



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021



1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Asia Pacific
Country (ies):	Cambodia
Project Title:	Strengthening capacity in the agricultural and land use sectors for enhanced transparency in implementation and monitoring of Cambodia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CMB/041/CBT
GEF ID:	9837
GEF Focal Area(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>O13</i>: MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data; • <i>O17</i>: Number of countries meeting convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions
Project Executing Partners:	Department of Climate Change of the National Council for Sustainable Development/Ministry of Environment (MOE); Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
Project Duration:	8 Feb 2019-7 Feb 2022
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	Phnom Penh, Cambodia (N 11° 33' 44" E 104° 54' 57")

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	29 Oct 2018
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	8 Feb 2019
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	7 Feb 2022
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	Not Applicable
Actual Implementation End Date³:	Not Applicable

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 863,242
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¹ As per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

³ Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	USD 2,131,331
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	USD 357,401
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	USD 2,043,931

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	The meeting is expected to be organized in early Jul 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	4 May 2021 (Virtual meeting due to COVID-19 situation)
Actual Mid-term review date:	
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	Yes or No
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	Yes or No
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	Yes or No

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	S
Overall implementation progress rating:	MS
Overall risk rating:	L

Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	2nd PIR
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⁴ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁵ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

⁶ The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

⁷ Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

⁸ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Mr. Leang Sophal, National Project Coordinator	Sophal.Leang@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Mr. Beau Damen, Natural Resources Officer	Beau.Damen@fao.org
Budget Holder	Mr. Alexandre Huynh, FAO Representative, FACMB	Alexandre.Huynh@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Ms. Yurie Naito, Technical Officer	Yurie.Naito@fao.org

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹
	<p>Objective(s): By 2020, Cambodia is preparing reports to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) with strengthened agriculture and land use components, including inventories of emission sources and sinks, and information to track progress against priority actions identified in Cambodia's NDC for these sectors</p>				<p>The project agreement was signed in late January 2019 marking the inception phase of the project. The overall objective set by 2020 is seen as ambitious based on the commencing date of the project.</p> <p>The Project Management Team (PMT) has supported MAFF to identify the priority actions for 2020 Cambodia NDC update. The assistance included a stock-taking of AFOLU sector priorities, actions on adaptation and mitigation and the analysis of different actions and priorities.</p> <p>In addition, the priority actions developed and the analysis to prioritize them will be used to provide input to the Cambodia Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) and update the Climate Change Priorities Action Plan (CCPAP) of MAFF between 2021 and 2030.</p>	MS
Component 1:	Institutional arrangements to coordinate preparation of ETF reports for agriculture, land-use and other relevant sectors enhanced.					

⁹ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

¹⁰ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Marginally Satisfactory** (MS), **Marginally Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

<p>Outcome 1.1: Increasingly accurate and timely information and data are being collected by sub-national and national authorities responsible for the agricultural and land use sectors and are being incorporated into reporting under the ETF</p>	<p>Sharing of data, information and analysis across AFOLU sub-sectors</p>	<p>Data, information and analysis from the majority of agricultural and land use sub-sectors are not being produced and shared in a timely and coordinated manner; no agreed protocols for such data sharing</p>	<p>Data, information and analysis from most of agricultural and land use sub-sectors are being produced and shared within TWG-CCAFF in a timely and coordinated manner and according to agreed protocols and ETF requirements</p>	<p>Data, information, and analysis from the majority of agricultural and land use sub-sectors are being produced and shared within TWG-CCAFF and with national GHG-I team in a timely and coordinated manner and according to agreed protocols and ETF requirements</p>	<p>Project Management Team (PMT) has conducted the data assessment and identified the data availability at MAFF, MOE, and MOP and MOI. Particularly on climate change adaptation within MAFF, PMT has assessed data availability and gaps in climate relevant policies for developing the M&E framework and institutional arrangement for data .</p> <p>With the progress made on the assessment of data availability and gaps to support the M&E framework development as well as facilitating data sharing between relevant institutions, the rating, the rating has changed from MU in the previous PIR to MS in this PIR.</p>	<p>MS</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Best practices on ETF reporting processes, information gathering, and system infrastructure, methodologies in the agriculture and land-use sectors disseminated to relevant priority sectors (e.g. energy, industry/trade, transportation)</p>	<p>Uptake of improved AFOLU sector reporting practices by other priority sectors within and outside of Cambodia</p>	<p>Cambodia is sharing only minor lessons, if any, related to specific agricultural and land use sub-sector issues</p>	<p>Priority areas are identified for sharing with other sectors through international fora</p>	<p>At least 2 examples of uptake of lessons generated by Cambodia's AFOLU-ETF experience by other sectors in Cambodia and internationally</p>	<p>PMT has supported RGC with the process of NDC update and identified gaps in data needed for AFOLU sector.</p> <p>PMT also coordinated with the Department of Climate Change (DCC) to share the lessons learnt on reporting process and data gaps in NDC update 2020 formulation in the 2nd Webinar "knowledge exchange and awareness raising on forest related reporting in the context of the Paris Agreement and other international commitments" organized by FAO on 16th March 2021. In the same event, PMT facilitated and supported the Forestry Administration (FA) to share the lessons learnt on data use for FRA reporting under FRA reporting process and building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest).</p>	<p>S</p>

					<p>Despite the challenges on the COVID-19, the PMT managed to support relevant government counterparts in sharing lessons learnt through in different events. In this regard, the rating was changed from MS in the previous PIR to S in this PIR.</p>	
<p>Component 2</p>	<p>Capacity to assess and report emissions and removals from the agriculture and land-use sectors and to design and monitor related emission reduction activities</p>					

<p>Outcome 2:1 Reporting on inventories of emissions sources and sinks and mitigation activities from agriculture and land-use sectors strengthened</p>	<p>Quality and timeliness of Cambodia’s reporting to UNFCCC under ETF on inventories of emissions sources and sinks from AFOLU sector</p>	<p>Last report submitted was Second National Communication</p>	<p>Agreed improvement plan for mitigation reporting</p>	<p>Implementation of improvement plan underway; measurable improvement in quality of reporting as compared with Second National Communication, including enhanced use of emissions factors and activity data</p>	<p>Forest Emission Factors (EF) for Cambodia have been updated, and forest and land use information statistics (Activity Data – AD) updated until the year 2018 and included in Biennial Update Report (BUR) and technical annex for REDD+ Results (BUR-TA). The Annex was submitted to the UNFCCC in 2020. The project provided technical support to the technical assessment process undertaken by UNFCCC.</p> <p>Two training on tools and actions to improve agriculture and other land use data collection, quality control, and reporting have been provided to relevant national stakeholders from four agencies (GDEKI/MoE, UNDP, FAO, GDA/DALRM) with the support of partners such as SilvaCarbon and SERVIR-Mekong ..</p> <p>An ongoing review of the existing data availability in different ministries will be finalized by December 2021. The review will contribute to the preparation of analysis for the third National Communication being drafted in 2021.</p> <p>The rating changed from MU in the previous PIR to S in this PIR because of signification progress made during this reporting period. The progress includes the submission of BUR and its TA using the updated emission factors to UNFCCC, technical support to RCG on the technical assessment, and training-tool introductions to the relevant counterparts to improve the agriculture and other land-use data.</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>Component 3</p>	<p>Capacity to monitor and report adaptation activities in agriculture and land-use sectors strengthened</p>					

Outcome 3.1 Monitoring and reporting of NDC priority adaptation actions in the agriculture and land-use sectors strengthened	Quality and timeliness of Cambodia's reporting to UNFCCC under ETF on adaptation within the AFOLU sector	Approved national M&E framework for climate change adaptation actions	Agreed improvement plan for adaptation reporting	Implementation of adaptation reporting improvement plan underway and 50% completed	<p>PMT has reviewed climate adaptation action indicators, nationally relevant policies and national M&E frameworks for monitoring the progress of the climate change adaptation action priorities. A report will be submitted to TWG-CCAFF of MAFF for consultations. These consultations will also support development of the MIS.</p> <p>The rating was changed from MU in the previous PIR to S in this PIR because there is significant progress made in this reporting period. The technical assessment has been conducted and the drafted report is ready for the consultation process planned in Q3-Q4 2021.</p>	S
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Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>Objective: By 2020, Cambodia is preparing reports to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) with strengthened agriculture and land use components, including inventories of emission sources and sinks, and information to track progress against priority actions identified in Cambodia's NDC for these sectors.</p>	<p>Request for adjustment on the targeted time frame of the project's objective. The justification is made based on the consideration that the project started in February 2019. In addition, the justification includes the consideration that countries are in the early stage of establishing the necessary arrangements to implement the ETF under which the biennial transparency report (BTR) will be submitted by 2024 which means it is make more sense in pushing the target year further once clearer guidelines and templates are available.</p>	<p>PMT, PSC, Project Task force, FLO, GEF Unit</p>	<p>30 September 2021</p>

<p>Outcome 1.1: Increasingly accurate and timely information and data are being collected by sub-national and national authorities responsible for the agricultural and land use sectors and are being incorporated into reporting under the ETF</p>	<p>Meetings within MAFF will be organized under the TWG-CCAFF on data sharing between departments and consolidating all data under MIS following the developed QA/QC and ETF requirements and timeframe.</p>	PMT, MAFF	30 September 2021
	<p>Follow-up discussions will be organized between MAFF and MOE on the integration of the agriculture and other land use data into the existing forestry data which have been initiated under REDD+ initiative and other initiatives.</p>	PMT, MAFF, and MOE	31 December 2021

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs ¹²	Expected completion date ¹³	Achievements at each PIR ¹⁴					Implementation status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance ¹⁵ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Output 1.1.1: Coordination mechanism strengthened, integrating relevant authorities from the agriculture and land use sector into national UNFCCC reporting processes	Q4 Y3 (Dec 2021)	<i>Communication to the relevant key stakeholders including the MOE and MAFF. Awareness raising on ETF reporting has been included in the inception workshop which was participated by 57 participants from key relevant stakeholders.</i>	<i>PMT planned for the regular meetings in the designed LOAs with MAFF/DPS, MOE/GDANCP, and NCS/D/GSSD/DC C. The LOAs specify the engagement of the representatives of AFOLU sectors in different working groups such as the GHG-I team, MRV-TT, TWG-CCAFF, and</i>				30%	The COVID-19 situation has continued to delay project implementation. Movement restrictions and lockdowns have restricted consultation activities with key partners including the PSC and delayed key procurement activities including the conclusion of LOAs and the recruitment of an international MRV/ETF. Pending activities to achieve this output include i) inter-ministerial meetings on the data gathering and sharing, ii) developing AFOLU-sector ETF reporting timetable and associate work plan, iii) capacity building to AFOLU group members to increase understanding and knowledge; and, iv) more awareness raising activities.

¹² Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹³ As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹⁴ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁵ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

			<p><i>inter-ministerial Meeting. Particularly with TWG-CCAFF, PMT have been discussing data management. The training materials have been identified and developed by PMT.</i></p>					
<p>Output 1.1.2: National ETF monitoring and reporting roadmap for the agriculture and land-use sectors prepared and adopted</p>	<p>Q4 Y3 (Dec 2021)</p>	<p>Preliminary assessment on the data availability and capacity gaps has been conducted for AFOLU sectors. The exercise has been conducted in the inception workshop and followed-up through bilateral meetings, and through the NDC update process. Informally, the capacity gaps and data availability and needs have</p>	<p><i>PMT has participated with various capacity building programmes organized by the UNEP DTU Global Support Programme, FAO Transparency in agriculture and land use sectors network and UNFCCC secretariat. The training focused on ETF report requirements including adaptation communication, modelling tools.</i></p>				<p>15%</p>	<p>Preparation of the ETF Road map is pending. An International ETF/MRV specialist is being recruited for the purpose and is expected to be on board in Q3 2021. PMT expects that this output will be achieved by December 2021.</p>

		<p>been identified. There is a need for a comprehensive capacity gap assessment to confirm and support in the development the training plan and modules.</p>	<p><i>PMT has taken stock of the different reports and their timeframe to UNFCCC and review ETF requirements as well as some key elements for inputs into the ETF reporting timetable and roadmaps which will be fully developed by the ETF/MRV specialist and consultation process lead by NCSD/GSSD/DC C.</i></p>					
<p>Output 1.1.3: Capacity developed to clarify measurement and reporting of key NDC information (baselines, business-as-usual scenarios, targets) and support provided for ETF reporting in the agriculture and land-use sectors</p>	<p>Q 4 Y3 (Dec 2021)</p>	<p>The lessons learnt from the process of updating NDC tailors the training plan, MIS structure establishment, and mechanism for the monitoring against the NDC.</p>	<p><i>PMT has identified some existing resources and is developing the training modules for relevant focal points from each of the ministries (MAFF and MOE) and</i></p>			15%	<p>The training modules were identified from E-learning academy as an existing and available resources. The request to E-learning academy was made. The training modules related to mitigation does need to be modified. The modules on the adaptations have been extracted and modified based on the country context.</p> <p>PMT expects that the activities to achieve this output will be achieved by December 2021.</p>	

			<p><i>institutions. The design of the training module also covers the technical aspects of both adaptation and mitigation. Therefore, this output will link also to other outputs namely 2.1.1, 2.1.3, 3.1.4, 3.1.5.</i></p> <p><i>PMT in collaboration with FAO's CBIT team at the regional and global level, SilvaCarbon and SERVIR Mekong and other partners has started delivering relevant capacity building support. The resources persons are</i></p>					
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			<p><i>provided through the direct execution while the organization of the capacity building activities is embedded in the LOAs with MAFF and MOE to ensure the effective engagement and institutionalization of the capacity building initiatives.</i></p> <p><i>The results of the training activities will be consolidated and used as inputs in the discussion of different working and technical teams including but not limited to</i></p>					
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			<i>TWG-CCAFF, MRV TT, and GHG-I team, for possible integrations in terms of the technical inputs and institutionalization.</i>					
Output 1.1.4: Cambodia's engagement strengthened in the agriculture and land-use sectors with international transparency-related processes under the UNFCCC	Q1 Y4 (Mar 2022)	<p><i>Awareness raising on different reports and their timeframes was included in the inception workshop and bilateral meetings with MAFF.</i></p> <p><i>Improved Forest Emission Factors (EF), and forest and land use statistics (Activity Data – AD) were included in draft Biennial Update Report (BUR) and technical annex for REDD+ Results (BUR-TA) which is planned for submission to</i></p>	<p><i>The PMT has supported MAFF through various consultation meetings and workshops to include the broad priority actions for mitigation and adaptation within the AFOLU sector.</i></p> <p><i>For mitigation, the NDC update 2020 included broad priorities for AFOLU sectors with specific targets for the AFOLU sector at the national level.</i></p>				60%	<p>Overall, the COVID-19 situation posted further constraints to the implementation.</p> <p>It is necessary to conduct the exercise on the quantified investment needs for specific targets for adaptation and possibly mitigation in the agriculture and land-use sectors to be shared in the UNFCCC in addition to NDC update. However, PMT expects that this activity will be completed by March 2022 which will be shared in the events of UNFCCC beyond March 2022.</p>

		<p><i>the UNFCCC at the end of 2020.</i></p> <p><i>In support of the NDC update process focused on the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors, the project team has conducted a priorities stock staking and supported analysis of adaptation and mitigation activities. The list of the priorities could be further used for identifying specific targets through 2030 with different scenarios, and to identify the monitoring and reporting needs.</i></p>	<p><i>For adaptation, the NDC update 2020 includes specific targets which are mainly measured based on the production yield and area (i.e number of hectares). It is necessary to further develop the proxy indicators for measurement of resilience and improvement of the investment needs.</i></p>					
<p>Output 1.2.1: Multi-sectoral coordination mechanism strengthened, integrating relevant authorities, data and information systems into national UNFCCC reporting processes</p>	<p>Q4 Y3 (Dec 2021)</p>	<p>The project team has assessed the need to reactivate the formalization of the National GHG Inventory (GHG-I) Team.</p>	<p><i>The formalization process of inclusion of the AFOLU representatives led by the NCSD/GSSD/DC</i></p>				<p>30%</p>	<p>Overall, the COVID-19 situation posted further constraints to the implementation.</p> <p>Few activities were delayed. The GHG-I team needs to be reactivated since some members have changed the duty position. The regular meeting will be organized between July and December under the LOA arrangement with NCSD/GSSD/DCC.</p>

		<p>The project planned for support to the regular GHG-I team meeting to ensure the exchange and sharing the data up to date.</p> <p>PMT team has coordinated with the different line departments of MAFF to process the NDC update including the prioritization of the mitigation and adaptation actions. Regarding to adaptation, RGC's priorities suggested by different departments have been collected and reviewed, additional information on resilient</p>	<p><i>C under the LOA.</i></p> <p><i>NCSD/GSSD/DC C will organize regular meetings of the GHG-I team and facilitate the inclusion of the AFOLU sub-group. The outcomes of the meeting will shape coordination of relevant partners on GHG inventory specifically in the AFOLU sector and the transparency of AFOLU-sector adaptation and mitigation information, data, actions, and reporting (for example upcoming third National Communication) that will be important for successful ETF reporting.</i></p>					
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		<p>building potential, co-benefit, technology and rapid gender inclusion analysis has been provided with the support of the team. On mitigation, the project support covers the stock taking of the mitigation actions from NDC 2015, First and Second National Communication to UNFCCC, mapping with the RGC's priorities, and identification of the co-benefit, benefit, technology and brief gender analysis of each action.</p>	<p><i>The project supported MAFF to engage in the multi-sector NDC preparation process, for an NDC update which was submitted and launched in December 2020.</i></p>					
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<p>Output 1.2.2: ETF lessons learned from agriculture and land-use sectors monitored, captured, up-scaled and shared to enhance wider national, regional and global reporting (e.g. via the Global Coordination Platform)</p>	<p>Q1 Y4 (Mar 2022)</p>	<p>Not applicable: According to original work plan, the activities to achieve this output will start in Q3-Y2. According to the revised work plan, activities are planned to conduct in Y3-Q3.</p>	<p><i>PMT coordinated with the Department of Climate Change (DCC) to share the lessons learnt reporting process and data gaps on NDC update 2020, and the Forestry Administration on FRA in the 2nd Webinar "knowledge exchange and awareness raising on forest related reporting in the context of the Paris Agreement and other international commitments" organized by FAO on 16th March 2021 under FRA reporting process and building global capacity to increase transparency in</i></p>				<p>15%</p>	<p>Overall, the COVID-19 situation posed further constraints to the implementation.</p> <p>The documentation of lessons learnt and a publication will be ready by March 2022 and will be shared by NCSD/GSSD/DCC, MOE and MAFF. This exercise will be based on the experiences of BUR-submitted in 2020, updating NDC 2020, and third National Communication as well as LT-LEDS in 2021.</p>
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			<p><i>the forest sector (CBIT-Forest).</i></p> <p><i>The sharing was conducted in the presentation format.</i></p> <p><i>A case study on the project was featured in an FAO publication on climate-smart agriculture in June 2021.</i></p>					
Output 1.2.3: Peer exchange program on transparency activities established for relevant priority sectors	Q1 Y4 (Mar 2022)	The National Project Director participated as a panelist in the session on “Enhanced Transparency Framework after Katowice –country perspectives on supporting initiatives” of Asia-Pacific Climate Week 2019 held in Bangkok, Thailand under the technical	<p><i>The PMT has participated in peer exchange programmes under the FAO Transparency in agriculture and land use sectors network and UNEP DTU GSP on the ETF framework.</i></p> <p><i>Representatives from DCC/GSSD/MOE and MAFF have joined the participant group for the regional</i></p>			30%	<p>Overall, the COVID-19 situation posed further constraints to the implementation.</p> <p>Activities are being planned in partnership with different partners, and CBIT projects at regional and global levels. Due to the restriction of movement and gathering caused by COVID-19 situation, in-person training and events were not feasible.</p>	

		<p>coordination of the regional CBIT team in Bangkok.</p> <p>The NPD together with the Cambodia CBIT relevant members of the Cambodian delegations from DCC/GSSD/MOE and MAFF participated in a side event on Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) in COP 25 in 2019 held in Madrid, Spain. The event provided platform for sharing of the national efforts from Countries implementing CBIT projects.</p> <p>Representatives from</p>	<p><i>workshop “Enabling transparency in the AFOLU sector: Enhancing Data Collection and Institutional Arrangements”.</i></p> <p><i>Activities intended for the workshop are being organized virtually due to the impact of COVID-19 mobility restrictions.</i></p>					
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		<p>DCC/GSSD/MOE and MAFF have joined the participant group for the regional workshop “Enabling transparency in the AFOLU sector: Enhancing Data Collection and Institutional Arrangements”. Activities intended for the workshop are being organized virtually due to the impact of COVID-19 mobility restrictions.</p> <p>Project will keep supporting government counterparts to participate and share lesson learnt and experience in the relevant</p>						
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		national, regional and global fora in collaboration with the different initiatives.						
Output 2.1.1: Regular and systematic documentation and archiving process established to ensure accuracy and sustainability of the inventory, including quality assurance and quality control, in the agriculture and land-use sectors	Q4 Y3 (Dec 2021)	Some of the available tools that can be localized and introduced to the MAFF and MOE for supporting the data collection, quality control, analysis and reporting. Project team has discussed with relevant partners such as Silva Carbon and SERVIR-Mekong for join efforts on the capacity building and synergy development to the national team.	<p><i>The PMT has discussed with relevant partners such as Silva Carbon and SERVIR-Mekong for joint efforts on the capacity building and synergy development to the national team on crop mapping and machine learning.</i></p> <p><i>The approach and methodologies are under testing and validating and it can be used to localize and introduce to MAFF and MOE for supporting the data</i></p>				15%	<p>Overall, the COVID-19 situation posed further constraints to the implementation.</p> <p>Most of the activities to achieve this output have encountered significant delay. However, PMT expects that significant progress will be made between July and December 2021 following LOAs' implementation.</p>

			<i>collection, quality control, analysis, and reporting.</i>					
Output 2.1.2: GHG information management system (MIS) and infrastructure for agriculture and land-use sectors upgraded (interface w/ 3.1.3).	Q2 Y4 (Apr 2022)	Gaps and needs on MIS, underlying system, and possibility of obtaining data were discussed in the inception workshop. However, not all the information could be obtained. There is a need to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the gaps, and stakeholder consultation to identify and agree on data sharing protocol and support establishment of the MIS.	<p><i>PMT has conducted an assessment of AFOLU data availability and gaps that would be necessary to design the MIS system within MAFF/DPS.</i></p> <p><i>PMT has consulted MAFF/ TWG-CCAFF on the establishment of MIS to track the progress of the CC mitigation and adaptation in compliance with the ETF.</i></p> <p><i>Further development of the data sharing protocol will be discussed in the PSC, TWG-CCAFF, and the interministerial meeting led by</i></p>				15%	<p>Overall, the COVID-19 situation posed further constraints to the implementation.</p> <p>However, PMT has initiated the discussion with TWG-CCAFF on the MIS development and management as well process of data collection and incorporation. A delay in the procurement process of the hardware is also expected due to the pandemic.</p> <p>PMT expects that significant progress will be made by December 2021.</p> <p>However, the completion of the establishment will likely not be completed until April 2022.</p>

			<i>NCS</i> <i>D/GSSD/DC</i> <i>C.</i>					
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<p>Output 2.1.3: Capacity and system hardware developed for relevant institutions at different levels to adopt and mainstream latest tools and methodologies to: (i) develop country-specific emissions factors, (ii) improve activity data, and (iii) better quantify the impact of mitigation policy measures in the agriculture and land-use sectors (inter-face w/ 3.1.4).</p>	<p>Q4 Y3 (Dec 2021)</p>	<p>Preliminary assessment on the MRV's underlying system for AFOLU sectors was conducted during the inception workshop. However, a comprehensive assessment will be needed.</p> <p>Project team has consulted with MAFF to assess the capacity building needs on country specific emission factor development for livestock and rice.</p> <p>Capacity of the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA – under MAFF) has been strengthened</p>	<p><i>The PMT has worked with SilvaCarbon to provide crop mapping training using machine learning to officials of MAFF and MOE.</i></p> <p><i>Field sample plots have been designed to collect the relevant crop data using satellite imagery.</i></p> <p><i>The PMT assessed relevant good practices, existing databases, and ongoing initiatives to identify data availability and gaps which will be used for MIS development within MAFF.</i></p> <p><i>The PMT has attended various training</i></p>				<p>30%</p>	<p>Overall, the COVID-19 situation posed further constraints to the implementation.</p> <p>Most of the activities to achieve this output have been initiated through various discussions with MAFF and desk review.</p> <p>PMT expects that significant progress will be made by December 2021 based on support confirmed by MAFF in various discussions and interests for further support from a new Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases project funded by the New Zealand government as well as ongoing collaboration with SilvaCarbon.</p>
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		<p>to support development of Forest Emission Factors (EFs)</p> <p>Capacities of MOE and MAFF have been strengthened in the analysis of and reporting on land use activity data (AD), having included latest information until year 2018 in the draft BUR report (and in a technical annex for REDD+ to the BUR)</p>	<p><i>under the UNEP DTU Global Support programme. The capacity building includes Modelling tools to assess mitigation actions.</i></p> <p><i>PMT initiated a discussion with New Zealand's support of GHG inventory capability building. The potential support might be extended to improve the activity data and develop emission factors for livestock, possibly moving from tier 1 to tier 2 of IPCC guidelines.</i></p>					
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<p>Output 2.1.4: National/sectoral reports prepared and submitted on inventory of emissions sources and sinks and emissions reduction activities from agriculture and land-use sectors consistent with latest UNFCCC guidance</p>	<p>Q4 Y3 (Dec 2021)</p>	<p>Project team has been participating in different training workshops and webinars for example climate science basis for a project context in support of priority adaption and mitigation options, identifications of key relevant data method and means for filling critical gaps, sharing of good practices of implementing the NDC, etc. Participation has allowed the project team to improve their understanding of the ETF as well as understand existing UNFCCC</p>	<p><i>PMT provided the technical inputs in Technical Annex of BUR and inputs into the second FRL development particularly on tracking land use and land cover changes. Emission factors and forest classification were developed.</i></p>				<p>30%</p>	<p>No deviation for this output.</p>
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		<p>monitoring systems and practices and methodologies , and apply in the project.</p> <p>The updated NDC is being processed and the discussion on assessment and agreed action plan for monitoring, data sharing and reporting to the updated NDC 2020 will be conducted once the NDC 2020 is finalized.</p>						
<p>Output 3.1.1: Assessment of relevant good practice methodologies and frameworks for monitoring and reporting NDC priority adaptation actions in the agriculture and land-use sectors</p>	<p>Q4 Y3 (Dec 2021)</p>	<p>A long list of adaptation actions and relevant policies and suggested indicators has been prepared for the updated 2020 NDC process. The result provided foundation for</p>	<p><i>The PMT has conducted a stocktake of relevant good practices, M&E framework and data sharing mechanism that will be used as inputs to consult with MAFF to design M & E tracking system</i></p>				<p>60%</p>	<p>Overall, the COVID-19 situation posed further constraints to the implementation.</p> <p>PMT has finished the first draft of assessment reports which is ready for the consultation meeting which will be organized by MAFF in Q3-2021.</p>

		<p>further discussion and reviewed.</p> <p>The project supports MAFF on the updated NDC process. The support on the monitoring and existing frameworks will be developed once the priorities are finalized.</p>	<i>and further operationalize.</i>					
Output 3.1.2: National/sectoral appropriate indicators and monitoring and reporting framework developed for NDC priority adaptation actions in the agriculture and land-use sectors	Q4 Y3(Dec 2021)	Initial discussion on the development of the MIS system had been discussed with MAFF. Further consultation will be needed.	<p><i>PMT has reviewed the relevance adaptation indicators within the NDC and relevance CC policies and framework to identify the available information and gaps.</i></p> <p><i>The Climate Change Adaptation Theory of Change (ToC)</i></p>				45%	<p>Overall, the COVID-19 situation posed further constraints to the implementation.</p> <p>PMT expects that the outputs will be achieved by December 2021 after a series of consultation processes.</p>

			<i>has been developed and is ready for the first consultation with MAFF to improve the National sectoral indicators and MIS within MAFF.</i>					
Output 3.1.3: Adaptation information management system (MIS) and system infrastructure for agriculture and land-use sectors upgraded (interface w/ 2.1.2)	Q2 Y4 (June 2022)	<i>Not applicable because the activities to achieved this output were planned in Y2-Q3.</i>	<i>PMT has reviewed relevant databases operationalized in Cambodia including commune database, CAMSTAT, IDpoor, Public investigating programme, Cambodia Disaster Damage & Loss Information System (CamDi), Agricultural Market Information Service (AMIS). The reviews cover existing data and</i>				25%	<p>Overall, the COVID-19 situation posed further constraints to the implementation.</p> <p>PMT expects that significant progress will be made by December 2021. The delay in the procurement process of hardware is also expected due to the pandemic.</p> <p>However, the completion of the establishment will be completed by April 2022.</p>

			<p><i>available adaptation information and data gaps for climate change adaptation reporting. The result of the review will be used for inputs to design the MIS system to track the progress and reporting of climate change adaptation interventions.</i></p> <p><i>The PMT has conducted an initial discussion with MAFF on the MIS establishment and a further consultation process will be conducted to obtain inputs from MAFF.</i></p>					
<p>Output 3.1.4: Capacity and system infrastructure developed supporting relevant institutions at different levels to adopt and mainstream monitoring and reporting</p>	<p>Q1 Y4 (Mar 2022)</p>	<p>Not applicable because the activities to achieved this output were</p>	<p><i>PMT has been preparing the climate change adaptation M&E training materials and</i></p>				<p>20%</p>	<p>Overall, the COVID-19 situation posed further constraints to the implementation.</p> <p>The delay in the establishment of MIS System and data collection cause the delay to the activities of these outputs.</p>

<p>processes for NDC priority adaptation actions in the agriculture and land-use sectors (interface w/ 2.1.3)</p>		<p>planned in Y2-Q3.</p>	<p><i>supporting documents. The materials will be used for capacity development to system administrator and agency focal points.</i></p>					<p>PMT expects that the output will be achieved by March 2022.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.5: National reports prepared and submitted on priority adaptation activities in the agriculture and land-use sectors consistent with latest UNFCCC guidance.</p>	<p>Q2 Y4 (Jun 2022)</p>	<p>Project contributes it support to MAFF on updating the NDC 2020. The support will continue until the finalization of the document.</p> <p>Other support will be provided at due course according to the RGC's initiative.</p>	<p><i>PMT has supported the process of NDC update within the AFOLU sector which 2020 which was submitted to UNFCCC in late December 2020.</i></p>				<p>45%</p>	<p>Overall, the COVID-19 situation posed further constraints to the implementation.</p> <p>There is a slight delay in the activity on the capacity building to understand and incorporate national climate-risk scenarios into the national adaptation reporting process.</p> <p>PMT expects that the output will be achieved by June 2022.</p>

4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

Overall, the progress to achieve the outcome and outputs is in delay when compared to the original work plan and revised work plan in 2020 due to the COVID-19 situation. It is not feasible for implementation and achieves the target outcomes and outputs within three years due to the delay at the inception phase and COVID-19 situation. A no-cost extension of approximately 8 months is well be required with anticipation that the activities are completed by June 2022 and another four months which bring the NTE to 30 September 2022 for the preparation of the operational closure of the project.

The expanded supervision was delayed, but the request for the extension was discussed during the Project Task Force Meeting and will be proposed to the Project Steering Committee Meeting organized on 8 July 2021.

The progress to achieve the outcomes and outputs can be summarized as the following:

- **Component 1:** Institutional arrangements to coordinate the preparation of ETF reports for agriculture, land use, and other relevant sectors enhanced
 - Awareness-raising on ETF reporting at the inception workshop with the participation of a representative from NCSO, MAFF, MOE, Ministry of Planning (MOP) and their line departments at the national and sub-national levels as well as other ministries such as Ministry of Mine and Energy; Ministry of Industrial, Science, Technology, and Innovation; Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology (MOWRAM); Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MWA); Ministry of Interior (MOI); INGOs and Development Partners;
 - Reviewed the relevant AFOLU-sector indicators of relevant strategies and action plans including, but not limited to, National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPA), Cambodia’s Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 (CCCSP), National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Agriculture Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023 (ASDP), MAFF’s Climate Change Priorities Action Plan (CCPAP) including other existing monitoring and reporting frameworks;
 - Support provided to MAFF in finalizing the NDC update for the agriculture sectors (The NDC update was submitted to the UNFCCC at the end of December 2020 by RGC);
 - Identifying and consulting with the team of FAO’s eLearning Academy (<https://elearning.fao.org/course>) to extract relevant content to design courses for capacity building activities to clarify measurement and reporting of key information on the NDC in line with ETF requirements;
 - Preparation of an outline and draft handout for the training on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of Climate Change Adaptation in the AFOLU sector in Cambodia. Overall the training outline is designed into three sessions which include 17 modules. The course will be useful to build the capacity of MAFF especially, TWG-CCAFF on Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation. At the same time, it will contribute to improving the adaptation indicators within the updated NDC.
- **Component 2:** Capacity to assess and report emissions and removals from the agriculture and land-use sectors and to design and monitor related emission reduction activities
 - As part of the training package supported through FAO’s eLearning Academy, some priorities have been identified including the national greenhouse gas inventory for agriculture, the national greenhouse gas inventory for land use, estimating uncertainty in

emission/removal from agriculture, forestry, and land use, estimating GHG Emissions and Carbon Sequestration in Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use with EX-ACT, EX-ACT VC, IPCC inventory software and Management of Spatial Information, hyper-temporal remote sensing to support agricultural monitoring as part of the training to be provided for mitigation component.

- Preliminary AFOLU data availability mapping as a starting point for discussion with stakeholders to avoid limitations in the collection and improve consistency.
 - Together with SilvaCarbon and SERVIR Mekong, FAO including PMT conducted a crop mapping hands-on training with the Department of Agriculture and Land Resources Management (DALRM), to define needs and objectives and start the development of activity data. The training aimed to improve agricultural maps for orchards and tree crops with deep machine learning algorithms in Cambodia.
 - PMT participated in the training session on Modelling to assess mitigation actions using various tools including LEAP, GACMO, and Prospect+ which was organized by UNEP-DTU Partnership.
 - PMT has participated in contributions to the development of the long-term low emissions development strategy (LT-LEDS).
 - Forest Emission Factors (EF) were updated, and Update Land Use data (AD) and EFs are included in the draft 2020 BUR and BUR Technical Annex submitted to the UNFCCC.
 - PMT liaises with New Zealand's support of GHG inventory capability building and preliminary commitment was made to support the livestock production.
- **Component 3:** Capacity to monitor and report adaptation activities in agriculture and land-use sectors strengthened
- Stocktaking of good practices, methodologies, and existing M&E frameworks including FAO's Tracking Adaptation in Agriculture Sectors (TAAS), Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD), UNDP's Monitoring and evaluation framework for climate change adaptation, and GIZ's Guidebook to develop National Adaptation M&E Systems. The report is to provide an overview of the Cambodian adaptation priorities and status highlighted in different adaptation options and priorities and the current situation for measuring adaptation progress. It highlights the efforts towards building a national Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. The framework is being developed to design adaptation tracking tools and the climate change adaptation monitoring and evaluation plan/roadmap in Cambodia.
 - Stocktaking and gap analysis of NDC adaptation indicators for the AFOLU sector and initiatives for strengthening MAFF's monitoring, indicator tracking, and reporting capacity in line with ETF requirements. The report identifies gaps in MAFF's adaptation indicators capacities in reporting to the UNFCCC on NDC/ BTR progress, assessed good practices and existing frameworks for strengthening monitoring and reporting on the AFOLU-related adaptation priorities identified in the 2020 NDC, and frames the outputs of an improved AFOLU M&E process within the overall NDC reporting framework.
 - PMT has been developing a Theory of Change (ToC) to guide and improve capacities to measure and track Priority Adaptation Actions (PAA) for the AFOLU sectors. As a primary finding of the assessment, the current indicators and targets remain insufficient to properly report progress towards the PAAs based on the requirements/guidance of the Enhanced Transparency Framework's Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPG) document.

- All the technical assessment documents above are available and will be validated in the TWG-CCAFF and consultation workshops planned between July and December 2021.
- **Overall Project Management**
 - Project Management Team (PMT) was established, composed of an NPD nominated by MOE in May 2019, NPD NPC, national AFOLU specialist, national M&E climate Change adaptation specialist, international climate change adaptation specialist. The international MRV/ETF specialist is being identified and recruited.
 - Organization of the inception workshop: The inception workshop was organized on 12 March 2020 with the participation of 57 representatives (14 women) from different government institutions, international NGOs, and UN agencies.
 - Establishment of Project Steering Committee (PSC): Under the coordination support of the National Project Director nominated in May 2019, the nomination of the focal points from different ministries have been received by 30 June 2020. The first PSC was not feasible between July 2020 and June 2021. The new date for the first PSC was confirmed to be held on 8 July 2021.
 - Three LOAs were signed with MAFF, GDANCP/MOE, and DCC/GSSD/NCSD.
 - Revised work Plan and Budget: The annual work plan and detailed budget have been prepared to adjust the actual EOD and new proposed NTE i.e 30 September 2021. Resource allocations on different budget lines and activities have been revisited and adjusted according to the practical need.

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

The project encounters two main problems. The first one is the absence of the NPC and insufficient national technical experts. Staffing issues and capacity within the team have been rectified to some degree with the onboarding of an international advisor and support from the national technical staff. At the same time, the process of recruitment of the NPC was relaunched during the reporting period. COVID-19 outbreak had further added on the constraints to the project with limited interaction and additional attention as well as the emergency which limited the existing staff to deliver the works. These issues contribute to the delay of overall implementation including recruitment of additional staff and LOAs' preparations with the key partners.

However, by the end of the reporting period, significant progress was made. Recruitment was completed; all the LOAs with the three key partners were signed; and, and various discussions were made with MAFF and MOE. That will allow more expeditious progress between July and December 2021.

Due to the delay, the no-cost extension has been discussed in Project Task Force (PTF) on the basis of the progress and annual work plan and budget. The eight-month no-cost extension was proposed and agreed upon within PTF and will be submitted for endorsement from the PSC meeting scheduled on 8 July 2021.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2021 Development Objective rating ¹⁶	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁷	Comments/reasons ¹⁸ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	MS	<p><i>PMT managed to support MAFF in finalizing the NDC update which marked the significant achievement. In addition, PMT worked very closely with other partners to contribute to different relevant climate change strategies i.e LT-LEDS based on the ongoing desk review and virtual consultation process.</i></p> <p><i>The implementation encounters some delays for commencing the implementation during the first year and due to COVID-19 pandemic.</i></p>
Budget Holder	S	MS	<p><i>The Budget Holder observed that the COVID-19 situation has introduced more constraints and challenges in the implementation of the project, which had encountered some delay during the inception phase. However, the significant contribution of the project was visible through the support to the NDC update which was submitted to UNFCCC before the end of 2020. The Budget Holder also noticed the PMT produced some of the results, including the completion of the different reviews of the technical assessments, including keys priorities for input to the development of different strategic documents, the finalization of LOAs with implementing partners, and coordination with different DPs to synergize the technical support (ie: crop mapping using machine learning, etc).</i></p> <p><i>In the 1st PIR, the project's objective remains ambitious i.e. "By 2020, Cambodia is preparing reports to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) with strengthened agriculture and land use components, including inventories of emission sources and sinks, and information</i></p>

¹⁶ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁸ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

			<p><i>to track progress against priority actions identified in Cambodia’s NDC for these sectors”, particularly given that the project was endorsed in late 2018 and signed in early 2019 allowing for a short period to achieve its goal. Therefore, the Budget Holder suggests a review of the objective and amendments, as necessary.</i></p> <p><i>The Budget Holder suggests that the PMT consults the Project Steering Committee for a no-cost extension with a revised work plan and budget.</i></p>
GEF Operational Focal Point	MS	MS	<p><i>It was observed that the implementation encountered some delay in the inception phase and during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, significant progress had been made during the reporting period. Notably, the support to the MAFF for the preparation of the NDC update and a series of consultation meetings with some stakeholders had been conducted including the MAFF and the MOE under the project’s activities.</i></p>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	MS	<p><i>The project team has been able to make progress during the current reporting period despite a number of challenges due to the ongoing pandemic. With a number of key LoAs and additional technical experts now in place, the project is well positioned to make further progress in the coming year. Given the challenges faced by the project team, progress is satisfactory. Implementation will continue to be affected by the pandemic. However, the project team and stakeholders have increasingly demonstrated the capacity to adapt to the difficult circumstances. A good example of this is the work of the team to adapt existing online learning materials to support the design and delivery of project capacity building activities.</i></p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MS	MS	<p><i>The project implementation was further delayed by the pandemic during 2020, which inevitably requires extension. However, the project capitalized pandemic situation to focus on supporting a few stakeholders, such as MAFF in finalizing the NDC update.</i></p>

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				

ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Yes.

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</i>

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Lack of political will to support the project activities due to change government	P=2 I=5	Cambodia has now ratified the Paris Agreement and submitted its first NDC. This implies that the government at all levels and across all sectors is full committed to implementation of the Paris Agreement and associated ETF requirements. To safeguard against changes in momentum associated with changes in key government posts risk management measures will include awareness raising among key decision makers combined with a strong stakeholder involvement plan.	The project team has maintained regular contact with relevant focal points in MAFF and MOE. The NPC is regularly engaged in project activities and decision-making processes.	
2	Lack of coordination among concerned ministries and local government authorities	P=3 I=4	To address risks associated with coordination the project will work through existing coordination mechanisms such as the CCCSP and the CCCA. Clear project institutional arrangements that specify roles and responsibilities of those concerned will be reinforced by working through these existing mechanisms.	The project works through existing institutions and focal points. Some delays have been associated with setting up the project steering committee. However, the proposed Project Steering Committee composition reflects the institutions responsible	

²¹ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

²² If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation.

For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

				for transparency issues in Cambodia.	
3	Limited cooperation on data and information sharing among stakeholders	P=3 I=5	To address risks associated with data management, consultation and data system assessments will be crucial elements of activities under Outputs 2.1.2 and 3.1.3. The project will also build on existing systems where possible developed for REDD+ with respect to mitigation and for NAP and ADB with respect to adaptation. Clear agreement of the stakeholders to collect and hand over required data and information.	These issues will be addressed through implementation and continued engagement of the relevant focal points in MAFF and MOE and the engagement of the PSC.	
4	Inability for the government to fund the ETF related activities beyond the project cycle	P=4 I=4	The proposed CBIT project will include measures to mainstream ETF activities into government budgetary and extra-budgetary processes. It will be proposed that ETF reporting be incorporated into current and future CPAP processes.	These issues will be addressed through implementation and continued engagement of the relevant focal points in MAFF and MOE and the engagement of the PSC.	
5	Gender mainstreaming hindered by resistance from local and national stakeholders	P=3 I=3	Clear initial communication on gender equality as one of the key monitoring element for tracking progress of the project – particularly with respect to adaptation monitoring and reporting and co-benefits.	These issues will be addressed through implementation and continued engagement of the relevant focal points in MAFF and MOE and the engagement of the PSC. Particular attention will be paid to these issues under Component 3. Additional technical	

				expertise is being proposed in this report to address these needs.	
6	Transparency related work loses momentum as the Paris Agreement is not adopted	P=1 I=4	See risk 1 above. To address this issue CBIT project activities will focus on the potential positive externalities associated with improved data collection, monitoring and reporting of agriculture and land-use sector mitigation and adaptation activities. These could include more effective targeting of initiatives to improve farm and land-use efficiency and strengthen rural resilience. This 'no-regrets' approach will aim to highlight the need for and benefits of this transparency work that will go beyond the lifetime of the Paris Agreement.	Project has tried to address this issue by creating awareness raising opportunities with the inception activities as well as supporting MAFF's engagement in the NDC revision process.	

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	

7. Adjustments to Project Strategy – Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
Recommendation 1:	<p>Following the review in 1st and 2nd PIRs, the Project Task Force (PTF) suggested to propose to Project Steering Committee (PSC) the change on the objective of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From “By 2020, Cambodia is preparing reports to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement’s Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) with strengthened agriculture and land use components, including inventories of emission sources and sinks, and information to track progress against priority actions identified in Cambodia’s NDC for these sectors” - To “By 2024, Cambodia is preparing reports to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement’s Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) with strengthened agriculture and land use components, including inventories of emission sources and sinks, and information to track progress against priority actions identified in Cambodia’s NDC for these sectors”. - The justification is made based on the consideration that the project started in February 2019. In addition, the justification includes the consideration that countries are in the early stage of establishing the necessary arrangements to implement the ETF under which the first biennial transparency report (BTR) will be submitted by 2024 which means it makes more sense to align the target year with the Paris Agreement timeline set.
Recommendation 2:	<p>The project implementation had encountered some delay due to the COVID-19 situation and insufficient staff. However, implementation has been picking up significantly in late 2020 and 2021. PTF recommended PMT to seek endorsement from PSC on a no-cost extension up to 30 September 2022, based on the following considerations:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities should be completed by end of July 2022 with the preparation for closure approximately 3 months before the proposed NTE date of the project. - CBIT Cambodia to be part of the cluster for the terminal evaluation
Recommendation 3:	In addition to the support of the NDC update, the CBIT allocated some additional funds to support the preparation of a long-term strategy for carbon neutrality in Cambodia requested by the Department of Climate Change and in coordination with MAFF. Further support on the GHG emission modelling tools for AFOLU sectors and expertise will be needed.
Recommendation 4:	PTF advised the PMT to consider the preparation of an exit strategy plan. Templates and examples were provided by FLO in May 2021.

Adjustments to the project strategy.

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	Yes	Due to the COVID-19 situation, the Mid-term review through an expanded supervision virtual meeting was delayed again in December 2020. PTF meeting was organized on 4 May 2021 to review the annual work plan and budget and provided guidance and recommendations to PMT.
Project Indicators/Targets	Yes	Due to the delay in starting up the implementation, the delivery of the project outputs needs to be adjusted into the new time frame.

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
<p>Project extension</p>	<p>Original NTE: 07 Feb 2022 Revised NTE: 30 September 2022</p> <p>Justification: The Project implementation encountered some delays due to the COVID-19 situation and insufficient national technical staff. With the significant progress made in late 2020 and 2021, the PMT requests the extension to allow the completion of all activities, achievement of planned outputs, and outcomes.</p>

8. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

MOE (GDANCP and GDEKI), DCC/GSSD/NCSD, and MAFF remain the three main stakeholders during the implementation period. The stakeholder consultation includes the review of the work plan, technical support to the NDC update, LOAs arrangement, and activities discussion as well as the introduction of the collaboration with new partners.

Other Ministries such as Ministry of Planning (MOP); Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM); Ministry of Mine and Energy (MME); Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology, and Innovation (MISTI); and Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA) are indirectly engaged in CC-TWG and was requested as the PSC members for the project.

Primary stakeholder list:

List of stakeholders	Category	Engagement mechanism
1. Department of Climate Change (DCC), General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development	Government	Leading and advice the project implementation as National project Director (NPD), member of Project Steering Committee (PSC), and service provider for component #1 through LoA
2. General Directorate of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) of MOE	Government	GDANCP involved as PSC member and also one of service provider through LoA for component # 2
3. General Department of Environmental Knowledge and Information (GDEKI) of MoE	Government	GDEKI involved as PSC member and also one of service provider through LoA for component # 2
4. TWG-Climate Change Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (TWGAFF) of MAFF	Government Technical Working group (TWG)	TWGAFF involved as deputy chair of PSC and as service provider for component #2 and #3. Under the umbrella of this TWG most of general directorates, institutions and academia related to AFOLU (sub sectors in MAFF) are include (department of planning and statistic (DPS), FA, FiA, GDA, GDAH, GDR, CARDI, RUA, PNSA

5. Climate Change Technical Working Group (CC TWG)	Government Technical Working group (TWG)	Direct link to DCC. Under this TWG umbrella include the technical general departments and most of line ministries ²³ (as inter-ministerial cross cutting)
6. Ministry of Planning (MOP)	Government	MOP involved as PSC member
7. Ministry of Mine and Energy (MME)	Government	MME involved as PSC member
8. Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation (former MIH)	Government	MISTI involved as PSC member
9. Cambodia Climate Change Alliance 3 in MoE (CCCA3)	Project within government department funded by UNDP	CBIT project coordinate with CCCA project on NDC update preparation
10. TWG Forestry Reform (TWG-FR)	Government Technical Working group (TWG)	TWGFR co-chair by FAO. Under the TWG, there are involvement of few ministries, DPs, NGOs, and private sectors ²⁴ involved with forestry sector.

Provincial line departments are engaged through the involved General Directorate (under MOE and MAFF) as their existing hierarchies for reporting on AFOLU data.

AgriSurvey provided technical support including capacity building, equipment, and hand-on field data to MAFF on the agricultural data collections which can provide statical data and contribute to the analysis of agriculture and land use.

SERVIR Mekong and SilvaCarbon have working with PMT to provide training to MAFF and MOE on crop mapping by using machine learning.

Development Partners, INGs, NGOs, Private Sectors are also indirectly engaged for communication, exchange information through TWG-FR and CC-TWG.

²³ Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Industry-Science-Technology and Innovation, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Ministry of Agriculture-Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Land Management-Urban Planning and Construction, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Women Affairs, National Committee for Subnational Democratic Development, Council for Development of Cambodia, and National Committee for Disaster Management,

²⁴ General Department of Customs and Excise/MEF, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Land Management-Urban Planning and Construction, Ministry of Women Affair, EU, SDC, UNDP, USAID, WCS, RECOFTC, GERES, Grandis Timber Ltd, Cam Agra Investment Group Ltd (may missing some more...)

The PMT also liaises with the NDC Partnership on monitoring the implementation of the climate action committed in the NDC update in 2020. PMT also collaborates with different partners such as World Bank, UNDP, and ADF to contribute to LT-LEDS.

PMT initiated discussion with New Zealand's support to GHG inventory capability building which potentially substantial support for GDAH on livestock.

9. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)

Basic gender analysis was conducted at the formulation stage for the project. The analysis covered possible gender mainstreaming activities such as improving the participation of women (marginal group) in different activities (meetings, training, and coordination processes, etc.) of the project and the development of gender-responsive publications and training materials. The analysis also covered the risks of the hindrance of gender mainstreaming during the implementation with the proposed corrective measure to address the issue through clear communication on gender equality as one of the key elements in tracking the progress of adaptation actions.

Gender focal point and/or his alternate of the FAO Representation in Cambodia oversees the gender mainstreaming in the project.

The log frames of the LOAs signed with MAFF, MOE (GDANCP), and DCC/GSSD/NCSO include the targets for engagement of women in different events, technical discussions, and training since women are minorly represented in different platforms especial in this type of sector.

In the last two meeting conducted in May and June 2021 with MAFF, the meetings were chaired by Her Excellency Chan Phalloeun, Deputy Secretary of State, MAFF. While she raised the concerns over the participation of women, she also encouraged the engagement of more women during the LOA implementation.

10. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

PMT has reviewed and requested access to the existing material and learning module from FAO's eLearning Academy (<https://elearning.fao.org/course>) for capacity building activities to clarify measurement and reporting of key information on the NDC in line with ETF requirements. As a part of the long-term capacity building activities, PMT will plan a long-term engagement of the agency focal points to access this platform. Series of training have been planned with the adapted and adapted

existing manual of eLearning Academy. For long term knowledge transfer, key proportion will be translated into Khmer.

ETF related lessons learn from AFOLU sector has been planned as one of the key outputs of the project particularly under the leadership of the DCC/GSSD/NCSD and MOE. The good practices will be documented, validated with the stakeholder especially MAFF and MOE, and disseminated through the different relevant platforms and events at different levels (country, regional or global).

11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.

If applies, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities

Do indigenous peoples have an active participation in the project activities? How?

N/A

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²⁵ approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

In support of the contribution to the LT-LEDS, PMT reviewed and proposed the approach for analysis following the adopt the FAO's National planning for GHG mitigation in agriculture-A guidance document at <http://www.fao.org/3/i3324e/i3324e.pdf>

In collaboration with SilvaCarbon, PMT has participated and supported MAFF and MOE on crop mapping training and testing using Google Earth Engine, deep machine learning and Neural Networks. This is a new and quite advance tool for the trainees to collect Reference Data for Orchard and tree crop mapping in Cambodia. In connection with Cambodia's CBIT project, the tool will be considered for institutionalization based on consultation with MAFF and MOE to harmonize the agricultural maps for orchards and tree crops to the national LULC map. Importantly, it will contribute to identifying key emission factors in order to predict different scenarios to contribute to clarifying measurement and reporting of key NDC information (baselines, business-as-usual scenarios, targets) and/within the ETF-AFOLU data and information collection and reporting process. The training materials are available at <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1u9mlfQ02LeZFGGrTh0xiYy8S2BGI0BYOH?usp=sharing>

²⁵ Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

The PMT has participated in the webinar on EX-ACT and EX-ACT VC tool on 12 January 2021. The webinar provided significant inputs for CBIT team to understand the new features of the tools and demonstrate how they contribute to better decision-making processes at project, programme and national levels and also beneficial for MAFF to contribute to scenario building of mitigation actions on land use and agriculture practices. The tools and relevant documents are available at [EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool for value chains \(fao.org\)](https://www.fao.org/ex-ante-carbon-balance-tool-for-value-chains)

In collaboration with FAO SEPAL team in HQ and SilvaCarbon in close consultation with the Ministry of Environment (MOE) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), PMT contributed to introducing the SEPAL tool to improve strategic decision making in forest restoration consultation on SEPAL forest restoration planning tool. The is beneficial for relevant stakeholders to identify suitable land use, especially forest restoration and reforestation. The meeting was conducted on 31 May 2021 and attended by 30 participants (8 women, 22 men), including representatives from the General Directorate of Administration Natural Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) and the General Directorate of Environmental Knowledge and Information (DGKI) of the MOE, the Forestry Administration (FA) and the Fishery Administration (FIA) of the MAFF, FAO, SilvaCarbon and Peking University. The platform is available at [SEPAL](https://www.sepal.org/).

13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptative measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

As elaborated above, the COVID-19 situation has severely impacted the progress of the implementation as well as the achievement of the overall outcomes and outputs. In this regard, the no-cost extension is anticipated at approximately 6 to 8 months which brings the new NTE date to 30 October 2022.

COVID-19 situation has disturbed the beneficiary namely the government counterparts as well as the project staff. The consultation process has been halted from time to time while virtual meeting platforms were not familiar to them in 2020. Mentally, the Pandemic causes a lot of fears to the wealth being of the general population and some beneficiaries have been infected by the COVID-19. Strong attention of these stakeholders has been to the precautionary measure and sometimes which causes energy depletion and additional work burden due to the failure of the supporting services such as on-campus schooling and childcare systems.

Amidst the pandemic, people familiarize and utilize more technologies and virtual platforms. In the first year of the crisis, virtual meetings and consultations were not well accepted, especially with the government agencies. They found it very isolated, and they could not actively engage in the discussion. However, after a year, the feedback was completely different because the virtual meetings and consultations are welcome by the government agencies. In addition, the increasing utilization of the virtual platform allows PMT to participate in different events virtually by FAO as well as other partners which contributes to the more knowledge gained around the topics of the project's contents. Despite the limitations provided by virtual platforms, the good thing is that people can stay connected and work together from a distance and keep of the work progress at a certain level during the requirement of the social distancing.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁶	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Government Fund	General Directorate of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) and Department of Climate Change	In-kind	USD 59,800	USD 40,100	N/A	USD 59,800
Government Fund	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	In-kind	USD 78,600	USD 14,800	N/A	USD 78,600
UNEP	UNEP-DTU Partnership	Cash	USD 125,000	(TBC in the next report)	N/A	USD 125,000
FAO	FAO Representative	Cash	USD 1,867,931	- National Soil Information and Land Suitability Evaluation		USD 2,111,242

²⁶ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

				<p>System for Cambodia (TCP/CMB/3602) at USD 281,604 (project completed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of a National Forest Monitoring System for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation-plus (REDD+) readiness in Cambodia (UNFA/CMB/041/UN D) <p>at USD 325,599 (Project completed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support to the Cambodia Intra-Censal Agricultural Survey (CIAS) 2019 (TCP/CMB/3703) <p>at USD 133,289</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening Cambodian Land Use and Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and REDD+ reporting capacity (TCP/CMB/3603) <p>at USD 25,835 (Project completed)</p>		
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addressing the 2030 Agenda on climate change and food security through Climate-Smart Agriculture (TCP/RAS/3604) at USD 20,789 (Project completed) - Implementation of AGRIS surveys (GCP/GLO/677/USA) (USD 1,201,915) = USD 1,989,031 		
		TOTAL	USD 2,131,331	USD 2,043,931	N/A	USD 2,374,642

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions: Highly Satisfactory (HS** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global

environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.