



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Asia and the 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 (years):	From 8 Feb 2019 to 30-Sep-2022
Project coordinates:	<i>Phnom Penh, Cambodia (N 11° 33' 44" E 104° 54' 57")</i>

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	29 Oct 2018
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	8 Feb 2019
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	30-Sep-2022
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 863,242
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	USD 2,131,331
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	USD 544,527
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	USD 2,629,714

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	29 December 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	N/A
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	N/A
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	June -July 2022
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Yes

Overall ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	L
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	Final PIR
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Project Contacts

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Project Manager / Coordinator	Mr. Leang Sophal National Project Coordinator	Sophal.Leang@fao.org
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⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

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

<i>Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.</i>							
Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating¹¹
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	Outcome 1: Institutional arrangements to coordinate preparation of ETF reports for agriculture, land-use and other relevant sectors enhanced						
	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	Sharing of data, information and analysis across AFOLU sub-sectors	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 protocol for	Data, information and analysis from the majority 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	Data, information and analysis from all 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	AFOLU data and information were collected, analyzed produced, and consulted with the TWG-CCAFF, and CC-TWG and the relevant departments of MAFF namely the Forestry Administration (FA), the Fisheries Administration (FiA), the General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA), the General Directorate of Rubber (GDR), and the General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP). All	S

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

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

<p>and sinks, and information to track progress against priority actions identified in Cambodia's NDC for these sectors</p>			<p>such data sharing</p>	<p>protocols and ETF requirements</p>	<p>and ETF requirements</p>	<p>this data and information were consolidated for input into Cambodia's Updated Nationally Determine Contribution 2020 (Updated NDC 2020).</p> <p>FOLU data and information were collected, analyzed, and produced for the Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN). 12 consultation meetings were conducted with TWG-CCAFF and relevant general directorates in MAFF (FA and GDA), MOE particularly General Directorate of Nature Protected Area (GDNPA) and Department of Geographic Information Service (DGIS). The consultation was also extended to the REDD+ MRV Technical Team.</p> <p>The process of the data collection and analysis was conducted according to the plan of the two documents and processed according to the ETF. However, limited quality data set and information are still constraining; hence, compliance of the ETF requirement are partially</p>	
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						<p>met. It is beyond control of the project intervention.</p> <p>The agreed protocol for data sharing is in the process of development.</p> <p>Significant progress was made especially on the AFOLU data collection, compilation, analysis, and harmonization to contribute to Updated NDC 2020 and LTS4CN. The data gap assessment is completed. However, the Project Management Team (PMT) rates the achievement toward this outcome as MS because the agreed protocol yet to be developed to allow data sharing to ensure on-time data sharing for the Biennial Transparency Report in 2024.</p>	
	<p>Outcome 1.2: Best practices on ETF reporting processes, information gathering, 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 sectors 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>A Representative of Department of Climate Change (DCC), General Directorate of Policy and Strategy shared the lessons learnt on reporting process and data gaps in NDC update 2020. 2nd Webinar "knowledge exchange and awareness raising on forest related reporting in the context of the Paris</p>	<p>S</p>

						<p>Agreement and other international commitments” organized by FAO on 16th March 2021. In the same event, a representative of the Forestry Administration (FA) shared the lessons learnt on data use for Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) reporting under FRA reporting process and building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest).</p> <p>Two round-table discussions were organized with key national stakeholders to discuss on the BTR tools.</p> <p>A designated focal point of the Department of Climate Change Ms. Khlok Vichet Ratha, Deputy Director, shared the key points on the “BTR Preparation: Cambodia presentation” in the side event on the Enhanced Transparency Framework in practice: Planning for the Biennial Transparency Report on 19 November 2021 within the COP 26 in Glasgow.</p> <p>A designated focal point of MAFF Dr. Sar Chetra, Deputy Secretary General, shared</p>
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						<p>the Cambodia’s SDGs assessment in climate change adaptation actions in the side event on “Transparency in Agriculture: Can we align country adaptation reporting efforts under the Paris Agreement (PA) and Agenda 2030?” of COP26.</p> <p>Documentation and publication of the lesson learnt is in the process of development.</p> <p>Hence, PMT rates the achievement of this outcome satisfactory.</p>	
<p>Outcome 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</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>After the Second National Communication, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) submitted the following report to UNFCCC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biennial Update Report (BUR) in April 2020, 2. Cambodia Technical Annex for REDD+ Results (BUR-TA) in October 2020, 3. Updated NDC 2020 in December 2020 4. Second Forest Reference Level for Cambodia under 	<p>HS</p>

						<p>the UNFCCC Framework (2nd FRL) in January 2021.</p> <p>5. Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) in December 2021.</p> <p>The Project supported RGC in developing the BUR-TA and LTS4CN for FOLU sectors and Updated NDC 2020 for AFOLU sectors using the updated Emission Factors (EF), activity data of year 2018, harmonizing with statistic data to enhance the analysis of report as well as their quality.</p> <p>The project contributed to the development of 2nd FRL in terms of the improved EF and activity data.</p> <p>Further plan of action for improvement of the mitigation reporting will be developed in discussion with RGC following the release of the result on Quality Assurance of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management System and National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of Cambodia.</p> <p>A plan of action will also be developed for AFOLU sector</p>
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						<p>for MAFF and MOE with the linkage to NDC tracking system of DCC.</p> <p>Based on key achievement under this outcome, the PMT rates S for the progress to this outcome.</p>	
Outcome 3: 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</p>	<p>Quality and timeliness of Cambodia's reporting to UNFCCC under ETF on adaptation within the AFOLU sectors</p>	<p>Approved national M&E framework for climate change adaptation actions</p>	<p>Agreed improvement plan for adaptation reporting</p>	<p>Implementation of adaptation reporting improvement plan underway and 50% completed</p>	<p>The assessment of the indicators of the climate change adaptation actions was conducted. The existing relevant monitoring system have been reviewed and identified. The improved indicators were developed and discussed with the technical officials of MAFF and MoE.</p> <p>The plan of action for improvement indicators, identification of the different data source linkages (e.g., commune database, NDC Tracking), and newly developed MIS system in MAFF and More is the process of consultation and development.</p> <p>The achievement of the project toward end-target is 30%. However, the delay also was caused by the ongoing COVID-19 situation since the past year.</p>	MS	

						<p>The PMT rates the progress against this outcome as MS because the progress of the improvement of action for adaptation reporting is progressing behind the schedule due to its abstract nature of M&E for adaptation.</p>	
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Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 3.1: Monitoring and reporting of NDC priority adaptation actions in the agriculture and land-use sectors strengthened	Finalize the CCA M&E Plan to improve internal facilitation document within MAFF and the sub-sector specially to agree on what CCA indicators needed to be included in the reporting, identify the capacity gap and investment needed to use it as inputs for setting up MIS system and QA QC to track the progress of CCA adaptation with AFOLU sectors.	PMT, MAFF (DPS), International Experts	September 2022
	Organize validation training workshop to review the improved adaptation indicators under the Cambodia's NDC update –update climate action indicator in AFOLU is critical to improve the reporting process and ensure the data are collectable and timely basis for reporting, therefore, a validation workshop is to obtain an inside feedback and agreement which could lead to finalize the adaptation indicators within AFOLU sectors.	PMT, MAFF (DPS), International Experts	September 2022
	Organize consultation meeting with TWG-CCAFF for endorsement the relevant indicators under AFOLU sub-sector to get endorsement. Management Information System (MIS) development and system administrator training – A long the process, the MIS system capacity within DPS/MAFF and integrated the CCA data into the MIS system to supply the data for further analysis and reporting.	PMT, MAFF (DPS), International Experts	September 2022
Exit Strategy and Sustainability Plan	Review the progress and develop the exit strategy and sustainability plan	PMT, MAFF and MOE	September 2022

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
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				
Output 1.1.1: Coordination mechanism strengthened, integrating relevant authorities from the agriculture and land use sector into national UNFCCC reporting processes	<p>Degree of harmonized participation of agricultural sub-sectors within ETF-AFOLU data and information collection and reporting processes</p> <p>Gender equity will be a specific agenda item that will be considered in the coordination process to ensure the active engagement of women.</p>	<p>Coordination mechanism established within MAFF and MOE.</p> <p>Coordination across the Ministries defined.</p> <p>Agreed timetable for the ETF-AFOLU sectors Information and data developed and agreed among AFOLU stakeholders</p> <p>Ensure the engagement of women in the coordination process.</p>	<p>The coordination process within MAFF is clearly defined under the mechanism of TWG-CCAFF.</p> <p>Roles of focal points of Project Steering Committee have been agreed in the First Steering Committee to facilitate the information and data sharing within their respective Ministries</p> <p>The timetable of ETF-AFOLU is yet to be developed.</p>	<p>Inter-ministerial coordination to facilitate the information and data sharing agreement was not conducted due to the restriction of COVID-19 precautionary measure from July 2021 until February 2022 and different priorities of the Government.</p> <p>Women participation is quite</p>

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

		Timetable of ETF-AFOLU sectors Information and data developed and agreed by the relevant stakeholders.		limited in different group discussion due to the limited number of women representatives in the areas of work.
Output 1.1.2: National ETF monitoring and reporting roadmap for the agriculture and land-use sectors prepared and adopted	Agreed ETF AFOLU monitoring and reporting plan	Gap assessment of the ETF requirements and existing and relevant AFOLU-sector indicators conducted and consulted with stakeholders. Roadmap for ETF monitoring and report of AFOLU sectors drafted and shared with stakeholder.	The ETF requirements and existing and relevant AFOLU-sector indicators conducted and discussed with stakeholders. Preliminary discussion on the BTR tools and plan was conducted with different key stakeholders namely MAFF and MOE.	The plan for the BTR preparation has not been confirmed by the Government. This will cause a delay in the preparation of the BTR roadmap.
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	ETF readiness in terms of institutional and human capacities	The institutional and human capacity of the government officials developed on the key topics including adjusting NDC ambition levels, monitoring, and reporting.	Awareness on ETF requirement raised among to relevant officials of MAFF, MOE. Officials of MAFF and MOE were enhanced through training workshops and meetings on various topics including ETF, target setting, and scenarios building for LTS4CN.	The capacity development and institutionalization are still limited and requires a long-term plan as well as continuation of capacity building support.
Output 1.1.4: Cambodia's engagement strengthened in the agriculture and land-use sectors with international transparency-related processes under the UNFCCC	Agriculture sector stakeholders in Cambodia are influencing the future iterations of Cambodia's NDC and the global climate change agenda NDC	Knowledge of the government officials involved in UNFCCC process enhanced regarding to transparency and sector-based target setting exercises	Government officials were engaged and consulted on target setting through consultation process of LTS4CN development and events of COP 26.	The knowledge of the AFOLU-sector stakeholders on international transparency-related processes is limited and that

				requires longer-term and constant support.
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)				
Output 1.2.1: Multi-sectoral coordination mechanism strengthened, integrating relevant authorities, data and information systems into national UNFCCC reporting processes	Level of co-ordination amongst key economic sectors in preparation of ETF reports. Gender equity will be a specific agenda item that will be considered in the coordination process to ensure the active engagement of women.	The National GHG Inventory team is formalized with cleared TORs and regular meetings with the inclusion of the AFOLU sectors' representative Increase the number of women in the membership	The GHG I team was re-established with the members from AFOLU sectors. TORs were developed.	The endorsement is delayed due to the nomination process taking time within the different ministries. Number of female members is limited.
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)	Extent of AFOLU sector lesson sharing by Cambodia at regional and global levels	The development of two case studies based on the lessons learnt from the process of NDC update and LTS4CN documented and shared nationally and globally.	Various lessons learnt were shared by the government officials in regional and global platforms as well as COP 26.	The documentation of the two case studies is delayed.
Output 1.2.3: Peer exchange program on transparency activities established for relevant priority sectors	Number of peer exchanges at national, regional and global levels	Government officials engage in the peer exchange programme at the regional and global level.	N.A	Due to the COVID-19 situation and restriction, there was no peer exchange programme organized during the reporting period.
Outcome 2.1: Reporting on inventories of emissions sources and sinks and mitigation activities from agriculture and land-use sectors strengthened				
Output 2.1.1: Regular and systematic documentation and archiving process established to ensure accuracy and sustainability of the inventory, including quality	Documentation and archiving process for agricultural and land use portions of the inventory	Standard protocol for timely sharing of information for compiling GHG inventories in AFOLU sectors developed	The TORs for the standard protocol have been drafted and discussed with the MAFF and MOE.	The development of the standard protocol encountered delay due to the priority

<p>assurance and quality control, in the agriculture and land-use sectors</p>		<p>Capacity building provided for government focal points to enable the staff to adhere to the reporting protocol and data standard</p> <p>Process and methodology for collecting accurate data and information Standard identified and introduced to the government officials</p>	<p>Focal points have been identified and capacity building activities initiated.</p> <p>BTR tools, NDC Expert tools were introduced to the government officials.</p> <p>The model of machine learning for crop mapping including ground truthing for verification were introduced to DALRM/GDA/MAFF and GDEKI/MOE together with capacity activities</p>	<p>on submission of the LTS4CN.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>The improvement of model is needed especially on more accurate interpretation of satellite imageries. More training for Government officials is needed to use the model.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.2: GHG information management system (MIS) and infrastructure for agriculture and land-use sectors upgraded (interface w/ 3.1.3).</p>	<p>Data sharing protocols and agreements</p>	<p>GHG emission data and information from the relevant agencies and projects consolidated and available.</p>	<p>The IT assessment for setting up MIS has been conducted. Data and information have been discussed with sub-sectors and will be validated by TWG-CCAFF of MAFF and MoE</p> <p>Statistical data from all sub sectors in MAFF were collected. This raw data will be input into the MIS for further use for M&E and reporting.</p> <p>Reviewing existing data and data mapping within MoE and will fill in the MIS for</p>	<p>The MIS and database structure would be designed as ETF requirement. These outputs may not be achieved by the end of this year.</p> <p>Basic and critical IT hardware and system might be only in place in Q4 2022.</p>

			<p>GDNPA as for M&E and reporting.</p> <p>The MIS and database structure would be designed as ETF requirement. These outputs may not be achieved by the end of this year.</p>	
<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>IPCC guidelines used for reporting of inventories, emissions and removals by the AFOLU sector and activity data collection for key high emission activity/ies</p>	<p>Geo-spatial data for AFOLU sectors developed with research-based emission factor development.</p> <p>Setting up the archiving and method and data documentation is hard in place. Improvement of collaboration with other stakeholders to develop the country-specific emission factors for type of sub sector. The selection of appropriate IPCC Guidelines for collecting the data to be accurate and the collection of existing mitigation policy measures in the agriculture and land use sectors</p>	<p>Machine learning has been introduced and the model is being improved to support the activity data collection.</p> <p>Agreed by key stakeholders (TWG-CCAFF) to use the proposed tools and methodologies (the selection of country specific-emission factors) and prioritized mitigation policy measures</p>	<p>Due to time constraints, the emission factor for key emission sources (i.e rice or livestock) cannot be produced by the project. However, the partnership by the project to engage the support of New Zealand's programme on climate smart agriculture in ASEAN countries which focuses on enhancing capacities for GHG inventory compilation and measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of mitigation in the livestock sector. This project will complement the CBIT's implementation</p>

				particularly on the outcome 2.
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	Tracking / reporting on implementation of AFOLU-sector mitigation commitments under NDC	AFOLU Sector reporting on NDC implementation is delivered in line with ETF requirement.	The agriculture and FOLU sectors reporting have been defined in the Updated NDC 2020 and LTS4CN. However, some targets were not clearly set out in the NDC update; tracking only progress against baseline will be made for so activities. More clarity on ETF requirements and its flexibility is needed.	N/A
Outcome 3.1: Monitoring and reporting of NDC priority adaptation actions in the agriculture and land-use sectors strengthened				
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	Good practice methodologies and frameworks for adaptation monitoring and reporting	Assessment of relevant good practices and methodology of the existing framework and initiatives for monitoring and reporting adaptation action of NDC priorities for AFOLU sector conducted and validated with all stakeholders.	The good practice methodologies have been identified and adopted by TWG-CCAFF and reported through the consultation meeting Validation is needed for Joint review on and suggestion for the identified good practice methodologies by key stakeholders to ensure the reporting priority adaptation actions in the agriculture and land use sectors	N/A
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	Tracking / reporting on implementation of AFOLU-sector adaptation actions under NDC	National sector specific adaptation indicators in addition to the existing indicators for measuring progress against NDC adaptation priorities developed.	First draft of report on existing indicators and improved indicators as well as data gaps and institutional arrangement were developed and consulted	The majority of the existing adaptation indicators in the updated NDC 2020 are unmeasurable

		<p>National appropriate monitoring and reporting framework as an update to the existing framework for measuring progress against NDC adaptation priorities developed.</p>	<p>with the MAFF and MOE. The report was validated in the training workshop on the Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework and Reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements in Cambodia. The identified AFOLU sectors indicators and reporting system will be submitted for approval by TWG-CCAFF and wider stakeholders.</p>	<p>and not relevant to climate change adaptation. More efforts on the improved indicator development together with the understanding of building M&E framework is needed.</p> <p>The project will establish the linkage of the M&E system of MAFF and MOE to the newly developed NDC tracking tools is needed.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Tracking / reporting on implementation of AFOLU-sector adaptation actions under NDC</p>	<p>Simple and user-friendly MIS for AFOLU sector set up</p> <p>A data management system to aggregate adaptation monitoring data and reporting to capture progress toward NDC adaptation priorities developed</p>	<p>The adaptation indicators were identified and under review as result of discussion with the agriculture sub-sector in the training. However, once the adaptation indicators are improved it would need a further process for endorsement and approval. A TWG-CCAFF meeting will be needed to be organized and present all the relevant indicators under AFOLU sub-sector to get endorsement before it will be going to</p>	<p>The basic MIS system and data management development required time. This output may not be achieved before 30 September 2022.</p>

			reach MAFF's minister approval.	
Output 3.1.3: Adaptation information management system (MIS) and system infrastructure for agriculture and land-use sectors upgraded (interface w/ 2.1.2)	Systems to store and manage data and information on ongoing and planned adaptation initiatives, including those highlighted under the NDC	MIS system operated interface with other functional systems	<p>MIS specialist is working closely with the Department of Planning and Statistics and coordinating together with the technical officers from MAFF to discuss the template, collect, store and report in the agriculture and land use sectors</p> <p>A consultation meeting has been conducted with the DPS's MIS team to assess the current system infrastructure, reporting mechanism and data management.</p>	More complex and technical discussions with MAFF as well as with MOE are necessary. The MIS of MAFF may not be operated in interface with NDC tracking tools and other system before December 2022.
Output 3.1.4: Capacity and system infrastructure developed supporting relevant institutions at different levels to adopt and mainstream monitoring and reporting processes for NDC priority adaptation actions in the agriculture and land-use sectors (interface w/ 2.1.3)	Field-level data collection hardware and systems for monitoring AFOLU-sector adaptation actions defined in NDC	System for improved collection of activity data for the selected indicators relevant for NDC adaptation priorities in place	Data availability and the system in place have been assessed. Capacity development for the government officials on have been conducted. Institutional arrangements to collect data on adaptation and linkage have been identified and discussed.	More support is needed for building the understanding of M&E for adaptation actions. The MIS system may not be operational before December 2022. Hence, the output on System for improved collection of activity data for the selected indicators relevant for NDC adaptation priorities in place may only be

				partially achieved by December 2022.
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>Tracking / reporting on implementation of AFOLU-sector adaptation commitments under NDC</p> <p>Gender equity will be a specific agenda item that will be considered in the coordination process to ensure the active engagement of women.</p>	<p>Capacity building support provided to the MAFF and MOE on incorporate the national climate risk scenario into the adaptation reporting process.</p> <p>Contribution to development of National Communication, updated NDC to support the national decision-making process and contribution to enhancing baseline ambitions</p>	<p>Contribution was made to the Updated NDC 2020 and progress report on climate change adaptation for AFOLU sectors from 2020-2021. The report was compiled and inputted into the NDC tracking system.</p> <p>The development of a progress report on priority adaptation activities in the agriculture and land-use sectors in accordance with the latest UNFCCC guidance</p>	<p>The inclusion of the climate risk scenario in the Updated NDC 2022 is sufficient.</p> <p>The gender analysis and women participation in the capacity development activities are also limited.</p>

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

Overall, there are significant progress of the implementation during the reporting year.

Under the *outcome 1-Institutional arrangements to coordinate the preparation of ETF reports for agriculture, land use, and other relevant sectors enhanced*, PMT remarkably supported the MAFF and MoE on the development of LTS4NC for the FOLU sectors which the [LTS4CN](#) was submitted to UNFCCC in December 2021. PMT also continued to enhance awareness raising of the ETF and MPGs among the stakeholder both at the technical and decision-making level. A virtual training workshop on Reporting under Enhanced Transparency Framework was organized on 15-16, and 22-23 March 2022. This event was attended by 48 participants (40 males and 8 females) from the technical working group on Climate Change, Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (TWG-CCAFF); General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA), General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP), General Directorate of Rubber (GDR), General Directorate of Nature Protected Areas (GDNPA) of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry Administration (FA), Fisheries Administration (FiA), Department of Planning and Statistics (DPS), Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Extension in MAFF, the Royal University of Agriculture and the Prek Leap National Institute of Agriculture. With the improvement of the COVID-19 situation, the capacity building activities were able to be conducted. A physical training workshop on Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework and Reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements in Cambodia was organized from 24 to 27 May 2022 in Siem Reap, Cambodia. The training workshop was attended by 25 participants (24 male and 1 female) from the Technical Working Group on Climate Change, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (TWG-CCAFF), General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA), General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP), General Directorate of Rubber (GDR), General Directorate of Nature Protected Areas (GDNPA) of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry Administration (FA), Fisheries Administration (FiA), Department of Planning and Statistics (DPS), Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Extension in MAFF, the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) and the Prek Leap National Institute of Agriculture. The PMT together with the technical support from Global CBIT team also commenced the discussion on the capacity need for BTR preparation and introduced to the MOE and MAFF the BTR roadmap tool to help the ministries/institutions prior to starting BTR compilation. Also, PMT has been following up on the result, key findings/recommendations from the Quality Assurance of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management System and National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of Cambodia (including the identification of capacity building needs) which was conducted by the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) from 23 to 27 May 2022 in Phnom Penh to develop the plan of action to contribute to the discussion and action plan

development especially for AFOLU sectors reporting. Nevertheless, there main challenges remain in terms of the inter-ministerial coordination and discussion on the data sharing agreement across the Ministries.

Progress continues toward the achievement of the *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*. The training package has been developed based on the existing material of FAO's eLearning Academy. The priorities have been identified including the national greenhouse gas inventory for agriculture, the national greenhouse gas inventory for land use, estimating uncertainty in emissions/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. PMT has provided the technical support to crop mapping hands-on trainings with the Department of Agriculture and Land Resources Management (DALRM) of MAFF, 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 and integrate crop mapping into national land use and land use change (LULUCF) to improve AFULO data for the next GHGI reporting which were led by SilvaCarbon and SERVIR Mekong. Additionally, PMT also supported two follow up training courses on a tool, namely: Machine Learning with Neural Network to improve agriculture and other land use data collection (particularly for crop mapping), quality control, and reporting have been provided to relevant national stakeholders from four agencies (GDEKI/MoE, UNDP, FAO, DALRM/ GDA/MAFF). PMT provided the technical support directly to the government officials through ground truthing and hand-on training in the country for "Crops mapping in Cambodia via a Neural Network approach" to monitor and improve the technical procedure of the model. Furthermore, PMT introduced and applied the NDC Expert Tool (NEXT) to MAFF and MOE for the process of the projection the mitigation actions for the LTS4CN development and contributing to the development of the LTS4CN for FOLU sectors with the updated Forest Emission Factors (EF) and Update Land Use data (AD) and EFs. PMT liaises with New Zealand's support of GHG inventory capability building and preliminary commitment was made to support the livestock production. Notwithstanding, PMT anticipated that there are time challenges to deliver the key outputs on the MIS development and the data compilation due to the delay in various activities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Furthermore, there is also progress made toward the achievement of the Component 3-Capacity to monitor and report adaptation activities in agriculture and land-use sectors strengthened. The PMT has supported the Department of Planning and Statistics (DPS) to report to MAFF the progress of Climate Action under AFOLU sectors in updated NDC from 2020-2021. Several consultation meetings organized within MAFF to collect relevant data in relation to the 14 climate actions under the updated NDC and compiling the report into the online NDC tracking system [NDC \(moe.gov.kh\)](https://moe.gov.kh). Theory of Change (ToC) was developed and discussed in the training workshop on the Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework and Reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements in Cambodia from 24 to 27 May 2022 in Siem Reap province. The discussion aimed to review the consistency, and ensuring the outputs are contributing to achieve the medium- and long-term impact. It also contributes to better define and achieve an AFOLU-sector-focused "adaptation goal". This ToC helps to uncover

what kinds of activities, targets and indicators could help MAFF to track adaptation progress towards this goal, and in particular measure achievement of the Priority Adaptation Actions (PAAs) outlined in the Cambodia's updated NDC 2020. Various consultation meetings with the Department of Planning and Statistics (DPS) have been organized to review the structure and features of relevant existing MIS infrastructure and computer-based systems within MAFF to track relevance information of agriculture Programme Budget (PB) and functional specifications of MIS. The initial finding prepared for further discussion that includes an indicative system design and necessary interlinkages (internal and external database), cloud data storage/sharing, data warehouse, user-friendly data summary and analysis system, customizable dashboards and visualizations. As a result of the training workshop on the Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework and Reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements in Cambodia, government officials of MAFF and MOE have improved their understanding the CCA M&E framework in the context of ETF, learnt key challenges of applying the CCA M&E framework in Cambodia, identification of adaptation indicator, data gap and institutional arrangement of CCA reporting under AFOLU sectors. Despite the progress made, the PMT could not conduct consultations with various stakeholders as per plan due to the restrictions competing priorities among the stakeholder for virtual events. Similar to the outcome 2, the MIS development and system integration require more time and effort to deliver these key outputs.

In regarding to the overall project management, the first PSC Meeting was organized on 8 July 2021. The PSC reviewed the progress, work plan and budget, and challenges presented by the PMT. The PSC also endorsed the request of the PMT on the amendment of the project's objective, revised work plan and budget revision and no-cost extension. The second PSC meeting was organized on 29 December 2021. The PSC reviewed the progress and made some recommendations. The recommendation included, but not limited to, the preparation of revised work Plan and Budget with consideration of the extension needed beyond the current project duration.

The COVID-19 outbreak kept restricted implementation until February 2022 with limited interaction and the capacity of existing staff to deliver the work. The issues contributed to the delay of overall implementation LOAs' implementations with the key partners. In this regard, the PMT reviewed the work plan of each the LOAs supporting execution by Ministry partners and was required to prepare a second round of LOAs containing the activities that were not implementable in the first round. With the delay, the PMT reviewed the AWPB and will prepare the request for the project extension from Project Task Force and PSC for the upcoming meeting for the consideration of the second project extension up to 31 December 2022.

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.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<p><i>During the reporting year, PMT managed to contribute successfully to the development of the LTS4CN, deliver key activities on the capacity development for both the adaption and mitigation.</i></p> <p><i>The implementation still encounters some delay due to the continuation of the COVID-19 situation until February 2022. The PMT request the BH and PTF to consider another three-month extension to the project to enable proper conclusion of the implementation.</i></p>
Budget Holder	S	S	<p><i>The Budget Holder (BH) acknowledged the constrains of the implementation posted by the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the delay of the activities plan. Nevertheless, the BH also observed that the remarkable progress was made overall in term of the results planned under the project such as the contribution to the LTS4CN, capacity development, technical assessment and dialogues with stakeholders.</i></p> <p><i>The BH considers the request of PMT on the three-month extension up to 31 December 2022 to ensure the proper conclusion made with participatory development of the exit strategy and sustainability plan.</i></p> <p><i>The opportunity for the second phase of CBIT Cambodia will also be explored.</i></p>

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸			<i>Overall, the project has made significant progress during the reporting period especially contribution to the RGC's reports to the UNFCCC namely the FOLU chapter in the LTS4CN. It was also observed that the overall implementation has encounter the delay due to the COVID-19 situation. Based on the progress reported and the issues in counter during this reporting period, it is agreed that the no-cost extension for the proper conclusion of the project is necessary.</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	<i>With the restrictions around the COVID outbreak easing the project team has been able to make significant progress over the reporting period. Ongoing challenges with confirming the institutional arrangements and responsibilities for inventory development and BTR preparation are currently hampering the potential impact of the project's capacity building work. Additional clarity on these institutional arrangements will greatly enhance the development impact of the project. In light of these issues, the project may benefit from an additional no-cost extension to build upon the progress in resolving these issues that has been made during the reporting period.</i>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	MS	<i>Some of the project's interventions were further delayed due to prolonged COVID-19 restrictions. This situation may require additional extension to consolidate the project activities. Despite these challenges, the project team provided additional support to the government including the development of LTS4CN.</i>

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

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)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. 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. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

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 (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Yes

<i>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.</i>
N/A

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

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	<i>Political risk:</i> Lack of political will to support the project activities due to change government	P=2 I=5	Y	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 fully 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.	PMT regularly meet and discuss with the focal points in MAFF and MoE. The NPD and PSC are regularly informed and engaged in project activities as well as consulted and involved in decision-making processes.	Country office will support the PMT to ensure the political support from RGC.
2	<i>Organizational risk:</i> Lack of coordination among concerned	P=3 I=4	Y	To address risks associated with coordination the project will work through existing coordination	PMT works through existing institutions and focal points.	The facilitation of the country office will be provided to PMT on

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	ministries and local government authorities			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.	<p>Some delays have been associated with setting up the project steering committee. However, the proposed Project Steering Committee composition reflects the institutions responsible for transparency issues in Cambodia.</p> <p>Through the support of updating the NDC and development LTS4CN, PMT has been coordinated closely with the CCCA, MAFF and MoE.</p> <p>The institutional arrangement has been discussed and will be fully develop based on the consultations with key stakeholders particularly within MAFF (under the TWG-CCAFF) and MoE with the GDNPA.</p>	the coordination aamong concerned ministries and local government authorities.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	<i>Organizational risk:</i> Limited cooperation on data and information sharing among stakeholders	P=3 I=5	Y	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.	PMT mapped the data availability with different ministries/institutions namely MAFF, MoE, MoP, and MoI. PMT also took stock of the different system in place that can be linked for data and information sharing. Based on the result of the data mapping and system taken stock, the SOP for data collection will be made, data sharing agreement will be developed with the inclusion of the data safeguard and the consultations will be conducted within PSC for further liaison in term of collaboration on the data sharing mechanism.	The facilitation of the country office will be provided to PMT on the stakeholder coordination and request for information and data sharing.
4	<i>Financial risk:</i> Inability for the government to fund the ETF related	P=4 I=4	Y	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	PTM liaised with different partners including New Zealand's support of GHG inventory	PMT will develop the exit strategy taking into account the resource mobilization needed and identified resource partner

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	activities beyond the project cycle			current and future CPAP processes.	capability building and preliminary commitment was made to support the livestock production. PTM will incorporate the reporting plan of action in the updated CCPAP of MAFF and link the reporting to the NDC tracking tool of MOE.	together with gain more commitment of the government resource for the ETF activities.
5	<i>Cultural risk:</i> Gender mainstreaming hindered by resistance from local and national stakeholders	P=3 I=3	Y	Clear initial communication on gender equality as one of the key monitoring elements for tracking progress of the project – particularly with respect to adaptation monitoring and reporting and co-benefits.	Preliminary gender analysis was included in the NDC. PMT elaborated the quotas for the women participation in different capacity building activities. PMT took stock the sex disaggregated data in all activities.	PMT will contribute to gender analysis will need to be included the CCPAP and gender sensitive indicated will be included in the M&E framework development of the updated CCPAP under the coordination and support of FAO Cambodia.
6	<i>Political risk:</i> Transparency related work loses momentum as the Paris Agreement is not adopted	P=1 I=4	Y	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	PMT works very closely with MAFF and MOE on the awareness a raising and reporting obligations of the Parties.	FAO Cambodia keeps supporting the PMT on the high-level discussion and liaison with the government to keep momentum of the RGC's

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				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.	<p>PMT consulted closely with MAFF and MOE on the Data collection using tools and methodology that is compatible with the capacity and institutions' roles and mandate to ensure buy-in of the government counterparts as well as to improve accuracy of data collection for AFOLU sector.</p> <p>PMT ensure the ETF requirements reflects in the different RGC's action plan such as updated CCPAP, LTS4CN.</p>	commitments to Paris Agreement.
7	<i>Operational Risks: The delay in overall project implementation due to the COVID-19 situation</i>	P=5 I=3	N	PMT ensures the implementation progress made at the maximum level. The PMT consults with the PTF and PSC for support and collaboration with stakeholders to facilitate the implementation and provide guidance on implementation	PMT monitors closely the implementation and organizes regular meetings with the PSC and request for the extension. PMT reviews the progress and request for extension based on the revised work plan and	PMT needs to review the progress and proposed the revised work plan and budget for further discussion on the possible project extension of the project until December 2022.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					budget to the PTF and PSC.	PMT will need to consider inclusion of the remaining activities beyond 2022 in the exit strategy through the consultation process.

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

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	n/a

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation 1:	PMT submitted a request to PSC on the change of the project objectives as per recommendation of the PTF. The request was endorsed by the PSC meeting on 8 July 2021.
Recommendation 2:	The PMT submitted prepared the revised Work Plan and Budget for the request of the no-cost extension of the project up to 30 September 2022. The request was endorsed by the PSC meeting on 8 July 2021. Cambodia CBIT is included in the cluster of evaluation. However, due to the delay from the continuation COVID-19 situation, the activities cannot be completed by 30 June 2022. A three-month extension is anticipated to wrap up the project.
Recommendation 3:	As a priority from the RGC, CBIT contributed significantly to the development of the LTS4CN for FOLU sector.
Recommendation 4:	The exit strategy is to be initiated. The delay was caused by the different priorities in implementation overall.
Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	It is to be developed by the 30 September 2022.

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²². Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other			

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

The project is working closely with the relevant key stakeholders including the MoE (GDNPA and GDEKI), DCC/GDPS/NCSO, and MAFF. The stakeholder consultation meetings have been conducted to review the project workplan, technical support in the development of the updated NDC and the development of LTS4CN, specifically, 12 consultation meetings were made during the period of the LTS4CN development in order to finalize the key assumption in FOLU scenarios development. The PMT engaged in cross-sectoral stakeholders in the training and workshop that have been organized under the project including all sectors from AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste and academia institutions.

10. Gender Mainstreaming

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

The project extensively mainstreamed gender in various meeting, training workshop, consultation, and coordination process in the development of LTS4CN. For example, the project also supported two representatives (one male and one female) from MFAA and MOE one of them is a female member of the TWG-CCAFF to participate in COP26. In addition to that a number of women participate in the training workshop including the reporting under Enhanced Transparency Report (ETF), CCA M&E and Reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements in Cambodia. However, there are minorly represented of women in this sector therefore, it has clearly seen that the number of women participated in the project implementation, are relatively limited.

The Enhanced Transparency Framework in practice: Planning for the Biennial Transparency Report: At COP26 site event – The project extended support to the woman who represented of the Department of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) to present “The Enhanced Transparency Framework in practice: Planning for the Biennial Transparency Report”. The presentation covered key aspect of the initial stage of BTR preparation in Cambodia, current practices, lesson learned and pathway to BTR preparation in 2024 and it can be found here [COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action Day | 3rd Capacity-building Day @ COP26 - YouTube](#)

Women are represented in the decision making on climate change related issues: The project is ongoing support and coordination in the course of the project implementation, especially with Technical Working Group for Climate Change Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (TWG-CCAF), therefore, Her Excellency Chan Phalloeun, Deputy Secretary of State, MAFF are normally engaged in various consultation meeting and training, as example, she was engaged as guest speaker in the 2nd Asia-Pacific Agriculture Climate Services Week which was held was held from 30th of November to 3rd of December and 7th of December 2021. She addressed the subject of how scenarios and climate modelling have been supporting the formulation of Long-Term Strategy (LTS) for Carbon Neutrality in Cambodia in the context of its climate change policy framework. Challenges include how to collect and utilize optimal data, evidence-based assumptions in long-term policy development in agriculture, as well as credibility and communication capacity.

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	No	There is no comprehensive gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment conducted, but the project contributes to support the gender review on the adaptation and mitigation actions for the Updated NDC 2020.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women’s empowerment?	Yes	The project targeted to build women involvement in the training and capacity development on the reporting under the ETF framework. They are the TWG-CCAFF’s members, academia and relevant persons from the agriculture sub-sectors. The involvement including in the consultation meeting, training and workshop organized under the project.

Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	No	N/A
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	The participation of women is encouraged in the capacity development activities and in suggested groups such as GHG-I task force. However, the women representation in this area of work is still limited.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	No	N/A
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	Gender-disaggregated data is suggested to include in the M&E framework particularly for the climate change adaption action.
Staff with gender expertise	No	N/A
Any other good practices on gender	No	N/A

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>The project has developed an LoA with the Department of Climate Change (DCC) to collect relevant lesson learned and good practices delivered from the project.</p> <p>The project also LoA within the Depart of Planning and Statistic (DPS) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF) to organize consultation workshop to discuss the assessment of relevant good practices and proposed action plan for monitoring, sharing data, and reporting on NDC priority adaptation actions in the AFOLU sectors.</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>There is no communication strategy developed under the project, however, the PMT has worked closely with the communication unit to host the project events and project article for the FAO Cambodia's website.</p> <p>The project events and article have been also shared using the FAO Cambodia telegram channel to engage the subscribers to participate and access to relevant documents and materials produced under CBIT.</p>
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>The project is not focusing on improving local livelihood and socio-economic. However, it aimed to improve the transparency of reporting under AFOLU sector. The project has contributed to build institutional capacity, contribution on the NDC update, and the Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN). This contribution is highly impact at the national and political level.</p> <p>The capacity development has contributed to steer the process of the climate action M&E within AFOLU section and here is the quote from one of the participants attended the training which virtually organized in March 2022. "This is the first time, but it is a great steppingstone and very important for me to learn about the adaptation and mitigation data, especially for the agriculture sector that needs to be reported" said Mr Chann Mithona, Vice Chief of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Office, Department of Planning and Statistic (DPS), MAFF</p>

<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>Preparing Cambodia to address the Enhanced Transparency Framework requirements FAO in Cambodia Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</p> <p>Enhanced Transparency Framework Climate Change Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (fao.org)</p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>The relevant documentation, materials and communication materials are filling in the FAO SharePoint to ensure accessibility of the team across the organization. Relevant documents such as reporting, proceeding is distributed through different channel on telegram groups. The materials distributed including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Training materials on reporting under ETF framework. 2) Training material the CCA M&E and Cambodia reporting under the ET 3) National GHGI and IPCC Software 4) Proceeding report 5) Assessment Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation in AFOLU sector in Cambodia 6) NDC adaptation indicator gap assessment for the AFOLU sector and good practice methodologies, frameworks, and initiatives for strengthening MAFF’s monitoring, indicator tracking and reporting capacity in line with ETF requirements
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point’s Name and contact details</p>	<p>Ms. Tet Chann Chann.Tet@fao.org</p>

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, 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 and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

The project implementation is not involved in the Indigenous and Community in the country.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Government Fund	Ministry of Environment namely General Directorate of Nature Protected Areas and Department of Climate Change	In-kind	USD 59,800	USD 68,400	To be confirmed	USD 88,612
Government Fund	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	In-kind	USD 78,600	43,480	To be confirmed	USD 78,600
UNEP	UNEP-DTU Partnership	cash	USD 125,000	USD 125,000	To be confirmed	USD 125,000
FAO	FAO Representation in Cambodia	Cash	USD 1,867,931	National Soil Information and Land Suitability Evaluation System for Cambodia (TCP/CMB/3602) at USD 281,604 (project completed) - Establishment of a National Forest Monitoring	To be confirmed	USD 2,147,834

²³ 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 Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation-plus (REDD+) readiness in Cambodia (UNFA/CMB/041/UND) 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) at USD 145,770 - Strengthening Cambodian Land Use and Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and REDD+ reporting capacity (TCP/CMB/3603) at USD 25,835 (Project completed) 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) - Initiative to Close the Agricultural Data Gap (GCP/GLO/037/WBK The 50x2030) 		
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				=146,322 = USD 2,147,834		
Government	New Zealand's Ministry of Primary Industries	In-kind	USD 0	USD 20,000	To be confirmed	USD 20,000
Government	US Government through Sivla Carbon	In-kind	USD 0	USD 225,000	To be confirmed	USD 225,000
		TOTAL	USD 2,131,331	USD 2,629,714	To be confirmed	USD2,685,046

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

New partners have been identified during the implementation phase. In this regard, the amount materialized by this reporting period is more than anticipated during the formulation period. This additional resource was mobilized through the FAO's regional coordination.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
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. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
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.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.