

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



National Programme Annual Report **CAMBODIA**

UN-REDD Programme

2013

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Country: Cambodia
Title of programme: Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme

Date of signature¹: 8 August 2011
Date of first transfer of funds²: 11 August 2011
End date according to National Programme Document: August 2013
No-cost extension requested³: 31 December 2014

Implementing partners⁴: Forestry Administration, MAFF, General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection, MoE and Fishery Administration, MAFF

Financial Summary (USD) ⁵			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁶	Amount transferred ⁷	Cummulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2013 ⁸
FAO	1,215,000	1,215,000	339,398.81
UNDP	1,450,000	1,450,000	996,965.48
UNEP	140,000	140,000	140,000.00
Programme Cost	2,805,000	2,805,000	1,476,364.29
Indirect Support cost (7%)	196,350	196,350	89,163.07
Total	3,001,350	3,001,350	1,565,527.36

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁹			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Type the date and name of signatories in full:			
Ms. Nina Brandstrup	Ms. Setsuko Yamazaki	Dr. Thomas Enters	H.E. Chea Sam Ang

¹Last signature on the National Programme Document

² As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>

³ If yes, please provide new end date

⁴Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project. Do not include the participating UN Organizations unless Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) is being applied.

⁵ The information on expenditure is unofficial. Official, certified financial information is provided by the HQ of the Participating UN Organizations by 30 April and can be accessed on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CCF00>)

⁶The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed Submission Form and National Programme Document. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁷ Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁸The sum of commitments and disbursement

⁹ Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the *UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework* document for further guidance

1.2 Monitoring Framework

Outcome 1: Effective National Management of the REDD+ Readiness process and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the Roadmap principles	
<p>Progress towards outcome: Significant progress has been made on outcome 1: The Taskforce has been formed with representatives from key ministries and it began meeting in November. A Voluntary Facilitation Committee was formed to support for selection of members to the Consultation Group and 18 members was elected by each of the nine constituencies at a national workshop held on 29-30 August. A special process for IP representative selection was conducted in 15 provinces. And 15 IPs were selected to join final selection at National level. Technical Teams have been established but didn't meet in 2013.</p> <p>The Cambodia REDD+ Website was launched and a Communication Strategy has been developed. Booklet, Brochure, Newsletter (the first and second) has been printed. A Photo Contest and Concert was organized on 14 December in which REDD+ Extension materials were distributed to audiences. Review group were established to review existing communication material on REDD+ in order to identify gaps and improve the quality. A survey among stakeholders on the level of awareness of REDD+ has been carried out.</p>	
Expected Results (Output1.1): Taskforce officially established	
Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By the end of 2013, the TF has met on at least on 2 occasions and has established rules of procedure and working process. 2. By the end of the Programme, the TF has made policy decisions related to key elements of a national REDD+ system, including a safeguards system, BDS, NFMS, etc. 3. The Consultation Group is formed by the end of August 2013. 4. By the end of the Programme, all members of the Consultation Group consider that the TF has taken account of advice from the Consultation Group. 5. All Technical Teams are established by the end of September, 2013. 6. By the end of the Programme, all TTs have provided regular technical advice to the TF/CG.
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only interim Taskforce, no Consultation Group or Technical Teams were established.
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	

<p>Expected annual Target:</p> <p>1.1a Taskforce officially established.</p> <p>1.1b Regular Taskforce monthly meetings (3 meetings per quarter).</p> <p>1.1c Training of Taskforce (1 training per year.)</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>1.1a As response to the suggestion letter of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Senior government officers have been nominated by their own government agencies to join the REDD+ Taskforce. The MAFF has issued a decision letter to officially establish the Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce on 26/02/2013.</p> <p>1.1b The first formal meeting of Taskforce took place on 11 September 2013 and the second formal meeting of Taskforce took place on 28 November 2013. The meetings approved ToRs of the four REDD+ Technical Teams and Taskforce calendar of work, requested UN-REDD programme to develop Cambodia REDD+ Communication Strategy and organize Study Tour of Taskforce to Vietnam.</p> <p>1.1c The study tour of Taskforce to Vietnam will be on 13 to 17 January 2014 and arrangement for this study tour has been confirmed.</p>
<p>Expected Results (Output 1.2): Support to National REDD+ Readiness process</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All TF, CG and TT meetings are organized effectively and efficiently. 2. By the end of the Programme, at least 80% of the members of the TF, CG and TTs confirm satisfaction with the role played by the Secretariat. 3. By the end of the Programme, other initiatives (e.g., Cam-REDD, LEAF) confirm that the Secretariat has supported the broader REDD+ readiness process in Cambodia.
<p>Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme</p>	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secretariat formed but the staffing is not complete by beginning of 2013; - No national REDD+ readiness bodies established at the beginning of 2013.
<p align="center">Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)</p>	

<p>Expected annual Target</p> <p>1.2a Establishment of Secretariat.</p> <p>1.2b Quarterly running costs of Secretariat.</p> <p>1.2c Finance and procurement training for secretariat.</p> <p>1.2d Regular meetings of PEB.</p> <p>1.2e Travel for Secretariat and Technical Teams.</p> <p>1.2f Training for Secretariat and technical teams.</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>1.2a The Government (MoE and MAFF) has nominated staff to work for REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat in November 2011 and contract staff was recruited in July 2012. By ending January 2013, the secretariat has 11 government staff and 6 contract staff (REDD Technical Specialist, MRV Technical Expert Communication Officer, Admin and Finance Assistant, Programme Coordinator, Finance and Procurement Officer). On 26 June 2013 MoE issued a nomination letter to form Protected Areas – REDD (PA-REDD) in order to re-position REDD+ team from MoE. Standards Operation Procedures was developed and approved by the fifth PEB meeting.</p> <p>1.2b In 2013 the Secretariat has organized 16 meetings to discuss and support for planning, coordination and reviewing progress for the programme implementation. Secretariat meetings take place weekly when possible.</p> <p>1.2c Finance and Procurement officer provided on the job training to secretariat staff. Internal spot checks were conducted by UNDP to feedback financial performance.</p> <p>1.2d The fourth, fifth and sixth of PEB meeting were organized on 28 March, 08 August and 12 December. The meetings have approved SOPs, BEP as governance body of FCPF-RPP, revised indicators, drop out output 2.5, Trimester work plan 2014.</p> <p>1.2e In March 7 people were supported to attend the 3rd Regional Lessons Learned Workshop on REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards Bangkok (Vietnam). In May 3 government officers, 1 IP, 1 CSO and 1 UNDP SC were supported to attend the FCPF Social Inclusion Workshop in Bangkok (Thailand). In June 5 government officers were supported to attend the 38th SBSTA in Bonn (Germany) and 2 senior officers attended the tenth UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meeting in Lombok (Indonesia). In November 5 senior government officers were supported to attend COP19 in Warsaw (Poland). 1 December 2 senior officers were supported to attend Policy Board meeting in Switzerland.</p> <p>1.2f N/A</p>
<p>Expected Results (Output 1.3): Stakeholders are engaged in the REDD+ Readiness process</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>1. A survey conducted near the end of the Programme reveals that, averaged across nine stakeholder groups¹⁰, at least 67% of members of stakeholder groups represented on the CG confirm that their views on policy decisions considered by the Taskforce are effectively communicated to the Taskforce.</p>

¹⁰ The nine stakeholder groups are: Academia, Private Sector, International NGOs, National NGOs, CSOs, IPs, Community Forests, Community Fisheries, Community Protected Areas

<p>Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme</p>	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No effective stakeholder engagement at the beginning of the programme; considerable investment in CG selection during the first 18 months of the programme. -
<p>Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)</p>	
<p>Expected annual Target</p> <p>1.3a Identification of Civil Society and IP representatives for bodies.</p> <p>1.3b Support to CF and CPA networks.</p> <p>1.3c Support to civil society groups to engage on specific technical area.</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>1.3a The 2 selected CS and IP representatives attended The fourth, fifth and sixth of PEB meeting. VFC was formed to support for selection of Consultation Group (CG). Criteria for CG selection and announcement were issued. As a special process for IP representative selection, pre meetings and selections were conducted in 15 provinces. And 15 IPs were selected to join final selection at National level. National workshop on CG selection was held on 29-30 August and 18 CG members were selected from 9 groups. The first, second and third CG meeting were held on 30 August, 10 October 27 November. CG ToR and Internal Rules were developed. Chair, vice chair and secretary for CG were selected and CG members were appointed to join technical team. Agenda and topics to be discussed in Taskforce were informed to CG members. All 18 CG members attended training on Introduction and Concept of REDD+ organized by RECOFTC in Kampot province.</p> <p>1.3b Supported Community Forestry office, FA to organize REDD+ Awareness Raising for Community Forestry on 23 September in Kampot province and 27 September in Kampong Thom province. Supported Department of Research and Community Protected Areas Development, GDANCP to organize CPA Network meeting on 25 October in Siem Reap province.</p> <p>1.3c N/A</p>
<p>Expected Results (Output 1.4): Stakeholders provided with access to information on REDD+ and the National REDD+ Readiness process</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A survey conducted near the end of the Programme reveals that all members of the CG confirm that they have access to the necessary information on REDD+. 2. A survey conducted near the end of the Programme reveals that, averaged across nine stakeholder groups, at least 67% of members of stakeholder groups represented on the CG are able to outline key features of REDD+.
<p>Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme</p>	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information available assumed to be minimal at start of the programme; a survey at the CG selection workshop will establish level of awareness. -
<p>Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)</p>	

<p>Expected annual Target</p> <p>1.4a Establishment and maintenance of website.</p> <p>1.4b Development of consultation and participation plan.</p> <p>1.4c Development of awareness raising materials, tools, and outreach.</p> <p>1.4d Awareness raising events for key groups within government and outside.</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>1.4a The Cambodia REDD+ Website was temporarily hosted in January and REDD+ information/contents is gradually uploaded to the website. The Cambodia REDD+ Website was launched in May 2013. The website is being updated regularly.</p> <p>1.4b Development of Consultation and Participation plan was in process.</p> <p>1.4c The Communication Strategy for UN-REDD programme has developed. It is offered by Taskforce to scale up as Cambodia REDD+ Communication Strategy. Video spot on Introduction of REDD+ was developed and uploaded in UN-REDD website. Booklet, Brochure, Newsletter (the first and second) has been developed and printed. The Photo Contest and Concert was organized on 14 December 2013 in which REDD+ Extension materials were distributed to audiences. Group of interested NGOs were gathered to review existing communication material on REDD+ in order to identify gaps and improve the quality. A survey of the level of awareness among different stakeholders as been conducted and will be used both to identify priority areas for awareness and to assess results of efforts to raise the level of awareness.</p> <p>1.4d REDD+ Awareness Raising service has been contracted to RECOFTC and contract was signed. Awareness Raising work-plan, key milestones and approach were submitted and first payment was released. Initial situation assessment and development of training Programme were submitted and second payment was released. The first training for National level was conducted on 16-19 December in Kampot province. A full day seminar on International Negotiations under the UNFCCC looking further into finance questions, technical guidance provided and scale of implementation were organized for key government officials from the three agencies (FA, GDANCP and FiA) and a few development partners and NGOs involved in REDD+ took place in Phnom Penh on 23 May 2013.</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework.</p>	
<p>Progress towards outcome: Outcome 2 activities began only rather late during 2013 including both the agency specific activities and activities on benefit sharing and REDD+ Fund which will only produce results during first quarter of 2014. A core team of Cambodian and international experts carried out analytical work on safeguards requirements under the UNFCCC and a number of voluntary carbon standards, experiences from pilot projects and the application of safeguards according to Cambodia laws as an initial step towards the development of recommendations for a safeguards system for Cambodia. Also a study on grievance in Cambodia was carried out as a first step towards establishing a grievance mechanism. Finally a literature study on local costs and benefits from REDD+ has been conducted. Funds from UNEP were transferred following a small scale funding agreement during the second half of the year.</p>	
<p>Expected Results (Output 2.1): Development of individual REDD+ strategies and implementation modalities</p>	

Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By June 2014, draft strategy proposals have been developed for forests under the administration of FA, GDANCP, and FiA 2. By the end of the programme, these draft strategies have been adopted and incorporated into an initial draft of a National REDD+ Strategy 3. A survey conducted near the end of the programme reveals that at least 50% of professional staff of FA, GDANCP, and FiA considers that their agencies have adequate capacities to plan and implement REDD+ actions.
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - Draft REDD+ Strategy in Roadmap -
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
<p>Expected annual Target</p> <p>2.1a Capacity-building and training to Ministries.</p> <p>2.1b Finalisation of Cambodia R-PP.</p> <p>2.1c Support to the Implementation of the NFP.</p> <p>2.1d Development of National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan.</p> <p>2.1e Investigation on how the REDD+ can Support management of flooded forests and mangrove Areas managed by Fisheries Administration under the Strategic Planning Framework on Fisheries.</p> <p>2.1f Support to national strategy Development to address drivers from outside the forest sector.</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>2.1a N/A (Based on inception report this activity has no fund allocation and it is approve by PEB).</p> <p>2.1b The Cambodia R-PP was revised follow comment and result framework was developed and submitted to FCPF. The FCPF REDD+ Readiness Project was drafted and presented to relevant stakeholders for comment and feedback. The FPCF Document was finalized and it was signed by UNDP and FA on 25 December 2013.</p> <p>2.1c Concept notes on Building the Awareness and Capability of the Community Forestry of Integrating REDD+ to Community Forestry in Siem Reap was developed and submitted by FA It was approved on 22 July. Agreement of funding support to IRD, FA for implementing this project was signed on 18 July. International and national consultants have been contracted and started working for the project. Initial assessment and workshop were organized in the project target areas as launching project.</p> <p>2.1d Concept note for Development of National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan (NPASMP) was jointly developed with GDANCP in November 2012. It was revised and submitted to secretariat in 2013. It was approved on 30 August. Agreement of funding support to GDANCP for implementing this project has been signed on 15 September. Procurement of national and International is in process.</p> <p>2.1e A concept note on Conservation and reforestation of Flooded Forest and Mangrove to involve in Carbon emission prevention and Carbon stock was developed and submitted by FiA. It was approved on 22 July. Agreement of funding support to Fisheries Conservation department, FiA for implementing this project was signed in July. Patrolling plan was developed and voluntary patrollers have been selected and patrol was carried out as plan.</p> <p>2.1f N/A (Based on inception report this activity was not allocated fund and it is approve by PEB).</p>

Expected Results (Output2.2): Evaluation of co-benefits	
Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By September 2014, 50% of professional staff of FA, GDANCP, and FiA are able to describe the relative values of forests under different management regimes. 2. By June 2014, 75% of key decision makers in line agencies and all members of the TF and CG are able to give an estimate of the costs of implementing REDD+ activities versus other land use options.
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - UNEP-WCMC co-benefits report -
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target 2.2a Valuation of the multiple benefits of standing forests under the management strategies. 2.2b Scoping and evaluation of REDD+ activities in relation to costs and benefits considering, inter alia, carbon density, co-benefits, jurisdiction, opportunity costs, resource management issues. 2.2c Economic assessment of local benefits and cost of REDD+ implementation. 2.2d Preparation of communication products and their dissemination.	Achievement of Annual Target Overall: Small Scale Funding Agreement (SSFA) between UNEP and CUNP was drafted to support for transferring fund from UNEP to the programme. Fund (\$ 30,000) has been transferred from UNEP to CUNP on 27 August. 2.2a N/A 2.2b N/A 2.2c A draft literature review on local costs and benefits from REDD+ implementation has been produced. 2.2d N/A
Expected Results (Output2.3): REDD+ Funding Mechanisms and Revenue-sharing	
Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By the end of 2013, a policy brief on revenue sharing and benefit distribution has been approved by the TF. 2. By March 2014, options for revenue sharing and benefit distribution have been produced for broad consultation. 3. By the end of the Programme, proposals for revenue sharing and benefit distribution have been produced based on results of broad stakeholder consultation.

Baseline:	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Benefit distribution process identified in existing pilot projects. -
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
<p>Expected annual Target</p> <p>2.3a Establishment of a Finance and Benefit sharing technical team.</p> <p>2.3b Assessment of existing benefit sharing models including initial proposals for benefit sharing approaches.</p> <p>2.3c Consultation on results (participation costs).</p> <p>2.3d Development of preferred options - with relevance to NFP and Protected Area planning.</p> <p>2.3e Assessment of existing funding mechanisms within Cambodia and potential for use within the framework for REDD+.</p> <p>2.3f Development of framework for implementation of fund mechanisms.</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>2.3a ToR for the technical team has been approved by the first Taskforce meeting. All relevant institutions nominated staff to join the team except Ministry of Rural Development. The team planned for the first meeting on 20 January 2014.</p> <p>2.3b Concept note and ToR for an assessment of existing benefit sharing models used in Cambodia and other parts of the world relevant for REDD+ in Cambodia has been developed and approved. National consultant has been contracted by secretariat on 18 September. International consultant was contract too by UNDP. The assessment will be presented early 2014.</p> <p>2.3c Concept note and ToR for the consultation on results from the assessment of existing benefit sharing models used in Cambodia and other parts of the world relevant for REDD+ in Cambodia has been developed and approved. National consultant has been contracted by secretariat. Consultation meeting at sub national level planned to start from late February 2014.</p> <p>2.3d Concept note and ToR for the development of preferred options for benefit sharing has been developed and approved. National consultant has been contracted by secretariat. Consultation meeting at sub national level planned to start from late February 2014.</p> <p>2.3e Concept note and ToR for an assessment of existing fund mechanisms under Cambodian Law has been developed and approved. A national consultant has been contracted by secretariat and an international consultant has been contracted by UNDP. The assessment has been carried out, workshop has been organized for comment. Draft report has been submitted.</p> <p>2.3f N/A (The activity plan to do in Q2 2014)</p>
Expected Results (Output2.5): Policy and legal development for the National REDD+ implementation framework	
Indicators:	1. ..

Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> -
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
<p>Expected annual Target</p> <p>2.5a Assessment of options for linking subnational and national implementation (legal aspects) and conflict management and resolution mechanisms.</p> <p>2.5b National REDD + Registry options assessment and considerations of an independent review.</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>2.5a Grievance Mechanism and Assessment of Cambodia Forest Sector/REDD+ study was completed.</p> <p>2.5b N/A (The activity was dropped out and approved by PEB).</p>
Expected Results (Output2.6): Safeguards and monitoring of multiple-benefits	
Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By the end of 2013, initial proposals for key elements/ principles to be included for a nationally appropriate system of safeguards have been produced. 2. By April 2014, a revised proposal for key elements/principles to be included for a nationally appropriate system of safeguards has been produced, incorporating feedback from broad stakeholder consultation. 3. By August 2014, initial proposals for key measures and indicators for assessing and monitoring the statuses of selected elements/principles under safeguards have been produced. 4. By the end of the Programme, the TF has approved a nationally appropriate system of safeguards.
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - No national REDD+ safeguards; Monitoring systems in place in some forested landscapes
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	

<p>Expected annual Target</p> <p>2.6a Establishment of a Safeguards & Consultation Technical Team.</p> <p>2.6b Initial assessment of REDD+ safeguards at project and National level compared with existing frameworks for socio-economic and environmental safeguards and monitoring in Cambodia.</p> <p>2.6c Development of proposed approach to safeguards.</p> <p>2.6d Capacity building of key institutions to support initial safeguard development.</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>2.6a ToR of the Safeguards Technical team has been approved by the first Taskforce meeting on 11 September and all relevant institutions nominated staff to join the team except Ministry of Rural Development.</p> <p>2.6b A review of global requirements, existing Cambodian legal documents, experience from Indonesia and Vietnam, and experience from two pilot projects in Cambodia has been drafted as the basis of a preliminary assessment of Safeguards for REDD+ in Cambodia have been conducted.</p> <p>2.6c Concept note for a work to assist the Cambodian government to develop a proposed approach to REDD+ national safeguards has been developed and submitted for approval.</p> <p>2.6d A full day technical meeting on “Key issues and status of Cambodia REDD+ readiness efforts: which ways forward?” was organized on 20 December to bring technical officers from relevant institutions and NGOs involved in REDD+ discuss the issue.</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD+ at subnational levels</p>	
<p>Progress towards outcome: The Technical Team was only established at the end of the year and did not have any meeting during 2013. One of the three supported pilot projects (Oddar Meanchey) had verified CO2 credits for sale at the end of the year and received Triple Gold from the VCS and CCBD, while Seima REDD+ project conducted FPIC process and moved towards validation also under VCS and CCBD.</p> <p>The work on developing sub national approach to REDD+ were started but did not produce any tangible output during 2013.</p>	
<p>Expected Results (Output 3.1): Development of National REDD+ project guidelines and approval of funding for demonstration sites</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By the end of 2013, an analysis of options to integrate sub-national approaches within a national REDD+ system has been completed 2. By June 2014, a broad-based consultation process has identified potential options to guide implementation 3. By the end of the Programme, the TF has approved REDD+ implementation guidelines, including for sub-national implementation.
<p>Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme</p>	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No REDD+ implementation guidelines exist. -
<p style="text-align: center;">Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)</p>	

<p>Expected annual Target 3.1a Establishment of Pilot Projects and Subnational Approach Technical Team. 3.1b Development of proposals for subnational approach to REDD+.</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target 3.1a ToR of the Demonstration Technical team has been approved by the first Taskforce meeting on 11 September 2013. All relevant institutions nominated staff to join the team except Ministry of Rural Development. The team planned for the first meeting on 20 January 2014. 3.1b N/A</p>
<p>Expected Results (Output3.2): Pilot project activities</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By the end of 2013, at least 5 Policy briefs have been produced through demonstration projects; and have been reviewed, or are under review by TTs. 2. By the end of the Programme, the TF has approved at least 6 Policy Briefs or methodologies developed by demonstration projects through UN-REDD Programme funding.
<p>Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme</p>	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - Several NGO-driven demonstration projects are under implementation and are designed to generate lessons on REDD+ readiness. -</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)</p>	
<p>Expected annual Target 3.2a Support to development of subnational pilot (small grant)</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target 3.2a Small grants were provided to 3 pilot projects 1) Oddar Meanchey, 2) Seima and 3) Kulen Prum Tep. Reports from pilot projects have been provided.</p>
<p>Outcome 4: Design of a Monitoring System and REL framework and capacity for implementation.</p>	
<p>Significant progress has been made towards outcome 4 ‘Design of a Monitoring System and REL framework and capacity for implementation’ to build the capacity and system to monitor and report on land use change and GHG emissions in the forestry sector. Awareness and capacity was built toward National MRV system and realization of the differences to a project based REDD+ reporting/MRV system. Available map classification systems have been analyzed (10+ systems) and legends of key national legends have been harmonized for comparison of past cover changes and advice on a national classification system. The National Forest Inventory has been designed from the ground up, taking stock of stakeholder experiences, and inventory data collected from the project/subnational level. An inventory of available Remote sensing data has been conducted. Available remote sensing data has been collected and reviewed to facilitate preparation of a consistent land use change series, and complete the developed NFMS monitoring platform.</p>	
<p>Expected Results (Output 4.1): Establishment National MRV/REL Technical Team and build appropriate national capacity</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By June 2014 assessment of Institutional arrangement and staff capacity has been completed. 2. By June 2014 MRV/REL Technical Team brought forward at least three proposals to TF for decisions required to establish the national forest monitoring system. 3. By end of the programme institutional arrangement and key professional staff of FA, GDANCP, and FiA have clear understanding of the different MRV components, and institutional roles and responsibilities.

<p>Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme</p>	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No MRV/REL Technical team and national REDD+ MRV/REL coordinating mechanisms -
<p>Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)</p>	
<p>Expected annual Target</p> <p>4.1.a Regular meetings of MRV/REL Technical Team</p> <p>4.1.b Provision of Technical support and advice (including international MRV/REL expert for two years)</p> <p>4.1.c Determine appropriate institutions and their roles in the MRV system</p> <p>4.1.d Training and capacity needs assessments</p> <p>4.1.e Trainings on MRV and IPCC guidelines, National Forest Inventories, Remote sensing and satellite monitoring systems</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>4.1a Regular meetings on MRV were organized with an interim team. The ToR for the MRV/REL technical team has been approved by the Taskforce, all relevant institutions nominated staff to join the team. First meeting of the nominated team will commence on 20 January 2014.</p> <p>4.1b The international MRV expert has been recruited and technical support on MRV/REL to the REDD+ taskforce is provided. A joint training programme on MRV with JICA has been prepared</p> <p>4.1c Support to the national system for GHG inventory and the MRV system is under progress.</p> <p>4.1d Two national consultants were hired, one is working on the assessment of the capacities for the Ministry of Environment, the second the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery.</p> <p>4.1e Training courses on GHG inventory were provided and follow-up questions were addressed. 1 senior member of the taskforce and 2 member of the future MRV/REL technical team participated in regional UN-REDD NFMS workshop and shared lesson with the team. Various training we provided during the development of the NFI design.</p>
<p>Expected Results (Output 4.2): Develop Cambodia Monitoring system plan</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By June 2014 recommendations have been provided to establish and decide on National forest definition, land-use classes, carbon pools and reference period 2. By end of the programme zero-forest map has been developed
<p>Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme</p>	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No National forest definition and classification -

<p>Expected annual Target</p> <p>4.2.a Review monitoring system needs and programs in other countries</p> <p>4.2.b Review national forest definitions in the NFP and for the CDM and provide recommendations for revisions as appropriate</p> <p>4.2.c Determine national forest definitions, land-use classes, carbon pools and reference period to be used</p> <p>4.2.d Determine the appropriate forest monitoring system to be used</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>4.2a Draft report has been provided by the consultant.</p> <p>4.2b Various products related to land cover analysis at national and sub-national level were collected from a wide range of institutions. The report on Land cover and forest classification systems of Cambodia has been made available and includes recommendations of the development of a harmonized classification system</p> <p>4.2c A two-day technical work session on land cover classification software (LCCS) has facilitated discussion on a harmonized land cover classification system and indicated LCCS software as a useful tool for harmonization. Legends from most recent available maps from 3 different sources (FA, MoE, FAO) have been translated to LCCS, a harmonized legend has been developed for comparison.</p> <p>4.2d A three day national consultation has been organized, bringing together 30 participants from different Government institutions, NGO's, private sector to present findings of the review of classification systems and the need for accurate classification for the establishment of the National Forest Monitoring System. A subsequent recommendations paper on the land and forest classification system of Cambodia has been prepared</p>
<p>Expected Results (Output 4.3): Review of forest cover assessments to provide REDD+ activity data and design the satellite forest monitoring system</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>1. By June 2014 web-based satellite monitoring system developed By the end of the programme web based satellite monitoring system includes data on past and current forest cover changes</p>
<p>Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme</p>	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current forest cover assessments, limited accessibility of data
<p>Expected annual Target</p> <p>4.3.a Analysis on the accessibility of satellite and aerial imageries for detection of past, present and future forest cover change</p> <p>4.3.b Training on satellite monitoring system</p> <p>4.3.c Training on image interpretation.</p> <p>4.3.d Develop the platform for monitoring natural resources and particularly REDD+ activity</p> <p>4.3.e Design the forest monitoring system for REDD+ activities and participatory forest monitoring</p> <p>4.3.g Analysis of past and current forest cover change</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>4.3a A study has been conducted to inventory remote sensing imagery accessibility and review of usability and licenses of existing imagery in Cambodia; available Remote sensing and GIS data has been compiled in a catalogue, index maps have been created for freely available and licensed remote sensing data.</p> <p>4.3b N/A; scheduled for 2014 when the MRV/REL TT becomes fully operational.</p> <p>4.3c On the job training has been provided for image interpretation, comparing available maps and legend to resent remote sensing data.</p> <p>4.3d Available data has been catalogued, a structure of web platform and a test version of satellite forest monitoring system web platform have been developed</p> <p>4.3e N/A; scheduled for 2014 when the MRV/REL TT becomes fully operational.</p> <p>4.3g Legends from most recent available maps from 3 different sources (FA 2010, MoE 2007, FAO 2005) have been translated to LCCS using a common classification system.</p>
<p>Expected Results (Output 4.4): Design of a National Forest Inventory to develop emission and removal factors for REDD+ related activities</p>	

Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By end of 2013 a national forest inventory has been designed. 2. By June 2014 existing carbon stock and emission data and has been identified and catalogued in a database, data to be shared on web platform is identified 3. By the end of the programme existing emission factors and inventory data is accessible through web-based platform
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - No Existing National Forest Inventory and comprehensive database of existing emission factors -
Expected annual Target 4.4.a Design multi-purpose National Forest Inventory and assess costs of implementation 4.4.b Collect and harmonize existing forest inventory data 4.4.c Inventory of the existing allometric equations to estimate biomass and carbon stocks from tree measurements 4.4.d Collect available models (including soil organic carbon models) in order to identify missing information 4.4.e Emission factor assessment based on existing data 4.4.h Web GIS platform is developed	Achievement of Annual Target 4.4a Several training and meeting have been conducted. The design of the multi-purpose National Forest Inventory is developed and was presented during a national consultation December 2013. 4.4b A data sharing agreement with various institutions had been signed. Forest Inventory data of the Forestry Administration and NGO data (WCS, Wildlife alliance, PACT, Conservation Japan, RECOFTC, GERES, and others) have been collected, been analyzed and are stored in the REDD+ secretariat 4.4c The results of the inventory of existing allometric equations to estimate biomass and carbon stocks has been published in the report “Tree volume and biomass allometric equations of Cambodia Report”, allometric equations are accessible at http://www.globallometree.org/ 4.4d Available models to estimate other carbon pools have collected; assessment how estimate below-ground biomass will be conducted in 2014 4.4e Biomass estimates for different forest types have been calculated using existing inventory data in the database; the estimates have been used to develop the sampling methodology of the NFI for Cambodia 4.4h A section on the web platform is developed showing sampling design and plot locations of the NFI, and host future assessments.
Expected Results (Output 4.5): Support the development of a REDD+ related GHG Reporting System	
Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By June 2014 Data sharing procedure between institutions and archiving system developed to ensure data access for the LULUCF GHG inventory 2. By the end of the programme MRV/REL TT and relevant institutions have participated in preparing interim GHG inventory for the LULUCF sector
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - INC and draft SNC -

<p>Expected annual Target 4.5a Combine activity and forest carbon stock data</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target 4.5a N/A, combining activity and emission factor data will commence in 2014; a training workshop on GHG Inventory was conducted and a follow-up training is planned Q3 in 2014. Recommendations are provided to establish adequate institutional arrangements and data sharing agreements required for implementation of the GHG reporting system</p>
<p>Expected Results (Output 4.6): Support the development of Cambodia RL/REL framework</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>1. By June 2014 data drivers of deforestation and forest degradation has been collated, national circumstances and land-use and forest policy and governance have been assessed 2. By the end of the programme the preliminary design of the REL framework and REL/RL baseline have been developed</p>
<p>Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme</p>	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - No existing National REL/RL baseline</p>
<p>Expected annual Target 4.6a Collate data on drivers of deforestation</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target 4.6 d N/A, There has been little progress towards indicators in the results framework, although key drivers of deforestation have been indicated, TORs have been developed and data of existing REDD+ initiatives has been collected to develop the National RL/REL framework. Guidance will be provided for the MRV/REL technical team to select reference period.</p>

1.3 Financial Information

PROGRAMME OUTCOME	UN ORGANISATION	by MPTF to Programme	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31December 2013		
			Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures
			(A)	(B)	(C)
Outcome 1: Effective National Management of the REDD+ Readiness process and stakeholder engagement in	FAO	\$55,000.00	\$0	\$39,295.32	\$39,295.32
	UNDP	\$935,000.00	\$0	\$784,658.76	\$784,658.76
	UNEP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
Sub-total Outcome 1:		\$990,000.00	\$0	\$823,954.08	\$823,954.08
Outcome 2: Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework.	FAO	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
	UNDP	\$515,000.00	\$0	\$168,648.84	\$168,648.84
	UNEP	\$140,000.00	\$110,000	\$30,000	\$140,000.00
Sub-total Outcome 2:		\$655,000.00	\$0	\$198,648.84	\$198,648.84
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD+ at subnational levels.	FAO	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
	UNDP	\$0.00	\$0	\$43,657.88	\$43,657.88
	UNEP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
Sub-total Outcome 3:		\$0.00	\$0	\$43,657.88	\$43,657.88
Outcome 4: Design of a Monitoring System and REL framework and capacity for implementation.	FAO	\$1,160,000.00	\$0.00	\$300,103.49	\$300,103.49
	UNDP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
	UNEP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
Sub-total Outcome 4:		\$1,160,000.00	\$0.00	\$184,884.85	\$184,884.85
GMS(7%)	FAO	\$85,050.00	0	23,757.90	\$23,757.90
GMS(7%)	UNDP	\$101,500.00	0	65,405.07	65,405.07
GMS(7%)	UNEP	\$9,800.00			\$0.00
	FAO (Total):	\$1,300,050.00	\$0.00	\$363,156.71	\$363,156.71
	UNDP (Total):	\$1,551,500.00	\$0	\$1,062,370.55	\$1,062,370.55
	UNEP (Total):	\$149,800.00	\$110,000	\$30,000.00	\$140,000.00
	Grand TOTAL:	\$3,001,350.00	\$110,000.00	\$1,455,527.26	\$1,565,527.26

1.3.1 Co-financing

If additional resources (direct co-financing) are provided to activities supported by the UN-REDD National Programme, please fill in the table below:

Sources of co-financing ¹¹	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing ¹²	Amount (US\$)
Multilateral agency	FAO	Cash	US\$ 305,000
Multilateral agency	UNDP (TRAC Fund)	Cash	US\$ 500,000

1.3.2 Additional finance for national REDD+ efforts catalyzed by the National Programme

Name of financier	Description	Amount (US\$)
CAM-REDD	Technical assistance	US\$ 1,200,000.00
Japanese Government	Building, vehicle and equipment	US\$ 10,000,000.00

2. National Programme Progress

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

2.1.1 Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs. Please provide examples if relevant (600 words).

Overall the programme has made good progress on outcome 1, through with significant some delay, limited outcome on outcome 2, good outcome on outcome 3 and 4 but also with some delay.

Outcome 1

The REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat was fully staffed by January 2013 and the first formal meeting of the Taskforce took place on 11 September and the second formal meeting on 28 November. The meetings approved ToRs of the four REDD+ Technical Teams and Taskforce calendar of work, requested UN-REDD programme to develop Cambodia REDD+ Communication Strategy.

The Technical Teams have yet to have their first meeting. This delay has influenced the progress on the other outcomes.

A Voluntary Facilitation Committee was formed to support for selection of members for the Consultation Group (CG). As a special process for IP representative selection was conducted in 15 provinces and 15 IPs were selected to join final selection at National level. National workshop on CG selection was held on 29-30 August and 18 CG members were selected from 9 groups. The group had three meetings during 2013.

Significant progress was made on communication with the Cambodia REDD+ Website launched in May. The website is being updated regularly. Communication Strategy for UN-REDD programme was developed. Video spot on Introduction of REDD+ was developed and uploaded in UN-REDD website. Booklet, Brochure, Newsletter (the first and second) has been developed and printed. A Photo Contest and Concert was organized on 14 December in Phnom Penh under the heading "Our Forest - Green Planet" with an audience of around 6000 in which REDD+ Extension materials were distributed to audiences. A group of interested NGOs were gathered to review existing communication material on REDD+ in order to identify gaps and improve the quality.

¹¹ Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

¹² Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

A REDD+ Awareness Raising service has been contracted to a service provider. Initial situation assessment and development of training Programme were submitted and the first training for National level was conducted on 16-19 December in Kampot province. A full day seminar on International Negotiations under the UNFCCC looking further into finance questions, technical guidance provided and scale of implementation were organized for key government officials from the three agencies (FA, GDANCP and FiA) and a few development partners and NGOs involved in REDD+ took place in May.

The Secretariat has utilized a number of awareness raising meeting to get an overview of awareness on REDD+ from different stakeholder groups in order to 1) target the need and 2) measure progress.

Outcome 2

Many activities were just starting up during the second half of 2013 with final delivery expected during 2014. This include analyzing how to involve community forestry into REDD+, forest protection activities by community fishery, assessing existing experiences with benefit sharing in Cambodia, assessing existing options Cambodian Law for establishment of REDD+, an analysis of safeguards and how Cambodian rules and regulations corresponds to the international safeguards for REDD+. The work on safeguards was complimented by a full day technical meeting for government staff involved in REDD+ in December. Finally an assessment of possible grievance from REDD+ were completed including looking into options for a REDD+ grievance mechanism.

Outcome 3

Support was provided to two REDD+ pilot projects and one policy brief on benefit sharing were produced. Initial discussions on how to scale up from project to national or subnational implementation were initiated.

Outcome 4

The attainment of outcome 4 requires coordination with partners; this coordination for a national level NFMS has to a great extent been filled by the UN-REDD programme due to the absence of an operational MRV/REL technical team (initial meeting planned for 20 January 2014) and limited existing national capacity on technical matters. There are a few capable technical people, which have consequently multiple requests. As a strategy UN-REDD and JICA technical advisory team have developed a joint work plan on MRV to limit the possible overlaps.

Lack of a centralized and often scattered data, use of different methodologies has prompted the UN-REDD programme to develop data sharing agreements, and map & collect inventory and remote sensing data holdings from stakeholders. All the data is stored in the secretariat.

A report on land cover and forest classification systems of Cambodia has been made available and includes recommendations of the development of a harmonized classification system; consensus was reached on the need for a harmonized classification. Three national level maps have been reinterpreted using a common legend system. A report providing technical recommendations on harmonization of land cover/use maps is under finalization.

The National Forest Inventory for Cambodia has been designed and presented at a national consultation in December 2013. The design was a design process from the ground up, taking stock of stakeholder experiences, and inventory data collected from the project/subnational level. Results of an inventory of existing allometric equations to estimate biomass and carbon stocks have been published. Biomass estimates for different forest types have been calculated using existing inventory data in the database. Sampling design and plot locations of the NFI will be displayed in a section of the web platform that is under development.

2.1.2 Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period. Please provide examples if relevant, these can include the establishment of REDD+ institutions expected to outlive the programme, regulations,

or capacities that will remain in place after the completion of the programme. (250 words)

A mid-term review was decided by PEB4 and conducted in June and July 2013. The review team met with the key government agencies and produced a number of recommendations including on management arrangements of the Programme, including the inter-relationships among Taskforce Secretariat, PEB, National REDD+ Taskforce, and National Climate Change Committee with a view to improve the implementation of the programme and the collaboration and sharing of responsibilities between the agencies.

Capacity building events for key government officials is also helping to build a shared capacity and understanding of REDD+ and the National Programme. Also funding the participation of government staff in UNFCCC as well as regional meeting on REDD+ will help to build the necessary capacity.

2.1.3 If there are difficulties in the implementation of the National Programme, what are the main causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option.

X UN agency Coordination

X Coordination with Government

X Coordination within the Government

Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)

Management: 1. Activity and output management

X Management: 2. Governance/Decision making (Programme Management Committee/National Steering Committee)

Accountability

Transparency

Absence of technical capacities and expertise nationally

Difficulty to draw international technical capacities and expertise

National Programme design

X External to the National Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest)

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *internal* difficulties¹³ the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document.(200 words)

The programme has a rather slow decision-making process with two national implementing partners and four people required for approvals, i.e. the Chief and Vice-Chief of the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat (as the first step), followed by approval by the NPD and the Deputy NPD.

Furthermore, since all documents have to be printed, required edits are made in writing (requiring the physical presence of individuals) and changes subsequently made by RTS staff. These frequent requests for clarification, edits, and additional information mean that the approval process is extremely cumbersome.

Technical Teams have not be working during 2013 and the Taskforce only for a few months, this means the national ownership of the programme is less than it should be, but is improving.

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties¹⁴ (not caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation.(200 words)

¹³ Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

¹⁴ Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

Low government salaries make it difficult for government staff to dedicate sufficient time for their active involvement in the programme which again makes it difficult to complete tasks on time and build the necessary capacity.

Many different stakeholders and donors are involved in various aspects of REDD+. The mix of interest in REDD+ projects and readiness for national REDD+ under the UNFCCC framework creates some confusion among stakeholders involved and underlines the need for coordination and for the government to make clear decisions on the way forward for REDD+ in Cambodia.

2.1.6 Please, briefly explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or manage the difficulties (internal and external referred to in question 2.1.3 and 2.1.4) described in the previous sections.(250 words)

A SOP for the programme has been developed with the aim to reduce the time required for decision-making. Also a number of other recommendations made by the mid-term review are being implemented.

The establishment of a review committee for communication material will enhance the likelihood that stakeholders will see a coherent and less confusing message on REDD+.

The establishment of the Taskforce and the Technical Teams (to begin work in 2014) will enhance the national ownership and provide an opportunity for having a clear national position on REDD+ implementation in Cambodia.

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

The aim of the questions below is to collect relevant information on how the National Programme is contributing to inter-agency work and “Delivering as One”.

2.2.1 Is the National Programme in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?

X Yes No

If not, please explain and what are the measures to address this (150 words):

2.2.2 What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? Please reflect on the questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples if you consider it necessary (100 words):

To ensure coordination from both implementing partners (FA and GDANCP) and the three participating UN Agencies Programme Executive Meetings (PEBs) are organized on a regular basis. Acknowledging the difficulties and to ensure achievement of the anticipated results the PEB has requested a mid-term review to improve performance of the Programme. The mid-term review team has come with recommendations on:

1. Management arrangements of the Programme, including the inter-relationships among Taskforce Secretariat, PEB, National REDD+ Taskforce, and National Climate Change Committee
2. Financial management arrangements, including measure to improve harmonization among UN Agencies
3. Progress towards indicators specified in the results framework of the programme document, and possible modifications to targets and planned activities to achieve those targets
4. Clarification on responsibilities among RGC agencies for implementation of activities and achievement of anticipated outputs

The recommendations in the mid-term review have been partially adopted.

The active communication by the programme via website and newsletters is also helping to inform about the programme and inform about key aspects of REDD+.

2.2.3 Are the recommendations of the HACT assessment being applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organisation?

X Yes No

If not, please explain, including which recommendations from the HACT assessment have or have not been applied:

2.3 Ownership¹⁵ and Development Effectiveness

2.3.1 Are the national implementing partners and UN-REDD focal points involved in the planning, budgeting and delivery of the National Programme?

No Some X Yes

Please explain what measures are in place to ensure national ownership:

All members of the program management are government staff and have high position in their respective line agency securing coordination to other work areas related to REDD+. The PEB is co-chaired by the DG of the Forestry Administration and all involved line agencies are members of the PEB (Forestry Administration, General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection and Fisheries Administration).

2.3.2 Are the UN-REDD Programme's Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities applied in the National Programme process?

No Partially X Fully

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders:

With the establishment of the Consultation Group and the Technical Teams soon to be established the stakeholders will have a number of platforms to make their voice heard. NGO's also plays an important role in the communication review committee and had a very active role in the selection of the members of the Consultation Group.

2.3.3 What kind of decisions and activities are non-government stakeholders involved in?

X Policy/decision making

Management: X Budget Procurement Service provision

Other, please specify

Please explain, including if level of involvement varies between non-government stakeholders:

With CSO and IP representative members of the PEB they are part of the decision-making process on annual work plans etc.

While the Taskforce do not include non-government members the way to be involved in decision-making is through the recommendations made by the Technical Teams and through the comments provided by the Consultation Group.

2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability¹⁶ of the National Programme. Please provide some examples.

Both government and non-government stakeholders participate actively in the programme with the limitations mentions above. The non-governmental stakeholders played an important role as members of the voluntary Facilitation Committee for the selection of the Consultation Group.

¹⁵Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

¹⁶Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

Government staff and NGO's are also working together on the pilot projects supported by the programme.

So far one limitation for all stakeholders including government staff is the limited number of people having knowledge on REDD+ and especially the technical aspects on REDD+ e.g. such as national forest monitoring systems etc. There continue to be a need for capacity building both within the relevant ministries and outside the government before we can expect full involvement of all groups in REDD+ planning and implementation.

3. General Programme Indicators

3.3.1 Number focal personnel with increased capacities on MRV and monitoring:

Women Total No

Men Total No

Comments:

3.3.2 Does the country have a functional MRV and monitoring system in place?

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.3 Does the country have nationally owned governance indicators, developed through a participatory governance assessment?

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: there has been no participatory governance process undertaken in Cambodia

3.3.4 Was a participatory governance assessment supported by the UN-REDD Programme and incorporated into the National REDD+ Strategy?

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments, including if the assessment was supported by another initiative:

3.3.5 Does the National REDD+ Strategy include anti-corruption measures, such as a code of conduct, conflict of interest prohibitions, links to existing anti-corruption frameworks, protection for whistleblowers or application of social standards?

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: The National REDD+ Strategy has not yet been formulated.

3.3.6 Number of Indigenous Peoples/civil society stakeholders represented in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation of REDD+ at the national level:

Women Total No.

Men Total No. 2

Comments:

3.3.7 Number of consultation processes (Meetings, workshops etc.) underway for national readiness and REDD+ activities:

Total No. >10

Comments – indicate critical issues that have come out of these processes: There are now regular meetings of the Taskforce, Consultation Group and Technical teams, as well as other consultation processes related to specific elements of REDD+ readiness

3.3.8 Grievance mechanism established in order to address grievances of people alleging an adverse effect related to the implementation of the UN-REDD national programme:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: A scoping mission has been undertaken which revealed key issues to be addressed. Follow-up activities have been identified and will be undertaken with funding from the UNDP-implemented FCPF project

3.3.9 Country has undertaken to operationalize Free Prior and Informed Consent for the implementation of readiness or REDD+ activities that impact Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' territories, resources, livelihoods and cultural identity:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: FPIC has been piloted in both of the demonstration projects to which the programme has provided support. Lessons from both pilots have been analyzed in order to identify key steps in the development of national guidelines

3.3.10 Country applying safeguards for ecosystem services and livelihood risks and benefits:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: An analysis of carbon-biodiversity linkages was undertaken in 2011, and will form the basis of future environmental safeguards. A comprehensive analysis of existing social and environmental safeguards and gaps in the current safeguards was initiated in 2013 in order to serve as the basis for the safeguards component of the National REDD+ Strategy.

3.3.11 Application of the UN-REDD Programme social principles and criteria:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: Although the social principles have not been explicitly applied, the programme is generally in conformity with the principles

3.3.12 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development¹⁷, with specific reference to pro-poor¹⁸ policies and gender mainstreaming¹⁹:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: An analysis of existing BDS systems in Cambodia and of lessons from other countries which may be relevant to the design of a REDD+ BDS in Cambodia was initiated in 2013.

3.3.13 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: WCMC support has developed a baseline for future development of a multiple benefit decision tool kit

¹⁷Inclusive development is development that marginalized groups take part in and benefit from, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. Inclusive growth implies **participation** and **benefit-sharing**. On the one hand, it ensures that everyone can participate in the growth process, both in terms of decision-making for organizing the growth progression as well as in participating in the growth itself. On the other hand, it makes sure that everyone shares equitably the benefits of growth.

¹⁸Pro-poor policies are those that directly target poor people (i.e. benefit the poor more than the non-poor), or that are more generally aimed at reducing poverty. There is also a general consensus that pro-poor policy processes are those that allow poor people to be directly involved in the policy process, or that by their nature and structure lead to pro-poor outcomes. For some, the aim of pro-poor policies is to improve the assets and capabilities of the poor.

¹⁹The overall intention of gender mainstreaming with regard to environment and energy is to ensure the inclusion of gender equality considerations in planning systems at all levels, and to expand both the access of women to finance mechanisms and the direction of that finance to areas that will benefit women. Gender mainstreaming tools include gender analysis, sex-disaggregated data and participatory approaches that explicitly consider women.

3.3.14 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors²⁰:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.15 Investment agreements supported or influenced so that they take advantage of the REDD+ as a catalyst to a green economy:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

4. Key lessons

In no more than 400 words please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned in the context of the National Programme, as they relate to one of the thematic work areas on REDD+ or more generally to the practical aspects of implementation, coordination and communication.

The programme has invested heavily in establishing effective bodies and process to ensure the full and effective participation of all relevant stakeholders, especially through the formulation of the Consultation Group. A detailed analysis of lessons from this process was prepared and can be found at:

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=11726&Itemid=53

Partially through Twitter, information about this report has been widely disseminated and it is downloaded at a faster rate from the UN-REDD Web-site than any other document. The main lessons learnt were:

- Once stakeholders are identified, the levels of their awareness and understanding of REDD+ need to be assessed. Provided that there are time and budget allocated appropriately, the contents of awareness-raising activities should be developed accordingly for each stakeholder group(s), followed by the implementation of activities before the selection.
- Geographical constraints in reaching out to stakeholders can be overcome if leaders are identified, and communication lines to the community members are established. In the absence of such mechanisms, it is recommended to establish them by conducting representative selections and/or workshops and informational meetings (e.g. IP representative selections).
- The idea of self-selecting their representatives can attract stakeholders with varying degrees of awareness on REDD+. The more transparent the process is demonstrated to be, the more they are interested in the selection and how REDD+ will affect them.
- In order to increase women's representation, further considerations can be made by setting quotas (in the candidate pool or the representative positions) and/or conducting workshops targeting female stakeholders.
- Setting up a multi-stakeholder group (e.g. VFC) is recommended when running a self-selection process. Their decisions will reflect the voices of different stakeholders and create a process that takes into account of their circumstances. Furthermore, they become an entry point to catalyze stakeholder engagement as well as drivers for awareness-raising.
- It is important to build trust between stakeholders and the government by communicating the

²⁰Relevant sectors denote those that are related to forests and land use, e.g. including energy, agriculture, mining, transport and land use planning.

progress and discussions related to stakeholder engagement. It will not only help the government officials understand the process of selection, but also respect their decisions in working with the selected representatives in the REDD+ readiness process.

5. Government Counterpart Information

The aim of this section is to allow the Government Counterpart to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complementary information to Section 1-4 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations.

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

The Ministries remain fully committed to the UN-REDD Programme as part of the national readiness process. This was reemphasized during the mid-term review conducted by a review teams composed of representatives from the three UN agencies: FAO, UNDP and UNEP.

The mid-term review highlighted that the programme has not made sufficient progress compared to the work plan but important decisions have been taken in this regard during the first half of 2013 with the development of the SOP and the mid-term review. The Programme Executive Board has further decided that the program should adapt and focus on priority activities. With the support provided by other frameworks to the Cambodia REDD+ Readiness Process and the coordination of this support it is possible to prioritize activities and still capture all the important activities.

The establishment of the REDD+ Taskforce, the Consultation Group and the Technical Teams will further allow us to make progress and coordinate the different initiatives supporting REDD+ in Cambodia.

6. Other stakeholders (non-government) Information

The aim of this section is to allow non-Government stakeholders to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complimentary information to Section 1-4 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations. Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or platforms.

Comments by other stakeholders (non-government):

CSO REDD+ Network:

The CSO REDD+ network consist of 18 national and international NGOs, academic and CBOs who provide support to CSO and IP representatives.

CSO and IP representatives have been actively involved in a number of processes supported by the UN-REDD Programme during 2013.

A Voluntary Facilitation Committee (VFC) was formed in the first half of 2013, in order to facilitate the selection of members to the Consultation Group at a national workshop held 31 August 2014. The VFC consisted of NGOs, IOs, IPs and government officials. Parallel to this, a participatory selection process for IP representatives in 15 provinces was carried out. Members of the Consultation Group meet three times during 2013 and appointed members to the four Technical Teams. Representatives from CSOs and IP have also been involved in sharing and review of communications material on REDD+.

The CSO and IPs want to underline the need for consultation on the development of National REDD+ strategy. The comprehensive strategy should involve relevant stakeholders from the beginning of the development. UN-REDD program should speed up the development of national guidelines such as FPIC and Safeguards (output 2.6). The national social and environmental safeguards for REDD+ and climate change should consider the existing policies, international standards and agreements on safeguards. CSOs have already initiated efforts for awareness raising on social and environmental safeguards and benefit sharing in REDD+. UN-REDD programme could engage these civil society platforms towards the achievement of output 2.6. Safeguards are protection measures to potential risks from the external interventions. This would involve multi-stakeholders engagement and consultation on existing practices and proposed principles, criteria and

indicators on safeguards. Safeguards are protection measures to potential risks from the external interventions.

There is a need to support at the grassroots level activities to manage forest sustainably. Although efforts have been made to stop illegal logging, development of policies and frameworks, deforestation and forest degradation is still happening. There is an activity on the output 1.3b to support Community Forestry (CF) and Community Projected Areas (CPA) networks. Under this activity budget should allocate to local CSOs who are working with CF and CPA networks for sustainable forest management (patrolling and law enforcement activities). Moreover, the funds should allocate to support CF or CPA network for meeting to raise any issues to develop their action plan, and to file the petition or complaint letters to relevant stakeholders. Further collaborations with NGOs and civil society could be facilitated to support this process as well as in incorporating co-benefit principle in REDD+ development to enhance community mobilization and active participation.

The non-government stakeholders look forward to participating also in the other substantive work of the National REDD+ Programme through the PEB, Consultation Group and Technical Teams. We appreciate the collaboration of the government and UN-REDD programme with NGOs.