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Forest Carbon Partnership Facility REDD+ readiness project Inception Report March 2014

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Table of Acronyms

AWP	Annual Workplan
CAM-REDD	Cambodia REDD
CG	Consultation Group
FA	Forestry Administration
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LEAF	Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NFP	National Forest Programme
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NPD	National Project Director
NPM	National Project Manager
PA	Protected Area
PEB	Project Executive Board
QWP	Quarterly Workplan
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries
REL	Reference Emission Levels
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
RTS	REDD+ taskforce secretariat
SOP	Standard Operational Procedures
TOR	Terms of References
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CO	UNDP Country Office
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on REDD+

Executive Summary

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility is the World Bank led global initiative to support developing countries to carry out REDD+ activities. REDD+ stands for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

In 2011, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) submitted REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) to FCPF. The RGC selected United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as its Delivery Partner for FCPF funding and Forestry Administration (FA) became an implementing partner for the project. In June, 2013, FCPF approved the revised R-PP. Complying with the “Common Approach” for FCPF Delivery Partners, UNDP prepared an Assessment Note and Project Document called FCPF REDD+ readiness project. On December 25th, 2013, the Project Document was approved and signed by both parties. On March 14th, 2014, a FCPF project Inception Workshop was held, attended by 80 participants. As a result, the project was successfully launched (see Annex X for the minutes of the workshop).

The period from the date of signature on December 25th, 2013 to the Inception workshop on March 14th, 2014 is the Inception Phase. During the phase, numerous discussions have been held between FA and UNDP on annual workplan, and implementation arrangements and plans for project staff. As a result of discussion and to address changing circumstances and needs since the Project Document was prepared, updates and new decisions have been made as follows.

- a) Revisions to Annual Workplan (AWP) and integration with UN-REDD workplan
- b) Revision of implementation arrangements and project staffing
- c) Drafting of standard operational procedures (SOP)
- d) Revision of indicators for monitoring and evaluation

The main purposes of this inception report are to introduce these updates including underling reasons, and to provide supporting documents including a revised annual work plan, inception workshop minutes, updates on risk logs, and updated M & E indicators.

Major updates on the project will be presented to PEB for approval.

1. Project Background

About Cambodia and REDD+

Cambodia has been classified as a country with high forest cover, and high deforestation rate. The RGC recognized REDD+ as a key strategy to tackle the deforestation in the country. REDD+ is a recent global initiative and stands for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. In Cambodia, REDD+ has been viewed as a potentially significant source of funding for effective implementation of key strategies, such as the National Forest Programme, the National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan and the Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries 2010-2019. The implementation of REDD+ would also help Cambodia to achieve its national target of maintaining 60% forest cover, one of the main objectives of the RGC’s Rectangular Strategy.

Thus far, among others, supporting frameworks such as the UN-REDD programme and Cambodia REDD (CAM-REDD) have provided their financial and technical support for the RGC to be ready for REDD+. As shown in Table 1, these frameworks place differing focuses of their support on four main REDD+ outcome activities.

Table 1: Major supporting frameworks supporting implementation of the Cambodia REDD+

Outcomes	Major supporting frameworks						
	UN-REDD	CAM-REDD	FCPF	FAO’s TCP-NFI	REDD projects in CF/CPA	Embassy of Japan	Potential others
Outcome 1: Institutional Arrangements	√√	√	√√				√√
Outcome 2: Strategies/policies	√√	√	√√				√√
Outcome 3: Projects/Sub-national Development	√	√√	√		√√	√√	
Outcome 4: MRV/ RELs/ Reporting to GHG inventory	√√	√√	√	√√	√	√√	

About the FCPF project and its objective

FCPF is the World Bank’s global REDD+ initiative to support REDD+ activities in developing countries. In 2011, the RGC submitted REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) to FCPF. The RGC selected UNDP as its Delivery Partner for FCPF funding. In June, 2013, FCPF approved the revised R-PP. Complying with the “Common Approach” for FCPF Delivery Partners, UNDP prepared a Project Document. The Project Document was approved and signed on December 25th, 2013. On March 14th, 2014, an inception workshop was held and the project was successfully launched. .

The FCPF project builds on existing supporting frameworks for REDD+ and aims to further assist the RGC to be ready for REDD+. The project provides support for the four main outcomes to be achieved:

1. Establishment of effective National Management of the REDD+ Readiness process and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the consultation principles
2. Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework
3. Improved capacity to manage REDD+ at subnational levels
4. Designing monitoring system for REDD+ with capacity for implementation.

Results framework

The project components are divided in accordance with the following four expected outcomes (see Table 3 for key planned activities under the four outcomes).

- **Outcome 1** will be achieved through the project's support to 1) national REDD+ readiness coordination mechanism and readiness processes; 2) consultation with and provision of information to stakeholders; and 3) establishment of grievance mechanism.
- **Outcome 2** will be achieved through the project's support to 1) the Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce and line agencies for the implementation of REDD+ strategies and additional strategies if necessary, and 2) the analyses of key elements of the REDD+ national strategy and implementation framework such as national REDD+ fund, benefit-sharing mechanisms and safeguards, and 3) the development of plans for the necessary policy and legal reforms to implement REDD+.
- **Outcome 3** will be achieved through the project's support to various sub-national bodies for the planning and implementation of REDD+. Sub-national guideline will be developed for REDD+ implementation in line with the national policies, regulation and guidelines.
- **Outcome 4** will be achieved through the project's support for the establishment of monitoring system. The project will also provide assistance to the Government agencies to collect and collate the necessary data on forest cover and emissions factors.

Table 3: Key activities within the results framework and budget plans allocated for FCPF

EXPECTED OUTCOMES	PLANNED ACTIVITIES
1. Effective National Management of the REDD+ Readiness process and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the consultation principles	1.1. National REDD+ Readiness Coordination Mechanism Institutionalized
	1.2. Support to national REDD+ readiness process
	1.3. Stakeholders are engaged in the REDD+ Readiness process
	1.4. Provision of information to stakeholders
	1.5. Grievance mechanism established
2. Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework	2.1. Implementation of priority measures for individual REDD+ strategies
	2.2. Valuation of co-benefits
	2.3. Benefit sharing studies
	2.4. Establishment of REDD+ fund mechanisms
	2.5. Policy and legal development for the national REDD+ implementation framework
	2.6. Establishment of a nationally appropriate system of safeguards
3. Improved capacity to manage REDD+ at subnational levels	3.1 Development of sub-national capacity
	3.2. Development and institutionalization of National REDD+ intervention guidelines at sub-national level
4. Monitoring system designed for REDD+ with capacity for implementation	4.1. Establishment National MRV/REL Technical Team and build appropriate national capacity
	4.2. Improvement of assessment of activity data to support the national forest monitoring system for REDD+
	4.3. Acquisition of new emission factors for REDD+
	4.4. Support the development of a REDD+ related GHG Reporting System
	4.5. Monitoring other impacts of REDD+ interventions

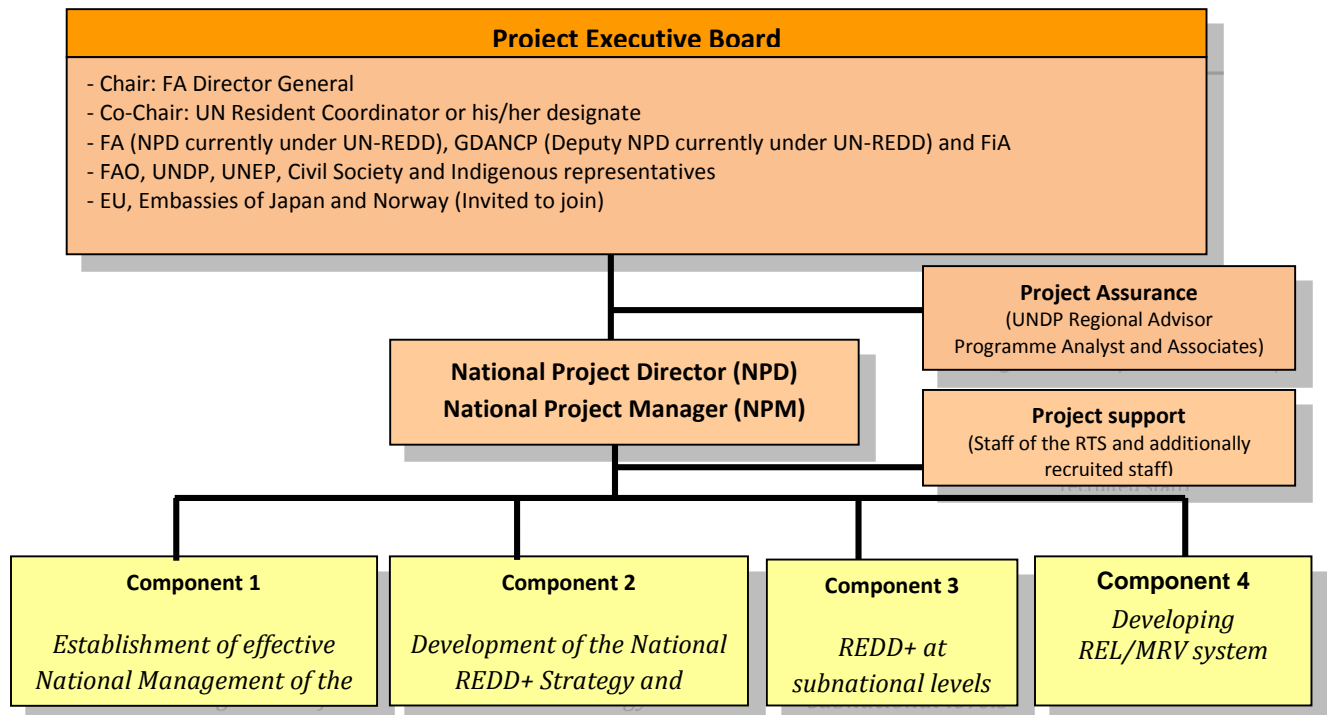
Management Arrangements

The FCPF activities will be managed by the Forestry Administration (FA) as an implementing partner under the National Implementing Modality (NIM) of UNDP. Key responsible parties are General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), and Fisheries Administration.

The project will be built on the existing institutional structure and human resources under the national REDD+ taskforce (see Figure 1). Thus, FCPF activities, performance and results will be overseen by the existing UN-REDD Programme Executive Board (PEB) where the director general of FA and UN Resident Coordinator have acted as co-chairs. Other UN-REDD PEB members include representatives from FA, GDANCP, FiA, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples, EU, and Embassies of Japan and Norway. The PEB will be responsible for making management decisions on a consensus basis, including approval of project revisions. PEB will be held at least every 4 months to evaluate activities and progress. Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the PEB may review and approve project quarterly plans when required and authorise any major deviations from these agreed quarterly plans.

The existing staff at the National REDD+ taskforce secretariat (RTS) will continue to provide their technical and administrative support for the project. The RTS consists of staff seconded from FA, GDANCP, and Fisheries Administration and additional staff hired through the UN-REDD Programme. Under the direction of the NPD, the Project Manager appointed by FA will be responsible for all four outcomes to be delivered by the respective agencies on time, and on budget, as well as for the application of all UNDP procedures and efficient use of funding. The project will also recruit additional staff as required.

Figure 1. Project Organisation Structure



2. Updates on the Project Document

To address changing circumstances since the Project Document was prepared, three key modifications were made to the project document as follows.

2.1. Revision in project duration: from 3 to 3.5 years.

According to the delegation of authority letter (on page 3), “the activities must be completed and funds fully disbursed within four years from when the project document is signed”. Hence, the ultimate deadline for the FCPF project completion and fund disbursement is 24 December, 2017 given that the project document was signed on 25 December, 2013,

Based on a careful reassessment of the original Annual Workplan, it was concluded that the project will not be able to fully disburse the funds by December 2016 (also in consideration of the fact the project will use only a limited amount of funds for 2014 with the result that a large amount of budget will be left to be spent within two years in 2015 and 2016). Hence, the project ending date was proposed to be extended for six months, i.e., from December 31, 2016 to June 30, 2017. During the last six months in 2017, the project will not initiate any new activities but focus on project completion and full disbursement of funds.

2.2. Revision to Annual Workplan (AWP)

The original Annual Workplan (AWP) of the FCPF project was revised to fully integrate with UN-REDD AWP. Since the UN-REDD Programme reaches its conclusion on December 31st, 2014, the FCPF project assumes responsibility for continuation of capacity building towards REDD+ readiness. The AWP was further reviewed during the Inception Workshop on 14th March, 2014. (See Annex 1 for the resultant AWP, to be presented to the PEB for approval).

Changes in planned FCPF budget from 2013 to 2017 before and after revision

Originally, the estimated budget for 2014 was USD 328,000 with assumption that the UN-REDD programme can cover most costs to support planned activities in 2014. However, a careful reassessment of the UN-REDD budget revealed that there would be significant budget deficit of the programme for 2014. Accordingly, the FCPF project budget was adjusted to increase from 328K to 671K to cover the anticipated deficit.

As a result of a proposal to extend the project duration to 3.5 year, a half year budget for 2017 was added mainly to cover staff costs to work on project completion (see Table 1).

Table 1. Changes in planned FCPF budget from 2013 to 2017 before and after revision

Year	Before revision (prodoc)	After revision
2013	0	0
2014	328,000	671,900
2015	1,759,500	1,523,500
2016	1,712,500	1,403,200
2017	0	201,400
Total	3,800,000	3,800,000

Changes in budget distribution among four outcomes

The salary cost of P4 REDD+ technical specialist (605K) was shifted to outcome 2 (2.1a). This was because the estimated costs of Outcome 1 significantly increased almost to 1.8 million should the outcome 1 include all the costs such as costs for national and international (P4) staff, secretariat operation, UNDP country office admin charges, regular meetings of PEB, Taskforce, Consultation Groups (CG), and CG constituencies, communication and establishing REDD+ grievance mechanism.

The increase in the total budget for outcome 1 and 2 resulted in the reduction of the budget planned for outcome 3. The planned budget for outcome 4 remains more or less at the same level (see Table 2 for more information).

Table 2. Changes in planned budget distribution for outcome 1, 2,3, 4 before and after revision

Outcome	Before revision (prodoc)	After revision
1	1,157,000	1,173,900
2	967,000	1,198,600
3	989,000	700,000
4	687,000	727,500
Total	3,800,000	3,800,000

Changes in planned activities in AWP

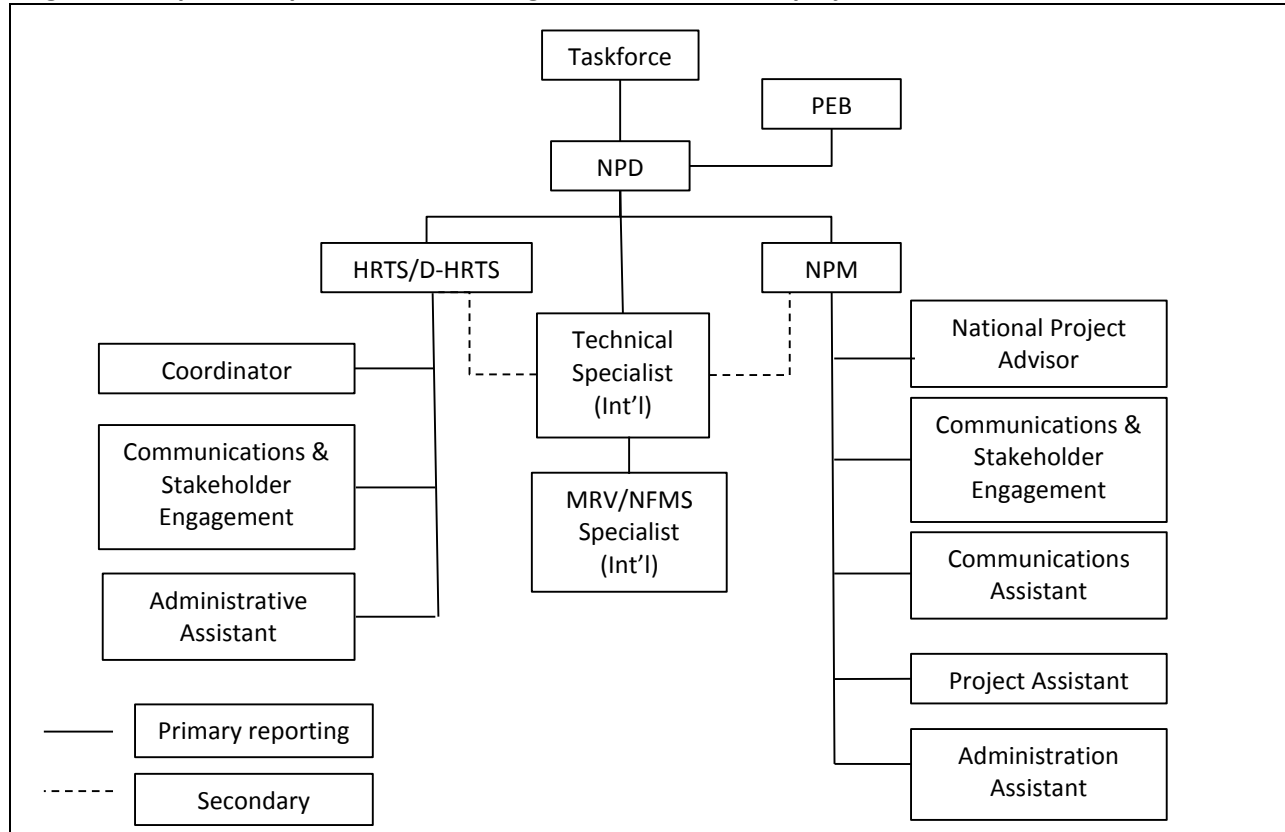
The following changes were added for planned activities in a revised AWP.

- Deleted planned activities that have already been completed
- Added new planned activities to respond to emerging needs such as:
 - **1.3d.** Mainstreaming gender concerns into national REDD+ readiness process
 - **1.4e, 2.2a** Production of awareness raising materials
 - **2.1b.** Preparation of a REDD+ national strategy including developing of a comprehensive national consultation validation process of the REDD+ strategy and implementation framework
 - **2.3a, 2.6a, 3.1a, 4.1b.** Support for technical teams
- Revised planned activities in outcome 3
 - Before revision, many MRV related activities were included in outcome 3. After revision, these activities were shifted to outcome 4 activities.

2.3. Proposed implementation Arrangements

Implementation arrangements including staffing are further clarified and depicted in the diagram below, which shows the relationship between the FCPF Support Team, on the right, and the RTS, on the left.

Figure 1. Proposed implementation arrangements for the FCPF project



Separation of staff under REDD+ taskforce secretariat (RTS) and FCPF

Under the UN-REDD programme, national staff contracted by UNDP and FAO were located under the REDD+ taskforce secretariat. Thus, these national staff became responsible for implementing both UN-REDD programme and coordinating other REDD+ supporting frameworks. While this arrangement positively contributed towards ensuring synergy among different REDD+ supporting frameworks, it failed to generate the necessary conditions required to promote sustainability of the RTS.

Hence, under the FCPF project, it was decided that the functions of the staff under FCPF and ones under the REDD+ taskforce secretariat should be separated.

National staff hired by UNDP under the FCPF project are to work primarily for the FCPF project to ensure timely and successful delivery of the project. Their primary reporting line is a National Project Manager (NPM) appointed by FA, who is responsible for day-to-day management of the project. Yet, exceptions apply for the UNDP staff hired for international positions such as a technical advisor and a MRV advisor. They will continue to provide technical inputs to both FCPF and other REDD+ supporting frameworks through the RTS. They will work with both NPM and the head of RTS and report to NPD.

Staff on the left side are government contracted staff whose recruitment will be facilitated by FA. Their main roles are to ensure the coordination of all REDD+ supporting frameworks.

Composition of UNDP staff under the FCPF project

According to the project document, in addition to existing positions under the UN-REDD programme, 3 new positions should be created under the project, namely, national project advisor, project assistant, and stakeholder engagement.

The following suggestions have been made after numerous discussions between UNDP and FA:

- **Stakeholder engagement specialist will also work on communication to** ensure synergy between the two activities. Thereby the title changed to communication and stakeholder engagement specialist.
- **A communication assistant will be hired to assist the above position**
- **A project admin assistant will be hired to help administrative tasks**

Although some of TORs for these positions are yet to be finalized, the following positions will be recruited by UNDP under the FCPF project. Two positions (NPA and project assistant) have already been advertised and now under recruitment processes.

UNDP (national)

- National Project Advisor
- Communications & stakeholder engagement specialist
- Communications assistant
- Project assistant
- Project admin assistant

UNDP (international)

- REDD+ technical specialist
- REDD+ MRV specialist (international UNDP)

Government national

- National project director
- National project manager
- Head of the REDD+ taskforce secretariat
- National Coordinator
- Communications & stakeholder engagement
- Admin assistant

3. Standard Operational Procedures

Operating procedures are described in Standard Operating Procedures for the FCPF project. Key aspects, relating to the PEB, work planning and implementation of activities are summarized below.

3.1. PEB operations

The PEB will meet once every four months, or more often, as required. At each meeting of the PEB, the date of the next meeting will be agreed, but the PEB may be convened before the next planned meeting if the NPD determines the need.

1. The Support Team will organize PEB meetings and issue invitations and documentation for consideration at the meeting at least two weeks in advance. Included in the documentation will be a description of actions taken in response to previous PEB decisions.
2. PEB meeting decisions will be made based on a quorum (50%+1). PEB members who cannot attend a meeting will assign an alternate representative.
3. The PEB Meeting minutes will be taken by the Support Team. The draft minutes will be circulated for comments to all PEB members within two weeks of the meeting, in both English and Khmer. PEB members shall have one week to comment on the draft minutes. Following any amendments required based on comments received from PEB members, minutes will be signed by the co-chairs within another one week.
4. All PEB documents, including agenda, background documentation, presentations, and minutes, will be posted on the REDD+ Cambodia web-site within 6 weeks of the PEB meeting.
5. The NPM and Support Team will be responsible for ensuring that PEB decisions are acted upon within the time period specified by the PEB and as indicated in the minutes.

3.2. Work planning

Work planning occurs at two time scales: annually and quarterly. The process for preparing both Annual Work Plans (AWPs) and Quarterly Work Plans (QWPs) is similar. An AWP shows the planned activities broken down by quarter. However, due to changes in circumstances or priorities that inevitably occur during a year, the details in the 2nd, 3rd, and especially the 4th QWP may deviate from anticipated activities in the AWP.

The process for preparing work plans is as follows:

- The National Project Advisor and Technical Specialist, reviewing the Programme Document and progress, prepare an initial draft for the following year/quarter at least 3 weeks before the end of the current year/quarter, in consultation with UNDP CO.
- Draft QWPs include, as attachments, all ToR/concept papers required for activities to be undertaken during the quarter. The AWP includes as attachments, all ToR/concept papers required for activities to be undertaken during the first quarter.
- Draft work plans are sent to UNDP CO and UNDP regional advisor for a one-week no-objections review (meaning that the draft is considered reviewed if no comments are received within one week).
- Draft work plans (with any amendments resulting from the CO and regional advisor review) are discussed with the NPM for another one week. Any amendments emerging from this discussion are communicated to UNDP CO and regional advisor.
- The work plan is sent to HRTS/V-HRTS for information, and presented to the NPD for endorsement for 2 days.

- In the case of the AWP, the work plan is presented to the PEB for approval. QWPs do not need to be presented to the PEB for approval unless there are significant deviations from activities anticipated in the AWP. This is likely to occur for 3rd and 4th quarter QWPs.

After PEB approval, the AWP is posted to the Cambodia REDD+ web-site. QWPs are available upon enquiry.

The National Project Advisor and Project Assistant are jointly responsible for monitoring implementation of AWP and QWPs to ensure that delivery targets are met in terms of expenditure and results. Where it appears that delivery targets may not be met, the National Project Advisor is responsible for notifying the Technical Specialist to be reported to NPD and UNDP focal points so that remedial measures can be prepared.

1. If the change in budget allocation is proposed within an outcome and without affecting total outcome totals, that change does not require a revision of the AWP. That means it just moves from one output to another and keeps the total outcome the same.
2. If the change takes the form across Outcome or the amount for each component is substantially higher or lower than the approved AWP in variation above 20%, which changes need to inform NPD and UNDP CO to be reported to PEB with a copy to REDD+ Taskforce members. The process of those changes should be as follows:
 - a. NPM prepares the revision of AWP with attached justifications and submit to NPD
 - b. NPD reviews and approves on the changes within 2 days after submission.

3.3. Implementation of activities

A concept note is required in order to implement activities under the project. A concept note is prepared by a member of the FCPF Support Team. The draft concept Note and accompanying documents are sent to NPM for comment and approve (2 days), and to HRTS/V-HRTS for information/comments, and then sent to the NPD for approval (2 days). If no comment or answer is received by the stated deadline, the document is considered agreed and approved.

3.4. Financial Management

The current HACT micro assessment of the FA concludes that the overall fiduciary risk is low. A specific bank account has been opened for cash transfers. This account will support activities identified within the work plan. Fund management (accounting, procurement, reporting etc.) will utilise the UNDP NIM manual as a basis for finances transferred from UNDP.

The FCPF Support Team maintains financial records with supporting documentation in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Support Team will develop a financial management system that can provide:

- a) Accurate, current and complete disclosure of financial transactions;
- b) Records that identify source and application of funds; and
- c) Effective control and accountability for funds, property and other assets; and comparisons of expenditures versus budget amounts.

The Support Team uses automated accounting software called QuickBooks Pro which has been customized to be used during the life of Programme. Reports are generated on a monthly basis and are sent to UNDP for audit / fund clearance. The Support Team maintains original copies of financial records. These records are available for inspection by appropriate auditors and UNDP at any time. More

details on financial management procedures are described in the Standard Operating Procedures for the FCPF project.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

UNDP emphasizes Result based management (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 incorporates a hierarchy of indicators ranging from the UNDP Country Programme Results at the top to FCPF Results for the components below.

The development of Annual and Quarterly work plans will form the basis of the M&E system. Monitoring within Government will occur through monthly RTS 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 UNDP will occur on a quarterly basis in line with the submission of FACE forms and programme progress reports. The fourth quarterly report will serve as an annual progress report. Joint programme review meetings will be held between the RTS and UNDP CO to review quarterly and annual updates and to discuss programme progress.

Financial monitoring and assurance will be carried out via two spot checks and at least one audit during implementation of the project. Additional audits may be required if the project meets one of the criteria indicating an audit requirement, namely:

1. If the government expenditures is within the threshold of US\$450,000; or
2. If the project is considered by UNDP as a risk project regardless of the threshold

Monitoring activities by year are presented in Annex 4.

In accordance with the delegation of authority letter, mid-term and final evaluations shall be conducted.

Annex 1: Revised Annual Workplan (2014-2017)

Components	Activity No.	Activities	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Outcome 1: Effective National Management of the REDD+ Readiness process and stakeholder engagement²³							
1.1 National REDD+ Readiness Coordination Mechanism institutionalized	1.1a	Regular Taskforce Meetings held	8,000	12,000	12,000	2,300	34,300
Total Budget 1.1:			8,000	12,000	12,000	2,300	34,300
1.2 Support to National REDD+ Readiness process	1.2a	Running costs of secretariat (operation)	7,500	10,000	10,000	5,000	32,500
	1.2b	Running costs of secretariat (staff)	88,000	168,000	168,000	78,000	502,000
	1.2c	UNDP country office support	8,100	13,000	13,000	1,600	35,700
	1.2c	Meetings of PEB	2,000	8,000	8,000	2,000	20,000
	1.2d	Travel for Secretariat and Technical Teams	25,500	50,000	50,000	25,000	150,500
Total Budget 1.2:			131,100	249,000	249,000	111,600	740,700
1.3 Stakeholders are engaged in the REDD+ Readiness process	1.3a	Stakeholders contribute to Roadmap implementation through CG meetings	6,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	31,000
	1.3b	Stakeholders contribute to Roadmap implementation through TT meetings	12,000	8,000	8,000	5,000	33,000
	1.3c	Stakeholders contribute to Roadmap implementation through Support to CG constituent engagement	38,200	8,000	5,000	2,000	53,200
	1.3d	Mainstreaming gender concerns into national REDD+ readiness process	5,000	6,000	3,000		14,000
	1.3e	Training and other capacity building for TF, CG and TTs	0	8,000	2,000	1,000	11,000
	1.3f	Implementation of a work plan for awareness raising on REDD+ and the national process	0	3,000	2,000	1,000	6,000
Total Budget 1.3:		FCPF	61,200	43,000	30,000	14,000	148,200
1.4 Stakeholders provided with information on REDD+ and the National REDD+ Readiness process	1.4a	Establishment and maintenance of website and knowledge sharing mechanisms	0	1,200	1,200	600	3,000
	1.4b	Communication of results to Cambodian and international stakeholders	0	2,000	2,000	1,000	5,000
	1.4c	Documentation and dissemination of lessons learned from pilot REDD+ projects and sub-national capacity building	0	3,300	2,000	2,000	7,300

	1.4d	Operation of information dissemination mechanisms for stakeholders without access to the internet	0	1,000	4,000	2,400	7,400
	1.4e	Production of awareness raising materials	10,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	28,000
Total Budget 1.4:		FCPF	10,000	13,500	15,200	12,000	50,700
1.5. Grievance mechanism established	1.5a	Detailed assessment of potential local, provincial and national options	62,000	50,000	0	0	112,000
	1.5b	Establishment of grievance mechanisms	0	50,000	38,000	0	88,000
Total Budget 1.5:		FCPF	62,000	100,000	38,000	0	200,000
Total Available Budget Outcome 1:			272,300	417,500	344,200	139,900	1,173,900
Outcome 2: Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework							
2.1 Development of individual REDD+ strategies and implementation modalities	2.1a	Technical support for a REDD+ national strategy	165,000	220,000	220,000	0	605,000
	2.1b	Preparation of a REDD+ national strategy including development of a comprehensive national consultation validation process of the REDD+ strategy and implementation framework	22,000	22,000	10,000	0	54,000
	2.1d	Further capacity building to FA		6,000	6,000	2000	14,000
	2.1e	Support to implementation of relevant programmes of the NFP: demarcation of community forests, protection forests and forests under sustainable management	40,000	16,000	15,000	0	71,000
	2.1f	Support to implementation of relevant programmes of the NFP: Strengthening Forest Law Enforcement	30,000	15,000	15,000	0	60,000
	2.1g	Support to implementation of relevant programmes of the NFP: Implementation of measures to integrate REDD+ into community forests and protection forests	6,000	15,000	14,000	0	35,000
	2.1h	Support to implementation of relevant programmes of the NFP: Identifying the process of developing and implementing Conservation Concession models	0	10,000	10,000	0	20,000
	2.1i	Further capacity building to FiA	0	8,000	6,000	3,000	17,000
	2.1j	Implementation of strategies that support management of flooded forests and mangrove areas	0	15,000	24,000	7,500	46,500
	2.1k	Further capacity building to GDANCP	0	8,000	6,000	3,000	17,000
	2.1l	Implementation of priority measures in the National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan	0	15,000	24,000	7,500	46,500
	2.1m	Further capacity building to Ministries and Agencies providing TF members	0	6,000	4,000	0	10,000

	2.1n	Analysis of opportunities for regional cooperation	0	10,000	10,000	0	20,000
Total Budget 2.1:		FCPF	263,000	366,000	364,000	23,000	1,016,000
2.2 Valuation and management of co-benefits	2.2a	Development of awareness raising video	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
	2.2b	Development of decision support systems to build scenarios for optimal valuation of forests	0	0	0	0	
	2.2c	Further assessment and refinement of local costs and benefits	0	5,000	5,000	0	10,000
Total Budget 2.2:		FCPF	10,000	5,000	5,000	0	20,000
2.3 Developing benefit sharing mechanism(s)	2.3a	Support to benefit sharing TT	2,100	5,000	5,000	0	12,100
	2.3b	Consideration of who should benefit from REDD+	7,500	10,000	0	0	17,500
	2.3c	Consultation of options considered in order to establish national guidelines on benefit sharing	0	20,000	0	0	20,000
	2.3d	Develop a benefit sharing strategy	0	0	8,000	3,000	11,000
Total Budget 2.3:		FCPF	9,600	35,000	13,000	3,000	60,600
2.4. Establishment of REDD+ Fund mechanism	2.4a	Development of a proposal for a national fund	12,000	0	0	0	12,000
	2.4b	Establishment of the Fund	0	15,000	0	0	15,000
Total Budget 2.4:		FCPF	12,000	15,000	0	0	27,000
2.5. Policy and legal development for REDD+	2.5b	Assessment of National REDD+ registry options and consideration of mechanisms for independent review	0	15,000	10,000	0	25,000
Total Budget 2.5:		FCPF	0	15,000	10,000	0	25,000
2.6. Establishment of a nationally appropriate system of safeguards	2.6a	Support to safeguards TT	2,500	5,000	5,000	2,500	15,000
	2.6b	Identification of key environmental and social issues (possibly through participatory rural appraisal)	0	10,000	0	0	10,000
	2.6c	Selection of environmental and social priorities through review and consultation (CG can play a role)	0	10,000	0	0	10,000
	2.6d	Development of safeguards guidelines (including the Environmental and Social Management Framework)	0	5,000	10,000	0	15,000
Total Budget 2.6:		FCPF	2,500	30,000	15,000	2,500	50,000
Total Available Budget Outcome 2:			297,100	466,000	407,000	28,500	1,198,600

Outcome 3: Improved Capacity to Manage REDD+ at Subnational Levels								
3.1 Development of sub-national capacity	3.1a	Support to demonstration TT		2,500	5,000	5,000	2,500	15,000
	3.1b	Ensure consistency between national and sub-national monitoring system and REL/RL		0	15,000	15,000	0	30,000
	3.1c	Support for pilot activities, policies, and measures to reduce emissions at sub-national levels		100,000	245,000	250,000	0	595,000
Total Budget 3.2:			FCPF	102,500	265,000	270,000	2,500	640,000
3.2 Development and institutionalization of National REDD+ intervention guidelines at sub-national level	3.2a	Analysis of how to link subnational activities and national implementation		0	20,000	0	0	20,000
	3.2b	Development of sub-national guidelines that are aligned with national guidelines		0	20,000	20,000	0	40,000
Total Budget 3.1:			FCPF	0	40,000	20,000	0	60,000
Total Available Budget Outcome 3:				102,500	305,000	290,000	2,500	700,000
Outcome 4: Monitoring System Designed for REDD+ with Capacity for Implementation								
4.1 Establishment National MRV/REL Technical Team and build appropriate national capacity	4.1a	Provision of technical support and advice for the technical components for the forest monitoring system	UN-REDD	175,000	175,000	8,000	358,000	
	4.1b	Support to MRV TT	UN-REDD	5,000	5,000	2,500	12,500	
	4.1c	Reinforcement of the national framework for the implementation of the forest monitoring system through additional capacity development	UN-REDD	10,000	10,000	0	20,000	
	4.1d	Development of specific training modules, for example on IPCC guidelines, remote sensing including activities to strengthen subnational capacities	UN-REDD	6,000	6,000	4,000	16,000	
	4.1e	Dissemination of technical information to national and sub-national actors	UN-REDD	3,000	3,000	0	6,000	
Total Budget 4.1:			FCPF	0	199,000	199,000	14,500	412,500
4.2 Improvement of assessment of activity data to support the national monitoring system	4.2a	Support for inter-ministerial agreement on land classification system and forest definition establishment	UN-REDD	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	
	4.2b	Support for the national forest classification system and consistent land cover classification	UN-REDD	5,000	5,000	0	10,000	
	4.2c	Implementation of pilot studies to implement methods to assess forest degradation	UN-REDD	6,000	6,000	0	12,000	
	4.2d	Improvement of time-series consistency of historical data on land and forest cover change	UN-REDD	7,000	7,000	0	14,000	
	4.2e	Provision of training on remote sensing and forest classification system	UN-REDD	8,000	8,000	4,000	20,000	

	4.2f	Provision of additional capacity development for regional activities on land cover mapping	UN-REDD	0	8,000	4,000	12,000
Total Budget 4.2:		FCPF	0	31,000	39,000	13,000	83,000
4.3 Acquisition of new emission factors for REDD+	4.3a	Assistance for the implementation of the national forest inventory	UN-REDD	8,000	8,000	0	16,000
	4.3b	Support for data collection from stakeholders at sub-national level	UN-REDD	6,000	5,000	0	11,000
	4.3c	Provision of training on biomass modeling and allometric equations	UN-REDD	6,000	6,000	0	12,000
	4.3d	Collection of field data to improve national specific biomass models	UN-REDD	10,000	10,000	0	20,000
	4.3e	Support for scientific research on biomass modelling including soil type inventory	UN-REDD	10,000	10,000	0	20,000
Total Budget 4.3:		FCPF	0	40,000	39,000	0	79,000
4.4. Support for the development of a REDD+ related GHG Reporting system	4.4a	Support for developing the GHG inventory to initiate adequate inter-ministerial archiving system development	UN-REDD	15,000	13,000	0	28,000
	4.4b	Assurance of adequate Quality Control / Quality Assessment procedures are in place including uncertainty analysis	UN-REDD	6,000	8,000	0	14,000
	4.4c	Support for access to data acquired to support the GHG inventory between the entities involved in reporting on GHG in the LULUCF sector	UN-REDD	10,000	10,000	0	20,000
	4.4d	Strengthening of capacity development activities in GHG inventory development, including capacity to conduct uncertainty analysis	UN-REDD	10,000	10,000	0	20,000
Total Budget 4.4:		FCPF	0	41,000	41,000	0	82,000
4.5 Monitoring other impacts of REDD+ interventions	4.5a	Analysis of drivers of deforestation and degradation	UN-REDD	10,000	10,000	0	20,000
	4.5b	Analysis of potential options to improve forest monitoring	UN-REDD	10,000	10,000	3,000	23,000
	4.5c	Assistance for analysis of intra-national displacements	UN-REDD	0	20,000	0	20,000
	4.5d	Development of approaches within the context of the national forest monitoring system to collect information on social and environmental impacts	UN-REDD	4,000	4,000	0	8,000
Total Budget 4.5:		FCPF	0	24,000	44,000	3,000	71,000
Total Available Budget Outcome 4:			0	335,000	362,000	30,500	727,500
GRAND TOTAL			671,900	1,523,500	1,403,200	201,400	3,800,000

Annex 2: Inception Workshop Minutes



Cambodia REDD+ National Programme
UNDP PROJECT No. 00087758

(#40, Preah Norodom Blvd, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia, 3th Floor)

Inception of REDD+ Readiness under Forest Carbon Partnership Fund Minutes

Inter-continental Hotel, 14th March 2014

The workshop had four main objectives:

- To discuss the project's scope, objectives, and expected outputs;
- To capture feedbacks from relevant stakeholders to prepare a project inception report;
- To enhance ownership and validate result framework; and
- To prepare for adoption of budget plan by PEB.

The workshop began with welcoming remarks by Her Excellency Ms. Claire Van der Vaeren, UN Resident Coordinator:

- REDD+ is a global initiative to reduce GHGs emission from deforestation and forest degradation;
- FCPF is an initiative by the World Bank to support developing countries to implement REDD+;
- The project inception workshop is a key milestone for REDD+ readiness in Cambodia; and
- The FCPF will be implemented over 3½ years, in close collaboration with various projects such as UN-REDD, CAM-REDD, USAID's LEAF on REDD+.

The workshop continued with opening remarks by H.E. Dr. Chea Sam Ang, Deputy Director General of FA, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries:

- There is strong commitment by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to global climate change mitigation through REDD+;
- This is evident with cooperation by the RGC and Development Partners (DPs) in REDD+ implementation consistent with CMDGs and Rectangular Strategy Phase II of the RGC to ensure sustainable forest management;
- REDD+ readiness involves many tasks, including:
 - o Enhance effective management at the national level and engagement by all relevant stakeholders;

- Develop National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework;
- Improve sub-national management capacity;
- Develop effective REDD+ monitoring system.
- REDD+ mechanisms and frameworks need to be developed, such as:
 - REDD+ financial mechanism;
 - REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism;
 - REDD+ conflict resolution mechanism; and
 - REDD+ baseline for Measuring, Reporting, Verification and Monitoring.
- The national REDD+ strategy is an important document guiding REDD+ implementation in Cambodia and also a basis for communications with DPs;
- Participation by all relevant stakeholders is indispensable to ensure that REDD+ policies and frameworks in Cambodia are acceptable and effectively implemented;

Presentation made on progress of Cambodia REDD+ readiness by Dr. Chea Sam Ang, Deputy Director General, FA, covering:

- Forest status, rate of forest loss, and challenges;
- The importance of forest to livelihood, ecosystems, biodiversity, global environment, and climate change mitigation;
- Drivers, mechanisms and the three stages for REDD+;
- The 4 key components of Cambodia REDD+ readiness, including:
 - Establishment of management arrangements or national management with the participation by relevant stakeholders;
 - Development of national REDD+ strategy and implementation framework;
 - Building of sub-national REDD+ capacity and piloting of demonstration projects;
 - Development of measuring, reporting, verification and monitoring system; and
- Progress of Cambodia REDD+ readiness.

Presentation on Forest Carbon Partnership Fund by Mr Tim Boyle, Regional Programme Coordinator, covering:

- The meaning of Forest Carbon Partnership Fund (FCPF);
- Background of the FCPF establishment;
- FCPF and the 3 REDD+ phases:
 - Phase 1: Development of national strategies and capacity-building
 - Phase 2: Implementation of national policies and strategies
 - Phase 3: Results-based actions that should be fully measured, reported and verified
- Background of REDD+ Readiness Proposal Preparation (R-PP) and adoption process by Cambodia; and
- The FCPF expected results:
 - A national REDD+ Strategy supported by implementation guidelines;
 - Cambodia is ready to move to REDD+ phase II.

Panel discussion session, with four panellists: Mr. So Thea, Tim Boyle, Peter Iversen and Moeko Saito Jensen:

Five questions were raised by Mr. Ouk Sisovann, Ieng Savet, Ouk Vibol, and Sok Srun on issues related to: 1) Rate of forest loss in Cambodia; 2) Participation by local authority and consultative boards; 3) Request for clarification on distinction between outcomes in REDD Road Map and FCPF; 4) National REDD+ management arrangement; and 5) Whether it is applicable for trading of carbon credit to be open and transacted in the free market system involving local corporations.

Responses were given as follows:

- Mr. Ieng Chivin confirmed changes in data from different sources making them different, and the formal figure from FA is 0.5%;
- HE. Chea Sam Ang affirmed that consultative board representing civil society therefore could not include local authorities. However, involvement by local authorities in the implementation phase was indispensable.
- Tim Boyle explained that the WB R-PP format contained 6 Outcomes, but there were only 4 Outcomes for Cambodia REDD+. However, there is consistency between the two documents.
- HE. Chea Sam Ang affirmed that WB R-PP had 6 Outcomes but the last 2 were administrative only, and were thus not substantive Outcomes.
- Cambodia has no experience with carbon trading, so assistance from international corporations is needed. Moreover, trading in carbon credits involves high transparency requirements, so making it public and known widely to local corporations is a good idea.
- All REDD+ initiatives will now be piloted. Only when the draft implementation framework was developed and government endorsement is secured will REDD+ become more concrete.
- The commitment now is to develop a strategy and an implementation framework for government's consideration and approval.
- The arrangement for national, sub-national or project level REDD+ management was particularly under study and consideration.
- Peter Iversen added that the third Outcome would support piloting REDD+ activities, meaning that specific activities under the draft implementation framework would be piloted.

Presentation on Results, Action Plan, Risks and Conclusions for the FCPF project made by So Thea:

- The 4 Outcomes are:
 - o Establishment of effective management for the national REDD+ readiness processes and participation by relevant stakeholders consistent with consultation principles;
 - o Development of a national REDD+ strategy and an implementation framework;
 - o Strengthening of sub-national REDD+ management capacity;
 - o Development of an REDD+ monitoring system and implementation capacity.
- Collaboration by FCPF project with other programmes supporting REDD+ in Cambodia;
- FCPF project management arrangement and action plan for 2014;
- Seven important risks may impact project implementation:
 - o Government agencies do not cooperate and coordinate activities effectively;
 - o Downstream activities that potentially pose environmental & social impacts or are vulnerable to environmental & social change;
 - o Commitment of the RGC towards implementing REDD+ does not remain firm;
 - o Influential stakeholders who could profit from REDD+ take over the national REDD+ Readiness process;

- Upstream planning processes potentially pose environmental or social impacts or are vulnerable to environmental & social change;
- Potential for variable impacts on women and men, different ethnic groups, social classes; and
- Potential to significantly affect land tenure arrangements and/or traditional cultural ownership patterns.

Panel discussion with 4 panellists including Mr. So Thea, Tim Boyle, Peter Iversen and Moeko Saito Jensen:

- Mr. Heng Hong suggested that existing conflict resolution mechanisms be adopted rather than created new ones;
- Mr. So Thea responded saying that the existing local mechanisms were developed for a specific scope and thus could not cover national REDD+.
- Tim Boyle added that conflict resolution needs to be able to span local to national level. Local mechanisms that are effective will be incorporated into such a system;
- Mr. Uy Kamal expressed his interest in knowing what the consultative board should do in addition to strengthen itself, Whether there was needs for assessments to see if the consultative board had the necessary capacity for implementation and perform its function, and at what level, and Whether there was a need for a clear natural resource based policy?
- Mr. So Thea indicated that risk was not an assessment, as it was simply assumption. In regard to natural resource based policy, for REDD+ the key issue lied with the development of an REDD+ strategy, in which REDD+ policy would be an integral part.
- Mr. Ochida was interested in adequate resource allocation to support local implementation and clear benchmark should be set to indicate when we moved to phase II of REDD+ implementation.
- Peter mentioned the discussion in COP meeting under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), trying to distinguish between phases under REDD+ was a challenge as they were continuum. However, capacity development shall be implemented at all the 3 stages.
- Mr. Ouk Sisovann requested for explanation on basis for defining risks and asked if mechanisms are in place to reduce them.
- Tim Boyle noted that the project would continue to support coordination mechanism and help to ensure it functions effectively. Comments from all participants in the workshop would be essential to ensure risks can be accurately assessed and subsequently monitored.

Group discussions:

Participants were split into four groups, each with 2 facilitators (Ms. Moeko Saito Jensen, Ms. Thy Heang, Mr. Leo Sethaphal, Mr. Uy Kamal, Mr. Leng Chivin, Mr. Long Ratanakuma, Mr. Nguon Pheakdei, Mr. Peter Iversen, Mr. Huort Naborei, Mr. Seng Keang and Mr. Yeang Donal. Each group discussed one Outcome, focussing on what needs to be done and links to activities of other partners. Following discussions within each group, there was a rotation process by which each group visited every other group in turn to learn of their discussions.

The key points made in each group, or supplemented by other groups during the rotation, were:

Group (Outcome) 1

Consideration should be given to creating 4 new groups to support management of REDD+ readiness:

- M&E group
- Planning and extension group
- Law and conflict resolution group
- Marketing group (Note: Group 3 commented that this group was not necessary)

The CG should have one focal point (chair), should have regular meetings, and should have a study tour to build their capacity.

Technical Teams should include an international expert in each meeting, would benefit from training and a study tour, should have a clear mechanism for feeding information to the TF, and require commitment from members.

Group 3 proposed that the TF and CG should send a representative to each other's meetings

On needs for better information, the suggestions were:

- Utilize religious leaders
- Focus on communicating with large private sector companies (e.g., Coca Cola, Tiger beer)
- Organize national events
- Also organize REDD+ events at the sub-national/local level
- Consider a cycle tour to raise awareness
- Link REDD+ to energy saving (e.g., a campaign to turn off lights)

Note the Group 2 suggested there is also a need to think about how to communicate among different REDD+ bodies.

Weaknesses in the current stakeholder engagement process are:

- Lack of incentives to participate
- Lack of continuity in representation
- Meetings are sometimes too long
- There needs to be improved coordination of meetings

Group (Outcome) 2

On safeguards, the capacity of the TT needs to be raised so they can examine if there are existing safeguards at the local level from which lessons can be learned. It is also necessary to build capacity at the sub-national level.

On benefit distribution, key questions were identified, such as:

- What are benefits?

- Who is eligible for benefits?
- What examples are there of existing benefit sharing systems that can guide the design of a national system?
- What lessons are available internationally?

On valuation, the group discussed how the assessment will be done and what types of value would be considered – economic value, environmental value, social value, cultural value, etc. These questions imply that extensive consultation will be needed in order to decide on an appropriate methodology.

Note that Group 1 commented that a second round of consultation will be required once the methodology is determined to ensure all stakeholders are comfortable with the proposed methodology.

Group (Outcome) 3

Discussion focused on capacity needs at local, sub-national and national levels. Topics were assigned a priority of 1 (top), 2, or 3.

Priority 1 topics at the **local level** for training of communities, local authorities and IPs are:

- The overall concept of REDD+
- CF/CPA/CFI law
- Tenure
- Benefit sharing
- FPIC

Communications should focus on providing awareness raising materials for commune councils. Also high priority is the provision of means for communication and training on report writing.

The development of grievance mechanism is very important.

At the **sub-national level**, conferences at the provincial level should include practical experiences related to REDD+, not just theory.

There is a need for training of trainers on the following priority 1 topics:

- Law
- Benefit sharing
- Planning for REDD+

The establishment of grievance mechanisms is also top priority.

At the **national level**, priority 1 training topics are:

- REDD+ policy
- Benefit sharing
- FPIC/safeguards

Communications for awareness raising should make use of TV and radio programmes

Government officials require training on facilitation skills

A single, integrated guidance manual on all aspects of REDD+ should be prepared.

The establishment of grievance mechanisms is also top priority.

Group (Outcome) 4

On REL/RL, the main need is to access and make use of historical data, going back to before 1990, so as to be able to develop better simulations.

Progress already made on MRV/REL/RL includes:

- The establishment of the TT and mobilization of consultants
- A study on forest definitions
- Simulations and sub-national studies
- Identification of existing relevant allometric equations.

There is on-going discussion on a forest definition, but there is also a need to discuss which carbon pools are feasible to assess, and the need to consider REL/RL at a sub-national level.

Priorities for capacity building on MRV include:

- Securing better equipment
- Training, including formal training (university degrees)
- Development of an MRV lab
- Sharing and exchanging experiences with other countries

Barriers to better institutional coordination are:

- Limited skills on MRV/REL/RL
- Weak public awareness of the issues

The inception workshop concluded with a summary of the discussions and a review of the issues discussed during the workshop.

The workshop was formally closed by H.E. Dr. Chea Sam Ang, Deputy Director General of FA.

Annex 3: Update to Risks and Issues Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / management response	Owner	Submitted /updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Commitment of the RGC towards implementing REDD does not remain firm	Roadmap formulation (2010)	Political	High-level political support for REDD+ is required if Government agencies are to coordinate the development of a national programme. Probability = 0.4; Impact = 5; Risk = 2.0	Achieving high-level political support for REDD+ is contingent on successful progress of the international negotiations, and establishment of mechanisms to reward developing countries and/or people in developing countries for reductions in deforestation. High-level political support for REDD+ in Cambodia is dependent on the success of the already-established pilot projects. Support will be provided to selected pilots by UNDP.	UNDP CO will monitor	Assessment Note author	September 2012	Stable
2	Government agencies do not cooperate and coordinate activities effectively	Roadmap formulation (2010)	Organisational	Failure of Government agencies, especially FA and GDANCP, to work together effectively would slow but would not prevent progress towards REDD+ Readiness. A perception of institutional competition would reduce overall commitment to REDD+ Probability = 0.6; Impact = 3; Risk = 1.8	The Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce has been explicitly established to mitigate this risk. The Taskforce's decision-making process ensures adequate coordination and consensus between Government agencies. It will be critical that technical advisors under the FCPF coordinate with both FA/MAFF and GDANCP/MoE throughout implementation and avoid perceptions of bias.	Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce and UNDP will monitor	Assessment Note author	September 2012	Stable
3	Donor coordination is ineffective	Roadmap formulation (2010)	Organisational	Lack of donor coordination could restrict the effectiveness of achieving REDD+ Readiness through a partnership of development partners. Probability = 0.2; Impact = 2; Risk = 0.4	Donor governance structures include representatives from other key donors. RGC and development partners are currently examining options for an integrated governance structure for all donor-supported interventions	UNDP CO and UNDP Regional Advisor	Assessment Note author	September 2012	Improving
4	Sub-national	Roadmap	Political	It is inevitable that there will	Capacity development in 2 provinces	Technical	Assessment	September	Stable

	authorities do not share central government's commitment to REDD	formulation (2010)		be variation in the level of commitment among sub-national partners; where commitment is low, developing capacity to implement REDD will be slow. Ultimately, it is to be expected that national implementation of REDD will take account of poor progress in some provinces/districts Probability = 0.4; Impact = 2; Risk = 0.8.	under Key Result 4 will take account of variation in provincial capacities, awareness and support. Linkage to existing pilot project activities needs to be taken into account.	Advisors will be responsible for reporting to UNDP CO on any early indications of lack of commitment at provincial level	Note author	2012	
5	Programme inputs (funds, human resources, etc.) are not mobilized in a timely fashion	Roadmap formulation (2010)	Operational	Most of the outputs in the programme logframe are inter-connected so slow mobilization of inputs to one component will slow down the whole programme. Probability = 0.4; Impact = 2; Risk = 0.8	Building on structures and processes established under UN-REDD and Cam-REDD, and rapid recruitment of technical advisors should reduce the probability and impact of this risk	Technical advisors will be responsible for reporting to UNDP CO on potential delays in mobilizing inputs	Assessment Note author	September 2012	Improving
6	Influential stakeholders who could profit from REDD+ take over the national REDD+ Readiness process	Roadmap formulation (2010)	Political	It is recognized that some stakeholders could profit significantly from REDD+ and could be tempted to take over the national REDD+ Readiness process. This would compromise the program. Probability = 0.2; Impact = 3; Risk = 0.6.	Empowering the Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce and quickly demonstrating progress should reduce the risk of other influential stakeholders hijacking the process.	FA and Program Coordinator will be responsible for monitoring	Assessment Note author	September 2012	Stable
7	Upstream planning processes potentially pose environmental or social impacts or are vulnerable to	Social/ environmental screening (Aug. 2012)	Political/social and environmental	Historically, not all policy decisions affecting the forest sector in Cambodia have adequately considered social or environmental impacts	Empowering the Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce and quickly demonstrating progress will build and maintain confidence in and ownership of REDD+ processes at the highest level	UNDP CO and UNDP Regional Advisor	Assessment Note author	N/A	Stable

	environmental and social change			Probability = 0.4 Impact = 3 Risk = 1.2					
8	Downstream activities that potentially pose environmental and social impacts or are vulnerable to environmental and social change	Social/ environmental screening (Aug. 2012)	Political/ social and environmental	Past and current land management practices have not always been consistent with national policies, and have had adverse social or environmental impacts Probability = 0.6 Impact = 3 Risk = 1.8	Governance structures for REDD+ Readiness in Cambodia include an Advisory Group to the National REDD+ Task Force (see Figure 5). This promotes active engagement of non-governmental stakeholders, which will promote a high level of consideration of potential social and environmental impacts	UNDP CO and UNDP Regional Advisor	Assessment Note author	N/A	Stable
9	Potential environmental and social impacts that could affect indigenous people or other vulnerable groups	Social/ environmental screening (Aug. 2012)	Political/ social and environmental	IPs have historically been marginalized, and consequently have been exposed to social or environmental impacts Probability = 0.4 Impact = 2 Risk = 0.8	Governance structures for REDD+ Readiness in Cambodia include an Advisory Group to the National REDD+ Task Force (see Figure 5). This promotes active engagement of non-governmental stakeholders including Indigenous Peoples, which will help to safeguard against potential negative impacts.	UNDP CO and UNDP Regional Advisor	Assessment Note author	N/A	Improving
10	Potential impact on gender equality and women's empowerment	Social/ environmental screening (Aug. 2012)	Political/ social and environmental	Inappropriate REDD+ implementation could impact gender equality and women's empowerment Probability = 0.4 Impact = 2 Risk = 0.8	A gender balance in REDD+ Readiness governance structures will be actively sought. A dedicated gender advisor will be recruited.	UNDP CO and UNDP Regional Advisor	Assessment Note author	N/A	Stable
11	Potential for variable impacts on women and men, different ethnic groups, social classes	Social/ environmental screening (Aug. 2012)	Political/ social and environmental	Inappropriate REDD+ implementation could have variable impacts on different groups Probability = 0.4 Impact = 3 Risk = 1.2	Governance structures for REDD+ Readiness in Cambodia include an Advisory Group to the National REDD+ Task Force (see Figure 5). This promotes active engagement of various vulnerable groups, which will promote a high level of consideration of potential social and environmental impacts	UNDP CO and UNDP Regional Advisor	Assessment Note author	N/A	Stable
12	Potential human rights implications for vulnerable groups?	Social/ environmental screening (Aug. 2012)	Political/ social and environmental	Inappropriate REDD+ implementation could adversely affect human rights Probability = 0.4	Governance structures for REDD+ Readiness in Cambodia include an Advisory Group to the National REDD+ Task Force (see Figure 5). This will help to reduce the potential for	UNDP CO and UNDP Regional Advisor	Assessment Note author	N/A	Stable

				Impact = 3 Risk = 1.2	human rights impacts.				
13	Potential to have impacts that could affect women's and men's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources and other natural capital assets	Social/ environmental screening (Aug. 2012)	Political/ social and environmental	Inappropriate REDD+ implementation could impact women's and men's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources and other natural capital assets Probability = 0.2 Impact = 2 Risk = 0.4	Governance structures for REDD+ Readiness in Cambodia include an Advisory Group to the National REDD+ Task Force (see Figure 5). This promotes active engagement of non-governmental stakeholders, which will help to reduce the risk of negative impacts in access to natural resources.	UNDP CO and UNDP Regional Advisor	Assessment Note author	N/A	Stable
14	Potential to significantly affect land tenure arrangements and/or traditional cultural ownership patterns	Social/ environmental screening (Aug. 2012)	Political/ social and environmental	Inappropriate REDD+ implementation could impact land tenure or cultural ownership patterns Probability = 0.4 Impact = 3 Risk = 1.2	Governance structures for REDD+ Readiness in Cambodia include an Advisory Group to the National REDD+ Task Force (see Figure 5). This ensures active engagement of vulnerable groups, which will reduce risks of impacts on land tenure or traditional/cultural ownership.	UNDP CO and UNDP Regional Advisor	Assessment Note author	N/A	Stable
15	Potential impact of currently approved land use plans (e.g. roads, settlements) which could affect the environmental and social sustainability of the project	Social/ environmental screening (Aug. 2012)	Political/ social and environmental	Inconsistencies between REDD+ readiness processes and existing plans could undermine impact and sustainability of results Probability = 0.4 Impact = 2 Risk = 0.8	Governance structures for REDD+ Readiness in Cambodia will strengthen coordination between central and local (provincial) levels, thus reducing this risk.	UNDP CO and UNDP Regional Advisor	Assessment Note author	N/A	Stable

* Probability (P) x Impact (I) = risk; P is scored from 0 to 1 and I is ranked from 1 to 5 (1 = low; 5 = high); lowest risk is 0.1, highest risk is 5

Annex 4. Updates on monitoring framework

Year 1 monitoring activities

Indicator/Baseline/Target	Methodology
<p>Indicator 1.1.1: Taskforce, Consultation Group, and Technical Teams are operational to enable effective coordination of REDD+ readiness Baseline: Taskforce and Consultation Group established but not fully operational, ToR of Technical Teams developed Target: REDD+ readiness management considered fully effective</p>	<p>Survey of all stakeholder groups reveals a level of satisfaction with the performance of the Taskforce, Consultation Group and other bodies in excess of 80%, averaged across all groups by the end of the project.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.2: Results are communicated to Cambodian and international stakeholders Baseline: No results communicated Target: Active communication of results</p>	<p>An annual report based on project documentation reveals that by the end of the project, at least 12 knowledge products have been prepared for Cambodia and international audiences, and dissemination has occurred in all cases</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.3: Website and knowledge sharing mechanisms for REDD+ documents and information are maintained regularly Baseline: Website operational, April 2013 Target: Website remains operational and up-to-date</p>	<p>Annual reports, supplemented by spot checks, consistently reveal that the website is operational and contains reports, documents, news, or other items uploaded within the past 2 months.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.4: Documentation of lessons learned from pilot REDD+ projects and sub-national capacity building is produced and disseminated Baseline: No documentation of lessons learned from REDD+ projects and sub-national capacity building Target: At least 10 lessons learned products</p>	<p>Annual reports document at least 2 lessons learned products produced each year, and at least 10 in total by the end of the project</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.1: The Taskforce Secretariat for day-to-day management of Readiness process is operating effectively. Baseline: Taskforce established in Feb. 2013 Target: Taskforce meets at least 4 times a year, each year</p>	<p>Annual reports indicate that the Taskforce has met regularly, and on at least four occasions each year.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.2: Number of Training and capacity-building activities delivered to Taskforce, Secretariat and Government agencies Baseline: No training delivered Target: At least one training event is delivered each year</p>	<p>Annual reports indicate that at least one training event was designed and delivered each year for Taskforce members, Secretariat staff, and other government officials</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.1: Stakeholders from civil society, NGOs and Private sector have contributed actively to the management structure for Roadmap implementation through the REDD+ Consultation Group and the Technical Teams Baseline: Interim members of PEB selected, and CG selection process initiated Target: Perceptions of contributions by CS, NGOs and the private sector</p>	<p>Annual surveys of all CS groups, NGOs, and private sector associations reveal a level of satisfaction with the contributions made through CG members to the Taskforce that average at least 80% overall years</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.2: Regular meetings by members of the REDD+ Consultation Group with their constituencies have been held Baseline: No meetings held Target: Meetings held at least 4 times a year, each year</p>	<p>Annual reports indicate that the CG has met regularly, and on at least four occasions each year.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.3: Regular consultations with relevant stakeholder groups follow 30</p>	<p>Annual reports record regular consultations with different stakeholder</p>

<p>principles listed in Roadmap have been held Baseline: Consultations irregular and ad hoc Target: Regular consultations facilitated by CG members ensure information on Taskforce activities flows to all stakeholders</p>	<p>groups, while annual surveys of all CS groups, NGOs, and private sector associations reveal that at least 80% feel that the principles listed in the Roadmap have been upheld</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.5: A work plan for awareness raising on REDD+ and the national process is implemented. Baseline: No workplan exists Target: A workplan is developed within 6 months of the start of implementation and has been fully implemented by the end of the project</p>	<p>The first annual report records approval/endorsement of the workplan; subsequent annual reports record the status of implementation and the final report records completion of implementation</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.6: Information sharing and capacity-building activities with all key stakeholders, including the Taskforce and line agencies are implemented Baseline: Stakeholders have low capacity and awareness Target: Capacity of stakeholders meets their needs for implementing REDD+</p>	<p>A capacity needs assessment, to be conducted within the first 6 months of the start of project implementation, identifies capacity gaps; and a capacity building programme is designed to address these gaps. The first annual report records the completion of these activities. Subsequent annual reports record progress in implementing the programme, and a final capacity assessment demonstrates significant new capacities achieved</p>
<p>Indicator 1.4.1: Website is maintained Baseline: Web-site exists Target: Web-site continues to be regularly updated</p>	<p>Annual reports, supplemented by spot checks, consistently reveal that the website is operational and contains reports, documents, news, or other items uploaded within the past 2 months.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.4.2: Other measures to share information with stakeholders with no internet access are undertaken Baseline: No measures undertaken Target: By the Year 1 measures have been identified and are thereafter regularly implemented</p>	<p>The first annual report records approval of appropriate measures; subsequent annual reports record the status of implementation of those measures</p>
<p>Indicator 1.4.3: Results are communicated to Cambodian and international stakeholders Baseline: No results communicated Target: Active communication of results</p>	<p>An annual report based on project documentation reveals that by the end of the project, at least 4 knowledge products have been prepared for Cambodia and international audiences, and dissemination has occurred in all cases</p>
<p>Indicator 1.5.1: Potential for grievances associated with each driver of deforestation and forest degradation are assessed. Baseline: Initial assessment undertaken Target: Detailed assessment completed by Year 1</p>	<p>First annual report records a comprehensive and participatory process to assess potential for grievances associated with each driver</p>
<p>Indicator 1.5.2: Dialogue with REDD+ partners in pilot communities & provinces and at national level, to review current dispute resolution mechanisms and explore options for a REDD+ grievance mechanism is held. Baseline: Preliminary dialogues held Target: More comprehensive dialogues held by the Year 1</p>	<p>First annual report records a comprehensive dialogues with REDD+ partners in pilot communities & provinces and at national level</p>
<p>Indicator 1.5.3: Detailed assessment of highest potential local, provincial and national options, focusing on design issues/questions is undertaken Baseline: Only preliminary assessment available Target: Comprehensive assessment completed by the Year 1</p>	<p>First annual report records a comprehensive assessment of local, provincial and national options</p>

<p>Indicator 2.1.1: Additional capacity-building and training activities to the FA on REDD+ are undertaken, for example, to the Forest Administration Climate Change Committee. Baseline: Some capacity-building provided, especially through the UN-REDD Programme Target: Detailed capacity building plan developed within 6 months, and subsequently implemented</p>	<p>First annual report documents capacity building plan; subsequent annual reports record implementation of measures in the plan</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.2: support to implementation of relevant programmes of the NFP is provided, in particular achieving area targets for and demarcation of community forests, protection forests and forests under sustainable management Baseline: NFP implementation just beginning Target: At least 400,000 ha of community forests, protection forests and forests under sustainable management demarcated</p>	<p>Reports of annual demarcation activities; and project annual reports. By the Year 1, demarcation has commenced; and by the end of the project, the target has been achieved</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.3: Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) and integration with the initiation of the FLEGT process is strengthened Baseline: No clear link between REDD+ and FLEGT Target: By the Year 2, FLEGT (VPA) process and REDD+ readiness effectively integrated</p>	<p>First annual report indicates that stakeholder consultation processes for FLEGT and REDD+ have been integrated and that management arrangements for the two processes are harmonized. Subsequent annual reports indicate harmonized progress on both issues</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.4: wildlife policy and law enforcement is strengthened Baseline: High level of forest crimes, a high proportion of which are unpunished Target: By the Year 1, clear measures to strengthen forest law enforcement identified; by the project, the proportion of unsolved forest crimes is reduced by at least 10%</p>	<p>First annual report records endorsement of concrete measures to strengthen forest law enforcement. Annual statistics of forest crimes show a steady reduction in the proportion of unsolved crimes, such that, by the end of the project, the proportion is 10% lower than at the beginning</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.5: measures to integrate REDD+ into community forestry regulations and protection forests are implemented Baseline: REDD+ not considered in community forestry regulations and protection forests Target: By the Year 1, measures to integrate REDD+ into community forestry regulations and protection forests are officially endorsed; and by the end of the project, are being implemented</p>	<p>First annual report records endorsement of measures to integrate REDD+ into community forestry regulations and protection forests. Final report records implementation of these measures in at least 5 locations</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.1: Existing examples are documented. Baseline: No documentation of existing examples Target: Within 6 months of the start of implementation examples documented</p>	<p>First annual report documents existing examples of benefit sharing</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.2: potential future benefit-sharing arrangements for PAs, PFs, Concession Forests, CFs, CFis, Fishing Lots, CPAs, Indigenous Communal Land Titles are assessed. Baseline: No arrangements assessed Target: By the Year 1, options assessed for future benefit sharing systems</p>	<p>First annual report documents options for benefit sharing in PAs, PFs, Concession Forests, CFs, CFis, Fishing Lots, CPAs, and Indigenous Communal Land Titles</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.3: Beneficiaries from REDD+ under the different implementation modalities are identified. Baseline: Beneficiaries not identified Target: By the Year 1, beneficiaries identified</p>	<p>First annual report documents beneficiaries in PAs, PFs, Concession Forests, CFs, CFis, Fishing Lots, CPAs, and Indigenous Communal Land Titles</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.1: existing fund mechanisms under Cambodian Law are analysed Baseline: No analysis of funds options</p>	<p>First annual report documents analysis of fund options</p>

Target: By the Year 1, fund options analysed	
Indicator 2.6.1: Stakeholders are consulted, and a stakeholder gap analysis to identify any relevant stakeholders that might not have been considered during the R-PP development phase and a National Validation Workshop is conducted. Baseline: Roadmap formulation process undertook stakeholder analysis and validation Target: Within 6 months of the start of implementation, a repeat stakeholder analysis and validation is complete	First annual report documents stakeholder analysis and validation process
Indicator 2.6.2: Key environmental and social priorities are identified, through participatory rural appraisal. Baseline: No priorities identified Target: By the Year 1, key environmental and social priorities are identified	First annual report documents that environmental and social priorities have been identified
Indicator 2.6.3: environmental and social priorities are selected, through review and prioritization by a representative sample of communities in the critical areas Baseline: No priorities selected Target: By the Year 2, key environmental and social priorities are identified	First annual report documents that environmental and social priorities have been reviewed and prioritized by a representative sample of communities in at least two critical areas
Indicator 3.1.2: Implementation by the Taskforce technical teams is monitored and all taskforce technical teams are fully involved in the sub-national implementation Baseline: No sub-national implementation Target: By the end of the project, sub-national implementation in pilot areas fully operational	Reports on sub-national demonstration activities, reflecting the role of relevant TT members
Indicator 3.2.1: Training activities are carried out to ensure stakeholder engagement in the collection of data on drivers (with particular attention to key drivers indicated at the sub-national scale) Baseline: No training provided Target: By the Year 1, training has been provided to ensure stakeholder engagement in the collection of data on drivers	First annual report records provision of training to stakeholders on collection of data on drivers
Indicator 3.2.3: capacity development support is provided to ensure transparent, consistent and accurate activity data and emission factors to contribute to the national and sub-national targets. Baseline: Overall capacity low Target: By the Year 1, a capacity development programme is designed, and by the end of the project, the required capacities have been delivered	First annual report documents finalization of capacity development programme; subsequent annual reports document implementation of activities to deliver required capacities
Indicator 3.2.4: Consistency between national and sub-national land national REL/RL is ensured. Baseline: No consistency ensured Target: By the Year 1, methodologies to ensure consistency between national and sub-national REL/RL are established	First annual report records official endorsement of methodologies that ensure consistency between national and sub-national REL/RL

Monitoring activities Years 2 and 3

Indicator 1.1.1 : Taskforce, Consultation Group, and Technical Teams are operational to enable effective coordination of REDD+ readiness	Survey of all stakeholder groups reveals a level of satisfaction with the performance of the Taskforce, Consultation Group and other bodies in
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<p>Baseline: Taskforce and Consultation Group established but not fully operational, ToR of Technical Teams developed Target: REDD+ readiness management considered fully effective</p>	<p>excess of 80%, averaged across all groups by the end of the project.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.2: Results are communicated to Cambodian and international stakeholders Baseline: No results communicated Target: Active communication of results</p>	<p>An annual report based on project documentation reveals that by the end of the project, at least 12 knowledge products have been prepared for Cambodia and international audiences, and dissemination has occurred in all cases</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.3: Website and knowledge sharing mechanisms for REDD+ documents and information are maintained regularly Baseline: Website operational, April 2013 Target: Website remains operational and up-to-date</p>	<p>Annual reports, supplemented by spot checks, consistently reveal that the website is operational and contains reports, documents, news, or other items uploaded within the past 2 months.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.4: Documentation of lessons learned from pilot REDD+ projects and sub-national capacity building is produced and disseminated Baseline: No documentation of lessons learned from REDD+ projects and sub-national capacity building Target: At least 10 lessons learned products</p>	<p>Annual reports document at least 2 lessons learned products produced each year, and at least 10 in total by the end of the project</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.1 The Taskforce Secretariat for day-to-day management of Readiness process is operating effectively. Baseline: Taskforce established in Feb. 2013 Target: Taskforce meets at least 4 times a year, each year</p>	<p>Annual reports indicate that the Taskforce has met regularly, and on at least four occasions each year.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.2 Number of Training and capacity-building activities delivered to Taskforce, Secretariat and Government agencies Baseline: No training delivered Target: At least one training event is delivered each year</p>	<p>Annual reports indicate that at least one training event was designed and delivered each year for Taskforce members, Secretariat staff, and other government officials</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.1 Stakeholders from civil society, NGOs and Private sector have contributed actively to the management structure for Roadmap implementation through the REDD+ Consultation Group and the Technical Teams Baseline: Interim members of PEB selected, and CG selection process initiated Target: Perceptions of contributions by CS, NGOs and the private sector</p>	<p>Annual surveys of all CS groups, NGOs, and private sector associations reveal a level of satisfaction with the contributions made through CG members to the Taskforce that average at least 80% overall years</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.2 Regular meetings by members of the REDD+ Consultation Group with their constituencies have been held Baseline: No meetings held Target: Meetings held at least 4 times a year, each year</p>	<p>Annual reports indicate that the CG has met regularly, and on at least four occasions each year.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.3 Regular consultations with relevant stakeholder groups follow principles listed in Roadmap have been held Baseline: Consultations irregular and ad hoc Target: Regular consultations facilitated by CG members ensure information on Taskforce activities flows to all stakeholders</p>	<p>Annual reports record regular consultations with different stakeholder groups, while annual surveys of all CS groups, NGOs, and private sector associations reveal that at least 80% feel that the principles listed in the Roadmap have been upheld</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.5 A work plan for awareness raising on REDD+ and the national process is implemented. Baseline: No workplan exists</p>	<p>The first annual report records approval/endorsement of the workplan; subsequent annual reports record the status of implementation and the final report records completion of</p>

Target: A workplan is developed within 6 months of the start of implementation and has been fully implemented by the end of the project	implementation
Indicator 1.3.6 Information sharing and capacity-building activities with all key stakeholders, including the Taskforce and line agencies are implemented Baseline: Stakeholders have low capacity and awareness Target: Capacity of stakeholders meets their needs for implementing REDD+	A capacity needs assessment, to be conducted within the first 6 months of the start of project implementation, identifies capacity gaps; and a capacity building programme is designed to address these gaps. The first annual report records the completion of these activities. Subsequent annual reports record progress in implementing the programme, and a final capacity assessment demonstrates significant new capacities achieved
Indicator 1.4.1: Website is maintained Baseline: Web-site exists Target: Web-site continues to be regularly updated	Annual reports, supplemented by spot checks, consistently reveal that the website is operational and contains reports, documents, news, or other items uploaded within the past 2 months.
Indicator 1.4.2: Other measures to share information with stakeholders with no internet access are undertaken Baseline: No measures undertaken Target: By the Year 1 measures have been identified and are thereafter regularly implemented	The first annual report records approval of appropriate measures; subsequent annual reports record the status of implementation of those measures
Indicator 1.4.3: Results are communicated to Cambodian and international stakeholders Baseline: No results communicated Target: Active communication of results	An annual report based on project documentation reveals that by the end of the project, at least 4 knowledge products have been prepared for Cambodia and international audiences, and dissemination has occurred in all cases
Indicator 2.1.1: Additional capacity-building and training activities to the FA on REDD+ are undertaken, for example, to the Forest Administration Climate Change Committee. Baseline: Some capacity-building provided, especially through the UN-REDD Programme Target: Detailed capacity building plan developed within 6 months, and subsequently implemented	First annual report documents capacity building plan; subsequent annual reports record implementation of measures in the plan
Indicator 2.1.2: support to implementation of relevant programmes of the NFP is provided, in particular achieving area targets for and demarcation of community forests, protection forests and forests under sustainable management Baseline: NFP implementation just beginning Target: At least 400,000 ha of community forests, protection forests and forests under sustainable management demarcated	Reports of annual demarcation activities; and project annual reports. By the Year 1, demarcation has commenced; and by the end of the project, the target has been achieved
Indicator 2.1.3: Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) and integration with the initiation of the FLEGT process is strengthened Baseline: No clear link between REDD+ and FLEGT Target: By the Year 2, FLEGT (VPA) process and REDD+ readiness effectively integrated	First annual report indicates that stakeholder consultation processes for FLEGT and REDD+ have been integrated and that management arrangements for the two processes are harmonized. Subsequent annual reports indicate harmonized progress on both issues
Indicator 2.1.4: wildlife policy and law enforcement is strengthened Baseline: High level of forest crimes, a high proportion of which are unpunished Target: By the Year 1, clear measures to strengthen forest law enforcement identified; by the project, the proportion of unsolved forest crimes is reduced by at least 10%	First annual report records endorsement of concrete measures to strengthen forest law enforcement. Annual statistics of forest crimes show a steady reduction in the proportion of unsolved crimes, such that, by the end of the project, the proportion is 10% lower than at the

	beginning
Indicator 2.1.6: process of developing and implementing Conservation Concession is identified Baseline: No processes in place for conservation concessions Target: By 18 months from the start of implementation, the process of establishment of conservation concessions is officially endorsed	Second annual report documents that a process for establishment of conservation concessions has been officially endorsed
Indicator 2.3.4: Options to establish national guidelines on benefit sharing are identified. Baseline: No options available Target: By the Year 2, options to establish national guidelines on benefit sharing have been identified	Second annual report documents options for national guidelines on benefit sharing
Indicator 2.6.3: the assessment is validated through a national validation workshop Baseline: No validation Target: By the Year 2 the assessment is validated	Second annual report documents validation process through a national workshop
Indicator 3.2.2: complementarity between national and sub-national monitoring systems is ensured (e.g. definition, classification system, methodology) Baseline: No complementarity Target: By the Year 2, complementarities between national and sub-national monitoring systems established	Second annual report records official endorsement of measures to ensure complementarity between national and sub-national monitoring systems
Indicator 3.2.3: capacity development support is provided to ensure transparent, consistent and accurate activity data and emission factors to contribute to the national and sub-national targets. Baseline: Overall capacity low Target: By the Year 1, a capacity development programme is designed, and by the end of the project, the required capacities have been delivered	First annual report documents finalization of capacity development programme; subsequent annual reports document implementation of activities to deliver required capacities
Indicator 3.2.5: procedures for field data acquisitions on national and subnational scales are disseminated (including the recommendation for data acquisitions of sub-national activities to contribute the national scale) Baseline: No standard procedures established Target: Within 18 months of the start of project implementation, standardized procedures have been developed	Second annual report records standardized methodologies and protocols for field data acquisition have been officially endorsed
Indicator 4.1.2: technical support and advice are provided for the implementation of the technical components of the forests monitoring system (GHG inventory, forest inventory, remote sensing.) Baseline: Initial technical support on select components of the national forest monitoring system provided Target: Comprehensive technical support on all components of the forest monitoring system have been delivered	Annual reports document specific examples of technical support and advice having been provided on an ongoing basis, on each of the components of the monitoring system.
Indicator 4.1.3: The national framework for the implementation of the forest monitoring system is reinforced through additional capacity development, especially at the institutional level Baseline: : Initial capacity development on select components of the national forest	The second annual and final project reports document implementation of activities to deliver required capacities, particularly at the institutional level.

<p>monitoring system have been provided but not yet on the overall framework for implementation Target: Capacity for implementation of the framework developed for the national forest monitoring system is embedded in the relevant ministries.</p>	
<p>Indicator 4.1.4: Specific training modules are developed, for example on IPCC guidelines, remote sensing, etc., including activities to strengthen subnational capacities Baseline: Limited trainings on particular aspects of REDD+ MRV have taken place (e.g., image interpretation, GHG inventory) and mainly at the national level; no specific modules available Target: Enhanced trainings on specific key issues associated with REDD+ MRV both at national and subnational scales</p>	<p>Second annual report indicates development of the training modules. Final project report documents provision of training, using these modules.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.1.5: Technical information is disseminated to national and sub-national actors Baseline: Limited dissemination of technical information related to REDD+ MRV has taken place, particularly in regards to subnational scale Target: Relevant actors at both national and subnational scales are provided ongoing, comprehensive information on the technical components of the National forest monitoring system.</p>	<p>First annual report indicates development of an information dissemination strategy. Implementation of this information dissemination is documented in subsequent reports.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.1.6: Regional cooperation and synergies in SEA are supported. Baseline: Regional cooperation has been limited. Target: National REDD+ MRV/REL work is well-coordinated and linked to regional activities.</p>	<p>Annual reports document examples of regional cooperation being enhanced; Reports from regional meetings, information shared with other countries in the region through exchanges, platforms</p>
<p>Indicator 4.2.2: the national forest classification system is supported and consistent land cover classification are implemented Baseline: Varying classification systems and methodologies exist for mapping and monitoring land cover. Target: The agreed, harmonized forest classification system is used as the basis for the development of the National Forest Monitoring System.</p>	<p>Second annual report and final project report indicate that an agreed national land classification system is being used as the basis for the NFMS design.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.2.3: pilot studies to implement methods to assess forest degradation are implemented Baseline: No pilot studies focused on forest degradation methodologies have been implemented yet. Target: Pilot studies have been implemented and results are used to inform accounting for degradation in the NFMS.</p>	<p>Starting in Year 2, annual reports document the design and implementation of pilot studies.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.2.4: time-series consistency of historical data on land and forest cover change is improved Baseline: Temporal resolution is not consistent across the different classification systems. Target: The varying systems have been harmonized and a temporal resolution has been agreed upon.</p>	<p>Second annual report indicates that activities to improve time-series consistency have taken place.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.2.5: Training on remote sensing and forest classification system is provided.</p>	<p>Annual reports indicate implementation of training activities; Summary reports or proceedings of training events and workshops</p>

<p>Baseline: No training on remote sensing and forest classification systems has been provided. Target: A group of in-country experts across the relevant ministries and institutions have been trained on remote sensing and land classification.</p>	
<p>Indicator 4.2.6: Additional capacity development for regional activities on land cover mapping are provided (including consistency between national and regional classification) Baseline: Regional and national land cover classification schemes are inconsistent in terms of definitions and number of classes. Target: Harmonized land classification system and forest definition, in line with UNFCCC decisions and IPCC guidance, is in place, and outreach and capacity development has been completed to enhance understanding of this process regionally.</p>	<p>Reports, proceedings of these capacity development activities; Annual reports document provision of capacity development recorded in the annual reports</p>
<p>Indicator 4.3.1: The national forest inventory is implemented (including institutional arrangements, procedures and preparation) Baseline: Initial steps have been taken for implementation of the NFI, including an inception workshop being held and an international expert contracted.. Target: Multi-purpose National Forest Inventory has been designed and is being implemented.</p>	<p>Decisions, inter-institutional agreements; Annual reports indicate the progress of NFI implementation</p>
<p>Indicator 4.3.2: data collection from stakeholders at the sub-national level involved in forest inventories is supported. Baseline: Design of the national forest inventory is only in initial stages with limited consideration of how subnational data collection efforts will be integrated. Target: Design and implementation of the National Forest Inventory integrates involvement of subnational actors in data collection.</p>	<p>Annual reports document integration of and support to subnational data collection as part of the NFI design and implementation</p>
<p>Indicator 4.3.3: Training on biomass modeling and allometric equations is provided Baseline: Report produced on tree volume and biomass allometric equations but no training has taken place on this work area yet. Target: Specialists within relevant ministries have been trained on the tree volume and biomass allometric equations.</p>	<p>Second annual report documents that training to deliver the required capacities has been conducted; Summary reports and/or proceedings of training events</p>
<p>Indicator 4.3.4: field data is collected to improve national and specific biomass models Baseline: A database of plant species and allometric equations was developed and a central database is currently being structured for all forest carbon data inputs. Target: Ongoing field data collection has been carried out to improve national and specific biomass models</p>	<p>Annual reports document that field data collection activities have been carried out; the database of field data is populated with new data</p>
<p>Indicator 4.3.5: Emission factor assessment using existing and new ground data is updated Baseline: An assessment of current emission factors has been carried out. Target: The database of emission factors is maintained to reflect the most recent available field data and improved allometric equations.</p>	<p>Annual reports indicate that updates have been made; Emission factor database is populated with updated entries</p>
<p>Indicator 4.4.1: the process for relevant information is strengthened to support the GHG inventory provided to the entity in charge of the GHG inventory in order to initiate adequate inter-ministerial archiving system development(including training on</p>	<p>Development of the archiving system is documented in the annual reports</p>

<p>maintenance) Baseline: No GHG inventory archiving system in place Target: Data and information, including documentation of sources and focal points to contact for updated data is stored and maintained in an archiving database</p>	
<p>Indicator 4.4.2: Adequate inter-ministerial archiving system development (including training on maintenance) is initiated</p>	<p>Report on establishment of archiving system</p>
<p>Indicator 4.4.3: Adequate Quality Control / Quality Assessment procedures are in place, Baseline: Limited quality control/quality assurance procedures are in place Target: QA/QC procedures are systematically integrated into the overall GHG inventory</p>	<p>Annual report documents newly incorporated QA/QC procedures; agreements in place for external expert/peer and/or public review</p>
<p>Indicator 4.4.5: data acquired to support the GHG inventory between the entities involved in reporting on GHG in the LULUCF sector is made accessible Baseline: Limited coordination across ministries on data compilation for the GHG inventory Target: : Fully institutionalized inventory management system, with full involvement of all key ministries in the inventory compilation process,allows efficient, timely sharing of data among ministries</p>	<p>Annual report indicates that data-sharing and compilation of GHG inventory data inputs has taken place.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.4.6: capacity development activities in GHG inventory development are strengthened, including capacity to conduct uncertainty analysis of the GHG inventory estimates. Baseline: Limited GHG inventory capacity development activities have taken place for all relevant ministries, with expertise mainly in the Department of Climate Change. Target: Core group of GHG inventory experts in place across ministries allowing for a fully institutionalized inventory management system.</p>	<p>Annual report documents implementation of activities to deliver the required capacities; proceedings or summaries of capacity development events and training materials</p>

Monitoring activities, Final Year

<p>Indicator 1.1.1 : Taskforce, Consultation Group, and Technical Teams are operational to enable effective coordination of REDD+ readiness Baseline: Taskforce and Consultation Group established but not fully operational, ToR of Technical Teams developed Target: REDD+ readiness management considered fully effective</p>	<p>Survey of all stakeholder groups reveals a level of satisfaction with the performance of the Taskforce, Consultation Group and other bodies in excess of 80%, averaged across all groups by the end of the project.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.2: Results are communicated to Cambodian and international stakeholders Baseline: No results communicated Target: Active communication of results</p>	<p>An annual report based on project documentation reveals that by the end of the project, at least 12 knowledge products have been prepared for Cambodia and international audiences, and dissemination has occurred in all cases</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.3: Website and knowledge sharing mechanisms for REDD+ documents and information are maintained regularly Baseline: Website operational, April 2013 Target: Website remains operational and up-to-date</p>	<p>Annual reports, supplemented by spot checks, consistently reveal that the website is operational and contains reports, documents, news, or other items uploaded within the past 2 months.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.4: Documentation of lessons learned from pilot REDD+ projects and sub-</p>	<p>Annual reports document at least 2 lessons learned products produced</p>

national capacity building is produced and disseminated Baseline: No documentation of lessons learned from REDD+ projects and sub-national capacity building Target: At least 10 lessons learned products	each year, and at least 10 in total by the end of the project
Indicator 1.1.5: National policy coordinating committees reviewed the mechanisms Baseline: No review Target: Reviews completed	End of project report indicates that national policy coordinating committees have favourably reviewed the REDD+ Readiness Coordination mechanism
Indicator 1.2.1 The Taskforce Secretariat for day-to-day management of Readiness process is operating effectively. Baseline: Taskforce established in Feb. 2013 Target: Taskforce meets at least 4 times a year, each year	Annual reports indicate that the Taskforce has met regularly, and on at least four occasions each year.
Indicator 1.2.2 Number of Training and capacity-building activities delivered to Taskforce, Secretariat and Government agencies Baseline: No training delivered Target: At least one training event is delivered each year	Annual reports indicate that at least one training event was designed and delivered each year for Taskforce members, Secretariat staff, and other government officials
Indicator 1.3.1 Stakeholders from civil society, NGOs and Private sector have contributed actively to the management structure for Roadmap implementation through the REDD+ Consultation Group and the Technical Teams Baseline: Interim members of PEB selected, and CG selection process initiated Target: Perceptions of contributions by CS, NGOs and the private sector	Annual surveys of all CS groups, NGOs, and private sector associations reveal a level of satisfaction with the contributions made through CG members to the Taskforce that average at least 80% overall years
Indicator 1.3.2 Regular meetings by members of the REDD+ Consultation Group with their constituencies have been held Baseline: No meetings held Target: Meetings held at least 4 times a year, each year	Annual reports indicate that the CG has met regularly, and on at least four occasions each year.
Indicator 1.3.3 Regular consultations with relevant stakeholder groups follow principles listed in Roadmap have been held Baseline: Consultations irregular and ad hoc Target: Regular consultations facilitated by CG members ensure information on Taskforce activities flows to all stakeholders	Annual reports record regular consultations with different stakeholder groups, while annual surveys of all CS groups, NGOs, and private sector associations reveal that at least 80% feel that the principles listed in the Roadmap have been upheld
Indicator 1.3.4 A comprehensive national consultation validation process for the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework is developed. Baseline: No validation process Target: A comprehensive validation process for the National REDD+ Strategy is completed	Final report records a validation process that encompassed broad and representative participation from all stakeholder groups
Indicator 1.3.5 A work plan for awareness raising on REDD+ and the national process is implemented. Baseline: No workplan exists Target: A workplan is developed within 6 months of the start of implementation and has been fully implemented by the end of the project	The first annual report records approval/endorsement of the workplan; subsequent annual reports record the status of implementation and the final report records completion of implementation
Indicator 1.3.6 Information sharing and capacity-building activities with all key stakeholders, including the Taskforce and line agencies are implemented	A capacity needs assessment, to be conducted within the first 6 months of the start of project implementation, identifies capacity gaps;

Baseline: Stakeholders have low capacity and awareness Target: Capacity of stakeholders meets their needs for implementing REDD+	and a capacity building programme is designed to address these gaps. The first annual report records the completion of these activities. Subsequent annual reports record progress in implementing the programme, and a final capacity assessment demonstrates significant new capacities achieved
Indicator 1.4.1: Website is maintained Baseline: Web-site exists Target: Web-site continues to be regularly updated	Annual reports, supplemented by spot checks, consistently reveal that the website is operational and contains reports, documents, news, or other items uploaded within the past 2 months.
Indicator 1.4.2: Other measures to share information with stakeholders with no internet access are undertaken Baseline: No measures undertaken Target: By the Year 1 measures have been identified and are thereafter regularly implemented	The first annual report records approval of appropriate measures; subsequent annual reports record the status of implementation of those measures
Indicator 1.4.3: Results are communicated to Cambodian and international stakeholders Baseline: No results communicated Target: Active communication of results	An annual report based on project documentation reveals that by the end of the project, at least 4 knowledge products have been prepared for Cambodia and international audiences, and dissemination has occurred in all cases
Indicator 1.5.4: Dispute resolution mechanism through pilot sites is effectively piloted Baseline: No mechanism exists Target: By the end of the project, a mechanism has been piloted in at least one province for at least one year	Final report documents the initiation and assesses performance of a provincial pilot over a period of at least one year
Indicator 2.1.1: Additional capacity-building and training activities to the FA on REDD+ are undertaken, for example, to the Forest Administration Climate Change Committee. Baseline: Some capacity-building provided, especially through the UN-REDD Programme Target: Detailed capacity building plan developed within 6 months, and subsequently implemented	First annual report documents capacity building plan; subsequent annual reports record implementation of measures in the plan
Indicator 2.1.2: support to implementation of relevant programmes of the NFP is provided, in particular achieving area targets for and demarcation of community forests, protection forests and forests under sustainable management Baseline: NFP implementation just beginning Target: At least 400,000 ha of community forests, protection forests and forests under sustainable management demarcated	Reports of annual demarcation activities; and project annual reports. By the Year 1, demarcation has commenced; and by the end of the project, the target has been achieved
Indicator 2.1.3: Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) and integration with the initiation of the FLEGT process is strengthened Baseline: No clear link between REDD+ and FLEGT Target: By the Year 2, FLEGT (VPA) process and REDD+ readiness effectively integrated	First annual report indicates that stakeholder consultation processes for FLEGT and REDD+ have been integrated and that management arrangements for the two processes are harmonized. Subsequent annual reports indicate harmonized progress on both issues
Indicator 2.1.4: wildlife policy and law enforcement is strengthened Baseline: High level of forest crimes, a high proportion of which are unpunished Target: By the Year 1, clear measures to strengthen forest law enforcement identified; by the project, the proportion of unsolved forest crimes is reduced by at least 10%	First annual report records endorsement of concrete measures to strengthen forest law enforcement. Annual statistics of forest crimes show a steady reduction in the proportion of unsolved crimes, such that, by the end of the project, the proportion is 10% lower than at the

	beginning
<p>Indicator 2.1.7: strategies that support management of flooded forests and mangrove areas managed by Fisheries Administration under the Strategic Planning Framework on Fisheries are implemented.</p> <p>Baseline: No specific measures implemented</p> <p>Target: By the end of the project, strategies are being implemented in at least 5 different locations</p>	Final report records that strategies to support management of flooded forests and mangrove areas managed by Fisheries Administration under the Strategic Planning Framework on Fisheries are being implemented in at least 5 different locations
<p>Indicator 2.2.1: Decision support systems to build scenarios for optimal valuation of forests are developed.</p> <p>Baseline: Initial assessment of multiple benefits undertaken</p> <p>Target: By the end of the project, decision support systems exist to calculate optimal valuation of forests</p>	Final report documents development of decision support systems to calculate optimal valuation of forests under different management scenarios
<p>Indicator 2.2.2: Local costs and benefits of REDD+ are further assessed and refined.</p> <p>Baseline: Initial assessment of local costs and benefits conducted</p> <p>Target: By the end of the project, initial assessment has been duplicated in at least 4 more locations, generating more rigorous assessment of costs and benefits</p>	Final report documents assessment conducted in at least 4 locations and integrates those assessments with initial assessment to generate reliable conclusions
<p>Indicator 2.4.2: The fund is established</p> <p>Baseline: No fund exists</p> <p>Target: By th end of the project, a national REDD+ Fund is established</p>	Final report documents official establishment of national REDD+ Fund
<p>Indicator 2.4.3: Regulations governing operations of the Fund(s) are prepared and issued</p> <p>Baseline: No operational regulations issued</p> <p>Target: By th end of the project regulations governing operations of the Fund(s) are issued</p>	Final report documents official operational regulations
<p>Indicator 2.4.4: Effective multi-stakeholders governance bodies are established</p> <p>Baseline: No governance bodies</p> <p>Target: By the end of the project effective multi-stakeholders governance bodies are established</p>	Final report documents officialestablishment of multi-stakeholder governance bodies
<p>Indicator 2.5.1: Mechanisms to link projects to subnational and national implementation are analysed.</p> <p>Baseline: No mechanisms exist</p> <p>Target: By the end of the project, the National REDD+ Programme is seamless in integrating projects into the programme</p>	The first annual report records the development of proposals for linking projects to subnational and national implementation; the final report records measures undertaken to apply those proposals
<p>Indicator 2.5.2: The options for national REDD+ registration are assessed and different mechanisms for independent review are considered.</p> <p>Baseline: No Register proposed</p> <p>Target: By the end of the project, the need for a registry has been assessed and possibly established</p>	Final report documents an assessment of the need for a registry
<p>Indicator 2.5.3: conflict management and resolution mechanisms are established, as mandated under the NFP and 2008 PA Law; suitability of these mechanisms for REDD+ is reviewed and modifications are recommended as required.</p>	Final report documents recommendations for modifications to mechanisms established under NFP and 2008 PA Law

<p>Baseline: No mechanisms established Target: By the end of the project recommendations for modifications to mechanisms established under NFP and 2008 PA Law have been made</p>	
<p>Indicator 2.5.4: National REDD+ policy and/or regulations are developed. Baseline: No REDD+ policies/regulations developed Target: By the end of the project, at least 2-3 REDD+ policy and/or regulations have been officially adopted</p>	<p>Final report documents at least 2-3 REDD+ policy and/or regulations that have been officially adopted</p>
<p>Indicator 2.6.5: The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is developed and includes a proposal for a nationally appropriate system of safeguards Baseline: ESMF does not exist Target: By the end of the project, a nationally appropriate set of safeguards is established</p>	<p>Final report documents a national system of safeguards</p>
<p>Indicator 2.6.6: Safeguards are validated, through a broad consultation process and indicators for collection of information are developed. Baseline: No validation Target: By the end of the project, proposed safeguards are validated</p>	<p>Final report documents validation process of national system of safeguards</p>
<p>Indicator 3.1.1: sub-national guidelines are developed (for example, on PAMs, Benefit Distribution, MRV) and are aligned with national guidelines Baseline: No guidelines exist Target: By the end of the project, guidelines for PAMs, BDs and MRV endorsed by all stakeholders</p>	
<p>Indicator 3.1.2: Implementation by the Taskforce technical teams is monitored and all taskforce technical teams are fully involved in the sub-national implementation Baseline: No sub-national implementation Target: By the end of the project, sub-national implementation in pilot areas fully operational</p>	<p>Reports on sub-national demonstration activities, reflecting the role of relevant TT members</p>
<p>Indicator 3.2.3: capacity development support is provided to ensure transparent, consistent and accurate activity data and emission factors to contribute to the national and sub-national targets. Baseline: Overall capacity low Target: By the Year 1, a capacity development programme is designed, and by the end of the project, the required capacities have been delivered</p>	<p>First annual report documents finalization of capacity development programme; subsequent annual reports document implementation of activities to deliver required capacities</p>
<p>Indicator 3.2.6: Pilot policies and measures to reduce emissions at sub-national levels are undertaken Baseline: No pilot policies and measures Target: By the end of the project, pilot policies and measures are implemented in at least two landscapes</p>	<p>Final report documents implementation of pilot policies and measures in at least two landscapes</p>
<p>Indicator 4.1.2: technical support and advice are provided for the implementation of the technical components of the forests monitoring system (GHG inventory, forest inventory, remote sensing.) Baseline: Initial technical support on select components of the national forest monitoring system provided</p>	<p>Annual reports document specific examples of technical support and advice having been provided on an ongoing basis, on each of the components of the monitoring system.</p>

Target: Comprehensive technical support on all components of the forest monitoring system have been delivered	
Indicator 4.1.3: The national framework for the implementation of the forest monitoring system is reinforced through additional capacity development, especially at the institutional level Baseline: : Initial capacity development on select components of the national forest monitoring system have been provided but not yet on the overall framework for implementation Target: Capacity for implementation of the framework developed for the national forest monitoring system is embedded in the relevant ministries.	The second annual and final project reports document implementation of activities to deliver required capacities, particularly at the institutional level.
Indicator 4.1.5: Technical information is disseminated to national and sub-national actors Baseline: Limited dissemination of technical information related to REDD+ MRV has taken place, particularly in regards to subnational scale Target: Relevant actors at both national and subnational scales are provided ongoing, comprehensive information on the technical components of the National forest monitoring system.	First annual report indicates development of an information dissemination strategy. Implementation of this information dissemination is documented in subsequent reports.
Indicator 4.1.6: Regional cooperation and synergies in SEA are supported. Baseline: Regional cooperation has been limited. Target: National REDD+ MRV/REL work is well-coordinated and linked to regional activities.	Annual reports document examples of regional cooperation being enhanced; Reports from regional meetings, information shared with other countries in the region through exchanges, platforms
Indicator 4.2.5: Training on remote sensing and forest classification system is provided. Baseline: No training on remote sensing and forest classification systems has been provided. Target: A group of in-country experts across the relevant ministries and institutions have been trained on remote sensing and land classification.	Annual reports indicate implementation of training activities; Summary reports or proceedings of training events and workshops
Indicator 4.2.6: Additional capacity development for regional activities on land cover mapping are provided (including consistency between national and regional classification) Baseline: Regional and national land cover classification schemes are inconsistent in terms of definitions and number of classes. Target: Harmonized land classification system and forest definition, in line with UNFCCC decisions and IPCC guidance, is in place, and outreach and capacity development has been completed to enhance understanding of this process regionally.	Reports, proceedings of these capacity development activities; Annual reports document provision of capacity development recorded in the annual reports
Indicator 4.3.1: The national forest inventory is implemented (including institutional arrangements, procedures and preparation) Baseline: Initial steps have been taken for implementation of the NFI, including an inception workshop being held and an international expert contracted.. Target: Multi-purpose National Forest Inventory has been designed and is being implemented.	Decisions, inter-institutional agreements; Annual reports indicate the progress of NFI implementation
Indicator 4.3.2: data collection from stakeholders at the sub-national level involved in	Annual reports document integration of and support to

<p>forest inventories is supported. Baseline: Design of the national forest inventory is only in initial stages with limited consideration of how subnational data collection efforts will be integrated. Target: Design and implementation of the National Forest Inventory integrates involvement of subnational actors in data collection.</p>	<p>subnational data collection as part of the NFI design and implementation</p>
<p>Indicator 4.3.4: field data is collected to improve national and specific biomass models Baseline: A database of plant species and allometric equations was developed and a central database is currently being structured for all forest carbon data inputs. Target: Ongoing field data collection has been carried out to improve national and specific biomass models</p>	<p>Annual reports document that field data collection activities have been carried out; the database of field data is populated with new data</p>
<p>Indicator 4.3.5: Emission factor assessment using existing and new ground data is updated Baseline: An assessment of current emission factors has been carried out. Target: The database of emission factors is maintained to reflect the most recent available field data and improved allometric equations.</p>	<p>Annual reports indicate that updates have been made; Emission factor database is populated with updated entries</p>
<p>Indicator 4.3.6: Scientific research on biomass modelling including soil map inventory is supported Baseline: Report produced on available tree volume and biomass allometric equations for Cambodia Target: Research on biomass modelling has been advanced, ensuring that the most robust equations are being applied to develop C stock change factors</p>	<p>Final project report indicates that further scientific research on biomass modelling has been supported.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.4.1: the process for relevant information is strengthened to support the GHG inventory provided to the entity in charge of the GHG inventory in order to initiate adequate inter-ministerial archiving system development (including training on maintenance) Baseline: No GHG inventory archiving system in place Target: Data and information, including documentation of sources and focal points to contact for updated data is stored and maintained in an archiving database</p>	<p>Development of the archiving system is documented in the annual reports</p>
<p>Indicator 4.4.3: Adequate Quality Control / Quality Assessment procedures are in place, Baseline: Limited quality control/quality assurance procedures are in place Target: QA/QC procedures are systematically integrated into the overall GHG inventory</p>	<p>Annual report documents newly incorporated QA/QC procedures; agreements in place for external expert/peer and/or public review</p>
<p>Indicator 4.4.7: LULUCF GHG inventory estimates and supporting text developed for incorporation into next National Communication or initial BUR are updated. Baseline: Second National Communication (SNC) is near completion. Target: By the end of the project, inputs reflecting the work achieved under this output has been prepared for inclusion in the Third National or BUR, reflecting improvements as compared to the SNC.</p>	<p>Third National Communication or initial biennial update report drafts contain updated LULUCF GHG inventory estimates, based on the improved activity data and emission factors developed through the REDD+ readiness work.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.5.1: potential options to improve forest monitoring are assessed. Baseline: Options for improvement have not been assessed. Target: By the end of the project, the monitoring system design and implementation</p>	<p>Final project report indicates that an options assessment has been completed and that it has informed design of the monitoring system.</p>

adequately accounts for non-carbon impacts of REDD+ interventions.	
<p>Indicator 4.5.2: Intra-national displacements are analysed. Baseline: Displacement has not been analyzed. Target: By the end of the project, a monitoring system that detects intra-national displacement is being implemented.</p>	Final project report indicates that analysis of intra-national displacements is taken into account as part of the monitoring system design.
<p>Indicator 4.5.3: synergies between FLEGT and MRV systems are reinforced. Baseline: These synergies have not yet been explored. Target: By the end of the project, the monitoring system takes into account FLEGT and synergies are realized between this and the REDD+ monitoring and MRV system.</p>	Final project report indicates how FLEGT has been considered in design of the MRV system.
<p>Indicator 4.5.4: approaches within the context of the national forest monitoring system to collect information on social and environmental impacts of REDD+ are developed. Baseline: Development of a safeguard information system has not progressed and therefore any linkages between the NFMS and SIS have not yet been considered. Target: By the end of the project, a comprehensive national forest monitoring system that collects information on other social and environmental impacts of REDD+ has been designed and is being implemented.</p>	Final project report indicates that monitoring of social and environmental impacts are functionalities of the national forest monitoring system being implemented.