

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



Annual Report 2012

Cambodia Programme

March 2013

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Please identify the National Programme by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and the designated National Programme focal points of the participating UN organisations will also provide their electronic signature below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat.

Country: Cambodia Title of programme: UN-REDD National Programme	Date of signature¹: 8. August 2011 Date of first transfer of funds²: 11. August 2011 End date according to National Programme Document: August 2013 No-cost extension requested³: 31 December 2014
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Implementing partners⁴:

- Forestry Administration (FA), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
- General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), Ministry of Environment (MoE)
- Fishery Administration (FiA), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

The financial information reported should include indirect costs, M&E and other associated costs.

Financial Summary (USD) ⁵			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁶	Amount transferred ⁷	Cummulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2012
FAO	USD 1,300,050.00	USD 1,300,050.00	USD 110,276.00
UNDP	USD 1,551,500.00	USD 1,551,500.00	USD 373,943.58
UNEP	USD 149,800.00	USD 149,800.00	USD 0.00
<i>Total</i>	USD 3,001,350.00	USD 3,001,350.00	USD 484,219.58

¹ Last signature on the National Programme Document

² As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>

³ If yes, please provide new end date

⁴ Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project. Do not include the participating UN Organizations unless Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) is being applied.

⁵ Use Anglophone standards for all figures

⁶ The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed Submission Form and National Programme Document. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁷ Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁸			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
			
Type the date and name of signatories in full:			
Ms. Nina Brandstrup	Ms. Setsuko Yamazaki	Dr. Thomas Enters	H.E. Chea Sam Ang

⁸ Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the *UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework* document for further guidance

1.2 Monitoring Framework

The table below requests reporting on cumulative achievements (against the expected targets in the Monitoring Framework included in the National Programme Document) and achievements gained in the reporting period (against the expected targets in the annual work plan). If there is no data to be reported in the reporting period, please mark N/A. Please add additional rows as needed. For information on means of verification, responsibilities and risk and assumptions, please refer to the Monitoring Framework in the National Programme Document.

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators *	Baseline *	Overall progress (Cumulative achievements)		Progress Against Annual Targets (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document) *	Cumulative Progress Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)	Expected Annual Target (According to the annual work plan)	Achievements of the Annual Target (Outcome or Output)
1.1 National REDD+ Readiness Coordination Mechanism established	- multi-agency Taskforce approved - Taskforce TOR agreed	- Interim Taskforce - No approved TOR	- By 7/2011 a multi-agency Taskforce is approved - By 7/2011 a draft Taskforce TOR is agreed	Since the signing of the programme document in August 2011, government agencies (FA, GDANCP) have been working hard to set up the programme, with support from 3 UN agencies. The Government has initiated the process of establishing the taskforce and is coordinating the issuing of a request between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries.	1.1a Taskforce Established 1.1b Regular Taskforce meetings held - 3 per quarter 1.1c Training of Taskforce	1.1a The Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries received the nominations of the REDD+ Taskforce members from their own ministries in November 2011. In November 2012 the Forest Administration has requested MAFF to officially establish REDD+ Taskforce through a "Prakas" which is currently in the process of being approved by the Minister. 1.1b The 1st Taskforce meeting was held on 28/09/2012 in Phnom Penh. Taskforce members were informed about REDD+ introduction, REDD+ Roadmap, REDD+ structure and their draft TOR. The 2nd Taskforce meeting was held on 25/10/2012 and during the meeting taskforce members had discussed their draft TOR and legal status of the taskforce. 1.1c No achievements to date because the Taskforce has not yet been established
1.2 Support to National	- Taskforce Secretariat	- No secretariat	- By 7/2011 a Taskforce Secretariat is formed	The Inception Workshop, a three-day event to launch the Programme, was	1.2a Establishment of Secretariat	1.2a The Government (MoE and MAFF) nominated the members of the

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REDD+ Readiness process	established - REDD+ Advisory Group formed -capacity building exercises carried out	- No Advisory group	- By 7/2011 a REDD+ Advisory Group is formed -By mid-2013 capacity building exercises have been carried out with Taskforce, secretariat and government agencies	held in November 2011. The Government (MoE and MAFF) nominated the members of the Taskforce Secretariat in November 2011. Six support staff were recruited by FAO and UNDP and stated working from July 2012. The REDD+ Advisory Group will remain informal. be an ad-hoc basis (inception report) The first PEB meeting was held on 7th June 2012 where the PEB ToR and the Annual Workplan were approved and subsequently signed.	1.2b Quarterly running costs of Secretariat 1.2c Finance and procurement training for secretariat 1.2d Regular meetings of PEB 1.2e Travel for Secretariat and Technical Teams 1.2f Training for Secretariat and technical teams	Taskforce Secretariat in November 2011. The 6 Secretariat supporting staff members (Communication Officer, Admin and Finance Assistant, Programme Coordinator, Technical Specialist, MRV Specialist, Finance and Procurement Officer) under UNDP and FAO contracts started working for the Secretariat from late July 2012. Bank account was opened for the Secretariat in July and fund was transferred from UNDP to the account. Both FA and GDANCP staff are signatories to this bank account. Internal memo for operation support was approved. All necessary office equipment was procured and set up in place for the Secretariat. 1.2b The Secretariat started having regular meeting weekly from April 2012. 1.2c Initial introduction to procurement provided by UNDP in late June 2012. Finance and Procurement officer has provided on the job training to secretariat staff. An internal spot check was conducted by UNDP to feedback financial performance in November 2012. 1.2d The 1st PEB meeting was on 07/06/2012 and the PEB ToR and Annual Workplan were approved. The 2nd PEB meeting was on 03/10/2012 and the 4th quarter workplan was approved. The 3rd PEB meeting was on 13/12/2012 and the meeting agreed on the programme no-cost and

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						will be approved annual workplan 2013 once it is revised as commented. 1.2e In July, 3 people from Secretariat visited Vietnam UN-REDD programme in Hanoi; in August, 3 people from Secretariat participated in the UN-REDD Regional Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples in Bangkok, Thailand; in November, 6 people from secretariat visited to Vietnam UN-REDD programme in Hanoi; in late November and early December, 5 senior officials participated at COP18 in Doha, Qatar. 1.2f No achievements to date because the technical teams will be formed only after the Taskforce is established.
1.3 Stakeholders are engaged in the REDD+ Readiness process	- consultation events - Minutes of consultations - consultation program for the national REDD+ strategy	- Consultation Plan prepared - 4 National Consultation Events	- At least 12 consultation events per year - Minutes show that consultations follow the principles in the Roadmap - By 1/2012 a consultation program for the national REDD+ strategy has been developed	In 2011, Stakeholders were provided with an opportunity to discuss and provide feedback on the proposed structures for stakeholder engagement during the inception workshop. An initial meeting was also held with key civil society representatives who had been engaged during the development of the REDD+ Roadmap, to discuss next steps regarding stakeholder engagement. Two consultation meetings were conducted with CSOs. CSOs agreed to be in an advisory committee and they came to conclusion that by March 2012, they would come up with representative to sit in advisory committee. In February 2012 an Initial Workshop was held with key CSOs and IP	1.3a Identification of Civil Society and IP representatives for bodies 1.3b Support to CF and CPA networks 1.3c Support to civil society groups to engage on specific technical areas	1.3a In February 2012 an Initial Workshop was held with key CSOs and IP Representatives to Identify the Process of Selection of Representatives that will sit on key bodies within the Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme (PEB and Consultation Group). The representatives for the PEB were selected during a 3-day workshop in September 2012. A 3 day National workshop was organized on 25-27/09/2012 and 2 CS & IP representatives for UN-REDD PEB were selected. The 2 selected representatives attended PEB meeting on 03/10/2012 and 13/12/2012. Review process for IP representative was conducted in 4 provinces. Announcement to select interim committee for selection consultation

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				Representatives to Identify the Process of Selection of Representatives that will sit on key bodies within the Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme (PEB and Consultation Group). The representatives for the PEB were selected during a 3-dayworkshop in September 2012.		group was announced. 2 volunteer have been identified for the interim committee. 1.3b Community Fishery meeting was held and extension on REDD was provided and REDD issues have been discussed during the network meeting. Concept notes for Community forestry and community protected areas were developed and the meeting will be held in the 1st quarter 2013. 1.3c: No achievements to date.
1.4 Stakeholders provided with access to information on REDD+ and the National REDD+ Readiness process	- REDD+ information and dissemination website - awareness raising plan - local communication tools - awareness raising events	- Baseline: Khmer 101-103 awareness-raising materials available - No website	- By 10/2011 a REDD+ information and dissemination website had been created - By 10/2011 an - awareness raising plan has been developed - By 1/2012 local communication tools have been developed - At least 12 awareness raising events by mid-2013	An Inception Workshop was held in November 2011 to launch the programme. The event provided an opportunity for stakeholders to gain information on the programme, its structure and planned activities over the coming months. Information on the meeting was also circulated in the national newspapers and the internet. Information on the programme was also presented at the informal NGO network meeting in November 2011. A number of individual meetings were held in 2011 with key development partners to ensure that they were aware of the programme and what initial activities were to be conducted. A draft website is online. The website content is currently under development in collaboration with key national stakeholders involved in REDD+ activities.	1.4a Establishment and maintenance of website 1.4b Development of consultation and participation plan 1.4c Capacity building and awareness raising process including: - Training for Government at National level - Training of CS groups at national level - Training of trainers - Support to training process at subnational level 1.4d Regular (quarterly) meetings of the consultation group	1.4a Procurement for REDD Website development was finished, contracted was awarded to service provider, home page was designed and pretesting was circulated within PEB members and key national stakeholders for comment. A draft website is online. The website content is currently under development in collaboration with key national stakeholders involved in REDD+ activities. 1.4b Draft Consultation and Participation plan was developed as part of the Inception report. The plan was shared for comment during National workshop on CS & IP selection. 2 events were organized so far to provide an opportunity for stakeholders to gain information on the programme and planned activities (including Inception workshop). Information was also circulated in the national newspapers and the internet.

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						1.4c Procurement for REDD Awareness Raising was process. Announcement and bid evaluation were finished. RECOFTC was identified as service provider. Information on the programme was also presented at the informal NGO network meeting in November 2011. A number of individual meetings were held with key development partners to ensure that they were aware of the programme and what initial activities were to be conducted. 4 Articles in local newspaper, a news story on UNDP website and an equity weekly TV magazine have provided updates and information on REDD+ demonstration sites (in particular Oddar Meanchey). 1.4d No achievements to report because the consultation group will be formed only after the Taskforce is established
2.1 Development of individual REDD+ strategies and implementation modalities	- specific REDD+ strategies have been developed for FA, FiA and GDANCP - Capacity building activities for each agency	- Draft REDD+ Strategy in Roadmap	- By mid-2013 line agency specific REDD+ strategies have been developed for FA, FiA and GDANCP - By mid-2013 at least four Capacity building activities being carried out for each agency	A Concept note for the Development of the National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan has been jointly developed with GDANCP in late 2012. A preliminary research was conducted in Protected Flooded Forest in Kampong Chhnang province and Mangrove Forest in Preah Sihanouk province to identify potential areas for REDD.	2.1a Finalisation of Cambodia R-PP 2.1b Support to the Implementation of the NFP Analysis of how REDD+ can be integrated into the NFP 2.1c Development of National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan 2.1d Investigation on how the REDD+ can Support	2.1a R-PP amended to address PC comments 2.1b No progress 2.1c A Concept note for the Development of the National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan has been jointly developed with GDANCP in late 2012. 2.1d A preliminary research was conducted in Protected Flooded Forest in

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					management of flooded forests and mangrove Areas managed by Fisheries Administration under the Strategic Planning Framework on Fisheries 2.1e Support to national strategy Development to address drivers from outside the forest sector	Kampong Chhnang province and Mangrove Forest in Preah Sihanouk province to identify potential areas for REDD. 2.1e No progress
2.2 Evaluation of multiple benefits	- evaluation reports - information available on local opportunity costs of REDD+ versus other livelihood options	- UNEP-WCMC multiple-benefits report Sustainable financing of protected areas in Cambodia: Phnom Aural and Phnom Samkos wildlife sanctuaries report by IIED (2008), as well as earlier EEPSEA and other publications.	- By mid-2013 evaluation reports are available for four large forested landscapes in the country - By mid-2013 information is available on local opportunity costs of REDD+ versus other livelihood options	No progress	2.2 a Review of existing work on valuation of multiple benefits and local costs and benefits of REDD+ in Cambodia and a review of local organizations with the capacity to take such work further. 2.2b Workshop on Valuation of the multiple benefits and local costs and benefits of REDD+ to develop work plan for 2012 and 2013	2.2a and 2.2b: Activities on the evaluation of co-benefits and safeguards could not be initiated during 2012, as a Small-scale Funding Agreement between the Forestry Administration and UNEP for a planning and awareness-raising workshop could not be signed by the Forestry Administration
2.3 REDD+ Benefit Sharing and Fund Management (former 2.4 integrated with 2.3)	- Benefits Sharing Technical Team formed - analysis report of benefit sharing arrangements - consultation on different sharing	- existing pilot projects - No funds exist	- By 10/2011 a Benefits Sharing Technical Team is formed - By mid-2013 an analysis of possible benefit sharing arrangements is complete - By mid-2013 consultation on different sharing mechanisms is complete - By 10/2012 an analysis of legal mechanisms is complete	No progress; the establishment of the Technical Teams has been delayed to Q2 2013 because waiting for official The Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce to approve on the TOR and establish.	2.3a Establishment and functioning of a Finance and Benefit sharing technical team 2.3b Assessment of existing benefit sharing and fund management models in Cambodia and international best practice	2.3a and 2.3b: No progress; the establishment of the Technical Teams has been delayed to Q2 2013 because waiting for official The Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce to approve on the TOR and establish.

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	mechanisms - analysis report of legal mechanisms - Fund established		- By mid-2013 at least one Fund has been established			
2.4 (former 2.5) Policy and legal development for the National REDD+ implementation framework	- analysis report of national and subnational implementation - SESA framework developed - National REDD+ policy and/or regulations developed	- Only REDD regulation is Circular #699	- By 7/2012 an analysis of national and subnational implementation is complete - By 7/2012 SESA framework has been developed - By mid-2013 National REDD+ policy and/or regulations have been developed - By mid-2013 nationally-appropriate safeguards have been prepared - By mid-2013 indicators to monitor multiple-benefits have been prepared	No progress	2.4a Assessment of options for linking subnational and national implementation 2.4b Support to development of National REDD+ Registry	2.4a No progress 2.4b No progress
2.5 (formerly 2.6) Safeguards and monitoring of multiple-benefits	- safeguards prepared - indicators to monitor multiple-benefits prepared	- No national REDD+ safeguards, - Monitoring systems in place in some forested landscapes		No progress	2.5a Establishment and operations of a Multiple Benefits and Safeguards Technical Team 2.5b Assessment of International Safeguards when compared to national safeguards	2.5a and 2.5b: Activities on safeguards could not be initiated during 2012, as the Technical Team will be created only after the Taskforce is established; and a Small-scale Funding Agreement between the Forestry Administration and UNEP could not be signed by the Forestry Administration

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3.1 Development of National REDD+ project guidelines and approval of funding for demonstration sites	- REDD+ Projects Team established - number of project grants approved	- in the project document, 2 demonstration activities are recognized.	- By 7/2011 REDD+ Projects Team established - By 7/2011 at least two project grants have been approved	National REDD+ pilot project guidelines were developed and two demonstration projects, identified in the project document, have submitted proposals and received funds to support progress towards project completion. The FA/PACT site entered in a second phase Agreement. Discussions for WCS/GDANCP site are ongoing.	3.1a Establishment of Pilot Projects and Subnational Approach Technical Team 3.1b Support to development of subnational activities: - Designation of Protection forests - Consultation with Provincial governors - Demarcation of Protected areas	3.1a and 3.1b: No progress because the Technical Team will be created only after the Taskforce is established
3.2 Pilot project activities	- number of pilot projects supported - number of projects making sales on the voluntary carbon market	- no sales of carbon credits	- By end of 2012 4 pilot projects are supported - By mid-2012 at least 2 projects are making sales on the voluntary carbon market	Benefit sharing report has been developed by PACT.	3.2a Second Round of small grants issued	3.2a Small grant was provided to 3 pilot projects 1) Oddar Meanchey, 2) Seima and 3) Kulen Prum Tep. Small grant was released 4 tranches to Oddar Meanchey, REDD+ Pilot project and the last tranche will be released in June 2013. For Seima, two tranches were released and the last round will be in June 2013 too. The Kulen Prum Tep small grant provided through CALM project. Reports from Pilot projects have been provided to UNDP.
4.1 Establishment National MRV/REL Technical Team and build appropriate national capacity	- national MRV/REL Technical Team established - MRV/REL expert in place - number of training courses on MRV/REL held.	- Limited knowledge in Gov on REDD+, reporting requirements, IPCC and MRV -No MRV/REL Technical Team -No training on MRV/REL	- By 1/2012 the national MRV/REL Technical Team is established. - By 5/2012 MRV/REL expert is in place - By mid-2013 at least five training courses on MRV/REL have been held.	- The MRV/REL Technical Team was informally formed and weekly MRV meetings are organized. - The recruitment procedure for the MRV experts is under finalization. - One MRV/REL training was organized - One national consultation on National Forest Inventory was organized. One MRV consultation was organized.	4.1.a Regular meetings of MRV/REL Technical Team 4.1.b Provision of Technical support and advice (including international MRV/REL expert for two years) 4.1.c Determine appropriate institutions and their roles in the MRV system 4.1.d Training and capacity needs	4.1.a The MRV team started having regular meeting weekly from August 2012. All the minutes of the regular meetings and the documents shared have been archived and are available; 4.1.b One international consultant has provided interim coordination of MRV activities. The international MRV expert has been recruited; 4.1.c N/A (planned for Q4)

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		- No MRV international expert in Cambodia			assessments 4.1.e- Trainings on MRV and IPCC guidelines, National Forest Inventories, Remote sensing and satellite monitoring systems	4.1.d Two national consultants were hired, one is working on the assessment of the capacities for the Ministry of Environment, the second the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery. (training planned for Q4) 4.1.e One training course on GHG Inventory has been organized in Siem Reap in November 2012. This training course involved more than 45 participants from different organizations (civil society, NGOs, MoE, University, FA, etc.). Under the guidance of a senior international expert, key issues related to the implementation of a function GHG inventory have been identified.
4.2 Develop Cambodia Monitoring system plan	- Analysis of existing forest monitoring system, forest definition, forest stratification and design of forest monitoring system are provided. - Trainings on national forest definition, forest monitoring system, and forest	- Principles for a Monitoring system plan in Section 6 of the Roadmap.	- Analysis of existing forest monitoring system, forest definition, forest stratification and design of forest monitoring system are provided. - Trainings on national forest definition, forest monitoring system, and forest stratification - National consultation and decisions on national forest definition, forest stratification and forest monitoring system.	The activity 4.2.a. was delayed and limits the implementation of the other activities. However, one international consultant was hired to work on the national forest definition and forest classification. The work is progressing but very limitedly because existing data are not available. Trainings in forest monitoring will start in October.	4.2.a Review monitoring system needs and programs in other countries 4.2.b Review national forest definitions in the NFP and for the CDM and provide recommendations for revisions as appropriate. 4.2.c Determine national forest definitions, land-use classes, carbon pools and reference period to be used 4.2.d - Determine the appropriate forest monitoring system to be used 4.2.e - The development of the zero	4.2.a The TORs were agreed between the members of the MRV group. One International consultant was hired to undertake this activity. 4.2.b The various products related to land cover analysis at national and sub-national level were collected from a wide range of institution. Data sharing agreement was developed to use the data. One international consultant was hired to implement this activity. The reference period to be used for REDD+ has not been considered because accounting rules for REDD+ have not been established under the UNFCCC. 4.2.c/d The concept note and the TORs have been developed. The national consultation will be organized in

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	stratification -National consultation and decisions on national forest definition, forest stratification and forest monitoring system.				forest map is initiated	March 2013 (planned for Q3-4) 4.2.e N/A (planned for next year)
4.3 Review of forest cover assessments to provide REDD+ activity data and design the satellite forest monitoring system	-Training on satellite image interpretation, zero map development. -Platform for forest monitoring	- Current forest cover assessments	-Training on satellite image interpretation, zero map development. -Platform for forest monitoring	The land cover products were collected. Training programmes on remote sensing started. The activities are implemented in coordination with DANIDA and JICA in order to avoid overlap and duplication.	4.3.a Analysis on the accessibility of satellite and aerial imageries for detection of past, present and future forest cover change 4.3.b Training on satellite monitoring system 4.3.c Training on image interpretation. 4.3.e Design the forest monitoring system for REDD+ activities and participatory forest monitoring 4.3.g Analysis of past and current forest cover change	4.3.a Technical evaluation of the proposal sent by the vendor has been conducted. Proposal has been recommended. 4.3.b One International training on Tropical Forest Monitoring has been organized at the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) in Brazil in October 2012 ; 4.3.c This activity was postponed to not overlap with the activities implemented by DANIDA and JICA; 4.3.e N/A 4.3.g N/A (planned for Q3-4)
4.4 Design of a National Forest Inventory to develop	- Training on emission factors, and advanced database	- Principles for a Monitoring system plan in Section 6 of the Roadmap	- Training on emission factors, and advanced database management. -Database with harmonized existing data.	The draft database is currently under development. The database for the plant species and allometric equations was developed.	4.4.a Design multi-purpose National Forest Inventory and assess costs of implementation 4.4.b Collect and harmonise existing	4.4.a The Inception workshop of the TCP has been organized in Phnom Penh in September 2012. An NFI international expert has been contracted by DANIDA.

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emission and removal factors for REDD+ related activities	management. -Database with harmonized existing data. -Method to assess emission factors.		-Method to assess emission factors.		forest inventory data 4.4.c Inventory of the existing allometric equations to estimate biomass and carbon stocks from tree measurements 4.4.g Create central database of all information on forest carbon stocks	4.4.b No progress 4.4.c A report on Tree Volume and Biomass Allometric equations of Cambodia has been prepared. 4.4.g The structure of the database is currently being developed.
4.5 Support the development of a REDD+ related GHG Reporting System	Existing data are collected and evaluated.	Only the Department of Climate Change have capacity for GHG reporting.	Existing data are collected and evaluated.	Existing software and training documents for GHG inventory are collected.	4.5.a Combine activity and forest carbon stock data 4.5.b- Assess uncertainty of the data interpreted 4.5.c Central database of all information on forest monitoring, and MRV (including database for tree species identification) 4.5.d Web platform 4.5.e QA & QC, archiving system and maintenance	4.5.a/b No achievements to report because availability of the data is delayed. 4.5.c The database is under development (planned for Q3/4) but the data have not yet available. 4.5.d Concept note under development. 4.5.e Delayed because data are not available.
4.6 Support the development of Cambodia RL/REL framework	-Trainings on REL/RL -Report on drivers of deforestation	- Draft report on the Assessment of Land-use, Forest Policy and Governance	-Trainings on REL/RL -Report on drivers of deforestation		4.6.c Revision and finalization of the land-use, forest policy and governance report	4.6.c N/A, planned for Q3, 2013

1.2 Financial Information

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

Definitions of financial categories:

- *Commitments*: Includes all amount committed to date. Commitment is the amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed and entered into the Agencies' financial systems, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years.
- *Disbursement*: Amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations)
- *Expenditures*: Total of commitments plus disbursements

PROGRAMME OUTCOME	UN ORGANISATION	Amount Transferred by MPTF to Programme	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS		
			Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2012		
			Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D) = B+C
Outcome 1: Effective National Management of the REDD+ Readiness process and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the Roadmap principles.	FAO	\$55,000.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
	UNDP	\$895,000.00	\$0	\$201,346.81	\$201,346.81
	UNEP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sub-total Outcome 1:		\$950,000.00	\$0	\$201,346.81	\$201,346.81
Outcome 2: Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework.	FAO	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	UNDP	\$455,000.00	\$0	\$109,642.66	\$109,642.66
	UNEP	\$140,000.00	\$0	\$0	\$0

Sub-total Outcome 2:		\$595,000.00	\$0	\$109,642.66	\$109,642.66
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD+ at subnational levels.	FAO	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	UNDP	\$100,000.00	\$0	\$42,586.30	\$42,586.30
	UNEP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sub-total Outcome 3:		\$100,000.00	\$0	\$42,586.30	\$42,586.30
Outcome 4: Design of a Monitoring System and REL framework and capacity for implementation.	FAO	\$1,215,000.00	\$0	\$110,276.00	\$110,276.00
	UNDP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	UNEP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sub-total Outcome 4:		\$1,215,000.00	\$0	\$110,276.00	\$110,276.00
GMS (7%)	FAO	\$85,050.00			
GMS (7%)	UNDP	\$101,500.00		20,367.81	20,367.81
GMS (7%)	UNEP	\$9,800.00			
FAO (Total):		\$1,300,050.00	\$0	\$110,276.00	\$ 110,276.00
UNDP (Total):		\$1,551,500.00	\$0	\$ 373,943.58	\$ 373,943.58
UNEP (Total):		\$149,800.00	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Grand TOTAL:		USD 3,001,350.00	\$0	\$ 484,219.58	\$ 484,219.58

1.3.1 Co-financing

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

Sources of co-financing ⁹	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing ¹⁰	Amount (US\$)
Multilateral agency	FAO	Cash	US\$ 305,000
Multilateral agency	UNDP (TRAC Fund)	Cash	US\$ 500,000

1.3.2 Additional finance for national REDD+ efforts catalyzed by the National Programme

Name of financier	Description	Amount (US\$)
CAM-REDD	Technical assistance	US\$ 1,200,000.00
Japanese Government	Building, vehicle and equipment	US\$ 10,000,000.00

2. National Programme Progress

The questions in section two are intended to capture advancements and challenges that the National Programme has faced during the reporting period. It also aims to collect information on inter-agency coordination, ownership and development effectiveness, and communication. Please provide your answers after each question.

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

The questions below ask for a brief narrative describing progress on the implementation of activities, generation of outputs and attainment of outcomes. It also asks for a description of internal and external challenges to National Programme implementation, as well as the contingency actions planned to overcome them.

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

The Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme remains a complex programme with regard to coordination due to the engagement of 2 Ministries (Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) and 3 Agencies within those Ministries (Forestry Administration, General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection and Fishery Administration). All Agencies are essential to the effective development of a national approach to REDD+, as under Cambodian law (and as outlined in the NPD) they are responsible for the different national forested areas. Challenges of coordination and a shift in

⁹ Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

¹⁰ Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

Government staff from those involved in programme design have resulted in delays in implementation as some details of programme design were renegotiated. Important steps have, however, been taken regarding the definition and creation of the programme governing bodies. During this year, 3 regular Programme Executive Board meetings were held in June, October and December 2012. The newly selected Indigenous People and Civil Society Organizations representatives also participated during these meetings. PEB members approved two Annual Work Plans (2012 and 2013-14), the PEB ToRs and the Programme no-cost extension among others. The REDD+ Taskforce members were nominated and met informally twice. During the last REDD+ Taskforce meeting it was then decided that MAFF would have to issue a “Prakas” to officially establish this body that will support for cross sectorial coordination on REDD+. The REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat is almost fully staffed, with the 4 Secretariat supporting staff (Programme Coordinator, Finance and Procurement Officer, Communication Officer, Admin and Finance Assistant) starting work from mid-2012, while the MRV and Technical Specialist were recruited and will start working from end of January 2013. The REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat has regularly organized weekly meeting to support the planning, coordination and review of the Programme progress and implementation. Internal memo for operation support was approved meanwhile office equipment was procured and set up in place.

In 2012 key actors involved in the REDD+ preparations in Cambodia were supported by the National Programme to attend several international events to increase their understanding on REDD+ and build partnerships. Two government officials and a representative of civil society attended the regional lessons learned workshop on FPIC in Bogor, Indonesia in April 2012, and five senior government officers participated at the COP18 in Doha. Three secretariat staff attended the UN-REDD Regional Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples in Bangkok, Thailand; four government officials participated in a 3-way south-south exchange with Myanmar and Viet Nam, in Viet Nam in August, and 5 secretariat staff and the 4 supporting staff also visited Vietnam UN-REDD programme in Hanoi.

Activities on the evaluation of co-benefits and safeguards could not be initiated during 2012, as a Small-scale Funding Agreement between the Forestry Administration and UNEP for a planning and awareness-raising workshop could not be signed by the Forestry Administration.

The MRV technical team has been constituted. The MRV weekly meeting has been organized since August 2012. The MRV related activities interim coordination has been undertaken by one international consultant working on the review of the forest definition and classification systems in Cambodia. One report on tree volume and biomass allometric equations of Cambodia has been prepared. One international consultant has been contracted for the review of the monitoring system needs and programs in other countries. A proposal for an analysis of the accessibility of satellite and aerial imageries for detection of forest cover change has been technically evaluated. A delegation of 5 government officers from Forestry Administration/MAFF, GDANCP/MoE and MLMUPC participated to a 2 weeks International Training on Tropical Forest Monitoring in Brazil in October 2012. A 3 day training workshop on GHG inventory for the forestry sector has been organized in Siem Reap in November 2012. The Inception workshop of the Design a Multipurpose National Forest Inventory FAO Technical Cooperation Programme to support the UNREDD Programme has been held in September 2012.

Implementation of activities of component 4 are limited by the inaccessibility of most of the data related to forest inventory and land cover analysis, at national and local levels. The lack of coordination and communication between the different projects creates duplication of

activities and may increase confusion. Also internal coordination between the Taskforce Secretariat and the MRV group can be improved to avoid duplication of work.

During the first half of 2012 both the Start-Up Advisor and the UN Agencies focal points have been working closely with the Taskforce Secretariat members to develop ToRs, Workplans and organize the first workshops and meetings. The procurement of items was directly made by the Taskforce Secretariat through the newly opened bank account. Initial support on the procedures was offered by UNDP staff and the new recruited officers. A training event and a spot-check were conducted. The findings were discussed at the Secretariat and will be used to improve the finance and procurement processes.

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

Since the UN-REDD Programme represents part of broad-based support to implementation of the Cambodia REDD+ Readiness Roadmap, several of the main bodies responsible for the programme are designed to have a broader and longer mandate. The National REDD+ Task Force, for example, is a government body designed to oversee all REDD+ readiness processes; the PEB is made up of a subset of Taskforce members, supplemented by representatives of UN Agencies, other donors, civil society and Indigenous Peoples. The Taskforce Secretariat has a mandate which is broader than just UN-REDD. The new recruited support staff are working closely with their counterparts providing on-the-job trainings. The Programme Coordinator is playing a central role in bringing together key people from government agencies to discuss and agree on common solutions. Although this process is time demanding, it is crucial for ensuring that the government agencies have a clear understanding on the Programme and thus grant long-term ownership.

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

- ☐ UN agency Coordination
- ☒ Coordination with Government
- ☒ Coordination within the Government
- ☒ Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- ☒ Management: 1. Activity and output management
- ☐ Management: 2. Governance/Decision making (Programme Management Committee/National Steering Committee)
- ☐ Accountability
- ☐ Transparency
- ☐ National Programme design
- ☒ External to the National Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest)

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *internal* difficulties¹¹ the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document. (200 words)

As described earlier the presence of three national implementing agencies (FA and FiA under

¹¹ Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and GDANCP under Ministry of Environment) and their different capacities and interests requires a greater level of consultation and discussion on key decisions as well as tailored operating procedures. For example, several discussions and meetings were required to agree on quarterly work plans and the procurement of items as well as the modalities for opening the bank account. However, so far commonly agreed solutions have been found and the encountered difficulties did not represent a significant challenge to the success of the programme, rather they represent a need to move in a more measured way.

Decision making is lacking. Technical teams are not operational. Technical meetings on MRV are organized on a weekly basis but the participation is very low. The lack of formal focal points to the technical teams creates confusion and does not ensure the full ownership of the process. Technical meetings (Safeguards, policies and measures, MRV) should be the arena for information sharing and improve transparency. Many events are happening. The lack of communication between the team members and between the team and the Taskforce Secretariat impact the arrangement and the implementation of the activities.

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties¹² (not caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation. (200 words)

A number of local newspaper articles have been published on the development of a military camp within one of the pilot sites. This does not directly affect the delivery of the specific grant deliverables but does present challenges to the public perception of REDD+ and its long-term viability.

Duplication of activities can create confusion and decrease efficiency. Access to data is limited by copyrights and licenses.

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

The REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat is fully staffed and meetings are organized regularly every week. These meetings help to ensure that key staff agrees with the management arrangements being established for the Programme. The Programme Coordinator plays a critical role within this, supporting coordination of meetings and facilitating the process of activity approval and development. The Finance and Procurement Officer in collaboration with UNDP Country Office is providing orientation, spot-check and on-the job trainings to Taskforce Secretariat members so as to make sure that they are fully aware of financial, auditing, procurement process to manage their Programme budget. The Programme Coordinator represents a neutral partner within the Secretariat and therefore can be effective in facilitating agreements processes.

The 3 PEB meetings that took place in 2012 contributed to maintain momentum behind the programme with each meeting able to provide objectives to be achieved by the next meeting. The need for senior representation and the nominations of alternates in the PEB meetings has been discussed and agreed during the 1st PEB meeting. A similar principle will be introduced for other bodies, in order to not slow down the decisions processes in case of

¹² Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

absences.

Several PEB decisions have been made specifically to address some of the internal barriers to progress. For example, the 3rd PEB meeting requested that standard operating procedures be prepared before the 4th meeting to simplify and clarify procedural matters and speed up decision making.

One member of the Taskforce Secretariat will participate in the technical team discussion. One member of each technical team will participate in the meetings of the Taskforce Secretariat. A calendar has been recently developed but needs to be used to ensure information sharing and planning.

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

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

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

☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, please explain:

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

As the Programme is at its early stage, governance body for the programme is not fully operational yet, and ownership has not been fully taken by the Government. In particular, the REDD+ Taskforce is waiting to be officially recognized by MAFF. When the members will resume meeting regularly it is expected that this key REDD+ coordination body within the government will increase ownership of the implementation of activities. In the meantime, ongoing close consultations with national partners has been undertaken within the existing bodies (PEB, Secretariat and bilateral meetings) to ensure their full involvement in implementation of activities and delivery. There is also a need to ensure meaningful engagement of ministries beyond MAFF and MoE.

2.2.3 Are the recommendations of the HACT assessment being applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organisation?

☐ No ☒ Partially ☐ Fully

If not, please explain, including which recommendations from the HACT assessment have or have not been applied:

The guidance has been followed in regard to representation on the PEB, with both civil society and Indigenous Peoples’ representatives being full members of the PEB. Operational procedures for stakeholder engagement have been applied for the activities undertaken. However, continued effort is being made to ensure that all activities will conform to the UN-REDD Programme guidelines.

2.3 Ownership¹³ and Development Effectiveness

¹³ Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

The questions below seeks to gather relevant information on how the National Programme is putting into practice the principles of aid effectiveness through strong national ownership, alignment and harmonization of procedures and mutual accountability.

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

☐ No ☒ Some ☐ Yes

Please explain:

As the Programme is at its early stage, governance body for the programme is not fully operational yet, and ownership has not been fully taken by the Government. In particular, the REDD+ Taskforce is waiting to be officially recognized by MAFF. When the members will resume meeting regularly it is expected that this key REDD+ coordination body within the government will increase ownership of the implementation of activities. In the meantime, ongoing close consultations with national partners has been undertaken within the existing bodies (PEB, Secretariat and bilateral meetings) to ensure their full involvement in implementation of activities and delivery. There is also a need to ensure meaningful engagement of ministries beyond MAFF and MoE.

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

☐ No ☒ Partially ☐ Fully

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders:

The guidance has been followed in regard to representation on the PEB, with both civil society and Indigenous Peoples' representatives being full members of the PEB. Operational procedures for stakeholder engagement have been applied for the activities undertaken. However, continued effort is being made to ensure that all activities will conform to the UN-REDD Programme guidelines.

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

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

Please explain, including if level of involvement varies between non-government stakeholders:

Representatives from civil society and indigenous peoples sit on the PEB since October 2012. They are also expected to be part of the Consultation Group once formed. In addition the technical working groups will provide a forum for providing their feedbacks. Several civil society organizations have played a role in promoting engagement with all stakeholders.

2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability¹⁴ of the National Programme. Please provide some examples.

¹⁴ Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

Once the representatives will be selected and all bodies will be fully operational the Programme accountability and transparency will be increased as there will be a clear process through which decisions are made.

3. General Programme Indicators

This section aims to aggregate information on results for the six work areas of the UN-REDD Programme defined in the Programme's Strategy (2011-2015), delivered through the Global and National Programmes. Information is to be provided cumulatively. If the information requested is not available at this stage of Programme implementation, check the "does not apply" box.

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

Women	Total No	56
Men	Total No	13

Comments: Consisting of: INPE workshop: M-5, W-1; Inventory training: M-16, W-4; GHG workshop: M-35, W-8

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

Yes	Partially	No	X Not applicable at this stage
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Comments: Cambodia is still at an early stage of REDD+ readiness, so a functional MRV system is neither required nor feasible at this stage

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

Yes	Partially	X No	Not applicable at this stage
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Comments: No PGA has been conducted yet

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

Yes	Partially	X No	Not applicable at this stage
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Comments, including if the assessment was supported by another initiative: Cambodia has not yet received support for a PGA. This is an option to be considered in 2013

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

Yes	Partially	No	X Not applicable at this stage
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Comments: The National REDD+ Strategy is still under development. Anti-corruption measures will be identified as the strategy is developed.

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

Women	Total No.	0
Men	Total No.	2

Comments: By the end of 2012, an IP representative and CSO representative were members of the UN-REDD PEB. These were selected through an interim process in which at least 145 participants were involved, with about 35% of participants being women. A new process was initiated at the end of 2012 to ensure more comprehensive involvement of all IP/CSO groups in the selection of their representatives for the PEB and for the Consultation Group which will be formulated once the National REDD+ Task Force is constituted.

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

Total No. At least 3 processes, involving at least 10 meetings during 2012

Comments: Numerous consultation processes are currently underway, some of which are supported by the programme. These include CSO and IP selection processes to identify representatives to sit on the PEB and Consultation Group; consultations on coordination of communication materials, and an active NGO Forum (not directly supported by UN-REDD).

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

Yes X Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: An initial analysis of existing conflict resolution processes has been undertaken with support from the UN-REDD Global Programme, to serve as the basis for the development of a national grievance mechanism for REDD+

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

Yes X Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: FPIC has been piloted in one of the demonstration projects to which the programme has provided support. A process to analyze lessons from this pilot in order to develop national guidelines will be undertaken in 2013

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

Yes Partially No X Not applicable at this stage

Comments: An analysis of carbon-biodiversity linkages was undertaken in 2011, and will form the basis of future environmental safeguards

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

Yes Partially X No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: Although the social principles have not been explicitly applied, the programme is generally in conformity with the principles

3.3.12 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development^[1], with specific reference to pro-poor^[2] policies and gender mainstreaming^[3]:

^[1] Inclusive development is development that marginalized groups take part in and benefit from, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. Inclusive growth implies **participation** and **benefit-sharing**. On the one hand, it ensures that everyone can participate in the growth process, both in terms of decision-making for organizing the growth progression as well as in participating in the growth itself. On the other hand, it makes sure that everyone shares equitably the benefits of growth.

^[2] Pro-poor policies are those that directly target poor people (i.e. benefit the poor more than the non-poor), or that are more generally aimed at reducing poverty. There is also a general consensus that pro-poor policy processes are those that allow poor people to be directly involved in the policy process, or that by their nature and structure lead to pro-poor outcomes. For some, the aim of pro-poor policies is to improve the assets and capabilities of the poor.

^[3] The overall intention of gender mainstreaming with regard to environment and energy is to ensure the inclusion of gender equality considerations in planning systems at all levels, and to expand both the access of women to finance mechanisms and the direction of that finance to areas that will benefit women. Gender mainstreaming tools include gender analysis, sex-disaggregated data and participatory approaches that explicitly consider women.

Yes Partially No X Not applicable at this stage

Comments: Benefit distribution is included in the UN-REDD workplan, but no activities have yet been undertaken

3.3.13 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

Yes X Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: WCMC support has developed a baseline for future development of a multiple benefit decision tool kit

3.3.14 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors^[4]:

Yes Partially No X Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

Yes Partially X No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

4. Government Counterpart Information

The aim of this section is to allow the Government Counterpart to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complimentary information to Section 1-2 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations.

Comments by the Government Counterpart (H.E. Chea Sam Ang, Deputy Director General of Forestry Administration):

The Ministries remain fully committed to the UN-REDD Programme as part of the national readiness process. The programme gets support through the three UN agencies: FAO, UNDP and UNEP. On the other hand REDD+ requires the engagement from several stakeholders and work for coordination across the tree UN and government agencies. For this reason we consider important to harmonize internal procedures and operations and develop strong foundations and understanding for the Programme. On this purpose we are looking forward to officially establish the interagency Taskforce that will be a key to ensure cross sectorial coordination. We are also looking forward to start working with the new recruited support staff for the Secretariat particularly the Technical Specialists recruited by FAO and UNDP. With these bodies fully functional and the technical inputs from specialists we will be better prepared to implement the activities according to the workplan.

5. Other stakeholders (non-government) Information

The aim of this section is to allow non-Government stakeholders to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complimentary information to Section 1-2 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations. Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or

^[4] Relevant sectors denote those that are related to forests and land use, e.g. including energy, agriculture, mining, transport and land use planning.

platforms.

Comments by other stakeholders (non-government):

CSO REDD+ Network:

Key representatives of CSO and IPs participated in the civil society engagement workshop in the early February 2012 to identify the process of CSOs and IPs representative selection. Although, there was no fund support to each steps that have been identified, the interim representatives of CSO and IPs for the UN-REDD Program Executive Board (PEB) have been selected through the national workshop in September 2012 by co-funding.

The interim IPs and CSO representatives have participated in the PEB meetings. However, the first PEB meeting was held without CSO and IP representatives.

A participatory selection process for IP representative in the PEB selection is underway in the 15 IP provinces in coordination with local authorities and line departments (eg. FA Cantonment). During this process basic information about REDD+ has been shared with IP and relevant stakeholders.

A participatory selection process to form the Consultation Group has been started. The volunteer committee for facilitating the process of representative selection in the Consultation Group has been announced. The review of CSO representative in PEB will be explored after the volunteer committee has been formed. The selection and set up of the Consultation Group is expected to be completed in mid-2013. The NGOs expect that a self-selection process for members in the CG will be adopted, including the IP and local community representatives.

The non-government stakeholders look forward to participating in the more substantive work of the National REDD Programme through the PEB, Consultation Group and Technical Teams and through the adoption of the Consultation and Participation Plan of the National REDD Roadmap which we expect will commence in 2013.

The awareness raising campaign under the UN-REDD program should be implemented as soon as possible and awareness raising materials in Khmer should be developed so they can be used along with the NGO and IP representative selection process. Likewise, it is suggested that the PEB documents and record of meetings be made available in both English and Khmer languages.

There was a limitation of consultation with relevant stakeholders especially IPs and local communities. Therefore, fund should be allocated to NGOs/CSOs for further consultation with IPs and local communities and support IPs and local communities to protect the forest. Such proposals are expected to be aligned with the workplan and budgets of the REDD+ Programme.

UNREDD program should speed up supporting to civil society to engage on specific technical areas.