducted by UNDP in 2017. **This study and international experience generally confirm the positive effects of graduation programs – especially on household livelihood gains and poverty reduction¹.** This four-year project aims to test the effectiveness and practicality of graduation-based approaches in the Cambodian context via a pilot experiment. Based on its proven viability and socio-economic impacts, discussions are ongoing on the adoption of the graduation-based approaches through the Government's National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF) and the potential for scale-up nationwide.

The project comprises four principal components: (1) Set-up and roll-out of the pilot, preparation of analytical instruments and institutional arrangements; (2) Delivery of the pilot to several thousand households at 2 localities (several villages within 2 specified rural/remote districts); (3) Delivery of a follow-on asset package (to a separate group of households) informed by the initial round²; and (4) Review and reporting, including analysis and building a policy case.

This progress report provides an update on the project, particularly about the results achieved from January to December 2022. Following the work plan and budget approved by the project board in the 2nd Project Board meeting, the project completed all activities committed to in Component 2. They include 1). The selection of 2,414 households and assignment of the asset transfer group for 799 households, the cash transfer group for 788 households, and the control group for 827 households, 2). The local economic-wide evaluation tools (Social Accounting Matrix and General Equilibrium) were formulated, the data was collected and analyzed, and the findings were presented to the Royal Government of Cambodia, development partners, private sectors, research institutions, and stakeholders on 22 November 2022, 3). All households in the asset group received productive assets and technical assistance based on their preferred income generating activities and business plans and the households in the cash transfer group received cash, 4). Both asset and cash transfer groups received monthly cash transfers as consumption stipends for nine months as planned this year, 5). Both groups received three rounds of life skills training including i). Start-up and family visioning, ii). follow-up and refresher, and iii). Adopting good practices, 6). Both groups were visited by local experts/coaches three to four times based on their livelihood progress to assist them to cope with difficulties and adopt positive behaviors/practices.

In addition, the project has built the capacity of 60 local officials and volunteers, including 20 women, working in two Sub-National Administrations. Via reflection workshops, they reported an improvement in knowledge, strategies, confidence, and effectiveness in delivering training or behavioral change communications. Meanwhile, the two working groups have performed their functions very well by having frequent meetings (4 quarterly meetings and ad hoc meetings) to review project progress and address challenges. With the speedy actions of the working groups, 10,000 chickens were vaccinated, and all project participants were trained on disinfection measures to prevent avian influenza (bird flu) transmission and further loss of poultry in the project's target areas. 23 local veterinarians (6 women) were trained, resulting in their skills and knowledge being improved. The working group contributed to completing all work as planned by assigning more personnel/experts as requested by the project. Hence, the project was able to shorten the timeframe to deliver training and home visits from two to one month for the same amount of work.

At the national level, the project has advocated and worked with relevant ministries on the scaling up of the graduation approaches, and having them adopted into the National Social Protection Policy Framework.

¹ <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2017/04/Lamia-Rashid-BRAC-Ultrapoorest-Graduation-Paper-for-UN-Expert-Group-Meeting-May-2017-25Apr17.pdf>

² This is subject to funding availability.

The Government has confirmed that the graduation initiative has been included in the Economic Recovery Plan 2023, and committed to working with UNDP on the countrywide scaling up. Referring to findings on the project impacts based on data collected in December 2022, National Social Protection Council (NSPC) will work with the Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) and UNDP on the concept note and detailed project document for scaling-up the program. It expects to kick off this program from 2024 onwards, with preparations being made in 2023. Accordingly, the government has requested UNDP to build the capacity of all Sub-National Administrations, setting up an operations system, and strengthening the governance dimensions for scaling-up of the program.

In 2022, the project utilized USD1,139,014 equal to 93 percent of the committed budget.

Lessons learned

Following 15 months of intensive work with poor households assigned to the treatment groups, the project recorded immediate results on both income-generating activities and life skill changes via field visits, follow-up surveys, and focus group discussions. Key observational changes are as follows:

1. ***Households having good progress in income-generating activities in both asset and cash groups are those having committed household heads, active laborers, and a clear business plan.*** They follow technical training and seek support from the project/local extension workers for advice and assistance. They take care of their assets and reinvest their profit by increasing asset numbers or diversifying their income-generating activities.
2. ***Customarily, most households prefer a pathway that starts from easy and immediate income-generating activities, which moves to a medium scale of profit, and finally to a larger scale.*** For example, they start with chickens, and afterward pig raising, and cow raising. A substantial amount of the money raised from selling pigs or cattle, is spent on house improvements, paying debts, or traditional investment such as jewelry (gold). . Meanwhile, the lump sum cash transfer works very well for households having multiple ongoing income-generating activities. They allocate the cash in different proportions to top up those income-generating activities. Some households have spent substantial cash on dealing with different aspects of vulnerability, mainly health costs, consumption as well as emergencies.
3. ***Households with good progress expressed that they are willing to return IDPoor cards to the government.*** However, they requested access to free healthcare. They are confident that they can generate adequate income and expand their livelihoods in the future, while gathering the necessary knowledge to manage household shocks and make decisions that are less risky.

Ways forward and sustainability

Realizing project impacts, Sub-National Administrations (SNAs) expressed commitment to continue to support the project through the capacity gain and their budget. SNAs allocated some budget (Riel 2 million or USD 500) from Commune/Sangkat funds to provide technical assistance to households assigned to both asset and cash groups to expand their production and diversify income-generating activities. Households with moderate and slow progress will be placed in a high-priority list in this scheme to lift them to sustainable growth pathways. The project is working with those administrations to plan and execute all these activities.

The modality/approach introduced by the project was proven to yield a positive impact. Based on the preliminary results from the survey by the project, 74% of the participating households have seen an improvement in their socio-economic indicators. Despite having the government's commitment to adopt and scale up the program nationwide, the next immediate steps are to set up mechanisms and an operational system, to build the capacity of the government as mentioned above, to implement the second phase as defined in the project document, and to produce knowledge products. This investment will cement the foundation for the rollout of the program to support poor households and build their resilience.

Challenges

During this year of implementation, the project faced some critical challenges in terms of operations and threats. 37 percent or 300 households of the asset group (799 households) lost 50-100 percent of their productive assets due to flash floods and seasonal diseases such as Cholera, Newcastle, and Lowcaste. Consequently, some of them were demotivated and became passive with the project's activities. What is more, heavy rainfall over the year affected poultry raising and vegetable growing. Home gardens were flooded for some days, and with no space for living, poultry was displaced.

The project participants who were old or faced with disabilities and vulnerability (chronic diseases, illness, and trauma) expressed a low inclination or motivation towards income generating activities. Hence, these groups were requested to transfer productive assets to their relatives to manage on their behalf. Meanwhile, some project participants did not have access to land to expand their production. While many women (95%) attended the training, only a small number of men did. This required a lot of effort and field work from the project to meet the men during flexible working hours, i.e., in the evening or going inside forests where they work or grow crops. High knowledge among the project participants (90%), increased the length of training. Materials and approaches were revised and customized from time to time.

Cash transfers via a digital system proved to be operating very well, as project participants were familiar with the system introduced to them as part of the Government's program of the Covid-19 cash transfers. All issues (120 cases) like errors, password loss, loss of cards, and lack of information did not cause any trouble, but were managed and resolved satisfactorily. However, there are three remote communes in the Rovieng district where there are no local digital cash transfer agents. The project participants in these areas needed to travel to nearby villages to withdraw cash.

The capacity of responsible parties has limited the speed of the project implementation in the first quarter of this year. The project invested further resources to improve their capacity and operations system to meet UNDP's standard requirements and address shortcomings such as setting up a QuickBooks and accounting system, upgrading the IT system, project management, and procurement guidelines. The responsible parties could not recruit human resources on time, resulting in the delay in some work in the first quarter of 2022, and taking another quarter to get the project back on track to reach its desired speed.

II. Implementation Progress (5-10 pages)

1. Narratives

During the reporting period, the project made the following progress:

- (1) Component 1: The set-up and roll-out of the graduation-based social protection (GBSP) pilot, including the preparation of analytical instruments and institutional arrangements such as:
 - The 2nd Project Board meeting was convened on 14 February 2022. The first and second field visits for the project board were arranged on 26 April 2022 and 7 December 2022 respectively. There were three trips organized for 46 technical officials of the line ministries (four women) including NSPC, MoI, MoP, and MoSVY on 28-29 August 2022, 20-21 October 2022, and 29-30 November 2022.
 - Two SNA working groups were established. Four quarterly meetings of the working groups were convened alongside Ad hoc meetings to address emerging challenges.
 - Four reflection workshops were organized to identify areas of improvement and take further actions to complete activities.
 - **60 officials (20 women)** and local volunteers were trained on nine life skills and agricultural techniques such as pig, chicken, duck, fish raising, and vegetable growing.

- 23 local veterinarians (6 women) were also trained and refreshed their previous training so that they can provide timely service to project participants.
- Five study tours were organized for them to visit successful agricultural cooperatives, learn agricultural techniques, and explore high-value-added crops (organic vegetables). Two exchange visits were conducted for those officials to learn from each other's project implementation, progress, and challenges while providing feedback on how to reduce poverty in different contexts.
- Concept note on local economy-wide impact evaluation was produced. Social Accounting Matrix was designed and produced to analyze project impacts in complement to RCT.
- Spot checks with the two responsible parties were completed in March 2022 while an auditing activity with MoSVY is ongoing in December 2022.
- The project improved MoSVY's project management capacity by improving all areas recommended in the HACT and spot-check reports. The Financial and Procurement Guidelines were produced, and training was provided to MoSVY staff members. Quickbook was installed to record and manage financial data and produce timely reports as per UNDP's requirements. MoSVY made good progress on producing project narrative and financial reports with substantive information on all compulsory attachments such as journal, general ledger, bank reconciliation, bank statement, and fund reconciliation.
- The project team offered technical assistance to WVI in strengthening partnerships with SNAs, implementing the work plan, improving training materials, and creating a monitoring system.
- The project conducted frequent field visits (3-4 times) and reflection workshops this year to consult and gather feedback from project participants, Sub-National Administrations, and responsible parties. Such feedback loops help the project, especially responsible parties, pay high attention to slow-progress households, scan risks against household livelihood, upgrade the capacity of local officials, and provide timely support to project participants.

(2) Component 2: Delivery of pilot graduation packages to 1,600 households in two rural and remotely located districts

- The 2,414 selected households were assigned to treatment and control groups as per the RCT protocol. 799 households were assigned to the asset transfer group, 788 households to the cash transfer group, and 827 households to the control group. Based on the latest record, there were 62 households that dropped out of the project.
- An economic survey was completed, and the findings were presented to 40 government officials, development partners, and related stakeholders on 22 November 2022.
- Productive assets worth USD191,760 were distributed to 799 households assigned to the asset group meanwhile the budget for 183,529.42 was transferred to 788 households assigned to the cash group via a one-off lump sum cash transfer (\$240 per household) to start their income-generating activities.
- The budget for USD 176,983 was transferred every month as consumption stipends to 1,587 households from January to September 2022.
- In following the RCT protocol, 1,587 project participants in both groups were provided training. Three rounds of training were provided in Quarter 1 with a focus on the general concept of nine life skills, in Quarter 2 with a refresher and behavior changes in daily living, and in Quarter 3 as the refresher of Round 2 and sustainable livelihood. Life skills

training includes household visioning, business planning, financial literacy, nutrition, health, WASH, gender, child education, and climate change adaptation.

- For financial inclusion, the project opened bank accounts (Wing bank) and distributed the bank cards to 1,587 participating households of the treatment groups.
- 100 percent of the treatment groups (1,587 households) received home visits 3-4 times to get feedback on training, discuss their income-generating plan, and encourage behavioral change (savings, hygiene, food consumption, family vision, etc.).

Toward the end of the first pilot, additional funds are being mobilized. If the funding is made available, the project plans to deliver the follow-up phase in which the government will implement all project activities. The project will also review and report the pilot results and produce analysis and policy documents aiming to inform the adoption and scale-up of the graduation-based models of social protection by the Government.

2. Progress Toward Project Outputs/Key Deliverables

Output Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Target (2022)	Current Status
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 RCT and scheme design, and selection of localities	One RCT scheme		Done RCT protocol was completed in 2020.
1.2 Pilot instruments and operating arrangements	Project operations guideline		Done Project Operations guideline was completed in 2020.
1.3 Set-up of management arrangements and institutional structures	Project implementation arrangement		Done The Project team/UNDP, as well as consultants (Social Protection Specialist and Economist), were onboarded. The Project Board was constituted, and the meeting was held. The 2 nd Project Board Meeting was convened on 14 February 2022. The first and second field visit for the Project Board was organized on 26 April 2022 and 7 December 2022. Three trips were organized for 12-18 technical officials of line ministries to observe progress and gather feedback from the project participants. The trips were organized from 28-29 August, 20-21 October, and 29-30 November 2022.

1.4 Local area economic survey design, with gender-disaggregated data	Design of local economic evaluation tool	A set of tools	Done Social Accounting Matrix was produced and used to analyse economic impacts.
1.5 Contract of specialized facilities (three related facilities)	Preparation is completed		Done The agreement with WVI was signed. WVI is working in the field to deliver training on household visioning, livelihood, and life skills as well as technical assistance and asset transfer to treatment groups. The agreement with MoSVY was signed. MoSVY is delivering cash transfer activities to project participants. Two project local working groups at SNAs were constituted. 60 local officials and volunteers, 20 females, were trained. The two working groups have performed their functions very well by having frequent meetings (4 quarterly meetings and ad hoc meetings) to review project progress and address facing challenges. With the speedy actions of the working groups, 10,000 chickens were vaccinated. 23 local veterinarians (6 women) were trained and got skills and knowledge refreshed.
1.6 Treatment and control group participants at the specified locations selected	Selection of localities and project participants	Selected localities 3,000 households	Done. Rovieng and Tuek Phos districts were selected as the project target areas.

			2,966 households were interviewed. A baseline survey was completed. 34 households could not be interviewed because of migration, death, being elderly/disabled, or having no household representatives (only children/minors present at home during interview time).
Output 2: Delivery of a graduation-based pilot social protection programme with 3,000 extremely 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 Number of households (HHs)s allocated & enrolled in (assets/ cash/ nil) groups & surveyed (baseline)	Random assignment and first baseline completed	800/800/800 households	Done. 2,414 households were selected to be project participants. After two rounds of field verification, a random assignment was done with the following results: - Asset group: 799 households in 22 villages - Cash group: 788 households in 21 villages. - Control group: 827 households in 23 villages
2.2 Delivery of local economy survey	Preparation	An economic survey is completed	Done Findings were presented to 40 government officials, development partners, and stakeholders on 22 November 2022.
2.2 Value (USD) of assets transferred to households	Asset package is developed	USD 192,000	Done The budget disbursement is USD191,760.

2.3 Gender sensitive training sessions received by households (& follow-up)	Training is delivered to participants	200 follow up	Done 190 training sessions were delivered to 1,587 households. 95% of women attended the training. The training includes gender roles in family visioning, financial management, no violence against women and children, value of children education and protection.
2.4 The number of cash transfers given – full cash & partial cash (USD) 2.4.1. HHs receiving the cash transfer	0	Cash transfer for USD 120,000 in 2021 or 1,600 poor households	Done As planned, 1,587 households in treatment groups have received monthly cash transfers from the project from January to September 2022. The total disbursement is USD 178,290. Meanwhile, 100 percent of the cash transfer group (788 households) have received one-off lump sum cash transfers for income-generating activities. The total disbursement is USD 183,758.
2.5 The number of bank accounts opened (financial inclusion) 2.5.1 % of accounts opened in name of the most senior woman in HH	0	1,600 poor households receive coaching and mentoring	Done 1,587 households received bank accounts and cards to withdraw cash from the project's designated resources. The joint accounts were named based on household heads registered in the IDPoor Cards. Senior women in households were encouraged to manage cash. 80% of women in the asset and cash groups reported saving cash for the amount of an average of USD120 and USD75 respectively.

Output 3: Carry-out a follow-on graduation trial, of similar size and shape (but more efficiently), to ensure future RGC deliverability			
3.1 Report/ proposals for reshaping graduation approach including cost direct reductions	0	Proposal (budget cut >10%)	Phase 2- Q4 2022 The proposal on the scaling up program was drafted and consulted with government counterparts.
3.2 Number of participant households selected for the follow-on round, and surveyed 3.2.1 % where women HH members are active in productive activities	0	800 households	Not done yet. Phase 2- Q1 2023 subject to fund availability.
3.3 Deliver the follow-on round with similar facilities: 3.3.1 HHs are provided with assets; 3.3.2 Cash transferred to HHs; 3.3.3 Households trained; 3.3.4 HHs with bank a/c 3.3.5 % of a/c in women's name	0	800 households	Not done yet. Phase 2- Q2 2023 subject to fund availability.
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 Surveys and feedback received	0	Midline survey 2nd Endline survey	Phase 2-2024 Based on the request of the government, the early project impact assessment was conducted.

4.2 Operational Lessons learned documented & reflected in follow-on, & reported at end-line	0	Completed project report	Phase 2-2024 The poverty graduation operation manual was produced for knowledge sharing and as a guide for the government's replication.
4.3 Final report published 4.3.1 Social protection graduation model adjusted and provided to the government	0	Complete & model provided to RGC	Phase 2-2024
delivery <i>exceeds</i> plan	delivery <i>in line with</i> the plan		☒ delivery <i>below</i> plan

Note: Green: completed; Yellow: In progress; Grey: Phase 2 implementation

3. Progress Toward Country Programme Outputs

Output Indicators	Baseline (2020)	Target (2023)	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: Economic inclusion of poor people living in remote locations and other marginalized groups (number participating in RCG targeted UN supported poverty eradication/economic inclusion programmes-including social protection and mine action)	0	>100,000 people	The project provides support to 1,587 households as project participants or approximately 7,935 people.
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 marginalized groups benefiting from the project	0	1,600 farmers receive cash, asset, and capacity building to improve their livelihood	As of December 2022 1,587, households received: -Training on livelihood and life skills (three times) -Monthly cash transfer as consumption stipend for nine months 799 households (asset group) received productive assets. 788 households in the cash groups received a one-off lump sum cash transfer to start/expand their income-generating activities, mostly in agriculture.

delivery <i>exceeds</i> plan	☐ delivery <i>in line with</i> the plan	delivery <i>below</i> plan
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4. Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment

Gender aspects have been mainstreamed in the project strategy and implementation. In terms of women's participation at the decision and implementation levels, one of the two Provincial Working Groups is chaired by a female deputy provincial governor. Meanwhile, 9 out of 12 local volunteers, 2 out of 6 project coordinators, and 20 out of 60 local officials recruited to facilitate and support the project implementation are women.

Of project participants, 95 percent of the trainees on gender, financial management, hygiene, water, sanitation, and health, were female. This empowered women access to knowledge and carry out key roles in the household in both income-generating activities and livelihood management. To avoid the negative impact that the training might have on adding more burden to women and to ensure that both men and women in the households carry out these roles effectively, frequent home visits were conducted to meet both male and female household heads alongside active household members to promote this initiative and mobilize support for women in steering the household improvement plan.

The project ensures that the decision within the household is made in a constructive and consultative manner and that men and women are included in the process. While in most cases, women manage cash (monthly and lump sum cash) transferred by the project, the decision about expenditures and savings is made jointly, and conflict can be avoided. Record books were provided to the households for this purpose. Based on the field report, 80 percent of women saved cash and decided in consultation with their spouses and senior adults to spend on monthly cash transfers.

Since men and women are found to play important roles in livelihood improvement, gender aspects include in all subjects. Gender mainstreams in family visioning, financial management, entrepreneurship, business planning, hygiene, nutrition, health, and education. This aims to raise awareness of gender knowledge, roles, and productive relationship in the family and avoid violence against women and children.

Furthermore, the project works with local officials acting as the project's trainers to provide training while at the same time capitalizing on their skills and expertise to track and monitor gender issues in households. Local officials reported an improvement in gender relations in households and zero case of violence brought to them this year.

5. Capacity Development

To get poverty graduation approaches adopted or scaled up, the project focuses on the capacity building of government ministries and related stakeholders.

Two working groups at the Sub-National Administrations were constituted, and relevant eight provincial departments were assigned. The two study tours were organized on 30 March 2022 and 10 June 2022 to learn and exchange knowledge on the project implementation. 60 local officials and 12 volunteers (23 female) were trained in technical and life skills as defined in the poverty graduation curriculum. The training includes family visioning, financial literacy, health, education, gender, child protection, and climate change.

They were assigned to provide training and conducted home visits to the project participants. Moreover, five reflection workshops were held to give opportunities to local officials and volunteers to give feedback on their work and share ideas to leverage the project implementation.

To improve the capacity of MoSVY's project team to follow and comply with UNDP's Standard Operation Procedures, the consultant was recruited to produce financial and procurement guidelines and addressed all aspects as per the recommendations in the HACT and spot check reports. MoSVY completed all committed actions and delivered them as per the work plan.

Meanwhile, WVI has performed its roles well and achieved quarterly targets. It has built good relationships with Sub-National Administrations, mobilized adequate personnel to deliver training and home visits, and connect with its existing livelihood projects for knowledge sharing. Pending works (data collection) due to the late recruitment of an M&E officer were completed while an online tracking tool was established to gather data on the livelihood progress of project participants. As such, home visits were conducted with the use of an online tool. Data is more comprehensive and accurate for the analysis of household progress.

6. Innovation

The project introduced an online monitoring tool as part of the project monitoring plan. This tool collected and compiled data quickly for timely and accurate reporting for both output delivery and household progress tracking. The system includes the application of ODK as a platform in which field coordinators, local volunteers, and officials enter data, report about their work, and pinpoint household locations. Real-time access to data can allow the project team to assess training quality, count the number of trainings, and address feedback from project participants.

The project introduced a raising bed technique to grow vegetables so that farmers can grow their crops in both dry and rainy seasons. As its level is high from the ground, it can avoid floods, damage from insects, less labor on plowing, less weed, and less fertilizer. Most farmers expressed interest in this technique and replicate or further invent based on their context and resources. Rain throughout the year will not significantly disrupt or destroy their production.

Because of much rain from February until December 2022, a lot of poultries died. To respond to this tragic event, the project cooperated with the Provincial Department of Agriculture and District Administrations to train/refresh 23 local veterinarians. Consequently, 10,000 chickens were vaccinated against Cholera, Newcastle, and chickenpox diseases. A reporting system was set up to pass information from project participants to veterinarians for quick actions and then to the district administrations.

Learning from study tours, new approaches were selected for testing. Vegetable growing, chicken raising, and fish raising have been tested by producer groups through the support of the district administrations to improve quality and production. The concepts of field schools and field demonstrations were applied to showcase efficient production techniques and inspire farmers to think of farming entrepreneurship.

Moreover, based on the value chain analysis and lessons learned from the study tours, the producer groups commit to promoting organic products following Good Agriculture Practices, production planning based on market demand, collective sale, and contract farming. Types of products will be assigned for production at quantity and quality, and producer groups/agriculture cooperatives will collect all products, conduct marketing, and facilitate sale arrangements. This expects to create more value-added for their products. Communes are encouraged by the provincial administrations to allocate some budgets to further invest and support extension services after the project phases out.

7. Environmental and Social Safeguards

Nearly 60 percent of the project participants selected poultry and livestock raising as their main income-generating activities. The project realizes that hygiene is crucial for both the human health and survival of those productive assets. Since some households keep expanding their production and generating more waste, the project trained them to design, build, and manage their coop properly while managing waste to minimize zero negative effects on their neighbors. Essentially, livestock waste is used as valuable by-products, i.e., fertilizer.

Furthermore, local experts were assigned to visit each project participant's household to examine good practices while tracking the progress of productive assets. The local experts assessed location, facility/coop/land plot, survival of productive assets, growth rate against standard (age/weight), hygiene, feed/fertilizer, practice/care, risk factors, etc. Based on the assessment, they advised and guided the project participants to improve shortcomings to ensure their living environment is clean, hygienic, and safe. This can minimize virus transmission from animal to animal, human to animal, or reverse between them.

Concerning conflict over resources (productive assets and cash) provided by the project to selected households, the project established complaint-handling mechanisms. 61 Complaint boxes were installed at commune offices and areas that are publicly accessible. Commune authorities were trained about the procedures on complaint handling and grievance redressal and asked to assign responsible officials to check the box and report complaints to committees with the support of WVI's field coordinators and local volunteers. So far, there have been no complaints but only feedback has been received. Project participants requested more training on new techniques and responses to chicken mortality.

As mentioned in section 4 on gender and women's empowerment, and to address the potential adverse impact of the project on women, the project conducts regular household visits and provides training to both men and women as well as key household members on concepts relating to gender equality, mutual respect, and decision making, and zero violence against women and children. The project also works with Women and Children Committees to ensure that any issues raised are timely addressed.

8. South-South and Triangular Cooperation

The project connected with the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, a pioneer of the graduation approaches, for knowledge sharing and exploring cooperation opportunities. Through the virtual meeting on 17 February 2022, the project learned about the good practices of the graduation project, experience with RCT, and impact measurements. BRAC colleagues expressed their impression of GBSP and called for further knowledge exchange as fitted in the future.

9. PARTNERSHIPS

Poverty graduation approaches are a combination of interventions in which activities should be carried out at the same time or in chronological order. Therefore, the project has partnered with relevant ministries to build a governance framework for strategic coordination, activity alignment, and impact monitoring.

Key ministries and organizations are included in the table below:

Key Partners	Areas of Partnership
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National Social Protection Council, Ministry of Economy and Finance	The partnership aims to have graduation approaches adopted by the Government and scaled up nationwide. The project needs to demonstrate the practicality of delivery/implementation arrangements and return 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 the capacity of SNAs through direct participation and leadership in project implementation. Roles and functions between ministries and SNAs will be identified, reviewed, and assessed to build an integrated system that synchronizes operations and enables smooth cooperation, in which different kinds of multiple support/interventions can be carried out at the same time or in a well aligned complementary manner.
Ministry of Planning (MoP)	This partnership aims to reinforce UNDP's support to MoP on the ID Poor program through previous projects and during the Covid-19 response and recovery while making use of this program to identify project participants. The project expects that it can contribute to improving the system and make it more effective. In addition, it also aims to complement the ministry's ongoing work 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 has already been set up by MoSVY, especially a new arrangement that is established to transfer cash to poor households during Covid-19. The project also intends to upgrade and strengthen the ministry's financial system, which can result in increasing trust, use of the system, and effective public service delivery.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery (MAFF)	The partnership with MAFF is critical as the project targets poor households depending on agriculture to earn their living. The project aims to capitalize on technical knowledge, local experts, and extension systems to improve the project participants' farming productivity and manage on-farm risks.
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO has substantial agriculture development experience, notably asset transfers to rural farmers. Partnership with FAO can provide technical assistance in improving farming productivity via access to the know-how on asset transfer arrangements.
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's target areas and a capable field operations team that can set up a local ecosystem by mobilizing, engaging, and facilitating all stakeholders. The partnership aims to implement the first round of the ICT trials.
Private Sector (Wing Bank)	Wing is a commercial bank having expertise in online money transfer. Wing has made business and transactions easier and more trustworthy. Its fin-tech system provides multiple options to subscribers or users for transactions online, and swift e-cash to cash through its nationwide

branches and local kiosks. Partnership with Wing has two main purposes: 1) to transfer money promptly, as planned and 2) to set up financial records of project participants as part of making them financially inclusive, along with cost efficiencies.
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8. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

To raise the visibility of the project and in particular the Russian Federation-UNDP Trust Fund for Development, the project has applied various strategies by creating multiple media outlets. The project ensures that RTF was informed to the public, project participants, and stakeholders via written materials, oral communication, and online tools.

The project keeps reviewing and updating the project webpage of GBSP and informs the project's responsible parties to review and ensure that the visibility of RTF is well-promoted and updated. Presentation slides, project banners, the backdrop of workshops/events displayed RTF, and its contribution was highlighted. *Please refers to Annex 10.4 for links.*

Two video clips on human impact stories are being produced to inform about the life change of poor households through the project's interventions. One clip is about the successful graduation pathway of the asset group and another clip is about that of the cash group. In addition, the project gathered photos of the livelihood conditions of project participants to observe their progress across periods. The video will upload on UNDP's websites and play during social protection events.

9. Lessons Learned

Learning from this implementation phase, recommendations for scaling up or future interventions should include other aspects as below:

- Households with aging heads and members, no working age members, and members with vulnerability (with disabilities and illness etc.) can be considered for other types of social assistances (inc. cash transfer, free access to healthcare etc.) but not for graduation-based social protection which involves intensive income generating activities to increase income and to graduate out of poverty.
- Income-generating activities should be more diversified. The options in the menu do not fit some households so should add more and provide flexibility for income generating activities selection, i.e., motorbike repair, barber shop, store, micro business, etc. Local economic committees should be constituted to study demands and explore business opportunities that can be promoted.
- Households interested in the same income generating activities should be organized into producer groups to reach the right scale of production. This will enable them to sell to many marketplaces and possibly to process food products and create a circular economy by transforming wastes into energy, fertilizer, and valuable by-products. Such a system can incentivize the setup of input supply markets and build the expertise of local officials to provide demanded services/technical assistance.
- Training methods should be modified based on the lessons learned from the three rounds of training. Contents should be short, and graphics should be used instead of text. Target behavior change should be well-defined with a systematic change process. Having short video clips on each behavior change will work more effectively in terms of attraction, concentration, memory, and recognition. Round 3 works very well following these tactics.
- Misperception of some households in the asset group: they treat assets (chickens) provided by the project not as their own equity. They do not raise all chickens in the same coop and follow the same techniques. The possible reasons explaining the practice are the wonder about training effectiveness and stock control. Some households do not want to report the true number of assets with the thought that the project may take some assets back. This case does not happen to the cash group since they feel ownership as they buy assets by themselves.

- Supply chains are critical issues for the success of the households in the asset group. Some households reported that some or most of their productive assets died shortly after distribution. Imported poultry cannot adapt well to local conditions as well as extreme weather this year. It suggests having a center that can guarantee poultries/live animals for a period and is taken care of by technicians before distributing to project participants. Some suppliers do not provide products with the required quality, for example, expired vaccines and inputs.
- Compliance with RCT to some extent is perceived to compromise the effectiveness of the project toward results. The project tries to distribute assets to all households at the same time. Some households are not ready and well prepared despite project support. If replicating the project, asset or cash transfer should be based on the actual readiness of each household or those in the same income generating activities groups.

III. Project Implementation Challenges

1. Update Project Risks and Actions

Project Risks	Actions
Risk 1: Omicron Variant is still a threat to human health. Few colleagues reported positive cases and mild symptoms.	Action 1: Reminded and alerted responsible parties and stakeholders to follow Covid 19 health safety measures of the government and track the health status of staff members. <i>Detailed risk updates are in the annex.</i>

2. Update Project Issues and Actions

Project Issues	Actions
Issue 1: The third-party review of the project management capacity of MoSVY rated moderate risk for accounting and finance. There is a need to develop relevant capacities as a prerequisite for financial advances to the ministry.	Repurposed \$7,000 from the project budget to develop and implement a capacity-building plan for the ministry in these areas. ⇒ The training was completed, and all recommendations were addressed.
Issue 2: Dropout of project participants due to migration, death, and request for voluntary exit from the project.	The project will work with the statistician/economist: 1). revisit/calculate the statistical power/representativeness of data and attrition bias caused by the unequal loss of participants in each group, and 2). Identify practical solutions (replacement of the dropouts, etc.) to ensure accurate impact measurement/detection. This will inform the new phase or the scale-up. ⇒ The dropout expects no significant effect on findings or extrapolation. Random sampling methods and sample size of the early impact assessment were thoroughly studied and guided by statistical tests and good practices.

Issue 3: As of now, the project could mobilize funds to implement the first round only while the second round remains unfunded.	Assess results and impacts of the first round; develop advocacy paper and proposals; based on the success of the first round, proactively explore with potential donors to mobilize funds for the second round as per the designated timeline which provides adequate time for planning the second round. ⇒ The concept note was produced and shared with the government. The government expressed support for UNDP to convince donors.
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IV. FUTURE PLANS

Since the RCT round was completed by 31 December 2022, the project following the request of the Royal Government of Cambodia commits to mobilize funds to roll out the second phase involving 800 households identified in Phase 1 (control group) and build the capacity of the government for a nationwide scaling up programme. As such, having the investment in the second phase is important to connect with the government's scaling-up plan for 2024 and the upcoming years.

As defined in the project document, key activities to be implemented from 2023-2024 include:

Output 3: Carry-out a follow-on graduation trial, of similar size and shape (but more efficiently), to ensure future RGC deliverability

- Report/ proposals for reshaping the graduation approach including cost direct reductions
- Number of participant households selected for the follow-on round, and surveyed
- Deliver the follow-on round with similar facilities

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.

- Surveys and feedback received
- Operational Lessons learnt documented & reflected in follow-on, & reported at end-line
- Final project evaluation
- Final report published

V. Financial Status and Utilization

Table 1: Contribution overview (2019-2023)

Allocated Resources	Committed fund (Prodoc)	Committed fund (Revise, BRV-G05)	Actual Fund Receive	Fund to be Received
• TRAC-00012:				
2019 (TRAC2)	40,389.55	120,389.55	120,389.55	
2020-2022(TRAC1)	140,000.00	1,026,908.93	1,031,783.31	-
2023 (TRAC1)	619,610.45	34,201.52	-	29,327.14
Total TRAC-00012	800,000.00	1,181,500.00	1,152,172.86	29,327.14
• Russian-TFD-00206:				
2020-2021	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	
2022-2023	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	-
Total Russian TFD-00206	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-
Funding Gap	500,000.00	575,512.60	-	575,512.60
Total Funding Gap	500,000.00	575,512.60	-	575,512.60
Total Project Resource	2,300,000.00	2,757,012.60	2,152,172.86	604,839.74

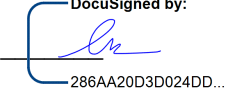
Table 2: Funding Balance up-to-date (January-December 2022)

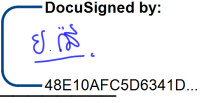
Allocated Resources	Actual Fund Receive	Expenses/Fixed Asset/POs/NEX advance								Actual fund receive Balance	Delivery rate (%)
		2019 CDR	2020 CDR	2021 CDR	Expenses Jan-Dec 2022	Depreciation Fixed Asset (up-todate)	Undepreciation Fixed Asset (up-todate)	Committed PO as of Dec 2022	Total		
• TRAC1-04000: 2019-2022	1,031,783.31	-	86,228.20	588,124.73	357,430.38			-	1,031,783.31	-	100%
• TRAC2-04010: 2019-2021	120,389.55	9,871.55	-	80,000.00		7,417.58	23,100.42		120,389.55	-	100%
• Russian-TFD-00206: 2019-2022	1,000,000.00	-	35.63		781,583.29	-		16,710.08	798,329.00	201,671.00	80%
Total	2,152,172.86	9,871.55	86,263.83	668,124.73	1,139,013.67	7,417.58	23,100.42	16,710.08	1,950,501.86	201,671.00	91%

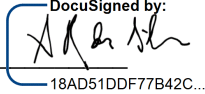
Table 3: Accumulative expenditure by project activity January-December 2022

EXPECTED OUTPUT AND RESULT INDICATORS	Jan-Dec 2022					
	Approved budget (BRV-G05)	Expenses Jan-Dec 2022	Depreciation Fixed Asset	Total Expenses	Budget Balance	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)	279,323.60	238,527.29	2,543.17	241,070.46	38,253.14	86%
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	832,011.17	799,757.70		799,757.70	32,253.47	96%
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)	55,633.73	42,833.62		42,833.62	12,800.11	77%
A - Total Activities cost	1,166,968.50	1,081,118.61	2,543.17	1,083,661.78	83,306.72	93%
B- GMS (8%)	65,152.99	57,895.05	-	57,895.05	7,257.94	89%
Total Budget (A)+(B)	1,232,121.49	1,139,013.66	2,543.17	1,141,556.83	90,564.66	93%

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

Submitted by Mao Meas, Programme Analyst 

Cleared by Rany Pen, Assistant Resident Representative (CO Quality Assurance) 

Cleared by Sonali Dayaratne, Deputy Resident Representative (CO Official) 

Date 13-Apr-2023

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

Project Risk and Issue log

No.	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Last Update	Status
1	The outbreak of Covid-19 as a global pandemic in Cambodia (three incidents)	In February 2022 The Omicron variant has affected the country at a large scale	Economic and health threats	Contract economic growth and double the poverty rate P = 4 I = 54	Assess its impacts on the project localities Adopt flexible working arrangements through the virtual meeting, telecommuting, and e-administration Implement a project governance framework in which clear roles and responsibilities are divided and delegated (project operation manual)	Project Management Specialist Program analyst	April 2022	Cambodia reopens the country and adopts living with Covid 19 approaches

2	Dropout of project participants due to migration, death, and request for voluntary exit from the project.	February 2022	Other	P=3 I=3	The project will work with the statistician/economist: 1). revisit/calculate the statistical power/representativeness of data and attrition bias caused by the unequal loss of participants in each group, and 2). Identify practical solutions (replacement of the dropouts, etc.) to ensure accurate impact measurement/detection. This will inform the new phase or the scale-up.	Project Management Specialist	May 2022	Completed. There is no impact on the project as a very minimal number of project participants dropped out.
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Annual Workplan 2023

Project Outputs	Project activities	2023				Remarks
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 3: Carry-out a follow-on graduation trial, of similar size and shape (but more efficiently), to ensure future RGC deliverability	3.1 Report/ proposals for reshaping the graduation approach including cost direct reductions	x				The concept note is finalized. The project document is approved.
	3.2 Number of participant households selected for the follow-on round, and surveyed					No budget
	3.1 Deliver the follow-on round with similar facilities					No budget
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 Surveys and feedback received	x				Early impact assessment is conducted.
	4.2 Operational Lessons learned documented & reflected in follow-on, & reported at end-line	x				The poverty graduation operation manual was produced for knowledge sharing and as a guide for the government's replication.
	4.3 Final report published					No budget

10. ANNEXES

10.1 Project performance data

Indicators 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	The target for the reported year	The actual value for the reported year
			Value	Year			
Output 1: Institutional and management arrangements and analytical tools are in place to deliver graduation based social protection pilot	Constituting the project board	<i>Minute</i>	1 meeting	2021	<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	4	4	4
	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	2,414
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 and selection of localities were completed.</i> <i>1.2. Project operation manual was completed</i> <i>1.3. The project board was constituted and functioned</i> <i>1.4. Economic assessment tools (Social Accounting Matrix) were produced</i> <i>1.5. Partnerships with WVI, MoSVY, and two provincial administrations were completed.</i> <i>1.6. Selection of project participants was done (2,414 poor households)</i>		
Output 2: Delivery of a graduation-based pilot social protection programme with 3,000 extremely poor household participants (with 2,000 households receiving assets and/or cash transfers), with randomized selection	2.1. Allocation of participants to the 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	799 households
	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	1,587 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	1,587 households
	2.6. Ensure financial inclusion of extremely poor participants	Reports from a partnered NGO & fieldwork works	1,600 households	2021-22	1,600 households	1,600 households	1,587 households

	2.7. Provide behavioral change communications (BCC) to graduation group HHs.	Reports from a partnered NGO & fieldwork works	1,600 households	2021-22	1,600 households	1,600 households	1,587 households
Activities					Results		

2.1. Analyze data from the baseline survey and select those meeting criteria to be project participants, and conduct random assignments (treatment and control groups)	<i>2.1. Assignment of project participants into treatment and control groups was completed: asset group (799 households), cash group (788 households), and control group (827 households).</i>
2.2. Conduce a local economic assessment survey	<i>2.2. the findings were presented to the government, development partners, and stakeholders on 22 November 2022.</i>
2.3. Work with asset groups to identify, select and transfer assets (ownerships)	<i>2.3. 799 households already received their productive assets (100 percent)</i>
2.4. Provide ongoing training and technical assistance to asset transfer groups	<i>2.4. 799 households in asset groups received technical assistance and training based on their income generating activities (productive assets)</i>
2.5. Transfer cash to assets and transfer groups monthly	<i>2.5. Monthly cash for consumption support from January to June 2022 was transferred to 1,587 households. 788 households in the cash group (100%) received one-off lump sum cash to start/expand income generating activities</i>
2.6. Provide literacy training/financial inclusion to both treatment groups	<i>2.6. 1,587 households received refresher training on basic financial management/saving. 80 percent of women saved cash.</i>
2.7. Provide behavior change communication to both treatment groups	<i>2.7. 1,587 households received refresher training on family visioning (poverty graduation pathway), business plan and startup, life skills (hygiene, sanitation, household cleaning), and promoting child education.</i>

Expected outputs	Output indicators	Data source	Baseline		Value for the previous year if different from baseline	The target for the reported year	The actual value for the reported year
			Value	Year			
Output 3: Carry-out a follow-on graduation trial, of similar size and shape (but more efficiently), to ensure future RGC deliverability	3.1 Report/ proposals for reshaping graduation approach including cost direct reductions	Proposal	1	2022	1	1	1 proposal
	3.2 Number of participant households selected for the follow-on round, and surveyed	Survey	800 households	2022	800 households	800 households	800 households
	3.2.1 % where women HH members are active in productive activities	Reports	0	2022	0		
	3.3 Deliver the follow-on round with similar facilities: 3.3.1 HHs are provided with assets; 3.3.2 Cash transferred to HHs; 3.3.3 Households trained; 3.3.4 HHs with bank a/c 3.3.5 % of a/c in women's name	Reports	800 households	2022	800 households	800 households	800 households

Activities					Results		
3.1 Report/ proposals for reshaping graduation approach including cost direct reductions 3.2 Number of participant households selected for the follow-on round, and surveyed 3.2.1 % where women HH members are active in productive activities 3.3 Deliver the follow-on round with similar facilities: 3.3.1 HHs are provided with assets; 3.3.2 Cash transferred to HHs; 3.3.3 Households trained; 3.3.4 HHs with bank a/c 3.3.5 % of a/c in women's name					The report (concept note) on the scaling-up poverty graduation program was produced. Not applicable due to budget constraints		
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 Surveys and feedback received	Midline survey 2nd Endline survey	2 surveys	2022	2 surveys	2 surveys	2 surveys
	4.2 Operational Lessons learned documented & reflected in follow-on, & reported at end-line	Project report/manual	1 project report	2021	1 project report	1 project report	1 project report
	4.3 Final report published 4.3.1 Social protection graduation model adjusted and provided to the government	Complete & model provided to RGC	1 project report	2021	1 project report	1 project report	1 project report
Activities					Results		

4.1 Surveys and feedback received	<i>Early project impact assessment was conducted (mid-line survey)</i>
4.2 Operational Lessons learned documented & reflected in follow-on, & reported at end-line	<i>Poverty graduation Operationalization Manual was drafted</i>
4.3 Final report published	<i>Project evaluation report will be produced by Q2-3 2023</i>
4.3.1 Social protection graduation model adjusted and provided to the government	<i>Not applicable (due to budget constraints/no round 2)</i>

10.4 **Communication** materials

- ☐ Project webpage: <https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/projects/graduation-based-social-protection.html>
- ☐ GBSP's cash transfer app developed by MoSVY: www.ngo.ctpkh.net
 - Two human impact stories
 - Nine life skill training and 5 technical training (chicken, duck, fish, pick raising; and vegetable growing)
 - Draft of the Poverty graduation operation manual

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

10.6 **Minutes of the last project board**



Signed-220314_Min
ute-2nd Project Board

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 participants, outlines of main projects supported under the area-based programs, etc.

^[1] Ministry of Planning, Press Release on New Poverty Line and Poverty Incident in Cambodia 2019-2022 of the Ministry of Planning, Issued on 17 November 2021.

^[2] Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, Press Release on the Implementing Outcomes of the Cash Transfer Programme for the Poor and Vulnerable Households during COVID-19, 25 October 2021. Accessed via: <https://web.facebook.com/swdmosvy> on 25 October 2021.

^[3] UNDP, Policy Brief on 2021 COVID-19 Economic and Social Impact Assessment in Cambodia

Activities	Dates	Number of participants	Number of women	subject
Meeting of the working groups	20-May-21	23	8	Project orientation meeting at the provincial level (Zoom)
	14-21-July-21	78	19	Project orientation to district and commune level (face to face)
	8-10.06.2022	91	34	1st Quarterly meeting at Siem Reap Province
	18.08.2022	87	30	2nd Quarterly meeting at Kampong Chhnang Province
	28-29.09.2022	88	24	3rd Quarterly meeting at Siem Reap Province
	22-23.12.2022	114	33	4th Quarterly meeting at Kampong Chhnang province
	01 and 13-Sep-2022	17	6	Meeting technical team for First Vaccination Injection
	18-Nov-22	24	12	Meeting with village chief for vaccination Round 2
Study tours (government officials and farmers)	29-31. Mar.2022	52	20	STWG and LPIG Tuek Phos visited the project in Rovieng
	30-31- Aug-22	66	23	STWG and LPIG Rovieng visited the project in Tuek Phos
	12.05.2022, 17-18.06.2022	98	63	Farmers exchange visits on vegetable and chicken raising in Kampong Chhnang (AC's agriculture activities)
	01-02. Nov.2022	72	40	Farmers and STWG visit vegetable production at Takeo Province
	14-16. Nov.2022	76	44	Farmers and STWG visit chicken and pig production at Banteay Meanchey
	11-12 and 21-26 April-22,31-May-2022	141	108	Local exchange learning visit (Rovieng)
	,5-6 July-22, 1-2 Sep-22,15-16 Sep-22	168	78	Lead STWG and Famers to visit vegetable planting at Sothnikum
Reflection workshops (working	8-10.06.2022	91	34	1st Reflection meeting at Siem Reap Province
	18.08.2022	87	30	2nd reflection at KCC Province
	28-29.09.2022	88	24	3rd reflection at Siem Reap Province

group, local officials)	22-23.12.2022	114	33	4th reflection at KCC province
	15-17 Dec-2021	52	17	Round 1-Lifeskill ToT to STWG on the foundation of HH Visioning, financial literacy, and business to STWG including commune councils
	13-14 January 2022	15	4	Round 1-Technical skill ToT to STWG on Chicken, duck raising)
	28-Feb-22	23	9	Round 1-Technical skill ToT to STWG on Pigs and fish raising
	04.03.2022	33	11	Round 1-Life skill ToT to STWG on Nutrition & Hygiene (Tuek Phos)
	20-21.04.2022	36	12	Round 1 Life skill ToT to STWG on Climate change and Education
	9-10 Mar-22	28	9	Round 1-life skill ToT to STWG on Health and Nutrition (Rovieng)
	22-25 Mar-22	20	16	Round 1- Technical skill ToT to STWG on vegetable and rice planting
	20-21-Apr-2022	36	12	Round 1-Life skill ToT to STWG on Gender and Child protection
	16-18 May 22	25	13	Develop life skills session Round 2 with partners at KTP
Training (government officials)				Round 2-Life skill ToT on Gender and child protection
	3-4 May -22	24	9	Round 2- Lifeskill ToT on Education and DRR, Hygiene, and health
	1-2 June-22	22	6	Develop technical skills round 2 with partners both KCC and PVH at Sokha New York hotel
	19-20 July 2022	20	5	Round 2 ToT on technical skill together PVH and KCC at KCC
	20-21-July-22	20	5	
	04-05. July.2022	50	19	Round 3-Life skill ToT on 9 life skill training (Tuek Phos)
	7-8 July-22	60	20	Round 3-Life skill ToT on 9 life skill training (Rovieng)
	6-Sep-22	14	4	Round 3-Refresher Training on Technical training to STWG (Tuek Phos)
	12-13-Sep-22	35	15	Round 3 Refresher Training on Technical (Rovieng)
	01-Aug.22	32	19	ODK training round 1 (Rovieng)
	29. Aug.2022	31	11	ODK training round 1 (Tuek Phos)
	17. Nov.2022	29	14	ODK training round 2 (Tuek Phos)
	22-Nov.22	28	11	ODK Training round 2 (Rovieng)
	21-25. Nov.2022	14	0	Training Veterinarians in Tuek Phos
	21-25 Nov-22	9	6	Training veterinarian in Rovieng District
	Information Board	18	N/A	Installed at 18 communes' halls

Num of complaint boxes	Complaint Boxes	61	N/A	Installed at all target villages and communes of asset and cash group
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