



2011 Annual Report Cambodia Programme

16th January 2011

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Country: Cambodia
 Title of programme: Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme
 Date of submission: 20th of December, 2011

Start date: 3 Aug 2011
 Date of 1st transfer of funds: 11 August 2011
 End date: Aug 2013
 No-cost extension requested:

Implementing partners:
 Forestry Administration (FA), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), Ministry of Environment

Financial Summary (USD)			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget	Amount transferred to date	Cummulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2011
FAO	USD 1,300,050	USD 1,300,050 (11 Aug 2011)	USD 0,000
UNDP	USD 1,551,500	USD 1,551,500 (11 Aug 2011)	USD 158,491 ¹
UNEP	USD 149,800	USD 149,800 (11 Aug 2011)	USD 0,000
<i>Total</i>	USD 3,001,350	USD 3,001,350	USD 158,491

Approved National Programme budget

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	FA
Type the name of signatories in full:			
		Thomas Enters	

¹ Figure generated by Atlas as of 12 January 2012; but no expenditures incurred after 31 December 2011

1.2 Monitoring Framework

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
1.1 National REDD+ Readiness Coordination Mechanism established	- By 7/2011 a multi-agency Taskforce is approved - By 7/2011 a draft Taskforce TOR is agreed	- Interim Taskforce - No approved TOR	-Set up Secretariat of the programme by the end of Dec 2011 -Reach to consensus on management of the programme among stakeholders including CSOs and key development partners	Since the signing of the programme document in August 2011, government agencies (FA, GDANCP) have been working hard to set up the programme, with support from 3 UN agencies. The Government has initiated the process of establishing the taskforce and is coordinating the issuing of a request between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries.	The minutes, interviews with key government and development partner officials	Primarily FAO supporting the National Programme Director, but also supported by UNDP TRAC funding	The Taskforce is established at the appropriate level to ensure high-level government support.	The establishment of the governance structure is critical to the long-term success of the programme. As such time has been taken in revisiting the exact nature of the taskforce (a government body) and its relationship with the PEB (a multi-stakeholder body)
1.2 Support to National REDD+ Readiness process	- By 7/2011 a Taskforce Secretariat is formed - By 7/2011 a REDD+ Advisory Group is formed -By mid-2013 capacity building exercises have been carried out with Taskforce, secretariat and government agencies	- No secretariat - No Advisory group	-Conduct the launch and the Inception Workshop of the programme by the end of 2011 - Draft Capacity building plan for Secretariat members from GDANCP and FA.	Government, UNDP and FAO held 7 informal weekly meetings to discuss the establishment of the programme. This culminated in November with the Inception Workshop a three-day event to launch the programme. A Programme Manager and Deputy Manager have been identified to lead the Secretariat. A final structure of what administrative staff are required to support programme management has also been agreed with Government. Final ToR for different positions are currently being discussed and recruitment will occur shortly. A capacity building plan is being developed for both technical and operational issues with an initial emphasis on financial management processes. Work has commenced on forming the Programme Executive Board with MAFF and the MoE . This is closely linked with the formation of the Taskforce. A process for identifying representatives from other groups	The minutes, interviews with key government and development partner officials.	UNDP supporting the Taskforce Secretariat	That appropriate GDANCP and FA staff are able to be assigned to the Taskforce Secretariat That a formal advisory group is no longer seen as necessary	The country start up advisor is working closely with the two agencies to develop appropriate ToR and to identify appropriate staff Work is being conducted on how best for the Taskforce and its secretariat to access advice from other groups should the advisory group not be formed an alternative mechanism will be put in place to ensure that support is available.

				including civil society and indigenous peoples has also been initiated.				
1.3 Stakeholders are engaged in the REDD+ Readiness process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 12 consultation events per year - Minutes show that consultations follow the principles in the Roadmap - By 1/2012 a consultation program for the national REDD+ strategy has been developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation Plan prepared - 4 National Consultation Events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct at least first consultation meeting with CSOs 	<p>Stakeholders were provided with an opportunity to discuss and provide feedback on the proposed structures for stakeholder engagement during the inception workshop. An initial meeting was also held with key civil society representatives who had been engaged during the development of the REDD+ Roadmap, to discuss next steps regarding stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>Conducted 2 consultation meetings with CSOs. CSOs agreed to be in advisory committee and they came to conclusion that by March 2012, they would come up with representative to sit in advisory committee.</p>	The minutes, interviews with CSOs.	UNDP	Inappropriate stakeholder representatives are identified or there is a failure to identify stakeholder representatives to engage in the consultations and participate in the programme	Small meetings and workshops are planned to work with civil society and other groups in identifying representatives and a process for engagement and participation
1.4 Stakeholders provided with access to information on REDD+ and the National REDD+ Readiness process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 10/2011 a REDD+ information and dissemination website had been created - By 10/2011 an awareness raising plan has been developed - By 1/2012 local communication tools have been developed - At least 12 awareness raising events by mid-2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Khmer 101-103 awareness-raising materials available - No website 	N/A	<p>An Inception Workshop was held on 17 November to launch the programme. The event provided an opportunity for stakeholders to gain information on the programme, its structure and planned activities over the coming months. Information on the meeting was also circulated in the national newspapers and the internet.</p> <p>Information on the programme was also presented at the informal NGO network meeting in November 2011.</p> <p>A number of individual meetings were held with key development partners to ensure that they were aware of the programme and what initial activities were to be conducted. N/A</p>		UNDP	Development of an awareness raising plan is delayed while a communications officer is recruited. The number of staff qualified and experienced enough to develop communications and awareness raising materials on REDD+ is insufficient to develop a	The website process is under development – as the programme is still being set up there has not been anyone directly responsible for commissioning this work. Conversations have now been had with a number of providers. A communications officer will be hired as soon as possible and further work will also be done to initiate development of a communications plan once the Secretariat is operational. The core team within the Secretariat will be provided with training

							range of materials quickly	on REDD+ and the communications officer will be able to work with external actors to assist in the development of material, with some material already available.
2.1 Development of individual REDD+ strategies and implementation modalities	- By mid-2013 line agency specific REDD+ strategies have been developed for FA, FIA and GDANCP - By mid-2013 at least four Capacity building activities being carried out for each agency	- Draft REDD+ Strategy in Roadmap	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAO supporting the National Programme Director	Modalities are developed that are not fully compatible	The development of the governance and management structures for the programme has been identified as the priority for the initial months of programme operation. As such specific activities to be developed have been put on hold until Secretariat staff are in place and final preparations have been made for the PEB and taskforce to meet. These bodies will help to provide consistency across different ministries and agencies and ensure compatibility of strategies.
2.2 Evaluation of co-benefits	- By mid-2013 evaluation reports are available for four large forested landscapes in the country - By mid-2013 information is available on local	- UNEP-WCMC co-benefits report Sustainable financing of protected areas in Cambodia: Phnom Aural and Phnom Samkos wildlife sanctuaries report by IIED				National Programme Director and UNEP	Sufficient data on costs and benefits is available	As above

	opportunity costs of REDD+ versus other livelihood options	(2008), as well as earlier EEPSEA and other publications.						
2.3 Revenue-sharing studies	- By 10/2011 a Benefits Sharing Technical Team is formed - By mid-2013 an analysis of possible benefit sharing arrangements is complete - By mid-2013 consultation on different sharing mechanisms is complete	- existing pilot projects	N/A	N/A	N/A	UNDP supporting the National Programme Director	Coordination mechanism works effectively No legal barriers to benefit sharing options	As above
2.4 Establishing REDD+ Fund mechanisms	- By 10/2012 an analysis of legal mechanisms is complete - By mid-2013 at least one Fund has been established	- No funds exist	N/A	N/A	N/A	UNDP supporting the National Programme Director	No legal barriers	As above
2.5 Policy and legal development for the National REDD+ implementation framework	- By 7/2012 an analysis of national and subnational implementation is complete - By 7/2012 SESA framework has been developed - By mid-2013 National REDD+ policy and/or regulations have been	- Only REDD regulation is Circular #699	N/A	N/A	N/A	UNDP supporting the National Programme Director	Coordination mechanism works effectively Political will in support of SESA	As above

	developed							
2.6 Safeguards and monitoring of co-benefits	- By mid-2013 nationally-appropriate safeguards have been prepared - By mid-2013 indicators to monitor co-benefits have been prepared	- No national REDD+ safeguards, - Monitoring systems in place in some forested landscapes	UNDP: N/A	UNDP: N/A	UNDP: N/A	UNDP supporting the National Programme Director	Safeguards can be agreed between all stakeholders	As above
3.1 Development of National REDD+ project guidelines and approval of funding for demonstration sites	- By 7/2011 REDD+ Projects Team established - By 7/2011 at least two project grants have been approved	- in the project document, 2 demonstration activities are recognized.	-Guideline for project will be developed. -UNDP will make contract with 2 NGOs identified in the project document. - First installment for both of NGOs will be made.	National REDD+ pilot project guideline were developed and two demonstration projects, identified in the project document, have submitted proposals and received funds to support progress towards project completion.	The Minutes of Grants Steering Committee, Memo for Justification, and Contracts	Taskforce Secretariat and UNDP	Coordination mechanism works effectively	The two project locations had been identified during the development of the REDD+ Roadmap. Funds were identified to support the development of these projects and move them towards completion while also capturing important lessons learned. Due to the time taken in finalizing the UN-REDD programme documentation these projects had already made significant progress. As such updated proposals were requested and it is these that have been reviewed and approved for funding.
3.2 Pilot project activities	- By end of 2012 4 pilot projects are supported - By mid-2012 at least 2 projects are making sales on the voluntary	- no sales of carbon credits	N/A	N/A	N/A	Taskforce Secretariat and UNDP	Coordination mechanism works effectively	

	carbon market							
4.1 Establishment National MRV/REL Technical Team and build appropriate national capacity	<p>By 1/2012 the national MRV/REL Technical Team is established.</p> <p>- By 5/2012 MRV/REL expert is in place</p> <p>- By mid-2013 at least five training courses on MRV/REL have been held.</p>	<p>- Limited knowledge in Gov on REDD+, reporting requirements, IPCC and MRV</p> <p>-No MRV/REL Technical Team</p> <p>-No training on MRV/REL</p> <p>-No MRV international expert in Cambodia</p>	-	<p>-The MRV/REL Technical Team is under development. As soon as the focal points from the relevant government institutions will be nominated (MoE, FA, FIA and MLMUPC) to participate in the MRV working group, regular meetings will start.</p> <p>-The recruitment procedure for the MRV experts is starting. The Terms of reference were shared and based on the comments from the government, the vacancy announcement will be made.</p> <p>-One MRV/REL training was organized.</p>	<p>-List of the focal points of the MRV/REL Technical Team</p> <p>-Training documents and list of participants.</p>	FAO	<p>-Focal points in the MRV/REL Technical Team are identified and participate and contribute actively to the regular meetings.</p> <p>-Focal points in the MRV/REL Technical team have enough technical backgrounds to take decision on technical aspects.</p>	
4.2 Develop Cambodia Monitoring system plan	<p>- Analysis of existing forest monitoring system, forest definition, forest stratification and design of forest monitoring system are provided.</p> <p>-Trainings on national forest definition, forest</p>	<p>- Principles for a Monitoring system plan in Section 6 of the Roadmap.</p>	<p>-By end of April 2012, the review of monitoring system needs and programs in other countries is done</p> <p>-By end of April 2012, national forest definitions in the NFP and for the CDM and provide recommendations for revisions as appropriate.</p> <p>-By mid 2012, National definition and stratification system are</p>	Available satellite imageries for Cambodia started being downloaded.	Data are accessible and archived.	FAO	<p>-Decision on the national forest definitions and forest stratification are taken in time.</p> <p>-Adequate understanding of the implication of the national forest definition on the costs for</p>	

	<p>monitoring system, and forest stratification</p> <p>-National consultation and decisions on national forest definition, forest stratification and forest monitoring system.</p>		<p>developed</p> <p>-By end of 2012, three trainings are provided on forest definition, forest stratification, and forest monitoring system</p> <p>-By end of 2012 a national monitoring system is designed</p>				<p>forest monitoring and national forest inventory.</p>	
4.3 Review of forest cover assessments to provide REDD+ activity data and design the satellite forest monitoring system	<p>-Training on satellite image interpretation, zero map development.</p> <p>-Platform for forest monitoring</p>	<p>- Current forest cover assessments</p>	<p>-By end of 2012, training on forest monitoring system are provided. By end of 2013, trainings on image interpretation are provided.</p> <p>-By end of 2012, the design of the forest monitoring platform is achieved.</p> <p>-By mid 2013, the platform for forest monitoring is developed.</p>	<p>Past and current land and forest cover maps were collected.</p>	<p>Data are accessible and archived.</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>-Forest definition, forest stratification and REDD+ activities are defined.</p> <p>-Technical capacities exist in the country to develop the zero forest map and past forest cover change analysis.</p>	
4.4 Design of a National Forest Inventory to develop emission and removal factors for REDD+ related activities	<p>- Training on emission factors, and advanced database management.</p> <p>-Database with harmonized existing data.</p>	<p>- Principles for a Monitoring system plan in Section 6 of the Roadmap</p>	<p>- By mid-2012 existing forest carbon stock data has been collected and harmonized.</p> <p>- By mid-2012, existing allometric equation for Cambodia have been collected and harmonized.</p> <p>- By end of 2012, existing</p>	<p>Template for database and data entry was developed.</p>	<p>Data are accessible and archived.</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>Data from forest inventory plots identified under the REDD+ roadmap are collected and made available.</p>	

	-Method to assess emission factors.		<p>models were identified and collected.</p> <p>- By end 2012, country specific emission factors are developed using existing data collected.</p> <p>-By mid 2013 method to estimate emission factors from forest degradation is performed.</p> <p>-By 2012 a central database is created</p> <p>- By end of 2012 pilot field data collection has been completed</p>					
4.5 Support the development of a REDD+ related GHG Reporting System	Existing data are collected and evaluated.	Only the Department of Climate Change have capacity for GHG reporting.	<p>- By mid of 2012, existing data on activity data and carbon stocks are combined and uncertainty is assessed.</p> <p>- By end of 2013, the archiving system and QA/QC procedures are in place.</p> <p>- By end 2012, the web platform is developed.</p>	Existing software and training documents for GHG inventory are collected.	The documents are accessible.	FAO	Coordination mechanism works effectively	
4.6 Support the development of Cambodia RL/REL framework	<p>-Trainings on REL/RL</p> <p>-Report on drivers of deforestation</p>	- Draft report on the Assessment of Land-use, Forest Policy and Governance	<p>- By 7/2012 information on drivers is collated</p> <p>- By mid-2013 a national RL/REL framework has been developed</p>	N/A	N/A	FAO	<p>Coordination mechanism works effectively</p> <p>Appropriate data can be collected</p>	<p>-Most of the activities (except for REL/RL) can be implemented at any moment.</p> <p>Regarding the activities related to REL/RL, it is not possible to implement them without a clear guidelines under the UNFCCC.</p>

1.3 Financial Information

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS				
		2011 BUDGET	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES			DELIVERY (%)
			Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures	Expenditure as percentage of the budget
1.1 National REDD+ Readiness Coordination Mechanism established	FAO	0	0	0	0	0
	UNEP					
	UNDP	98,162.00	-	41,753	41,753	
1.2 Support to National REDD+ Readiness process	FAO	0	0	0	0	
	UNEP					
	UNDP	16,000.00	-	15,599	15,599	
1.3 Stakeholders are engaged in the REDD+ Readiness process	FAO					
	UNEP					
	UNDP	100.00	-	90	90	
1.4 Stakeholders provided with access to information on REDD+ and the National REDD+ Readiness process	FAO					
	UNEP					
	UNDP					
3.1 Development of National REDD+ project guidelines and approval of funding for demonstration sites	FAO					
	UNEP					
	UNDP	100,000.00	-	100,000	100,000	
4.1 Establishment National MRV/REL Technical Team and build appropriate national capacity	FAO	0	0	0	0	
	UNEP					
	UNDP					
4.2 Develop Cambodia Monitoring system plan	FAO	0	0	0	0	
	UNEP					
	UNDP					
4.3 Review of the forest cover assessments to provide REDD+ activity data and design the satellite forest monitoring system	FAO	0	0	0	0	
	UNEP					
	UNDP					
4.4 Design of a National Forest Inventory to develop emission and removal factors for REDD+ related activities	FAO	0	0	0	0	

	UNEP					
	UNDP					
4.5 Support the development of a REDD+ related GHG Reporting System	FAO	0	0	0	0	
	UNEP					
	UNDP					
4.6 Support the development of the Cambodia RL/REL framework	FAO	0	0	0	0	
	UNEP					
	UNDP					
GMS (7%)	UNDP	7,998.00	-	1,049	1,049	
			-			
	TOTAL:			158,491	158,491	5%

*Activities for 1.1 (Recruitment of 2 International Consultants and other miscellaneous), 1.2(Inception Workshop, DSA, Travel fee, HACT assessment etc.), 1.3(consultation meetings), and 3.1(2 NGOs contracts).

**This figure does not include ISS & cost recovery service charges, this may generated/recognized as expenditure at the end of the year

1.3 Co-financing

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

Sources of co-financing	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing	Amount (US\$)
Multilateral agency	FAO	Cash	\$ 30,000.00
Multilateral agency	UNDP	Cash	\$ 900,000.00

*Activities for 1.1 (Recruitment of 2 International Consultants and other miscellaneous), 1.2(Inception Workshop, DSA, Travel fee, HACT assessment etc.), 1.3(consultation meetings), and 3.1(2 NGOs contracts).

**This figure does not include ISS & cost recovery service charges and this figure is as of 12 January 2012.

2. National Programme Progress

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

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

Implementing the UN-REDD Programme in Cambodia is more complex than in most other countries due to the equal involvement of two Ministries (and three Agencies within those Ministries). For this reason, there have been lengthy negotiations regarding implementation arrangements, and the programme remains within its inception phase. Important steps have been taken with strong government engagement to establish the management and governance bodies so that these will be fully functional in early 2012 (Outcomes 1.1. and 1.2). The Inception workshop provided an important showcase to launch the programme and increase awareness of the work that will be done. It also provided an opportunity to initiate discussions with key stakeholder groups on how they will interact with the programme in the future (Outcomes 1.3,1.4 and 4). These steps have highlighted the Government and other stakeholders commitment to the process as well as the need to move slowly during the initial stages to facilitate coordination between the different groups engaged.

MRV capacity building activities started. An MRV technical team is under development with representatives from Fisheries Administration, Forestry Administration, General Department of Nature Conservation and Protection, Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction, Department of Geography.

Activities relating to more technical programme development will start in 2012 when a functional Secretariat is established and is able to lead this process. As such the only significant activity that has been initiated is the issuing of two small grants to pilot projects that were identified during the development of the programme document.

- 2.1.2 Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period. Please provide examples if relevant.(250 words)**

Time is being taken to establish the Taskforce, the PEB and Taskforce Secretariat (PMU) in close consultation with all government agencies involved. This process is intended to support longer term ownership of the programme across these agencies and facilitate future decision making on key cross cutting issues. Engagement of key government staff within the implementing units will also be critical to building capacity and the long term sustainability of the programme. Considerable work has been done to meet with and engage these staff during this development and inception phase and to ensure that they have a clear understanding of how the programme is developing.

Building the capacity of the management and governance structures to both manage the programme and provide technical input will remain a focus for early 2012. Initial capacity building plans for financial management as well as procurement will be critical to the smooth running of operations, with more REDD+ specific training being important to build understanding of the broader programme objectives particularly within more senior government officials.

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

- UN agency Coordination
 Coordination with Government
 Coordination within the Government
 Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)

- Management: 1. Activity and output management
- Management:2. Governance/Decision making (PMC/NSC)
- Accountability
- Transparency
- National Programme design
- External to the National Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest)

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

The difficulties identified do not represent a significant challenge to success of the programme but represent a need to move in a more measured way than when operating with one IP and multiple supporting agencies.

The presence of two main IP's (FA under Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and GDANCP under Ministry of Environment) requires a greater level of consultation and discussion on key decisions as well as tailored operating procedures. The two IP's within Cambodia have differing capacities within specific areas and as such different training plans and other tailored support is required. Both IPs are, however, essential to the effective development of an approach to REDD+, as under Cambodian law (and as outlined within the NPD) they are responsible for the different areas of the national forest estate. The Ministry of Environment's GDANP is responsible for all protected areas, while the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries through the FiA, which is responsible for flooded forests and the FA is responsible to the remainder of the state forest estate.

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

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

A capacity building plan is being developed under UNDP for both of IPs so as to make sure they are fully aware of financial, auditing, procurement process to manage their programme budget. There have also been a high number of coordination meetings to ensure that key staff agrees with the management arrangements being established for the programme. UNDP have also recruited two advisors to help facilitate this process as well as development of initial workplans.

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

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

- Yes No

If not, does the National Programme fit into the national strategies?

- Yes No

If not, please explain:

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

Initial briefings have been provided to all agencies engaged in the programme with each agency identifying a contact point to be kept informed of all programme developments and to facilitate communication. Information on the programme has also be provided to the Technical Working Group on Forests and Environment which is the principal donor-government coordination body for the

sector.

2.2.3 Is HACT being applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organisations?

Yes No

If not, please explain:

It is planned that the Direct Cash Transfer modality will be utilized with funds being provided to the IPs on a quarterly basis. Joint workplans covering all activities supported by FAO, UNEP, and UNDP will also be developed to facilitate transparency of activities and coordination.

2.3 Ownership and Development Effectiveness

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.

2.3.1 Do government and other national implementation partners have ownership of the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

No Some Yes

Please explain: Since the programme has been just set up, the governance body for the programme has not been fully established and as such full ownership has not been taken by the Government. Significant consultation has, however, occurred with government and the speed of implementation has been adjusted to fit with requests from government for further time to ensure that the management and governance structures are correct.

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

No Partially Fully

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders: As the programme remains in its inception phase full operational procedures have not been developed. Every effort is being made however to ensure that activities conform to UN-REDD programme guidelines.

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

Policy/decision making
 Management: Budget Procurement Service provision
 Other, please specify

Please explain, including if level of involvement varies between non-government stakeholders: Since the Programme has been just started a full operational structure is not in place. However, non-government stakeholders will take seats of the PEB, and through this mechanism, they are expected to take part in decision makings and activities. A consultation group will also facilitate discussions of decisions and technical working groups will provide a forum for input into specific decisions from a broader range of stakeholders.

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

Since the Programme has just started and the governance bodies are yet to be fully established (such as Taskforce, consultation committee and Programme Executive Board), there are some limitations relating to levels of government and non-government stakeholder interactions. Ownership of the Programme within the government will increase upon establishment of these bodies. Their existence will also increase accountability as there will be a clear process through which decisions are reviewed and increased transparency on where decisions are made.

3. General Programme Indicators

3.1.1 Number of MRV and monitoring related focal personnel with increased capacities:

- Women Total No 2
 Men Total No2

Comments: Capacity building on MRV has started.

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

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

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

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

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

Cambodia participated in the regional UN-REDD anti-corruption workshop held in Bangkok in October. This has provided some useful information on the types of corruption risks applicable in Cambodia and possible interventions to reduce those risks, which can serve as the basis for the future development of appropriate measures, codes of conduct, etc.

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

- Women Total No.
 Men Total No.....

Comments: Activities related to REDD+ have not implemented yet.

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

Total No. 1 Inception Workshop, 7 Informal Meetings among UN agencies, FA, and GDANCP, 2 consultation meetings with CSOs, 5 meetings with individual development partners

Comments:

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

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The UN-REDD Programme is providing support to several project-based initiatives already under implementation in Cambodia. At one of these, Oddar Meanchey, UN-REDD funds will be used to assist with contractual and legal issues, community based MRV and controlling drivers deforestation, which includes a community engagement (FPIC) process

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.1.12 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development, with specific reference to pro-poor policies and gender mainstreaming:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: 2 Pilot projects have been assigned within which work will be conducted on developing a benefit distribution system.

3.1.13 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

WCMC has assisted with mapping of multiple values, which can form the basis of a future decision support tool.

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

4. Government Counterpart Information

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

Both Ministries remain fully committed to the UN-REDD Programme as part of the national readiness process and have identified staff that will be able to support the process.

We are very conscious of the need to develop strong foundations for the Programme which will be able to both develop technical activities and to coordinate work across the government. The coordination across the different agencies responsible for Cambodia's forest as laid out in the REDD+ Roadmap will be particularly important and will require effective structures for coordination. The foundations of these will take time to develop and we are pleased that time has been allocated to the development of the management structures. The additional time to establish the Programme also provides an opportunity to increase the engagement of civil society and indigenous peoples in the development of work plans and the activities to take place over the

coming months.

We believe that this period of Programme set-up will increase ownership of the Programme by the government bodies as well as the wider stakeholder group. This will be important in making REDD+ work in Cambodia.