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2016-17 Progress Report



Development of an Environmental Code Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Reporting Period

01 April 2016 – 18 May 2017

Contents

- Acronyms and Abbreviations 3**
- Project Summary 4**
- Executive Summary 5**
- Section 1: CONTEXT 6**
- Section 2: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS 8**
- Annex 1: Project Performance and Expenditure 16**

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
DCC	Department of Climate Change
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DOB	Department of Biodiversity
EC	Executive Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELC	Economic Land Concession
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GNI	Gross National Income
GSSD	General Secretariat for National Council for Sustainable Development
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
MOE	Ministry of Environment
NCS	National Council for Sustainable Development
NESAP	National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan
NRM	Natural Resources Management
PA	Protected Area
PEDS	Provincial Environment Departments
PF	Protected Forests
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
STWG	Sub Technical Working Group

Project Summary

Project title	Development of an Environmental Code (Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund)
Award ID	00095386
Project duration	01 April 2016 – 30 June 2017
Implementing partner(s)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Total budget	USD \$300,000
Contribution from Japan	100%
UNDAF/CPD Outcome 1	By 2018, people living in Cambodia, in particular youth, women and vulnerable groups, are enabled to actively participate in and benefit equitably from growth and development that is sustainable and does not compromise the well-being, natural and cultural resources of future generations
Expected CP Outputs	1.1. Establishment and strengthening institutions, coordination mechanism and policies for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services; and 1.2: Community Based Natural Resources Management established and/or strengthened in most vulnerable communities of the country
Expected Results	(i) Development of overarching principles and objectives for Environmental Code; (ii) Identification of overlaps of jurisdictions, roles and mandates of line ministries and gaps against agreed principles and objectives; (iii) Development of a nationwide integrated ecosystem mapping as a tool to propose most suitable management arrangements for sustainable management of natural resources, and (iv) Development of an initial proposal for statutory changes and implementation framework.
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Date of report	18 May 2017

Executive Summary

The overall objective of this project is to assist the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to implement environmental governance reform in order to create an enabling policy and legal environment for conserving and protecting environmental resources at risk and for achieving sustainable development for Cambodia.

This report summarizes implementation progress focusing on 2016 achievements which were supported by the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund and key next planned activities for 2017. This report also reflects lessons learned from the project implementation and ways to further improve project implementation and activities to ensure timely delivery of project results.

Key targets and implementation results achieved are set out by output area below:

Output 1 - Development of overarching principles and objectives for Environmental Code.

Key Targets – (i) Initial outline of the code with overarching principles and objective produced; (ii) Public consultation workshop chaired by the Prime Minister held to endorse the principles and objectives for the code

- Final draft environmental code was developed
- Two national consultation workshops were organized on draft Code

Output 2 - Identification of overlaps of jurisdictions, roles and mandates of line ministries and gaps against agreed principles and objectives.

Key Targets - Overlaps and gaps related to jurisdictions, roles and mandates of line ministries are identified

- Jurisdictional analysis to identify roles and mandates of line ministries completed.

Output 3 - Development of a nationwide integrated ecosystem mapping as a tool to propose most suitable management arrangements for sustainable management of natural resources.

Key Targets – (i) Integrated ecosystems maps showing the status of forest, lands, water, biodiversity, critical ecosystems developed; (ii) Policy recommendations for suitable management arrangements developed.

- 200 data layers been consolidated
- Most of data from non-governmental sources have been collected

Output 4 - Development of an initial proposal for statutory changes.

Key Targets – (i) Final draft of EIA law produced; (ii) An initial proposal for statutory changes developed.

- Final draft EIA law was developed

Section 1: CONTEXT

Cambodia is rapidly transiting towards lower middle-income country . The Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is USD 1,020 (World Bank 2014) with an annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 7.4 percent (World Bank 2013). However, Cambodia is ranked 145 out of 178 countries for the Environmental Performance Index with the overall score of 35,44 out of 100 points (Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy, 2014) . The World Bank's Country Policy Institutional Assessment (CPIA) (2014) gives the country a score of 3 out of 6 in terms of its policy and institutional capacities in attaining environmental sustainability. Similar to other rapidly developing countries, Cambodia thus faces challenges in terms of attaining sustainable development. In September in 2015, Cambodia endorsed the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in order to meet these challenges. Currently, Cambodia is in a process of specifying the SDG goals in the context of the particular challenges pertaining to Cambodian sustainable development.

In the case of Cambodia, the recent rapid economic growth has been accompanied by expansion of Economic Land Concessions (ELCs), hydropower dams, mining and road building in rural areas. A total of 205 ELCs have been granted under the jurisdictions of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry (MAFF) and the Ministry of Environment (MoE), covering an area of 1.68 million ha (MAFF 2012, MoE 2014). 11 hydropower dams were constructed by 2011, which cover 305,250 ha of forested land (FA 2012). Road networks have also expanded across regions, connecting urban with rural areas and providing new access into previously remote areas.

While these developmental activities have brought important economic benefits (e.g. generating employment), economic growth has intensified pressure on natural resources and environment, as is exemplified by the recent forest cover change from 57 % in 2011 to approximately 50% in 2014 (RGC). This has led to heightened concerns among governments, development agencies and NGOs about adverse impacts on biodiversity and critical ecosystems, not least in the case of wildlife living in and adjacent to natural resource boundaries. Degradation of natural resources may adversely affect many Cambodians, especially on women, who are dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. There are also concerns about the adverse impacts of the use of agriculture chemicals on human health, ecosystems and biodiversity. In urban areas, increasing levels of pollution, waste, and noise have become serious issues, which are exacerbated by the lack of effective environmental regulations and control mechanisms.

Furthermore, accelerating effects of climate change pose another set of environmental challenges for Cambodia. The country is currently ranked as the 8th most vulnerable country to climate change according to climate change vulnerability index conducted by Maplecroft com (2014), indexed by increasing incidence of droughts, floods, and windstorms, and rising sea levels. Climate change is likely to have damaging effects on agriculture and livestock, thus posing threats for nearly 73 % of the total population who reside in rural areas and are highly dependent on agriculture for their income.

At present, Cambodia has a number of governmental bodies and laws to govern its natural resources and the environment. The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is one of the governmental bodies with a central mandate to ensure conservation and management of natural resources and environment. In recent years, however, the MoE has faced significant constraints in addressing the emerging environmental issues and challenges due partly to its formerly outdated organizational structure, strategic priorities and implementation plans, and partly to insufficient human and technical resources.

Moreover, there was no effective inter-ministerial governmental body or legal principles that provide overarching guidance and direction for sustainable development. Additionally, the mandates and regulations of existing ministries do not adequately correspond to current and emerging challenges. Finally, overlapping jurisdictions and mandates among line ministries over the governance of natural resources and environment have created ambiguity and confusion concerning which ministry should be responsible for a particular resource and for what purposes. This has resulted in uneven and inadequate enforcement and application of environmental and natural resource requirements and standards, thus constraining and undermining efforts to protect the environment and facilitate sustainable development.

In this context, this project, in coordination with the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), has embarked upon environmental governance reforms. These focus on three pillars of activities: (i) MoE modernization, (ii) Establishment of the National Council of Sustainable Development (NCSD), and (iii) Development of an Environmental Code. Specific activities undertaken and benefit derived against each output area is detailed under in Section 2: Project Implementation Results.



Environmental Code Consultation Meeting held on 06 April 2016 at the Cambodiana Hotel, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Section 2: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

The following section outlines key implementation results achieved under respective output areas for the project period.

Output 1 - Development of overarching principles and objectives for Environmental Code.

Key Targets - (i) Initial outline of the code with overarching principles and objective produced; (ii) Public consultation workshop chaired by the Prime Minister held to endorse the principles and objectives for the code

2016 Achievements:

The project engaged a law firm, the Vishnu law group, to assist the Ministry of Environment to develop an Environment and Natural Resources Code. The Code development processes were initially led by 6 sub-technical working groups with coordination support provided by Vishnu and with technical assistance provided from international and national experts.

These sub technical working groups worked on the subjects related to 1. Sustainable Cities, 2. Pollution and Waste Control, 3 Ecosystems Conservation 4 Heritage Conservation, 5. Mine and Energy and 6 Environmental Education and Awareness Raising. In addition to support to the Vishnu's work, an additional technical assistance was provided for the drafting sections related to Protected Areas and biodiversity conservation.

As a result of extensive drafting processes, a final draft Code with a corresponding draft Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Law was submitted to the Ministry of Environment for review. The final draft code is 418 page long and includes the following 11 books.

1. General provisions-to strengthen citizen's rights and participation in environmental issues
2. Environmental assessment and monitoring
3. Environmental management and sustainable mechanisms (e.g. climate change, sustainable consumption and production, sustainable tourism, sustainable energy)
4. Sustainable management of natural resources (e.g. biodiversity conservation corridors and protected areas, collaborative management, sustainable forestry)
5. Cultural heritage conservation and management
6. Waste and pollution management
7. Environmental education and awareness
8. Economic measures, accounts
9. Environmental offences, enforcement, remedies
10. Transitional provisions
11. Final provisions

As evident from the above list, the Code covers all relevant and highly comprehensive sets of environmental issues in Cambodia, some of which were poorly addressed previously. The Code also seeks to bring clarity in environmental management in terms of roles, mandates for relevant governmental agencies, in governing different environmental resources and other activities which have potential impacts on the environment (e.g. mining, infrastructure development).

Another notable aspect of the Code development processes is its highly transparent and participatory nature. These transparent and participatory processes were exemplified by the following two national workshops. These workshops were held to fully inform all relevant stakeholders including national and subnational governments, civil societies, development partners, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, women and men about the proposed contents of the Code and promote them to actively provide inputs for the issues which concern them.

The first national consultation workshop on the Code (July 7,8 in 2016 at Sokha Hotel Phnom Penh): The objective of the workshop was to facilitate discussion of and to consolidate comments from stakeholders for a draft Code. The workshop also included review of a detailed work plan for the next phase of creating the code and discussions among sub technical working groups to identify issues to be addressed by the Code. The workshop was attended by 247 participants. The workshop served to facilitate extensive consultations on the Code including sections related to sustainable consumption and production (SCP), waste management, and environmental education with stakeholders including representatives from the government at both national and subnational levels, NGOs, development partners, and local communities.

The second national consultation workshop on the Code (November 24-25: 2016 at the Ministry of Environment, Phnom Penh): The objective of the workshop was to present the final draft code and compile comments from stakeholders for the draft. The workshop was attended by 260 participants. The workshop served to facilitate extensive consultations on the Code including sections related to SCP, waste management, and environmental education with stakeholders including representatives from the government at both national and subnational levels, NGOs, development partners, and local communities.

Output 2 - Identification of overlaps of jurisdictions, roles and mandates of line ministries and gaps against agreed principles and objectives.

Key Targets - Overlaps and gaps related to jurisdictions, roles and mandates of line ministries are identified

2016 Achievements:

The project facilitated a jurisdictional analysis to identify overlaps of jurisdictions, roles and mandates of line ministries and gaps against agreed principles and objectives. This analysis included 1) desk reviews of jurisdictions and mandates of ministries for natural resources management and review of Policies, Laws and Regulations in all relevant sectors to identify overlaps of roles and mandates of line ministries, 2) joint reviews on the results of the analysis with technical working teams and 3) presentation of findings on overlaps and gaps to be reflected into a draft Code.

Output 3 - Development of a nationwide integrated ecosystem mapping as a tool to propose most suitable management arrangements for sustainable management of natural resources.

Key Targets - (i) Integrated ecosystems maps showing the status of forest, lands, water, biodiversity, critical ecosystems developed; (ii) Policy recommendations for suitable management arrangements developed.

2016 Achievements:

The project provided extensive support for an integrated ecosystem mapping initiative initially led by UNDP and later led by the GIS department of the Ministry of Environment. The goal of this initiative is to enable inter-ministerial land use planning and decisions in a manner to balance needs for conservation and development based on rigorous spatial analyses related to environment and development.

To realize this, the initiative has been consolidating all available data and information on ecosystems, biodiversity, climate change, rural livelihoods, and developmental activities. With the technical assistance from one international and one national GIS expert, the project consolidated more than 200 sets of data layers including the data related to land, water, forests, biodiversity, energy, roads, infrastructures, other developmental activities from both non-governmental and governmental data sources. There are more than 20 non-governmental and government organizations who shared data for the project such as ADB, CI, CMAA, EOC, Birdlife International, GERES, IUCN, ODC, USAID, WFP, Wildlife Alliance, World Fish, WWF, EDC, MRC, MME, CNMC, MOP and MLMUPC.

Another key objective of the ecosystem mapping initiative is to develop a “Decision Support System (DSS)”, which is a database decision making tool to assist decision makers in visualizing and identifying certain areas suitable for specific uses such as areas for (a) intensified conservation and protection efforts, (b) community tenure, and (c) developmental activities.

In order to inform line ministries about integrated ecosystem mapping, the significance of inter-ministerial cooperation for data sharing and DSSs, the Ministry of Environment organized a national workshop on integrated ecosystem mapping on November 10 at Sunway Hotel, Phnom Penh. The workshop was attended by 70 people, including representatives from civil societies and development partners and line ministries. The workshop served to raise awareness of the importance of integrated ecosystem mapping and decision support systems and resulted in an initial agreement to establish an inter-ministerial committee to work on integrated ecosystem mapping and to develop decision support systems.

In relation to the work related to DSS, an integrated ecosystem mapping initiative further sought to assist technical officers and decision makers at MoE and NCSO for making decisions related to zonation within the BCC and PA. It is notable that according to a draft Environmental Code, Biodiversity Conservation Corridor and Protected Areas should be categorized into four zones namely, 1. core, 2. conservation, 3. sustainable use and 4. community zones according to their conservation and development values. However, little support has been provided for zonation, as well as demarcation of different zones.

The initiative has therefore developed a first “Decision Support System (DSS)” with the aim to visualize and identify priority areas for conservation and priority areas for livelihood activities within the BCC areas. These results will be presented to MoE and NCSO officers for their inputs on February 28, 2017.

Some of notable results under the component of activities under 2016 were:

- Consolidation of more than 200 sets of data layers with participation of more than 20 organizations
- Reaching an official agreement that the GIS department of the MoE will act as the focal point for the integrated ecosystem mapping
- Successful completion of a legal bidding data sharing agreement to be made between the MoE and other institutions. Data sharing requesting letters were sent to all line ministries

- Successful organization of a national integrated ecosystem mapping to raise awareness among relevant ministries
- Successful initial agreement among line ministries to establish an inter-ministerial working committee on ecosystem mapping
- Initial recommendations for zonation within the BCC and PAs



Presentation by Mr. Touch Vina, Director of Geospatial Information Services - MoE, providing a presentation on “Integrated Ecosystem Mapping” at the Sunway Hotel, Phnom Penh, 10 November 2016

Output 4 - Development of an initial proposal for statutory changes.

Key Targets - (i) Final draft of EIA law produced; (ii) An initial proposal for statutory changes developed.

2016 Achievements:

See Output 2 above for details on this output.

Section 3: IMPLEMENTATION – Challenges, Lessons Learned and next Steps

The UNDP Environmental Governance Reform project team has been responsive in their assessment and reaction to project needs which may impact the achievement of project objectives. The key operational challenges identified and mitigation measures implemented are set out below according to Output area.

Output 1 –	
Challenge	Despite its participatory nature, the Environmental Code development met with some challenges. Initially, the Code development processes relied mainly upon voluntary time contributions from sub-technical working groups and other national and international experts. This approach, however, resulted in initial delays of producing a number of draft books to be reviewed by stakeholders, as many of them did not have sufficient time to dedicate for the development of technical contents for the Code.
Mitigation Response	In order to solve this challenge, the Vishnu law group and UNDP engaged a number of pro bono and paid international experts to prepare recommendations of draft legal measures to be included in the Code for stakeholders’ reviews. This approach to engage technical specialists proved to work more effectively and faster in producing draft provisions for review and discussion by stakeholders.
Challenge	Another related issue was that many of measures proposed by these international technical experts drew on experiences and best practices from other countries such as the U.S, Australia, and Japan.
Mitigation Response	Hence, it was critically important to ensure that proposed legal measures adequately reflect Cambodia’s contexts and national priorities and capacities.
2017 Next Steps	<p>Steps Towards Enactment</p> <p>The Code is at its final stages of development. Enactment is expected in June/July in 2017. Activities during the next six months will include organization of meetings of judges and lawyers to review the draft Code’s contents, and a special meeting of the National Council for Sustainable Development where all ministries and other institutions expected to engage in detailed commenting. One final national public consultation workshop may be organized.</p> <p>After each of these interactions, a range of careful, detailed editing will be facilitated to both the Khmer and English versions of the Code –. All the while, its technical editing of both versions of the Code will be done to achieve the greatest possible consistency of word usages, syntax and overall meaning between the two versions.</p> <p>Immediate Post-Enactment Actions</p> <p>Following enactment, there are three immediate priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing a comprehensive implementation schedule and plan, • conducting broad outreach and awareness raising, and • development of subsidiary legislation

Development of a comprehensive implementation schedule and plan

A comprehensive implementation schedule and plan will be developed with the support from law firms and the Code Secretariat based on a broad stakeholder engagement process. This process will identify specific tasks of a wide range of parties. A range of meetings and workshops will support this effort, with an entity needing to act as a secretariat for coordination purposes.

Conducting broad outreach and awareness raising

This component of activity focuses on dissemination of the new Code's content as widely and as quickly as possible. Local authorities and communities need to understand that there are no gaps in protection of critical ecosystems and that new rights and responsibilities have been created. The private sector needs to understand a range of new obligations. Other ministries, judges, lawyers, and even Ministry of Environment staff all need to understand their roles within the Code's new framework. A range of meetings and workshops, both in Phnom Penh and throughout the provinces, and creation of basic guides to key provisions of the Code, are required for this purpose.

Development of an implementation framework (subsidiary legislation and sectoral implementation priorities)

Operationalisation of provisions within the Code would require development of subsidiary legislation. Hence, the project plans to provide support in creating subsidiary legislation, among others, for the following areas of critical importance:

- Management of new Biodiversity Conservation Corridors and implementation of collaborative management
- Sustainable Funding Mechanisms
- Environmental Impact Assessment / Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)
- Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR)
- Environmental Education

Output 3 –

Challenge

Consolidation of all existing spatial data was far more challenging and time consuming than originally envisaged. It required an official data sharing agreement to be signed between the MoE and institutions which host and agree to share data for the initiative. Reaching an agreement also required numerous visits to the offices of different organizations to explain the purposes and benefits of ecosystem mapping. While the project managed to consolidate a range of data from the non-governmental data sources, the challenge still remains in reaching agreements for data sharing from some line government agencies.

Mitigation Response

The project therefore sought to operationalize data sharing mechanisms among relevant agencies for the initiative by proposing an inter-ministerial working group on ecosystem mapping. During the workshop on integrated ecosystem mapping on November 10 at

Sunway Hotel, Phnom Penh, the project reached an initial agreement among participants from line ministries to create an integrated ecosystem mapping working committee to facilitate inter-ministerial data sharing as well as inter-ministerial discussion for data use in a manner to assist national land use decisions and planning.

Challenge	Another important lesson learned from this initiative is the importance of coordination with other similar and related mapping initiatives supported by Conservation International, Winrock International, World Wildlife Fund, and Wildlife Conservation Society. Similar to the objective of the ecosystem mapping, these initiatives also seek to support the government in understanding potential ecological impacts of developmental activities.
Mitigation Response	Effective coordination with these initiatives in supporting the MoE in spatial mapping and analyses is highly important to avoid duplication of efforts but to maximize impacts of technical assistance provided by numerous related initiatives.
2017 Next Steps	<p>Continuation of collection of data, especially targeted at data held by government entities which had not provided data</p> <p>Development of strategy and action plan of the GIS department (2017-2022). This strategy and action plan will be formulated based on comprehensive analyses of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main roles/mandates/goals vis a vis other departments of the MoE, and other relevant institutions, • Present institutional capacities (human resources, admin and finance) and technical capacities (GIS and remote sensing) • Present donor assistance to the department (e.g. EGR, Winrock, JICA, FAO, ADB, Servir Mekong) • Present and future priorities and needs of the department • Capacity gaps (HR, finance and admin, technical) to achieve the future priorities and meet the needs of the department <p>Operationalization of an inter-ministerial working group on ecosystem mapping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalization of an inter-ministerial working group on ecosystem mapping • Organization of quarterly inter-ministerial meetings to discuss data priorities and DSS interests in facilitating land use planning and decisions <p>Development of DSSs to meet national priorities for land uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of DSS in support for zonation within BCC areas • Design of DSSs to support for Environmental Impact Assessments to evaluate environmental

Project Management

Project oversight and UNDP project management structure

The project management follows the management arrangement as outlined in the EGR Project Document submitted to the Government of Japan. UNDP Effective Development Cooperation provided the project oversight and management.

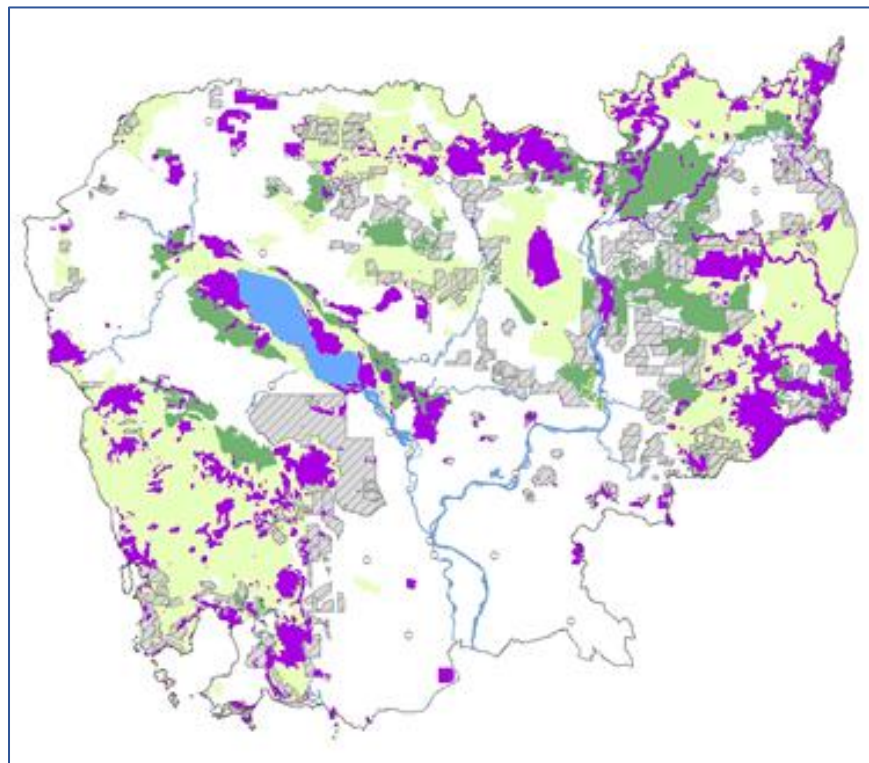
Visibility

The Project team has taken measures to ensure the visibility of activity undertaken and the contribution provided by the Government of Japan. This includes ensuring reflection of partner branding on documentation and analytical and knowledge products produced by the EG.

Financial management

UNDP has maintained financial oversight to ensure that funds are used in the most cost-effective manner and that expected deliverables and outputs are achieved.

The figure of the financial report is tentative. UNDP will submit the final financial statement once the financial closure will be completed. The remaining balance will be returned to the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund for reprogramming.



**Results of DSS Zonation Software Analysis in Cambodia
presented by Consultants to MOE – Department of GIS and UNDP**

Annex 1: Project Performance and Expenditure

Project number and title:	Development of Environmental Code (Award ID 95386)
Allocated amount:	USD 300,000
Implementation and reporting period:	01 April 2016 – 31 December 2016
Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:	
Outcome 1: By 2018, people living in Cambodia, particularly youth, women and vulnerable groups, are enabled to actively participate in and benefit equitably from growth and development that is sustainable and does not compromise the well-being or natural or cultural resources of future generations	
<i>Indicator 1.4.</i> Environmental Performance Index of Cambodia, Baseline (2014): 35,44 and Target (2018): Minimum 35,44 Data source frequency: Yale University (biannually)	
<i>Indicator 1.5.</i> Index for Cambodia Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability , Baseline (2013): 3.0 Target (2018): 3.5 Data source frequency World Bank CPIA (annually)	
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:	
Output 1.1: Establishment and strengthening of institutions, coordination mechanisms and policies for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services	
<i>Indicator 1.1.2:</i> Extent to which institutional and legal framework for environmental and climate change protects livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable: <i>Baseline:</i> Not effective (1) <i>Target:</i> Effective (3) Data source, frequency: MoE (annually)	
Applicable Output(s) from 2014-17 Strategic Plan 1:	
Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for poor and excluded groups.	
<i>Output 1.3:</i> Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste	
<i>Indicator 1.3.1</i> Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or sub-national level	
<i>Baseline:</i> (1) Ecosystem mapping <i>Target:</i> at least 3	

Results Achieved / Progress Made - through the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund, this project has contributed to building a stronger Cambodia based evidence / analysis to facilitate substantive policy dialogue on effective development co-operation and facilitate engagement of broader stakeholders and fostering of a community of practice through knowledge sharing support. The table below provides a summary of the implementation progress and indicator results (highlighted in blue), reported against the *Development of Environmental Code Project Document*.

Purpose and intended output	Indicators / Targets	Activities undertaken	Results achieved	Implementation Challenges	Responsible Parties / Risk Mitigation	Budget (\$US)		
Output 1: Development of overarching principles and objectives for Environmental Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initial outline of the code with overarching principles and objective produced - Public consultation workshop chaired by the Prime Minister held to endorse the principles and objectives for the code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project engaged a law firm, the Vishnu law group, to assist the Ministry of Environment to develop an Environment and Natural Resources Code. • The Code development processes were initially led by 6 sub-technical working groups with coordination support provided by Vishnu and with technical assistance provided from international and national experts. • The final draft code is 418 page long and includes the following 11 books. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final draft environmental code was developed • Two national consultation workshops were organized on draft Code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initially, the Code development processes relied mainly upon voluntary time contributions from sub-technical working groups and other national and international experts. - Many of measures proposed by these international technical experts drew on experiences and best practices from other countries such as the U.S, Australia, and Japan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to solve this challenge, the Vishnu law group and UNDP engaged a number of pro bono and paid international experts to prepare recommendations of draft legal measures to be included in the Code for stakeholders' reviews. - It was critically important to ensure that proposed legal measures adequately reflect Cambodia's contexts and national priorities and capacities. 	Planned 277,777.78	Utilised 67,889.15	Unspent 209,888.63
Output 2: Identification of overlaps of jurisdictions, roles and mandates of line ministries and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Overlaps and gaps related to jurisdictions, roles and mandates of line ministries are identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project facilitated a jurisdictional analysis to identify overlaps of jurisdictions, roles and mandates of line ministries and gaps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jurisdictional analysis to identify roles and mandates of line ministries completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not significant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - n/a 			

<p>gaps against agreed principles and objectives</p>		<p>against agreed principles and objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This analysis included 1) desk reviews of jurisdictions and mandates of ministries for natural resources management and review of Policies, Laws and Regulations in all relevant sectors to identify overlaps of roles and mandates of line ministries, 2) joint reviews on the results of the analysis with technical working teams and 3) presentation of findings on overlaps and gaps to be reflected into a draft Code. 						
<p>Output 3: Development of a nationwide integrated ecosystem mapping as a tool to propose most suitable management arrangements for sustainable management of natural resources practitioners.</p>	<p>- Integrated ecosystems maps showing the status of forest, lands, water, biodiversity, critical ecosystems developed - Policy recommendations for suitable management arrangements developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project provided extensive support for an integrated ecosystem mapping initiative initially led by UNDP and later led by the GIS department of the Ministry of Environment. With the technical assistance from one international and one national GIS expert, the project consolidated more than 200 sets of data layers including the data related to land, water, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 data layers been consolidated Most of data from non-governmental sources have been collected 	<p>- Consolidation of all existing spatial data was far more challenging and time consuming than originally envisaged.</p> <p>- Another important lesson learned from</p>	<p>- The project sought to operationalize data sharing mechanisms among relevant agencies for the initiative by proposing an inter-ministerial working group on ecosystem mapping.</p> <p>- Effective coordination with these</p>			

		forests, biodiversity, energy, roads, infrastructures, other developmental activities from both non-governmental and governmental data sources.		this initiative is the importance of coordination with other similar and related mapping initiatives supported by Conservation International, Winrock International, World Wildlife Fund, and Wildlife Conservation Society.	initiatives in supporting the MoE in spatial mapping and analyses is highly important to avoid duplication of efforts but to maximize impacts of technical assistance provided by numerous related initiatives.			
Output 4: Development of an initial proposal for statutory changes	- Final draft of EIA law produced - An initial proposal for statutory changes developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of extensive drafting processes, a final draft Code with a corresponding draft Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Law was submitted to the Ministry of Environment for review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final draft EIA law was developed 	- Not significant	- n/a			
GMS	•	•				22,222.22	4,466.42	17,755.80
					TOTAL	300,000.00	72,355.57	227,644.43