

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



National Programme Annual Report – **Cambodia**

UN-REDD Programme

2014

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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 Organisations will also provide their electronic signature below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.

Country:	Cambodia
National Programme Title:	Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme
Implementing Partners ¹ :	1) Forestry Administration (FA), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) 2) General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), Ministry of Environment (MoE)

Project Timeline			
Expression of Interest ²	NA	First Funds Transfer ³	11.08.2011
R-PP Approval (by FCPF or PB)	NA	NP End Date ⁴ :	31.05.2013
NP Validation Meeting	NA	No-Cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
NP Approval by Policy Board	NA	If YES -	30.06.2015
NP Signature date	05.05.2011	Extension End Date:	
Start Date as outlined in inception workshop:	01.04.2012	Extension Duration:	25 months

Financial Summary (USD) ⁵			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁶	Amount Transferred ⁷	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2014 ⁸
FAO	1,215,000	1,215,000	629,008
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	150,612
<i>Total</i>	3,001,350	3,001,350	2,302,214

Electronic signatures from the designated UN organizations ⁹			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
20 March 2015	20 March 2015	20 March 2015	20 March 2015
Ms. Nina Brandstrup	Ms. Setsuko Yamazaki	Dr. Thomas Enters	Chea Sam Ang, Ph.D

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 If expression of interest information available - If information not available please insert N/A.

³ As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁴ Original end date stated in NPD

⁵ 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>).

⁶ The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed Submission Form and NPD.

⁷ Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

⁸ The sum of commitments and disbursement

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

2. Results Based Reporting

This section aims to summarise the progress of the National Programme during the reporting period, summarise government and non-government comments and assessments and report on the delivery of the National Programme against the annual targets and indicators for the specific outcomes and outputs.

2.1 Summary of National Programme Progress

Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, observed during the current reporting period versus the previous.

Summary of National Programme Progress (500 words):

By the end of 2014, all the key institutions had been established and operationalised. These include the REDD+ Taskforce, REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat (RTS), Consultation Group, Gender Group and four Technical Teams. Policy dialogue and the capacity among these institutions was further strengthened through regular meetings, various 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 to stakeholders was further strengthened through the use and production of multi-media products such as Radio, TVs, Facebook and Twitters.

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, and conducted analytical studies 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 first draft of the National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan.

The production of Activity Data (AD) and a base map was progressed. A national forest definition and land-use classifications were developed, for use in the context of a national forest monitoring system (NFMS) for REDD+. A National Forest Inventory (NFI) field manual was developed and field tested in 6 different forest types. Historical inventory data (approx. 1,700 plots, 88,000 trees) was cleaned, harmonized, and analysed to develop initial country specific Emission Factors (EF) for Deciduous, Semi-Evergreen and Evergreen Forests types. Other datasets have been collected and reviewed to facilitate land use interpretation, GHG inventory and review of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Trainings on database management and NFMS web platform were conducted and a functional test version of the NFMS monitoring platform was developed. Two trainings were conducted to build capacity on reporting requirements and GHG inventory for the LULUCF/AFOLU sector. The MRV/REL technical team met on a regular basis (16 times). The team actively examined various elements of the NFMS and the Forest Reference Level (FRL/FREL), and is equipped to make recommendations to the REDD+ Taskforce.

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 consultations. The CP, intended to guide the implementation of CBR+, has identified 4 key outcomes and 7 priority areas.

2.2 Government and Non-Government Comments

The aim of this section is to allow government and non-government stakeholders to provide their assessment, comments and to provide additional and complementary information.

Government counterpart to provide their assessment and additional complementary information not included

by the participating UN organizations: (250 words)

During 2014 many achievements have been made by the UN-REDD programme. Many programme activities and events such as study tour, training, workshop, meeting and consultation at national and sub-national level have been organised by the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat, technical teams and the consultation group. REDD+ awareness material has been produced and shared with stakeholders and REDD+ awareness has been increased. Capacity of Taskforce, Taskforce Secretariat, technical teams, consultation group, gender group and community networks has been strengthened. Working papers for REDD+ readiness process including REDD+ safeguards, REDD+ fund options and benefit sharing, REDD+ cost and benefit analysis, grievance mechanism, NFI, REL have been produced and are contributing to the development of the REDD+ framework and the national REDD+ strategy. An initial draft of the national REDD+ Strategy has been developed and will be finished through 2015 for presentation at the UNFCCC COP 21, Paris in December 2015.

Non-government stakeholders to provide their assessment and additional complementary information (Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or platforms): (250 words)

The Consultation Group (CG) consists of 18 members, representing 9 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 the 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 section related to Safeguards (including FPIC) and benefit distribution.

The CG welcomes new initiatives under the UN-REDD Programme to support active and effective stakeholder engagement, including the financial support for the CG to function effectively and strengthen the capacity of a 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 management networks. We also encourage the programme to ensure that the proposed new awareness raising materials such as videos and posters are produced and utilized as soon as possible. We request that the UN-REDD programme to help ensure that proposals by the CG are given due consideration by the Royal Government of Cambodia and concerned agencies for effective implementation. This action will ensure the continuation and proper functioning of the CG to support and strengthen the REDD+ programme in Cambodia.

2.3 Results Framework

Outcome 1	Outcome Title:	Effective National Management of the REDD+ Readiness process and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the Roadmap principles	
	Progress Towards Outcome:	Significant progress has been made on outcome 1: Capacity of the Taskforce has been strengthened. Policy dialogue, training workshop and consultative meeting at the national and the sub-national in a total of 55 events for REDD+ readiness development have been organized by the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat. The Taskforce has decided to finalize the National REDD+ strategy in 2015 for presentation at the UNFCCC COP 21, Paris in December 2015. The capacity of Technical Teams, Consultation Group and Gender Group has been strengthened through the above mentioned events and south-south cooperation. The consultation and participation plan was developed to strengthen information flow and feedback mechanism for community and IP 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, posters, website and Facebook.	
	Outcome Performance Indicators¹⁰	Baseline¹¹	Expected Outcome Targets¹²
	1.1 Pro.Doc does not have outcome indicator	NA	NA
	Has the expected target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	1.2 Pro.Doc does not have outcome indicator	NA	NA
	Has the expected target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	1.3 Pro.Doc does not have outcome indicator	NA	NA
Has the expected target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No			
1.4 Pro.Doc does not have outcome indicator	NA	NA	
Has the expected target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No			

Output 1.1	Output Title	1.1 National REDD+ Readiness Coordination Mechanism established.
	Progress Towards Output:	The REDD+ Taskforce has regularly provided policy guidance on REDD+ Readiness activities in Cambodia through its meetings. During the meetings the Taskforce reviewed and provided guidance on the workplan, coordination, establishment of Technical Teams, formation of Consultation Group, Gender Group, development of the National REDD+ Strategy and other REDD+ elements. A study tour

¹⁰ Qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of a programme or investment

¹¹ Information gathered at the beginning of a project or programme from which variations found in the project or programme are measured

¹² Specifies a particular value for an indicator to be accomplished by a specific date in the future E.g. Total literacy rate to reach 85% among groups X and Y by the year 2010

		for Taskforce members was arranged to REDD+ projects in Vietnam to enable them to gain improved understanding of different approaches to REDD+.
	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By the end of 2013, the TF has met on at least on 2 occasions and has established rules of procedure and working process. 2. By the end of the Programme, the TF has made policy decisions related to key elements of a national REDD+ system, including a safeguards system, BDS, NFMS, etc. 3. The Consultation Group is formed by the end of August 2013. 4. By the end of the Programme, all members of the Consultation Group consider that the TF has taken account of advice from the Consultation Group. 5. All Technical Teams are established by the end of September 2013. 6. By the end of the Programme, all TTs have provided regular technical advice to the TF/CG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only interim Taskforce, no Consultation Group or Technical Teams were established
		Expected Annual Targets
		<p>1.1b Regular Taskforce monthly meetings</p> <p>1.1c Training of Taskforce</p>
	Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	<p>Achievements of Annual Target for Output 1.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four Taskforce meetings (3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th) were organised in 2014 that included Taskforce members, Technical Teams, RTS staff and project support staff. The Taskforce reviewed, advised and provided direction on REDD+ workplan and activities, REDD+ Coordination Mechanism, establishment of REDD+ Technical Teams, formation of Consultation Group, Gender Group, development of National REDD+ Strategy, and development of other REDD+ elements such as: REDD+ Fund options; REDD+ Safeguards and Safeguards Information System; options for REDD+ Benefit Sharing; REDD+ Grievance Redress Mechanism; Forest Definition; National Forest Inventory and MRV/REL. - A study tour of the Taskforce was organised to Vietnam to share and exchange experiences on REDD+ Readiness process. Following this visit, Taskforce members have an improved understanding of REDD+ implementation and are able to contribute in a constructive manner to the REDD+ readiness process in Cambodia. 	

Output 1.2	Output Title	1.2 Support to National REDD+ Readiness process.
	Progress Towards Output:	REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat has actively provided coordination and operational support to REDD+ programme activities and other REDD+ initiatives. RTS meetings have been regularly organized to review progress and address challenges to implementation of

		activities. Meetings of the four Technical Teams were organised to review progress, workplan and activities for their team contribution to the development of the National REDD+ Strategy. Two meetings of the joint UN-REDD programme and FCPF project Executive Board were organised to provide direction and endorsement of the Annual Workplan (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 Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All TF, CG and TT meetings are organized effectively and efficiently. 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. 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. 	- Secretariat formed but the staffing is not complete by beginning of 2013.	<p>1.2b Quarterly running costs of Secretariat.</p> <p>1.2d Regular meetings of PEB.</p> <p>1.2e Travel for Secretariat and Technical Teams.</p> <p>1.2f Training for Secretariat and technical teams.</p>
	Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	<p>Achievements of Annual Target for Output 1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretariat meetings were regularly organized to review progress and provide coordination and assistance to programme activities and other REDD+ initiatives as required. The 7th and the 8th PEB meetings were held as planned in which RTS was advised to prepare ToR for National Coordination Mechanism and provide progress reports on national REDD+ strategy development. The meeting approved a no-cost extension of the project up to 30 June 2015 and the national focal point to UNFCCC to join the PEB. Two senior officers of FA were provided support to attend the ARKN-FCC Australia-New Zealand Forest and Climate Change Policy Exchange in Australia-New Zealand. One senior officer of GDANCP participated in the Climate Change and Sustainable Development and Natural Resource Management and Forestry meeting in Belgium. One FA and one RTS support staff participated in the Women's Inclusion for Sustainable Forest and Climate Change: What works? Conference in Thailand. 		

Output 1.3	Output Title	1.3 Stakeholders are engaged in the REDD+ Readiness process.
	Progress Towards Output:	Four Consultation Group meetings were held in 2014 that were attended by all the 18 CG members. Progress on the development of safeguards, benefit sharing, fund mechanism, National REDD+ strategy and Readiness process was regularly reported during CG meetings. CG comments and concerns have been provided to technical team, Taskforce and PEB. Information flow and Feedback Mechanism was developed for the three community networks and IP. CSO and IP PEB representatives attended PEB meetings to

	<p>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. Sub-national consultative meetings on benefit sharing options in ten provinces were jointly facilitated by the CG. Members of the CG participated in a study tour of the Seima REDD+ pilot project. CBR+, an effort to empower IPs and forest dependent communities to engage in national REDD+ processes, commenced with the formation of a NSC and the development of a Country Plan.</p>	
Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets
<p>1. A survey conducted near the end of the Programme reveals that, averaged across nine stakeholder groups¹³, at least 67% of members of stakeholder groups represented on the CG confirm that their views on policy decisions considered by the Taskforce are effectively communicated to the Taskforce.</p>	<p>- No effective stakeholder engagement at the beginning of the programme; considerable investment in CG selection during the first 18 months of the programme.</p>	<p>1.3b Support to CF and CPA networks.</p> <p>1.3c Support to civil society groups to engage in specific technical area.</p>
<p>Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>		
<p>Achievements of Annual Target for Output 1.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four Consultation Group meetings were held in 2014. Issues discussed in the meetings include: REDD+ options, Review of Roles and Responsibilities of the CG, review of the agenda and topics discussed in Taskforce meetings, information flow and feedback mechanism, follow-up of CG recommendations to the Taskforce, exploring funding sources and options to finance CG activities. CSO and IP PEB representatives provided comments and approved the AWP of the UN-REDD programme at the PEB meeting. - Twelve CG members were nominated by the CG to join technical teams. They have regularly participated in Team meetings and contributed by reviewing ToRs, and reports. All 18 CG members participated in the National Meeting on REDD+ Benefit Sharing for creating improved understanding of benefit sharing arrangements under REDD+. CG members collaborated with the Technical Team to facilitate sub-national consultative meetings on Benefit Sharing in 10 provinces. Six CG members joined the study tour to Seima REDD+ pilot project and were able to see an example of FPIC and safeguards in operation. - The Taskforce approved the formation of a gender group in 2014 to ensure gender considerations are mainstreamed in the readiness process. The four-member group is represented by one representative each from FA, GDANCP, Fisheries Department and Ministry of Women Affairs. In addition to raising awareness of the Taskforce, CG and technical teams, the group is also mandated to ensure the national REDD+ strategy accounts for, and responds to, the impact of REDD+ on both men and women equally. In November 2014, the group attended an orientation in Kampot to better understand the link between gender and REDD+. - A four-member CBR+ 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 3 regional and 1 national multi-stakeholder consultations. The CP, intended to guide the implementation of CBR+, has identified 4 key outcomes and 7 priority areas. It is expected to be endorsed by the NSC early 2015, after which the call for proposals will be advertised. 		

¹³ The nine stakeholder groups are: Academia, Private Sector, International NGOs, National NGOs, CSOs, IPs, Community Forests, Community Fisheries, Community Protected Areas

Output 1.4	Output Title	1.4 Stakeholders provided with access to information on REDD+ and the National REDD+ Readiness process		
	Progress Towards Output:	The REDD+ website was updated regularly and REDD+ information can be publicly assessed. The UN-REDD programme activities and its achievements were uploaded to the UN-REDD workspace. REDD+ awareness raising to Indigenous Peoples at district level has been approved. A plan to strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples, community forestry, community fisheries, community protected areas and operationalize information flow and feedback mechanisms was endorsed. The Communications Strategy for Cambodia's REDD+ programme was endorsed. Four REDD+ Newsletters were produced and distributed. REDD+ extension materials were developed. A COP decisions booklet and REDD+ glossary was translated and circulated. Two TV talk show programmes were broadcast and radio programmes were developed. A study tour abroad was organised for 10 Taskforce members. Ten awareness raising events were organised for a total of 333 participants from REDD+ groups. A national meeting on Preparing Cambodia to enter the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ was organised for a total of 46 participants.		
	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A survey conducted near the end of the Programme reveals that all members of the CG confirm that they have access to the necessary information on REDD+. 2. A survey conducted near the end of the Programme reveals that, averaged across nine stakeholder groups, at least 67% of members of stakeholder groups represented on the CG are able to outline key features of REDD+. 	- Information available assumed to be minimal at start of the programme; a survey at the CG selection workshop will establish level of awareness.	<p>1.4b Development of consultation and participation plan.</p> <p>1.4c Development of awareness raising materials, tools, and outreach.</p> <p>1.4d Awareness raising events for key groups within government and outside.</p>	
	Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Achievements of Annual Target for Output 1.4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The REDD+ website was updated regularly. The UN-REDD programme activities and its achievements were uploaded to the UN-REDD workspace. - A consultation and participation plan was developed. A plan to strengthen REDD+ awareness with Indigenous Peoples at the district level has been approved. A plan to strengthen capacity of Indigenous Peoples, community forestry, community fisheries, community protected areas and operationalize information flow and feedback mechanism were finalized. These two activities will be implemented through UN-REDD's Targeted Support modality. - The Communication Strategy for Cambodia's REDD+ programme was endorsed. The 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th REDD+ Newsletters were published. REDD+ extension materials such as: Videos, Posters, TV Talk Show and Radio programmes were developed and broadcast. A summary booklet of COP decisions and REDD+ glossary were translated and circulated for comments. - Awareness raising events were organized, including a study tour of 10 Taskforce members to Vietnam, two training events at the national level and six training events at the sub-national level. Total of 333 participants from the REDD+ Consultation Group, REDD+ Technical Teams, Indigenous Peoples, community forestry, community fisheries, community protected areas, INGOs and Government officers were provided training on REDD+ concepts. Ten trainers were selected and the 6 provincial training events on REDD+ were facilitated by the trainers. A national meeting on Preparing for Cambodia to 				

	enter the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ was organised with a total of 46 participants from Taskforce, Technical teams, government officers, projects, NGOs and IOs involved in REDD+. This national meeting aimed to establish target date for a submission by Cambodia to the UNFCCC as entry into the Warsaw Framework to establish the basis for results-based payments for REDD+, and to identify the activities required to meet this target.
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Outcome 2	Outcome Title:	Outcome 2: Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework.	
	Progress Towards Outcome:	Substantial progress has been made on delivering outcome 2: FA, GDANCP and FiA finished their pilot activities and drafted individual REDD+ strategies. Working papers on REDD+ cost and benefit analysis, REDD+ grievance redress mechanism, REDD+ fund mechanism and options, benefit sharing options and REDD+ safeguards have been developed. These documents contribute to the development of the National REDD+ Strategy development that is a pre-requisite for the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to claim results-based payments under the UNFCCC.	
	Outcome Performance Indicators¹⁴	Baseline¹⁵	Expected Outcome Targets¹⁶
	Pro.Doc does not have outcome indicator	NA	NA
	Has the expected target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	Pro.Doc don't have outcome indicator	NA	NA
	Has the expected target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	Pro.Doc don't have outcome indicator	NA	NA
	Has the expected target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	Pro.Doc don't have outcome indicator	NA	NA
Has the expected target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Pro.Doc don't have outcome indicator	NA	NA	
Has the expected target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No			

Output 2.1	Output Title	2.1 Development of individual REDD+ strategies and implementation
	Progress Towards Output:	The FCPF REDD+ Readiness Project was launched in March and started in July 2014 to continue support REDD+ readiness process built by the UN-REDD national programme. FA led project was finished and provided final report. Methods to involve Community forestry, incentive based systems to improve participation and landscape management have been recommended for REDD+ implementation. The GDANCP led project has finished an initial draft of the National Protected Areas Strategy Management Plan in which REDD+ aspects has been included. The findings of the FiA led project were submitted as a report in which recommended approaches to involve communities in the protection of flooded forest and mangrove to enhance carbon stocks and 5-year implementation plan to continue their REDD+ pilot project. Development of the National REDD+ Strategy has been endorsed by the Taskforce in March and the initial

¹⁴ Qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of a programme or investment

¹⁵ Information gathered at the beginning of a project or programme from which variations found in the project or programme are measured

¹⁶ Specifies a particular value for an indicator to be accomplished by a specific date in the future E.g. Total literacy rate to reach 85% among groups X and Y by the year 2010

	draft of Cambodia's National REDD+ Strategy was completed by the end of December 2014.	
	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By June 2014, draft strategy proposals have been developed for forests under the administration of FA, GDANCP, and FiA 2. By the end of the programme, these draft strategies have been adopted and incorporated into an initial draft of a National REDD+ Strategy 3. A survey conducted near the end of the programme reveals that at least 50% of professional staff of FA, GDANCP, and FiA considers that their agencies have adequate capacities to plan and implement REDD+ actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft REDD+ Strategy in Roadmap
		Expected Annual Targets
		<p>2.1a Capacity-building and training to Ministries. (2014 no separate fund allocated for this target).</p> <p>2.1c Support to the Implementation of the NFP.</p> <p>2.1d Development of National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan.</p> <p>2.1e Investigation on how the REDD+ can Support management of flooded forests and mangrove Areas managed by Fisheries Administration under the Strategic Planning Framework on Fisheries.</p> <p>2.1f Support to national strategy Development to address drivers from outside the forest sector.</p>
	Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	<p>Achievements of Annual Target for Output 2.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The FCPF REDD+ Readiness Project launching workshop was held on the 14th March with total 79 participants from: Taskforce, Consultation Group, UN Agencies, Development Partners, Forest Administration, GDANCP, Fishery Administration, MoI, MRD, MME, MEF and MLMUC. The FCPF project will continue to support REDD+ readiness activities where there is a budget shortage from UN-REDD and other sources. - The FA led the project (started in July, 2013) called "Building the Awareness and Support of REDD+ among the Forest-Dependent Communities in Siem Reap province. Consultative meetings to discuss REDD+ issues and institutional arrangements for REDD+ were held with relevant stakeholders in the target project areas. These meetings were the basis to explain REDD+ concepts to the communities. A study tour was organized in April 2014 to Oddar Meanchey REDD+ project for 24 people from the project staff and the key communities in the target project. Communal workshops were organized to present and share the experience and lessons learned from Oddar Meanchey REDD+ project. Extension materials have been produced and REDD+ extension events were organized. Awareness among stakeholders on REDD+ was increased. Project terminal report have been produced and submitted to RTS. The report recommended appropriate methods to involve community forestry, address costs and benefits, suggest an incentive-based system to improve the participation of communities and also synthesis of lessons learned on REDD+ implementation that includes constraints and challenges of implementing REDD+ in CFs. Policy notes were produced in which landscape management was recommended for REDD+ implementation. - The GDANCP led the project called "Development of National Protected Areas Strategy Management Plan": The project was started on March 1st 2014. The field assessment on existing approaches to Protected Areas management was conducted for National park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Multiple Use Areas and protected land scape in the 4 regions of Cambodia. A national workshop was organised on 4 November 2014 with a total of 125 participants from 	

	<p>relevant line ministries at national level and protected areas to review and comment on the results of the assessment. The assessment report was finalized and submitted to GDANCP/MoE. The report outlines the existing approaches, practices and lessons learnt on Protected Area management including their contribution to conservation goals and to development and livelihood. Further activities have been processed and an initial draft of the National Protected Areas Strategy Management Plan was developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The FiA concluded the project called “Conservation and reforestation of Flooded Forest and Mangrove to involve in carbon emission prevention and carbon stock enhancement” in 2014. During the year community voluntary patrollers were formed and patrolling was regularly conducted by the voluntary patrollers to protect flooded forests and mangroves in the target project areas. The number of encroachment events in the target project declined. Awareness raising on roles flooded forest and mangrove in carbon emission and absorption were provided to the communities. Technical assistance to produce seedlings and planting for flooded forest and mangrove was provided. Local communities and local authorities participated and supported the project activities. Flooded forest and mangroves were reforested with the seedlings that produced by communities in the target project where they had previous been cleared. A 5 year implementation plan was developed. A project terminal report was produced with recommended approaches to involve communities in the protection of flooded forest and mangroves and lesson learned, issues and challenges in the project implementation were distilled. - The development of Cambodia’s National REDD+ Strategy was endorsed by the 4th Taskforce meeting in March. Draft Chapters for the National REDD+ Strategy were presented to the 5th Taskforce meeting in June. A REDD+ Expert Team was established in June and it started working to provide technical advice for the Development of Cambodia’s National REDD+ Strategy in July. The draft skeleton of Cambodia’s National REDD+ Strategy was completed in August and by 31 December 2014 an initial draft of Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy was completed.
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Output 2.2	Output Title	2.2 Evaluation of co-benefits	
	Progress Towards Output:	The RTS has undertaken preliminary analytical work and organised a consultation that will lead to the production of a spatial decision making tool for cost-benefit analysis of REDD+. Studies were conducted to prioritize sustainable forest management issues, followed by sub national and national data on land use, opportunity costs to produce a spreadsheet. This spreadsheet was reviewed at a national workshop in October 2014 in collaboration with UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre. The objective of the national meeting was to validate the spreadsheet and the assumptions used to design the spreadsheet. Next steps include additional research to finalize the spreadsheet, design of the spatial design tool, and capacity building.	
	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By September 2014, 50% of professional staff of FA, GDANCP, and FiA are able to describe the relative values of forests under different management regimes. 2. By June 2014, 75% of key decision makers in line agencies and all members of the TF and CG are able to give an estimate of the costs of implementing REDD+ activities versus other land use options. 	- UNEP-WCMC co-benefits report	<p>2.2a Valuation of the multiple benefits of standing forests under the management strategies.</p> <p>2.2b Scoping and evaluation of REDD+ activities in relation to costs and benefits considering, inter alia, carbon density, co-benefits, jurisdiction, opportunity costs, resource management issues.</p>

			<p>2.2c Economic assessment of local benefits and cost of REDD+ implementation.</p> <p>2.2d Preparation of communication products and their dissemination.</p>
	Has the annual target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	<p>Achievements of Annual Target for Output 2.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The study on Valuation of Forest Ecosystem and Costs and Benefits from Implementing REDD+ in Cambodia was conducted, an initial report was produced and a planning meeting to review the report was organized. Workshop proceeding were produced. - 2.2b, 2.2c, 2.2d activities were combined as one activity title Costs and Benefits of REDD+. Under this activity a further study on the values of forests under different management regimes, along with estimates of the costs of implementing REDD+ activities versus other land use options was undertaken. The 'Costs and Benefits Analysis of REDD+ Implementation in Cambodia' workshop was held on the 21 October 2014 in Phnom Penh with 35 participants. Workshop proceedings were produced which recommended improvements to the spreadsheet. The spreadsheet will be used to develop a GIS spatial decision making tool for Cambodia. 		

Output 2.3 and Output 2.4	Output Title	2.3 and 2.4 REDD+ Funding Mechanisms and Revenue-sharing.		
	Progress Towards Output:	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 organised 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. 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.		
	Output Performance Indicators		Baseline	Expected Annual Targets
	1. By the end of 2013, a policy brief on revenue sharing and benefit distribution has been approved by the TF.		- Benefit distribution process identified in existing pilot projects.	2.3b Assessment of existing benefit sharing models including initial proposals for benefit sharing approaches.

	<p>2. By March 2014, options for revenue sharing and benefit distribution have been produced for broad consultation.</p> <p>3. By the end of the Programme, proposals for revenue sharing and benefit distribution have been produced based on results of broad stakeholder consultation.</p>		<p>2.3c Consultation on results (participation costs).</p> <p>2.3d Development of preferred options - with relevance to NFP and Protected Area planning.</p> <p>2.3e Assessment of existing funding mechanisms within Cambodia and potential for use within the framework for REDD+.</p> <p>2.3f Development of framework for implementation of fund mechanisms.</p>
	<p>Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>		
	<p>Achievements of Annual Target for Output 2.3 and Output 2.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the four Technical Teams held its first meeting in January 2014 and met regularly throughout the year. - A study on “Existing benefit sharing distribution models used in Cambodia and other parts of the world” was undertaken and an initial report was produced. A national meeting was organized in February with a total of 47 participants from the Taskforce, CG, UN Agencies, DPs, FA, GDANCP, FiA, Mol, MRD, MME, MEF and MLMUC to comment on the findings. - One day consultation meetings on REDD+ benefit sharing options were conducted from March to May in 10 provinces. A total of 516 participants from provincial authority, Technical departments, Indigenous People, Communities, and INGOs participated in these consultations. - A follow up national consultative meeting on REDD+ benefit sharing options was organized in December 2014 with a total of 70 participants from different institutions. A final draft report on existing benefit sharing distribution models used in Cambodia and other parts of the world was produced. - The assessment of existing fund mechanisms in Cambodia was conducted. A national consultative meeting was organized in January with a total of 55 participants from the Taskforce, CG, UN Agencies, DPs, FA, GDANCP, FiA, Mol, MRD, MME, MEF and MLMUC. The report on the Assessment of Existing fund mechanisms was translated and shared with relevant institutions for comments. Summary findings were presented at the fifth Taskforce meeting. The Taskforce endorsed a further study to develop a proposal for REDD+ fund options. - A further study on the design of the national REDD+ fund was undertaken (with technical assistance from UNDP Headquarter Technical Advisors). A draft report was produced that provided several options. These were presented at the 6th Taskforce meeting and the Taskforce has advised to start with Sinking Fund and then followed by Revolving Fund. 		

Output 2.5	Output Title	2.5 Policy and legal development for the National REDD+ implementation framework	
	Progress Towards Output:	ToRs were prepared for a further study to develop a grievance redress mechanism.	
	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysing 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	2.5 was dropped with approval of the PEB.
	Has the annual target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	Achievements of Annual Target for Output 2.5 (NA)		

Output 2.6	Output Title	2.6 Safeguards and monitoring of multiple-benefits.	
	Progress Towards Output:	A study of safeguards and a series of 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 a 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.	
	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets
	<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 	- No national REDD+ safeguards; Monitoring systems in place in some forested landscapes	<p>2.6a Establishment of a Safeguards & Consultation Technical Team.</p> <p>2.6b Initial assessment of REDD+ safeguards at project and National level compared with existing frameworks for socio-economic and</p>

	<p>appropriate system of safeguards has been produced, incorporating feedback from broad stakeholder consultation.</p> <p>3. By August 2014, initial proposals for key measures and indicators for assessing and monitoring the status of selected elements/principles under safeguards have been produced.</p> <p>4. By the end of the Programme, the TF has approved a nationally appropriate system of safeguards.</p>		<p>environmental safeguards and monitoring in Cambodia.</p> <p>2.6c Development of proposed approach to safeguards.</p> <p>2.6d Capacity building of key institutions to support initial safeguard development.</p>
	<p>Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>		
	<p>Achievements of Annual Target for Output 2.6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Technical Team on Safeguards had its first meeting in January 2014 and was active throughout the year. A study tour was organized for the team to visit the REDD+ project in Seima, Mondulkiri. The team undertook reviewed the policies, laws, and regulations of Cambodia that were relevant to safeguards. In addition the team facilitated subnational and national consultations and contributed to the development of National REDD+ Strategy. - A preliminary review of safeguards for REDD+ in Cambodia was conducted and shared with relevant institutions. Four regional consultative meetings on safeguards development were conducted in Kratie, Siem Reap, Pursat and Preah Sihanouk provinces from July to August 2014. These meetings brought together 249 participants from FA, GDANCP, FiA, MEF, Mol, MLUPC, MEE, CG, local communities and indigenous peoples in 22 provinces across Cambodia. A national consultative meeting on Cambodia REDD+ safeguards development was organized in December 2014 with 70 participants from relevant institutions. A final draft report on Cambodia REDD+ Safeguards Development was produced. 		

Outcome 3	Outcome Title:	Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD+ at sub-national levels		
	Progress Towards Outcome:	During the 2014, 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.		
	Outcome Performance Indicators¹⁷	Baseline¹⁸	Expected Outcome Targets¹⁹	
	Pro.Doc don't have outcome indicator	NA	NA	
	Has the expected target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No			
	Pro.Doc don't have outcome indicator	NA	NA	
Has the expected target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No				

¹⁷ Qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of a programme or investment

¹⁸ Information gathered at the beginning of a project or programme from which variations found in the project or programme are measured

¹⁹ Specifies a particular value for an indicator to be accomplished by a specific date in the future E.g. Total literacy rate to reach 85% among groups X and Y by the year 2010

Output 3.1	Output Title	3.1 Development of sub-national approaches to REDD+		
	Progress Towards Output:	Demonstration technical team started work in January and visited the REDD+ project in Seima, Mondulkiri.		
	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2013, an analysis of options to integrate sub-national approaches within a national REDD+ system has been completed By June 2014, a broad-based consultation process has identified potential options to guide implementation By the end of the Programme, the TF has approved REDD+ implementation guidelines, including for sub-national implementation. 	- No REDD+ implementation guidelines exist.	3.1a Establishment of Pilot Projects and Subnational Approach Technical Team. 3.1b Development of proposals for subnational approach to REDD+.	
	Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Achievements of Annual Target for Output 3.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Technical Team on Demonstration was established and held its first meeting in January 2014. A study tour was organized for the team to visit the REDD+ project in Seima, Mondulkiri. The Team met regularly and contributed the development of the National REDD+ Strategy. A policy brief was produced by FA in which forest areas under the jurisdiction of FA and GDANCP can be managed as a landscape was recommended for REDD+ implementation at the sub-national level. 				

Output 3.2	Output Title	3.2 Pilot project activities		
	Progress Towards Output:	The UN-REDD programme supported the Seima Protection Forest REDD+ demonstration project in the Mondulkiri province. This site has been selected as one of Cambodia's REDD+ pilot sites among others to generate lessons for designing a national approach to REDD+. During the 2014, the Seima 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.		
	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. By the end of the Programme, the TF has approved at least 6 Policy Briefs or methodologies developed by demonstration projects through UN-REDD 	- Several NGO-driven demonstration projects are under implementation and are designed to generate lessons on REDD+ readiness.	3.2a Support to the development of subnational pilot activities (small grant)		

	Programme funding.		
	Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	Achievements of Annual Target for Output 3.2		
	Capacity at sub national level has been enhanced at the pilot sites.		

Outcome 4	Outcome Title:	Outcome 4: Design of a Monitoring System and REL framework and capacity for implementation		
	Progress Towards Outcome:	Significant progress has been made towards outcome 4 'Design of a Monitoring System and REL framework and capacity for implementation' to build the capacity and system to monitor and report on land use change and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in the forestry sector. Available map classification systems have been analysed (10+ systems) and legends of key national legends have been translated to facilitate harmonization. A national forest definition and land-use classifications were developed, for use in the context of a national forest monitoring system for REDD+. The production of Activity Data (AD) based on the available historical data and production of a base map is well advanced. A National Forest Inventory has been designed from the ground up, taking stock of stakeholder experiences, and inventory data collected from the project/sub-national level and stakeholders. Subsequently the NFI field manual has been developed and field tested. Collected inventory data from different stakeholders has been cleaned, harmonized, and further analysed to develop initial country specific Emission Factors (EF) for Deciduous, Semi-Evergreen and Evergreen Forests. Other data sets have been collected and reviewed to facilitate land use interpretation, accuracy assessment, GHG inventory, Driver of deforestation and forest degradation review, and the developed NFMS monitoring platform. A database is underdevelopment. Trainings on database management and NFMS web platform were conducted and a functional test version of the NFMS monitoring platform has been developed. Three training were conducted to build capacity on reporting requirements and GHG inventory for the LULUCF/AFOLU sector. The MRV/REL technical team was established at the end of 2013 and a first meeting was organized in January 2014. The MRV/REL technical team has subsequently met on a regular basis to go through a trajectory to understand REDD+ and its technical components. The team has been actively examining various elements of National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and the forest reference level (FRL/FREL), and is better equipped to make recommendations to the REDD+ taskforce.		
	Outcome Performance Indicators²⁰	Baseline²¹	Expected Outcome Targets²²	
	NA	NA	NA	
	Has the expected target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No			
	NA	NA	NA	

²⁰ Qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of a programme or investment

²¹ Information gathered at the beginning of a project or programme from which variations found in the project or programme are measured

²² Specifies a particular value for an indicator to be accomplished by a specific date in the future E.g. Total literacy rate to reach 85% among groups X and Y by the year 2010

Has the expected target been met: Yes Partially Planned No

Output 4.1	Output Title	4.1 Establishment National MRV/REL Technical Team and build appropriate national capacity		
	Progress Towards Output:	MRV/REL TT operational and member understand the REDD+ aspects and various technical components.		
	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets	
	<ul 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	4.1a Regular meetings of MRV/REL Technical Team 4.1b. Provision of Technical support and advice 4.1c. Determine appropriate institutions and their roles in the MRV system 4.1d. Training and capacity needs assessments 4.1e. Trainings on MRV and IPCC guidelines, National Forest Inventories, Remote sensing and satellite monitoring systems	
	Has the annual target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No			
	Achievements of Annual Target for Output 4.1 The MRV/REL technical team started its operation in January 2014 after an initial delay to establish the four technical teams. In total the MRV/REL team has held 16 meetings in 2014, with primary objectives to strengthen the capacities of the MRV/REL technical team members and discuss various technical proposal and concepts required for REDD+. The MRV expert provided the technical support during the meeting, with occasional support by other technical specialists on different themes depending on the meetings. 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 have been brought forward to the REDD+ taskforce. The team has discussed institutional arrangements and participated in multiple trainings, including: NFMS workshop, Land use classification workshop, NFI field testing and data analysis, NFMS web platform & data management, and GHG trainings.			

Output 4.2	Output Title	4.2 Develop Cambodia Monitoring system plan		
	Progress Towards Output:	National forest definition and land-use classifications were developed for use in the context of a national forest monitoring system for REDD+. The carbon pools and reference period and defined and the various elements to design National Forest Monitoring System MRV/REL are examined by the MRV/REL technical team and taskforce. A finalized design of the initial system is expected towards the end of 2015.		

	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets
	<ul 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+	4.2c Determine national forest definitions, land-use classes, carbon pools and reference period to be used
Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Achievements of Annual Target for Output 4.2 Land Use classification and Forest Definition for use in the context of a national forest monitoring system for REDD+ established. And outline with proposals on components NFMS and FREL/FRL were prepared and discussed the MRV/REL technical team. A National workshop on NFMS ('National Forest Monitoring System in Cambodia' review of establishment of NFMS for Cambodia) was co-organized with JICA (22 December 2014) to agree on the basic elements of the NFMS. A half-day session on NFMS in seminar co-organized with FCPF project to raise awareness on NFMS design and components under development in Cambodia (31 October 2014). NFMS and component presented and planning discussed as one of the four pillars of the Warsaw framework during National meeting on preparing for Cambodia to enter the Warsaw Framework (05 September 2014).			

Output 4.3	Output Title	4.3 Review of forest cover assessments to provide REDD+ activity data and design the satellite forest monitoring system		
	Progress Towards Output:	The production of a land use and land use change series (production based on improvement of existing maps, and newly developed but consistent base map for the years 2005/2006,2010,2013/2014) under development. Functioning test version of satellite forest monitoring system web platform have been developed. The completion of land use and land use change data, and launching of initial version of web platform are expected mid-2015.		
	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets	
	<ul 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	4.3c Training on image interpretation. 4.3d Develop the platform for monitoring natural resources and particularly REDD+ activity 4.3e Design the forest monitoring system for REDD+ activities and participatory forest monitoring 4.3g Analysis of past and current forest cover change	
	Has the annual target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Achievements of Annual Target for Output 4.3				

Both formal (Training Workshop on Land Cover Classification 21-23 July, 2014) and on the job training was provided on image interpretation. The Training introduced various software solutions including: LCCS, QGIS, and Collect Earth). Consensus was reached between the UN-REDD NP, the Forestry Administration, JICA technical advisory team (CAM-REDD) and the Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute of Japan (FFPRI) on the methods, dates and data for activity data creation. Production of ongoing: By December 2014, the 2005/2006 map has been completed, 2010 map 90% completed, 2013/2014 map 45% completed. A test version of a NFMS web platform for Cambodia has been developed. A technical training on the web platform was held 8-12 December 2014.

Output 4.4	Output Title	4.4 Design of a National Forest Inventory to develop emission and removal factors for REDD+ related activities		
	Progress Towards Output:	NFI designed, and existing forest inventory data has been analysed to develop emission factors.		
	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By end of 2013 a national forest inventory has been designed. • 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 • 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	4.4a Design multi-purpose National Forest Inventory and assess costs of implementation 4.4c Inventory of the existing allometric equations to estimate biomass and carbon stocks from tree measurements 4.4d Collect available models (including soil organic carbon models) in order to identify missing information 4.4e Emission factor assessment based on existing data 4.4g Create central database of all information on forest carbon stocks	
	Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No			
	Achievements of Annual Target for Output 4.4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on the NFI design a field manual and field form have been developed, and tested in 6 different forest types in Cambodia (NFI training & field test-I 10-24 February 2014, NFI field test-II 11-15 March 2014). By means of the training a core team has been trained and contributed to revisions following field practise. During 17-20 February the team has received a first training in the analysis of the field data. - The data collected from various stakeholders and used as a basis to design the NFI has been further analysed to develop country specific biomass estimates and emission factors. More than 88000 trees were assessed from 1755 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, including Mondolkri, Ratanakiri, Preah 			

	Vihar and Koh Kong Provinces, which are among the most important forest and biodiversity hotspots of the country. Three forest types were included: evergreen broadleaved, semi-evergreen and deciduous forests; The carbon stocks per ha ranged from 30 tons of biomass per hectare in the most degraded places to almost 500 tons of biomass per hectare in the Mondolkiri Highlands. A UN-REDD success story was written (publication expected Q1 2015).
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Output 4.5	Output Title	4.5 Support the development of a REDD+ related GHG Reporting System	
	Progress Towards Output:	Three trainings on compiling the GHG inventory for the forest sector were conducted, The inventory is being compiled, and activity data under production of Outcome 4.3 will be used in preparing an interim GHG inventory. Considerable time and effort have been spent to indicate and collect data from instructions and stakeholders. Data sharing procedures and templates were developed and a file based archive established. Successively a database and database management system are under development. Database and interim GHG inventory are expected to be completed by mid-2015.	
	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By June 2014 Data sharing procedure between institutions and archiving system developed to ensure data access for the LULUCF GHG inventory • 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	4.5a Combine activity and forest carbon stock data 4.5b Assess uncertainty of the data interpreted 4.5c Central database of all information on forest monitoring, and MRV (including database for tree species identification) 4.5d Web platform 4.5e QA & QC, archiving system and maintenance
	Has the annual target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	Achievements of Annual Target for Output 4.5 Two AFOLU GHG inventory trainings (1. Introduction 27-28 October, 2014, 2 Data and IPCC software practise 27-28 October,2014) were organized in 2014. Prior to the GHG inventory training a MRV/REL technical team session was organized (03 June 2014) to explain differences between IPCC 2003 and 2006 reporting guidelines. Considerable time and effort have been spent to indicate and collect data from the relevant instructions and stakeholders. Data sharing procedures and templates were developed and a file based archive established. Database management options reviewed and a solution for database management system proposed to the MRV/REL technical team.		

Output 4.6	Output Title	4.6 Support the development of Cambodia RL/REL framework		
	Progress Towards Output:	And national workshop and internal study on driver of deforestation and forest degradation conducted. An outline of components and decision for consideration for Forest Reference Level (FRL) of Cambodia has been developed. The FRL/FREL framework will be further strengthened by integrating results obtained under outputs 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5. A finalized design of the initial FRL/FREL is expected towards the end of 2015 ²³ .		
	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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	4.6a Assessing the sources of and contribution of woodfuel use to current and projected future emissions 4.6b Quantitative assessment of drivers of forest degradation 4.6d Collate data on drivers of deforestation 4.6g Assessment of intra-national displacement risks and measures	
	Has the annual target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No			
	Achievements of Annual Target for Output 4.6 A National Workshop on Identifying Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Cambodia was organized jointly by UN-REDD, USAID, JICA, and FFPRI 06 March, 2014. A study is being implemented on Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation. The results are so far for internal decision. An outline with components for consideration of the Forest Reference Level (FRL) for Cambodia was developed for discussion. FREL/FRL components were presented and planning was discussed as one of the four pillars of the Warsaw framework (National meeting on preparing for Cambodia to enter the Warsaw Framework - 05 September 2014).			

²³ A UN-REDD targeted support request has been prepared to provide support to Cambodia on developing its FREL/FRL submission

3. Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions

3.1 Progress against Warsaw Framework

This section aims to provide insight and to support a thought process into how the National Programme is helping the countries progress against the framework of the convention, namely: 1) a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plans; 2) a National Forest Reference Emission Level/National Forest Reference Level; 3); a National Forest Monitoring System and 4) Safeguards and Safeguards Information Systems. Not all these areas are supported by the National Programmes, however efforts can be undertaken with domestic or other resources. The checklists are indicative and not always applicable to each country. They can be supplemented by qualitative information.

National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plans	
Brief assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is supporting the country in developing a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan. (150 words)	Does the country have a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plans: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes: Date of Completion: Click here to enter a date.
The National Programme continues to play a pivotal role in providing support to Cambodia in developing the National REDD+ Strategy.	Please select the following that apply: 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation Established ²⁴ ; 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Focal Point or National REDD+ Entity Appointed; 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Stakeholder Meeting/Workshops held; 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) advanced; 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic REDD+ options, policies and measures, and/or REDD+ activities have been identified; 6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional arrangements to plan and implement REDD+ activities have been established. 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Click here to enter text.
National Forest Reference Emission Levels/ National Forest Reference Level (NFREL/NFRL)	
Brief assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is supporting the country in developing a forest reference emission level and forest reference level. (150 words)	Does the country have National Forest Reference Emission Levels / National Forest Reference Levels: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes: Date of Completion: Click here to enter a date.
The NP is supporting Cambodia in developing the components and data required for developing the FREL/FRL. The Country set itself the ambition to submit the FREL/FRL by the end of 2015. (A Targeted Support request has been submitted to the board to support throughout 2015 until submission). Emission factors and activity data are assessed or under development for initial FREL/FRL development (tier 2) in order to support assessment of historical average emissions. Land Use classification and Forest Definition for use in the context of a national forest monitoring system	Please select the following that apply: 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A national forest definition for REDD+ has been adopted; 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope of the activities of the NFREL/NFRL have been defined; 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The scale of the NFREL/NFRL (national/subnational) has been

²⁴ The drivers of deforestation and forest degradation have been defined through national processes/analysis and consensus has been established through a multi-stakeholder approach.

<p>and FREL/FRL for REDD+ established. The scope is limited to Afforestation and Deforestation based on assessment of existing data. The FREL/FRL will be developed for National Scale.</p>	<p>defined;</p> <p>4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NFREL/NFRL data has been compiled (emission factors and historical activity data);</p> <p>5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A methodology for identifying NFREL/NFRL has been identified;</p> <p>6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A timeline for submission to the UNFCCC has been established;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p>
<p>National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS)</p>	
<p>Brief assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is supporting the country in developing a National Forest Monitoring System. (150 words)</p>	<p>Does the country have a National Forest Monitoring System: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes: Date of Completion: Click here to enter a date.</p> <p>Please select the following that apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A Land Monitoring System in place to assess activity data; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-based information to determine Emission Factors is available (e.g. national forest Inventory, permanent sample plots, etc.); <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National GHG Inventory in place²⁵, in particular for LULUCF sector; <input type="checkbox"/> Information produced by the NFMS is transparent and made available to stakeholders. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The NFMS is supported by institutional arrangements at national level. <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p>
<p>The NP is supporting the county primarily in improving the existing system and capacities to develop the NFMS. Activity Data is being developed consistent with, for REDD+ purposes, re-interpreted map data, and 20 years of in-country RS experience. The National Forest Inventory (NFI) has been designed using data collected from various stakeholders. Data from approx. 1,700 plots were analysed to aid in the design, and to develop emission factors for deciduous, semi-evergreen and evergreen forest types. The NP is further supporting the development of allometric equations and emission factors for flooded forest (and endemic ecosystem for which very little information is currently available). Cambodia has submitted its INC and is working on the SNC, the NP has planned and worked with the MRV/REL technical team on the GHG inventory for AFOLU and REDD+. The RGC is working on an NFMS web platform and database of which a first version should be finalized with support of the NP, aiding in the overall transparency and ability of data management. Although arrangements are now in place through the multi-government MRV/REL technical team, institutional arrangement should be further strengthened.</p>	
<p>Safeguards Information System (SIS)</p>	
<p>Brief assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is supporting the country in developing a Safeguards Information System. (150 words)</p>	<p>Does the country have a Safeguards Information System (SIS): <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes: Date of Completion: Click here to enter a date.</p> <p>Please select the following that apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The SIS takes national circumstances into account; <input type="checkbox"/> The SIS provides transparent and consistent information that is accessible to all relevant stakeholders and updated on a regular basis;
<p>The Safeguards Technical Team was formally established in January 2014 with support from the UN-REDD Programme. It comprises members from different government institutions. Key principles and criteria of the safeguards systems were defined, gap analyses of existing social and environmental PLRs were carried out, REDD+ social/environmental indicators for performance were proposed and the development of a data collection and monitoring methodology and</p>	

²⁵ The National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory is in place and includes estimates of anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes.

institutional responsibilities have been initiated.

3. The SIS is flexible enough to allow for improvements over time;
4. The SIS is country driven;
5. The SIS is implemented at national level;
6. The SIS builds upon existing systems, as appropriate.
7. Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)

3.2 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

If YES – Date of Last Meeting: 07.08.2014

Frequency of Meeting (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 REDD+ technical teams are primarily constituted of government officials. The Taskforce organizes regular meetings to review, advise and implement REDD+ Readiness activities in Cambodia. The development of the National REDD+ strategy and REDD+ institutional framework have been managed and implemented by the Taskforce. The National REDD+ Strategy will be presented at the COP 21.

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 section 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 and CSO representatives from nine different groups have formed the Consultation Group. Two IP and CSO representatives are 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.

4. Financial Information

4.1 Financial Delivery

In the table below please provide up-to-date information on activities completed based on the Results Framework included in the signed NPD; as well as financial data on planned, committed and disbursed funds. The table gathers information on the cumulative financial progress of the National Programme implementation at the end of the reporting period (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). Please add additional rows as needed.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS					
PROGRAMME OUTCOME	UN ORGANISATION	Amount Transferred by MPTF to Programme	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2014		
			Commitments ²⁶ (B)	Disbursements ²⁷ (C)	Total Expenditures (D) = B + C
Outcome 1:	FAO	55,000.00	0.00	55,000.00	55,000.00
	UNDP	1,033,561.49	0.00	1,033,561.49	1,033,561.49
	UNEP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-total					
Outcome 2:	FAO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	UNDP	381,508.98	0.00	381,508.98	381,508.98
	UNEP	140,000.00	80,000.00	60,000	140,000
Sub-total					
Outcome 3:	FAO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	UNDP	47,523.68	0.00	47,523.68	47,523.68
	UNEP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-total					
Outcome 4:	FAO	1,160,000.00	0.00	574,008.00	574,008.00
	UNDP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	UNEP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-total					
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO	85,050.00	0.00	44,031.00	44,031.00
	UNDP	102,381.58	0.00	102,381.58	102,381.58
	UNEP	9,800.00	0.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
Indirect Support Costs (Total)		196,350.00	0.00	150,612.75	150,612.75
FAO (Total):		1,300,050.00	0.00	673,038.56	673,038.56
UNDP (Total):		1,551,500.00	0.00	1,564,975.73	1,564,975.73
UNEP (Total):		149,800.00	80,000.00	64,200.00	144,200.00
Grand TOTAL:		3,001,350.00	80,000.00	2,302,214.29	2,382,214.30

²⁶ *Commitments*: Includes all amount committed to date. Commitment is the amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed and entered into the Agencies' financial systems, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years.

²⁷ *Disbursement*: Amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include unliquidated obligations)

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

If additional resources (direct co-financing) are 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 ²⁸	Name of Co-Financer	Type of Co-Financing ²⁹	Amount (US\$)	Supported Outcome in the NPD
Multilateral agency	FAO	Cash	US\$ 305,000	Multilateral agency
Multilateral agency	UNDP (TRAC Fund)	Cash	US\$ 500,000	Multilateral agency

Name of financier	Description	Amount (US\$)
CAM-REDD	Technical assistance	US\$ 1,200,000.00
Japanese Government	Building, vehicle and equipment	US\$ 10,000,000.00
FCPF	Continue support UN-REDD achievements	US\$ 3,800,000.00

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

5. Risks/Issues Identification & Management

For each risk category, please identify any relevant internal and external risks affecting the implementation of the National Programme. For each identified risk, please clarify whether it is a risk or issue and provide a probability and impact rating. Please also indicate whether mitigation measures or actions are in place or planned. Please add/remove rows as required.

The following risk and issue definitions are adopted:

- A **risk** is something that *might happen*. It has a probability (or likelihood) of happening and if it does there will be a certain impact (may be positive or negative).
- An **issue** is something that *has happened* (or is happening right now). It does not have a probability but it will have an impact. If an issue identified, please indicate probability as N/A.

5.1 External Risks/Issues

Themes		Identified Risks/Issues	Risk / Issue	Probability 1 = Low 5 = High	Impact 1 =Low 5 =High	Mitigation Measures/Actions <input type="checkbox"/> Checkbox
External Risk	Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of the RGC towards implementing REDD+ does not remain firm 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Issue	2	5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions in place; <input type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions planned; <input type="checkbox"/> No measures/actions;
	Political, social and environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upstream planning processes potentially pose environmental or social impacts or are vulnerable to environmental and social change 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Issue	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions in place; <input type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions planned; <input type="checkbox"/> No measures/actions;
	Political, social and environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downstream activities that potentially pose environmental and social impacts or are vulnerable to environmental and social change 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Issue	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions in place; <input type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions planned; <input type="checkbox"/> No measures/actions;
	Political, social and environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential environmental and social impacts that could affect indigenous people or other vulnerable groups 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Issue	4	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions in place; <input type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions planned; <input type="checkbox"/> No measures/actions;
	Political, social and environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impact on gender equality and women’s empowerment 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Issue	4	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions in place; <input type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions planned; <input type="checkbox"/> No measures/actions;
	Political, social and environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for variable impacts on women and men, different ethnic groups, social classes 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Issue	4	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions in place; <input type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions planned; <input type="checkbox"/> No measures/actions;
	Political, social and environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential human rights implications for vulnerable groups 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Issue	4	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions in place; <input type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions planned; <input type="checkbox"/> No measures/actions;
	Political, social and environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to have impacts that could affect women’s and men’s ability to 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk	3	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions in place;

		use, develop and protect natural resources and other natural capital assets	<input type="checkbox"/> Issue			<input type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions planned; <input type="checkbox"/> No measures/actions;
	Political, social and environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential to significantly affect land tenure arrangements and/or traditional cultural ownership patterns 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Issue	4	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions in place; <input type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions planned; <input type="checkbox"/> No measures/actions;
	Political, social and environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impact of currently approved land use plans (e.g. roads, settlements) which could affect the environmental and social sustainability of the project 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Issue	4	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions in place; <input type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions planned; <input type="checkbox"/> No measures/actions;

5.2 Internal Risks/Issues

Themes		Identified Risks/Issues	Risk / Issue	Probability 1 = Low 5 = High	Impact 1 =Low 5 =High	Mitigation Measures/Actions <input type="checkbox"/> Checkbox
Internal Risk	Organizational	Government agencies do not cooperate and coordinate activities effectively	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Issue	1	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions in place; <input type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions planned; <input type="checkbox"/> No measures/actions;
	Organizational	Ineffective donor coordination and dependence on donor/s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Issue	2	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions in place; <input type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions planned; <input type="checkbox"/> No measures/actions;
	Organizational	Sub-national authorities do not share central government's commitment to REDD+	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Issue	4	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions in place; <input type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions planned; <input type="checkbox"/> No measures/actions;
	Operational	Programme inputs such as funds, human resources etc. are not mobilized	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Issue	1	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions in place; <input type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions planned; <input type="checkbox"/> No measures/actions;

5.3 Internal & External Risks/Issues

Themes		Identified Risks/Issues	Risk / Issue	Probability 1 = Low 5 = High	Impact 1 =Low 5 =High	Mitigation Measures/Actions <input type="checkbox"/> Checkbox
Internal & External Risks		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA 	<input type="checkbox"/> Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Issue	NA	NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions in place; <input type="checkbox"/> Measures/Actions planned; <input type="checkbox"/> No measures/actions;

5.4 Risk Narrative

Key External Risks and Responses

Please briefly summarise the key current external difficulties (not caused by the National Programme) that may delay or impede the quality of implementation. (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. Establish early warning mechanism with the cooperation of the Consultation Group that promotes active engagement of stakeholders.

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. SES will also be used as a tool to assess the impact of REDD+ activities.

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.

Key Internal Risks and Responses

Please briefly summarise the key current internal difficulties (not caused by the National Programme) that may delay or impede the quality of implementation. (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.

Key Issues and Responses

Please briefly explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or manage the issues (internal and external) referred to above. (250 words)

A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the programme has been developed with the aim of clarifying roles

and responsibilities of institutions and personnel involved in the project operation, implementation, reporting and quality assurance. In addition a number of recommendations made by the mid-term review have been implemented for example, improving inter-agency coordination mechanisms and clarifying financial and management arrangements.

Active involvement of government staff has been promoted by promoting their leadership in leading technical works for example in the works on benefit sharing, safeguards, national fund and MRV.

The establishment of the Taskforce and the Technical Teams has increased national engagement and ownership.

6. Key Lessons

This section aims to capture the most significant lesson 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.

Significant lessons learned in the context of the National Programme

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned. Include explanations of what was learnt, why the lesson is important, and what has been done to document or share those lessons. (500 words)

Many meetings, workshops and pilot activities were planned in 2014 that overburdened staff and slowed the implementation of the Programme. Overambitious and unrealistic targets were set that did not take account of the time and effort required.

The UN-REDD programme involves a range of actors at different levels, global, regional and national levels. Even within the national level, various types of stakeholders engage in REDD+ activities on a regular basis including governments, staff from three UN agencies, development partners, NGOs, consultants, academics, the private sector and representatives from communities and Indigenous Peoples. Thus, coordination among actors is a key element for successful, effective and impactful implementation of the UN-REDD activities. Further, two evaluations of the UN-REDD programme drawing on a case of Cambodia (e.g. global evaluation of the UN-REDD programme and an evaluation conducted by the UNDP office of audit investigation) highlighted the importance of ensuring national ownership and sustainability in REDD+ implementation. Achieving these goals, however, was not without any challenges.

Thus, 2014 was a year that provided us with many important lessons. Key lessons 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. One of the lessons is that it is important to assess activities based on their relevance, effectiveness, and impact. Thus, planning should prioritize and focus on strategic elements of the NP. Human and financial resources should be allocated towards strategic activities and establish realistic targets and indicators. Another lessons is that it is important to clarify the roles and responsibilities of different level of offices and staff in designing, implementing and monitoring and quality assurance of the programme. Thirdly, further and continuous capacity building efforts are needed for ensuring national ownership and sustainability of REDD+ activities.

7. Inter-Agency Coordination

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

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

Yes No

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

[Click here to enter text.](#)

What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery?

Please reflect on the questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples if you consider it necessary: (150 words)

To ensure effective implementation of the UN-REDD programme, the PEB requested a mid-term review with a particular attention to the coordination mechanisms among both implementing partners (FA and GDANCP) and the three participating UN Agencies. The mid-term review team has come with recommendations on:

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

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

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

Has a HACT assessment been undertaken?

Yes No

If Yes, to what degree is the HACT being taken up and by which agency: (150 words)

UNDP conducted a HACT assessment for the Forestry Administration and concluded the FA has an adequate capacity for the NIM modalities.

8. KPIs (NP by Numbers)

This section is designed to assess and aggregate quantitative performance indicators relating to annual delivery of the National Programme. These relate to governance, capacity development and technical capacity, supporting the qualitative information provided in the previous sections and are intended to respond to requests from the Policy Board to better quantify and disaggregate the reach of the UN-REDD Programme. For **each** section please include the value, when data is available, for each year since NP start date up until the current reporting year. Please mark Not Available where such information has not been collected.

8.1 Governance KPIs

Indicator	Year 1 (2011)	Year 2 (2012)	Year 3 (2013)	Year 4 (2014)	Total
Number of steering committee meetings held (<i>Taskforce meeting</i>)	0	0	2	4	6
Number of institutes represented in steering committee (<i>Taskforce from 7 ministries</i>)	0	0	7	7	7
Number of women members of the steering committee (<i>Taskforce member</i>)	0	0	1	1	0
Number of people actively engaged in advising on the development of the national strategy (<i>Taskforce member</i>)	0	0	9	9	9
Number of civil society organizations actively engaged in different aspects of the programme (e.g. National Strategy, Defining RELs/FREs, Steering Committee, Working Groups) (<i>9 groups representative in Consultation Group</i>)	0	9	9	9	9
Number of national meeting and workshop held (<i>to establish Consultation Group</i>)	0	2	5	0	7
Number of sub-national meeting held (<i>to select IP representatives for Consultation group and PEB</i>)	0	4	11	0	15
Number of Consultation Group meeting held	0	0	3	4	7
Number of national REDD+ awareness raising and capacity building initiatives (<i>National training on REDD+ concepts, REDD+ Concert and REDD+ Drawing contest</i>)	0	0	4	0	4
Number of sub-national REDD+ sensitization, awareness raising and capacity building initiatives. (<i>REDD+ Awareness raising through CF, CPA, CFI Network meetings and Sub-national training on REDD+ concepts</i>)	0	0	3	6	9

8.2 Capacity KPIs

Indicator	Year 1 (2011)	Year 2 (2012)	Year 3 (2013)	Year 4 (2014)	Total
Number of people trained on REDD+ and climate change	Men: 0 Women: 0	Men: 0 Women: 0	Men: 25 Women: 4	Men: 259 Women: 45	Men: 284 Women: 49
Number of CSOs trained (<i>NGOs, IPs and Community representatives. Topic: REDD+ and climate change</i>)	0	0	16	176	192

Indicator	Year 1 (2011)	Year 2 (2012)	Year 3 (2013)	Year 4 (2014)	Total
Number of REDD+ University events	0	0	0	0	0
Number of national consultation workshops held (<i>Topic: Cost-benefit, Fund mechanism, Safeguard and Benefit sharing, Warsaw framework, FCPF launching, National protected areas strategy management plan</i>)	0	0	0	9	9
Number of information notes produced. (<i>Paper work on: Grievance mechanism, Fund mechanism, Benefit sharing, Safeguards, , Cost and benefit, National REDD+ Strategy</i>)	0	0	1	6	7
Number of information gathering events (<i>Sub-national consultative meetings and workshops on Safeguard and Benefit sharing,</i>)	0	0	0	14	14
Number of stakeholders registered in the REDD+ database	0	0	18	18	18
Other: <i>Workshop to review information materials</i>	0	0	0	1	1
Other: <i>Training on Gender inclusion in REDD+ and Gender Group meeting.</i>	0	0	0	5	5
Other: <i>Further Capacity building on REDD+ at national and sub-national level</i>	0	0	0	5	5

8.3 Technical KPIs

Indicator	Year 1 (2011)	Year 2 (2012)	Year 3 (2013)	Year 4 (2014)	Total
Total area potentially supported towards emission reduction (km ²) (whole country)	181,000	181,000	181,000	181,000	181,000
Total forest area					
Number of land use plots assessed through remote sensing (<i>Land use assessed through remote sensing(km²)</i>)	181,000	181,000	181,000	181,000	181,000
Number of MRV training events	0	3	6	26	35
Number of people trained on forest monitoring and MRV	0	40	160	185	385
Number of CSOs trained on technical matters	0	15	30	30	75
Number of people trained in NFMS for REDD+	0	0	3	130	133
Number of MRV training participants from CSOs	0	15	30	30	75
Other: Click here to enter text.	0	0	0	0	0

9. 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 behaviour 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.