

# PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

Policy and Innovation  
Hub for Sustainable  
Development

Project ID: 00114485  
Reporting Period:  
1 January – 31 December 2021



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## BASIC PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project ID:</b>	00114485	<b>Reporting Period:</b>	January – December 2021
<b>Full Title:</b>	Policy and Innovation Hub for Sustainable Development		
<b>Start Date:</b>	1/1/2019	<b>Completion Date:</b>	12/31/2023
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	USD 13.2 million	<b>Annual Project Budget:</b>	USD 4 million
<b>Implementing Partner:</b>	UNDP Cambodia		
<b>Donor/s:</b>	UNDP Core Donors, British Embassy, Grab, Ministry of Commerce, Khmer Enterprise, World Bank, World Bridge		
<b>Responsible Parties:</b>	DC-Cam, Energy Labs, RECOFTC		
<b>Project Description:</b>	<p>This project aims to develop a new set of programmes, policies and interventions to support the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and its people. To respond to the development challenges facing Cambodia, and to ensure sufficient delivery of the Rectangular Strategy Phase 4, the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019-23, and Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs), requires new, agile, and innovative approaches. This project develops such approaches with the aim of delivering timely and innovative policy solutions and small-scale pilots to contribute to Cambodia’s transition towards a sustainable and inclusive upper-middle income country. From 2020-2021, the project has also contributed significantly to mobilizing support and strengthening national capacities in response to the COVID-19 crisis and bolstering Cambodia’s recovery from the pandemic.</p> <p>The project focuses on a range of development problems and operationalizes SDG innovation and acceleration to scale development impacts. The aim is to create effective programmes and incentives capable of producing measurable and valuable results. In particular, the project is structured around the following three pillars as outlined in the UNDP CPD: (1) Prosperity – focusing on maximizing inclusive and sustainable growth; (2) Planet – focusing on preservation of the national environmental endowment and combating climate change; and (3) Peace – improving the efficiency of governance by enhancing accountability.</p>		
<b>Target Areas:</b>	Nationwide with pilots supported in Kampong Speu, Pursat, Takeo, Kampong Cham, Kep, Ratanakiri		
<b>Target Group:</b>	Poor and vulnerable populations of all genders, Persons with Disabilities, People living with HIV/AIDS, Youth, Start-ups/MSMEs, COVID-19 affected households, Remote off-grid communities, Indigenous people		

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BESD	Building an Enabling Environment for Sustainable Development
BRI	Belt and Road Initiative
CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CE	Circular Economy
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSDGs	Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals
DREI	De-Risking Renewable Energy Investment
EE	Energy Efficiency
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GS-NSPC	General Secretariat National Social Protection Council
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDPoor	Identification of Poor Households
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoP	Ministry of Planning
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NUM	National University of Management
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Service
PIH	Policy and Innovation Hub
PLHIV	People Living with HIV-AIDS
PWD	Person with Disabilities
RE	Renewable Energy
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SUMAI	Sustainable Urban Mobility for All Initiative
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSERF	United Nations Socio-Economic Recovery Framework
VNR	Voluntary National Report

## RESULTS SUMMARY

The “Policy and Innovation Hub for Sustainable Development” aims to develop timely and innovative policy solutions, support pilot initiatives, and mobilize partnerships and resources, with a view to contributing to Cambodia’s transition towards a sustainable and inclusive upper-middle income country. The project is structured around three pillars: prosperity, planet, and peace. 2021 marked the project’s third year of implementation, during which important results contributing to the objectives of the three pillars were achieved. The project also continued to support important policy and innovation responses to the challenges and opportunities presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.

### **Pillar I: Prosperity: Inclusive and sustainable growth**

The Policy and Innovation Hub (PIH) undertook the development of a number of key knowledge products in 2021 to support the government in ensuring inclusive and sustainable growth. Among these, the second development finance assessment was launched to provide an evidence base on trends in financing sources for Cambodia, and opportunities for the government to maximize funding from emerging and innovative financing sources. This has been timely in order to inform the national financing strategy, which is in development, and the set-up of a new economy department in the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). The institutional capacity of MEF to conduct economic policy modelling for more inclusive and sustainable development was further built through targeted training for 24 young professional economists in the ministry. A gender wage gap study was also published with an analysis of the evolving trends and factors that affect the country’s wage gap to provide recommendations for policymakers to work towards closing the gap.

The Hub continued to advance Cambodia’s inclusive transition to the Fourth Industrial Revolution this year. An industry-level readiness survey was undertaken to provide key insight into opportunities for industrial upgrading and equitable development. Since UNDP’s initial support two years ago, the Digital Economy Faculty at the National University of Management (NUM) was officially inaugurated. It serves as one of the first academic institutions to prepare the Cambodian workforce for the digital economy transition and Fourth Industrial Revolution.

This year additionally marked the official roll-out of Cambodia’s first graduation-based social protection pilot to 2,448 household beneficiaries and participants as part of wider support to the country’s National Social Protection Policy Framework to address economic inequality and exclusion. The beneficiaries have received their first asset and cash transfers, and the pilot results will be used as input towards scale-up of social protection programming. The PIH provided technical assistance to the design of the pilot.

#### ***COVID-19 response:***

In 2021, the PIH continued to support the government’s response to the socio-economic challenges of COVID-19 through TRAC2 2020 funding, the Rapid Response Facility, and the Rapid Financing Facility. Below summarizes key results achieved.

The importance of social protection measures for Cambodia’s poor and vulnerable populations was demonstrated through UNDP-supported modelling of the 2021 social and economic impact of COVID-19 in Cambodia. The modelling made the case for investment in social protection by showing that a gain in poverty reduction of about 3.2 percentage points (from the 2020 estimation to the modelling’s baseline scenario) is supported by both positive economic growth and stimulus packages focused on social



protection - with social protection appearing to make the largest contributions to protecting people's livelihoods and preventing greater poverty. Resulting from this, the government has continued its cash transfer programme until September 2022 and developed an inclusive stimulus package with around 5.1% of GDP allocated towards supporting the most vulnerable.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Planning, GIZ, and the World Bank, a targeting mechanism was also designed for a post-lockdown cash transfer programme for near-poor households. As a result, about 50,000 households received the cash transfer support to cope with the aftereffects of the COVID-19 lockdowns.

To address the accelerated need for online operations in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the emerging digital economy, 1,189 (45.5% women) were supported to move their businesses online in order to continue generating income while restrictions on in-person gathering were in place. Of the participants, 83% reported improved e-commerce knowledge and 71% reported improved online selling skills. A further 1,677 (46% women) farmers were supported to sell their agricultural commodities online, allowing them to sell their products more quickly, use secure and instant payments, and access small loans without collateral.



## **Pillar II: Planet: Environmental protection and climate action**

The PIH made important contributions to support the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) in advancing environmental protection and climate action in 2021. The advocacy work of UNDP alongside other development partners led to the government's recognition on the importance on clean energy, most importantly with the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)'s announcement on the country's commitment to stop developing new coal-fired power plants beyond those projects already approved since 2019, and to

encourage investment in clean energy in response to climate change.<sup>1</sup> To support such investments, several key knowledge products were launched by the PIH this year. Among these was a readiness study for a self-sustaining revolving energy efficiency fund, along with a report on business models for off-grid electrification. Through PIH support, the Government's Roadmap for Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Buildings and Construction in Cambodia, Vision to 2050 was finalized, which has been approved in principle this year by the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction and was commended for its usefulness to attract financing for a more sustainable building and construction sector. Clean Energy Week event was supported to promote business models, policy dialogues and mobilize partnership for clean energy. The event engaged an additional audience of 23,000 through both online and in-person events.

Through UNDP advocacy and support in its formulation, this year also marked the launch of Cambodia's first Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan, solidifying the commitment of government to tackle waste and climate change challenges. A first step in implementing the plan was taken with UNDP support to create a private sector platform to engage and support businesses in their efforts to become more sustainable. Further work on waste management included the adoption by MOE of a Prakas (decision) on technical guidelines for small-scale municipal solid waste incineration, which has increased awareness of the environmental risks of local incineration pollution, and the development of an analysis and pathway to reduce greenhouse gas emissions until 2050 for the waste sector as input for a Cambodian zero-emissions strategy. The 4<sup>th</sup> State of the Environment Report of the Government was prepared with technical support from PIH. The report summarize the current situation and environmental trends in the country, to further support the development of institutional and national policy frameworks in order to support Cambodia's sustainable development efficiency.

To take further action towards green growth, innovative market solutions for clean energy were advanced this year. Solar micro-grids successfully electrified four villages, providing electricity to 225 households, including 19 women-headed households. The pilots have shown to free up productive time for women and girls through reducing the need to collect firewood, and have improved the security of women and girls at night. The incubation programme conducted in partnership with EnergyLab saw the creation of 63 jobs (including 47 women) this year through the three energy start-ups supported with seed funding by the PIH.

An additional pilot initiative of twenty mobile air quality sensors was completed this year, showing the feasibility of using innovative and low-cost sensors to map pollution levels in Phnom Penh. All citizen volunteers in the assignment reported wanting to change their daily behavior to reduce their personal exposure to particulate pollution.

A circular economy (CE) pilot in Kep province further provided a sustainable waste management model that can be applied to other smaller towns in Cambodia that have limited access to infrastructure and technology. Public awareness activities continued in 2021 to support wider behavioural change on waste management, reaching 381,000 people throughout the year, the majority of which were youth, to encourage their reduction of single-use plastic consumption and encourage lower waste lifestyles.

### ***COVID-19 response:***

Through funding from the Rapid Financing Facility, the PIH provided technical advisory support and advocacy to promote green recovery pathway from Covid-19 pandemic. The Ministry of Mines and Energy was supported to complete both an energy efficiency code for buildings and rooftop solar PV guidelines. In addition, the mandate of a new energy unit within the Ministry of Economy and Finance was also

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/50962046/cambodia-will-not-allow-anymore-new-coal-fired-power-plant-development-project/>

finalized this year to ensure its sustained role in decision making. Solar micro-grids successfully electrified four villages, providing electricity to 225 households, including 19 women-headed households in remote off-grid communities. The pilots have shown to free up productive time for women and girls through reducing the need to collect firewood, and have improved the security of women and girls at night. At policy level, the pilots are generating knowledge and lessons learnt for further replication in order to close the energy gaps in the country and promote socio economic development.



### **Pillar III: Peace, Participation, and Accountability**

The third pillar of the project supports government policies and initiatives that foster greater participation and accountability. To this end, the PIH supported greater inclusion of vulnerable groups in the country's social protection mechanisms, which utilize the national IDPoor system. As a result, 6,374 (3,152 women) persons with disabilities (PwDs) and 7,783 (4,148 women) people living with HIV (PLHIV) received access to IDPoor cards and Cambodia's national cash transfer programme. The revised questionnaires of the IDPoor system were finalized and will be piloted in February 2022 with added scoring for PwDs to ensure they have full access to the programme. The new questionnaires also capture the health severity and vulnerability of PLHIV in the special circumstances of the questionnaire.





To strengthen Cambodia’s monitoring, evaluation, and reporting system for delivering the Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP supported the RGC to undertake a mid-term review of Cambodia’s National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and a review and revision of the Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDG) indicators and targets. The PIH was also instrumental in supporting the strengthening of the government’s institutions and capacities to manage and align diverse development finance sources with the NSDP, the national budget, and the CSDGs. After a rigorous data entry and validation process, a full analysis of development cooperation in Cambodia was conducted to monitor the trends of development cooperation, prepare a set of related, sound policy recommendations, and forecast future outlook. Based on this, Cambodia’s ODA database was customized this year to include ODA support to the COVID-19 response, contribution towards the CSDGs, and the restructuring of sector-specific features such as health, education, social protection, community development, and gender.

Collective learning and systems thinking for greater participation and accountability were also advanced this year. Through PIH support, the discussion of a national multi-dimensional poverty index for Cambodia has been brought to the table, supporting advancement of a view of poverty beyond income alone. A platform to define systems transformation for COVID-19 recovery efforts and accelerating the 2030 Agenda was also created this year through the initiation of the Cambodia Futures Lab. The Lab brings together leaders from government, civil society, private sector, and UN agencies to embark on a collective leadership and learning journey on transforming systems to shape a more inclusive and sustainable future.

## PROGRESS ON PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS FOR PERIOD JANUARY – DECEMBER 2021

<p><b>UNDP Strategic Plan Output Alignment:</b></p> <p>1.1.1 Capacities developed across the whole of government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other international agreements in development plans and budgets, and to analyze progress towards the SDGs [...]</p> <p>1.2.2 Enabling Environment strengthened to expand public and private financing for the achievement of the SDGs</p> <p>1.4.1 Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains</p> <p>1.5.1 Solutions adopted to achieve universal access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy<sup>2</sup></p>					
<p><b>UNDAF/ CPD Outcome Alignment:</b></p> <p>By 2023, women and men in Cambodia, in particular those marginalized and vulnerable, benefit from expanded opportunities for decent work and technological innovations; and participate in a growing, more productive and competitive economy, that is also fairer and environmentally sustainable.</p> <p>By 2023, women and men in Cambodia, in particular the marginalized and vulnerable, live in a safer, healthier, more secure and ecologically balanced environment with improved livelihoods, and are resilient to natural and climate change related trends and shocks</p> <p>By 2023, women and men in Cambodia, including those underrepresented, marginalized and vulnerable, benefit from more transparent and accountable legislative and governance frameworks that ensure meaningful and informed participation in economic and social development and political processes.</p>					
<p><b>CPD Output Alignment:</b></p> <p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Extreme poor, disadvantaged populations, including PLHIV and people with disabilities (PwDs), have access to improved RGC social protection.</p> <p><b>Output 1.2.</b> Government fosters productivity alongside inclusive/ sustainable growth.</p> <p><b>Output 2.3.</b> Rules and regulations formulated and adopted for forest/natural resource management and market solutions developed for conservation and renewable energy.</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.</b> Government builds an evidence-based monitoring, evaluation and reporting system supportive of delivering the Goals.</p>					
<p><b>CPD Output Indicator(s) Alignment:</b></p> <p>1.1.1 Number of people participating in social protection programmes supported by UNDP.</p> <p>1.2.1: Number of adopted relevant RGC policies, plans and strategies supported by UNDP</p> <p>2.3.1: Number of rules and regulations developed and adopted for forest/natural resource management</p> <p>2.3.2: Number of market solutions for conservation and renewable energy in place</p> <p>2.3.3: Number of households benefitting from clean, affordable and sustainable energy access (Strategic Plan indicator 1.5.1)</p> <p>3.1.1: CSDGs adopted and voluntary national report (VNR) submitted.</p>					
Output Indicators	Baseline	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	2021 Status (Achievements and Challenges)
<b>SP output indicator 1.1.1.1:</b> Country has	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<sup>2</sup> Includes renewable energy as well as clean fuels and technology

development plans and budgets that integrate international agreements across the whole-of-government (a. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)					Following the launch of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019-23 by the RGC in 2019 through UNDP support, a Mid-Term Review of the NSDP progress was completed this year, along with a review and revision of the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDG) indicators and targets.
<b><u>SP output indicator 1.2.2.1:</u></b> Country has an enabling environment in place leveraging additional resources from public and private sources <sup>3</sup> for the SDGs (a. policy, legal and regulatory framework; b. institutional mechanism)	No	No	No	No	An updated Development Finance Assessment was completed. Roadmap for Khmer Riel Bond issuance was developed and shared with MEF. The country financing strategy is expected to be developed in 2022, same as the rollout of Khmer Riel Bond.
<b><u>SP output Indicator 1.4.1.2:</u></b> Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime (d. areas under sustainable forest management)	0	10 ha	N/A		<b>Refer to PIH project output indicator 2.2</b>
<b><u>SP output indicator 1.5.1.1:</u></b> Number of households benefitting from clean, affordable and sustainable energy access: (total, women headed, in rural areas)	0	0	140		<b>225 (19 women-headed)</b>  Refer to PIH project output indicator 2.9
<b>OUTPUT 1: Government policies and innovative measures/initiatives formulated in support of sustainable and inclusive development (Prosperity)</b>					

<sup>3</sup> Includes alternative modes of financing such as Islamic finance, social impact investing, and socially responsible investments.

<p><b>Output indicator 1.1:</b> Number of knowledge products/ events for policymakers (per year) to promote/ enable adoption of industry 4.0 technologies, development of a digital economy and other productivity/ competitiveness improvements (eg. Via BRI and ASEAN etc.) – referencing also the impacts on disadvantaged groups and women</p>	1 (I4.0 policy workshop)	2 BRI dialogues & 2 I4.0 events organized	0	2	<p><b>4 (Target exceeded)</b></p> <p>The following knowledge products were launched in 2021 to support improved productivity/competitiveness in the country:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A gender wage gap study</li> <li>2. An updated development finance assessment</li> <li>3. An Industry 4.0 industry-level readiness survey</li> <li>4. A high-level panel discussion on Cambodia’s COVID-19 response</li> </ol>
<p><b>Output indicator 1.2:</b> Undertake pilot activities (mechanisms, surveys, tech. centers etc.) to enable take-up of know-how, test and implement transfer of Industry 4.0 technologies and build digital economy.<sup>4</sup></p>	Rating 0 (Helped set-up of IR4 Group)	1- Moderate (2 I4.0 centers of excellence set up: ITC and NUM)	1 – Moderate extent (some mechanisms in place - 2/5 activities) (I4.0 Readiness (I4R) Survey, and Pilot I4R support facility)	1 – Moderate extent	<p><b>1- Moderate extent (Achieved)</b></p> <p>The digital economy faculty was officially launched at the National University of Management and an industry-level readiness survey for Industry 4.0 (above) also contributed to building an enabling environment for the future of work.</p>
<p><b>Output indicator 1.3:</b> Deliver large-scale SP graduation programme pilot, as part of wider support to the National Social Protection Policy Framework (SPPF).<sup>5</sup></p>	0 = low extent: work initiate (1/3)	1= Moderate extent	1= Moderate extent (Pilot began)	1- Moderate extent (Pilot in implementation)	<p><b>1 - Moderate extent (Achieved)</b></p> <p>The social protection graduation model pilot was rolled out in 2021 under the Graduation-Based Social Protection project. 2,448 household beneficiaries and participants were identified and have received initial cash and asset transfers.</p>

<sup>4</sup> Measured on three-point scale:  
0 = Low extent: work initiated (1/5 activities)  
1 = Moderate extent: some mechanisms in place (2/5 activities)  
2 = Great extent: most mechanisms in place & lessons generated (4/5 activities)

<sup>5</sup> Measured on a completion scale:  
0 = Low extent: work initiated (1/3 phases)  
1 = Moderate Extent: work progressed (2/3 phases)  
2 = Great extent: Testing completed (3/3 activities)

**OUTPUT 2: Government policies and initiatives formulated in support of preservation of the national environmental endowment, and combating climate change (Planet)**

<b>Output indicator</b>	0	2	3	4	<b>5 (Target exceeded)</b>
<p><b>2.1:</b> Number of knowledge products for policy makers to adopt effective strategies for climate change, NRM and green growth (such as waste management, renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport)</p>					<p>1. To support policymakers in their adoption of strategies for renewable energy, an Economic Appraisal of the Potential of Solar PV Energy in Cambodia was completed (launch is pending).</p> <p>2. A report on business models for off-grid electrification was also completed to inform sustainable energy access that ensures no one is left behind.</p> <p>3. A readiness study on a self-sustaining revolving energy efficiency fund for Cambodia was finalized.</p> <p>4. An analysis and pathway to reduce GHG emissions until 2050 for the waste sector was completed to feed into Cambodia's zero-emissions strategy.</p> <p>5. Input to the 4<sup>th</sup> State of the Environment Report.</p> <p><i>In Progress:</i></p> <p>A policy report for designing an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and a review report on international and national plastic recycling and recommendations for Cambodia were drafted in 2021.</p> <p>The Investing in Energy Efficiency: Stimulating green economic growth in Cambodia as a COVID-19 response report was also finalized in 2021, but is yet to be launched.</p>



<p><b>Output Indicator 2.2:</b> Number of rules, regulations and standards developed and adopted for forest, natural resource management, and green growth recognizing leave no one left behind issues (gender, ethnicity etc.) (such as waste management, renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport) (jointly reported by the project, “FCPF” &amp; “BESD”) (CPD output indicator 2.3.1)</p>	3	None	0	2	<p><b>3 (Target exceeded)</b></p> <p>1. A Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan (in English and Khmer) was officially endorsed and launched in 2021.</p> <p>2. A Roadmap for Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Buildings and Construction in Cambodia, Vision to 2050 was also approved by MLMUPC. The publication will launch in early 2022.</p> <p>3. A Prakas (decision) with technical guidelines for small-scale municipal solid waste incineration was adopted by MOE.</p> <p><i>In Progress:</i></p> <p>A draft sub-decree on plastic management was prepared for consultations in 2022.</p>
<p><b>Output indicator 2.3:</b> Number of market solutions and/or innovative business models/technologies for conservation and green growth (such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, waste management and sustainable transport) in place (CPD 2.3) recognizing leave no one left behind issues (gender, ethnicity etc.) (jointly reported by the project, “BESD”)</p>	0	1	1	4	<p><b>5 (Target exceeded)</b></p> <p>1-3. Three clean energy start-up teams were supported through the PIH incubation programme with seed funding (Cricket House, Sunla, and GFC), and supported creation of 63 jobs (both direct and indirect), including 47 women impacted by the project.</p> <p>4. Four villages were electrified using solar mini-grids that include three DC mini-grids and one AC mini-grid.</p> <p>5. A Circular Economy private sector engagement platform was established to connect and share eco-friendly practices among businesses.</p>

<b>Output indicator 2.4:</b> Extent to which a circular economy pilot is designed and implemented (municipality) <sup>6</sup> (jointly reported by the project, “BESD”)	0 = low extent	0 = low extent	1 = moderate extent	2 = great extent	<b>2 (Achieved)</b> Four waste separation stations in Kep were installed and are in use with a local Deka on waste management unit. Prakas with technical guidelines for small-scale municipal solid waste incineration was adopted by MOE
<b>Output indicator 2.5:</b> Extent to which a circular economy pilot is designed and implemented (industry) <sup>7</sup> (jointly reported by the project, “BESD”)	0 = low extent	0 = low extent	1 = moderate extent	2 = great extent	<b>1 (Not Achieved)</b> The draft Prakas on Waste to Energy (industrial waste incineration guidelines) remains under consultation/
<b>Output indicator 2.6:</b> Number of people reached for raising awareness on advantages of proper waste management practices and use of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies (jointly reported by the project, “BESD”)	0	Over 100	203,0239 (40% women)	600	<b>Total reach of 410,800 (Target exceeded)</b>  Over 381,000 viewers, mainly youth, were reached through the RUPP RE-Five social media channels for reducing single-use plastic consumption and encouraging lower waste lifestyles.  A video on energy access ( <a href="https://fb.watch/9OweZYzOts/">https://fb.watch/9OweZYzOts/</a> ) was watched by 5,600 people; and an energy efficiency video ( <a href="https://fb.watch/9OwjntwX4G/">https://fb.watch/9OwjntwX4G/</a> ) was watched by 1,200 people.  Clean Energy Week 2021 engaged a total audience of 23,000.

<sup>6</sup> Measured on a three-point scale:  
0= Low extent: Work has not been initiated  
1= Moderate extent: Initial business models proposed and consulted with stakeholders  
2=Great extent: Business models tested for lessons generated

<sup>7</sup> Measured on a three-point scale:  
0= Low extent: Work has not been initiated  
1= Moderate extent: Initial business models and investment plans proposed and consulted with stakeholders  
2=Great extent: Business models endorsed and implemented

<b>Output indicator 2.7:</b> Number of air quality monitoring systems installed and functional (jointly reported by the project, “SUMAI”)	1	1	0	Piloting 20 mobile sensors via citizen science approach	<b>20 mobile sensors piloted (Achieved)</b>
<b>Output indicator 2.8:</b> Number of economic and policy incentives proposed to promote usage of clean vehicles and fuel (jointly reported by the project, “CCCA” and “SUMAI”)	0	0		0	<b>0 (Not Achieved)</b>  Government is in the process of studying to reduce tax rate for electric vehicle <sup>8</sup> .
<b>Output indicator 2.9:</b> Number of households benefiting from clean, affordable and sustainable energy access, including energy efficient applications (SP indicator 1.5.1) recognizing leave no one left behind issues (gender, ethnicity etc.); (jointly reported by the project, “BESD”)	0	0	140	100	<b>225 (19 women-headed) (Target exceeded)</b>  225 households, benefitting a total of 1,595 people (715 women) were provided with clean and affordable energy through mini-grids including 85 households of the Jarai indigenous community (168 women).
<b>OUTPUT 3: Government policies and initiatives formulated to foster greater participation and accountability (Peace)</b>					
<b>Output indicator 3.1:</b> Number of People Living with HIV and People with Disabilities having IDPoor card (CPD output indicator 1.1.1)		2,910 PLHIV households	2,554 PwDs (46% women) 2,542 PLHIV households (1,382 women-headed)		<b>6,374 PWDs (3,152 women with disabilities)</b> <b>7,783 PLHIV (4,148 women)</b>  received the IDPoor cards and access to the national cash transfer.

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/50970057/cambodia-is-studying-to-reduce-the-tax-rate-for-electric-cars-by-50-to-encourage-people-to-use/>

<b>Output indicator 3.2:</b> Number of innovative governance initiatives designed	0	2	1	0	<b>0 (Achieved)</b>
<b>Output indicator 3.3:</b> Ensure development and alignment of development plans and budgets with SDGs/ SDG agenda across government (SP1.1.1), recognizing leave no one left behind issues (gender, ethnicity etc.) <sup>9</sup> (CPD output indicator 3.1.1: CSDGs adopted and voluntary national report (VNR) submitted)	0 (CSDG Framework adopted/ NSDP in draft)	NSDP completed & Aligned to SDGs; VNR complete (2 acts.)	Enable SDG alignment of BSPs (>25%)	Cont. SDG alignment of BSPs (>50%)	<b>1 (Not Achieved)</b>  Approximately 40% of the CSDGs were integrated into the Budget Strategic Plans of line ministries/agencies given alignment to the NSDP 2019-2023 which aligns with 40% of the CSDGs have been integrated into the NSDP 2019-2023.
<b>Output indicator 3.4:</b> Enable SDG data collection/ sharing mechanisms and SDG delivery outreach, with appropriate disaggregation (gender, geography). <sup>10</sup> (CDC JMI output indicator 2.3: The progress of NSDP implementation and the progress of CSDGs achievement at subnational level have been monitored for 2021, 2022 and 2023)	0	CSDG App. in place & open to public	New data platform enabled & tested	Pilot SDG 1-2 themed C4D campaigns	<b>Achieved</b>  A Mid-Term Review of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) was completed, along with a review and revision of the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDG) indicators and targets.  Training and a consultative meeting on a national Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was also completed in 2021.

<sup>9</sup> 1 existing & 6 illustrative activities/ milestones listed, but measured on a three-point scale:

0= Low extent: work initiated (2/6 activities)

1= Moderate extent: some models in place (3/6 activities)

2=Great extent: Most models in place & tested (5/6 activities)

<sup>10</sup> 5 new illustrative activities listed, but success measured on a three-point scale:

0= No delivery

1= Moderate extent: some mechanisms proposed and operational (2/5 activities)

2=Great extent: Most mechanisms operationalized (4/5 activities)

<b>Output Indicator 3.5:</b> Number of new innovations supported by the innovation hub	0	3	At least 2	1	1	One innovation was undertaken in 2021 through the initiation of the Cambodia Futures Lab.
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### 00115884 - SME Cluster

Output Indicators	Baseline	Result 2019	Result 20 - 20	Result 2021	Status (Achievements and Challenges)
<b>Output indicator 1.1:</b> SME cluster park established	0	0	0	N/A	This output was closed in 2020 due to continuous delay of the SME Cluster Park establishment.
<b>Output indicator 1.2:</b> SME cluster park skills development platform established	None	No	No	N/A	This output was closed in 2020 due to continuous delay of the SME Cluster Park establishment.

### COVID-19 Response

00121244 - COVID-19 – Emergency Cash Transfer (RRF funded)					
Output Indicators	Baseline	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Status 2021 (Achievements and Challenges)
<b>Output indicator 1.1:</b> An emergency social protection framework enabled	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	<b>Yes (Achieved)</b> The emergency social protection framework to rollout cash transfers to poor households created in 2020 continued to be utilized in 2021.
<b>Output indicator 1.2:</b> Rollout of a payment system capable of fast disbursement of cash transfers to several thousand poor households	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	<b>Yes (Achieved)</b> The Government continued its cash transfer programme in 2021 using the established digital system support.



<b>UN SERF Indicator 2.5.</b> Number of beneficiaries of social protection schemes and services related to the COVID-19 pandemic, disaggregated by type of programme, territory (rural/urban)	0	N/A	674,146 households	Continued reporting under RFF fund below	<b>Continued reporting under RFF fund below</b>
<b>00121246 - COVID-19 – Integrated Response (TRAC2 funded)</b>					
<b>Output indicator 1.1:</b> Comprehensive modelling of the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 enables an effective policy response, and analytical capacity is transferred to MEF (Yes/No)  <b>UNSERF Indicator 4.1.</b> Whether the country undertook socio-economic impact assessments in response to the COVID-19 crisis, with a focus on vulnerable groups, directed at-risk populations: a) Macro-meso economic needs assessment	No (No impact assessment to enable policy response)	N/A	Yes (Comprehensive assessment of socioeconomic impact of COVID in place and enables an effective policy response)	Yes (Updated modelling and policy brief)	<b>Yes (Achieved)</b>  An updated policy brief on the 2021 COVID-19 Economic and Social Impact Assessment in Cambodia was launched after new modelling was undertaken.
<b>UNSERF Indicator 4.1.</b> Whether the country undertook socio-economic impact assessments in response to the COVID-19 crisis, with a focus on vulnerable groups, directed at-risk populations: c) Multi-sectoral and sectoral needs assessment f) Gender sensitive impact assessments	No	N/A	Yes (Panel survey on Covid-19 impact on MSMEs and informal sector workers)	Yes (3 more rounds Panel survey continued Impact assessment of cash transfer programme)	<b>Yes (Achieved)</b>  Three rounds of a COVID-19 cash transfer programme evaluation were completed, with the final report to be published with GS-NSPC in early 2022.

<p><b>Output indicator</b> <b>1.2:</b> The Government's stimulus response approved and with allocated resources of at least 2% of the GDP with a clear focus on the most affected and vulnerable groups (measured as % of stimulus) (Yes/No)</p> <p>UN SERF Indicator 4.2. Whether the country is implementing policies informed by socio-economic impact assessment, directed at-risk populations d) Social protection policy</p>	No		Yes	Yes	<p><b>Yes (Achieved)</b></p> <p>The estimated 2021 stimulus package totalled 5.1% of USD 28.3 billion towards the health, economic and social sectors, including cash transfers to the poor and vulnerable and SME financing.</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>UNDP worked with the Ministry of Economy and Finance to develop a policy brief on the 2021 social and economic impact assessment and advocated for social protection programming for the most vulnerable.</p>
<p><b>Output indicator</b> <b>1.3:</b> a. Number of COVID-19 socioeconomic-impact interventions fully developed (specifically including facilitation of SP cash transfers) with RGC b. Donor resources secured to roll-out interventions (Yes/No)</p>	a. 0 b. No		a. 3 b. Yes	a. 1	<p><b>a. 3</b></p> <p>1. An assessment of the impacts of the COVID-19 lockdown and curfew.</p> <p>2. The targeting mechanism of the post-lockdown cash transfer programme for near-poor households.</p> <p>3. Three rounds of the COVID-19 cash transfer programme evaluation were completed (reported above).</p>
<p><b>Output indicator</b> <b>2.1:</b> Extent to which priority measures to reduce plastic waste and enable an inclusive circular economy are in place, as measured by: a. Number of people reached by awareness raising on plastic waste problems and solutions</p>	a. 0 b. 0 c. 0 d. No	N/A	a. 0 b. 46 c. 1 d. Yes	N/A	Activities completed in 2020.

b. Number of private sector leaders identified for circular economy innovation c. Strategies to address needs and provide a safety net for the informal waste sector (Yes/No) d. A full project proposal on plastic waste is developed (Yes/No)					
<b>Output indicator 2.2:</b> Number of informal waste collectors receiving emergency support (male/female)	0	N/A	600 (79% women)	N/A	Activities completed in 2020.
<b>Output indicator 2.3:</b> Extent to which an enabling environment is established for energy efficiency and renewable energy, as measured by: a. Building codes in place that incorporate energy efficiency in commercial and residential sectors (Yes/No) b. Mechanism for grid integration of rooftop solar and tariff structure in place (Yes/No) c. Ministry of Economy and Finance has a functioning energy unit to support decisions on improving share of renewables in overall energy mix (Yes/No)		a. No b. No c. No	a. Yes b. No c. Yes	N/A	<b>a. Yes</b> A building Energy Efficiency code was finalized with the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) in 2021.  <b>b. Yes</b> Finalized Rooftop solar PV guidelines were also completed with MME.  <b>c. Yes</b> The finalized mandate of the MEF's Energy Unit was completed, which will be part of a new department under the General Department Policy through a sub-decree/  The next step of a, b, and c relies on the progress made by third institutions. EE code depends on the adoption of the building code, Rooftop solar guideline needs support from EDC, while EU is housed in a new department of MEF.
<b>Output indicator 3.1:</b> Number of solution focused contents / reach in Khmer language broadcasted on radio, TV, social media on		0	1 million reached	N/A	Activities completed in 2020.

solidarity, stigma, discrimination and mental health during Covid-19 pandemic					
<b>Output indicator 3.2:</b> Number of resilient media alternatives created by building capacity of media entrepreneurs and professionals in Cambodia.		37 media startups 5 innovative media outlets	8	N/A	Activities completed in 2020.
<b>121245 - E-commerce Covid-19 response (TRAC2 funded)</b>					
<b>Output indicator 1.1:</b> a. Number of traders onboarded and listed on online marketplace for e-commerce to support demand-supply matching for local markets b. Number of platform transactions generated by new sellers/providers per month  UN SERF Indicator 3.2. Number of private sector companies and formal and informal sector workers supported during and after the COVID-19 pandemic a) Micro, small, medium enterprises (MSMEs)	a. 0 b. 0		a. 100 onboarded ; 200 listed b. 0	a. 1,450 (55% women) b. N/A	<b>a. 1,189 (45.5% women)</b> <b>b. N/A</b>  1,189 (45.5% women and 29% provincially based MSMEs) vendors were supported with e-commerce capacity building, onboarding, and listing products on e-marketplaces. 83% reported improvements in their knowledge of e-commerce and 71% reported improvements in their online selling skills.  COVID-19 restriction measures limited physical coordination in supporting vendors (MSMEs) to be onboarded onto respective e-marketplaces. Micro and small vendors were not willing to be onboarded onto e-marketplaces, mainly due to high commission rates and failure of products not sold for awhile after onboarding.
<b>Output indicator 1.2:</b> Number of transport and hospitality workers redeployed/engaged in the marketplace	0		0	700 (50% women)	<b>73</b>  73 workers of 887 job applications applied for jobs through national

UN SERF Indicator 3.2. Number of private sector companies and formal and informal sector workers supported during and after the COVID-19 pandemic c) Formal sector workers					online career matching and were employed. The data will be updated, and the number is expected to be higher.  94 firms participated in the job matching, and 22,748 job vacancies were available. An online job matching platform was also developed to support further job matching.
<b>Output indicator 1.3:</b> Number of farmers registered and using online platform to enhance their production/supply	0		1,200 (49% women)	N/A	<b>1,677 (46% women)</b> farmers registered and using the platform are able sell their agricultural commodities quicker, use secured and instant payment, and access small loans with no collateral.

**00125819 – Catalyzing investment in equitable and green recovery beyond COVID-19 (funded by Rapid Financing Facility)**

Output Indicators	Baseline	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Status 2021 (Achievements and Challenges)
UN SERF 2.5 Number of beneficiaries (households) of social protection schemes and services related to the COVID-19 pandemic, disaggregated by type of programme, territory (rural/urban), sex, age group and at- risk population	598,512	N/A	687,600	700,000	<b>731,000 (Achieved)</b>  As of 30 September 2021, approximately USD 440 million was transferred to more than 670,000 families including more than 60,000 persons with disabilities, 332,000 elderly people and almost 2,000 people living with HIV. More than 61,000 families also received emergency cash transfer support during lockdown.
UN SERF 3.2 Number of private sector companies and formal and informal sector workers supported	a.0 b.0	N/A	a.200 (55%) b.450 (55%)	a.850 (55%)	<b>a. 1,189 (45.5% women)</b> <b>b. N/A</b>



during and after the COVID-19 pandemic (cumulative) a. Micro, small, medium enterprises (MSMEs)/ % of businesses owned by women <sup>11</sup> b. Informal sector workers/ % of female workers) <sup>12</sup>				b.2,250 (55%)	<b>Please see indicator 2.1 below.</b>
UN SERF 3.3 Whether the country is adopting fiscal, monetary and legislative stimulus packages for COVID-19 economic response and recovery that are: a) Climate and environmentally sensitive b) Gender responsive	0	N/A	0	1	<b>Yes</b>  Government Strategic Framework and Programs for Economic Recovery 2021-23 includes climate and gender targets.
1.1 Number of extreme poor/at-risk households receiving IDPoor card under revised ID Poor scoring methodology (total/ % of women-headed households)	0	N/A	0	105,000/ 10%	<b>N/A (Not Achieved)</b>  The new regression-based scoring mechanism of the IDPoor questionnaire supported by UNDP and the World Bank is being finalized and is currently under the piloting stage.
1.2 Systemic gender-sensitive complaint handling mechanism up and running (Yes/No)	No	N/A	No	Yes	<b>No (Not Achieved)</b>  The IDPoor complaint mechanism scoping study was completed in 2022 by reviewing complaint mechanisms at subnational administrations, conducting a needs assessment, and documenting perceptions and experiences of citizens to inform design of a citizen-centric digitalized complaint mechanism. It will be operationalized in the first quarter of 2022.

<sup>11</sup> Number of MSMEs receiving direct support in onboarding on e-commerce platform

<sup>12</sup> Number of informal sector workers employed directly in the MSMEs supported and through e-commerce platform (delivery service)

1.3 Number of complaints received disaggregated by sex and percentage responded (total/ % of complaint made by women)	N/A	N/A	0	600/30%	<b>0 (Not Achieved)</b>  The digital complaint mechanism will be operationalized in the first quarter of 2022.
2.1 Number of MSMEs (a) and product delivery workers (b) using e-commerce platforms (gender disaggregated)	a.0 b.0	N/A	a.200 (55%) b.50 (50%)	a.850 (55%) b.550 (50%)	<b>a. 1,189 (45.5% women)</b> <b>b. N/A</b> <b>(Partially Achieved)</b>  1,189 (45.5% women) were supported with e-commerce capacity building, onboarding, and listing products on e-marketplaces.
2.2 Male-Female ratio of business owners using e-commerce solutions	N/A	N/A	1	1.2	<b>0.83 (Not Achieved)</b>  648 men and 541women were supported to use e-commerce solutions in 2021.
2.3 Number of e-commerce businesses supported that report having implemented at least one initiative to reduce plastic waste (cumulative)	0	N/A	0	150	<b>0 (Not Achieved)</b>  200 e-commerce vendors and merchants are being trained on sustainable e-commerce. The data on applying these practices to their businesses will be collected after several weeks of training.
2.4 Number of technology options to support sustainable packaging (a) tested and (b) adopted	a.0 b.0	N/A	a.0 b.0	a.3 b.1	<b>a. 0</b> <b>b. 0(Not Achieved)</b>  The Innovation Challenge was delayed until. Results are expected in the first quarter of 2022.
2.5 Percent of delivery orders with reduced plastic consumption (cumulative)	5%	N/A	10%	30%	<b>N/A (Not Achieved)</b>  Data to be captured after the training on sustainable e-commerce is completed.

2.6. Number of data and evidence-based policy options recommended to the Government	2	N/A	2	4	<b>1 (Not Achieved)</b> A second policy brief on the COVID-19 social and economic impact assessment was completed and launched in 2022, helping to inform social protection and inclusive stimulus programming.
3.1 Gender sensitive action plan, policies and roadmap for greening energy sector development in Cambodia is drafted (Yes/No)	No	N/A	No	Yes	<b>Yes (Achieved)</b> The building energy efficiency code and rooftop solar PV guidelines were both finalized with the Ministry of Mines and Energy. Both plans are gender neutral.
3.2 Energy unit is officially established at the Ministry of Economy and Finance with a mandate to promote sustainable and equitable energy access policy (Yes/No)	No	N/A	No	Yes	<b>No (Not Achieved)</b> The mandate of the MEF's Energy Unit was finalized, which will be part of a new department under the General Department of Policy through a sub-decree.
3.3 Renewable Energy Atlas for Cambodia is developed (Yes/No) <b>**NOTE: MME requested UNDP not to proceed with RE Atlas. At the request of MEF, this has been changed to a study on the Readiness of a Self-Sustaining Energy Efficiency Revolving Fund in Cambodia</b>	No	N/A	No	Yes	<b>No (Not Achieved)</b> A readiness study on the energy efficiency revolving fund in Cambodia was completed. However, the next step of operationalization of the revolving fund with seed public investment is challenging.
3.4 a. Number of off-grid households with access to electricity from hybrid power systems (cumulative) b. Number of pico-hydro sites supported following gender sensitive selection criteria c. Amount of energy generated from clean energy sources, measured as kWh of energy per year	0	N/A	0	a.45 b.3 c.45,000	a. 0 b. 0 - As the result of site assessment, Picho hydro was not viable, therefore the budget was reallocated to construct solar-minigrid. Three systems were under construction by end of 2021. c. 0 (Not Achieved)

## QUALITY OF RESULTS

<p><b>Sustainability:</b> <i>Do the benefits of the achieved results have potential to last past this year?</i></p>	<p>A number of the initiatives under the Policy and Innovation Hub focus on identifying and testing new approaches and innovations to provide solutions for sustainable development. A pilot for improved social protection through a graduation package of assets and cash was rolled out in 2021 to a group of 2,448 household beneficiaries and participants, with the plan for its scale up after the pilot's completion. Workable models to respond to environmental challenges were also proven this year, with the deployment of solar energy micro-grids providing clean energy access to 225 households. From this pilot, potential business models for electrification of other off-grid villages were developed and a community operated model was successfully tested. A circular economy (CE) pilot in Kep province further provided a CE model that can be applied to other smaller towns in Cambodia that have limited access to infrastructure and technology. The replication and scaling of these models can support long-term and lasting impacts beyond the project.</p>
<p><b>National Capacity:</b> <i>How do the project results help strengthen national institutions and service delivery?</i></p>	<p>The Policy and Innovation Hub has supported the strengthening of national institutions across the areas of development finance, clean energy, and digital economy. Support to the development and customization of Cambodia's ODA Database works to strengthen the country's national tracking system, institutions, and capacities to manage and align diverse development finance sources with the national budget, the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and the Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs). The Hub also initiated energy economics capacity building work to strengthen the mandate of the new Ministry of Economy and Finance energy unit to ensure it has strong institutional capacity to support Cambodia's energy sector moving forward. A digital coalition was also established, led by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPTC) with members from e-commerce platforms, business associations, and financial institutions, among others, to provide digital and e-commerce industry platforms, helping MPTC to connect and gain insights from industry, particularly on e-commerce development.</p>
<p><b>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:</b> <i>How does the project contribute to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment?</i></p>	<p>The Policy and Innovation Hub made important contributions to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment this year. A revised IDPoor questionnaire and methodology have been finalized and are being piloted with gender-sensitive variables now integrated into the new identification system. For instance, single-headed female households will receive a higher score, and thus are more likely to receive an IDPoor Card and access to social assistance. Women, who comprise a majority of the informal sector and MSMEs, were also the focus of e-commerce interventions undertaken in response to COVID-19 to support their recovery. The</p>

	<p>continuation of their jobs and businesses during the pandemic was promoted through improved knowledge and acquisition of digital and e-commerce skills. Of the 1,189 people supported to make the shift to e-commerce, 45.5% were women. Off-grid access to electricity through solar mini-grids also focused on the promotion of gender equality and women’s empowerment in five villages to benefit 715 women, including 19 women-headed households. Their households have shown an increase in clean cooking, with the use of electric cookers reducing their time spent collecting firewood, freeing time for other productive purposes and income generating activities. The ability to have light beyond daytime hours has also allowed girls to extend their self-learning time at home into the evenings and ensured their safety in the community at night. Furthermore, the COVID-19 cash transfer impact assessment supported was informed by UNDP’s gender-sensitive assessment framework, looking at different outcomes by gender and gender dynamics in households. It revealed that more than three quarters of surveyed households reported that women are the main decision makers on daily household expenses, including how the cash transfer is spent, which is critical to informing policy and programming on gender equality and women’s empowerment.</p>
<p><b>Youth Engagement:</b> <i>How do the project results support youth in contributing to sustainable human development and peace? *optional*</i></p>	<p>Engagement of youth to take action towards the CSDGs remains at the core of the project. 381,000 predominantly youth viewers were reached in 2021 through the RUPP RE-Five social media channels to support them in taking the lead in reducing single-use plastic consumption and encouraging lower waste lifestyles. Local youth community members have also been engaged in renewable energy for their communities through training on the maintenance and operation of solar micro-grids.</p>
<p><b>Climate Change:</b> <i>How do the project results help increase resiliency and reduce vulnerability to climate change? *optional*</i></p>	<p>The Policy and Innovation Hub’s modelling work with the Ministry of Economy and Finance and advocacy work alongside other development partners in the country supported the Ministry of Mines and Energy in its official decision not to develop new coal-fired power plants beyond those already approved by the government since 2019, and to continue to encourage investment in clean energy in response to climate change. Electricity from the deployed solar mini-grids in Kampong Chhnang province also helped to mitigate 10 tCO<sub>2</sub> (20,423.11 kWh x 0.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh) in 2021. Energy access through mini-grids is further increasing the adaptive capacity of communities to climate change impacts through better access to secured drinking water and sanitation, and reduced dependence on firewood and exposure to indoor air pollution.</p>
<p><b>No One Left Behind:</b> <i>In what way do the project results help left behind communities and individuals? *optional*</i></p>	<p>Many of the target groups of the Hub’s activities include women-headed, vulnerable, and rural households. The graduation package pilot under implementation supports those most vulnerable in social protection models. Through support from the Policy and Innovation Hub, Cambodia’s questionnaires to determine who</p>

	<p>receives IDPoor cards and subsequent social protection support from the government were also revised to add scoring for persons with disabilities (PwDs) and persons living with HIV (PLHIV) to ensure they have full access to the IDPoor programme and that no one is left behind. To support access to electricity for the most vulnerable, 19 women-headed households and 85 households of the Jarai indigenous community now have access to the solar mini-grids. Support to the Ministry of Mines and Energy and Ministry of Economy and Finance for advancing policies in the energy sector towards green growth has also been critical to ensure no one is left behind in Cambodia’s goal of universal electrification, and as a key sector for mitigating climate change, which has a disproportional impact on the most vulnerable.</p>
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## INNOVATION

<b>What innovative methods were applied or tested this year?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alternative Financing <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral Insight <input type="checkbox"/> Blockchain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Challenge Prizes <input type="checkbox"/> Crowdsourcing <input type="checkbox"/> Crowdfunding <input type="checkbox"/> Foresight <input type="checkbox"/> Games for Social Good <input type="checkbox"/> Hackathon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-Centered Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation Lab <input type="checkbox"/> Micronarratives	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile-Based Feedback Mechanism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New and Emerging Data (e.g. Big Data) <input type="checkbox"/> Positive Deviance <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector Partnership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Randomized Control Trial/Parallel Testing <input type="checkbox"/> Real-Time Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Sensing/Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify below)
<p><i>If ‘Other’ was selected, please specify what innovative initiative was implemented and what the result of the initiative was:</i></p>		

## SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

<b>Was South-South and Triangular Cooperation promoted and utilized through the project?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>If yes, briefly explain how. List countries engaged.</b>	<p>The Policy and Innovation Hub’s piloting of mobile sensors to provide air pollution data more rapidly and at a lower cost was introduced by a UK organization working across the UK, Argentina, Kenya, and Brazil.</p>

## COMMUNICATIONS, KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND VISIBILITY

Knowledge Product Produced this Year	Type	Target audience	Link (if available)
2021 COVID-19 Economic and Social Impact Assessment in Cambodia Policy Brief	Publication	Government, Development Partners, NGOs	<a href="https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/library/2021-covid-19-economic-and-social-impact-assessment-in-cambodia.html">https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/library/2021-covid-19-economic-and-social-impact-assessment-in-cambodia.html</a>
Development Finance Assessment	Publication	Government, Development Partners, NGOs	<a href="https://www.undp.org/cambodia/publications/cambodias-development-finance-assessment">https://www.undp.org/cambodia/publications/cambodias-development-finance-assessment</a>
The Gender Wage Gap in Cambodia	Publication	Government	<a href="https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/library/the-gender-wage-gap-in-cambodia.html">https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/library/the-gender-wage-gap-in-cambodia.html</a>
How Industry 4.0 Can Boost Cambodia's Economy After COVID-19	Publication	Government, Development Partners, Private Sector	<a href="https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/library/how-industry-4-0-can-boost-cambodias-economy-after-covid-19--opp.html">https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/library/how-industry-4-0-can-boost-cambodias-economy-after-covid-19--opp.html</a>
Combating Disinformation: A Preliminary Assessment of the Information Landscape in Cambodia	Publication	Government, Development Partners, Private Sector	<a href="https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/library/combating-disinformation--a-preliminary-assessment-of-the-infor.html">https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/library/combating-disinformation--a-preliminary-assessment-of-the-infor.html</a>
Doing Guide for Sustainable E-commerce to provide hands-on solutions and guide for e-commerce vendors and merchants to adopt and apply eco-friendly/circular economy practices.	Guidebook	Private Sector, MSMEs	N/A
Report on business models for off-grid electrification	Report	Policymaker	
A readiness study on a self-sustaining revolving energy efficiency fund for Cambodia	Report	Policymaker	
An analysis and pathway to reduce GHG emissions until 2050 for the waste sector	Report	Policymaker	
State of the Environment Report (input to 4 chapters: air quality, climate change, waste and bio diversity)	Contribution to government report	Policymaker, public	<a href="https://data.opendatacommons.org/net/library_record/the-4th-state-of-environmental-report">https://data.opendatacommons.org/net/library_record/the-4th-state-of-environmental-report</a>



**Was the project cited/quoted/featured in media reports/articles?**

*If yes, please provide link to article/video.*

<b>International</b>	
Zumba Combo	<a href="#"><u>Domestic revenues a vital source of development finance: UN report</u></a>
China.org	<a href="#"><u>COVID-19 leads to 3.6 bln USD financing flow losses for Cambodia last year: UNDP report</u></a>
The Star	<a href="#"><u>Covid-19 leads to US\$3.6bil financing flow losses for Cambodia last year, says UNDP report</u></a>
Xinhua	<a href="#"><u>COVID-19 leads to 3.6 bln USD financing flow losses for Cambodia last year: UNDP report</u></a>
FlipBoard	<a href="#"><u>Cambodia Sets Sights on Circular Economy with Launch of New Strategy   UNDP in Cambodia</u></a>
Xinhua	<a href="#"><u>Traffic accidents leading cause of deaths, injuries in Cambodia: report</u></a>
The Star	<a href="#"><u>Cambodia tackles plastic waste in Siem Reap</u></a>
China.org	<a href="#"><u>Cambodia, UNDP ink deal on development of ageing policy</u></a>
The Star	<a href="#"><u>Cambodia, UNDP ink deal on development of ageing policy</u></a>
Vaultz News	<a href="#"><u>Cambodia, UNDP sign deal on development of ageing policy</u></a>
Xinhua	<a href="#"><u>Cambodia, UNDP ink deal on development of ageing policy</u></a>
China.org	<a href="#"><u>Australia, UNDP provide 3.15 mln USD to Cambodia for COVID-19 response</u></a>
Oriental News	<a href="#"><u>Joint programs launched to support sustainable financing for Cambodia</u></a>
Laos News.net	<a href="#"><u>Joint programs launched to support sustainable financing for Cambodia</u></a>
Big News Network.com	<a href="#"><u>Joint programs launched to support sustainable financing for Cambodia</u></a>
Investor.com	<a href="#"><u>Joint programmes to support sustainable financing for Cambodia</u></a>
The Star	<a href="#"><u>Joint programmes to support sustainable financing for Cambodia</u></a>
Xinhua	<a href="#"><u>Joint programs launched to support sustainable financing for Cambodia</u></a>
The Star	<a href="#"><u>Cambodian women earn 19% less than men for same work, says UNDP report</u></a>
Nampa	<a href="#"><u>Cambodian women earn 19 pct less than men for same work: UNDP report</u></a>
Sina English	<a href="#"><u>Cambodian women earn 19 pct less than men for same work: UNDP report</u></a>
China.org	<a href="#"><u>Cambodian women earn 19 pct less than men for same work: UNDP report</u></a>
Xinhua	<a href="#"><u>Cambodian women earn 19 pct less than men for same work: UNDP report</u></a>
Opera News	<a href="#"><u>Lifeline for vulnerable Cambodians as poverty doubles during COVID-19 pandemic</u></a>
Latest News	<a href="#"><u>Lifeline for vulnerable Cambodians as poverty doubles during COVID-19 pandemic</u></a>
Justin News	<a href="#"><u>Lifeline for vulnerable Cambodians as poverty doubles during COVID-19 pandemic</u></a>
The European Times	<a href="#"><u>Lifeline for vulnerable Cambodians as poverty doubles during COVID-19 pandemic</u></a>
iWeller	<a href="#"><u>Lifeline for vulnerable Cambodians as poverty doubles during COVID-19 pandemic</u></a>
Bulletin Observe	<a href="#"><u>Lifeline for vulnerable Cambodians as poverty doubles during COVID-19 pandemic</u></a>
Devbusiness	<a href="#"><u>Lifeline for vulnerable Cambodians as poverty doubles during COVID-19 pandemic</u></a>
Noticias ONU	<a href="#"><u>Lifeline for vulnerable Cambodians as poverty doubles during COVID-19 pandemic</u></a>
ONU Info	<a href="#"><u>Lifeline for vulnerable Cambodians as poverty doubles during COVID-19 pandemic</u></a>
UN News	<a href="#"><u>Lifeline for vulnerable Cambodians as poverty doubles during COVID-19 pandemic</u></a>
Inter Press Service	<a href="#"><u>Lifeline for vulnerable Cambodians as poverty doubles during COVID-19 pandemic</u></a>
<b>National</b>	
Construction Property MOI	<a href="#"><u>UNDP Pledges to Help Cambodia Raise More Funds for Clean Energy Projects</u></a>
Khmer times	<a href="#"><u>UNDP Pledges Fund Raising For Energy Projects In Cambodia</u></a>
eacNews	<a href="#"><u>UNDP pledges fund raising for energy projects in Cambodia</u></a>
Cambodianess	<a href="#"><u>Cambodia, UNDP to Strengthen Energy Partnership</u></a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#"><u>Japanese Ambassador Visits Sihanoukville to Launch Recycling Campaign</u></a>
	<a href="#"><u>Commerce Ministry launches digital innovation challenge</u></a>

Cambodia Investment Review	<a href="#">Cambodia's inaugural \$300M sovereign bond 'a step in the right direction' says UNDP</a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#">UNDP: Financing of new development to double by year 2025</a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#">Development financing to double by 2025, UNDP says</a>
Phnom Penh Post	<a href="#">UNDP urges compost of organic waste</a>
Phnom Penh Post	<a href="#">Telecoms ministry to host e-shopping fair</a>
Cambodia Interview	<a href="#">Cambodia's worst-case economic scenarios avoided in 2021: UNDP</a>
Mango Media	<a href="#">Coalition Launched To Bring Digital Success To Cambodia's Local Enterprises</a>
AKP	<a href="#">Coalition Launched To Bring Digital Success to Cambodia's Local Enterprises</a>
Khmer Post Asia	<a href="#">Coalition Launched To Bring Digital Success To Cambodia's Local Enterprises</a>
Phnom Penh Post	<a href="#">New digital push for MSMEs</a>
MOI	<a href="#">Coalition Launched To Bring Digital Success To Cambodia's Local Enterprises</a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#">Young adults told to reskill for jobs of tomorrow</a>
Camboja News	<a href="#">Phnom Penh curfew and dining ban lead to rise in plastic waste</a>
Phnom Penh Post	<a href="#">Holding out for sovereign bonds as finances tighten</a>
Cambodia Investment Review	<a href="#">Tax Inspectors Without Borders program 'proving to be valuable' for Cambodia's tax department</a>
Cambodia Investment Review	<a href="#">Sovereign bonds needed as Cambodia forecast to graduate from LDC status by 2028: UNDP</a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#">Domestic revenue an increasingly important source of development financing in Cambodia</a>
Cambodia News Gazette	<a href="#">Domestic Revenue is an Increasingly Important Source of Development Financing in Cambodia, Says a UNDP's New Report</a>
Ministry of Information	<a href="#">Domestic Revenue Is An Increasingly Important Source Of Development Financing In Cambodia, Says A UNDP's New Report</a>
Cambodianess	<a href="#">COVID-19 leads to 3.6 bln USD financing flow losses for Cambodia last year: UNDP report</a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#">UNDP assesses Cambodia's development funding trend amid C-19</a>
PhnomPenh Post	<a href="#">Domestic revenue a vital source of development financing: UN report</a>
AKP	<a href="#">Cambodia Sets Sights on Circular Economy with Launch of New Strategy</a>
Khmer Post Asia	<a href="#">Cambodia Sets Sights on Circular Economy with Launch of New Strategy</a>
Khmer times	<a href="#">Cambodia implements strategy towards a circular economy</a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#">Circular economy strategy launched</a>
PPP	<a href="#">Circular economy strategy, plan launched</a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#">New Report says traffic is leading cause of deaths and injuries in Cambodia</a>
CPP News	<a href="#">Cambodia's National Ageing Policy Operationalised</a>
Khmer Post Asisa	<a href="#">Cambodia, UNDP Sign Agreement To Operationalise National Ageing Policy</a>
Ministry of Information	<a href="#">Cambodia, UNDP Sign Agreement To Operationalise National Ageing Policy</a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#">Cambodia to beef up National Ageing Policy over two years</a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#">Cambodia, UNDP sign agreement to operationalise National Ageing Policy</a>
Phnom Penh Post	<a href="#">Elderly welfare policy in the works</a>
RFI	<a href="#">DMC students promoting awareness of plastic pollution</a>
Sroul News	<a href="#">MEF teams with UNDP to improve e-commerce</a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#">MEF teams with UNDP to improve e-commerce</a>
Cambodianess	<a href="#">Cambodian women earn 19 pct less than men for same work: UNDP report</a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#">Women in Cambodia face a 19 percent wage gap, says UNDP</a>
Khmer times:	<a href="#">Lifeline for vulnerable Cambodians as poverty doubles during COVID-19 pandemic</a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#">UNDP: Buying local supports community economic resilience amid pandemic</a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#">Rural electrification aims to be complete by 2023</a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#">Rural electrification aims to be complete by 2023</a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#">Sunny future predicted for photovoltaics</a>
Khmer Times	<a href="#">RUPP leading the nation to its Industry 4.0 future</a>

## PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

### a. Updated Project Risks and Actions

*Information in the Risk Log provided below in Annex 1.*

## FINANCIAL STATUS AND UTILIZATION

**Table 1: Contribution overview 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2023**

SOURCE OF FUND	CONTRIBUTIONS		CONTRIBUTION BALANCE
	Committed	Received	
<b>112488 - Policy and Innovation Hub (2019-2023)</b>			
UNDP - 04000/TRAC1	7,806,242	4,985,190	2,821,052
UNDP - 04010-TRAC2	1,279,718	1,279,718	-
Country Investment Facility - 11968	102,748	102,748	-
Program Resource - 30084	200,000	107,120	92,880.00
British Fund - 30000/10314	28,988	28,988	-
World Bank Fund - 30000/00015	86,732	86,732	-
MPTF Joint SDG Fund - 30000/12994	100,000	100,000	-
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>9,604,428</i>	<i>6,690,495</i>	<i>2,913,932</i>
<b>125819 - Catalyzing investment in equitable and green recovery beyond COVID-19 (2021-2022)</b>			
UNDP - 04001	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>1,500,000</i>	<i>1,500,000</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>125268-Go4eCAM (07 December 2020 to December 2021)</b>			
Donor: 00084_EIF	317,644	175,011	142,633
Donor: 13586_KE	162,000	24,021	137,979
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>479,644</i>	<i>199,032</i>	<i>280,612</i>
<b>121246 - Covid-19 Integrated Response (Apr - Dec 2020)</b>			
04010 - TRAC2	570,000	570,000	-
02301 - Management fund	5,351	5,351	-
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>575,351</i>	<i>575,351</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>121245 - Covid-19: Accelerating Deployment of E-Commerce solutions in Cambodia (Apr-Dec 2021)</b>			
04010 - TRAC2	330,818	330,818	-
04000 - TRAC1	52,309	52,309	-
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>383,127</i>	<i>383,127</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>121244 - Covid-19: Covid-19 Emergency Cash Transfer (Apr-Dec 2020)</b>			
28641 - UNDP RRF	267,500	267,500	-
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>267,500</i>	<i>267,500</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>115884 - SME Cluster park (Mar-Dec 2020)</b>			
30000 - WorldBridge	252,300	72,500	179,800.00
30000 - WorldBridge (cancellation)	(179,800)		(179,800.00)
04000 - TRAC1	30,000	30,000	-

<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>102,500</i>	<i>102,500</i>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,912,549</b>	<b>9,348,005</b>	<b>3,194,544</b>

**Table 2: Multi-year budget overview by fund source**

Award ID: 00114485	2019	2020	2020 outstanding commitment	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
<b>112488 - Policy and Innovation Hub (2019-2023)</b>							
04000 - UNDP TRAC1	1,757,881	1,634,398	66,569	1,852,910	1,396,030	1,425,022	8,132,811
04010 - UNDP TRAC2	584,980	208,902		485,836			1,279,718
11968 - Country Investment Facility (CIF)	40,589	62,158	1,700				104,448
30000 - BRITISH FUND	19,867	9,121					28,988
30000 - World Bank	-	18,353		89,647	-	-	108,000
30000 - MPTF Joint SDG Fund				100,000			100,000
30084 - Programme Resource	14,177	13,886		79,058	14,040	78,840	200,000
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>2,417,495</i>	<i>1,946,818</i>	<i>68,269</i>	<i>2,607,451</i>	<i>1,410,070</i>	<i>1,503,862</i>	<i>9,953,965</i>
<b>115884 - Sustainable SME Cluster and Network (2019 - 2021)</b>							
30000 - WorldBridge		53,570		-	-		53,570
04000 - TRAC1		7,920					7,920
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>61,490</i>		<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>61,490</i>
<b>125268-Go4eCAM</b>							
EIF_30071				173,121	144,523		317,644
KE_30071				24,300	137,700		162,000
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>		<i>197,421</i>	<i>282,223</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>479,644</i>
<b>COVID - 19 RESPONSE</b>							
<b>121246 - Covid-19 Integrated Response (Apr - Dec 2020)</b>							
04010 - TRAC2		400,326	169,682	-			570,008
02301 - Management fund		1,939					1,939
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>402,265.01</i>	<i>169,681.52</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>571,947</i>
<b>121244 - Covid-19: Enabling Mass Cash Transfers for the Vulnerable (Apr - Oct 2020)</b>							
28641 - RRF	-	267,500		-			267,500

<i>Sub-total</i>	-	267,500	-	-	-	267,500
121245 - Covid-19: Accelerating Deployment of E-Commerce solutions in Cambodia (Apr - Dec 2020)						
04010 - TRAC2		142,134	171,260	17,424		330,818
04000 - TRAC1		52,309				52,309
<i>Sub-total</i>		194,443	171,260	17,424	-	383,127
125819 - Covid-19: Catalyzing investment in equitable and green recovery beyond COVID-19 (2021-2022)						
04001-Covid RFF				1,229,223	270,777	1,500,000
<i>Sub-total</i>		-		1,229,223	270,777	1,500,000
<b>Grand total</b>	2,417,495	2,872,516	409,210	4,051,519	1,963,070	13,217,673

**Table 3: Cumulative expenditure by Output January to December 2021**

**00112488 – Policy and Innovation Hub**

Activity	APPROVED BUDGET 2021	EXPENDITURE 2021	BALANCE 2021	DELIVERY (%)
Activity 1: Prosperity	544,916.04	357,714.59	187,201.45	66%
Activity 2: Planet	1,218,250.56	758,038.90	460,211.66	62%
Activity 3: Peace	269,963.26	257,156.63	12,806.63	95%
Project Management	293,052.68	235,937.98	57,114.70	81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,326,182.53</b>	<b>1,608,848.10</b>	<b>717,334.43</b>	<b>69%</b>

Remark: The above expenditure does not include 2021 pending commitment of US\$645,713.44

**00121246 – Covid-19 Integrated Response**

SOURCE OF FUND	APPROVED BUDGET 2021	EXPENDITURE 2021	BALANCE 2021	DELIVERY (%)
<b>Output 1:</b> An Inclusive Economic Stimulus Package for Covid-19		91,812.97		
<b>Output 2:</b> Investing in a circular economy		41,585.35		
<b>Output 3:</b> Countering Covid-19 misinformation Pandemic		14,224.00		
<b>Total</b>		<b>147,622.32</b>		

Remark: - The above expenditure is the expense of the pending 2020 commitments.

- Pending commitments amounting US\$22,050 were paid in 2022.

00121245 – E-commerce Covid-19 response

By ACTIVITIES	APPROVED BUDGET 2021 (Revision G02)	EXPENDITURE 2021	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
<b>Activity 1:</b> Diversifying services provided by existing online marketplaces, which will facilitate continuity of business for essential sectors.	17,000.00	22,777.50	(5,777.50)	134%
<b>Activity 2:</b> Utilize under employed local transportation services	-	79,452.32	(79,452.32)	
<b>Activity 2.1:</b> Upskilling and hiring from hospitality industry to staff the e-commerce marketplace	-	1,647.66	(1,647.66)	
<b>Activity 4:</b> Provide smaller farmers with...	-	35,776.32	(35,776.32)	
<b>Activity 5:</b> Miscellaneous	424.41	1,198.66	(774.25)	282%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,424.41</b>	<b>140,852.46</b>	<b>(123,428.05)</b>	<b>808%</b>

Note: The overspent of 123K due to the outstanding commitment from 2020 and disbursed in 2021

00125268 – Go4eCam

BY ACTIVITIES	APPROVED BUDGET 2021 (Revision G01)	EXPENDITURE 2021	BALANCE 2021	DELIVERY (%)
<b>Activity 2.1:</b> O2.1 SMEs are better equipped to success in their digitization process through first-hand, direct mentoring and assistance	26,460.00	52.48	26,407.52	0%
<b>Activity 2.2:</b> O2.2: SMEs obtained funding to develop their digitization transition, with a focus on readiness for export. Projects from women and provincial SMEs targeting exports of products or services will be encouraged and given special access.	130,314.91	-	130,314.91	0%
Project management support	40,645.77	33,293.72	7,352.05	82%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>197,420.69</b>	<b>33,346.20</b>	<b>164,074.49</b>	<b>17%</b>

00125819 - Catalyzing investment in equitable and green recovery beyond COVID-19

Activity	APPROVED BUDGET 2021	EXPENDITURE 2021	BALANCE 2021	DELIVERY (%)
<b>Output 1.</b> Impact of social protection cash transfer optimized through improved	486,800.00	161,745.70	325,054.30	33%

targeting system and systematic complaint resolution mechanism				
<b>Output 2.</b> Inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic recovery pathways built for MSMEs and informal workers (especially women-led businesses and female workers) through environmentally friendly e-commerce	496,863.00	142,321.96	354,541.04	29%
.Green economy policy options supported to enable COVID-19 recovery that is environmentally sustainable in the area of energy access, focusing on renewable energy and energy efficiency	245,560.00	117,015.92	128,544.08	48%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,229,223.00</b>	<b>421,083.58</b>	<b>808,139.42</b>	<b>34%</b>

Remark: The above expenditure does not include 2021 pending commitment of US\$520,130.91

**Table 4: Cumulative expenditure by Output [01 Jan 2019 to 31 Dec 2022]**

00112488 – Policy and Innovation Hub

OUTPUT/FUND	2019-2023 APPROVED BUDGET	2019 Expenditure	2020 Expenditure	2021 Expenditure	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
<b>By Output</b>						
<b>Output 1:</b> Prosperity	2,830,547.39	621,886.81	476,801.24	357,714.59	1,374,144.75	51%
<b>Output 2:</b> Planet	3,325,278.46	718,390.78	747,293.12	758,038.90	1,101,555.66	67%
<b>Output 3:</b> Peace	1,871,266.25	688,082.21	366,430.78	257,156.63	559,596.63	70%
Project Management	1,577,335.46	389,135.07	356,292.71	235,937.98	595,969.70	62%
<b>Total By Output</b>	<b>9,604,427.55</b>	<b>2,417,494.87</b>	<b>1,946,817.85</b>	<b>1,608,848.10</b>	<b>3,631,266.73</b>	<b>62%</b>
<b>By Fund</b>						
UNDP - 04000/TRAC1	7,806,241.91	1,757,881.31	1,634,398.30	1,284,612.60	3,129,349.70	60%
UNDP - 04010-TRAC2	1,279,717.89	584,980.26	208,901.63	180,381.71	305,454.29	76%
Country Investment Facility - 11968	102,747.50	40,589.39	62,158.11		-	100%
Program Resource - 30084	200,000.00	14,176.66	13,885.64	4,319.99	167,617.71	16%
British Fund - 30000/10314	28,988.38	19,867.25	9,121.13		(0.00)	100%
World Bank Fund - 30000/00015	86,731.88		18,353.04	68,378.84	(0.00)	100%



MPTF Joint SDG Fund - 30000/12994	100,000.00			71,154.96	28,845.04	71%
<b>Total By Fund</b>	<b>9,604,427.55</b>	<b>2,417,494.87</b>	<b>1,946,817.85</b>	<b>1,608,848.10</b>	<b>3,631,266.73</b>	<b>62%</b>

#### 00121246 – Covid-19 Integrated Response

OUTPUT/FUND	2020 APPROVED BUDGET	2020 EXPENDITURE	2021 EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
<b>By Output</b>					
<b>Output 1:</b> An Inclusive Economic Stimulus Package for Covid-19	305,351.00	200,813.38	91,812.97	12,724.65	96%
<b>Output 2:</b> Investing in a circular economy	200,000.00	146,567.79	41,585.35	11,846.86	94%
<b>Output 3:</b> Countering Covid-19 misinformation Pandemic	70,000.00	54,883.84	14,224.00	892.16	99%
<b>Total By Output</b>	<b>575,351.00</b>	<b>402,265.01</b>	<b>147,622.32</b>	<b>25,463.67</b>	<b>96%</b>
<b>By Fund</b>					
04010 - TRAC2	570,000.00	400,326.29	147,622.32	22,051.39	96%
02301 - Management fund	5,351.00	1,938.72		3,412.28	36%
<b>Total By Fund</b>	<b>575,351.00</b>	<b>402,265.01</b>	<b>147,622.32</b>	<b>25,463.67</b>	<b>0.96</b>

#### 00121245 – E-commerce Covid-19 response

ACTIVITIES	Approved Multi_Work Plan	EXPENDITURE (2020-21)	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
<b>Activity 1:</b> Diversifying services provided by existing online marketplaces, which will facilitate continuity of business for essential sectors.	146,560.83	86,913.33	59,647.50	59%
<b>Activity 2:</b> Utilize under employed local transportation services	97,320.40	97,454.32	(133.92)	100%
<b>Activity 2.1:</b> Upskilling and hiring from hospitality industry to staff the e-commerce marketplace	5,040.47	5,040.47	-	100%
<b>Activity 4:</b> Provide smaller farmers with...	82,895.00	93,802.82	(10,907.82)	113%
<b>Activity 5:</b> Miscellaneous	51,310.06	52,084.31	(774.25)	102%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>383,126.76</b>	<b>335,295.25</b>	<b>47,831.51</b>	<b>88%</b>
<b>By donor</b>				

TRAC2:04010	330,818.19	282,922.11	47,896.08	86%
TRAC1:04000	52,308.57	52,373.14	-64.57	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>383,126.76</b>	<b>335,295.25</b>	<b>47,831.51</b>	<b>88%</b>

Remark: The above expenditure does not include 2021 pending commitment of US\$47,737.82

#### 00125268 – Go4eCam

BY ACTIVITIES	APPROVED BUDGET (Revision G01)	EXPENDITURE (2020-21)	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
<b>Activity 2.1:</b> O2.1 SMEs are better equipped to success in their digitization process through first-hand, direct mentoring and assistance	93,870.00	52.48	93,817.52	0%
<b>Activity 2.2:</b> O2.2: SMEs obtained funding to develop their digitization transition, with a focus on readiness for export. Projects from women and provincial SMEs targeting exports of products or services will be encouraged and given special access.	304,324.99	-	304,324.99	0%
Project management support	81,449.01	33,293.72	48,155.29	41%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>479,644.00</b>	<b>33,346.20</b>	<b>446,297.80</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>BY DONOR</b>				
Donor: 00084_EIF	317,644.00	30,737.33	286,906.67	10%
Donor: 13586_KE	162,000.00	2,608.87	159,391.13	2%
Total	<b>479,644.00</b>	<b>33,346.20</b>	<b>446,297.80</b>	<b>7%</b>

Remark: The above expenditure does not include 2021 pending commitment of US\$4,650.

#### 00125819 - Catalyzing investment in equitable and green recovery beyond COVID-19

OUTPUT/FUND	2020-2021 APPROVED BUDGET	2021 Expenditure	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
<b>By Output</b>				
Output 1. Impact of social protection cash transfer optimized through improved targeting system and systematic complaint resolution mechanism	563,080.00	161,745.70	401,334.30	29%

Output 2. Inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic recovery pathways built for MSMEs and informal workers (especially women-led businesses and female workers) through environmentally friendly e-commerce	640,000.00	142,321.96	497,678.04	22%
Output 3. Green economy policy options supported to enable COVID-19 recovery that is environmentally sustainable in the area of energy access, focusing on renewable energy and energy efficiency	296,920.00	117,015.92	179,904.08	39%
<b>Total By Output</b>	<b>1,500,000.00</b>	<b>421,083.58</b>	<b>1,078,916.42</b>	<b>28%</b>
<b>By Fund</b>				
UNDP - 04001	1,500,000.00	421,083.58	1,078,916.42	28%
<b>Total By Fund</b>	<b>1,500,000.00</b>	<b>421,083.58</b>	<b>1,078,916.42</b>	<b>28%</b>

#### 00121244 – Covid-19 Emergency Cash Transfer

Activity	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET (2020)	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE (2020)	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
<b>Output 1:</b> Setting up of an emergency social protection framework enabled	0.00	-	-	0%
<b>Output 2:</b> Review of the ID Poor system & payments at national & local levels supported	0.00	-	-	0%
<b>Output 3:</b> Rollout-out of a payment system capable of fast disbursement of cash transfers to several hundred thousand poor households facilitated	256,800.00	261,113.10	(4,313.10)	102%
<b>Project Management</b>	10,700.00	6,386.90	4,313.10	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>267,500.00</b>	<b>267,500.00</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>By Fund</b>				
28641 - RRF	267,500.00	267,500.00	-	100%
<b>Total By Fund</b>	<b>267,500.00</b>	<b>267,500.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### 00115884 – SME cluster (2020)

OUTPUT/FUND	INITIAL BUDGET	INCREASE/DECREASE	2020 APPROVED BUDGET	Jan-Dec 2020 EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
<b>By Output</b>						
<b>Activity Result 1.1:</b> Identifying at least three (3) potential anchor sector suitable for the cluster to be formed	69,600.00		69,600.00	45,723.09	23,876.91	66%

<b>Activity Result 3.1:</b> Supporting the regulatory framework to promote the SME cluster development	48,600.00		48,600.00	-	48,600.00	0%
<b>Activity2.1</b> Upskilling and hiring from hospitality industry to staff the e-commerce marketplace	48,600.00		48,600.00	-	48,600.00	0%
<b>Activity4:</b> Ensure effective and efficient delivery of the project results while creating and maintaining strategic partnership with stakeholders	35,400.00		35,400.00	15,767.26	19,632.74	45%
<b>Total By Output</b>	<b>202,200.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>202,200.00</b>	<b>61,490.35</b>	<b>140,709.65</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>By Fund</b>						
30000 - WorldBridge	172,200.00	-	172,200.00	53,570.25	118,629.75	31%
04000 - TRAC1	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	7,920.10	22,079.90	26%
<b>Total By Fund</b>	<b>202,200.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>202,200.00</b>	<b>61,490.35</b>	<b>140,709.65</b>	<b>30%</b>

## ANNEX 1: RISK LOG

#	Description	Date identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Last Update	Status
1	<p><b>The risk of being badly positioned and unable to respond to demands of government for policy advice.</b></p> <p>The positioning of UNDP's policy engagement, programming, and the quality of its knowledge and innovations networks matter.</p>	Oct 2018	Strategic Organizational	<p>UNDP could end up being irrelevant and end up unable to engage the government effectively.</p> <p>P = 3 I = 5</p> <p>Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high)</p>	<p><u>First</u>, the composition and workings of the Policy Advisory Board is crucial in ensuring that UNDP remains engaged in critical human development priorities, by supplying the valuable medium to long-term perspective. <u>Second</u>, the project investment knowledge-based partnerships and partnerships for social innovation will be key to ensure the quality of policy dialogue and programme design.</p>	PIH	December 2021	<p><b>On track</b></p> <p>Policy Advisory Board meets annually to review the project progress and provide strategic advice on the project implementation. In addition, key national partners such as the CDC, MOP, MEF, MOE, NCSD and MME are closely engaged in priority setting discussions and various policy dialogues.</p>
2	<p><b>Policy engagement is closely linked to the electoral cycle</b></p>	Oct 2018	Political Strategic	<p>In the past, the elections led to a slow-down in the dialogue on the social and environmental dimension of extractive</p>	<p>Assuming that the electoral cycle could lead to a slow-down in the <i>on-going</i> policy dialogue, the project will shift direct attention to supporting the analytical foundations for <i>future</i></p>	PIH	December 2019	<p><b>Closed</b></p> <p>The election in 2018 was held with minor disruption and led to quick formulation of the</p>

				<p>industries, e.g. petroleum and mining concessions. With 2017 and 2018 as election years, as a consequence the project runs the risk of being unable to deliver on its commitments for policy dialogue.</p> <p>P = 5 I = 4</p>	<p>policy dialogue on emerging human development priorities. On one level, this will require a shift towards policy research and exploring social innovations, in close collaboration with the knowledge partnerships and the partnerships for social innovations. The policy project could focus on exploring ways political parties could reach a consensus on a minimum policy platform.</p>			<p>new government and subsequent adoption of the Rectangular Strategy phase 4 and new phase of NSDP.</p> <p>The risk is no longer applicable.</p>
3	<p><b>The Middle-Income Country transition will have consequences on the ability of UNDP in Cambodia to access regular/core resources and ODA grants.</b></p>	Oct 2018	Financial Operational Strategic	<p>As Cambodia transitions to MIC status, the availability of UNDP regular/core resources and ODA grants could decline, as domestic resource mobilization and other sources of development financing assume greater importance (e.g. Foreign Direct Investment, ODA loans, remittances, etc.) This transition will also have</p>	<p>First, it will explore government cost-sharing as a means to support policy engagement. Second, the project is also investing in establishing partnerships around knowledge-based partnerships will be a means to mobilize funding for policy research. Lastly, the investment in partnerships for social innovations is meant to explore opportunities from the emerging “social impact investment” funding for “impact driven-driven organizations”, that are</p>		December 2021	<p>Development financing landscape remains a challenge.</p> <p>Nonetheless, UNDP is able to mobilize resources specifically in support of Covid-19 recovery and other policy initiatives. A government cost sharing for “Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism</p>

				consequences for the project to mobilize funding to support policy engagement and research, let alone new programming  P =5 I = 4	engaged in “systems-impact projects”.			Project” was mobilized. As of December 2021, one standing pipeline to replicate Solar mini-grid model to be achieved in 2021.
4	<b>The private sector does not cooperate and coordinate activities effectively</b>	Oct 2018	Financial Operational Strategic	P =5 I = 4	The project will work with actors within the private sector who have demonstrated commitments to integrate SDGs into their business operations. These partners include H&M and GAEA. Based on the demonstration of successful results, the project seeks to influence and transform other actors in the private sector to adopt sustainable practices in their business operations (e.g. other municipalities, other SEZs and other types of industry).		December 2020	PS partnership were leveraged to promote CE model and awareness raising on waste and plastic waste issues. An EPR initiative is being set up which leverage action and financing from private sector to address plastic waste issues.
5	<b>Governments do not commit to promoting new models such as renewable energy or circular economy</b>	Oct 2018	Political Strategic	P =5 I = 4	For both renewable energy and circular economy, the project unpacks the political and economic context concerning energy and waste management, and provides solid evidence		December 2020	Continued engagement with key gov’t partners were pursued in 2021 including support to the solar energy TWG and



					<p>to determine cases for which adoption of innovative waste management and renewable energy models will bring significant benefits to Cambodia and for cases in which the new models are not (yet) feasible or attractive.</p>		<p>policy advisory support to MEF and MME.</p> <p>Several policy and institutional mechanisms were put in place in 2021 such as the adoption of CE strategy and establishment of Energy Unit at MEF.</p>
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