

Cambodia UN-REDD Inception Report – Draft

NATIONAL UN-REDD+ PROGRAMME

July 2012

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Table of Acronyms

CALM	Conservation Areas Landscape Management
CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CCD	Climate Change Department
CF	Community Forests
CLUP	Community Land Use Plans
CPA	Community Protected Areas
CS	Civil Society
DNPD	Deputy National Programme Director
FA	Forestry Administration
FACE	Funding Authorization and Certification of Expenditures
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFI	Flora and Fauna International
FiA	Fisheries Administration
GDANCP	General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
IP	Indigenous People
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries
MoE	Ministry of Environment
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NFP	National Forest Programme
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NPD	National Programme Director
PEB	Programme Executive Board
RT	REDD+ Taskforce
RTS	REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management (programme)
ToR	Terms of Reference
TWG-FE	Technical Working Group on Forest and Environment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

Executive Summary

The Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme has been specifically designed to support implementation of the Cambodia Readiness Plan Proposal on REDD+ ('the Roadmap'), which was developed by the interim REDD+ Taskforce and stakeholder groups during the period January-September 2010. The National Programme Document was signed in August 2011 with an extended inception period until April 2012 as agreed during the inception workshop.

This document provides an overview of key activities that have occurred within the Programme, identifies changes that have occurred from the National Programme Document, updates context specific information and provides an outline of activities that should be undertaken moving forward.

During the inception period important progress has been made. An inception workshop has been held on 15 and 17 November, 2011, government staff have been allocated to work on the Programme, a first quarterly workplan has been developed and signed, ToR of the support staff to the Taskforce Secretariat have been agreed, and three small grants have been allocated to support the development of pilot projects within the country.

Some specific programme details have also been modified. A reduction in the support available to the Sustainable Forest Management Programme has resulted in the co-financing that it was to provide to the UN-REDD programme being halted. The important role of the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat has also been recognised with three additional staff identified for recruitment by UNDP – a Communications Officer, a Finance and Procurement Officer, and an Administration and Finance Assistant. The need to establish a specific Programme Advisory group has also been reviewed with a decision taken not to establish such a body on a formal basis. Instead, Taskforce and Secretariat members will be able to call on advisors from different donors, NGOs, or other agencies to support the programme as appropriate. Key donors will also be able to provide inputs and oversight of Programme progress as members of the Programme Executive Board (PEB).

In June 2012, the first PEB meeting was held to approve the first annual work plan (AWP). This meeting was successful and the importance of such meetings was recognised through a commitment for two further PEB meetings to be held in October and December 2012.

The context around the Programme has also continued to evolve with increased activity from civil society on REDD+ awareness raising and significant new donor funded programmes also being developed – including a US\$20million USAID Supporting Forest and Biodiversity programme which will look at integrating REDD+ approaches into forest management at the sub-national level.

All of these developments must be overseen through a solid process of programme assurance. This assurance must be coordinated across the UN Organisations and should include appropriate approaches to monitoring operational and financial standards. Further coordination of government and UN Organisations will also be critical to the effective operational management of the Programme.

1. Programme Background and Activities Performed During the Inception Phase

The Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme has been specifically designed to support implementation of the Cambodia Readiness Plan Proposal on REDD+ ('the Roadmap'), which was developed by the interim REDD+ Taskforce and stakeholder groups during the period January-September 2010.

The objective of the Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme is to "support Cambodia to be ready for REDD+ Implementation, including development of necessary institutions, policies and capacity". This will contribute to the overall goal of ensuring that "By the end of 2013 Cambodia has developed a National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework and is ready to contribute to reductions in emissions from deforestation and forest degradation".

The UN-REDD National Programme Document was signed in August 2011 by the three UN Organizations and two National implementing Partners (the Forestry Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries and the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection) and sets out four component areas in which outcomes are to be achieved:

- Component 1: National REDD+ Readiness Management arrangements and stakeholder consultation (Sections 1 and 2 of the Roadmap). Funded by US\$895,000 from UN-REDD and through UNDP and US\$55,000 from UN-REDD through FAO.
- Component 2: National capacity-building towards development of the REDD+ strategy and implementation framework (Sections 3 and 4 of the Roadmap). Funded by US\$455,000 from UN-REDD through UNDP, US\$140,000 from UN-REDD through UNEP, US\$100,000 from UNDP TRAC resources, and US\$250,000 parallel co-financing from UNDP through the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) programme (supported by GEF) – it is currently unclear how this co-financing will be utilised following reductions in the SFMP budget – as such this co-financing has been removed from the workplan budget.
- Component 3: Subnational REDD+ capacity building and demonstration (Subnational activities found in Sections 2-6 of the Roadmap). Funded by US\$400,000 from UNDP-TRAC, US\$150,000 in parallel financing through the CALM Programme and US\$100,000 from UN-REDD through UNDP.
- Component 4: Support to development of the Monitoring system (Sections 5 and 6 of the Roadmap). Funded by US\$300,000 from FAO-TCP and US\$1,160,000 from UN-REDD through FAO.

1.1 Activities Undertaken during Inception Period

Following the signature of the National Programme Document the UNDP country office initiated a process of weekly meeting between the National Programme Director (NPD), Deputy Director (DNPD) and Secretariat Chief and Vice?? to develop Programme activities. Progress in this area culminated in the organisation of an Inception Workshop in November 2011. At this time a Programme Start-up Advisor and short-term Programme Advisor were also recruited to support the set up of the programme.

1.1.1 Inception workshop

The Inception workshop held in November 2011 brought together key actors within the sector (see Annex XXX) and provided an opportunity for further Programme planning. The first two days of the workshop were a closed-door discussion and planning phase, by the implementing partners and UN agencies, intended to elaborate the details of Programme set up and develop an annual work plan. During the meeting it became evident that further support was required prior to development of a full annual work plan.

As a result, it was agreed that the inception period would be extended up to the end of March 2012. The additional time would allow for establishment of the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat (RTS), a gradual introduction to programme planning and development of a more comprehensive annual work plan, which was reviewed and approved by the PEB in June 2012.

The progress against this programme has been slow due to a number of reasons including:

- i. the travel schedules of key staff involved in the programme;
- ii. the part-time nature of the Start-Up Advisor;
- iii. the cross UN agency and cross government nature of the programme which has required considerable coordination efforts;
- iv. the turnover of the staff seconded to the programme; and
- v. loss of momentum due to the long phase between the development of the roadmap and inception workshop.

Key events that have occurred are the development of a Q2 work plan within the UN-REDD format, a Civil Society meeting to provide further information on the nature of the Cambodia REDD+ Programme, development of an annual work plan and provision of three small grants to REDD+ demonstration projects.

The Forestry Administration (FA) has also established its own internal REDD+ Committee, which will coordinate work on REDD+ within the agency and brings together skills from across the agency. It has also initiated developing technical teams to address specific REDD+ issues. These teams are aligned with those within the Cambodia REDD+ Programme as well as covering additional areas to reflect reporting to the UNFCCC.

1.1.2 Financing of Sub-national Approaches to REDD+

Under Outcome 3, US\$650,000 is allocated to support development of sub-national approaches – of this US\$600,000 is allocated for pilot projects with US\$400,000 coming from UNDP-TRAC funds and US\$150,000 through parallel financing within the existing CALM programme.

A small grant request for proposals for pilot projects was issued prior the signing of the programme document in 2012, with two projects – Seima Protected forest and OddarMeanchey – being selected by an FA committee. These two projects have since been updated and grant agreements between the two NGOs (the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and PACT) and UNDP signed and the first instalments have been dispersed. A joint management team consisting of members of the RTS and UNDP programme assurance team will oversee these projects. This team will provide updates on programme project progress to the RT.

Additional funding (US\$150,000) has also now been allocated through the CALM programme for REDD+ pilot activities. A full proposal for this process was submitted to the RTS and agreed by the Deputy National Programme Director (GDANCP). The CALM programme structure will, however, remain in its existing form with representatives from the RTS able to join programme board meetings and with reports from the programme being submitted to the RTS.

1.1.3 Programme Executive Board Meeting

The first PEB meeting was held on 7 June 2012. The meeting provided updates to the board on programme developments and an opportunity for review and approve the PEB ToR and the Programme AWP. The meeting provided a positive forum for debate as well as marking progress in approval of the ToR and AWP. Key outputs were:

- Approval of the AWP – see Annex 1: Revised Annual Workplan
- Approval of PEB ToR – see Annex XXX
- Commitment to identify CS and IP representatives prior to next meeting
- Commitment to two subsequent PEB meetings in 2012 – October 3rd and December 13th.

2. Synergies with Existing Projects and Programmes

The Cambodia REDD+ Programme is a cross-cutting programme working with a number of government and UN Organizations as well as other donors. Development of a national approach to REDD+ will require effective coordination of these programmes to support the development of a common approach to REDD+. The information below provides an initial outline of some of the projects and programmes with which coordination can occur.

2.1 Donor Funded Programmes

Donor / Implementing agency	Background and Synergies	Coordination
<p>Donor: Government of Japan,</p> <p>Implementing Agency: JICA, AARA,</p> <p>Budget: US\$9-10 million</p>	<p>CAM-REDD</p> <p>2010 - ongoing</p> <p>In 2010, the Government of Japan pledged ¥900,000,000 (approximately US\$9-10 million) to the Royal Government of Cambodia support both REDD+ and implementation of the National Forestry Programme. This support is primarily focused on infrastructure, equipment, capacity-building and technology, with a particular focus on the MRV system.</p>	<p>Initial coordination has already occurred with work plans and procurement lists being shared between UN-REDD and the Japanese Team, with revisions made within both programmes to ensure complementarity and that no duplicate equipment is purchased. Coordination will be further strengthened through both the arrival of a Technical Expert supported by FAO who will focus on the MRV development and further development of the REDD+ Committee within the FA. Coordination with GDANCP remains under development.</p>
<p>Donor: UNDP/GEF</p>	<p>Sustainable Forest Management Programme</p>	<p>Within these two projects direct links exist to UN-REDD's outcome 2.1 Support to the NFP under</p>

<p>Implementing Agency: NGO Contracts yet to be finalised</p> <p>Budget: US\$2.2million</p>	<p>2011-15</p> <p>The Sustainable Forest Management Programme was initiated in 2011. The programme's structure has been revised since its initial planning due to a budget reduction from USDUS\$3.2millto US\$2.2 as a result of global budget reductions. The revised approach utilises two contractors to implement the programme with calls for tenders being issued under the following two headings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building in SFM through development of Community Forestry (CF) and Community Protected Area (CPA) forest management plans that include business plans, ratification of CPA Guidelines, trials of additional CF modalities and SFM in CLUP. 2. Strengthening the production and marketing of energy efficient cook stoves, efficient kilns and supply of wood biomass energy through Community Forestry/ Community Protected Area (CF/CPA) woodlots. Capacity building and follow up on recommendations in MIME "Wood and Biomass Residues Energy Strategy" regarding wood energy supply and demand 	<p>which SFM was identified as providing co-financing. The ToR for the two bids continues a focus on development of CF and CPA's as well as Commune Land Use plans are in line with this. However, as the project will be undertaken by contractors and will not be managed in full by the FA it is recommended that this element of co-financing be removed from the work plan.</p> <p>At the time of writing negotiation on the tenders had also not yet been concluded and as such it is not possible to provide a detailed breakdown of how they will interact with the UN-REDD Programme although the FA's and UNDP's role in oversight provide a basis for coordination with the same staff within both agencies being responsible for both programmes.</p> <p>It is anticipated that focus areas for work under this programme will be Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang, Pursat and Battambang provinces</p>
<p>Donor: Multi-donor programme</p> <p>Implementing Agency: MoE</p> <p>Budget: US\$8.9million</p>	<p>UNDP Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) 2010-2012</p> <p>The CCCA is intended to be a multi-donor programme to comprehensively address Climate Change and Disaster Risks in Cambodia, which was launched in 2010. The overall objective of the CCCA is that: "Climate Change activities in Cambodia are nationally owned, led and aligned with Cambodia's development priorities, and are effectively coordinated and implemented." The main instrument for addressing capacity building challenges is the CCCA Climate Change Support Programme (hereby referred to as the Programme). This Programme will be integrated into the organisation and function of the Climate Change Department in MoE, which serves at the Secretariat of the NCCC, and is a flexible mechanism which is designed to attract a broad range of development partners.</p>	<p>The work of the alliance provides strong linkages to REDD+ and it is important that as the REDD+ Programme develops its interaction with the existing structures and programmes on climate change evolves and develops. The CCD within GDANCP provides an important link for this and will be providing staff to support the work of technical teams and also the RT.</p> <p>A representative of the Climate Change network is also anticipated to be a member of the consultation group supporting linkages between the two programmes.</p>
<p>Donor: FAO</p> <p>Implementing Agency: FAO</p> <p>Budget: US\$350,000</p>	<p>Technical Cooperation Programme – National Forest Inventory 2012-2013</p> <p>The TCP programme aims to design a national multi-purpose forest inventory (NFI) which is necessary to support the forest policies and measures to decrease the pressure on forest resources and provide the necessary data to assess the emission factors. National specific emission factors will be required for Cambodia to report MRV results at Tier 2 level to the UNFCCC.</p>	<p>Lead staff within FAO assigned to this programme are also supporting the UN-REDD programme, similarly the focal point for the programme is also the focal point within Government is the Chief of the RTS. As such coordination between the two programmes should be maintained with the NFI work designed to support improved forest management within the context of a future mechanism on REDD+.</p>

<p>Donor: Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) / FAO</p> <p>Implementing Agency: FAO</p> <p>Budget:</p>	<p>“Enhancing community-based forest management and utilization for the improvement of rural livelihoods in Cambodia”</p> <p>2010-2014</p> <p>Implemented by FAO this is a three-year project funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) and implemented in collaboration with the FA. The project will focus on supporting community forestry in four provinces: Kratie, Monduliri, Ratanakiri and Stung Treng.</p>	<p>Support to the development of approaches to community forestry will remain a significant element of Cambodia’s approach to REDD+ through the NFP. The RTS will work to bring together groups working on CF programmes to help develop approaches that are most relevant to REDD+.</p>
<p><u>Donor:</u> DANIDA</p> <p><u>Implementing Agency:</u> TWG F&E</p>	<p>Support to the TWG-F&E and the TWG-Secretariat for the implementation of the NFP</p> <p>Support coming to end at end 2012</p> <p>DANIDA has been providing long-term support to the TWG-F&E Secretariat which has included the development of the NFP. Work was conducted during 2011 to assess how existing coordination structures could be further strengthened to improve the implementation of the NFP – Outcome 2.1 of UN-REDD programme. A further workshop was held in January 2012 to develop a workplan for how this process could be operationalized. A draft workplan has been developed with DANIDA, the CDC and FA providing central support.</p>	<p>Coordination of inputs will occur through the FA REDD+ committee as well as through the RTS based in FA.</p> <p>Should a NFP Taskforce also be established close collaboration will also occur between the REDD+ committee and this body.</p> <p>It is proposed that the UN-REDD programme identify ways in which to support this programme particularly through support to capacity building within the FA, integration of REDD+ into the NFP 5 year plans and through work to improve mapping of actors engaged within the forest sector including those relevant to REDD+ in the short term.</p> <p>Development of further support to NFP implementation will be necessary over the coming year.</p>
<p>Donor: USAID</p> <p>Implementing Agency: Fintrac, FFI, Auburn University, Aruna Technology, NGOs, private sector and research institutes</p> <p>Budget: US\$56million – a very small portion of this is directly allocated to REDD+ - currently US\$300,000</p>	<p>Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability (HARVEST) Project</p> <p>2010-2012</p> <p>The Project being implemented by FFI and Fintrac has a component focused on climate change mitigation which is being managed by FFI. The project will be looking to develop preliminary REDD+ assessment work within the Central Cardamons Protected Forest. Specific activities will forest mapping, field based forest carbon assessment (both related to component 4 of the UN-REDD programme), opportunity cost analysis and high conservation value assessment (component 2.2 of UN-REDD programme). The project will also be developing Capacity Building and awareness raising tools. These will include a 3 day officially recognized training courses on Global Climate Change for national government developed and delivered, training for local government (commune and district, including PA staff): climate change mitigation delivered, Climate Change awareness materials developed and disseminated.</p>	<p>Coordination work has already been initiated with FFI with work plans from both the UN-REDD programme and FFI being shared in an effort to harmonise and coordinate activities where appropriate. Initial coordination has identified the potential for several of the national level training events will be run in conjunction with in UN-REDD programme.</p> <p>Focus areas: Tonle Sap, Battambang, Kampong Thom, Pursat and Siem Reap communes</p>
<p>Donor: USAID</p>	<p>Lowering Emissions in Asia’s Forests (LEAF)</p> <p>2011-2016</p>	<p>LEAF is yet to develop a full workplan of activities for Cambodia. Future coordination is likely to be</p>

<p>Implementing Agencies:</p> <p>Winrock International, SNV, Climate Focus</p> <p>Budget: US\$20 million across all countries</p>	<p>LEAF takes a regional approach to strengthening forest management in six core countries: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Thailand and Viet Nam through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing effective approaches to common challenges; • Developing regional models, methodologies and standards; • Replicating and scaling up of innovations in other Asian countries; • Standardizing information, data and systems; and • Addressing trans-boundary issues and causes of deforestation. 	<p>possible through coordinated organisation of training workshops and lessons learning events between countries as well as efforts to develop regional approaches or coordination (Outcome 2.1g of the UN-REDD Programme)</p>
<p>Donor: EU</p> <p>Implementing Agency: RECOFTC, Oxfam (GB)</p> <p>Budget: US\$2.49</p>	<p>Sustainable Forest Management and Rural Livelihood Enhancement through Community Forestry and REDD Initiatives in Cambodia.</p> <p>2010-2014</p> <p>The objective of the programme are to develop CF communities that are legally recognized by RGC and are able to conserve their forests, self-sustain themselves and enhance the livelihoods of their members through benefits accruing from legal commercialization of forest products from sustainable forest management whilst maintaining the environmental services of the forest.</p> <p>The programme is being implemented in the Northern area, 7 cantonments 7 cantonments (9 provinces)- PreahVihear, Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Pursat, Kampot, Takeo and Kep&200 CF communities</p>	<p>The programme is looking to promote REDD+ initiatives based on a strong CF platform (clear tenure rights for local people, CF management planning and implementation, grassroots REDD+ training and awareness raising, National REDD+ program involvement etc.). This is in line with Outcome 2.1. Coordination of inputs will occur through the FA REDD+ committee with RECOFTC in Cambodia based within the FA.</p>
<p>Donor: USAID</p> <p>Implementing Agency: Unknown</p> <p>Budget:US\$20million</p>	<p>Supporting Forest and Biodiversity Project</p> <p>2012-2016</p> <p>This US\$20 million to 2016 programme has the potential to have a significant impact on REDD+ in Cambodia.</p> <p>The project's goal is to improve conservation and governance of priority forest landscapes to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity. It has three main objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance effectiveness of government and key natural resource manages at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity. 2. Improve constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels 3. Increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests <p>The projects focus areas are Prey Lang Forest and the Eastern Plains landscape.</p>	<p>The project will have a significant impact on the way REDD+ develops at the national level in Cambodia. It is currently at the tender stage and as such it is unclear who will implement the programme. USAID is also increasing its engagement in the sector and will be increasing their team working on environment and forestry. Further collaboration with these staff and the winners of the tender will be important – the projects are anticipated to start in late September / October.</p>

<p>Donor: ADB</p> <p>Implementing Agency: MOE, WEG, NSU, EOC , consultants, UNDP (co-implementing org)</p> <p>Budget: US\$28.1 million (all countries of GMS) breakdown: US\$14.0 mil (Finland), US\$0.8mil (ADB), US\$7.8 mil (SIDA), US\$4.5 mil (NDF), US\$1.0 mil (GEF)</p>	<p>Core Environmental Program and Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiatives (CEP-BCI) 2012-2016</p> <p>The CEP-BCI objectives are to integrate measures to reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services that support investments and income and employment opportunities.”</p> <p>The programme is being implemented across the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) – Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam and have the following 4 components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Environmental planning systems, methods, and safeguards improved. 2: Management of transboundary biodiversity conservation landscapes and local livelihoods improved. 3: Climate-resilient and low-carbon strategies developed. 4: Institutions and financing for sustainable environmental management improved. 	<p>Initial meetings have been held with the ADB team. They anticipate work on REDD+ component to take time to develop. Further coordination efforts are required particularly strengthening information flow within MoE.</p>
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2.2 REDD+ Pilot Projects

A number of pilot projects are under development within Cambodia. Three of these have received support through the Cambodia REDD+ Small Grant process, cofounded by UNDP-TRAC and UN-REDD funds (the process was originally initiated in 2009 but was delayed to fit with the timing of the broader national process). Cambodia’s pilot projects have received considerable national and international attention and their success is seen as critical to the effective development of a national approach and the building of political support for REDD+ at the national scale.

Coordination of existing pilots and potential future investment, however, represents a challenge to the Cambodia REDD+ programme. The establishment of a Pilot Projects technical team will be a key factor in coordinating these activities and it is proposed that the second round of grants under 3.2 of the UN-REDD programme focus on the development province and landscape level approaches to help support coordination of pilot projects and investigate how projects can be linked and scaled up into a future national approach.

Oddar Meanchey Community Forests – Implemented by the FA and PACT

The Oddar Meanchey REDD+ Project is the longest running pilot in Cambodia having been initiated in 2008. The project was provided with a small grant through the UN-REDD programme in December 2011. The small grant will support the project to:

- Complete Project Validation and support to the FA in negotiating offers
- Support Community Forestry Activities which will support the verification process
- Establish mechanisms to resolve land disputes and internal CF management issues

- Design a comprehensive REDD+ project monitoring system
- Ensure that project field implementation informs national and international REDD+ policy

Lessons learned from the project will be shared more widely at the national and international level and will provide an important basis for further development of a national approach.

Seima Protected Forest – Implemented by the FA and WCS

The Seima Protected forest is the second most advanced pilot project within Cambodia and was at the time of writing finalising its Project Design Document. The project has been provided with support the UN-REDD small grants fund to complete this validation process and move the programme closer to market. Links between project outcomes and those of the UN-REDD programme are provided below. Dissemination of lessons learned from this process will support learning at both national and regional level.

Project outcome	Relevant to the following National Roadmap Outcomes
Outcome 1.0: Development of benefit-sharing mechanisms	Outcome 2: Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework: 2.3 Benefit-sharing studies & 2.4 Establishing REDD+ Fund mechanisms - The project will look at options for how funds can be managed at the national level and transferred to the local level. Outputs including reports and proposals will feed into the broader Cambodia REDD+ Programme
Outcome 2.0: Development of approaches to dealing with illegal land encroachment	Outcome 2: Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework: 2.1 Development of individual REDD+ strategies and implementation modalities [Strengthening Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) & Strengthening wildlife policy and law enforcement] - The programme will trial a number of approaches to support the FA in controlling illegal land encroachment – results from these trials will feed into the broader Cambodia REDD+ Programme
Outcome 3.0: Development of system for monitoring social benefits	Outcome 2: Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework: 2.2 Evaluation of co-benefits & 2.6 Safeguards and monitoring of co-benefits - The programme will test a cost-effective way of tracking the benefits flowing from the REDD work through design and implementation of landscape-wide recurrent social survey that is comprehensible to local stakeholders and so forms a basis for joint monitoring. If successful the approach can be developed for use on a national scale.
Outcome 4.0: Documentation/dissemination of procedures for the Seima project in Khmer	All of the above and also Outcome 1: Effective National Management of the REDD+ Readiness process and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the Roadmap principles: 1.4 Stakeholders provided with information on REDD+ and the National REDD+ Readiness process [Documentation and dissemination of lessons learned from pilot REDD+ projects] - The project will translate a number of key documents related to both the project and the national REDD+ Process and will facilitate the distribution of these documents and their understanding.

Kulem Promtep – Implemented by GDANCP and WCS

REDD project in the Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary (KPWS) was the final small grant to be issued by UNDP and is funded through the existing Conservation Areas through Landscape Management (CALM) mechanism between UNDP and WCS. KPWS has been highlighted as the priority site for national REDD demonstration by

the GDANCP. REDD project development is already underway, and will be accelerated with support provided under the current small grant proposal.

The small grant proposed here aims to develop and implement four key aspects of the project (finalisation of the project management model, local community engagement, completion of carbon stock assessments and the development of deforestation and carbon accounting methodologies). These activities will link directly with the development of the national programme with lessons learned documents and presentation also contributing further to national awareness and capacity.

Project outcome	Relevant to the following National Roadmap Outcomes
Outcome 1.0: Preparatory activities and development of project design	<p>Outcome 2: Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework: 2.1 Development of individual REDD+ strategies and implementation modalities [Strengthening Law Enforcement for PAs & Training]</p> <p>- The project will review different project implementing modalities and hold a discussion with existing stakeholders to identify what lessons can be learned for the establishment of a project on the site. This review process can be used to inform the national process.</p>
Outcome 2.0: Community engagement in project development	<p>Outcome 1: Effective National Management of the REDD+ Process and stakeholder engagement: 1.3 Stakeholders are engaged in the REDD+ process</p> <p>Outcome 3: Improved Capacity to manage REDD+ at subnational levels: 3.2 Pilot Project activities [Engagement of local stakeholders]</p> <p>- Information sharing activities will be developed within the project area to help communities understand and engage in project development. Materials and techniques developed at the site level can be adapted and used in other locations. The increased awareness and understanding of groups at the local level can also support their engagement within national dialogue on REDD+.</p>
Outcome 3.0: Completion of carbon stock assessments	<p>Outcome 2: Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework: 2.1 Development of individual REDD+ strategies and implementation modalities [Training]</p> <p>Outcome 3: Improved Capacity to manage REDD+ at subnational levels: 3.2 Pilot Project activities [Development of baselines]</p>
Outcome 4.0: Development of deforestation models and carbon accounting documentation	<p>Outcome 2: Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework: 2.1 Development of individual REDD+ strategies and implementation modalities [Training]</p> <p>Outcome 3: Improved Capacity to manage REDD+ at subnational levels: 3.2 Pilot Project activities [Development of baselines, Documentation of Results]</p>

Southern Cardamoms – Implemented by the FA and Wildlife Alliance

The project is still at an early stage of development regarding activities on the ground. Initial work has been conducted to analyse agents and drivers of deforestation, which identified one of the main cause of the deforestation as illegal logging by communities. In May 2011, the project conducted a biomass inventory to identify carbon stock levels. The project is supporting sub-national and national processes by providing technical feedback and additional data to help government make decisions on a sub-national approach, and aligning project level actions to the national level processes.

Phnom Samkos Wildlife Sanctuary –Implemented by FA and FFI (supported by the EU)

FFI are receiving support as part of a EU funded regional project to develop pilot project in Indonesia, Phillipines, Vietnam and Cambodia. The project remains at an early stage within Cambodia with activities yet to be fully initiated. Initial efforts to work within Phnom Samkos Wildlife Sanctuary were suspended after the engagement of a private sector company to develop a REDD+ programme within the same area. The project is now working within a Forestry Administration controlled area.

Beng Per – Wildlife Sanctuary – Implemented by World Vision (supported by AusAID)

World Vision has received funding to support the development of CPA's within the Beng Per Wildlife Sanctuary and Preah Vihear province. The project remains in the design phase but is anticipated to start during 2012.

Prey Long Protected Forest – Implemented by Conservation International (supported from Japan)

Conservation International has conducted both a feasibility and prefeasibility study for development of a carbon project in Prey Long. They are currently in negotiations with the FA regarding the use of Prey Long as a pilot area for the development of a bilateral carbon offset mechanism with Japan. The process is anticipated to last until March next year but would present an option for long term carbon payments.

2.3 Civil Society Programmes

A number of civil society organisations have also received support to develop activities related to capacity building and awareness raising a brief description of these is provided below with further information being available in the Inception Workshop report.

- NTFP-EP – have been providing support to communities on REDD+, participating in discussions at the national level, and supporting development of regional level engagement. They have recently entered a joint programme with AIPP to provide support to raising awareness of REDD+ amongst indigenous groups and increasing their capacity to engage in REDD+ at the national level, and have received support to work on social forestry and climate change at the ASEAN level – both are supported by the Swiss Government.
- CDA – were engaged in development of the Oddar Meanchey Project and have received support from the FCPF to run a number of awareness raising and consultation events on REDD+. They have conducted two meetings to date at the provincial level and are looking to run a further two meetings in Mondul Kiri and Ratanak Kiri in the coming months.
- NGO Forum – have initiated a programme of policy monitoring for REDD+. The programme looks to provide an assessment of the policy development process as well as those policies that are adopted for REDD+. It has helped to strengthen the organisation's capacity to coordinate actors on REDD+ although at it is only funded from NGO Forum's core funds lack resources to scale up activities.
- NAR – have initiated an alliance of NGOs representing indigenous peoples in North East Cambodia. The alliance is providing capacity building to different groups and is working to represent them within the national policy process. It is currently looking for further support to expand its work.

- RECOFTC – have received support from the EU to support the development of Community Forestry. An element of this work also looks to both raise awareness of REDD+ and to integrate REDD+ into CF development and policy.

Work has already been initiated in coordinating inputs with the UN-REDD programme through the identification of civil society (CS) and Indigenous People's (IP) representatives. During a workshop in February 2012 a three-phase approach was developed to identify and select representatives. This process will be co-financed and supported by a number of CS groups (see section **Error! Reference source not found.** for more information on the approach).

2.4 Private sector initiatives

The most significant development since creation of the Programme Document is the increased interest of the private sector within the REDD+ arena. GDANCP have already initiated work with one private sector company – Indochina Green – in the development of REDD+ within two sites with potential for future expansion. Scoping work has also been developed by a number of other companies to identify the potential of investing in REDD+.

3. Updates of the National Programme Document

There are only a limited number of changes to the programme document a consolidated list is provided here for quick reference.

Changes to Programme Management Structure (ref Section 4.4 p81-82 of NPD)

There have been a small number of changes, and updates to the nature of the Programme Management structure. These are covered in detail in Section 4.1 but are provided in bullet form below:

- Removal of the Programme Advisory Board
- Programme Executive Board meetings are no longer seen as taking part as special RT meetings
- The need for the consultation group to have a Secretary

Addition REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat Staff (ref Section 6 p122 of NPD)

The NPD identifies UNDP as recruiting two staff to support the RTS – a Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), and a Programme Coordinator (PC). In recognition of the need for the RTS to provide a central role in the programme three additional staff has now been identified to support the programme:

- Communication Officer – to help ensure clear communication of programme objectives, and support the consultation process.
- Programme Admin and Finance Assistant who will provide day to day support to the RTS as well as hands on capacity building to RTS staff.

- Finance and Procurement Officer who will focus on the establishment of systems for finance and procurement within the RTS as well as developing a capacity building plan for all three agencies (FA, FiA, and GDANCP) engaged in the programme to improve their capacity to manage funds and gain low risk ratings within HACT micro assessments. UNDP have allocated additional funds to support implementation of this capacity building process above and beyond programme funds.
- MRV Expert – an international Monitoring Reporting and Verification Expert will be hired to provide technical guidance on the development of an MRV system for Cambodia.
- Green House Gas Inventory Expert - national consultant recruited by FAO to work with the Secretariat and support development of an MRV system.
- Land use mapping – national consultant recruited by FAO to work with the Secretariat and support development of an MRV system.

An expert in Forest Inventory will also be hired under FAO's Technical Cooperation programme – they will work closely with the MRV, GHG, and LUM experts.

Terms of reference for all Secretariat staff are included in Annex XXX

Sustainable Forest Management Programme no longer co-financing Outcome 2 (ref Results framework p105-119 and Annex 2 of NPD)

The SFM Programme is identified within the programme budget as providing US\$250,000 of co-financing under component 2.1 of the UN-REDD Programme. Due to budget constraints within the SFM Programme there was a significant redesign in the structure of the programme to utilise service providers in the delivery of the main programme outcomes. As such while the programme continues to be relevant to REDD+ development (see section 2.1 of this document) it can no longer be considered as co-financing the programme. Due to the reduction in this co-financing an additional US\$50,000 has been moved from Activity 2.3 following its merger with 2.4 – please see below.

Components 2.3 Benefit Sharing Studies and 2.4 Establishment of Fund Mechanism merged to form 2.3 REDD+ Benefit Sharing and Fund management (ref Section 5 p99 and p100 of NPD)

Development of approaches to REDD+ fund management and benefit sharing are tightly linked at the national level. As such many of the same stakeholders will be engaged in development of proposals and consultation on results. Similarly combining assessment activities in this area helps to improve coordination and planning with assignment outputs presenting a more coherent approach. As such these two elements have been drawn together to facilitate planning, implementation and monitoring. It is anticipated that this approach will also allow for some cost savings allowing US\$50,000 to be reallocated to component 2.1 following the removal of SFM co-financing.

Component 3.1 Development of National REDD+ Project Guidelines modified to Development of Sub-national Approach to REDD+ with a US\$150,000 increase in budget from 3.2 Pilot project Activities

Component 3 linked pilot project and sub-national activities. Initial work has been conducted with regard to supporting pilot projects through three small grants (one to Seima Protected Forest, one to Oddar meanchey and a third to Kulem Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary through parallel funding of the CALM programme). The RTS however have identified the need for further support to the development of sub-national activities within a

number of areas to be developed in coordination with the SFB (USAID funded programme) these activities will link to existing forest strategies but will also help to prepare areas for REDD+ development. As such component 3.2 has been downsized in budget to focus only on the existing pilots whereas Component 3.1. has been increased and now focuses more on prioritisation and implementation of key government strategies.

Results Framework and Monitoring Framework

The results and monitoring frameworks have been adapted to reflect the above changes along with delays in programme implementation see Annex 5: Project Strategic Results Framework and Annex 6: Programme Monitoring Framework. Changes have occurred in the nature of the following indicators. Changes have occurred in almost all objectives to reflect the result of the programme delays.

Fund management

The NPD proposes that all agencies will open bank accounts and to receive fund transfers from FAO, UNDP and/or UNEP. This is not possible due to the HACT assessment scores received by GDANCP and FiA who were rated as Medium risk. As such a single bank account will be opened by FA, which will act as the central RTS account. Both FA and GDANCP staff will be signatories to this account and it will be managed by the Secretariat. Support will be provided to GDANCP and FiA to improve their capacity to manage funds. Once an improved HACT assessment score or strong audit report has been received this situation may be revised following approval by the Secretariat.

Workplan Approval

Annual work plans should be developed by the RTS and RT and will be approved by the PEB as will any significant changes to allocated budget at outcome level. Quarterly workplans should be reviewed the Taskforce and require approval by the NPD and DNPD. See section 7.1 Programme Planning for further information.

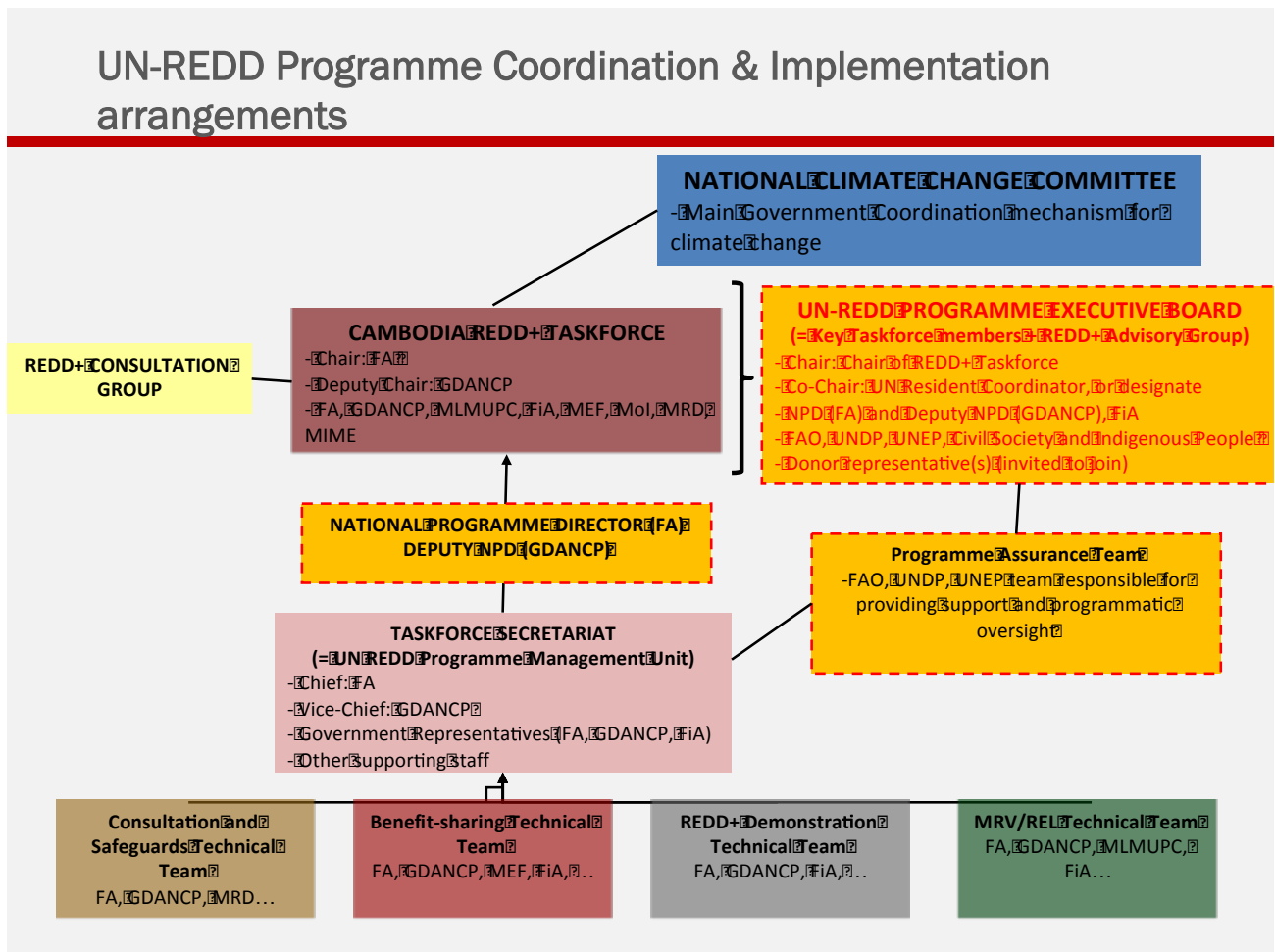
4. Implementation Arrangements and Communication Strategy

The Cambodia UN-REDD Programme is a collaborative programme between FAO, UNDP and UNEP working with two implementing partners – the Forestry Administration and the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection and supported by the Fisheries Administration. The programme is being implemented through the UN's NIM (National Implementation Modality) which follows the Paris Declaration (2005) on donor harmonisation and country ownership.

4.1 Programme Management

The management arrangements for REDD+ Readiness were prepared by the interim RT during May-September 2010. The principle Government bodies responsible for managing the Cambodia REDD+ process are the RT, the RTS, and the individual line agencies with responsibility for aspects of REDD+ Readiness in accordance with their mandates. The revised structure is illustrated in Figure 1: UN-REDD Programme Coordination and Implementation Arrangements below and further information on the roles and operations of the groups which differ from those laid out within the Programme Document are also provided. ToR for all bodies and positions are also provided within Annex 2: Terms of Reference for Key Bodies.

Figure 1: UN-REDD Programme Coordination and Implementation Arrangements



Oversight of the Programme will be provided by the **Programme Executive Board**, which will meet on a regular basis, at least twice a year or more regularly if required. This group will no longer meet in conjunction with Taskforce meetings although special joint meetings may be organised. The first PEB meeting was held on 7th June – further meetings are scheduled for the 3rd October and 13th December.

The **Programme Advisory Board**, which was identified within the NPD will not be formally established but the RT will continue to have the opportunity to request further advice or guidance from specialists within the country who will be invited to attend relevant Taskforce and Taskforce Secretariat meetings. Key donors will also be able to provide inputs and oversight of programme progress as members of the PEB.

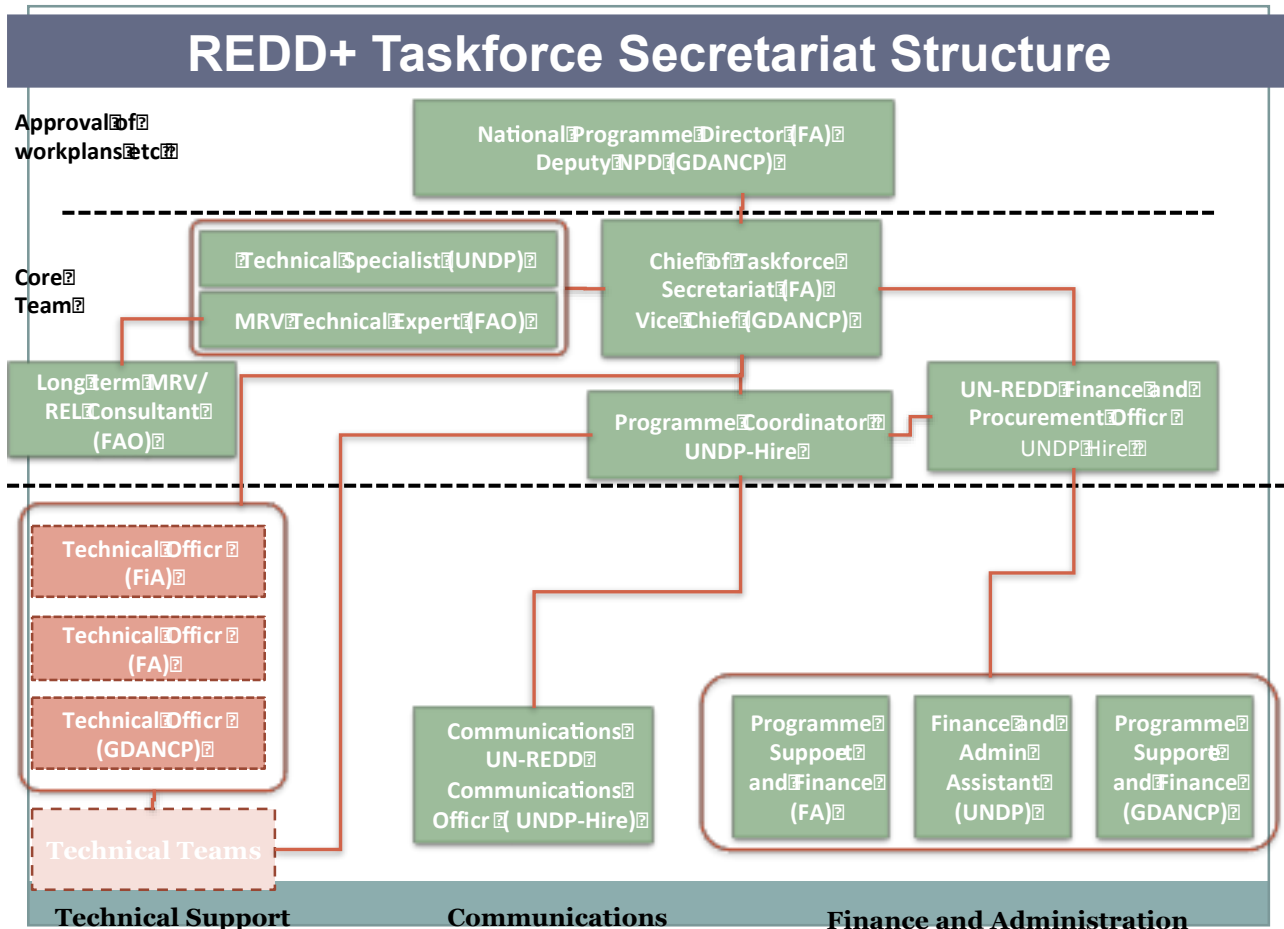
REDD+ Taskforce (RT) – The REDD+ Taskforce will act as the primary coordination and decision making body across government. An invitation letter was sent from MAFF to other ministries and agencies in June 2012 with nominations from the different agencies received in July. It is anticipated that at this point the ToR for the process will be discussed and agreed.

The **Consultation Group** will meet with representatives of the RT on a quarterly basis. It is anticipated that the membership of the group will develop over the first 6-12 months from an initial group of key CS, IP and NGO representatives to a broader group of different private sector and other forest sector interest groups. It is anticipated that the consultation group will also be supported by a Secretariat, which will be identified

from within the Consultation group (this function is not described in the NPD p82 but is required to facilitate operations). This group is yet to be established.

Technical Teams will be formed by request of the RT with representatives of the relevant government agencies and ministries. Representatives of the private sector, civil society and indigenous people will also be invited to join these groups in accordance with their capacities.

Figure 2. REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat Structure



The **REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat (RTS)** will be the principle operational unit of the programme providing a central hub for management of activities. The RTS will be based within the FA and will have staff assigned to it from the FA, GDANCP and FIA as well as long-term consultants recruited by UNDP and FAO. The structure of the RTS is provided in and Terms of reference can be found in Annex 3: Terms of Reference for Secretariat Staff. UNDP recruited staff are currently all recruited as are those from FAO. The Technical Officers from FA and GDANCP are yet to be assigned with all other Government positions assigned. and Terms of reference can be found in Annex 3: Terms of Reference for Secretariat Staff. UNDP recruited staff are currently all recruited as are those from FAO. The Technical Officers from FA and GDANCP are yet to be assigned with all other Government positions assigned.

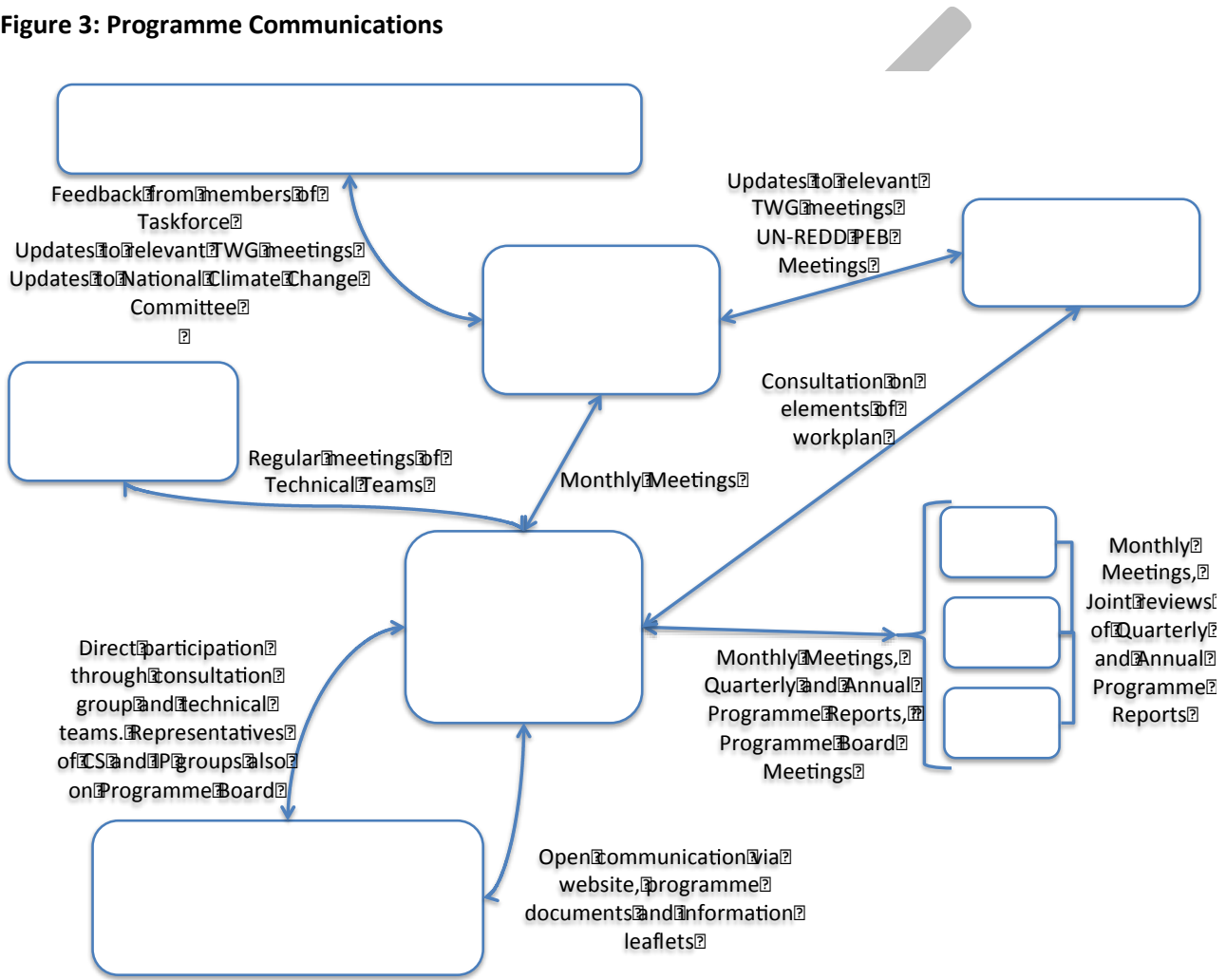
The **Programme Assurance Team** this will be organised by the focal points within the three UN agencies but will engage number of different relevant staff within the agencies. Key roles will be quarterly monitoring of progress reports, bi-annual spot checks and organising of an annual audit. The team will also provide quality

assurance on activities being undertaken within the programme, outputs from it and workplan development.

4.2 Programme Communications

Communication between these bodies and between bodies and external stakeholders is critical to the success of the Cambodia REDD+ Programme. Channels of communication are provided in Figure 3 below along with information on the means of communication between these groups. Further information is provided in the notes below the figure.

Figure 3: Programme Communications



1. **Communication between RTS and Government Ministries and Agencies** – Communication between these groups is facilitated by monthly Taskforce meetings which provide a forum for discussion across government. Representatives within the Taskforce are responsible for feeding information gained within these RTS meetings back to their respective ministries and agencies. The RTS will also provide updates on a regular basis to the National Climate Change Committee and relevant Technical Working groups (TWGs).
2. **Communication between the RT and Development Partners** – Members of the RT or RTS will provide updates to relevant TWGs (such as TWG F&E, Land, Fisheries). The Chair of the RT will also act as Co-chair on the UN-REDD Programme Executive Board (PEB) with PEB meetings – held every 6 months or more regularly if required providing a forum for discussion between senior donors and RT members.

Specific donors may also be invited to attend RT meetings when required to discuss specific strategic or technical issues.

3. **Communication between RT and RTS** – this will occur through monthly meetings of the RT with the RTS being responsible for providing updates on programme progress. The RTS is also responsible for the dissemination of information on programme progress (including planned studies and outputs) to the RTS in advance of meetings and circulating minutes of meetings to all members.
4. **Communication between the RTS and Development partners** – the RTS will consult with development partners at a technical level on specific studies and activities. It will provide a central hub for coordination and communication of activities and the development of a joint work plan for use by the RT.
5. **Communication between RTS (and RT) and UNDP** – the RTS has a staff from UNDP and FAO embedded within it. These staff will be responsible for facilitating communications between different agencies within the RTS and outside. Representatives of the RTS will meet with UN focal points (these must be formally identified by each agency with all government and UN agencies being subsequently informed) on a monthly basis to provide a short update on progress. Quarterly and annual progress reports will also be provided to the UN-agencies to cover activities funded by that agency. Key areas of joint programme monitoring will occur with regard to the progress of the Small Grant Projects (3.2) and the parallel funding for KulemPromtep managed by UNDP.
6. **Communication between UN agencies** – focal points of respective agencies should meet on a monthly basis to discuss programme progress and have quarterly meetings to review progress reports. Meetings will provide a forum for the development of a joint approach to monitoring and evaluation.
7. **Communication between the RTS and Stakeholders outside Government and development partners** – Communication will occur through two main forums, the first public information sharing with information being made available on the programme website or other public platforms (through organisation of awareness workshops, trainings etc), in all cases feedback on information will be requested and accepted. The second forum will be through the existing governance structures – the Consultation group will provide a forum for communication between different stakeholders and between stakeholder groups and representatives of the RTS, CS and IP groups will also be able to gain information and communicate issues through the UN-REDD PEB, while technical teams will provide the opportunity for regular engagement on specific technical issues.

5. Consultation and Participation

Consultation and participation of all relevant stakeholders are central tenants of the Cambodia REDD+ Programme. The programme has adopted a three phase and multi-layered approach to consultation and participation show in figure 4.

Figure 4: Framework for Consultation and Participation



Box 1: Principles of Consultation and Participation

The REDD+ Readiness Process should:

- be transparent
- be inclusive
- maintain fair representation
- allow groups to be held to account
- be iterative
- ensure the availability of information
- build on existing processes and structures
- be timely
- be adequately resourced

Box 2: 8 Step Framework for Consultation and Participation Planning

- Step 1: Identify Desired Outcomes of C&P
 - Step 2: Identify Stakeholders
 - Step 3: Identify Issues for C&P
 - Step 4: Define Terms of C&P
 - Step 5: Define methods
 - Step 6: Ensure stakeholders have capacity to engage
 - Steps 7: Conduct Consultation and Participation
 - Step 8: Analyse and Disseminate Results
- Identify Stakeholders

Implementation of these phases is guided by 9 principles and criteria of consultation and participation, and supported by an 8 step approach to consultation and participation. Further information on this approach is provided in Annex 8: Consultation and Participation Plan.

6. Capacity Building Strategies

Capacity building is a key element of the Cambodia REDD+ Programme and there is a significant need to raise understanding of REDD+ and build the technical skills to support its implementation. For the purpose of this report target constituencies for capacity building have been divided into the following groups:

Core Team – Members to RT, RTS, Consultation group, Technical Teams – members of this team will be drive the REDD+ development process it is critical that the RT, RTS and Consultation group have a strong understanding of the overall concepts of REDD+ and REDD+ readiness, members of technical teams will require an understanding of where their work fits into the broader programme as well as more in-depth knowledge in their technical area.

Government agencies – Key staff within agencies, departments, units, that will be responsible for or affected by REDD+ development (these are identified within the REDD+ Roadmap and are represented within the membership of the REDD+ Taskforce). These staff will require both increased awareness of REDD+ as a concept and more in-depth training within specific technical areas – joint training activities can provide a valuable tool to improving coordination between units and agencies as challenges are shared and addressed.

Development partners – A number of development partner organisations are engaged in REDD+ development. Many however have limited experience of REDD+ or existing human capacity to work specifically on it. Engaging these groups will support development of a coherent approach to REDD+ as well as supporting coordination between development partners and government agencies.

Private Sector – Private sector actors have only been engaged at a low level in national REDD+ development process. Increasing their understanding will support engagement of key groups.

International NGO's – International NGO's have considerable capacity regarding REDD+ and will play a role as both Service provider and trainee.

National NGOs– National NGOs have been engaged in REDD+ and again have the capacity to engage as both service provider and trainee. As many are involved in implementing programmes within the Forest sector it is important that their understanding is increased and that messages provided to programme participants are balanced and relevant to the national approach.

Civil Society and IP – Key representative groups from civil society and IP groups have been engaged in REDD+ development and have a role to play in sharing information. Further support needs to be provided to a broader range of actors and to ensure that training is provided in a balanced way relevant to the national programme.

Further information on the existing capacity of REDD+ training providers within Cambodia can be found in RECOFTC's assessment of REDD+ Capacity building service providers¹.

Approaches to capacity building have been divided into operational and technical elements.

¹Available at <http://www.recoftc.org/site/resources/Country-Assessments-on-REDD-Capacity-Building-Services.php>

6.1 Operational (focused on RTS staff)

The Cambodia REDD+ Programme is a complex programme, which requires coordination across multiple government agencies, within the UN-REDD Programme the focus is on three different UN agencies and a number of other development partners. Recent micro assessment of financial management carried out of the three implementing agencies (FA, FiA, and GDANCP) as part of UNDP’s Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) modality revealed challenges with regard to financial management. Addressing these will be critical to improving programme operation. It is proposed that support be provided to the Implementing agencies in two phases.

- Phase 1: Orientation on NIM and support to key programme staff

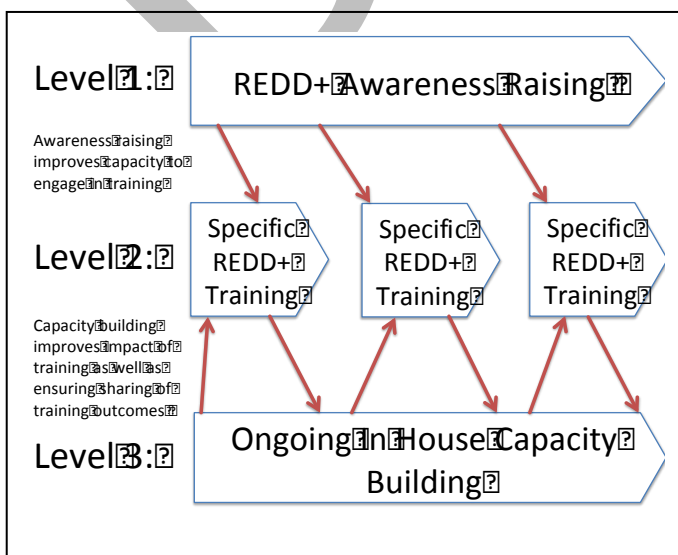
Understanding of NIM guidelines within government was identified as a weakness of all FA, FiA, GDANCP. UNDP should support orientation on key elements in line with programme need over the coming months. This should be provided to both the UNDP Finance and Admin assistant and government staff, with the UNDP Finance and Admin assistant then providing follow up support on a day-to-day basis. The objective of this process must be to ensure that key government staff understand the requirements of the NIM guidelines and are able to operationalize them. A draft schedule for this process is provided in Annex 4: Draft schedule for NIM Orientation

- Phase 2: Development of full capacity building plan and implementation

The HACT Micro assessments provided a broad critique of the three agencies financial management processes. This assessment should be updated with more tangible recommendations provided with regard to capacity building to ensure that the three agencies are more equipped to manage UN funds and that these funds can be more effectively integrated into the agency management in line with a programme based approach. The Finance and Procurement Officer (recruited by UNDP) will work on this process in collaboration with key units within the Government, UNDP and other development partners to ensure a harmonised and realistic approach. UNDP will assign funds to support this process which will form part of UNDP’s commitment to building the capacity of Government agencies.

6.2 Technical Capacity Building

Figure 5: Technical Capacity Building Approach



It is critical that awareness and understanding of REDD+ is raised across all stakeholder groups with a focus on the core team. It is proposed that support to this is provided at three different levels shown in Figure 3: Technical Capacity Building Approach:

- **Level 1: Awareness Raising** – this should be conducted both within the core team and amongst a broader selection of stakeholders. Information provided will focus on the needs to the group, how they will engage in REDD+ and upcoming activities. This information will support engagement in and development of training with stakeholders aware of where specific training activities fit within REDD+ development. Stakeholders to be involved – all. Service providers – a number of organisations have an understanding of REDD+ with several currently engaged in site specific awareness raising activities. It is anticipated that a central service provider will be contracted to coordinate awareness raising activities, and their linkages to training events. Initial awareness raising activities for the core team will be organised by the REDD+ Secretariat.
- **Level 2: Specific REDD+ Training** - Different training will be required for different groups. For those with overall engagement in REDD+ planning and development more general REDD+ trainings will be required to build on awareness raising – these will cover key themes, challenges, and opportunities and will need to link international best practice with national context. More detailed training will also be required within specific technical areas – this will focus on technical team members as well as key representatives from government and other stakeholder groups. An example of this is GIS and remote sensing training currently being supported through the CAMREDD Programme. Stakeholder groups to be involved – all, with a focus on the core team. Service providers – it is anticipated that a number of training events will be coordinated by the RTS, many of these will require support from external experts as well as key specialists within Cambodia. This training may occur at national or international levels and opportunities to utilise funding from other sources should be sort where possible and practical. Training should also be linked to programme activities with training components included in all consultancy assignments.
- **Level 3: In-house Training**– In-house training will be an ongoing process. It is recommended that short – 2hr / half day events be held on a regular (monthly) basis to provide training on a specific element of REDD+. These should be linked to upcoming planning processes (AWP development), specific activities (consultancy assignments), and external training (international events). This process should also include an information sharing component with staff providing feedback sessions on training session attended and international events to the remainder of the REDD+ Taskforce and Taskforce Secretariat as well as other staff as appropriate. Stakeholders to be involved – Core Team with additional development partner staff where appropriate. Service provider - the Chief Technical Advisor should lead this process along with the MRV expert and the Finance and Procurement Officer according to their thematic areas of expertise, additional support should also be sort from key national specialists where appropriate.

It is critical that staff from development partner organisations and other programmes are also able to attend many of these training activities to ensure that there is a linkage between understanding within the Core Government team and the understanding of key development partners. Building joint joint understanding between these groups will be critical to ensuring strong cooperation between them.

7. Implementation and Financial Management

7.1 Programme Planning

Programme planning centers around the development of annual and quarterly work plans. For the programme as a whole a UN-REDD Annual work plan will be developed in accordance with UN-REDD

procedures. This work plan brings together the activities supported by FAO, UNDP, and UNEP and identifies budget allocation by activity. This work plan will be developed in consultation with other donors supporting REDD+ development and developments within the forest sector. This plan will be used as the basis for the development of individual UN agency work plans. These plans will be used as the basis for fund transfers from individual UN agencies.

The UN-REDD Quarterly work plan will be developed by the RTS and agreed by the RT on a consensus basis. Upon consensus Annual work plans will be signed by the Chairs of the Programme Executive Board with quarterly work plans signed by the National Programme Director. All workplans will be initialled by the Deputy Director. Should the National Programme Director be absent the Deputy Director will sign in his place.

UN-REDD Annual work plans will be discussed at Consultation group meetings two weeks in advance of PEB meetings and will be circulated to PEB members at least one week in advance of PEB meetings.

On a quarterly basis the quarterly work plan, along with an update on progress in the current quarter will be sent to the consultation group two weeks prior to the RT meeting to approve the documents with comments requested within the two-week period.

7.2 Fund Management

The programme will be piloting the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) in accordance with the 'Guidance note for Piloting HACT' by FAO. Under this approach funds will be advanced from the UN agencies to Implementing Partners or Responsible parties on a quarterly basis.

Within the context of UN-REDD implementing partners and responsible parties are required to have received a low risk rating from a HACT micro assessment or to have achieved a suitable score in relation to their management of UN-REDD programme finances within a programme audit assessment. At the time of writing the only Implementing Partner to have received a Low risk is the FA.

Initial arrangements for fund management for the Secretariat will thus be established under the FA. A specific bank account will be opened for UNDP bank transfers with common funds from other agencies being transferred into another bank account within the FA. This account will act as the RTS bank account and these funds will be utilised to support activities identified within the work plan under each agency.

It is anticipated that over the duration of the programme funds will be transferred directly to both IP's to support agency specific activities as well as other responsible parties as required.

Fund management (accounting, procurement, reporting etc) will initially utilise the UNDP NIM manual as a basis for finances transferred from UNDP, as while a programme management manual does exist within the FA this was developed within the TWG-FE Secretariat and is focused on the requirements of DANIDA and DFID who have been the traditional major donors. The Finance and Procurement Officer will work with both staff within the RTS and those within the TWG-FE Secretariat, the SFM Programme, the Department of Administration and Planning and GDANCP to identify ways in which appropriate guidelines can be developed for FA and GDANCP (in particular the Climate Change Department) that correspond with the requirements of UNDP while also being applicable within Government systems.

8. Monitoring and Evaluation

UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management (RBM) Prescriptions for Deliverables would apply to the way UNDP undertakes monitoring of the project. Neither the National Programme Director within FA or the technical advisors can be asked to follow UNDP enhanced RBM and feed data into Atlas so this task will rely on the National Project Advisor within UNDP. UNDP emphasizes RBM as a strategic management approach aimed at ensuring that activities achieve desired results, i.e. outputs generating outcomes generating impacts. Enhanced RBM System has been defined to support, among others, the wider processes of results management in UNDP. This integrates several of the performance management tools that have been developed independently within UNDP earlier. The Project Strategic Results Framework (Annex 5) incorporates a hierarchy of indicators ranging from the UNDP Country Programme Results at the top to UN-REDD Results for the components below.

The development of Annual and quarterly work plans will form the basis of the M&E system between government and UN agencies. Monitoring within Government will occur through monthly RT meetings assessing progress against quarterly work plans and quarterly meetings, which assess progress against annual work plans. Oversight of this process will also be provided by the Consultation group who will comment on programme progress and impact.

Reporting to UN agencies will occur on a quarterly basis in line the submission of FACE forms and programme progress reports. A harmonised reporting format will be used to report progress across all agencies. Joint programme review meetings will be held between the RTS and representatives of the three UN agencies at country level to review quarterly updates and to discuss programme progress.

Financial monitoring and assurance will be carried out via two spot checks and one audit per year. These activities will be coordinated between UNDP and FAO at the country level to reduce time constraints on the RTS (see Annex 7: Programme Monitoring Schedule).

A Monitoring and Assurance plan is provided with this document and outlines coordination elements between the UN agencies. The programme monitoring framework is also provided in **Error! Reference source not found.**, and will form the basis for reporting with further information provided in line with activities identified in quarterly or annual work plans.

Annex 1: Revised Annual Workplan

See attached Excel Sheet.

DRAFT

Annex 2: Terms of Reference for Key Bodies

Attached separately but to include:

ToR of REDD+ Taskforce

ToR of Programme Executive Board

ToR of Consultation Group

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Annex 3: Terms of Reference for Secretariat Staff

National Programme Director	2
Deputy National Programme Director	4
REDD+ Secretariat Chief	6
REDD+ Secretariat Deputy Chief	10
Head of UN-REDD Programme Finance (FAO Hire)	13
Finance and Programme Support Staff (FA)	16
Finance and Programme Support Staff (GDANCP)	19
Finance and Procurement Advisor (UNDP Hire)	21
Finance and Procurement Assistant (UNDP Hire)	
Programme Technical Advisor (International) (UNDP Hire)	24
Communications Officer (UNDP Hire)	27
Logistical and Administrative Support Staff	29

DRY

Annex 4: Draft schedule for NIM Orientation

Extract from Letter requesting orientations from UNDP:

In response to UNDP's request for the UN-REDD programme bank account and taking into account recommendations provided to the Forestry Administration, the General Department for Nature Conservation and Protection and the Fisheries Administration within the HACT micro assessments the National REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat request that UNDP provide a series of orientations to staff from the above agencies to support the successful implementation of the UN-REDD Programme.

The table below provides an indicative list of topics to be covered and time frame for this support:

Orientation	Indicative Timing and Date
- Introduction to NIM and programme Monitoring and Assurance	- 2hrs - August
Procurement - Preparation of procurement plan - Procuring goods and services	- 2hrs - August
- Asset management - Management of programme assets - Establishing a programme inventory	- 2hrs - August
- Programme Planning and Reporting – related to Quarterly workplan and accounting codes	- 2hrs - August
- Programme accounting – accounting codes, bank reconciliation, maintenance of cash accounts,	- 2hrs - August

It is requested that each session be accompanied by clear guidance notes which can be utilised as a guide following the orientation.

Staff assigned to attend the orientation will include:

KhunVathana; Chief, REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat

Ly Sophorn; Deputy Chief, REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat

So Lida; Procurement and Finance, REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat

MeasSomonika; Procurement and Finance, REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat

Following confirmation of dates for orientation, additional staff may also be assigned to attend.

It is also anticipated that a Finance and Procurement Officer recruited and contracted through UNDP will also support this process once in place.

Annex 5: Project Strategic Results Framework

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Participating UN organisation	Implementing Partner	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	2011	2012	2013	Total
Outcome 1: Effective National Management of the REDD+ Readiness process and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the Roadmap principles.							
1.1 National REDD+ Readiness Coordination Mechanism established	UNDP - \$150,000	RTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline: interim Taskforce, no approved ToR - By 6/2012 a multi-agency Taskforce is approved - By 6/2012 a draft Taskforce TOR is agreed - Monthly meetings of Taskforce are held 		\$14,160		
1.2 Support to National REDD+ Readiness process	UNDP (UN-REDD) \$445,000 FAO (UN-REDD) \$55,000	RTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline: no Secretariat or Advisory Group - By 6/2012 a Taskforce Secretariat is formed - Taskforce Secretariat is able to effectively coordinate and support Taskforce meetings and regular meetings of technical teams - By end 2012 2 capacity building exercises have been carried out with Taskforce, secretariat and government agencies 		\$262,820 (\$234,020 UNDP \$28,800 FAO)		
1.3 Stakeholders are engaged in the REDD+ Readiness process	\$150,000 UNDP (UN-REDD)	RTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline: Consultation Plan prepared, 4 National Consultation Events - At least 6 consultation events per year - Minutes show that consultations follow the principles in the Roadmap - By 12/2012 a consultation program for the national REDD+ strategy have been developed 		\$54,000 (UNDP)		\$150,000
1.4 Stakeholders provided with access to information on REDD+ and the National REDD+ Readiness	\$150,000 UNDP (UN-REDD)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline: Khmer 101-103 awareness-raising materials available, no website - By 09/2012 a REDD+ information and dissemination website had been created - By 09/2012 an awareness raising plan has been developed. 		\$41,500 (UNDP)		\$150,000

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Participating UN organisation	Implementing Partner	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	2011	2012	2013	Total
process			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 09/2012 local communication tools have been developed - At least 12 awareness raising events by mid-2013 				
Outcome 2: Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework.							
2.1 Development of individual REDD+ strategies and implementation modalities	\$300,000 (UNDP TRAC \$100,000, UNDP-UNREDD \$200,000)	RTS	Baseline: draft REDD+ Strategy in Roadmap <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 		\$22,500		
2.2 Evaluation of co-benefits	\$100,000 UNEP (UN-REDD)	UNEP / RTS	Baseline: UNEP-WCMC co-benefits report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By mid-2013 evaluation reports are available for four large forested landscapes in the country - By mid-2013 information is available on local opportunity costs of REDD+ versus other livelihood options 		\$15,000	\$85,000	\$100,000
2.3 REDD+ Funding Mechanisms and Revenue-sharing	\$150,000 UNDP (UN-REDD)	RTS	Baseline: existing pilot projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 09/2012 a Benefits Sharing Technical Team is formed - By early 2013 initial assessment of REDD+ fund management options – including legal assessment - By early-2013 an analysis of possible benefit sharing arrangements is complete. - By mid-2013 consultation on different sharing mechanisms is complete. - By mid 2013 – consultation on options completed and plan for fund management developments in place. 		\$7,700	\$142,300	\$150,000

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Participating UN organisation	Implementing Partner	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	2011	2012	2013	Total
2.5 Policy and legal development for the National REDD+ implementation framework	\$65,000 UNDP (UN-REDD)	RTS	Baseline: Only REDD regulation is Circular #699 - By 09/2012 an analysis of national and sub-national implementation is complete. - By 09/2012 SESA framework has been developed - By mid-2013 National REDD+ policy and/or regulations have been developed		\$10,000	\$45,000	\$55,000
2.6 Safeguards and monitoring of co-benefits	\$80,000 (UNDP UN-REDD \$40,000) UNEP UN-REDD \$40,000)		Baseline: No national REDD+ safeguards; Monitoring systems in place in some forested landscapes - By 03/2013 nationally-appropriate safeguards have been prepared - By mid-2013 indicators to monitor co-benefits have been prepared		\$16,852	\$63,148	\$80,000
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD+ at sub-national levels.							
3.1 Development of Sub-national approaches to REDD+	\$200,000 UNDP (\$100,000 UN-REDD \$100,000 UNDP TRAC)	RTS	Baseline: - By 10/2012 REDD+ Projects Team established - By 12/2012 Identification of areas in which sub-national approach should be prioritised - By Mid 2013 - at least two sub-national demonstration sites are under development		\$20,400	\$179,600	\$200,000
3.2 Pilot project activities	\$300,000 UNDP (UNDP TRAC) Additional \$150,000 also provided through parallel funding of CALM	UNDP	Baseline: no sales of carbon credits - By end of 2012 2 pilot projects are supported - By mid-2013 at least 2 projects are making sales on the voluntary carbon market	\$100,000	\$175,000	\$25,000	\$300,000

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Participating UN organisation	Implementing Partner	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	2011	2012	2013	Total
	programme						
Outcome 4: Design of a Monitoring System and capacity for implementation.							
4.1 Establishment National MRV/REL Technical Team and build appropriate national capacity	\$680,000 FAO (\$380,000 FAO-UN-REDD, \$300,000 FAO TCP)	FAO	Baseline: no MRV/REL Technical Team, 1 training course held on MRV/REL - By 7/2011 a MRV/REL Technical Team is established. - By 7/2011 MRV/REL advisor is in place - By mid-2013 at least six training courses on MRV/REL have been held		\$119,200		\$680,000
4.2 Develop Cambodia Monitoring system plan	\$70,000 FAO (UN-REDD)	FAO	Baseline: principles for a Monitoring system plan in Section 6 of the Roadmap - By 03/2013 a national monitoring system is designed		\$70,000		\$70,000
4.3 Review of forest cover assessments to provide REDD+ activity data and design the satellite forest monitoring system	\$310,000 FAO (UN-REDD)		Baseline: current forest cover assessments - By end of 2011 the 2010 forest cover assessment is complete - By mid-2013 forest cover data sets have been reanalysed		\$90,500		\$310,000
4.4 Design of a National Forest Inventory to develop emission and removal factors for REDD+ related activities	\$105,000		Baseline: principles for a Monitoring system plan in Section 6 of the Roadmap - By end-2012 existing forest carbon stock data has been collected and harmonized - By end of 2012 a national forest inventory system is developed - By 09/2012 a central database is created - By end of 2012 pilot field data collection has been completed		\$57,000		\$105,000

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Participating UN organisation	Implementing Partner	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	2011	2012	2013	Total
4.5 Support the development of a REDD+ related GHG Reporting System	\$115,000 FAO (UN-REDD)		Baseline: only the Department of Climate Change have capacity for GHG reporting - By end of 2012, FA, GDANCP and FiA understand current GHG reporting requirements under the UNFCCC - By mid-2013 capacity for GHG reporting has been established		\$33,500		\$115,000
4.6 Support the development of Cambodia RL/REL framework	\$180,000 FAO (UN-REDD)		Baseline: draft report on the Assessment of Land-use, Forest Policy and Governance - By 09/2012 information on drivers is collated - By mid-2013a national RL/REL framework has been developed		\$15,000		\$180,000

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Annex 6: Programme Monitoring Framework

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
From Results Framework	From Results Framework Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the joint programme	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	Specific responsibilities of participating UN organizations (including in case of shared results)	Summary of assumptions and risks for each result
Outcome 1: Effective National Management of the REDD+ Readiness process and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the Roadmap principles.					
1.1 National REDD+ Readiness Coordination Mechanism established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline: interim Taskforce, no approved ToR - By 6/2012 a multi-agency Taskforce is approved - By 6/2012 a draft Taskforce TOR is agreed - Monthly meetings of Taskforce are held 	<p>Reports and minutes of monthly Taskforce meetings</p> <p>Approved ToR</p>	<p>Collection of minutes and reports of monthly Taskforce meetings</p>	National Program Director	Coordination mechanism works effectively
1.2 Support to National REDD+ Readiness process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline: no Secretariat - By 6/2012 a Taskforce Secretariat is formed - Taskforce Secretariat is able to effectively coordinate and support Taskforce meetings and regular meetings of technical teams - By end 2012 capacity building exercises have been carried out with Taskforce, Taskforce Secretariat and government agencies 	<p>Regular meetings are held</p> <p>Reports and minutes – show clear agendas and good participation</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>Capacity in coordinating day-to-day activity increased</p>	<p>Collection of minutes and reports</p> <p>Capacity assessments</p>	Taskforce Secretariat	<p>Coordination mechanism works effectively</p> <p>Willingness to engage and learn</p>
1.3 Stakeholders are engaged in the	Baseline: Consultation Plan prepared, 4 National Consultation Events	Reports and minutes of	Collection of minutes,	Taskforce	Coordination mechanism works

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
REDD+ Readiness process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 6 consultation events per year - Minutes show that consultations follow the principles in the Roadmap - By 12/2012 a consultation program for the national REDD+ strategy have been developed 	consultation events	reports, briefings.	Secretariat	<p>effectively</p> <p>Political will in support of the REDD+ strategy</p>
1.4 Stakeholders provided with access to information on REDD+ and the National REDD+ Readiness process	<p>Baseline: Khmer 101-103 awareness-raising materials available, no website</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 09/2012 a REDD+ information and dissemination website had been created - By 09/2012 an awareness raising plan has been developed. - By 09/2012 local communication tools have been developed - At least 12 awareness raising events by mid-2013 	<p>Website active</p> <p>Plans published</p> <p>Reports and minutes</p>	Collection of minutes and reports	Taskforce Secretariat	<p>Willingness to engage.</p> <p>Access to information is possible in more remote areas</p>
Outcome 2: Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework.					
2.1 Development of individual REDD+ strategies and implementation modalities	<p>Baseline: draft REDD+ Strategy in Roadmap</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	Strategy Reports adopted by the Taskforce	Collection of minutes, reports and policy statements	National Program Director	Coordination mechanism works effectively
2.2 Evaluation of co-benefits	<p>Baseline: UNEP-WCMC co-benefits report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By mid-2013 evaluation reports are available for four large forested landscapes in the country - By mid-2013 information is available on local opportunity costs of REDD+ versus other livelihood options 	Reports and data adopted by the Taskforce	Collection of minutes, reports and policy statements	National Program Director	Sufficient data on costs and benefits is available
2.3 Revenue-sharing studies	<p>Baseline: existing pilot projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 09/2012 a Benefits Sharing Technical Team is formed - By early 2013 initial assessment of REDD+ 	<p>Regular meetings of finance and benefit sharing team</p> <p>Consultation events on</p>	Collection of minutes and reports	National Program Director	<p>Coordination mechanism works effectively</p> <p>No legal barriers to benefit sharing</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	<p>fund management options – including legal assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By early-2013 an analysis of possible benefit sharing arrangements is complete. - By mid-2013 consultation on different sharing mechanisms is complete. - By mid 2013 – consultation on options completed and plan for fund management developments in place.. 	<p>development of approach to benefit sharing and fund management</p> <p>Approved reports on benefit-sharing and fund management provided to Taskforce</p>			options
2.5 Policy and legal development for the National REDD+ implementation framework	<p>Baseline: Only REDD regulation is Circular #699</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 09/2012 an analysis of national and sub-national implementation is complete. - By 09/2012 SESA framework has been developed - By mid-2013 National REDD+ policy and/or regulations have been developed 	<p>Reports</p> <p>SESA framework published</p>	Collection of minutes and reports	National Program Director	<p>Coordination mechanism works effectively</p> <p>Political will in support of SESA</p>
2.6 Safeguards and monitoring of co-benefits	<p>Baseline: No national REDD+ safeguards; Monitoring systems in place in some forested landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 03/2013 nationally-appropriate safeguards have been prepared - By mid-2013 indicators to monitor co-benefits have been prepared 	<p>Reports adopted by the Taskforce</p>	Collection of minutes, reports and policy statements	National Program Director	Safeguards can be agreed between all stakeholders
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD+ at sub-national levels.					
3.1 Development of National REDD+ project guidelines and approval of funding for demonstration sites	<p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 10/2012 REDD+ Projects Team established - By 12/2012 identification of areas in which sub-national approach should be prioritised - By Mid 2013 - at least two sub-national demonstration sites are under development 	<p>Team functioning effectively</p> <p>Sub-national areas identified</p> <p>Key activities undertaken at pilot sites</p>	Collection of minutes and reports	Taskforce Secretariat and UNDP	Coordination mechanism works effectively
3.2 Pilot project	<p>Baseline: no sales of carbon credits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By end of 2012 2 pilot projects are supported 	Grant agreements by UNDP	Collection of minutes and	Taskforce Secretariat and	Coordination mechanism works

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
activities	- By mid-2013 at least 2 projects are making sales on the voluntary carbon market	Pilot Projects making sales Reports of grant agreements	reports Maps Monitoring and implementation plans	UNDP	effectively
Outcome 4: Design of a Monitoring System and capacity for implementation.					
4.1 Establishment National MRV/REL Technical Team and build appropriate national capacity	Baseline: no MRV/REL Technical Team, 1 training course held on MRV/REL - By 7/2011 a MRV/REL Technical Team is established. - By 7/2011 MRV/REL advisor is in place - By mid-2013 at least six training courses on MRV/REL have been held	Reports Capacity Assessments	Collection of minutes and reports	National Program Director	Coordination mechanism works effectively
4.2 Develop Cambodia Monitoring system plan	Baseline: principles for a Monitoring system plan in Section 6 of the Roadmap - By 03/2013 a national monitoring system is designed	Report	Collection of minutes and reports	National Program Director	Coordination mechanism works effectively
4.3 Review of forest cover assessments to provide REDD+ activity data and design the satellite forest monitoring system	Baseline: current forest cover assessments - By end of 2011 the 2010 forest cover assessment is complete - By mid-2013 forest cover data sets have been reanalysed	Reports Datasets	Collection of minutes and reports Maps Datasets	National Program Director	Coordination mechanism works effectively Suitable data are available
4.4 Design of a National Forest Inventory to develop emission and removal factors for REDD+	Baseline: principles for a Monitoring system plan in Section 6 of the Roadmap - By end-2012 existing forest carbon stock data has been collected and harmonized - By end of 2012 a national forest inventory system is developed	Reports Database Datasets	Collection of minutes and reports Database entry	National Program Director	Coordination mechanism works effectively

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
related activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 09/2012 a central database is created - By end of 2012 pilot field data collection has been completed 		Datasets		
4.5 Support the development of a REDD+ related GHG Reporting System	<p>Baseline: only the Department of Climate Change have capacity for GHG reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By end of 2012, FA, GDANCP and FiA understand current GHG reporting requirements under the UNFCCC - By mid-2013 capacity for GHG reporting has been established 	<p>Reports</p> <p>Capacity Assessments</p>	Collection of minutes and reports	National Program Director	Coordination mechanism works effectively
4.6 Support the development of Cambodia RL/REL framework	<p>Baseline: draft report on the Assessment of Land-use, Forest Policy and Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 09/2012 information on drivers is collated - By mid-2013a national RL/REL framework has been developed 	Reports	<p>Collection of minutes and reports</p> <p>Maps</p>	National Program Director	<p>Coordination mechanism works effectively</p> <p>Appropriate data can be collected</p>

Annex 7: Programme Monitoring Schedule

Please see below – draft monitoring schedule:

Assurance Activity	When to be conducted	Responsible parties	Budget (project or core?)
Quarterly Reviews	May 2012 July 2012 October 2012 January 2013 April 2013 July 2013	Team to conduct quarterly reviews: - FAO Country focal point – Choup Paris - UNDP Country Focal Point – Chum Sovanny? - UNEP Focal Point – Thomas Enters	No budget
Spot Checks	October 2013 April 2013	Team to organise who will participate in the Spot checks: - FAO Country focal point – Choup Paris - UNDP Country Focal Point – Chum Sovanny? - UNEP Focal Point – Thomas Enters	To be calculated
Audits	March 2013	Team to organise audits: - FAO – Choup Paris - UNDP – MSU – So Lida?	To be calculated

Annex 8: Consultation and Participation Plan

Attached as a separate file.

Annex 9: Gender mainstreaming strategy

Annex 10: Update to Risk Log?

The table 12 of ProDoc (pag 135), with risks and status should be updated

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