

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



National Programme Final Report

Cambodia

UN-REDD Programme

March 2016

In accordance with the decision of the Policy Board, hard copies of this document will not be printed to minimize the environmental impact of the UN-REDD Programme processes and contribute to climate neutrality. The UN-REDD Programme meeting documents are available on the internet at: www.unredd.net or www.un-redd.org.

Table of Contents

1. National Programme Identification	4
2. Progress Reporting	5
2.1 Overall Results of the National Programme	5
2.2 Ancillary results	6
2.3 In Focus	6
2.4 Government Comments.....	6
2.5 Non-Government Comments.....	6
2.6 Results Framework Matrix	8
2.7 Revisions to the National Programme Document	21
3. Lessons Learned	21
3.1 Unforeseen Benefits or Unintended Consequences.....	23
3.2 Inter-agency Coordination	23
3.3 Risk Narrative	24
4. Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions	25
4.1 National Strategy or Action Plan.....	25
Safeguard Information System	27
4.2 Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level	28
4.3 National Forest Monitoring System	29
5. Financial Delivery.....	31
6. Adaptive management	32
6.1 Delays and Corrective Actions	32
6.2 Opportunities and Partnerships.....	32
6.3 Measures to Ensure Sustainability of National Programme Results	32
6.4 National Programme and/or R-PP Co-Financing Information	33
7. Annex – UNDG Guidelines: Definitions	34

Final Report for the UN-REDD National Programmes

The Final Report for the National Programmes (NPs) highlights overall results throughout the implementation of the NP. These results are reported against the consolidated National Programme Document results framework, as approved by the Programme Steering Committee or Executive Board, or as adjusted following a mid-term review or evaluation.

The report includes the following sections: 1.) National Programme Identification; 2.) Progress Reporting; 3.) Lessons Learned; 4.) Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions; 5.) Financial Delivery; and 6.) Adaptive management.

The lead agency for each National Programme is responsible for coordinating inputs to the Final Report, and for ensuring all agency and counterpart perspectives have been collected - in particular government and civil society organizations. The reports are reviewed and vetted by the regional agency teams, who provide quality assurance and recommendations to the national teams for a focus on results and adjustments to be made. It therefore follows an iterative process which serves to enhance the quality of the reports and enable a meaningful assessment of progress and identification of key lessons that could be exchanged among partner countries.

The Final Report for the National Programmes should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat (un-redd@un-redd.org).

1. National Programme Identification

Please identify the National Programme (NP) by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and designated National Programme focal points of the Participating UN Organizations are requested to provide their electronic signatures below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.

National Programme Title	Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme
Implementing Partners ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forestry Administration (FA), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) ▪ General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), Ministry of Environment (MoE)
Participating Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fisheries Administration (FiA), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

Project Timeline			
Programme Duration	2 years	No-Cost Extension	Yes
NPD Signature Date	05.05.2011	Current End Date	30.06.2015
Date of First Fund Transfer ²	11.08.2011	Mid-term Review	Yes
Original End Date ³	31.05.2013	Mid-term Review Date	27-31.05.2013

Financial Summary (USD) ⁴			
UN Agency	Approved Budget ⁵	Amount Transferred ⁶	Cumulative Expenditures up to 30 June 2015 ⁷
FAO	1,215,000	1,215,000	1,099,403
UNDP	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,462,594
UNEP	140,000	140,000	60,000
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	196,350	196,350	183,539
Total	3,001,350	3,001,350	2,805,536

Signatures from the designated UN organizations ⁸			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
[Redacted Signature]	[Redacted Signature]		[Redacted Signature]
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
25-04-2017	27-04-2017		11-04-2017
Mr. Alexandre HUYNH	Mr. Nick Beresford		H.E Chea Sam Ang

1 Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document (NPD) as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project.

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

3 The original end date as stated in the NPD.

4 The financial information reported should include indirect costs, M&E and other associated costs. 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>).

5 The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme as specified in the signed Submission Form and NPD.

6 Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

7 The sum of commitments and disbursement

8 Each UN organization 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. National Programme Identification

Please identify the National Programme (NP) by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and designated National Programme focal points of the Participating UN Organizations are requested to provide their electronic signatures below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.

National Programme Title	Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme
Implementing Partners ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forestry Administration (FA), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) ▪ General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), Ministry of Environment (MoE)
Participating Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fisheries Administration (FiA), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

Project Timeline			
Programme Duration	2 years	No-Cost Extension	Yes
NPD Signature Date	05.05.2011	Current End Date	30.06.2015
Date of First Fund Transfer ²	11.08.2011	Mid-term Review	Yes
Original End Date ³	31.05.2013	Mid-term Review Date	27-31.05.2013

Financial Summary (USD) ⁴			
UN Agency	Approved Budget ⁵	Amount Transferred ⁶	Cumulative Expenditures up to 30 June 2015 ⁷
FAO	1,215,000	1,215,000	1,099,403
UNDP	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,462,594
UNEP	140,000	140,000	60,000
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	196,350	196,350	183,539
Total	3,001,350	3,001,350	2,805,536

Signatures from the designated UN organizations ⁸			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
		Johan Kieft	H.E Chea Sam Ang

1 Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document (NPD) as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project.

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

3 The original end date as stated in the NPD.

4 The financial information reported should include indirect costs, M&E and other associated costs. 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>).

5 The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme as specified in the signed Submission Form and NPD.

6 Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

7 The sum of commitments and disbursement

8 Each UN organization 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.

2. Progress Reporting

This section aims to summarize the results and identify key achievements of the NP. Additionally, the section provides the opportunity to capture government and civil society perspectives and for these parties to provide additional or complementary information.

Note: The programme duration of the CNP was four years – May 2011 to June 2015. CNP recognized in 2012 that Readiness would require both additional time and finances. A successor project financed by the FCPF was agreed that would provide continuity and use the approved Roadmap for the CNP. The FCPF project became fully operational in July 2014 that allowed smooth transition from UN-REDD as it came to closure in June 2015. This progress report covers the period May 2011 to June 2015 and should be read with the understanding that Cambodia Readiness activities continue to be implemented under the FCPF project.

2.1 Overall Results of the National Programme

Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the NP has reached the expected outcomes and outputs identified in the National Programme Document. [500 words]

By the end of 2014, all the key institutions had been established and operationalized. These include the REDD+ Taskforce (RTF), REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat (RTS), Consultation Group, Gender Group and four Technical Teams. Policy dialogue and capacity among these institutions was further strengthened through regular meetings, training programmes, workshops and South-South exchanges. A consultation and participation plan was developed to strengthen engagement with community networks and Indigenous Peoples. Access to information by stakeholders was further strengthened through the use and production of multi-media products such as radio, TV, Facebook and Twitter.

Progress was also made in developing a national REDD+ strategy and its implementation framework. The UN-REDD Programme facilitated technical analyses and subnational and national stakeholder consultations to propose a national approach to REDD+ safeguards, benefit sharing and fund management. Analytical studies were undertaken to explore options for a grievance redress mechanism and costs and benefits in relation to different forest management modalities.

The UN-REDD Programme also provided technical support to government agencies on forest governance and REDD+ activity implementation. The Forestry Administration produced a policy brief to manage forest areas under the jurisdiction of the FA and the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) on a landscape basis. The Fisheries Administration (FiA) implemented demonstration activities in flooded and mangrove forests. The Ministry of Environment developed a final draft of the National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan (NPASMP).

With technical support important progress was made on establishing a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and Forest Reference Level (FRL). The UN-REDD programme facilitated the production of Activity Data (AD), the establishment of a national forest definition and land-use classification system. A National Forest Inventory (NFI) was designed and a field manual developed. Historical forest inventory data (approx. 1,700 plots, 88,000 trees) was collected and analyzed to develop country specific Emission Factors (EFs) for use with the initial FRL submission. A database and monitoring platform were developed, and datasets have been collected and reviewed to facilitate land use interpretation, national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory, review of national circumstances and a review of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The MRV/REL technical team met on a regular basis and examined various elements of the NFMS and the FRL, and is equipped to make recommendations to the REDD+ Taskforce.

2.2 Ancillary results

Please provide a description of results that had not been planned for in the National Programme Document but delivered in the process of implementing the National Programme. [250 words]

Cambodia is a pilot country for Community-Based REDD+ (CBR+). In 2014, a four-member CBR+ National Steering Committee (NSC) that complements the SGP NSC was established, comprising one representative each for FA, MoE, civil society and IPs. The Royal University of Phnom Penh was contracted to develop a CBR+ Country Plan (CP) through three regional and one national multi-stakeholder consultation. A call for proposals was announced in February 2015 and a total of 13 grants have been approved in five provinces of Cambodia. These initiatives support community forestry, community protected areas and community fisheries with a focus on strengthening capacities of local community institutions and networks to facilitate REDD+; exploring and introducing alternative livelihood strategies to reduce dependence and pressure on forest resources; supporting local communities, including IPs to pilot, implement, monitor and evaluate REDD+ approaches and tools to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; and documenting and exchanging knowledge and lessons learned from community-based experiences to inform national REDD+ policies and practices.

With the FiA and the Royal University of Agriculture, single species allometric equations (AEs) were developed for inundated forests. This followed a review of published AEs, data collection from different stakeholders, and analysis to create EFs) for different land use/cover types in Cambodia, which identified inundated areas as an important information gap.

A knowledge exchange on AEs for assessing forest biomass was held with UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme, following which AEs developed for forests in South-West of Vietnam were tested for applicability in similar forest ecosystems in the Eastern Plain of Cambodia.

2.3 In Focus

Please provide an example of an outstanding achievement made by the NP. [150 words]

The Consultation Group is envisioned to play a pivotal role in REDD+ stakeholder engagement in Cambodia. The Consultation Group represents nine constituencies that include community institutions, Indigenous Peoples representatives, civil society organizations, private sector, and academic institutions. The process to establish the Consultation Group began with three volunteers in December 2012 and culminated in a workshop in August 2013 with approximately 180 participants who selected 18 representatives. The Consultation Group participates in decision making through its representation in the Project Executive Board; provides inputs to annual work plans and budgets; participates actively in consultations; nominates representatives to sub national, national, and international capacity building events and policy forums; and contributes through facilitation of events, review of media products, and as required to ensure and uphold high standards of stakeholder engagement in the Cambodia National Programme.

2.4 Government Comments

Government counterparts to provide their perspective and additional complementary information not included in the overall progress assessment. [500 words]

During 2014 and 2015 significant achievements have been made by the UN-REDD programme. Many programme activities and events such as training programmes, workshops, and consultations have been organized at the national and sub-national level. REDD+ awareness material has been produced and disseminated to stakeholders. Capacity of Taskforce, Taskforce Secretariat, Technical Teams, Consultation Group, Gender Group and community networks has been strengthened. Working papers on the REDD+ readiness process including safeguards, benefit sharing, fund options, cost and benefit analysis, grievance mechanism, NFI, and FRL have been produced. These publications have contributed to the development of the REDD+ framework and the national REDD+ strategy. An initial draft of the National REDD+ Strategy has been developed, finalized and was presented at the UNFCCC COP 21, Paris in December 2015.

2.5 Non-Government Comments

Civil society stakeholders to provide their perspective and additional complementary information (Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or platforms). [500 words]

The Consultation Group (CG) consists of 18 members, representing nine different non-governmental stakeholder groups, ranging from community networks, academic institutions, NGOs, and the private sector. Representatives from the CG have been actively involved in a number of processes supported by the UN-REDD

Programme. Both CSO and Indigenous Peoples representatives are members of the Programme Executive Board that gives them an opportunity to participate in and contribute to decision-making. Representatives from the CG and the Gender Group have also participated actively in four Technical Teams, established within the REDD+ Cambodia Programme.

While the existing mechanisms give non-governmental stakeholders opportunities to participate actively in the development of REDD+ in Cambodia, members of the CG would like to stress two important issues.

Firstly, additional support, both financial and technical, is required to ensure that the CG is able to function effectively and to strengthen communication between CG members and their constituents. Secondly, it is particularly important that the CG and the stakeholder groups are given adequate opportunity to contribute to the National REDD+ Strategy and to comment on drafts especially sections related to Safeguards and benefit distribution.

The CG welcomes new initiatives to support active and effective stakeholder engagement, including financial support for the CG to function effectively, strengthen capacity of the Gender Group and the design of an intensive awareness-raising programme for Indigenous Peoples and local communities. We encourage the UN-REDD programme to ensure these initiatives are pursued actively, and to extend the awareness raising to other grassroots groups such as community forest-protected area-fisheries management networks. We also encourage the programme to ensure that awareness-raising materials such as videos and posters are produced and utilized effectively and quickly. We request that the UN-REDD programme helps ensure that proposals by the CG are given due consideration by the Royal Government of Cambodia and concerned agencies for effective implementation. These actions will ensure the continuation and effective functioning of the CG to support and strengthen the REDD+ programme in Cambodia.

2.6 Results Framework Matrix

The results framework aims to measure overall results of the National Programme against the outcome and output targets identified in the National Programme document log frame. In cases where there are no achievements or shortfalls in achieving targets, a thorough justification is required. Requirements for the sections include:

- For each outcome, please provide the outcome title and indicate if the outcome was achieved. Please list each outcome indicator, the associated baseline and expected target for the National Programme. Please provide an assessment of whether the target has been achieved and expected outcome met.
- For each output, please provide the output title and list each performance indicator, the associated baseline and expected overall target and delivery against this target.
- Please repeat this for all outputs and outcomes listed in the NP results framework (or revised version after inception workshop or mid-term review).

Outcome 1: Effective National Management of the REDD+ Readiness process and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the Roadmap principles			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved	
Results against the Outcome: [100 words] Significant progress has been made on Outcome 1: Capacity of the REDD+ Taskforce has been strengthened. The REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat has organized policy dialogue, training programmes, workshops and consultations at the national and the sub-national for REDD+ readiness development. The Taskforce finalized the National REDD+ strategy in 2015 that was presented at the UNFCCC COP 21 in Paris in December 2015. The capacity of Technical Teams, Consultation Group and Gender Group has been strengthened through numerous events and south-south cooperation. A consultation and participation plan was developed to strengthen information flow and feedback mechanism for community and Indigenous Peoples constituents. A communications strategy was developed and endorsed by the Taskforce. A diversity of REDD+ multi-media products have been produced including newsletter, brochure, video, TV, radio, posters, website and Facebook.			
<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
Pro.Doc does not have outcome indicator Outcome 1 will be achieved through implementation of the National programme component 1: National REDD+ Readiness Management arrangement and stakeholder consultation. This component will establish and support appropriate management arrangement and stakeholder consultation for National REDD+ Readiness which have been agreed through Roadmap process.	NA	NA	NA

Output 1.1: National REDD+ Readiness Coordination Mechanism established			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
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	Initial formal TF meeting expected August 2013	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.	1. By 30.06.2015 the REDD+ Taskforce had held seven meetings.

<p>made policy decisions related to key elements of a national REDD+ system, including a safeguards system, BDS, NFMS, etc.</p> <p>3. The Consultation Group is formed by the end of August 2013.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>5. All Technical Teams are established by the end of September 2013.</p> <p>6. By the end of the Programme, all TTs have provided regular technical advice to the TF/CG.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>3. The Consultation Group is formed by the end of August 2013.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>5. All Technical Teams are established by the end of September 2013.</p> <p>6. By the end of the Programme, all TTs have provided regular technical advice to the TF/CG.</p>	<p>2. Taskforce made decisions related to key elements of NRS, NFMS, FREL, safeguards and BDS.</p> <p>3. CG formed by August 2013</p> <p>4. Indicator not assessed separately but will draw guidance from UN-REDD evaluation that started in April 2015</p> <p>5. All Technical Teams established by September 2013.</p> <p>6. TTs conducted studies, consultations and drafted NRS, NFMS and FREL/FRL and submitted to TF/CG for review.</p>
--	--	---	---

Assessment towards Output:
The REDD+ Taskforce has regularly provided policy guidance on REDD+ Readiness activities in Cambodia through its meetings and consultations. During the meetings the Taskforce reviewed and provided guidance on the work plan, coordination, establishment of Technical Teams, formation of Consultation Group, Gender Group, development of the National REDD+ Strategy and other REDD+ elements. A study tour for Taskforce members was arranged to REDD+ projects in Vietnam to enable them to gain improved understanding of different approaches to REDD+.

Output 1.2: Support to National REDD+ Readiness process			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<p>1. All TF, CG and TT meetings are organized effectively and efficiently</p> <p>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</p> <p>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>	<p>- Secretariat formed but the staffing is not complete by beginning of 2013</p>	<p>1. All TF, CG and TT meetings are organized effectively and efficiently</p> <p>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</p> <p>3. By the end of the Programme, other initiatives confirm that the Secretariat has supported the broader REDD+ readiness process in Cambodia.</p>	<p>1. All TF, CG and TT meetings (and GG meetings) organized effectively.</p> <p>2. Indicator not assessed separately but will draw guidance from UN-REDD evaluation that started in April 2015</p> <p>3. Indicator not assessed separately but will draw guidance from UN-REDD evaluation that started in April 2015</p>

Assessment towards Output:

REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat has actively provided coordination and operational support to REDD+ programme activities and other REDD+ initiatives. RTS meetings have been organized to review progress and address challenges related to implementation of activities. Meetings of four Technical Teams were organized to review progress, work plans and activities for their teams' contribution to the development of the National REDD+ Strategy. Two meetings of the joint UN-REDD programme and FCPF Project Executive Board were organized to provide direction and endorsement of the Annual Work plan (AWP) of the programme and project. As part of capacity building through South-South collaboration three senior officials from the Forestry Administration and one senior official from the General Department of Administration for Nature Protection and Conservation participated in an international capacity building event.

Output 1.3: Stakeholders are engaged in the REDD+ Readiness process.

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
1. 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 confirm that their views on policy decisions considered by the Taskforce are effectively communicated to the Taskforce.	- No effective stakeholder engagement at the beginning of the programme; considerable investment in CG selection during the first 18 months of the programme	1. 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	1. Indicator not assessed

Assessment towards Output:

Several meetings were organized by FA, GDANCP and FiA to increase awareness of Community Forestry, Community Protected Areas and Community Fisheries networks on REDD+ programme and concepts in Cambodia. A total of ten Consultation Group meetings were held through the programme with active participation of members. Progress on the development of safeguards, benefit sharing, fund mechanism, National REDD+ Strategy and the readiness process was regularly reported during CG meetings. CG comments and concerns have been provided to the Technical Teams, Taskforce and the PEB. Information flow and feedback mechanism was developed for the three community networks and IPs. CSO and IP PEB representatives participated in PEB meetings to provide oversight to the implementation of the programme. CG members, based on their competencies and experiences, were nominated by the CG to join either one of the four REDD+ Technical Teams. Nominated CG members with specific expertise jointly facilitated sub-national consultative meetings on benefit sharing options in ten provinces. Members of the CG participated in a study tour of the Seima REDD+ pilot project. CBR+ implementation started in Cambodia with the formation of a NSC and the development of a Country Plan. Thirteen projects are ongoing in five provinces of Cambodia with the broad objective of empowering IPs and forest dependent communities to contribute to measures to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

Output 1.4: Stakeholders provided with access to information on REDD+ and the National REDD+ Readiness process

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
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+.	- Information available assumed to be minimal at start of the programme; a survey at the CG selection workshop will	1. All members of the CG confirm that they have access to the necessary information on REDD+	1. Indicator not assessed. 2. Assessment post-test training in November 2015 revealed that over 75% of CG members able to explain about

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+	establish level of awareness.	2. At least 67% of members of stakeholder groups represented on the CG are able to outline key features of REDD+	GHG, impact of GHG, role of forest on GHG, safeguards and the seven criteria of the Cancun agreement.
<p>Assessment towards Output: The REDD+ website was updated regularly and REDD+ information can be publicly assessed. UN-REDD Programme activities and its achievements were uploaded to the UN-REDD workspace. Awareness raising and capacity building events were arranged for Indigenous Peoples, and representatives of community forestry, community fisheries, and community protected area networks. In addition the information flow and feedback mechanisms was endorsed and operationalized. A Communications Strategy for the Cambodia's REDD+ programme was endorsed. Six REDD+ Newsletters were produced and distributed. REDD+ extension materials were developed. A COP decisions booklet and REDD+ glossary was translated and distributed. Two TV talk show programmes were broadcast and radio programmes were developed. A study tour was organized for Taskforce members.</p>			

Outcome 2: Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved	
<p>Results against the Outcome: [100 words] Outcome achieved to the extent planned by closure of project as the NRS and its implementation framework will continue to be developed through the successor FCPF project. Significant progress has been made with Outcome 2. An initial draft of the NRS was completed with an agreed Roadmap that would ensure stakeholder engagement and consultation with key national ministries and agencies. Analytical work on safeguards was undertaken as an initial step towards the development a safeguards system. Studies on the grievance mechanism, REDD+ fund mechanism and options, benefit sharing and cost-benefit analysis were completed with further work to be continued.</p>			
<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
Pro Doc does not have outcome indicator. Outcome 2 will be achieved through implementation of the National programme component 2: National capacity building towards development of the REDD+ strategy and implementation framework. This component will support the Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce and line agencies to evaluate candidate REDD+ strategies proposed during the Roadmap phase, analyze further additional strategies, research key elements of the REDD+ implementation framework including trust	NA	NA	NA

funds and benefit sharing, and develop plans for the necessary policy and legal reform to implement REDD+.			
--	--	--	--

Output 2.1: Development of individual REDD+ strategies and implementation			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
1. By June 2014, draft strategy proposals have been developed for forests under the administration of FA, GDANCP, 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.	- Only Draft REDD+ Strategy in Roadmap	1. By June 2014, draft strategy proposals have been developed for forests under the administration of FA, GDANCP, 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. At least 50% of professional staff of FA, GDANCP, and FiA considers that their agencies have adequate capacities to plan and implement REDD+ actions.	1. FA produced a policy brief and project report on Building Awareness and Support for REDD+ among Forest dependent Communities in Siem Reap. GDANCP drafted the protected areas strategic management plan. FiA produced further plan and project report on Investigation on how the REDD+ can Support management of flooded forests and mangrove Areas. 2. Initial draft of National REDD+ Strategy was developed by 31.12.2014 3. Indicator not assessed
<p>Assessment towards Output:</p> <p>The FCPF REDD+ Readiness Project was launched in March 2014 and implementation started in July 2014 to continue to support Cambodia's REDD+ readiness process supported by the UN-REDD National Programme. FA project on Building Awareness and Support for REDD+ among Forest dependent Communities in Siem Reap was completed. A landscape-managed approach was recommended based on natural watershed boundaries and institutional collaboration with national and sub national agencies. GDANCP completed an initial draft of the National Protected Areas Strategy Management Plan that would bring the protected areas of Cambodia under sustainable management. A strong focus on institutional capacity building would lead to improved management and law enforcement that would contribute to addressing drivers of deforestation and degradation. The findings of the FiA project recommended approaches to involve communities in the protection of flooded forest and mangrove areas to enhance carbon stocks.</p>			

Output 2.2: Evaluation of co-benefits			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
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	- UNEP-WCMC co-benefits report	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	1. Indicator not assessed. 2. Indicator not assessed.

and CG are able to give an estimate of the costs of implementing REDD+ activities versus other land use options.		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.	
<p>Assessment towards Output: Significant progress was made in developing a cost-benefit analysis tool and linked spatial analysis to support REDD+ planning. The RTS has undertaken preliminary analytical work and studies to prioritize sustainable forest management issues, collection of sub national and national data on land use and opportunity costs to produce a spreadsheet. This spreadsheet was reviewed at a national workshop in October 2014. Final drafts of the cost and benefit spreadsheets were prepared and a five-day training event on REDD+ economic and spatial GIS tool development was organized in Phnom Penh for 13 participants from FA, GDANCP, FIA and NGOs.</p>			

Output 2.3 and 2.4: REDD+ Funding Mechanisms and Revenue-sharing			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2013, a policy brief on revenue sharing and benefit distribution has been approved by the TF. By March 2014, options for revenue sharing and benefit distribution have been produced for broad consultation By the end of the Programme, proposals for revenue sharing and benefit distribution have been produced based on results of broad stakeholder consultation. 	- Benefit distribution process identified in existing pilot projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2013, a policy brief on revenue sharing and benefit distribution has been approved by the TF. By March 2014, options for revenue sharing and benefit distribution have been produced for broad consultation By the end of the Programme, proposals for revenue sharing and benefit distribution have been produced based on results of broad stakeholder consultation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary review and approach to develop a system for allocation of incentives and benefit sharing for REDD+ in Cambodia completed Assessment of Existing Fund Mechanisms Under Cambodian Law for a National REDD+ Fund produced Assessment of Existing Fund Mechanisms Under Cambodian Law for a National REDD+ Fund produced
<p>Assessment towards Output: Building on an earlier study on existing fund mechanisms, a follow-up study on the proposal for a National REDD+ Fund management option for Cambodia was conducted, and a second technical report was produced. The report provides an analysis of options in setting up a national REDD+ Fund management mechanism. Preliminary feedback on the options indicates a preference to start with a sinking fund and later move to a revolving fund. Additional studies are planned on public financial management regulations, the legal context, ODA management, related environmental-finance issues including environmental and climate funds, CDM and voluntary market instruments. Cambodia is developing a system for allocation of funds and distribution of benefits. Following an earlier analysis of existing models in Cambodia and elsewhere and sub-national consultations, a revised technical report has been prepared. The document outlines key principles and elements that contribute to the design of an effective benefit sharing system and outlines the need for additional research and analyses. A national consultation was organized in December 2014 to receive stakeholders' inputs to the design of an effective, efficient, and equitable benefit sharing system for REDD+ in Cambodia. Preliminary options for the basis to be used for benefit sharing, target beneficiaries, kinds of benefits to be distributed were also discussed and identified during this national consultation meeting.</p>			

Output 2.5: Policy and legal development for the National REDD+ implementation framework			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyzing how to link projects to subnational and national implementation 2. National REDD+ registry options assessment and consideration of mechanisms for independent review 3. Establishing conflict management and resolution mechanisms, as mandated under the NFP and 2008 PA Law; review suitability of these mechanisms for REDD+ and recommend modifications as required 4. Development of a National REDD+ policy and/or regulations 	NA	PEB reviewed and recommended that this Output could be addressed by the successor FCPF project.	NA
Assessment towards Output:			

Output 2.6: Safeguards and monitoring of multiple-benefits			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<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 status of selected elements/principles under safeguards 	- No national REDD+ safeguards; Monitoring systems in place in some forested landscapes	<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 status 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review, research and approach to develop a Safeguards Information System for REDD+ in Cambodia completed 2. Review, research and approach to develop a Safeguards Information System for REDD+ in Cambodia completed 3. PCIs have been proposed with seven principles and 15 criteria and PLRs gap analysis completed. SIS indicators designed and data collection methods proposed. 4. Additional reviews required;

have been produced. 4. By the end of the Programme, the TF has approved a nationally appropriate system of safeguards.		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.	institutional arrangements to be established prior to development of system of safeguards
---	--	--	---

Assessment towards Output:
A series of studies and sub-national and national consultation workshops were conducted during 2014. A technical report on safeguards was produced that reviewed UNFCCC and other global safeguards such as those of the World Bank and UN-REDD's Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) and undertook an assessment of how existing policies, laws and regulations (PLRs) address the Cancun safeguard principles. The results of the study were used as the basis to consult with relevant stakeholders at sub-national levels attended by representatives from government agencies, civil society organizations, local communities, and indigenous peoples. Stakeholder inputs from these consultations were incorporated into a revised technical report that presents research findings on approaches to safeguards in REDD+ pilot projects in Cambodia; draws lessons from comparative best and emerging practices from selected countries in Asia, and proposes an approach that will contribute to the process of developing a Safeguards Information System (SIS) for Cambodia. A national consultation meeting was held in December 2014 to discuss a national approach to REDD+ safeguards. Presentations included a synthesis of gap analyses on PLRs, and preliminary options on indicators, criteria and principles for the development of a SIS in Cambodia.

Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD+ at sub-national levels

Outcome Achieved Outcome not achieved

Results against the Outcome: [100 words]
Significant progress has been made on outcome 3: The Seima Protection Forest REDD+ demonstration project initiated the works including designing a legal framework for fund distribution mechanisms, designing monitoring of biodiversity and in-depth studies of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. These works are expected to be completed in 2015.

<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
Pro.Doc does not have outcome indicator Outcome three will be achieved through implementation of National programme outcome 3: Sub-national REDD+ Capacity-building and demonstration. This component will implement sub-national activities contained within sections 2,3,4,5 and 6 of the REDD+ Roadmap. The first over-riding priority is to support the completion of the existing REDD+ pilot project: success of these projects will be demonstrate the importance of development of a national REDD+ system.	NA	NA	NA

Output 3.1: Development of sub-national approaches to REDD+			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<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. 	- No REDD+ implementation guidelines exist.	<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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case studies and reviews available. Additional demonstration sites established. Lessons and options to be developed with continued FCPF support. 2. Consultation process only after options have been identified 3. Development of guidelines to be done after lessons from additional demonstration sites are identified.
<p>Assessment towards Output:</p> <p>There were significant delays in establishing demonstration sites at the sub national level and in setting up the Technical Team on Demonstration. Sub national capacity emerged as a major challenge, especially the lack of skills amongst rangers, both for technical forest management, and for working with local communities. It was also recognized by the FA, FiA, and GDANCP that additional demonstration sites needed to be established in different geographic and ecosystems in Cambodia. It was also recognized that the timeline to develop options for sub national guidelines was too ambitious. Demonstration needed to be complemented by case studies and lessons, upon which guidelines could be evolved. A policy brief was produced by FA that recommended a landscape approach for REDD+ implementation at the sub-national level. The successor FCPF project has established five additional demonstration sites and work on development of guidelines will be continued.</p>			

Output 3.2: Pilot project activities			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<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. 	- Several NGO-driven demonstration projects are under implementation and are designed to generate lessons on REDD+ readiness.	<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 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As explained above these policy briefs were not produced by end 2013 2. Review studies and reports available that provide inputs to policy makers and policy making
<p>Assessment towards Output:</p>			

Outcome 4: Design of a Monitoring System and REL framework and capacity for implementation			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved	
Results against the Outcome: [100 words] Significant progress has been made. National forest definition and land-use classifications were developed, and the methodology for production of Activity Data (AD) was designed. A National Forest Inventory (NFI) was designed, a field manual developed and tested. Country-specific EFs for all forest types were developed. A database was developed, populated with data, and staff trained in its operation datasets to facilitate land use interpretation, accuracy assessment, GHG inventory, and the development of a Cambodia NFMS monitoring platform. Capacity was built on reporting requirements and GHG inventory for the LULUCF/AFOLU sector. The MRV/REL technical team was established and has been assessing various elements necessary to develop the NFMS and FRL; this work led to the development of version 1 of Cambodia's NFMS and a FRL submission document at the end of 2015.			
<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
Pro.Doc does not have outcome indicator	NA	NA	NA

Output 4.1: Establishment National MRV/REL Technical Team and build appropriate national capacity			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> By June 2014 assessment of Institutional arrangement and staff capacity has been completed 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 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 	- No MRV/REL Technical team and national REDD+ MRV/REL coordinating mechanisms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> By June 2014 assessment of Institutional arrangement and staff capacity has been completed 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 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual capacities not assessed, Institutional arrangements completed as outcome of discussions with MRV/REL technical team and outlined in NFMS version 1; The MRV/REL technical team has been operational since January 2014 and has brought forward more than three proposals to taskforce and decision makers on elements relevant to the development of the FRL and NFMS Regular technical team sessions and workshops have led to increased understanding of the MRV components of the NFMS, including institutional roles and responsibilities
Assessment towards Output: The MRV/REL technical team has met on a monthly basis. As a result of the sessions the members have a clear understanding of the different MRV components; and			

proposals on forest definition and land-use classifications and various other elements relevant for the development of the FRL and NFMS have been brought forward to the REDD+ taskforce and decision makers. Database management and FRL work groups have been formed to allow for specific guidance and progress. Several trainings were provided under the outputs under Outcome 4.

Output 4.2: Develop Cambodia Monitoring system plan

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> By June 2014 recommendations have been provided to establish and decide on National forest definition, land-use classes, carbon pools and reference period By end of the programme zero-forest map has been developed 	- No National forest definition and classification for REDD+	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> By June 2014 recommendations have been provided to establish and decide on National forest definition, land-use classes, carbon pools and reference period By end of the programme zero-forest map has been developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations provided and decisions on forest definition, land use/cover classes, pools, and reference period have been made. Development of base map for the year 2014 completed
<p>Assessment towards Output: National forest definition and land-use classifications were developed for use in the context of a NFMS for REDD+. The carbon pools and reference period are defined and various elements of the NFMS have been examined by the MRV/REL technical team and REDD+ taskforce. A base map for the year 2014 has been developed. Summary documents and draft chapters of FRL and NFMS were drafted for the development of the National REDD+ strategy. A finalized design of the initial NFMS is expected towards the end of 2015.</p>			

Output 4.3: Review of forest cover assessments to provide REDD+ activity data and design the satellite forest monitoring system

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	- Current forest cover assessments, limited accessibility of data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method to produce land use/cover data (SLMS) developed; Cambodia NFMS portal has been developed Land use/cover data developed for years 2006, 2010 and 2014 and submitted to, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) for publication
<p>Assessment towards Output: Wall-to-wall land use data for years 2006, 2010, 2014 has been created (Approach 3 – geographically explicit data) allowing for assessment of historic land use changes (Activity Data) and other purposes such as planning of reforestation sites. Accuracy assessment of the 2014 base map has been undertaken. Cambodia's NFMS web platform has been developed; embedding the portal on http://www.cambodia-redd.org/ is expected.</p>			

Output 4.4: Design of a National Forest Inventory to develop emission and removal factors for REDD+ related activities Establishment			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<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 	- No Existing National Forest Inventory and comprehensive database of existing emission factors	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Forest Inventory has been designed ▪ EFs for deciduous, semi-evergreen, evergreen forest (based on collected existing data) have been developed as part of analysis of forest inventory data, other EFs identified. Report on forest biomass and emission factors completed; Decision was made not to make raw inventory data public
<p>Assessment towards Output: The NFI was designed and existing forest inventory data used to develop emission factors for the three main forest classes. A report on forest biomass and EFs in Cambodia was completed using data collected from various stakeholders. More than 88,000 trees were assessed from 1,755 plots. A new tree height-diameter model was developed based on the tree measurements available. Carbon stocks were estimated for a wide range of forest conditions in Cambodia. EFs for three forest types were developed (evergreen broadleaved, semi-evergreen and deciduous forests). Eight Cambodians joined a knowledge exchange with Lao PDR and Viet Nam on AEs in March 2014. Based on the practical knowledge gained, further plans on AE development have been made. Field inventories were undertaken in two locations of flooded forest following NFI plot design, along with destructive sampling of 28 flooded forest trees. AEs have been developed for the dominant tree species in the flooded forest around Tonle Sap.</p>			

Output 4.5: Support the development of a REDD+ related GHG Reporting System			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<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 	- INC and draft SNC	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NFMS Database established and populated with data through data sharing agreements between institutions ▪ Three trainings compiling the GHG inventory for the AFOLU/LULUCF sector were conducted; interim GHG inventory not completed because LU/LUC data not officially released by government ▪

Assessment towards Output:
 Three trainings on compiling the GHG inventory for the AFOLU/LULUCF sector were conducted. Draft Quality Assessment and Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures were developed based on the guidelines and procedures of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and US Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). GHG inventory will be completed after the official release of land use and land use change data. Data sharing procedures were developed and a database management system established and administrators trained in its operation.

Output 4.6: Support the development of Cambodia RL/REL framework			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
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	- No existing National REL/RL baseline	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Studies on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, impact of wood fuels, and national circumstances including a review of forest governance were undertaken ▪ FRL framework developed (See section FRL)
Assessment towards Output: Studies on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, Impacts of woodfuel consumption on deforestation and forest degradation, and review of national circumstances for agriculture, forestry and land use sector were undertaken and results discussed during national workshops. Cambodia FRL framework was made with decisions on the components of the FRL, including scale (national level) and scope (initial focus on deforestation and afforestation/enhancement). ⁹			

⁹ UN-REDD Targeted Support provided further support to developing Cambodia’s initial FRL submission document, beyond the end of the NJP, building on Activity Data, Emission Factors and FRL framework decisions made through support by the UN-REDD National Programme

2.7 Revisions to the National Programme Document

Please provide a summary of any key changes made to the National Programme Document relating to the results framework, indicators, outcome, outputs, implementing partners or duration of the (NP).

If the **results framework** was revised following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

Experience with other UN-REDD National Programmes demonstrates that those that conduct a mid-term review of progress subsequently demonstrate improved performance and achievement of results. The Programme Executive Board (PEB), at its 4th meeting in March 2013, therefore requested the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat to arrange for a mid-term review of the Programme in order to assess progress towards the indicators specified in the results framework in the National Programme Document, and to propose recommendations for measures to improve performance in the final 18 months of implementation.

In particular, the results framework was overhauled, as the indicators identified in the original document were considered unmeasurable. New indicators for all outputs except those under Outcome 4 were proposed and adopted at the 6th meeting of the PEB in December 2013. The revised indicators are the ones used in this report.

If the **NP outcomes or outputs** were revised following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

Output 2.5. PEB reviewed and recommended that this Output could be addressed by the successor FCPF project.

If the **results framework indicators were** revised following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

The UN-REDD National Programme did not make any substantial changes to the results framework following the mid-term review; revised indicators designed to be able to measure the outcome upon programme completion were approved by the 6th meeting of the PEB in December 2013.

If the **NP implementing partners** were changed following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

No

If the **duration of the NP** was changed following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

The programme had two no-cost extensions, the first from 31 May 2013 to 31 December 2014 and the second to 30 June 2015. These delays are due to a combination of factors. An eight-month delay was experienced in setting up the RTF with further delays in recruiting staff. The complexity of REDD+ along with low institutional capacity, limited understanding of scale, relationship, and prioritization of components, bureaucracy in both UN agencies and the RGC. Management arrangements were not conducive to rapid decision making and this also contributed to slower progress. However, this management set up reflects the governance of the forest sector in Cambodia with multiple line agencies being involved.

3. Lessons Learned

This section aims to capture the most significant lessons learned in the context of the National Programme, as they relate to the thematic work areas on REDD+ or more generally to the practical aspects of implementation, coordination and communication. The sections below should be completed only as applicable and in case where lessons learned have been identified.

Please provide a narrative of the **most significant lessons** learned during the implementation of the National Programme. Include explanations of what was learnt, why the lesson is important, and what has been done to document or share those lessons. [150 words]

The programme involves a range of institutions and stakeholders at sub national, national, regional and global

levels. Efficient coordination is an important element effective implementation of the NP. Key findings from the mid-term evaluation were to improve harmonization among the different UN-REDD agencies and to clarify roles and responsibilities of RGC agencies for implementation of REDD+ activities. A broader lessons related to implementation is that it is important to assess activities based on their relevance, effectiveness, and impact. Planning should prioritize and focus on strategic elements of the NP and allocate human and financial resources towards strategic activities and establish realistic targets and indicators. Continuous capacity building efforts are needed for ensuring national ownership and sustainability of REDD+ activities.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to **inter-sectoral coordination** during implementation of the national programme: (150 words)

The Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce structure was established for the implementation of REDD+ with government line agencies involved in REDD+. Although the implementation of the programme faced challenges with slow decision-making, the implementation of this programme has brought greater inter-ministerial collaboration, understanding and coordination to develop the REDD+ institutional framework.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating the **technical dimensions** of the national programme during implementation: [150 words]

The milestones established by the results framework underestimated the institutional context and the capacity of the forestry sector institutions in Cambodia. In addition the targets related to approval of sub national guidelines, options, and policy briefs were also not based on a sound technical understanding of the complexity of generating such outputs within the suggested timeline. Given the complexity of REDD+ concepts it would be appropriate to have given due attention to sequencing of activities and to have introduced complex elements in proportion to growing understanding and capacity of national agencies and staff. Elements of the REDD+ institutional framework could also have been prioritized better as this would have allowed for improved learning and quality outcomes.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to the **REDD+ readiness process** during implementation of the national programme: [150 words]

A National REDD+ Roadmap is an important feature for enabling better coordination of REDD+ programmes in the country. The Roadmap sets out a clear vision and direction for the country's REDD+ framework resulting in coherent and fruitful cooperation with development partners. However, government institutions with a functional role in making REDD+ readiness happen need good functional capacity but it appears that the challenge in these areas were not clearly understood from the beginning. This is one of many reasons why the pace of implementation in Cambodia has been slow and sometimes uncoordinated. Before implementing a National Programme it is worth considering undertaking both, a comprehensive political economy, and capacity needs assessment.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to **anchoring REDD+** in the national development process: [150 words]

The most significant lesson related to anchoring REDD+ in the national development process is that consensus building with key national ministries and agencies should have been done early during preparation of the Roadmap and followed up by appropriate institutional mechanisms for Readiness. The CNP did establish a national REDD+ Taskforce with representatives from ministries of agriculture, forest and fisheries, and finance and land management but perhaps underestimated the need for securing high-level support for REDD+ that would influence and mainstream policies and measures to address deforestation and forest degradation that originate from outside the forestry sector.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to the **implementation and sequencing** of national programme support: [150 words]

The programme was designed for completion within two years, but received two extensions and was completed in four years. This is a gross underestimation of the timeframe required. This is attributable to a combination of institutional capacity constraints, poor sequencing and prioritization of activities. An assessment of drivers should have been initiated and completed much earlier as this would have allowed for robust identification of policies and measures. REDD+ is complex and requires high levels of political, policy, and technical capacity across a range of sectors and decision makers in engaging multiple development partners, stakeholders, defining a vision and mandate, formulating policies and strategies, and implementation.

Please provide a narrative of any **other lessons** learned during implementation of the national programme: [150 words]

A key lesson from two Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) REDD+ pilot projects, that received support from TRAC, is that given capacity constraints of forestry sector institutions and the demands of VCS projects Cambodia remains to be cautious about establishing new and additional VCS projects. A challenge for the future remains the need to establish a constructive engagement with the private sector that has business interests in the land and forestry sector. Identifying approaches and methods to enhance high level support for REDD+, and wider inter-institutional ownership from government agencies should now be given high priority. Within UN agencies it would be advisable to avoid different forms of delivery and to agree on a single modality to reduce transaction costs for the Implementing Partner.

3.1 Unforeseen Benefits or Unintended Consequences

Please provide a summary of any ancillary/unforeseen benefits or unintended consequences that may have become evident during implementation or conclusion of the national programme. [150 words]

Unforeseen Benefits [150 Words]

NA

Unintended Consequences [150 words]

NA

3.2 Inter-agency Coordination

This section aims to collect relevant information on how the NP is contributing to inter-agency work and “Delivering as One”.

Was the NP in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government? If not, please explain what measures were put in place to address this. [150 words]

NA

Please briefly summarize what types of coordination mechanism and decisions were taken to ensure joint delivery of the NP. [150 words]

Delivery responsibility for majority of the NP that included Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 was with UNDP; with specific roles for activities from UNEP. FAO was responsible for delivery of Outcome 4. The REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat was established to coordinate the NP with a major role in ensuring joint planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting. The Secretariat was also responsible for ensuring the participation of government agencies and stakeholders and in the preparation and submission of timely reports. To enhance the joint delivery of the NP a mid-term review was conducted that recommended improvements in management and financial arrangements, proposed modifications to targets and further clarified responsibilities among government agencies. The reasons for using the NEX modality used by UNDP and the DIM modality used by FAO had to be frequently explained to the Implementing Partner.

Was a HACT assessment undertaken? If yes, to what degree was the HACT being taken up and by which agency? [150 words]

UNDP contracted with Lochan & Co (LC) in October 2010 to conduct a HACT assessment for the Forestry Administration and concluded the FA has an adequate capacity for implementing NIM modality.

3.3 Risk Narrative

This section aims to capture the key internal and external risks experienced by the programme during implementation.

Please provide a summary of the key internal risks experienced by the NP as well as responses. [250 Words]

- The inability of key government agencies to coordinate activities could have an impact on the REDD+ Readiness process. The RTS continues to establish and sustain constructive partnerships with all agencies.
- Ineffective donor coordination could restrict the effectiveness of REDD+ implementation and donor coordination has remained varied. A new coordination mechanism is being established that will be inclusive, enhance coordination, and engage additional REDD+ Development Partners in REDD+ readiness and implementation.
- The response from sub-national authorities is variable, which affects the implementation of sub-national demonstration activities. Sub-national capacity remains inadequate and will be addressed through demonstration activities, technical assistance, and capacity building.

Please provide a summary of the key external risks experienced by the NP as well as responses. [250 Words]

- High-level political support for REDD+ is required. Developing and sustaining the RGC's commitment is contingent on progress in international negotiations and the establishment of effective mechanisms for results based payments.
- Not all policy decisions affecting the forest sector have adequately considered social or environmental impacts. Using SES tools for assessment; participate actively in the Thematic Working Group (TWG) on Forest Reform to stay informed about policy impact; bring potential impacts on the agenda of the Taskforce.
- Land management practices have not always been consistent with national policies, and have resulted in adverse social or environmental impacts. Representatives of the Consultation Group can provide early warning of adverse actions through the communication and feedback mechanisms with the RTS.
- Inappropriate REDD+ implementation could adversely affect land tenure or cultural ownership patterns, and human rights. IPs have historically been marginalized and consequently have been exposed to social or environmental impacts. IP and CSO representatives are members of the PEB and the REDD+ Consultation Group. These representatives maintain frequent communication with the RTS and can provide early warning of potential negative environmental and social impacts.
- Inappropriate REDD+ implementation could impact gender equality and women's empowerment. The Gender Group is in place to review and provide inputs to REDD+ governance, decision-making, and the National REDD+ Strategy.
- Inconsistencies between REDD+ readiness processes and existing plans could undermine and impact the sustainability of results. The REDD+ Taskforce, as an inter-ministerial governance mechanism, contributes to improved communication and coordination to ameliorate this risk. The National REDD+ Strategy will recommend mechanisms for improved coordination to mitigate the impact of development plans.

4. Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions

This section aims to provide insight and to support a thought process into how countries are progressing against the framework of the convention, namely: 5.1) a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan; 5.2) a Safeguards and Safeguards Information System; 5.3) a National Forest Reference Emission Level/National Forest Reference Level; and 5.4.) a National Forest Monitoring System. Only complete the sections that apply to the priorities identified for the country and mark as not applicable (N/A) any criteria that do not apply to the context of the country.

4.1 National Strategy or Action Plan

Supported by (select all applicable and provide details of Other Source): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Programme; <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Support; <input type="checkbox"/> Other Source; <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
Please provide a brief description of the achievement made in developing a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard: [100 words] Development of the National REDD+ Strategy was endorsed by the Taskforce in March 2014 and the initial draft of Cambodia's National REDD+ Strategy was completed by December 2014. Development of, and consultation on, the NRS continued in 2015 as per the agreed Roadmap.

Indicator	Start ¹⁰	End ⁹	Qualifier (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Does the country have a National Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) to achieve REDD+?			Not yet initiated	The initial draft of the National REDD+ Strategy was completed. A detailed Roadmap for consultation has been prepared and the NRS will go through the agreed Roadmap process to ensure stakeholders are adequately consulted and consensus achieved from national agencies. This process will be financed and implemented by the successor FCPF project.
			Under design	
		X	Drafted, under deliberation	
			Adopted	
			Link to the NS/AP provided on the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform Info Hub	
			Implementation in early stages	
Degree of completeness of national REDD+ strategies and/or action plans.		X	The NS/AP identifies, assesses and prioritizes the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the barriers to the "plus" (+) ¹¹ activities on the basis of robust analyses.	The draft NRS has identified direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation but requires further consultation to gather more inputs.
	X		The NS/AP proposes a coherent and coordinated set of policies and measures (PAMs) for REDD+ that are proportionate to the drivers &	The draft NRS has identified policies and measures to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

¹⁰ Mark with an X, the progress indicated by the qualifiers at the start and end of NP implementation.

¹¹ Plus (+) activities within the context of REDD+ refer to conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks

		barriers, results-oriented and feasible.	and these will continue to be refined further.
		The NS/AP relates to the scope and scale of the FREL/FRL, taking into account national circumstances.	NA
		The NS/AP defines the institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation, including governance measures, participatory oversight and inter-sectoral coordination.	NA
Degree to which the NS/AP incorporates principles of social inclusion and gender equality.	X	The NS/AP is developed through a multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive and participatory consultation and dialogue process.	National and sub-national consultation on the initial draft of NRS brought together consultation group, communities, IPs and gender group to participate and provide inputs and comments.
	X	The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ integrate gender-responsive actions.	The Gender Group raised awareness on the importance of gender inclusion in the NRS to the RTF, CG and TT. Subsequently, it reviewed the draft NRS to ensure gender inclusion is strategically considered.
	X	The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ consider the realization of land and resource tenure rights (when relevant), as well as the development priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as their development priorities.	NRS strategic objectives give due consideration and priority to forestland tenure security, land use management, community based forest management, indigenous peoples and local communities
Degree of anchoring of the NS/AP in the national development policy and institutional fabric.	X	There is effective inter-ministerial coordination for REDD+ action.	Initial draft of NRS will bring to consult with internal institutions FA, GDANCP, FiA and finally national consultation workshop for validation.
		Endorsement of the NS/AP has been obtained at a high political level, beyond the agency or ministry that led the REDD+ readiness process.	NA
		REDD+ actions or targets are embedded in the national plan or policy for sustainable development.	NA
		There is evidence that ministries/agencies outside the forest and environment sectors are committed to implementing REDD+ policies and measures.	NA
		Financing arrangements to start implementing the NS/AP (or to channel results-based finance) are designed.	NRS prioritizes access to upfront investment finance. A review will be undertaken to determine a timeline for results-based payments depending on UNFCCC guidance and availability of funds. A Forest Investment Programme mission is expected to design an investment programme for the forestry sector.

Safeguard Information System

Supported by (select all applicable and provide details of Other Source): National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

During 2014, a study of safeguards and a series of sub-national and national consultation workshops were conducted and stakeholder inputs from these consultations were incorporated and a technical report on safeguards was produced. Using results of this safeguards report, the proposed safeguards principles and criteria were included in the NRS. Proposed safeguards principles and criteria were also proposed to integrate into the NFMS instruments for periodic review. The safeguards information system has been prepared that follows a three step approach: Develop indicators, Select methods for data collection and analysis, and Establish institutional responsibilities for information provision.

Indicator	Start	End	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification.
Does the country have a Safeguard Information System (SIS) that provides information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout implementation of REDD+ actions?			No	PCIs have been proposed with 7 principles and 15 criteria and PLRs gap analysis has been done. Indicators and data collection methods have been proposed.
		X	SIS objectives determined	
	X		Safeguard information needs and structure determined.	
	X		Existing information systems and sources assessed.	
			The SIS is designed, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
			The SIS is functional, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources that are clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
			Summary of information on REDD+ safeguards, informed by the SIS, has been submitted to UNFCCC.	
Degree of completeness of the design of a country approach to address the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+	X		Aligns with the NS/AP, covering the social and environmental benefits and risks of the policies & measures for REDD+ being considered by the countries.	National and sub-national consultations for the draft NRS included discussions on the risks and benefits. These inputs would be considered in the subsequent design of the Action Plan, supported through FCPF.
			Defines specific policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), as well as other measures, to address the identified benefits and risks.	NA
			Have institutional arrangements and/or capacities to implement those PLRs and to monitor the REDD+ safeguards.	NA
			Transparently provides information on how safeguards are respected and addressed.	NA

4.2 Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level

Supported by (select all applicable and provide details of Other Source): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Programme; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Support; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Source; <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
The NP has been constructive in supporting Cambodia in developing a FRL framework, making decisions relevant to FRL development, and building components and data required for developing the FRL. UN-REDD Targeted Support provided further support to developing Cambodia’s initial FRL submission document with a national scale and with the scope of activities on deforestation and afforestation (enhancement) The country set itself the ambition to submit the FRL by the end of 2015. UN-REDD Targeted Support will provide further support to Cambodia to help meet this target.

Indicator	Start	End	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Has the country established a FREL/FRL?			Not yet initiated	At the start of the programme the awareness on FRLs was very limited and mainly based on experiences with project scale REDD. The NP has been constructive in raising awareness, providing support to the development of FRL components and data required for a UNFCCC submission, whereas targeted support has led to the development of a FRL submission document.
			Capacity building phase	
			Preliminary construction phase	
			Advanced ¹² construction phase	
		x	Submission drafted	
			Submitted to the UNFCCC	
Robustness of FREL/FRL submissions		x	Submission is transparent, complete, consistent and as much as possible accurate and allows reconstruction of the submitted FREL/FRL.	The initial FRL is transparent, complete, consistent and accurate, as far as practically possible. The FRL submission document describes the methodology of FRL construction.
		x	Includes pools and gases, and REDD+ activities (Scope) and justification for omitting significant pools and/or activities.	Pools (AGB, BGB), gases (CO2) and scope (primarily deforestation) have been defined, and justifications are provided for omitting other significant pools and activities; The initial FRL is deemed conservative and future improvements are expected when data becomes available and capacities are further strengthened.
		x	Justifies where the submission is inconsistent with previous versions of GHG inventory.	Inconsistencies (use of newer guidance and guidelines, improvement in data) are described, whereas use of the data is foreseen for future GHG inventories and communications
		x	Includes details of the forest definition used and national circumstances.	FRL submission document describes the forest definition and national circumstances
		x	Defines the geographic area covered by FREL/FRL (scale).	The FRL is developed for the national scale as decided by RGC following a deliberation on the appropriate scale in Cambodia

¹² FREL/FRL elements defined or at an advanced stage (scope, scale, forest definition, methodology and data compilation).

4.3 National Forest Monitoring System

Supported by (select all applicable and provide details of Other Source): National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

The UN-REDD programme supported the country to improve existing mechanisms, improve capacities, and fill gaps to develop a more coherent NFMS. Activity Data was developed based on 20 years of in country experience in remote sensing. A NFI has been designed using data collected from various stakeholders. Data from approx. 1,700 plots and 88,000 trees were analysed to develop emission factors for three main forest types. The NP supported knowledge exchange on development of AEs and, work on development of EFs for flooded forest. The data generated with support of the UN-REDD programme will be integrated in Cambodia's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC. A NFMS web platform and database were developed with support of the NP, aiding in the overall transparency and ability of data management.

Indicator	Start	End	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means of verification
Has the country established a NFMS?	x		No	Cambodia follows a step by step approach to develop the NFMS, at the start of the programme only basic systems were available, whereas with support of the programme the system to generate land use and land use change data has been upgraded (SLMS), an NFI has been designed, capacity and linkages with the GHG inventory have been strengthened. The SLMS of the NFMS has generated activity data and EFs were determined by consolidating existing data and identifying the appropriate allometric equation to use. The NFI has been designed. Version 1 of the NFMS has been developed, and will be strengthened with support from FCPF and other programmes.
			NFMS capacity building phase	
		x	Preliminary construction phase	
		x	Advanced ¹³ construction phase	
		x	NFMS generating preliminary information for monitoring and MRV	
		NFMS institutionalized and generating REDD+ monitoring and MRV (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory)		
Degree of completeness of the NFMS in UN-REDD supported countries			NFMS includes a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)	SLMS is designed, staff capacitated and initial land use/land use change data has been generated; NFMS Web platform has been developed and publication of data is expected after endorsement by government
		x	NFMS includes a National Forest Inventory (NFI)	NFI is designed, field manual developed and key staff capacitated; initial EFs are derived from existing forest inventory data; implementation of first NFI cycle is expected after obtaining required funds.
	x		NFMS includes a National GHG Inventory (GHGi)	GHGi and reporting are part of the NFMS, first implementation planned during third national communication preparation and preparation of BUR
		x	The NFMS is suitable for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources, and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest-area changes resulting from the implementation of REDD+ activities;	Yes
		x	The NFMS is consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on	Yes

¹³ NFMS elements at an advanced stage (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory).

		Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines;	
	x	The NFMS enables the assessment of different types of forest in the country, including natural forest.	The land cover/use classification includes 11 different forest classes, of which 2 are plantation forests. Rubber, oil palm , and perennial crops are not defined as forest

5. Financial Delivery

The table below gathers information on the cumulative financial progress of the National Programme at the end of programme implementation (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). Please add additional rows as needed.

Programme Outcome	UN Organization	Total Funds Transferred ¹⁴	Total Expenditure ¹⁵	Delivery Rate ¹⁶ (%)
Outcome 1: Effective National Management of the REDD+ Readiness process and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the Roadmap principles	FAO	55,000.00	55,000.00	100%
	UNDP	1,033,561.49	1,033,561.49	100%
	UNEP	0.00	0.00	0
Sub-total				
Outcome 2: Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework	FAO	0.00	0.00	0
	UNDP	381,508.98	381,508.98	100%
	UNEP	140,000.00	60,000.00	43%
Sub-total				
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD+ at sub-national levels	FAO	0.00	0.00	0
	UNDP	47,523.68	47,523.68	100%
	UNEP	0.00	0.00	0
Sub-total				
Outcome 4: Design of a Monitoring System and REL framework and capacity for implementation	FAO	1,160,000.00	1,044,403.00	90%
	UNDP	0.00	0.00	0
	UNEP	0.00	0.00	0
Sub-total				
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO	85,050.00	76,958.00	90%
	UNDP	102,381.58	102,381.58	100%
	UNEP	9,800.00	4,200.00	43%
Indirect Support Costs (Total)		196,350.00	183,539.58	93.4%
FAO (Total):		1,300,050.00	1,176,361.00	90%
UNDP (Total):		1,551,500.00	1,564,975.73	100%
UNEP (Total):		149,800.00	64,200.00	43%
Grand TOTAL:		3,001,350.00	2,805,536.73	93.4%

¹⁴ Amount transferred to the participating UN Organizations from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund as reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>.

¹⁵ The sum of commitments and disbursements

¹⁶ Total Expenditure / Total Funds Transferred

6. Adaptive management

Referring to the deviations and delays indicated in the results framework above please provide a short narrative of delays encountered, the reasons for them and what actions were considered to alleviate their impact on the Programme. Please indicate if these were discussed at the Programme Executive Board (PEB) or National Steering Committee (NSC) meetings, between the Programme Management Unit (PMU) and national counterparts and what measures have been proposed to overcome them.

6.1 Delays and Corrective Actions

What delays/obstacles were encountered at country level? [100 words]
Delays in the completion of outcome 4 activities during the January-June 2015 period were due to a delay in receiving the no-cost extension approval from the UN-REDD Secretariat until 23 February 2015; delays in contractual modalities and receipt of funds from UNEP also affected planning the work on cost/benefit analysis and at the time of writing of this report a firm date on receipt of funds remains unavailable.
Were any of the delays/obstacles raised and/or discussed at the Programme Steering Committee meetings? [100 words]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes; <input type="checkbox"/> No
What are the delays/obstacles anticipated in terms of their impact on the NP? [100 words]
The delay to the cost and benefits tool is not expected to have an immediate or significant impact on the CNP.
How were these delays/obstacles addressed? [100 words]
UNEP remains acutely aware and is using its good offices to ensure contractual obstacles are addressed and funds are transferred urgently.

6.2 Opportunities and Partnerships

During NP implementation, have any opportunities that were not foreseen in the design of the programme been identified to help advance efforts on REDD+? [100 words]
[input text] NA
How were these opportunities being incorporated into the work of the NP? [100 words]
[input text] NA

6.3 Measures to Ensure Sustainability of National Programme Results

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 and regulations, or capacities that will remain in place after the completion of the programme.

Measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme. [150 words]
Discussions related to sustainability of the National Programme in Cambodia have been a frequent issue for discussion. In 2012 the RTS noted that the REDD+ Preparation Phase in Cambodia would need additional time and resources. In keeping with this decision the RTS negotiated continuance of the preparatory phase and funding from the FCPF that was secured in 2013. Institutional sustainability issues are also being discussed as part of the dialogue related to the National REDD+ Strategy and it is likely that the RGC will take decisive steps to institutionalize existing mechanisms for REDD+ as an approach to ensure sustainability and national ownership. The commitment of senior and mid-level professionals in the FA, GDANCP, and FiA is indicative of the priority given to REDD+ in Cambodia.

The questions below seeks to gather relevant information on how the National Programme is putting into practice the principles of aid effectiveness through strong national ownership, alignment and harmonization of procedures and mutual accountability.

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

Programme Executive Board Established: Yes No
 Date of Last Meeting: 25.02.2015
 Number of meetings annually: 2 to 3 times per year
 Please explain what measures are in place to ensure national ownership: [150 words]

The Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce, the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat and the four Technical Teams are primarily represented by government officials. The Taskforce organizes regular meetings to review, advice and implement REDD+ Readiness activities in Cambodia. The development of the National REDD+ strategy and REDD+ institutional framework has been managed and implemented by the Taskforce.

Are the UN-REDD Programme’s Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement applied in the National Programme process?

Fully Partially No
 Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders: [150 words]

The Consultation Group (CG) consists of 18 members, representing 9 different non-governmental stakeholder groups. The CG has been actively involved in a number of processes supported by the UN-REDD Programme. One CSO and one Indigenous Peoples’ representative are on the Programme Executive Board, giving them an opportunity to participate in, and contribute to, decision making. The gender group has served to address gender specific concerns for REDD+ policy-making processes in order to ensure gender quality. Twelve representatives from the CG and gender group members have also participated actively in all four Technical Teams, established by the REDD+ Cambodia Programme.

Programme sustainability depends on the extent to which sectorial counterparts, civil society representatives, private sector relevant to the REDD+ dynamic in the country and other relevant stakeholders are involved in the Programme’s activities and ownership of strategic matters. In the box below please select applicable options and provide an indication of how these different sets of stakeholders are involved in and appropriate Programme activities.

Member of the steering committee
 Member of technical or other advisory committees
 Implementing partner for some activities of the National Programme
 Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders: [150 words]
 At the policy level, seven ministries involved in REDD+ have nominated 10 senior officials to join the Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce. At the technical level, the seven ministries have nominated a total of 32 staff to join the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat and the four Technical Teams. A total of 18 IP, CSO and private sector representatives from nine different groups have formed the Consultation Group. Two IP and CSO representatives/members of the PEB and another twelve representatives are members in the four Technical Teams. These representatives maintain frequent communication and participate actively in all events related to REDD+ Readiness.

6.4 National Programme and/or R-PP Co-Financing Information

If additional resources (direct co-financing) were provided to activities supported by the UN-REDD National Programme including new financing mobilized since start of implementation, please fill in the table below:

Sources of Co-Financing ¹⁷	Name of Co-Financer	Type of Co-Financing ¹⁸	Amount (US\$)	Supported Outcome in the NPD	Year Mobilized
Multilateral agency	FAO	Cash	US\$ 305,000	Outcome 1	
Multilateral agency	UNDP (TRAC Fund)	Cash	US\$ 500,000	Outcome 1 and 3	
	CAM-REDD	Technical assistance	US\$ 1,200,000.00	Outcome 1, 2, 3 and 4	
	Japanese Government	Building, vehicle and equipment	US\$ 10,000,000.00		
	FCPF	Cash	US\$ 3,800,000.00	Outcome 1, 2, 3 and 4	

7. Annex – UNDG Guidelines: Definitions

The following definitions for results based reporting from the UNDP Guidelines are to be used for the annual report:

- **Results:** A result is a describable or measurable change that is derived from a cause-and-effect relationship. There are three types of such changes – outputs, outcomes and impact – which can be set in motion by a development intervention.
- **Results Based Reporting:** Seeks to shift attention away from activities to communicating important results that the programme has achieved at output and outcome levels. An effective results-based report communicates and demonstrates the effectiveness of the intervention. It makes the case to stakeholders and donors for continued support and resources.
- **Results Matrix:** An important aid in results-based reporting is the results matrix, which clearly articulates the results at output and outcome level and the indicators, baselines and targets. These items, along the review of indicators, assumptions and risks, should serve as guides for reporting on results.
 - **Outcomes:** Outcomes describe the intended changes in development conditions resulting from UNCT cooperation. Outcomes relate to changes in institutional performance or behavior among individuals or groups as viewed through a human rights-based approach lens.
 - **Outputs:** Outputs are changes in skills or abilities, or the availability of new products and services that are achieved with the resources provided within the time period specified. Outputs are the level of result in which the clear comparative advantages of individual agencies emerge and accountability is clearest. Outputs are linked to those accountable from them giving the results chain a much stronger internal logic.
 - **Indicators:** Indicators help measure outcomes and outputs, adding greater precision. Indicators ensure that decision-making is informed by relevant data.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.