Ministry of Environment

2022 ANNUAL PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

Enhancing Integrated Water Management and Climate Resilience in Vulnerable Urban Areas of the Mekong River Basin

JANUARY 2023

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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PROJECT INFORMATION

Project ID: 144127 (Output ID 00131992)
Duration: 24 September 2021 to 24 September 2025
CPD/CPAP Outcome:
Cambodia

By 2023, women and men in Cambodia, in particular those marginalized and vulnerable, live in a safe, healthy, secure and ecologically balanced environment with improved livelihoods, and are resilient to natural, socio-economic and climate change related trends and shocks.

Lao PDR

By 2026, people, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, and institutions will be better able to sustainably access, manage, preserve and benefit from natural resources and promote green growth that is risk informed and disaster and climate-resilient

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):

RPD Outcome 1: Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions
RPD Outcome 2: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development

Total Project Budget: US$ 4,286,730.85 (5,000,000,000 KRW)
Annual Budget 2022: US$ 881,202.40
Un-Funded Amount: US$ 0
Implementing Partners:
Cambodia

Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology (MoWRAM)
National Committee of Disaster Risk Management (NCDM)
People in Need (PIN)

Lao PDR

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MOLSW)

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Lao PDR

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Project Assistant: Lattanaphone Thammavong
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ACRONYMS

3Ss	Sesan, Sekong and Sre Pok river basin
4Ps	Prek Preah, Prek Krieng, Prek Kampi and Prek Te river basin
AWC	Asia Water Council
CBO	Community- based Organizations
CO	Country Office
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DMH	Department of Hydrology, Lao PDR
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DSW	Department of Welfare, Lao PDR
DWR	Department of Water Resources, Lao PDR
EWS	Early Warning System
HRDD	Human Right Due Diligence
IFAD	International Funding for Agricultural Development
IP	Implementing Partner
ITB	Invitation to Bid
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LWU	Lao Women's Union
KMRCRC	Korea-Mekong Water Resources Management Collaborative Research Center
K-Water	Korea Water Resources Corporation
LVGs	Low Value Grants
MOE	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea
MOLSW	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Lao PDR
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Lao PDR
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology, Cambodia
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Lao PDR
NCDDS	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat, Cambodia
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Risk Management, Cambodia
NCMC	Cambodia National Mekong Committee
NGOs	Non-profit Governmental Organizations
PIN	People in Need
ToR	Term of Reference
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States Dollars

CONTENTS

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project "Enhancing Integrated Water Management and Climate Resilience in Vulnerable Urban Areas of the Mekong River Basin" is funded by the Ministry of Environment (MOE) of the Republic of Korea (ROK). MOE had generously contributed approximately USD 4,286,730.85[1] for this project to be implemented for 48 months from 24 September 2021 to 24 September 2025. The main objective of the project is to strengthen the climate and disaster resilience of people and communities in vulnerable regions of Lao PDR and Cambodia through improved risk and vulnerability assessment and advancing an integrated approach to water resources management. The project comprises of a set of measures that span three key outputs:

1) Inclusive assessment of water-related climate risks completed in the priority river basins;
2) Enabling environment for gender-responsive climate risk-informed integrated water resources management developed;
3) Funding proposal for priority risk reduction measures developed.

Each country presents its own set of activities under these shared thematic outputs that are suitable and tailored to their own specific contexts, needs and barriers.

This project seeks to address the critical need for risk data to inform integrated water resources management and, in so doing, enable increased investment in risk reduction measures. Both Cambodia and Lao PDR face similar challenges and contextual conditions in addressing climate risks associated with water. There is a strong connection between the upstream and downstream impacts associated with floods and water availability in the transboundary region. As such, the project seeks to address these similar problems faced by both countries while acknowledging the transboundary nature of the challenge and making adjustments as necessary to tailor for the variances of each country. Taking a barrier-removal approach, the project will address gaps in data collection, management and analysis, enhance institutional and technical capacity at the subnational level for integrated climate and flood risk management, enhance availability of resources for investment in water-related risk reduction, and aid the flow of risk knowledge and coordination across borders.

PROGRESS AND RESULTS

In **Cambodia**, during the first year of the project's execution, the focus was on laying the groundwork, including organizing the project team, identifying key implementing partners (IPs), and exploring specific implementation strategies. The project has successfully signed partnership agreements with two implementing partners: the national disaster management committee (NCDM), which will be in charge of coordinating with important stakeholders at the subnational level, and People In Need (PIN), an NGO with extensive experience in climate-related disaster risk management work in Cambodia, particularly on the enhancement of early warning system efforts. PIN will play a significant role in delivering output 2 under this project, particularly with regard to the technical capacity building program for commune, district, and provincial authorities;

community outreach; piloting suitable EWS in the target provinces; and assisting with the facilitation of transboundary learning events.

Several assessments under output 1 were carried out during this reporting period. A gender action plan (GAP) and indigenous people planning framework (IPPF) were created for the project as a result of the analysis of indigenous people, gender, and stakeholder mapping. While data collecting was completed, the consulting firm is still finishing the baseline stocktaking report. The results of this stocktake is crucial in determining the course of the entire project as well as to inform other assessments under this project such as market-based research and capacity assessment. In partnership with PIN, the project was able to begin capacity building and transboundary component under output 2. The first GIS training and learning event is scheduled to take place in the second week of December while capacity assessment is being carried out. The results of the capacity assessment will guide the development of a more tailored and comprehensive capacity building plan.

In **Lao PDR**, since official launch of the Project in mid-2022, the Project has reached out to over 900 individuals to understand the current practices of water and disaster risk management for the targeted river basins of Xe Bang Fai in Khammouane Province and Xe Don in Champasack Province as well as community needs in view of gender perspectives.

The project has engaged international and local experts to conduct necessary project baseline study and research on water resources and climate resilience; and socio-economic data and gender responsive data and information. Baseline study conducted for the two river basins included (1) Indigenous People's Planning Framework (IPPF); (2) integrated water resources and climate resilience; and (3) gender action plan and stakeholder engagement plan in over 20 villages in target districts of Thakhek and Nongbok, Khammouan Province; and Pakse and Sanasomboun of Champasak Province.

The following is the summary of activities implemented in 2022 in Lao PDR.

- Inception Workshop (July 2022): The Project kick off meeting was organized at DWR office to inform the implementation partner (IP) of the work plan and schedule for the project activities in 2022, including desk review on current status of water and disaster management, environmental and social contexts of the targeted basins and support of database integration on information system (water management and disaster information).
- The consultation workshops for the baseline surveys at Khammouane and Champasack Provinces (September, October 2022): Three consultants were recruited to conduct the baseline surveys reaching out to over 400 stakeholders including government counterparts, communities, and civil societies to understand the existing water management practices, water information system, and socio demographics of the targeted basins (identifying ethic minority groups, vulnerable groups and gender issues). Workshop to validate these three reports was conducted on 01st November 2022 with implementing partners (IP) and concerned stakeholders. Comments and suggestions obtained during the workshop were appropriately addressed by the consultants; and the

revised reports were validated and accepted later in December 2022. Findings and results of these reports will help the project team to guide their interventions in 2023 workplan

- Workshop on Lao Disaster Information (LaoDI) and Lao Water Resources Information System (LaoWIS) database integration support at Vientiane (November): The project supported this kick-off event (40 participants) to understand current technology and system architecture on these two database systems, as well as challenges and opportunities.
- Workshop on LaoDI and LaoWIS database integration support at Champasack Province (November): Delivered 4-day training (40 participants) on use of two database systems for the provincial officials, including access to the database, data entry, management, and updates and facilitated the discussion on data integration of the two systems.
- Workshop on River Basin Management Plan (Novmeber). The Project supported the organization of this event to disseminate the DWR's achievement of development of the National River Basin Management Plan composed of 6 programs including delineation of Water Resources Protection Zones and management regulations. .
- Learning Event on Transboundary Water Resources Management No. 1: Meteorological and hydrological forecasting practices in the Lower Mekong basin (December). The learning event is planned for 21st December 2022 in Stung Treng Cambodia.

EXPENDITURES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

In 2022, 83% of the budget is spend in a total amount of USD 734,343 contributed from Cambodia 75%, Lao PDR 96%, and Regional Hub 51%. The second instalment was received in mid-November at the amount of USD 1,049,766 which adds up the total revenue collected to USD 1,973,252.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

The project has identified the process of engaging implementation partners as a major challenge in implementing the project this year. In **Cambodia**, the biggest issue was the length of time it took to sign the partnership agreement with the implementing partners and to recruit consultant team/ individual to lead each assessment. Due to the nature of the project, NCDM and MoWRAM must be involved at both the national and subnational levels. However, getting these two institutions to cooperate has been challenging. In **Lao PDR**, the official launch of the project has been delayed due to the prolonged negotiation with the IP to decide the project implementation modalities and the process took a few months to settle. Nonetheless, the project has caught up with the delay as much as possible and delivered the part of the planned activities in most effective manner.

LESSONS

It is crucial to have regular technical meetings and close follow-up among key implementers including UNDP Cambodia, UNDP Lao PDR and AWC/K-Water. Project partnership and sub-national engagement: partnership with government counterparts in both countries is essential to enhance engagement & buy-in from sub-national key stakeholders who are ultimately direct beneficiaries of the project. The Project team learned that multi sector stakeholders shall be involved in this project and take part in any relevant events which will enable to collect a broader perspective, not

only a view from implementing partners but also from environmental, and social points that other concerned stakeholders such as department of social affairs, health, education, and communities.

II. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRES AND RESULTS

OUTPUT 1: INCLUSIVE ASSESSMENT OF WATER-RELATED CLIMATE RISKS COMPLETED IN THE PRIORITY RIVER BASINS

CAMBODIA:

Activity Result C1.1: Climate risk and water resources management baseline examined.

BASELINE STOCKTAKING STUDY

A local consulting firm has been recruited to lead a baseline assessment to assess the current status of climate related disaster risk and integrated water resources management in the two selected river basins. The stocktaking study covers three main aspects:

1. Climate change-induced and water-related risk and vulnerability to target communities. This includes current status of risk and vulnerability, and future trend that community in the areas are facing.
2. Future trend of climate change risks and vulnerability that community in the target basins are facing.
3. Existing works and efforts (climate change and IWRM tools, methodologies, systems, software, data, and projects) by related stakeholders (government and/or none government) to address above identified risk and vulnerabilities.

The result from this baseline study will better inform the implementation strategies in a way that builds alignment with ongoing efforts by other development partners. More specifically, the following insights are expected from the baseline study:

- What are the main climate change-induced and water-related issues in the basins, that are recommended to be addressed by the project?
- Which relevant existing projects and information systems are already operational, and to what extent do they address the relevant issues? Where are the gaps that could be addressed by the project?
- What are the key stakeholders that the project needs to involve in its activities?

In addition to the above, the approach implemented by the consultants included a field survey of community level perception of climate change and an initial assessment of their vulnerability. This has yielded a database that will be useful for other project activities, including A1.1.3.A total of 400 homes were surveyed, 38 key informant interviews, and 19 focus groups discussion (FGDs) were held to collect information from several key stakeholder groups, including members of the local community, local government, important national ministries, and development partners. The assessment consulted 676 persons in all, including 333 women, 118 teenagers, 73 elderlies, 16 people with disabilities, and 53 members of ethnic communities.

Figure 1: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with community for baseline, Stung Treng

The consultant team has discussed and presented its preliminary results in an effort to solicit comments and confirmations from the UNDP team as well as important stakeholders at various levels. An intermediate version of their report contained the key results of their field survey, integrated with the results of a literature review to provide further context.

Various rounds of feedback with the UNDP team have been organized to discuss intermediate outputs at inception and intermediate stages. Due to capacity issues at the end of the consultants, delivery of the draft final report had been delayed for several months. The final report of the consultants is now expected in December 2022.

GENDER ANALYSIS AND ACTION PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The gender analysis was conducted to collect baseline information on what is currently being done to address gender issues in the context of climate related disaster risks and water resources management in the project target provinces. Challenges and opportunities have been identified to inform the entry points for future gender mainstreaming in the project. Based on the findings of this analysis, a gender action plan (GAP) has been developed for the project to facilitate implementation of activities towards enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment.

To get an insightful understanding of the situation of gender at the ground within the two target provinces, a mixed-methods approach was employed for the assessment, which included a comprehensive literature review and qualitative research in target basins located in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces. Primary data collection consisted primarily of key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGD) with relevant stakeholders, local authorities, and most vulnerable community. In total, key informant interviews were conducted with 51 respondents (Female: 22) and 4 focus group discussions with total 34 respondents (Female: 23).

Figure 2: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with community for gender analysis, Stung Treng

Women are more vulnerable to climate-related risks given their key roles in ensuring household food security, water collection and utilization, and care giving at household level. however, the study has shown that their capacity to cope and response to those disasters are limited due to longostanding gender inequalities that have created disparities in accessing to information, mobility, decision-making, and access to recourses and relevant trainings. In the after math, women and girls are less able to access relief and assistance for recovery crating a vicious cycle of vulnerability to future disasters.

The evidence drawn from this study suggests that in Cambodia in the context of disaster risk

management and water resource management there are a number of remaining challenges in terms of gender and social inclusion as listed below:

- Scarcity of knowledge and skills in both national and sub-national levels for in-depth gender analysis and how to integrate gender perspectives into policy design and implementation.
- Insufficient budget to support implementation of gender activities such as strengthening technical capacity of local officials to respond to gender-specific needs in risk-prone areas and engaging local women in all relevant climate change activities.
- Low women's representation in both sectors of water resource and disaster risk management.
- Gender norms still persist and hold women from taking leadership roles and fully access to available resources and information such as EWS and participating in relevant activities to mitigate risks associated with climate change and to benefit from existing programs and projects.
- Lack of gender statistics in the sectors leads to an incomplete picture to development policies/programs/projects that are gender responsive.

- Limited knowledge and awareness of local people, mainly vulnerable populations including poor households, regarding the importance of preparation and the impacts of disaster risks on their livelihoods.
- An emerging issue concerning climate change is scarcity of natural resources such as fishes and shortage of forest products which somehow suggests that the government needs to consider alternative livelihood activities which could diversify income for households who are living depend upon natural resources.

To address those challenges the assessment has also provided practical recommendations for the project are:

- Gender perspectives shall be integrated into all studies proposed by this project.
- Given the situation that women's representation is very low, female officers shall be engaged in all relevant capacity building activities, mainly trainings on gender and climate change at both national and regional level.
- To strengthen capacity of officers at both national and sub-national level, a training manual on gender and climate change developed and trained to both national and subnational staff. NCDM can work in close collaboration with MoWA to develop this manual given the fact that MoWA has a concrete knowledge on Gender and NCDM has technical know-how on disaster risk management.
- Dedicate specific session on gender in disaster management and water resource management in all annual meeting/knowledge exchange of transboundary EWS working group with representative from city, regional (and national, as relevant) planning and disaster management stakeholders to facilitate local government knowledge exchange and strengthening cross-border communication
- Case studies or lessons learned of how the project contribute to women's empowerment shall be developed and encourage women to present the case studies/good lessons learnt through attending annual meeting and knowledge sharing held at regional level.
- To enable future risk reduction measures, based on the result of market-based of supply chains in output 1, the project needs to identify polit projects that contribute to women's empowerment in target areas and mobilize fund to support.
- To ensure a proper implementation, monitoring and reporting progress, one gender specialist shall be assigned for the whole project implementation period. Gender section shall be part of all relevant project progress reports (quarterly and annually, mid-term evaluation and project completion report).

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE PLANNING FRAMEWORK (IPPF) DEVELOPMENT

The IPPF has been developed for the project following the assessment and consultation process. Beside document review, FGD and KII with local authorities and indigenous community were carried out to ensure the sufficient information collection during the preparatory stage of the IPPF. In total, 97 people (25 females) has been consulted in the provinces of Kratie and Stueng Treng. It summarizes the strategy and plan for addressing indigenous people's concern/issues. The assessment has found that the project does not impose any vulnerabilities or risks or negative

project effect on the Indigenous People in the potential project area. The only risk there may be is that Indigenous People may be excluded from the benefits of the project if the areas where they are present may not be selected for project implementation.

The IPPF strategy aims to (i) enhance equal opportunity, (ii) target vulnerable groups, (iii) promote IPPF dimensions in all Project activities and (iv) develop a transparent and accountable Grievance Redressal Mechanism for the IP community in case of any grievances. The actions in the IPPF support integration of IP community needs and interests into Project outputs and ensure effective participation and access to Project benefits. The assessment and participatory planning will help enhance the benefits for the IP community.

Figure 3: Interview indigenous community, Kratie

CONSULTATION AND VALIDATION WORKSHOP

The consultation workshop was held to communicate and validate significant findings from relevant studies, as well as to get further input to improve the findings. The precise meeting objectives are as follows:

- To provide project information with all necessary parties, who will subsequently decide on the execution strategy.
- To confirm the main finding from the exercise in stocktaking and to get further information to direct the process of developing a sustainability plan and a stakeholder engagement strategy.
- To establish guidelines and actions among all important stakeholders on how to coordinate and harmonize the country's data management strategy for managing IWRM and climate change more effectively.
- To gather suggestions for better methods of collaboration, data sharing, and developing alignment with current projects.

The workshop was participated by 66 people (12 female) representing from MoWRAM, CNMC, key departments and authorities from sub-national government from both target provinces.

Figure 4: Consultation workshop

Activity Result C1.2: Detailed climate vulnerability and disaster risk assessments completed for the 4Ps and 3Ss river basins with a focus on two priority urban areas.

Market-specific assessment of water-related climate risks to key supply chains related to food and waterIn November 2022, the Terms of Reference were published for hiring a consulting firm to implement a market-specific assessment of water-related climate risks to key supply chains related to food and water in the 3S and 4P catchments. As part of project Output 1, to examine the way that water-related climate hazards are affecting livelihoods, markets, and supply chains, these market-specific analyses need to be conducted to articulate risks and barriers. These should provide a comprehensive look at the climate-related risks that critical supply chains will be exposed to, encompassing components of production, storage and logistics, among others.

The market-specific assessment links directly to various deliverables of other project activities, most notably:

- A baseline report is produced which reviews existing and completed projects on climate risks and water resources management, including an identification of key stakeholders in the project area.
- Community-based vulnerability analyses and mapping exercises are conducted for each urban area. Although this activity will not be fully completed at the start of the climate risk assessment, intermediate results and insights from this activity should inform the vulnerability component of the market-specific climate risk assessments
- The results from the market-specific assessment are expected to constitute an important source of information for the funding proposal to be developed under project Output 3, which should catalyze further investment in future flood and climate risk-reduction measures in the vulnerable areas via mobilizing large-scale financing.

Apart from the above-mentioned linkages to different project components, the results of this assignment are also expected to be of broader relevance to stakeholders outside the project, such as the Ministry of Agriculture. Information on future climate risks associated with the key regional supply chains can support strategic decisions on e.g. land use planning, cropping choices and

climate adaptation measures that should enhance the resilience to climate change of the 3Ss and 4Ps River Basins.

By December 6th, 2022, one proposal had been received in response to the ToR, and the deadline has been extended by another week to ensure a competitive selection process. The selected consultant team is expected to start implementing the assignment by early 2023.

LAO PDR:

Activity Result L1.1: Climate risk and water resources management baseline examined.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE SURVEYS

The Project team conducted the environmental and social baseline surveys at the two targeted basins, namely Khammouane (Thaket and Nongbok Districts) and Champasack (Pakse and Sanasomboune Districts) Provinces between 12th and 19th September 2022 and the findings revealed that:

- Water governance: Decrees or roles and responsivities of the central and regional government's functions are not clearly demarcated or structured to consolidate information and data to be utilized for a planning purpose. Central government has its governance functions in areas of planning for water management, while the provincial offices are limited to track a record of historical data and paper-based sheets, including water flow, water quality and other physical information (e.g., river bank, cross-sectional information of river, river mor) related to river basin. This was due to lack of technical capacity as well as the limited IT capacity to deal with management of water resources particularly information management at district and village levels.
- Water management: Department of Meteorology and Hydrology is a central entity to manage data and information related to climate and water and LaoWIS is a database platform which is currently in progress, and will enable a planning division to support a plan of the integrated water resources management in Laos. The National River Basin Management Plan drafted by the Government is expected to utilize such existing data and information from LaoWIS for the provincial offices to develop its own regional river basin management plan, but current planning capacity at regional level is limited along with data scarcity to draft the management plan.
- Disaster management: In accordance with the Law on Disaster Management, it is expected that disaster management committees (DMC) shall be established at central, provincial and district and village levels. It is found that most provincial DMCs exist already but many districts and villages have not established the committees, which may potentially hinder appropriate coordination and response to natural hazards. Department of Social Welfare has launched LaoDi, which is a disaster information database enabling to provide the record of the historical flood events, as well as other disaster events, including potential impact areas, loss of assets, damaged infrastructure, and number of the affected people but information system is not up to date especially due to the delay in data validation, limiting usability for flood risk management.

- Gender/IPPF: The communities at the target provinces expressed their concerns regarding response to any flood event, as it lacks awareness on use of early warning systems and responsive measures, including provisions of equipment particularly for IP communities due to language barriers as well a disruption of transportation systems being damaged by flood incidents. Communities especially suffer from flood as they lack tools/ equipment to respond to disaster, including first aid medicine and resources implementing programs, disposal management, relief camps/centers, as well as gender sensitive sanitation facilities etc.

Figure 5: Interview village authority during the field data collection for baseline survey.

The National Consultant initiated consultation with the DWR in late July and developed a series of questionnaires specific to central and regional governments to understand current status of water management and DRR capacity in the target provinces. Upon the approval by the DWR, data collection process was initiated in late August and the field missions held in mid-September. Data gathering and drafting the report are in progress, and draft reports were submitted in mid October 2022 for review. This would help develop the ToRs for institutional and technical capacity building to be implemented in FY23.

Findings include that current DRR policies, strategies and laws/regulations adopted by the Central government are not adequately translated into the local context due to a lack of coordination and institutional capacity to implement local DRR measures. The following actions were proposed as recommendations for the DWR to:

- Improve internal coordination between the central and local governments to implement DRR measures, addressing functions of early warning system, flood risk reduction, recovery of lost assets (e.g., commodities, existing infrastructure, etc.) and prevention of water borne disease;
- Improve the budgetary support mechanism responding to DRR measures along with the central, provincial and district governments that facilitates DRR's response and recovery.

- Improve the legal framework which supports sound infrastructure development investing in climate change adaptation, including the building codes, disaster insurance, etc.
- Improve information dissemination systems of early warning systems, including weather forecasting stations to inform local communities, businesses, and CSOs of the risk mitigation measures.

GENDER ACTION PLAN AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLANS

A national consultant submitted the inception report in mid-August and outlined the course of work to develop gender action plan as well as stakeholder engagement plans that will help facilitate the project implementation taking into account social cohesion with the project's stakeholders. Two field missions were organized in late August and mid-September respectively at Champasack and Khammouane provinces. Findings were presented in late October and UNDP Lao PDR extended his contract up to the end of December for its finalization of the report.

Findings include that current government projects do not adequately address gender-responsive climate-resilient measures. In Laos, females are more dependent on water, but the current situation is not well accommodating to their needs such as improved access to water, and food, the inclusion of vulnerable groups, especially females and children, etc.). Gender action plan and stakeholder engagement plan would provide a guidance to the project as to how such gender responsive measures can be addressed in the project implementation.

REGIONAL INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLANNING FRAMEWORK

An international consultant organized the preliminary discussion with the project teams along with other national consultants to avoid duplication of work as some expected findings are cross cutting matters. Field mission was organized in early September in Laos and followed by another mission in Cambodia. IPPF was drafted by early October, which will be incorporated into the project implementation ensuring environmental and social considerations.

Findings include that these cities are prone to flood and water risk areas. Consultation meetings with the potentially affected stakeholders reveal that the priority areas recommend cross-cutting areas in development and dissemination of information on early warning systems, training awareness to the village authorities (committees) on the preventive and responsiveness measures, construction of concrete evacuation centers on higher grounds with water storage tanks and wells for the supply of drinking water, separate toilets (for male and female), provisioning of long-tailed boats to each village for use during flooding, water pumps, disaster relief kits such as life jackets, medical kits, food packets. The IPPF aims to (i) enhance equal opportunity, (ii) target vulnerable groups, (iii) promote IPPF dimensions in all Project activities and (iv) develop a transparent and accountable Grievance Redressal Mechanism for the IP community in case of any grievances.

Figure 6: Interview and discussion with village authority and villagers during IPPF data collection

THE PROJECT INTERVENTIONS:

During the project cycle in Q4 of 2022, the following activities were implemented in accordance with the planned activities:

- Support the workshop's organization on dissemination of River Basin Management Plan (Nov.2022): The 2-day workshop was organized in Vang Vieng to disseminate the development of River Basin Management Plan in Laos as first its kind, standardising river basin and water resources management plan which will guide all of 18 provincial representatives to develop its regional plan in the future (total of 77 participants).
- Learning Event on Transboundary Water Resources Management No. 1: Meteorological and hydrological forecasting practices in the Lower Mekong basin (Dec.2022): Laos and Cambodia experts visited the site where monitor meteorological and hydrological conditions in the lower Mekong basin and how flood forecasting is announced and managed as it depends on accuracy of information and timely notification to public enabling to evacuate in an urgent manner. Also, experts shared lessons from Cambodia's experiences and drew some recommended approaches to be adopted in Laos.

Activity Result L1.2: Detailed climate and disaster risk assessments completed for Xe Bang Fai and Xe Don river basins, with focus on two priority urban areas.

AWC and K-Water presented the work schedule during their mission to Laos, presenting that this activity will be implemented during Q1 and Q2 of 2023.

OUTPUT 2: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE CLIMATE RISK-INFORMED INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DEVELOPED

CAMBODIA:

Activity Result C2.1: Institutional and technical capacity for long-term climate resilience and integrated water resource management assessed.

This activity is conducted by AWC/K-Water.

Activity Result C2.2: Identify and prioritize adaptation and DRR actions to build preparedness and reduce long-term water-related climate risks.

This activity is expected to start in 2023. There is no progress to report in this period.

Activity Result C2.3: Carry out capacity building to enhance risk-informed integrated water resources management and strengthen community disaster preparedness and EWS systems.

CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

The project is conducting a comprehensive capacity assessment in the 2 targeted provinces (Kratie and Stung Treng) aimed at identifying existing mechanisms for water resource management (including watershed information sharing; budget planning practices; institutional coordination and decision-making), risk information dissemination and the use of climate risk data on flooding, both on short time scales (e.g. operational flood management based on forecasted water levels and weather data) as well as long time scales (e.g. development of protocols, infrastructure and management strategies based on expected future climate risks). Under this assessment, stakeholder mapping and identifying the roles of the actors and their coordination patterns in four stages of disasters (prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery) within and between the provinces will be conducted, complementing the results and findings of the project baseline. Short and long-term capacity development needs from NCDM along with PCDMs, DCDMs, CCDMs, VGDMs, municipalities, representatives of the Mekong River Committee (MRC), MOWRAM and PDWRAM will be identified, using the collected data to design the capacity building plan for provincial/municipal actors. Individual consultant is expected to be on board in mid-December 2022 to lead this assessment.

In addition to this, the project is also conducting a technical assessment of the Mekong River Commission (MRC) forecasting tools in the lower Mekong basin, with a focus on the 2 targeted provinces. The assessment aims to identify existing flood monitoring and forecasting tools and their coverage/performance, as well as channels for sharing and disseminating risk information in the two target provinces. The assessment will also identify integration mechanisms with EWS1294 of MRC forecasting tools. The information should be collected and compiled using an integrated methodology which combines desk review and stakeholders' consultations.

The project is working partnership with People in Need (PIN) for both assessments.

GIS TRAINING

In partnership with PIN, the project is conducting its first GIS training to PCDMs and other relevant provincial/municipal stakeholders of the two target provinces. The objective of the training program is to train disaster management stakeholders in Kratie and Stung Treng in the use of GIS tools and improved risk information sharing to facilitate decision-making and implementation of disaster risk reduction and flood resilience activities. A more comprehensive training programme will be tailored based on the results from capacity assessment under activity C2.1. The main objective of the first training session is to capacitate provincial and sub provincial stakeholders in using GIS as an informative tool in disaster risk management efforts. It was participated by 30 people (5 women) from sub-national disaster risk committee at province and district level. the result of this training will be reported in next quarter report.

Figure 7: GIS training, Stueng Treng

PROMOTE LEADERSHIP AND TECHNICAL CAPACITY OF FEMALE OFFICERS

Following the results from gender analysis, a set of action plan have been proposed to address the gender equality challenges in climate change and DRM sector. Limited women presentative at decision making level and lack of gender statistic data in this area are among the key gender issues in which the project aims to address. The project is working with gender expert to design a training program to enhance leadership and technical capacity of female officers in the local disaster risk management committee. The training program will focus on two skills based on the gaps identify in the gender analysis report; 1) training to both male and female officials on how to collect and use gender statistic in disaster risk management cycle; 2) women leadership training to female officials. The gender consultant is currently conducting the training need assessment (TNA) to inform training manual and plan. the actual trainings is expected to start in Q1 of 2023.

Activity Result C2.4: Transboundary EWS systems strengthened in the border region between Cambodia and Lao PDR.

TRANSBOUNDARY LEARNING EVENT

The project is in preparation for first transboundary learning event in late December 2022. The main objective of the event is to facilitate learning and exchange among the water resources management actors in Cambodia and Lao PDR, based on experiences to date with a strong focus on current practices and challenges at the country level and in the cross-border area. The workshop is to provide the participants with the necessary time, tools, and ideas for reflecting on meteorological and hydrological monitoring and forecasting in the Lower Mekong basin. The event will engage key stakeholders from regional (MRC), the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) of both countries as well as sub-national authorities of project target provinces.

Figure 8: Transboundary learning event, Stueng Treng

LAO PDR:

There is some delay in the implementation of this output. Some activities have been started in the fourth quarter of 2022.

Activity Result L2.1: Institutional and technical capacity for long-term climate resilience and integrated water resource management assessed for two priority urban areas.

AWC and K-Water presented the work schedule during their mission to Laos, presenting that this activity will be implemented during Q1 and Q2 of 2023.

Activity Result L2.2: Identify and prioritize adaptation and DRR actions to build preparedness and reduce long-term water-related climate risks.

Progress updates for L2.2.1 will be reported in 2023.

Activity Result L2.3: Carry out capacity building to enhance risk-informed, gender responsive integrated water resources management and strengthen community disaster preparedness and EWS systems.

Recruitment of a national consultant for Activity 2.3.1 (capacity assessment) has been contracted in December (Q4). His tasks include the desk review and assessment of the governance capacity on IWRM/DRR, and provide the institutional capacity building to the DWR and other concerned stakeholders.

Recruitment of a national consultant for Activity 2.3.4 (database enhancement) completed in Q4 and he has been on board with the Project in December (Q4). This assignment is a continuation of support for the LaoDi and LawWIS under Output 2.3. His tasks include gap assessment on the existing two databases and identify steps to integrate two systems that can be used for a planning purpose of disaster risk reduction and its management.

During Q3 and Q4 period, the following capacity building workshops were conducted in Vientiane and Champasack Province for database integration support.

- Workshop on LaoDI and LaoWIS database integration support at Vientiane (Nov.2022): The project supported this event (40 participants) to understand challenges and opportunities on the existing two databases (LaoWIS is for water and LaoDi is for disaster information system).
- Workshop on LaoDI and LaoWIS database integration support at Champasack Province, delivering a 4-day technical training (40 participants) on the use of two database systems for the provincial officials, including access to the database, data entry, management, and updates and facilitated the discussion on data integration of the two systems. The project supported building capacity for the provincial officials enabling to utilize the existing information system and they are expected to feed updates of water and disaster related information into the databases, aiming to enrich information sources which can be used for the planning purpose of water and disaster risk management in the future.

OUTPUT 3: FUNDING PROPOSAL FOR PRIORITY RISK REDUCTION MEASURES DEVELOPED

REGIONAL

Activity Result R3.1: Consultations to inform development of regional, multi-city approach to increasing resilience in the urban areas of the transboundary region completed.

Activity Result R3.2: Develop and submit project proposal(s) for submission to Green Climate Fund or similar, including development of necessary feasibility assessments

The activities for Output 3 are expected to start in 2024 after completion of the activity 2.2: identification and prioritization climate adaptation and DRR actions. There is no progress to report for the year 2022.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS FROM AWC/K-WATER

Activity Result 1.2: Detailed climate vulnerability and disaster risk assessments completed with focus on two priority urban areas.

For the target watersheds and cities, the required data list was prepared to develop flood propagation model and impact-based flood forecasting model.

A technical workshop was organized on 5th September 2022 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The agenda of the technical workshop was focused on review of project scopes, flood forecast model basis selection, process of data collection, and meeting the working members of the project team.

During the workshop, the models HEC-RAS, HEC-HMS, and SWMM models were selected for the development of the flood forecast model in Cambodia and Laos.The type of model inputs for the aforementioned models are follows: 1) graphic information system (GIS) data; 2) meteorological data; 3) discharge or water level data; 4) bathymetric data; and 5) flood damage assessment information.

Another technical workshop was held on 10th November 2022 in Vientiane, Lao PDR. The agenda of the technical workshop was focused on the data acquisition for the flood forecast modeling, the assessment of the institutional capacity, and the assessment of effectiveness of climate and disaster risk monitoring system.

Activity Result 2.1: Institutional and technical capacity for long-term climate resilience and integrated water resource management assessed.

The literature review and collection of regional opinions were collected to prepare a questionnaire for the assessment of institutional capacity and the effectiveness of climate and disaster risk monitoring system.

Preparation of the Institutional Capacity Assessment Questionnaire

KMCRC discussed with UNDP Lao PDR team (during the 1st Technical Workshop in Lao PDR on 10th November) regarding the details and contents of the institutional capacity assessment survey. To ensure the efficacy and reliability of the results, the questionnaire should only be provided to respondents with sufficient knowledge or experience on the following contents: governance at provincial and regional levels; data collection system (e.g. evaluation, methodology, maintenance procedures, and dissemination); budget; and integrated water resources management.

Preparation of the Climate and Disaster Risk Monitoring System Effectiveness Assessment Questionnaire

KMCRC discussed with UNDP Lao PDR team (during the 1st Technical Workshop in Lao PDR on10th November) regarding the details and contents of the climate and disaster risk monitoring system effectiveness assessment. To ensure the efficacy and reliability of the results, the questionnaire should only be provided to respondents with sufficient knowledge or experience on the following contents: components of the early water system; governance; alert services; roles and responsibilities; and local distribution of the early water system to local communities.

III. PARTNERSHIP

CAMBODIA:

The project team in Cambodia is working in partnership with three key partners:

- National Committee of Disaster Management (NCDM): the project has signed letter of agreement (LoA) with NCDM who will be in charge of coordinating with important stakeholders at the subnational level, ensuring their meaningful participation in project activities. the project is supporting NCDM to kick-off the implementation of national guideline for gender mainstreaming in disaster risk management at the target provinces which is also very well-aligned with the project's intention in promoting gender equality in this area.
- Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology (MoWRAM): despite not having a formal agreement due to their limited capacity in grant management, MoWRAM is playing significant role in supporting the output 1 of the project. They will actively engage with K-Water/ AWC in the process of flood modelling and impact-based forecasting in term of supplying required data and continuing to operate the model after development.
- People in Need (PIN): under responsible party partnership modality, PIN is supporting to deliver the output 2 of the project. They are leading capacity development program, enhance EWS in the target area, facilitate the process of identifying DRR action and supporting the transboundary component.

LAO PDR:

The project team in Laos is currently working closely with the following partners;

- Department of Water Resources (DWR), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE). The project has a signed Letter of Agreement (LoA) with DWR of MoNRE. DWR provides a central role for coordinating with government institutions, other government departments, and local authorities. DWR also provides more technical support in respects to water and climate interventions.
- Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH), MoNRE. The project is also collaborating with DMH in meteorological and hydrological activities, especially regarding the flood propagation modelling and forecasting in collaboration with AWC/K-Water.
- Department of Social Welfare (DSW), Ministry of Labour, and Social Welfare (MLSW), Lao Women's Union: closer collaboration with DSW and Lao Women's Union (LWU) is needed for 2023 workplan since the project is planning more activities related to climate and disaster risk management and gender mainstreaming.

PROJECT TECHNICAL PARTNERSHIP

This project has been carried out in collaboration with the Asia Water Council (AWC), as a technical partnership, not a responsible party modality. AWC is providing technical support to the vulnerability and risk assessments under Activities Results and implementing some activities under results area 1.2 and 2.1 at the country level through the AWC technical platform consisting technical

experts from Korean Water Resources Corporation (K-water) and the Korea-Mekong Water Resources Management Collaborative Research Center (KMCRC).

The AWC project team had visited both Cambodia and Lao PDR in September. On September 5th , 2022, the technical workshop and stakeholder consultation meeting organized by AWC was held in Cambodia with water-related organizations to progress Activity of 1.2 and 2.1 of the Project. On November 10th a technical workshop was organized by AWC/K-Water in Lao PDR for data acquisition, institutional capacity assessment and assessment of effectiveness of climate and disaster risk monitoring system. This was followed by a technical meeting with UNDP Lao PDR and DWR, MONRE to update the project progress and plans.

Figure 9: Technical Workshop organized by AWC/K-Water in Vientiane, Lao PDR on 10th November 2022

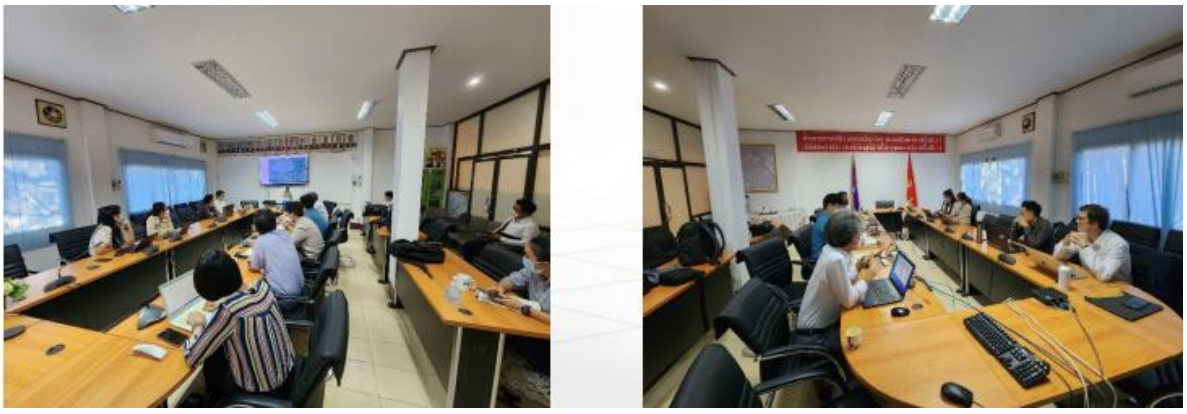

Figure 10: Technical Meeting between AWC/K-Water and UNDP Lao PDR, DWR-MONRE in Vientiane, Lao PDR on 10th November 2022

IV. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

CAMBODIA:

- **Delay in signing partnership agreement:** Engaging new partners took longer than expected, especially with government partner. Given their limited capacity in receiving grant and conducting project management, a thorough assessment needed to be completed before finalizing the LoA.

- **Coordination across government partners:** The nature of project needs engagement with two main government agencies; NCDM and MoWRAM at national and sub-national level and bringing these two institutions to work together can be very challenging.
- **Recruitment the Baseline Assessment Team:** the recruitment process took longer than expected; hence, the team is just on board for the assignment.

LAO PDR:

- The official launch of the project has been delayed due to the prolonged negotiation with the IP to decide the project implementation modalities and the process took a few months to settle. Nonetheless, the project has caught up with the delay as much as possible and delivered the part of the planned activities in most effective manner.
- New Project Coordinator has been on board in early November to take over the current functions. Handover process between existing and new PC was adequately arranged, particularly, in areas of logistics (travel, workshop arrangement, transport, etc.), coordination with the government counterparts, and communication with UNDP regional offices
- During the rainy season (May-October), occurrence of the severe flooding is common, and the road condition is unstable due to the lack of adequate infrastructure. UNDP Laos CO ensures that health and safety measure are adequately considered and taken into account for field mission, provided with adequate PPE, emergency kits, and response measures, including UNDP staff as well local and international consultants and project stakeholders. Data collection surveys in the field faced challenges with access to villages but was completed successfully.

V. RISKS

CAMBODIA:

Limited commitment of national and local government partners

The local, provincial, and national government partners in the project may not remain committed or have appropriate ownership over project processes. Given the nature of project, government buy-in in each study is crucial for utilizing the findings. Subnational government play significant roles in taking forward the results from Inclusive assessment of water-related climate risks (output1) to inform their development plan. To minimize the risk, project has been engaged with national government stakeholders in the process of conducting all assessment. A formal letter of agreement has been signed with NCDM to retain their committeemen and willingness to support the implementation of the project. In addition, a stakeholder engagement plan will be developed as part of the project inception process that will outline how government stakeholders can be engaged at every step of the project implementation.

Insufficient coordination of implemented activities among key implementing agencies.

Within the project, several partners and consultant teams are implementing activities which are complementary and potentially overlap. This poses a risk to efficient and effective implementation

of the overall project. This risk is reflected both in the need for having well-aligned and clearly defined and agreed scopes of work for each of the implementing organizations, as well as timely exchange of intermediate results that another project activity potentially relies on.

To minimize these risks, the workplan has been discussed with all partners (including ROK MOE and AWC) to ensure it is realistic and achievable, and to support the main implementing partners in understanding the broader picture of the project Adaptive management techniques are employed along the way, aided by regular communication between the project partners. This includes discussions moderated and supported by UNDP staff, as well as direct communication between the implementing partners.

Limited uptake, institutionalization, and impact of project outputs beyond the project duration

The project contains multiple components which aim to have a beneficial impact on the climate resilience of the selected areas and their inhabitants. Long-term impacts are aimed to be achieved, among others, by focusing on capacity building at different levels, developing modeling tools which are fit for use beyond the project duration, and supporting the development of a funding proposal to implement intervention strategies to further strengthen resilience to climate change.

These risks are minimized by implementing several activities related to assessment of capacity and needs at different governmental levels, developing targeted capacity building programs, and involving the technical tools and other outcomes of the project in these training activities.

This risk is believed to be especially relevant to the development of the flood propagation model and impact-based forecasting tool. This model needs to ultimately be operated by an institution disposing of the relevant mandate, knowledge, and capacity. On the shorter term, the results of the model should be able to inform the capacity building and funding proposal (Output 3), by providing quantitative information on climate change-induced flood risk in the selected urban areas. This requires definition of time scales and different climate and land use scenarios for the target catchments, which can be used for underpinning proposed intervention strategies in a funding proposal. Currently, the definition of the modeling activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 is focused on delivery of the models themselves, rather than utilizing them to inform other project activities. This risk should be mitigated by ensuring that a clear pathway for utilizing the model, both within the project framework and beyond, will be defined.

LAO PDR:

Project management and technical capacity at Department of Water Resources (DWR), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Project management capacity within the Policy Division of the Department of Water Resources is limited to certain extent. Policy Division plays the overall coordination role for the Project on behalf of DWR, MoNRE as well as coordinating with other cross-sectors and line agency. Nevertheless, DWR still lack necessary capacity to cope with project activities in according with practices and procedures of UNDP. In a recent activity, it has been agreed that DWR would implement an activity under National Implementation (NIM) modality. To implement an activity under NIM, there are a number of requirements that shall bet met. However, upon completion of the activity, DWR sought

help from the Project to complete all the paperwork and financial documents. This would elevate into a risk if DWR is not capable of managing and push the works to the project team. Without sufficient capacity, there is a risk in financial compliance and integrity.

In addition to project management capacity, there seems to be limited technical knowledge within Policy Division team especially on water and climate subject matters. During Q2 and Q3, the Project requested DWR to validate findings and results of the climate risk and water resources management baseline studies, conducted by local and international consultants. It took considerably longer time for DWR validate those findings and results. And the validation process itself was not done in a systematic way and technical people within DWR and other departments such as Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) were not involved. This poses a risk to the project intervention in the upcoming years due to limited comprehension of the study findings and results.

To minimize these risks, in early January 2023, Programme Support Unit (PSU) of UNDP will provide support to the project in conducting training for project's IP in NIM modality and related project management, including financial procedures. The Project team will work with DWR to ensure the coordination is beyond the Policy Division, ensuring technical experts of DWR and other relevant sectors are appropriated involved with the project. In addition, detailed workplan would facilitate a closer work collaboration between the Project and DWR, including the presence of Chief Technical Advisor (CTA).

Inefficient coordination and collaboration within MoNRE departments and cross-sectors

During the implementation of project activities in Q2 and Q3, it has been observed that there is inefficient coordination within MoNRE departments as well as with other relevant cross-sectors of government, civil societies, and international development. Coordination between the project and DWR, within departments and relevant sectors should be improved in order to align project's interventions with other projects' activities in order to achieve positive impact. For example, there are several capacity training programs going on for water management and climate resilience. These trainings shall be harmonized between the projects and other development partners as well as ensuring the right personnel be selected for the training.

In early January 2023, as a consequent of Project Board Meeting, A National Steering Committee for ROK Mekong Project is in the process of being established. This is an inter-ministerial level overseeing the implementation of project activities. This committee is also responsible for aligning activities as well as the capacity program. This should minimize the risks of overlapping activities between UNDP projects and other development agencies.

Low commitment of integrating gender issues, inclusive participation, and indigenous people engagement

The Gender Action Plan (GAP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Indigenous People's Planning Framework orts, baseline study suggested a number of actions to be implemented in 2023 in order to improve climate resilience while engaging more inclusive participation of women, vulnerable groups, and indigenous communities. However, with the current level of commitment, it's unlikely that these aspects will be integrated into project activities.

The Project team needs to work closely with DWR using finalised AWP 2023 to guide the discussion. Suggestions from these reports need to be adapted into the detailed workplan.

VI. LESSON LEARNED

CAMBODIA:

- Project Synergy: having regular technical meetings & close follow-up among key implementers UNDP Cambodia, Laos, and K-Water/ AWC are crucial.
- Project partnership and sub-national engagement: partnership with government counterpart (NCDM & MoWRAM) is essential to enhance engagement & buy-in from sub-national key stakeholders who are ultimately direct beneficiaries of the project.

LAO PDR:

- The government view in decision making or approval process varies at central and regional levels due to not capable of having a consolidated understanding of the project findings because water and disaster management go beyond the mandates of the single government department.
- The Project team learned that multi sector stakeholders shall be involved in this project and take part in any relevant event which will enable to collect a broader perspective, not only a view from DWR but also from environmental, and social points that other concerned stakeholders such as department of social affairs, health, education, and communities.
- In the future, the Project team will work closely with IP and stakeholders in accordance with the AWP as well as engaging with various government agencies and stakeholders in water resources and climate in order to yield more inclusive outcomes. Updated quarterly workplan will help guide the Project team and IP in implementing activities more efficiently. These are reflections of the past experiences that the Project team spent 2-3 weeks with IP for approving a workshop's concept note and agenda, etc.
- In the upcoming year, AWP 2023 with detailed quarterly plan will assist the project team and IP to implement activities in 2023 in compliance with ProDoc. Implementing Partner DWR will approach various stakeholders and actors in water resources and climate, including sub-national and target communities in order to yield more inclusive outcomes. Interventions from the baseline reports will also be incorporated into the workplan of 2023.
- Indicative timeframe for approving requests will be agreed amongst the project team and IP. Technical capacity and supported will be provided to the project's IP and stakeholders by CTA and AWC/K-water. In addition, the Project Team will develop a comprehensive workplan, with technical inputs from Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), in order to closely align activities with workplan as well as obtaining approvals from the management in a timely manner.

VII. FUTURE PLANS

CAMBODIA:

In the next quarter, the project will focus on below priorities

OUTPUT 1: INCLUSIVE ASSESSMENT OF WATER-RELATED CLIMATE RISKS COMPLETED IN THE PRIORITY RIVER BASINS

- Activity 1.2.3 Inclusive community-based problem analysis and mapping exercise completed for the two priority urban areas.
- Activity 1.2.4 Market-based assessment of supply chains related to food, water, and other goods for risks and barriers related to climate change completed.
- Completing the baseline stocktaking report and stakeholder engagement plan.
- Coordinate data collection support for development of flood propagation model and impact-based forecasting

OUTPUT 2: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE CLIMATE RISK-INFORMED INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DEVELOPED

- Activity 2.3.1 Capacity assessment conducted to determine short-term capacity needs regarding use of disaster and climate risk data.
- Activity 2.3.2 Implementation of a provincial training program on implementation of GIS-based integrated hydrological models and use of risk data in decision-making.
- Activity 2.4.3 Conduct community-based awareness events to develop communications pathways and facilitate sharing of best-practices between border communities in priority regions of Lao PDR and Cambodia, with particular focus on Champassack Province (Lao PDR) and Stung Treng Province in Cambodia.
- Implementation of gender capacity building program to leadership and technical capacity of female officers

LAO PDR:

In the next quarter, the project will focus on below activities

OUTPUT 1: INCLUSIVE ASSESSMENT OF WATER-RELATED CLIMATE RISKS COMPLETED IN THE PRIORITY RIVER BASINS

- Activity L1.2.3: Inclusive community-based problem analysis and mapping exercise completed for the two priority urban areas.
- Activity L1.2.5: Develop a guideline for Water and Water Resources Protection Zones to support flood and drought management and one zone within the two river basins will be piloted.

OUTPUT 2: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE CLIMATE RISK-INFORMED INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DEVELOPED

- Activity L2.3.1: Capacity assessment conducted to determine short-term capacity needs regarding use of disaster and climate risk data. Findings and results of this consultancy should also guide the implementation of the community relief fund for 2023.
- Activity l2.3.2: implementation of a provincial training program on implementation of GIS-based integrated hydrological models and use of risk data in decision-making (2 week training in Vientiane is expected)
- Activity l2.3.4: Facilitate regional training with provincial leadership/focal points and representatives of national ministries on use of LaoDi and LaoWIS databases to expand capacity to utilize in catchment-wide disaster management in the transboundary region. Improved functionalities of the LaoDi and LaoWISH are also expected be trained to target participants.
- Activity L2.3.5: Facilitate community mobilization of relief funds (such as pilot revolving funds and seed funds) in the target communities through the Disaster Management Committees

ANNEX I: FINANCIAL TABLES AS OF DECEMBER 2022

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Revenue (KRW)	1,100,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,100,000,000	**5,000,000,000**
Revenue (USD)[1]	943,081	1,200,285	1,200,285	943,081	**4,286,731**
Revenue collected (USD)	923,485	1,049,766			**1,973,252**
Revenue to be collected (USD)			1,200,285	943,081	**2,143,365**

Note:

[1] *The total approved amount (inclusive of 1% coordination levy) of 5,000,000,000 Korean Won is equivalent to approximately USD 4,286,731 at exchange rate of 1,163.39 Korean Won/USD as per the Grant Agreement.*

ANNEX II: SUMMARY EXPENDITURES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 BY COUNTRY AND OUTPUT

Project Components	Approved Budget 2022	2022 Expenditures (Expenses & Commitments) Jan – Dec)	Budget Balance	Delivery Rate
Cambodia				
Output 1: Inclusive assessment of Water related climate risks completed in the priority river basins.	148,862.90	157,521.79	(8,658.89)	106%
Output 2: Enabling environment for gender-responsive climate risk-informed integrated water resources management developed.	156,424.09	81,132.82	75,291.27	52%
Project Management	132,554.88	91,659.73	40,895.15	69%
Total for Cambodia	**437,841.87**	**330,314.34**	**107,527.54**	**75%**
Lao PDR				
Output 1: Inclusive assessment of Water related climate risks completed in the priority river basins.	151,200.00	168,285.83	(21,567.83)	115%
Output 2: Enabling environment for gender-responsive climate risk-informed integrated water resources management developed.	78,126.12	83,433.67	17,696.45	83%
Project Management	110,268.00	74,780.89	16,965.11	82%
Total for Lao PDR	**339,594.12**	**326,500.39**	**13,093.73**	**96%**
Regional Component				
Output 3: Investments in priority risk reduction measures to improve climate and disaster resilience in the Lower Mekong River Basin facilitated.	28,080.00	29,235.49	(1,155.49)	104%
Regional Project Management	75,686.40	48,293.13	27,393.27	64%
Total for Regional Components	**103,766.40**	**77,528.62**	**26,237.78**	**75%**
Grand Total	**881,202.39**	**734,343.35**	**146,859.05**	**83%**

Note: [1] Approved budget in the Project Document (excluding 1% coordination levy)

ANNEX III: RISK LOG

Project Title: **Enhancing Integrated Water Management and Climate Resilience in Vulnerable Urban Areas of the Mekong River Basin**	Project #: **131992**	Date: **December 2021**

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
Cambodia								
1	Project activities could be carried out in a way that does not include or represent the needs and voices of Marginalized and vulnerable populations, including women.	Marginalized and vulnerable population are often not residing in the urban center which is the focus of the project.	The project fails to benefit to the groups who are most vulnerable to climate change.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.9. Indigenous peoples) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Dec-21 To: 31-Aug-25	UNDP senior manager	**Risk Treatment:** Activities have been designed to be inclusive and participatory. During the inception phase of the project a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a Gender Action Plan will be developed to detail ways in which the project will mainstream participation of vulnerable communities. The need for a full Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) and the application of an FPIC process will be further explored at that stage and carried out if required by the SES. Further to this, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework is planned under Activity 1.1.2 that will guide the project's implementation. **Risk Treatment Owner: project manager**
2	Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of floods in the project area, potentially impacting the studies and capacity building activities planned and delaying or inhibiting project progress.	The increase of climate disaster events in the target areas due to climate change	The project may potentially get delayed as the priorities of government partners in the target area are shifted to disaster risk response.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **1 - Not likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 01-Dec-21 To: 31-Aug-25	UNDP senior manager	**Risk Treatment:** During project inception, the workplan and sequencing of activities will be designed to schedule potentially flood-sensitive activities during the dry season where possible. Care will be taken to plan consultations and workshops in areas that are not at particular risk from flooding (i.e. not in identified flood plain). During the design of the subsequent project (under Outcome 3), the potential ongoing impacts of floods, droughts, and other climate-related risks to any construction or activities will be assessed and accounted for in the risk mitigation plan. **Risk Treatment Owner: project manager**

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
3	Data collected during the project that details at risk areas and populations may be misused in the future to target or exclude vulnerable populations.	The risk and vulnerability data being collected at the inception stage may not be relevant for future use.	The project fails to benefit to the groups who are most vulnerable to climate change	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.4. Reporting and communication) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **1 - Not likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 01-Dec-21 To: 31-Aug-25	UNDP senior manager	**Risk Treatment:** During project inception there will be further consideration for the collection and storage of the risk and vulnerability data collected. During the procurement processes for consultants/firms involved in data collection and dissemination, this will be a consideration. **Risk Treatment Owner: project manager**
4	Duty bearers (local, provincial, and national government stakeholders and partners) may not have the capacity to meet their obligations to the project – potentially resulting in delays and/or missed project targets.	Limited capacity of national and local government partners.	Potentially resulting in delays and/or missed project targets.	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.8. Capacities of the partners) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)**	From: 01-Dec-21 To: 31-Aug-25	UNDP senior manager	**Risk Treatment:** Project has been designed in consultation with government partners. During project inception processes in each country, representatives from the provincial and municipal governments in the priority catchment areas will also be engaged to ensure ownership over project activities and workplan. **Risk Treatment Owner: project manager**
5	The local, provincial, and national government partners in the project may not remain committed or have appropriate ownership over project processes.	Limited commitment of national and local government partners	Lack of ownership and sustainability of the project	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.5. Partners' engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)**	From: 01-Dec-21 To: 31-Aug-25	UNDP senior manager	**Risk Treatment:** Project has been designed with national government stakeholder input and further collaboration will be sought during the project implementation. In addition, a stakeholder engagement plan will be developed as part of the project inception process that will outline how government stakeholders can be engaged at every step of the project implementation. **Risk Treatment Owner: project manager**

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
6	Project implementation is dependent on variety of partners. The project may experience delayed implementation in subsequent stages of the work plan if early activities are not conducted on time.	The implementation plan is not well-coordinated among key implementing agencies.	The project may experience delayed implementation in subsequent stages of the work plan if early activities are not conducted on time.	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.5. Partners' engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Dec-21 To: 31-Aug-25	UNDP senior manager	**Risk Treatment:** During project inception the workplan will be discussed with all partners (including ROK MOE and AWC) to ensure it is realistic and achievable. Adaptive management techniques will be employed along the way aided by regular communication between the project partners. **Risk Treatment Owner: project manager**
7	The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic may result in delays to project delivery given travel restrictions in both countries.	Covid-19 outbreak	The project cannot complete its intended workplan.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.6. Community health, safety and security) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Dec-21 To: 31-Aug-25	UNDP senior manager	**Risk Treatment:** During project inception the project activities will be assessed to determine feasibility of delivery in the first year of the project and some delivery timelines may be readjusted accordingly. This will be repeated throughout the project process. **Risk Treatment Owner: project manager**
Lao PDR								
1	Partnership fails to deliver due to the lack of clarity on responsible parties' role within the project or duplication of efforts and missed opportunities for synergy	Frequent changes of the proposed activities or areas of interventions, lack of regular communication with partner	Impact on sustainability of the project implementation	**4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.3. Implementation arrangements) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Dec-21 To: 31-Dec-24	UNDP Manager/Coordinator And government partners	**Risk Treatment:** Annual Work Plan and Quarterly Work Plans to be developed on a timely manner and revised when necessary. - Project Manager to ensure proper monitoring of activities and budget - Quarterly meetings of project steering committee to re-affirm commitment of partners UNDP will coordinate very closely with actors at 5 levels. - Community/village level through local authorities - District and provincial authorities - National Government level ministries - National inter-agency bodies - Regional bodies

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator
2	The local, provincial, and national government partners in the project may not remain committed or have appropriate ownership over project processes.	Lack of specialized capacity particular in areas of integrated water resources and disaster reduction measures	Capacity is not institutionalized as planned to implement disaster risk reduction measures	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.5. Partners' engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)**	From: 01-Dec-21 To: 31-Dec-24	UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator and Government partners	**Risk Treatment:** Project has been designed with national government stakeholder input and further collaboration will be sought during the project implementation. In addition, a stakeholder engagement plan will be developed as part of the project inception process that will outline how government stakeholders can be engaged at every step of the project implementation. **Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator**
3	Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of floods in the project area, potentially impacting the studies and capacity building activities planned and delaying or inhibiting project progress.	Severe weather conditions, road disruption and damaged infrastructure prevent mobilization of experts, governmental officials and individuals	If not planned well, disruption or delay in the project activities and potentially risk of injuries or severe health impact	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 01-Dec-21 To: 31-Dec-24	UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator and Government Partners	**Risk Treatment:** During project inception, the workplan and sequencing of activities will be designed to schedule potentially flood-sensitive activities during the dry season where possible. Care will be taken to plan consultations and workshops in areas that are not at particular risk from flooding (i.e. not in identified flood plain). During the design of the subsequent project (under Outcome 3), the potential ongoing impacts of floods, droughts, and other climate-related risks to any construction or activities will be assessed and accounted for in the risk mitigation plan. **Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator**
4	The project may experience delayed implementation in subsequent stages of the work plan if early activities are not conducted on time.	Lack of adequate, timely and detailed planning and coordination with the government counterparts	Overall progress may not be in line with the work plan	**4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.3. Implementation arrangements) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**	From: 01-Dec-21 To: 31-Dec-24	UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator and Government Partners	**Risk Treatment:** During project inception the workplan will be discussed with all partners (including ROK MOE and AWC) to ensure it is realistic and achievable. Adaptive management techniques will be employed along the way aided by regular communication between the project partners. As of October 2022, the project has been implemented in accordance with the work plan and implementation status is on track, except some items extended to implement in FY23.

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator
5	Duty bearers (local, provincial, and national government stakeholders and partners) may not have the capacity to meet their obligations to the project – potentially resulting in delays and/or missed project targets.	Lack of knowledge and experience in areas of disaster risk reduction, due to vague mandates of the division of the Ministry	The target date of particular activities may not be met in lines with the work plan	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.8. Capacities of the partners) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)**	From: 01-Dec-21 To: 31-Dec-24	UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator and Government Partners	**Risk Treatment:** Project has been designed in consultation with government partners. During project inception processes in each country, representatives from the provincial and municipal governments in the priority catchment areas will also be engaged to ensure ownership over project activities and workplan. Since its Inception, the Government has started owing the project by demonstrating the facilitation of various meetings and workshops. **Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator**
6	Staff turn-over in project or partner agency prevents delays delivery of the project.	Poor working relationships in the workplace and inefficient and long working hours are normalized	Loss of resources and disruption of the project implementation	**4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.3. Implementation arrangements) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Dec-21 To: 31-Dec-24	UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator and Government Partners	**Risk Treatment:** Disruptions within the PMU and project staff can result in a lag in execution as new individuals are brought in. In the event of loss of PMU staff, the UNDP CO will take on direct management of the project allowing continuity in project actions. Partner agency will be asked to have alternates briefed in the project allowing for smooth transition in the event of staff changes of key participating personnel. The Project coordinator is on board, starting in November 2022 to carry out the facilitation with the government counterparts and affected stakeholders and support the Project Manager, aiming to bridge smooth transition to meet the work plan. **Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator**
7	Sensitive data collected during the project implementation such as disaster risk areas, marginalized people and vulnerable populations	Lack of information management on data of financial needs, complaints and grievances and unintendedly	The anonymity of the participants to the data collection survey or people who submitted grievances is compromised, which may result in	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.4. Reporting and communication) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **1 - Not likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level:	From: 01-Dec-21 To: 31-Dec-24	UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator and	**Risk Treatment:** When the project deals with the sensitive information, risk treatment owner takes extra caution on use of data release, provided with confirmation by the counterparts responsible for the data management. **Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator**

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	may be interpreted and used differently	divulging information to public	backlash and reputational risks		**LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**		Government Partners	
8	Community groups not receptive to proposed interventions.	Lack of consultation with community groups results in wider gaps between their needs and support the project provides	Opposition of the proposed intervention	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.12. Stakeholder engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Dec-21 To: 31-Dec-24	UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator and Government partners	**Risk Treatment:** The project suggests a participatory approach aimed at building capacities of communities allowing their full engagement in project delivery. It is expected that facilitating active participation of the communities will improve their willingness to engage in suggested interventions. **Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator**
9	Project activities could be carried out in a way that does not include or represent the needs and voices of marginalized and vulnerable populations, including women.	Identification of the stakeholders affected by the project is not adequate due to lack of a wider consultation with the government counterparts, including marginalized and vulnerable populations and women.	Marginalized and vulnerable populations including women are not included in the project implementation.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.9. Indigenous peoples) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Dec-21 To: 31-Dec-24	UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator and Government partners	**Risk Treatment:** Activities have been designed to be inclusive and participatory. During the inception phase of the project, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a Gender Action Plan will be developed to detail ways in which the project will mainstream participation of vulnerable communities. The need for a full Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) and the application of an FPIC process will be further explored at that stage, and carried out if required by the SES. Further to this, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework is planned under Activity 1.1.2 that will guide the project's implementation. **Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP Project Manager/Coordinator**

ANNEX IV: PROGRESS TOWARD PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

PROJECT OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	*2022 Annual Target*				Actual Q4	Source of Verification	CURRENT STATUS (Q4/2022)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Output 1: Inclusive assessment of Water-related climate risks completed in the priority river basins.	% of the 4 target municipalities in Xe Bang Fai and Xe Don river catchment areas (Lao PDR) and 4Ps and 3Ss river catchment areas (Cambodia) having enhanced data illustrating water-related climate risks and vulnerabilities.	*0*					*n/a*	*Monitoring data*	
									Water and climate risks for 4 target municipalities were assessed. Approximately 80 people of diverse backgrounds took part in the focus group discussion.
	% of women, elderlies, youths, people with disabilities, and ethnic minorities included in community-based mapping exercises (presented as W, E, Y, D, M in the targets)	*0*		*W50 E5 Y20 D10 M10*	*W50 E5 Y20 D10 M10*	*W50 E5 Y20 D10 M10*	*W403 E89 Y118 PWD22 M160*	*Monitoring data*	*Number of people were consulted for gender and baseline, and IPP studies*
		0		*W50 E10 Y15 D10 M10*	*W50 E10 Y15 D10 M10*	*W50 E10 Y15 D10 M10*			*Community-based mapping exercise has not yet started. It's scheduled for Q2 of 2023. ToR is being finalised (as of Dec 2023)*
	# of impact-based forecasting models and flood propagation models developed in the Xe Bang Fai and Xe Don river catchment areas (Lao PDR) and 4Ps and 3Ss river catchment areas (Cambodia).	*0*						*Monitoring data*	*In the preparation stage.*
	# of market-based assessment of supply chains at risks and barriers related to climate change risk completed focused on the target municipalities in the Xe Bang Fai and Xe Don river catchment areas (Lao PDR) and 4Ps and 3Ss river catchment areas (Cambodia).	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*2*	*n/a*	*Monitoring data*	*Not yet started. There is no progress to report.*
		0	*0*	*0*	*1*	*2*			*Not yet started. ToR for market-based assessment is being drafted.*
Output 2: Enabling environment for gender- responsive climate-risk informed integrated water resources management	% of women, elderlies, youths, people with disabilities, and ethnic minorities (presented as W, E, Y, D, M in the targets) included in integrated water resources management planning and implementation	*0*				*W50 E5 Y20 D10 M10*	*n/a*	*Pre- and post-training/ workshop surveys*	*Not yet started. There is no progress to report.*
		0				*W50 E10*			*Intergrated water resources and climate resilience were accessed. Population groups*

PROJECT OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	2022 Annual Target				Actual Q4	Source of Verification	CURRENT STATUS (Q4/2022)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
developed.						Y15 D10 M10			*of W, E, Y, D, and M will be integrated in the management planning and implementation during 2023.*
	% of trainees reporting increased capacity on GIS-based integrated hydrological models and use of risk data in decision-making	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*10*	*n/a*	*Pre- and post-training/ workshop surveys*	*First training was conducted in late December 2022. The progess will be reported in next quarterly report*
		0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*10*			*GIS-based hydrological/flood modelling trainings are planned for Q1 or Q2 of 2023 by DWR experts with technical input from CTA. The progress will be reported in Q1 or Q2.*
	% increase in knowledge of DRR and CCA actions at 6 community level	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*10*	*n/a*	*Pre- and post-implementation*	*Not yet started. There is no progress to report.*
			0	*0*	*0*	*5*			
	# of newly mobilized relief funds in target communities in the Xe Bang Fai and Xe Don river catchment areas (Lao PDR) and 4Ps and 3Ss river catchment areas (Cambodia).	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*n/a*	*Monitoring data*	*Not yet started. There is no progress to report.*
		0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*			*Budget for community relief funds has been allocated in the AWP 2023. However, more details are to be agreed with IP in the AWP Board meeting scheduled for 18th Jan 2023*
	% increase in monthly users of LaoDi (Lao PDR only) (disaggregated by sex)	*TBD*	*0*	*0*	*10*	*10*		*System generated data*	Baseline is the # of users at the beginning of the project (assuming here to be Q2 of 2022).
	% of Provincial Disaster Management Committee members reporting increased capacity and understanding of preparedness protocols	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*10*	*n/a*	*Pre- and post-training/ workshop surveys*	*Not yet started. There is no progress to report.*
			0	*0*	*0*	*10*			*Not yet started.*
Output 3: Funding proposal for priority risk reduction measures developed	# of project funding proposal developed and submitted to GCF or similar	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*Monitoring data*	

Note:

Cambodia

Lao PDR

All

ANNEX V: 2023 ANNUAL WORKPLAN

Output	Activity Result	2023 Budget (USD)
Cambodia		
Outcome 1: Inclusive assessment of Water related climate risks completed in the priority river basins.	C 1.1 Climate risk and water resources management baseline examined	-
	C 1.2 Detailed climate and disaster risk assessments completed for 3Ss and 4Ps river basins, with focus on two priority urban areas.	50,000
	Staff cost	25,642
Total Output 1		***75,642***
Outcome 2: Enabling environment for gender-responsive climate risk-informed integrated water resources management developed.	C 2.1 Institutional and technical capacity for long-term climate resilience and integrated water resource management assessed for two priority urban areas.	-
	C 2.2 Identify and prioritize adaptation and DRR actions to build preparedness and reduce long-term water-related climate risks.	43,000
	C 2.3 Carry out capacity building to enhance risk-informed, gender-responsive integrated water resources management and strengthen community disaster preparedness and EWS systems	186,133
	C2.4 Transboundary EWS systems strengthened in the border region between Cambodia and Lao PDR.	33,459
	Staff cost	43,200
Total Output 2		***305,792***
Project Management Costs		*124,980*
Total Budget for Cambodia (net)		**506,414**
Total GMS-8%		40,513
Total budget for Cambodia with GMS		**546,928**
Lao PDR		
Outcome 1: Inclusive assessment of Water related climate risks completed in the priority river basins.	L 1.1 Climate risk and water resources management baseline examined	20,000
	L 1.2 Detailed climate and disaster risk assessments completed for the Xe Bang Fai and Xe Don river basins with a focus on two priority urban areas.	88,000
Total Output 1		***108,000***
Outcome 2: Enabling environment for gender-responsive climate risk-informed integrated water resources management developed.	L 2.1 Institutional and technical capacity for long-term climate resilience and integrated water resource management assessed for two priority urban areas.	60,000
	L 2.2 Identify and prioritize adaptation and DRR actions to build preparedness and reduce long-term water-related climate risks.	-
	L 2.3 Carry out capacity building to enhance risk-informed, gender-responsive integrated water resources management and strengthen community disaster preparedness and EWS systems	177,000
Total Output 2		***237,000***
Project Management Costs		***80,000***
Total budget for Myanmar (net)		**425,000**
Total GMS 8%		34,000
Total Budget for Lao PDR with GMS		**459,000**
Regional Component		
Outcome 3: Investments in priority risk reduction measures to improve climate and disaster resilience in the Lower Mekong River Basin facilitated.	R 3.1 Identify bankable, integrated climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction programming options for a regional, multi-city approach to increasing resilience in the urban areas of the transboundary region.	26,000
	R 3.2 Develop and submit project proposal(s) for submission to Green Climate Fund or similar, including development of necessary feasibility assessments.	-
Total Output 3		***26,000***
Regional Project Management Costs		***70,000***
Regional Project Management without GMS		**96,000**
Regional Project Management GMS fee (8%)		7,680
Total for Regional Project Management Costs with GMS		**103,680**
Total Project without GMS fee		**1,027,414**
Total GMS fee (8%)		**82,193**
Total Project with GMS fee		**1,109,608**