

**UN-REDD**  
PROGRAMME



# Cambodia UN-REDD+ National Programme

## Overall Evaluation

15<sup>th</sup> UN REDD Policy Board Meeting  
Double Tree Hilton Hotel Cariari, San Jose, Costa Rica  
November 08-10, 2015

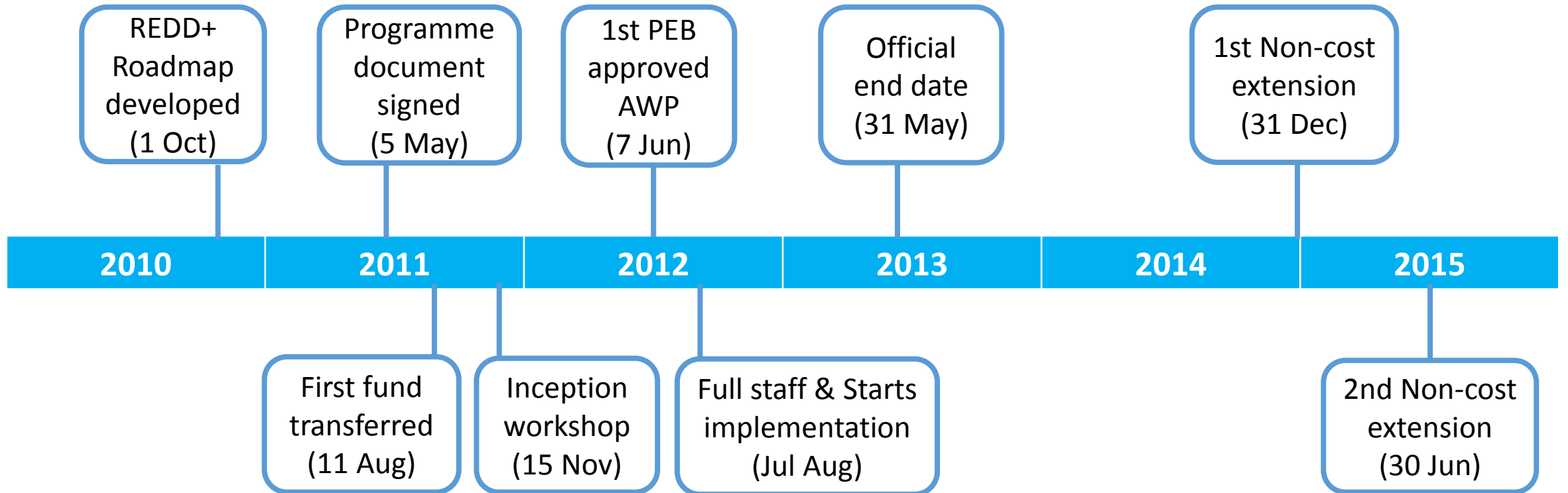
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# 1. Overview



# 2. REDD+ Readiness



## National REDD+ Strategy (NRS)

- Establish national coordination and stakeholder engagement mechanism
- Policy and legal analysis
- Define and analyses D&D drivers
- Strategic options in response to the drivers
- Develop NRS
- Consultation at national & sub-national levels

## National Forest Monitoring System

- Develop Cambodia Forest Monitoring System
- Design of a NFI to develop emission and removal factors
- Review of forest cover assessments to provide REDD+ activity data
- Design the satellite forest monitoring system

## FREL / REL

- Development of a REDD+ related GHG Reporting system
- Analysis of National Circumstances
- Development of Cambodia RL/REL framework

## Safeguards and SIS

- Define principles and criteria
- Gap analysis of PLRs
- Select & create new PLRs as required
- Identify Indicators
- Develop monitoring methodology & responsible institutional
- Develop reporting methodology



# 3. Main outcomes against WFR+



## National REDD+ Strategy

**Initial draft of National REDD+ Strategy has been developed**

### **Key drivers:**

- Conversion of Forest Lands
- Forest Lands Encroachment
- Unsustainable Forest Harvesting

### **Strategic Objectives:**

- Improve effectiveness of forest resource management
- Promote sustainable forest harvesting
- Strengthen capacities to monitor forest resources
- Enhance capacities, knowledge, awareness, and promote stakeholder participation and benefit

**It is put in place for consultation at national and sub-national level**



### 3. Main outcomes against WFR+



**National  
Forest  
Monitoring  
System**

**Initial draft NFMS has been designed and 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Workshop was conducted**

**FREL / REL**

**Initial draft of FREL/FRL has been prepared,  
1<sup>st</sup> consultative meeting was conducted, and  
RGC plan to submit FREL/FRL to UNFCCC by  
Dec 2015**



### 3. Main outcomes against WFR+



#### Safeguards and SIS

#### REDD+ PLRs and PCIs have been proposed

- 7 principles and 15 criteria has been proposed
- PLRs gap analysis has been done

#### SIS structure have been designed

- Indicators and data Collection methods have been proposed.

# 4. Independent Evaluation



## *Lessons learned*

**Programme designs need to be based on broad and robust country needs and stakeholder analysis**

- Understand national context and country needs.
- Capacity needs assessment during design the programme.
- Establishing a shared vision is an important step for collaborative programme
- Consultation should go beyond seeking endorsement of concepts.





# 4. Independent Evaluation

## *Best Practices*

- Having a Country-driven Roadmap increases coordination and cooperation between donors and national governments.



- Support self-selection of Stakeholders representatives and self-engagement process.

# 4. Independent Evaluation



## *Main Recommendations*

- Capacity needs assessment to determine gaps exist
- Interdependencies between outcomes and activities and design the sequence of activities
- results-based performance indicators rather than output indicators
- Consider realistic timeframe for implementing national programme
- Modality for funds disbursement, Consider direct cash transfer to national institutions.



## 5. Lessons learned

### *Challenges and areas for improvement*

#### **Programme management should be simplified**

- The management arrangements of the Cambodia National UN-REDD Programme (CNP) was over-engineered resulting in slow implementation because of long time taken to make key decisions.
- The size of the CNP programme the management structure should have been streamlined to enable faster decision making and needs.



# 6. Conclusion



- The CNP was relevant and necessary
- The implementation of CNP has brought greater inter-ministerial collaboration
- The institutional setup is in place for the implementation of REDD+ with government line agencies
- The implementation of the CNP had challenge in taking for long to make decision that need to simply the decision chain.



# 7. Recommendations



- The membership of the NRTF could be varied by including, CSOs, Private Sector, IPs and provincial representatives to make the process more open and transparent.
- Good understanding of institutional capacity and role of politics in the decision-making process during the initial planning stages. It could reduce the delays that eventually resulted in two no-cost extensions for the CNP.
- Among UN agencies, streamlined business processes will help in ensuring financial transactions with the implementing line agencies, reducing the administrative burden
- The financial and institutional sustainability in the context of REDD+ will require continuous commitment from the RGC but will also largely depend on the ongoing global discourse on future financing of performance based REDD+ regime.



# 8. Next Steps with FCPF



- Continue Support the existing national coordination mechanism and stakeholders engagement and participation process
- Continue support consultation process at national and sub-national level on the initial draft of NRS and endorsement for present in COP 21 in Paris
- Continue support to finalize safeguards/SIS, NFMS and FREL/FRL
- Continue support GDANCP to develop National Protected Areas Strategy Management Plan
- Support the authorized agencies (FA, GDANCP and FiA) on the intervention to address DD drivers.



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