



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report 2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

Table of contents

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA	2
2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) (DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE)	4
3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP).....	10
4. SUMMARY ON PROGRESS AND RATINGS	18
5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS)	21
6. RISKS	23
7. FOLLOW-UP ON MID-TERM REVIEW OR SUPERVISION MISSION	29
8. MINOR PROJECT AMENDMENTS	32
9. STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT.....	33
10. GENDER MAINSTREAMING	36
11. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	37
12. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT.....	39
13. CO-FINANCING TABLE	40

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)
Initial project duration (years):	From 8 Feb 2019 to 30-June-2023
Project coordinates: <i>This section should be completed ONLY by:</i> a) <i>Projects with 1st PIR;</i> b) <i>In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.</i>	<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:	7 Feb 2022
Revised project implementation End date (if approved) ²	30 June 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 863,242
Total Co-financing amount (USD)³:	USD 2,131,331
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	USD 695,616
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)⁴:	USD 689,897
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023⁵	USD2,685,046

¹ As per FPMIS

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

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

⁴ The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

⁵ Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	17 August 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date ⁶ :	N/A
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	N/A
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date ⁷ :	June - July 2022
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) 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:	Low
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Status

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

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Mr. So Than / Chief Technical Advisor	Than.So@fao.org
Budget Holder (BH)	Ms. Rebekah Bell, FAO Representative, FACMB	Rebekah.bell@fao.org
GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)	H.E. Mr. Tin Ponlok	Etap@online.com.kh
Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Mr. Beau Damen, Natural Resources Officer	Beau.Damen@fao.org
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	Ms. Yurie Naito, Technical Officer	Yurie.Naito@fao.org

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 Target/Mid-term Target⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress¹⁰ since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	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 such data sharing	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 and	AFOLU data and information were collected, analysed 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 this data and information were consolidated for input into Cambodia's Updated Nationally Determine Contribution 2020 (Updated NDC 2020). 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	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). Refer to Annex 1.

<p>and sinks, and information to track progress against priority actions identified in Cambodia’s NDC for these sectors</p>				<p>protocols and ETF requirements</p>	<p>ETF requirements</p>	<p>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. 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 met. It is beyond control of the project intervention. The agreed protocol for data sharing is in the process of development. The establishment of the National Sub-Working Group of GHG Inventory (NSGHGI) which the members are from all IPCC sectors and will play a key role in data collection and validation related to their own sector 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. To support the preparation of the Biennial Transparency Report, awareness raising, and capacity building also extended beyond AFOLU sector. However, the Project Management Team (PMT) rates the achievement toward this outcome as satisfactory because all stakeholders have been received capacity building and are aware for the BTR 2024 as well as the upcoming NDC 2025.</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,</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 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</p>	<p>S</p>

2023 Project Implementation Report

industry/trade, transportation)					<p>capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest).</p> <p>Two round-table discussions were organized with key national stakeholders to discuss the BTR tools. 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 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>The dissemination and awareness raising among stakeholders especially the NSGHGI on the GHG Inventory principles and use of the BTR Roadmap Tool, capacity assessment tool and sharing experience and lessons learnt in several workshops. Documentation and publication of the lesson learnt still not yet implemented in this phase, but the PMT rates the achievement of this outcome satisfactory as the outcome has been complemented by dissemination activities.</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>						
Outcome 2.1: Reporting on inventories of emissions sources and sinks and mitigation activities from agriculture and land-use sectors strengthened	Quality and timeliness of Cambodia’s reporting to UNFCCC under ETF on inventories of emissions sources and sinks from	Last report submitted was Second National Communication	Agreed improvement plan for mitigation reporting	Implementation of improvement plan underway; measurable improvement in quality of reporting as compared with Second National Communication,	After the Second National Communication, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) submitted the following report to UNFCCC: 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 the UNFCCC Framework (2nd FRL) in January 2021.	S

		AFOLU sector			including enhanced use of emissions factors and activity data	<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. 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>The project strengthened the forest data collection through technical support and capacity building on National Forest Inventory (NFI) and Allometric Equation to MoE-MAFF projects in Stung Treng and Muldulkiri.</p> <p>A plan of action will also be developed for AFOLU sector 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 satisfactory for the progress to this outcome.</p>	
Outcome 3: Capacity to monitor and report adaptation activities in 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	Quality and timeliness of Cambodia's reporting to UNFCCC under ETF on adaptation within the AFOLU sectors	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>The assessment of the indicators of the climate change adaptation actions was conducted. The existing relevant monitoring system have been reviewed and identified. Improved indicators were developed and discussed with the technical officials of MAFF and MoE.</p> <p>The plan of action for improvement of indicators, identification of the different data source linkages (e.g., commune database, NDC Tracking), and newly developed MIS system in</p>	S

	and land-use sectors					<p>MAFF and MoE is in 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> <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> <p>The project has contributed to the development of the CCPAP III by providing technical assistance to the relevant sectors of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rubber. The project has also helped to establish a roadmap for M&E and reporting of the CCPAP III indicators, as well as to procure and install the necessary equipment and software for a better data management and information system within the GDNAPA/MoE. Furthermore, the project has supported MAFF to prepare and submit the second year NDC progress report to the MoE for further processing. Progress updates can be seen here: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/ndc-tracking/public/</p>	
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Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?

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 DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
<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>Output 1.1.1 Coordination mechanism strengthened, integrating relevant authorities from the agriculture and land use sector into national UNFCCC reporting processes</p>	<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>Awareness raising on Key aspects of the Greenhouse gas inventory from overarching concepts to specific sectoral aspects (AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste) to the National Sub-Working Group of Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NSGHGI). This team is an inter-ministerial include MAFF, MoE, Ministry of Mine and Energy (MME), Ministry of Public Work and Transport (MPWT), Ministry of Industrial, Science, Technology</p>	<p>Currently the coordination within MAFF and MoE existed through Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG) and NSGHGI, in addition the Ministry to Ministry still needed so often to exchange data needed. However, there still needs to be a better mechanism</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.

		<p>Timetable of ETF-AFOLU sectors Information and data developed and agreed by the relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>and Innovation (MISTI), Ministry of Commerce (MoC), Electricité du Cambodge (EDC), Cambodia Electricity Authority (CEA), and Academies and Research Institutes.</p>	<p>and protocol for sharing data on time.</p> <p>The limited number of women representatives in the areas of work has resulted in women’s participation being quite limited in different group discussions</p> <p>The timetable of ETF-AFOLU was under developing (see variance in delivery output 1.1.2)</p>
<p>Output 1.1.2 National ETF monitoring and reporting roadmap for the agriculture and land-use sectors prepared and adopted</p>	<p>Agreed ETF AFOLU monitoring and reporting plan</p>	<p>Gap assessment of the ETF requirements and existing and relevant AFOLU-sector indicators conducted and consulted with stakeholders.</p> <p>Roadmap for ETF monitoring and report of AFOLU sectors drafted and shared with stakeholder.</p>	<p>Debriefing with technical official raise awareness on the draft results from the BTR Roadmap Tool as well as activities and timeframe for preparing the BTR. Furthermore, this tool also provided more reading material as guidance, lessons learnt and best practices from UNFCCC and other sources as well.</p> <p>Introduction to the Enhanced Transparency Framework Capacity Assessment Tool (ETF-CAT) and the collection of inputs to populate the tool. The preliminary result was also presented to key stakeholders during the project closing workshop.</p>	<p>The BTR Roadmap was just a preliminary draft, and not yet consultation with decision making level. It was difficult to define the combine activities as the timeframe was too tight until December 2024. For full achievement implement the roadmap such as capacity building and other activities would complete in 2026 (BTR2)</p> <p>The training needs to fulfil country capacity gaps would develop under CBIT phase 2.</p>
<p>Output 1.1.3: Capacity developed to clarify measurement and reporting of key NDC information (baselines, business-as-</p>	<p>ETF readiness in terms of institutional and human capacities</p>	<p>The institutional and human capacity of the government officials developed on the key topics including adjusting</p>	<p>As part of the improvement of forest activity data, Emission Factor (EF) and the Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL),</p>	

<p>usual scenarios, targets) and support provided for ETF reporting in the agriculture and land-use sectors</p>		<p>NDC ambition levels, monitoring, and reporting.</p>	<p>the project has provided technical support and capacity building on the National Forest Inventory and allometric equation to MoE and MAFF through supported from the Sub-national Capacity Development for Sustainable Natural Resource Management in Cambodia project (SNRM/JICA) and SilvaCarbon.</p> <p>Building capacity to use the IPCC software for estimating the emission AFOLU sector.</p> <p>Stakeholders became aware of the Raised stakeholder awareness of the GHG Inventory principles and built capacity to use the BTR Roadmap Tool and ETF Capacity Assessment Tool. Stakeholders also gained opportunities for sharing experience, lessons learnt and best practices in several workshops</p>	
<p>Output 1.1.4: Cambodia’s engagement strengthened in the agriculture and land-use sectors with international transparency-related processes under the UNFCCC</p>	<p>Agriculture sector stakeholders in Cambodia are influencing the future iterations of Cambodia’s NDC and the global climate change agenda NDC</p>	<p>Knowledge of the government officials involved in UNFCCC process enhanced regarding to transparency and sector-based target setting exercises</p>	<p>Building knowledge and capacity for the government on the IPCC 2006 guidelines and the IPCC software for GHG calculation. Strengthen the knowledge on the GHG Inventory for all IPCC sectors.</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.2: Outcome 1.2: Best practices on ETF reporting processes, information gathering, and system infrastructure, methodologies in the</p>				

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	National Sub-Working Group of Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NSGHGI) has established through the Decision from the Minister of Ministry of Environment on 27 July 2022. There are 3 women (12%) among 25 members.	Although the average figure of women participating in government occupations is 18%, the 12% of women in the membership is still acceptable for a small group.
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.		The two-case study on the lessons learnt is not feasible in this phase. This output will be implemented in the CBIT phase 2. However, awareness raising, sharing experience, lessons learnt, and best practice have been embedded directly in the workshops and in the workshop proceeding as well.
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.	COP 27: Joined panel discussion on "our food on the table: Accelerating the transition to the resilient food system in the WBCSD side event; provided presentation on the side side event on "Promoting and expanding the implementation of JCM; share "Experience from implementation and new	

			opportunities under ETF in other side events; join and provide input in the SBSTA on guidance and cooperative approach in Art. 6 for consideration and adoption in CMA4 and share experience on action to reducing emission from forest toward Glasgow Pact.	
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	<p>Standard protocol for timely sharing of information for compiling GHG inventories in AFOLU sectors developed</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>PMT organized awareness raising and training on GHGI – National driven process and to the NSGHGI and awareness raising on ETF reporting requirement under the Paris Agreement (PA).</p> <p>The project supported the validating of the crop mapping methodology and field data collection and verification. The result of the tested method enabled the GDA/DALRM to draft national cashew mapping Training materials are being developed for interested learners (e.g., students, government stakeholders and DPs) to repeat the exercise through an e-learning system.</p>	The development of e-learning training materials would continue with mobilize fund from other possible sources for strengthen ETF in AFOLU sector.

<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>Contracts to develop the MIS included an archiving system were issued. Work to install and operationalize the system has commenced in conjunction with the SCALA project.</p>	<p>The installment, design databased and administrator training will continue with the SCALA project</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 (interface 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. 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 for crop mapping was finalized which will be used to finalize the Cashew orchards land use map and the model is being replicated with other crop commodities. The project collaborated with NZ project and GDAHP to improve the livestock activity data. As a result, the Activity Data for livestock were improved the accuracy and collected additional parameters in order to move to Tier 2 calculation.</p>	
<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>Tracking / reporting on implementation of AFOLU-sector mitigation commitments under NDC</p>	<p>AFOLU Sector reporting on NDC implementation is delivered in line with ETF requirement.</p>	<p>The agriculture and FOLU sectors reporting have been defined in the Updated NDC 2020 and LTS4CN. The PMT has discussed with relevant ministries (MAFF and MOE) on how to harmonize the current official data used in the reporting matching with the NDC tracking and reporting.</p>	<p>The MIS will be operationalized with MAFF and to ensure the data is available for improve reporting under the NDC.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.1 Monitoring and reporting of NDC priority adaptation actions in the agriculture and land-use sectors strengthened</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>Good practice methodologies and frameworks for adaptation monitoring and reporting</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The project team supported the compilation of the CCPAP III indicators covered agriculture (crops), livestock, forestry, fisheries and rubber and the project has also developed a roadmap for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting of the CCPAP III.</p>	<p>The roadmap will be finalized in Sept 2023 in collaboration with SNV and SCALA Project.</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>National sector specific adaptation indicators in addition to the existing indicators for measuring progress against NDC adaptation priorities developed.</p> <p>National appropriate monitoring and reporting framework as an update to the existing framework for measuring progress against NDC adaptation priorities developed.</p>	<p>Drafted the CCPAP III Monitoring and Evaluation roadmap and the first consultation meeting with DPS was conducted to review the M&E framework. Data needs and investment needs for M&E component under the CCPAP III have been identified.</p>	<p>Same above</p>
<p>Output 3.1.3: Adaptation information management system (MIS) and system infrastructure for agriculture and land-use sectors upgraded (interface w/ 2.1.2)</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>As part of CBIT support the MIS and necessary hard- and software for an enhanced data management and information (MIS) system have been procured for installation within the GDNAPA/MoE.</p>	<p>The system hardware is procured. However, the process of installation and operationalization will not be completed during the CBIT project. The work will continue collaboration with the SCALA project. Under SCALA additional support will be to provided for the installation and training of relevant stakeholders on</p>

				the operationalization of the MIS system.
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)	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	The situational analysis of the data needed and system infrastructure within DPS /MAFF and GDNPA/MOE assessed to define potential support needed to improve the operationalization of the MIS system in order to improve the data tracking and reporting to comply with the ETF reporting requirement under the PA.	Same as above.
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.	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	The project team provided support to MAFF to prepare the second year NDC progress report. The report has been submitted to the MoE for further processing. Progress updates can be seen here: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/ndc-tracking/public/	Limited institutional capacity on data compiling, sharing, and reporting and coordination contributed to delay process of the reporting. The SCALA will continue to coordinate and support to improve institutional capacity on report beyond the CBIT.

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)

Under the component 1: The PMT supported the CBIT terminal cluster evaluation, Tacking the implementation of the NDC for the agriculture sectors in the national tracking system, trained on GHG inventory, and a consultation meeting on the preparation of the BTR roadmap using the BTR Roadmap tool, developed a MIS that can store and share data on forest and other resources inside the Protected Area (PAs) and Biodiversity Corridors and supported the delegation from MAFF and MOE to attend the regional workshop on Training Workshop for “Reporting Soil Carbon Stock Change in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories” and the workshop on “Pathways to Net Zero in Agrifood and Land Use” in Bangkok, Thailand. In addition, the PSC endorsed the no-cost extension of the project and supported FAO to design the CBIT Phase II in order to continue supporting the enhancement of national capacity on climate change reporting under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and the ETF framework.

Under the component 2, the PMT organized a discussion with the stakeholder on the initiative of using two FAO tools (SEPAL and SE.Plan), finalize the crop mapping exercise in collaboration with SilvaCarbon and SERVIR Mekong, IPCC software training and refreshment training on the National Forest Inventory to two separate projects implemented in the North-Eastern provinces. The project coordinate with New Zealand Agricultural Greenhouse Centre (NZAGRC) on promote mitigation from livestock sector by strengthening institutional and technical capacities for GHG inventory compilation, management, and reporting.

The project has made a significant progress under the outcome 3 including the draft of the CCPAP III 2030 covers various sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, rubbers and livestock and the CCPAP III 2030 roadmap drafted and the M&E Roadmap defines the adaptation indicators and parameters that will be used to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the Adaptation Actions and Adaptation Results delivered by the CCPAPIII.

The project faced several challenges in delivering its objectives after the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite running at full speed of implementation, the project had to coordinate and secure the government's buy-in of the project approach. Moreover, the project timeframe was not flexible to extend the LoA implementation with the relevant implementation agencies, which limited the project's progress. Due to the delay, a no-cost extension has been discussed in Project Task Force (PTF) based on the progress and annual work plan and budget.

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.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<p><i>Ratings/Comments</i></p> <p>The project made significant progress in this reporting period, such as conducting the CBIT cluster evaluation, providing trainings, updating the CCPAPIII, and analysing the data information management system of the MOE and MAFF. However, the project faced a major challenge in engaging with relevant stakeholders on improving the reporting under the ETF framework, which requires a no-cost project extension to ensure the delivery of the project outputs.</p>
Budget Holder	S	S	<p><i>Ratings/comments</i></p> <p>The Budget Holder (BH) observed that the remarkable progress was made overall in term of the results planned under the project such as the contribution to capacity development activities, contribution to update the CCPAP III, situational analysis of the data management information system, BTR roadmap and other relevant aspects in relation to the enhancement of institutional capacity on the reporting under the ETF framework.</p> <p>The BH acknowledged of the important to continuously support to the government to improve the reporting in compliance with the requirement of the UNFCCC. Therefore, the CBIT Phase II should be materialized.</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			<p><i>Ratings/comments</i></p> <p>Overall, the project has made significant progress during the reporting period, especially contribution to the RGC's reports to the UNFCCC. It was also observed that the overall implementation has encountered delay due to the COVID-19 situation as well as ensure the buy-in of the relevant stakeholders on the project approach. Based on the progress reported and the needs of the government of improving reporting capacity under the ETF framework. It is agreed that the CBIT Phase III should be materialized, however, it is suggested the project expand the technical areas to other relevant sectors including IPPU, Waste, and Energy.</p>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	<p><i>Ratings/comments</i></p> <p>The project team has continued to make significant progress during the reporting period. The project's support to the establishment of the National Sub-Working Group of Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NSGHGI) will help to address issues noted in past reporting periods regarding lack of clarity on the institutional arrangements and responsibilities for inventory development and BTR preparation. But further assistance is needed to build the technical and functional capacity of this group. While the project has been successful in building capacity to meet the requirements of the ETF, the detailed capacity assessment undertaken during the reporting period also highlights areas where additional support is needed including additional technical capacity to support reporting on a wider range of emissions sources and sectors, improved adaptation tracking and strengthening of institutional arrangements and collaboration in the preparation of ETF reports. As CBIT Phase II project will be very important for the country. This need has been highlighted in the project's exit and sustainability strategy.</p>
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	S	S	<p>The project is one of the first FAO-CBIT projects, and it contributed to laying the foundation of the ETF in the country. Based on the ETF capacity assessment gap assessment, there are remaining areas to be addressed, potentially through phase 2 project.</p>

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)

This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made to comply 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. Please indicate if new 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:

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 (Esm-unit@fao.org) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf>)

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the 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	Political risk: 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	The project has maintained close communication with the relevant stakeholders from MAFF and MOE. The NDP and the PSC have been updated regularly on the project's progress and challenges to ensure a smooth implementation process.	

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of 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
2	Organizational risk: Lack of coordination among concerned ministries and local government authorities	P=3 I=4	Y	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.	<p>The project focal points in each institution have collaborated with the PMT.</p> <p>The project has enhanced the capacities of relevant stakeholders from various departments and ministries. The project has also coordinated closely with MAFF on updating the CCPAP III and tracking the progress of the NDC under the AFOLU sector.</p>	

	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	Organizational risk: 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.	The project management team (PMT) coordinated with various ministries and institutions, such as MAFF, MoE, MoP, and MoI, to assess the availability of data related to the project objectives. The PMT also reviewed the existing systems that could facilitate data and information exchange among the stakeholders. Based on these findings, the PMT will develop a standard operating procedure (SOP) for data collection, a data sharing agreement that includes data protection measures, and a consultation plan for engaging with the project steering committee (PSC) on the data sharing mechanism.	

	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
4	Financial risk: Inability for the government to fund the ETF related activities beyond the project cycle	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 current and future CCPAP processes.	PTM collaborated with various partners, such as New Zealand, who supported the GHG inventory capacity building and pledged to assist the livestock production. PTM will include the reporting action plan in the revised CCPAP of MAFF and connect the reporting to the NDC tracking tool of MOE.	
5	Cultural risk: 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.	The NDC incorporated a preliminary gender analysis. The PMT set quotas for women's participation in various capacity building activities. The PMT collected sex disaggregated data for all activities.	

	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
6	Political risk: 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 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 collaborates with MAFF and MOE to inform and report on the Parties' obligations.</p> <p>PMT works with MAFF and MOE to collect data using appropriate tools and methods that match the capacity and roles of the institutions and ensure the government's support and data quality for AFOLU sector.</p> <p>PMT aligns the ETF requirements with the RGC's action plans such as updated CCPAP, LTS4CN.</p>	

	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
7	Operational Risks: The delay in overall project implementation due to the COVID-19 situation	P=5 I=3	N	<p>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</p> <p>PMT monitors closely the implementation and organizes regular meetings with the PSC and request for the extension. PMT reviews the progress</p>	<p>The MT oversees the project execution and holds regular meetings with the PSC to request extensions. The PMT monitors the progress and requests extensions based on the revised work plan and budget to the PTF and PSC.</p>	

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

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 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:	The Project Management Team (PMT) is responsible for coordinating and facilitating the training activities under the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project. The PMT engages with various stakeholders from different agriculture sub-sectors to identify and select suitable participants who can benefit from the training and contribute to the project objectives. The PMT ensures that the participants have relevant background, experience and interest in the topics covered by the training.
Recommendation 2:	The Capacity Assessment project was conducted, and the relevant data collected and processed data from different sources and stakeholders to evaluate our current capacity and performance. The project team is preparing the final report that will be used to synergy SCALA workplan to ensure the continuous support and sustain capacity building initiative under the CBIT.
Recommendation 3:	The project priority of CBIT is to enhance the national capacity of Cambodia to report under the UNFCCC of the ETF framework. The ETF framework is a set of modalities, procedures and guidelines. They are all contributing their share to the global effort to combat climate change and improve reporting under the ETF reporting requirement. The project supports the relevant training and workshop activities on the GHG Inventory – national driven process, BTR Roadmap tools and other regional workshop on pathway to net-zero 2050. The project also assists the update of the CCPAPIII under the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, which is an action plan for climate change adaptation and mitigation in the agriculture sector.
Recommendation.....	
Recommendation.....	

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize	Yes, the project developed the exit strategy; An exit strategy is a plan that outlines how a project will be phased out. It is a vital part of project management and steps to
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ensure a smooth transition to the next phase, reduce risks, and ensure that the project goals and objectives are achieved before closing it down. The strategy has considered the continuously support in term of capacity developments, are a crucial step to enhance national capacity on reporting under the UNFCCC. The capacity that are significantly highlight under the exit strategy included:

- Data collection and analysis: The project has provided training and guidance on how to collect, process, and analyze data for greenhouse gas inventories and mitigation actions. The project has also supported the establishment of a national data management system that can store and update data from various sources and sectors that will be going to operationalize with MAFF and the GDNPA..
- Reporting and review: The project has helped the country to prepare and submit its NDC, LTS4CN and assist to update the CCPAPIII. The project has also facilitated the participation of national experts in the international workshops, side event at the COP 26 &27 which provide inside about national experience on various policy implementation including the NDC and other sustainable food system.
- Institutional arrangements and coordination: The project has strengthened the institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms for climate change reporting at the national level. The project has supported the creation of a national climate change committee, which oversees and guides the reporting process. The project has also fostered collaboration and information sharing among relevant ministries, agencies, and stakeholders.

However, following aspect are needed to provide continuously supply to ensure the timely manner submission of the report to the UNFCCC of which included:

- 1) Institutional Capacity: capacity related to institutional coordination and arrangement, governance arrangements, and legal mandates;
- 2) Technical Capacity: capacity related to human technical skills;
- 3) Data and information management capacity: capacity related to data generation, archiving and access

Thematic areas (scope):

- a) GHG inventory,
- b) Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) tracking & progress,

- c) Climate change adaptation,
- d) Support provided, needed, and received.

Therefore, the project has synergy with relevant on going initiative with the FAO project of which included:

- Support Programme on Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through NDCs and NAPs (SCALA)
- Project for the implementation of “The Initial Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) Cambodia under UNFCCC”
- Community Action for Sustainable Forests (CASFor)
- Forest Restoration for Resilience and Recovery (3R)
- AGRISurvey
- Deliver a Tier 2 GHG inventory for the agriculture sector (particularly rice cultivation and cattle)
- Public-Social-Private Partnerships (PSPPs) for Ecologically-Sound Agriculture and Resilient Livelihood in Northern Tonle Sap Basin (PEARL)

Potential joint impact assessment and indicators of the project from 3-5 years from the NTE:

- 1) 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.
- 2) MAFF and MoE is mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation into sectoral planning process.
- 3) Budget disbursed for implementation of the climate actions at national and sub-national level.
- 4) Data sharing mechanism in places for improve reporting under the ETF requirement
- 5) System infrastructure set up and operationalized within the respective ministries for improve reporting process under ETF reporting components
- 6) Institutional arrangement and capacity improved in term of the reporting mechanism under the UNFCCC
- 7) The Emission factors improved (Livestock, and rice)

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 minor project amendment (define)			

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 has established strong collaboration with the main partners such as the MoE (GDNPA and GDEKI), DCC/GDPS/NCSD, and MAFF. The project team has consulted with these stakeholders regularly to discuss the project activities, technical assistance for reporting of the NDC, update the CCPAP III and the BTR Roadmap. The PMT also involved cross-sectoral stakeholders in the training and workshop sessions that the project organized for all sectors from AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste and academic institutions.

Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government institutions			
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	<p>The project found hard to deal with DCC since they have been engaged with various sectors while the project is AFOLU focused. In this sense, it needs suitable time and engagement they buy-in the project approach.</p> <p>The time of LoA implementation is shorter than what DCC managed to deliver the expected outcome, which resulted to limit the accomplishment of the outputs. These required the PMT to support and engage along the process of project implementation.</p>
General Directorate of Nature Protected Area of MOE	Government	GDNPA involved as PSC member and also one of service provider through LoA for component # 2	GDAPA deals with only in the PAs and biodiversity corridors in Cambodia while other forest outside the PA, are under the jurisdiction of MAFF. These caused to challenge in term harmonize activity data collection for reporting as well as contributing to the policy formulation e.g. NDC, LTS4CN.
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	<p>The time of LoA implementation is shorter</p>

			than what GDNPA managed to deliver the expected outcome, which resulted to limit the accomplishment of the outputs. These required the PMT to support and engage along the process of project implementation.
TWG-Climate Change Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (TWG-CCAFF) 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, GDAHP, GDR, CARDI, RUA, PNSA	The TWG-CCAFF was continually active to support the project implementation, however, it found challenges to engage with relevant agriculture sub-sectors in term of sharing data and reporting under reporting requirement as an example – NDC tracking and formulation of the CCPAP III. This would require additional capacity development and support to improve institutional capacity to ensure institutional readiness for reporting under the ETF.
Department of Planning and Statistic (DPS)/MAFF	Gouvernement	Leading and advice the project implementation as in component 3, member of Project Steering Committee (PSC), and service provider for component #3 through LoA.	The time of LoA implementation is shorter than what PDS managed to deliver the expected outcome, which resulted to limit the accomplishment of the outputs. These required the PMT to support and engage along the process of project implementation.
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	N/A
NGOs²³			
Private sector entities			

²³ Non-government organizations

Others²⁴			
New stakeholders identified			

²⁴ They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women’s groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then

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) <u>during this reporting period.</u>		
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	One of the gaps in the current climate policy framework is the lack of a comprehensive analysis of gender in various aspects of policy formulation in NDC and CCPAP III. Gender is a cross-cutting issue that affects the vulnerability and adaptive capacity of different groups and individuals in the face of climate change. Therefore, it is important to integrate gender considerations into the design and implementation of climate policies and actions at all levels.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	An objective of the project was to increase the participation of women in the training and capacity development activities related to the reporting under the ETF framework. The participants were the members of the TWG-CCAFF, academia and relevant persons from the agriculture sub-sectors. The project involved them in various consultation meetings, trainings and workshops that were 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	
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	The capacity development activities and the suggested groups such as GHG-I task force aim to encourage the participation of women. However, this area of work still has a limited representation of women.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	No	
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 adaptation action.
Staff with gender expertise	No	
Any other good practices on gender	No	

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 produced a number of lessons learnt and practices in various aspect of enhancement of intuitional capacity on ETF reporting requirement. The relevant document including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHG data gap assessment • ETF reporting requirement (presentation materials) • Cambodia M&E framework for climate change adaption • NDC gap assessment • CBIT Cluster evaluation <p>These assessments provided a significant background information to improve the knowledge and understanding the reporting under the UNFCCC.</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>The project team has not been working on developing a communication strategy that will enhance the project's visibility and outreach. In the meantime, the project has collaborated with FAO communication specialist to ensure that the internal communication articles and materials adhere to FAO visibility standards.</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>In order to enhance the technical capacity of government officials in estimating GHG emissions and removals from the agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and the MoE, organized a training workshop between 05 and 08 July 2022 on National GHG Inventory and IPCC software. The sessions included theoretical and practical lessons covering various aspects, such as the need for and importance of a national GHG inventory, the 2006 IPCC guidelines and best practices, an introduction to the IPCC software along with suggested methods to conduct gap analyses seeking to improve the GHG inventory system. On the final day of the training an opportunity was provided to discuss the main challenges for the preparation of the GHG Inventory, particularly institutional arrangements, and propose solutions to overcome them through future capacity building. Following are the quotation of the participant's view on how the training transform their technical capacity toward to improve GHG inventory in AFOLU sector:</p> <p><i>Mr Heng Lyhong, a participant from the Department of Planning and Statistics of MAFF, stated: "I appreciated this training because it will contribute to increasing capacities of key national government officials in the development of the national GHG inventory. Over four days, I have been equipped with technical know-how and a better understanding of the different steps for preparing the national GHG inventory. Furthermore, I have gained more understanding of notions and practices to assess and maintain the quality of the inventory, procedures on how to estimate GHG emissions and removals in the AFOLU sector"</i></p>

	<p><i>and using the IPCC software to make me more confident in my future work.”</i></p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</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. 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. The link is included follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparing Cambodia to address the Enhanced Transparency Framework requirements FAO in Cambodia Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2. Enhanced Transparency Framework Climate Change Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (fao.org)
<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>Munthali Towera Towela.Munthali@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.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁵	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing ²⁶	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)
Government Fund	Ministry of Environment namely General Directorate of Nature Protected Areas and Department of Climate Change	In-kind	USD 59,800	USD 88,612	USD 68,400
Government Fund	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	In-kind	USD 78,600	USD 78,600	USD 43,480
UNEP	UNEP-DTU Partnership	cash	USD 125,000	USD 125,000	USD 125,000
FAO	FAO Representation in Cambodia	Cash	USD 1,867,931	USD 2,147,834	USD 2,147,834
Government	New Zealand's Ministry of Primary Industries	In-kind	USD 0	USD 20,000	USD 20,000
Government	US Government through Sivla Carbon	In-kind	USD 0	USD 225,000	USD 225,000
		TOTAL	USD 2,131,331	USD2,685,046	USD2,629,714

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

²⁵Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

²⁶Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions)

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf

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 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 will 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

Annex 2.**GEO LOCATION INFORMATION**

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.