



Embassy of Sweden

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Nick Beresford  
Resident Representative  
UNDP Cambodia

**Amendment NO. 01 to the Third-Party Cost Sharing Agreement  
of the Project "Building an Enabling Environment for Sustainable  
Development (BESD) contribution no. 12252"**

Dear Mr. Beresford,

With reference to the discussion with you and your team, I have the pleasure of sending you two signed copies of the agreement amendment that will allow the BESD programme to scale up its response to the Covid19 crisis. I would ask you to please send us one counter-signed copy in return.

As previously mentioned, we look forward to having the opportunity to visit some of the tree planting activities when progress has been made with the implementation. I wish UNDP and its partners the best of luck for the swift progress with these important activities.

Best regards,



Samuel Hurtig

Head of Development Cooperation

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**AMENDMENT No. 01 TO THE THIRD-PARTY COST-SHARING AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN SWEDEN, REPRESENTED BY THE SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY - SIDA (THE DONOR) AND  
THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)**

Reference is made to the Agreement entered into on 24 July 2018, Donor Project Number 12252, between the UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (“UNDP”), and SWEDEN, REPRESENTED BY THE SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY – SIDA (“the Donor”)

**WHEREAS** The Agreement provides that any modification thereto shall require an amendment in writing between the Parties, duly signed by the authorized representatives of UNDP and the Donor.

**WHEREAS** The Donor and UNDP have agreed to amend **the Third-Party Cost-Sharing Agreement** “the Agreement” in order to extend the coverage of the Agreement for implementing the Project Number: 00085640, Donor Project Number: 12252, **Title:** “Towards Environmental Sustainability in Cambodia”, which was changed to “Building an Enabling Environment for Sustainable Development (BESD)” following the decision of the first board meeting in 2019.

**WHEREAS** The Donor wishes to provide additional contribution to the project to support the implementation of the Cash for Work Tree Planting Activities as part of Covid-19 response (Annex 1: Detail Tree Planting Cash for Work Concept and Activities Plan).

**WHEREAS** The BESD Project Board was consulted and approved additional activity to the project (Annex 2: Project updated Work Plan and Budget).

**NOW THEREFORE**, the UNDP and the Donor agree to amend the following articles of the agreement to reflect the additional funds and the extension of the activity period of the project, setting the new operational completion date for the project to 30 June 2021.

**Article I: The Contribution:**

- (a) This Article is amended to add that the Donor (Sweden) will contribute the additional funds at the maximum of **SEK 4,300,000**.

The agreed amount of 16,500,000 SEK was disbursed in full during 2018 and 2019. The additional amount shall be used in accordance with the Project Document including updated Budget as attached as Annex 1.

The additional funds will be disbursed upon signature of this Amendment followed by a request.

The total maximum amount will thereby be increased up to 20 800 000 SEK.

**Article XIII: Entry Into Force**

This article is amended to extend the operational period of the project with six months, setting the completion date of the project to the **30 June 2021**

Except as expressly modified herein in accordance with Article I and Article XIII above, all other terms of the Agreement shall remain unchanged and shall continue in full force and effect.

This Amendment will come into effect as of the date of last signature hereof by UNDP and the Donor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Amendment in English language in two copies.

**For UNDP:**  
**Mr. Nick Beresford**  
Resident Representative

Signature: 

Date: 1.10.20

**For Sweden, represented by Sida**  
**Mr. Björn Häggmark**  
Ambassador  
Embassy of Sweden

Signature: 

Date: 28/09/2020

**Annex 1:** Tree planting and related forest protection activities plan to create cash for work incomes to rural vulnerable people – as a response to the economic effects of COVID-19 in Cambodia

**Annex 2:** Updated Work Plan and Budget 2020

## **Annex 1: Tree planting and related forest protection activities to create cash for work incomes to rural vulnerable people – as a response measure to the economic effects of COVID-19 in Cambodia**

### **Summary**

Many people in Cambodia are currently losing their jobs in cities and neighbouring countries due to the ongoing COVID-19 crises. Thousands of people have been forced to return to their hometowns in rural areas. The fall in income for many families is dramatic and may lead to increased poverty.

As more people return to the countryside, the pressure on natural resources is on the rise. People out of jobs are desperate to find any income generation opportunities for their survival. More and more people turn to forested areas, mainly under protection to cut down trees, hunt wildlife and clear land for agriculture.

Due to the urgency to address the people's immediate needs and to conserve the remaining forests, this COVID-19 response package proposes to deliver rapid and short-term solutions in Cambodia. The aim is to provide the jobless with income generation opportunities through engaging them into tree-planting, nurseries and related forest protection activities. This work will be facilitated in partnership with organisations with ongoing reforestation/ tree-planting programs with access to seedlings in nurseries.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) proposes to scale-up the ongoing activities with partners we already work with to ensure effective and speedy assistance. The proposed activities, in partnership with existing projects and stakeholders, will be implemented between July and December 2020 to provide urgently needed assistance to communities economically impacted by COVID. The immediate goal is to create short-term jobs, using cash transfers in return for work for several hundred of people in targeted areas.

The proposed action will be added as a new activity under output 1 Building an Enabling Environment for Sustainable Development project (BESD).

### **Importance of forests and biodiversity preservation in Cambodia**

The forests are an essential natural resource in Cambodia. They play a pivotal role in supplying water to people and cities in downstream watersheds, ensuring a stable water system. Tree loss usually aggravates the vulnerability to climate change, as it intensifies the impacts of soil erosion, droughts and floods. Removal of forests also accounts for the largest part of Cambodia's carbon emissions. When trees are removed, it will also lead to an enhanced loss of soil carbon and land fertility. Deforestation also threatens the livelihoods of many people who depend on forests for subsistence and income.

The fragile biodiversity of Cambodia largely depends on the forest extension and healthy ecosystems. Cambodia is one of the most biodiverse countries in Southeast Asia, with as many as 8,260 plant species (10% of which may be endemic) along with more than 250 species of amphibian and reptile, 874 fish species and over 500 bird species<sup>1</sup>. However, in recent years Cambodia has lost a vast area of its forest.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.fauna-flora.org/countries/cambodia>

From 2010 to 2016 the forest shrank from 58% to 46% of the national territory. Some other forest lands have been degraded, losing part of their natural functions. Reforestation using native species, while restricting the introduction of exotic species, and while rehabilitating the degraded forest areas is a key objective of the National Biodiversity Strategy<sup>2</sup>. There are some tree-planting initiatives in Cambodia, promoted by the Ministry of Environment (MoE), the Forestry Administration (FA) and some Non-Government Organisations (NGOs). These are often part of long-term efforts to rehabilitate forests and to protect natural resources as well as increased carbon uptake.

### **How are proposed activities aligned with ongoing projects?**

The below activities are identified based on reviews of different plans for forest conservation in Cambodia, previously developed by partners, ensuring their alignment with national governmental priorities. Most of the proposed actions are taken from “Production Forestry Strategic Plan 2018-2032”, “Kulen Mountain National Park 2018-2027” and “Strategic Plan for Fisheries Conservation and Management 2019-2028”. Several of the activities are also aligned with the other ongoing activities, such as watershed zonation and support to community livelihoods in Kulen National Park. These are under Output 1 “Community-based Natural Resource Management” of the Sweden funded Building an Enabling Environment for Sustainable Development Project (BESD).

The tree-planting activities are linked to the existing UNDP supported projects, such as BESD, FCPF, and GEF Small Grant. This ensure the synergy of the project and leverage collective impact of this new COVID-19 response activities.: The main purpose of the UNDP Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) II project is to assist Cambodia to set policies and measures to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), in compliance with the UNFCCC requirements, while tackling the alarming rates of deforestation and forest degradation in the country and improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities.

For the FCPF project, these proposed activities will contribute to the existing FCPF outputs: C) enhancement of subnational capacities for REDD+ planning. Currently, FCPF has support pilot REDD+ activities in three sites: GDANCP/GDLA- Sustainable Management of Phnom Kulen National Park. The selection of the specific sites for reforestation is based on the Phnom Kulen Management and Action Plan and selected zones for ecosystem restoration. This aligns well with the Government priorities of sustaining the protected areas in Cambodia. The other two sites are in community forests and flooded forests in Tonle Sap. One of the selection criteria is ecological benefits: enhancement of carbon sequestration and biodiversity.

For selected community forests under Forestry Administration (FA): The tree planting is aimed to strengthen implementation of Partnership Forestry in Samroang commune. The activities are based on the existing Community Forestry management plan, where priority reforestation is identified in a participatory manner by communities, FA official and local authorities.<sup>3</sup>

The restoration sites in flooded forests of Tonle Sap Great Lake fall under the flooded forest conservation plan recommended by the government agency, Fishery Administration (FiA). However, a rapid field assessment and verification will be conducted so that ensuring the best suitable native tree species are used for plantation that benefits the biodiversity and ecosystem of the area.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/kh/kh-nbsap-v2-en.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Given that the in this community requires ploughing it is unsure if it will be implemented

## Proposed activities

- Upscaling of the reforestation programme in Phnom Kulen National Park including five Community Protected Areas (CPA).
- Reforestation and restoration of the biodiversity conservation corridor – Chang Kran Roy adjacent to the Kulen National Park. Also restoration of key watershed ecosystems which are part of the PES pilot in Kulen implemented in activity 1.1 and 1.2 of BESD
- Maintaining tree-plantation in upstream areas of Kbal Chhay.
- Reforestation of degraded land recently confiscated from illegal encroachers in the Stung Thmey Community Protected Area, located in Pursat, and in Phnom Samkos Wildlife Sanctuary.
- Upscaling of reforestation and Agroforestry systems in community forest to support sustainable charcoal production in Samoang Commune in Pursat province.<sup>4</sup>
- Development and maintenance of one permanent flooded forest nursery of local species to be used to expand flooded reforestation programme in the flooded forest conservation area of the Tonle Sap Lake Flooded Plain.
- Restoration of Community Forest in Pursat and Kampong Chhnang provinces

It is important that the species planted are native and naturally occurring in the areas where the plantation will take place. Usually, nurseries have natural and endemic species like rosewood (*Dalbergia sp.*) in the Kulen Mountain.

The proposed flooded nursery establishment aims to produce seedling to support biodiversity enrichment/restoration in the Tonle Sap flooded forest conservation zone of the Fishery Department. The reforestation in the Phnom Kulen National Park looks for, restoring the biodiversity of the Park and its conservation corridors, Chan Kran Roy. Therefore, only local tree species in the areas will be used.

The Stung Thmey Community Protected Area, located in the province Pursat, and in Phnom Samkos Wildlife Sanctuary will be targeted. This community has potentially degraded land of 250 hectares, which was recently confiscated from illegal encroachers. This community also consists of people in need with family members affected by COVID, such as losing incomes, jobs or returnees from Thailand.

The proposed woodlot establishment links to support sustainable charcoal production, using fast-growing tree in forest lost areas (mainly in community forestry in the production forest area under Forestry Administration (FA) jurisdiction, which is outside Cambodia's protected areas. The aim is to establish sustainable forestry production and to ensure a renewable and financially viable firewood supply source, reducing the pressure on natural forests and generating income for the local forest dependent communities. In this activity, UNDP will advise implementing partners in the correct use of fast-growing local species within controlled woodlots. However, since these areas highly degraded and purpose is production a controlled use of teak and acacia will be part of the planted mix of trees. They have higher survival rate on degraded land and improve financial sustainability.<sup>5</sup>

Finally, for all the proposed activities, UNDP will work with the authorities to ensure that the environmental and social safeguards, developed by the Ministry of Environment under the REDD+ mechanism, are addressed and respected. Selection of tree species will be done before planting and specified in the agreements with implementing partners.

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<sup>4</sup> Given that the in this community requires ploughing it is unsure if it will be implemented. If so, budget will be re-allocated to maintenance activities for other partners.

<sup>5</sup> See above footnote

Tree-planting in Cambodia is best done between June and August. However tree-planting can be undertaken throughout the rainy season until end of October. The later in the year trees are being planted the the risk increases for a higher mortality.

In order to increase the rate of survival of the trees some of the budget will be reserved for maintenance work throughout the dry season.

Maintenance activities:

- Fire hazard control: removal of grass, creation of fire breaks and other measures to reduce risk for wild forest fires
- Patrolling: patrol the newly planted areas in order to ensure growth and that other activities is not encroaching on the newly planted land
- Watering: In cases where big risks for high mortality among newly planted trees is evident a truck for watering can be hired to transport water to the field for watering
- Replanting: As soon as the first rains have started in May it is possible to conduct replanting activities to replace dead trees.<sup>6</sup>

**Timeframe:**

The activities are intended to be mainly implemented between September and December 2020. Tree-planting will start in September and go on for about five weeks. Maintenance activities will be undertaken during January to June 2021.

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<sup>6</sup> The above mentioned maintenance activities are common in tree-planting projects, and replacement planting is normal procedure when you have long term projects.

## Budget

The purpose of the project is to ensure that a high proportion of the resources contracted or granted to partners shall reach rural people with limited incomes as cash for work compensation. However, even if the primary purpose of the project is to provide cash-for-work, this activity also needs to budget for necessary direct project costs for the implementing partners (costs for their staff, seedlings, transportation, other material etc.). Tree seedlings of some national tree species (ecologically and financially valuable) can cost \$1 or more per seedling. UNDP will not compromise on the quality of seedlings or choosing cheaper seedlings (such as imported fast-growing tree-species) in order to raise the percentage of funds going to cash for work payments. The cost for the tree-planting activities are similar to what UNDP has in other similar reforestation activities.

Expected Output (under BESD)	Activities	Budget item	US\$
<b>Output 1:</b> Community-based Natural Management (CBNRM) institutions strengthened, and financial resources mobilized for sustainable NRM  <b>Activity 1.8.</b> Tree-planting to create cash for work incomes	1. Selection of sites, beneficiaries,	Grants / Agreements / contracts with implementing NGOs/ government departments	189,000
	2. Purchase of tree seedlings	(This includes seedlings, material, transportation, NGO staff cost, DSA for government staff and)	
	3. Land preparation for tree planting		
	4. Training on tree planting and maintenances	CASH for WORK compensation to workers	211,000
	5. Conduct tree planting	UNDP staff cost	10,000
	6. Arrange payments for Cash for work	Consultant support for implementation	10,000
	7. Provide technical support and monitoring		
	8. Recruit project consultant	Other costs (Travel, meetings etc)	5,000
	9. Provide quality assurance	Quality assurance and oversight and institutional support service	8,000
	10. Conduct financial audit	Audit	3,000
		<b>GMS (8%)</b>	<b>34,880</b>
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>470,880</b>

## Land ownership and follow up on plantation and other activities

The sites for project activities are in protected areas (PA) and community forests (CFs). When trees are planted in a PA, they will become state property. Within PAs, there are some Community Protected Areas (CPAs), and when trees are grown CFs or CPAs the community can extract them based on the sustainable forest management plans.

Two of the projects are in Siem Reap Province. The areas chosen are inside the Kulen Mountain protected area (MOE) and in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve area – a flooded forest community forest (MAFF). This cultural and historical area of Cambodia has had an increment in rural landscapes and livelihoods have further contributed to agricultural intensification and degradation of shared resources such as

fisheries, land and water. The involvement of the community in the preservation of the protected areas will increase their concerns about the forest, the biodiversity and the landscape. Reforested areas in the mountain and in the flooded forest will be part of a PES scheme developed by the UNDP through the BESD project, which aims to protect the biodiversity and delivering livelihood benefits, such as increased income generation activities.

The communities will be involved in monitoring the tree planting activities, providing evidence of the growth of the trees and the respect of the safeguards. The project will request partners to develop management and maintenance plans involving the local communities to follow up with actions and budget support. Also, the Ministry of Environment and the Forestry Administration will carry out regular missions to target areas. Those missions would include drone flights to support spatial monitoring.

### **Target groups for cash for work opportunities**

There are two target groups for work opportunities created through this project: a) Members of CPAs and CFs; b) workers returning either from cities or other countries (mainly Thailand) who have recently lost their jobs. Among both these target groups vulnerable individuals will be primarily targeted, such as COVID-impacted households, women-headed households, people with disability, and migrant families will be selected to be directly involved in the planting/maintenance process. The district and/or commune authorities have listed migrant workers returned that can be used when selecting people to get work.

The project team will work closely with local authorities, and NGO/government partners to collect overview socio-economic data from the targeted areas. Village validation meetings (with social distancing measures) will help to ensure the shortlists of individuals are fair and transparent. ID Poor data could also be used to select individual where possible. For instance, under the existing BESD-project there is information that in Kulen National Park – one of the target areas at least 25 households are directly impacted from losing jobs due to COVID-19 outbreak. They were migrant workers working in Thailand, but they had to return home (to their home in Kulen) because of joblessness. Some other in-country migrants, who used to work in hospitality sector, have returned home to villages, including in the provinces Siem Reap, Pursat and Kampong Chhnang (in which target activities will take place).

The beneficiaries of target CPA and CFs, the impacted households of COVID-19 (migrant workers, joblessness, women headed households, and people with disabilities) will be identified and long listed. Long-list will be further consulted and validated with local authorities through village/community meetings that resulted in a short list over households who will be mobilized as project beneficiaries.

The government/project partners will work out with the project beneficiaries the activity plan and payment schedule as an integral part of the cash for work arrangement.

One first activity for the project team once the project is approved is to develop a criteria list for selecting people to be beneficiaries by being included as workforce in the cash-for-work activities. Together with vulnerability and poverty, ability to perform the requested work tasks will also be among the criteria.

### **How many people will get improved livelihood?**

We are estimating that the activities will engage individuals and members from over 1600 households. The number of weeks of work and income will vary between the different sites and projects. But there will be a focus of each intervention that as much as possible of the resources will be to provide cash for

work. The cash for work compensation may be based on time or a quantitative output (trees planted), or a combination with both #trees and #days agreed as payment criteria. The daily rate varies from site to site based on local market, ranging from 30,000 – 40,000 Riels (\$7.5-\$10) per day, which is compliant or above the official minimum wage (Cambodian labour law) in the country.

### **How to arrange payments to beneficiaries**

When deciding on which system to use for cash for work payments it should be considered that the project will on average provide 12-20 days of work for each enrolled individual. The intervention as such in a one-time intervention. Given the short-term nature of the intervention, the project will not build up administrative capacity and procedures beyond the need of managing payments.

In this project UNDP chooses mobile payment as the prioritized option. If manual cash is used, cross-check and monitoring of the process will be enforced by the UNDP project team.

UNDP partner will transfer fund to the government departments/ partner NGOs based on programmatic legal instruments (grant or Letter of Agreement) covering the project budget for each partner. Each site will be either implemented by a government department and an NGO, or by an NGO alone. The NGOs will handle all cash for work payouts to workers. Partners manage implementation in the field as well as cash transfer to people engaged in tree planting activities. Payment to workers will be made via mobile money payment options (e.g. by Wings or similar agent) unless not available in the particular site. The partner will maintain records over work provided by each person and other documents related to the payments. Cash payments will only be used if geographical distance makes it impractical, some of the project sites that are remote, long-distance travel is required to get to the closest Wing or other transfer center that can release cash. Also, there is a chance that some beneficiaries either lack smart phones or Wing account.

There are advantages and disadvantages with using electronic payments. Cash payments are more direct and will result in faster payments. It will keep administrative cost low since this procedure is standard in similar projects. Disadvantages is the risk when manual cash handling is involved. An example of risk is that some beneficiaries are listed as recipients even though they have not been enrolled in work or received any money. The advantage of electronic payments is better clarity and control over money distribution. However, it will require higher overhead (mobile transfer) costs and it will take longer until workers receive their payments after finishing the work.

The project will discuss with each implementing partner which is the most suitable system in their case, and for most sites and partners the mobile payment system will be used.

In the final review of this concept note before submission UNDP have consulted our internal guidance note on [Emergency Employment and Enterprise Recovery](#)<sup>7</sup> to check that this activities follows good standards.

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[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKewjirOXE1rfrAhVhxYsBHS12AOkQfjAAegQIBBAB&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.undp.org%2Fcontent%2Fdam%2Fundp%2Flibrary%2Fcrisis%2520prevention%2FsignatureproductsEmergencyEmploymentEnterpriseRecovery23012013v1.pdf&usg=AOvVaw0\\_t9zV113U7nwwnmy7X1hA](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKewjirOXE1rfrAhVhxYsBHS12AOkQfjAAegQIBBAB&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.undp.org%2Fcontent%2Fdam%2Fundp%2Flibrary%2Fcrisis%2520prevention%2FsignatureproductsEmergencyEmploymentEnterpriseRecovery23012013v1.pdf&usg=AOvVaw0_t9zV113U7nwwnmy7X1hA)

### **Complementarity to larger social protection programs**

The Government social protection program using id poor have identified about 2.6 million Cambodians. These are identified prior to the current covid-19 crises. Even if there is a program being rolled out an “on demand facility” where newly poor and returning migrant workers should be able to be assessed to qualify for id poor it does not mean that the program catches all people economically affected by the current crises. The roll out of these field assessments is going to be undertaken during the coming half year. The social protection programme provides a cash transfer to households of roughly \$50-60 without any work in return.

This activity complements the government’s big social protection program by working in distinct areas chosen based on where there are plans for reforestation. In these areas there are communities who are economically affected by the crises, there are returning family members from cities and other countries. These people are our target group. Basing our work on the human rights to income and food. Incomes from this project to each worker will be in the range 90-200 USD, therefore we do not see it as a problem if someone would happen to both get an id poor pay-out and a cash for work compensation through this activity.

### **Reporting**

UNDP will provide the donor with reporting on the project implementation. This will include sex-disaggregated information on the beneficiaries how many they are, average amount received and in which locations. Reporting will also include the number of hectares planted and estimation regarding tree mortality rate.

### ***Amendments to the BESD ProDoc***

These additional amendments are to be annexed to the approved BESD project Document in the following sections:

#### **2.1 Overall objective**

**Output 1: CBNRM institutions strengthened and financial resources mobilized for sustainable NRM** will be achieved through: *1) support to expand and enhance community based NRM; 2) operationalization of Payment for Ecosystems Services (PES) in Cambodia, and; 3) support to demonstrate economically viable options for communities to engage in sustainable production of natural resources; 4) Tree planting and related forest protection activities to create cash incomes to rural vulnerable people – as response measure to economic effects of COVID-19.*

#### **2.2.1 Theory of change – Output 1**

As shown in Figure 9, the output 1 activity will focus on tackling these three challenges through: *1) expansion and strengthening of CBNRM; 2) operationalisation of PES to ensure sustainable financing options for conservation, and 3) **Tree-planting as income generating activity for rural and jobless people.*** These interventions are envisaged to contribute to the effective implementation of existing policies and laws related to NRM with subsequent impacts on the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity. This will result in improved livelihoods for natural resource dependent communities, enhanced conditions of forest-based ecosystems, improved climate resilience, and reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

#### **3.1 Expected results**

##### **Activity 1.8. Tree-planting to create cash for work incomes**

<the above written text in the concept note will be formatted to fit in this framework of the project>

#### **3.2 Resources required to achieve intended results**

The existing staff in the BESD project will implement the activities. We propose additional staff resources in the form of:

- Increase by 10% of the current National Policy Specialist (SB5 NRM) from 80% to 90% for the remainder of 2020

#### **3.3 Partnerships**

The tree-planting activities will be implemented in collaboration with NGOs and government departments which are mentioned in the original BESD project document (ProDoc). The following organisations are intended as partners:

- Archaeological and Development Foundation (ADF)
- The Centre for People and Forests (RECOFTC)
- Siem Reap Provincial Department of Environment

- Ministry of Environment (MoE) including 1) General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) and 2) General Directorate for Local Communities (GDLG) and 3) Department of Biodiversity
- Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) including 1) Forestry Administration and 2) Fishery Administration
- TCO (Trailblazer Cambodia Organisation)

### 3.4 Risks and counter measure

No	Types of risks	Counter measures
1	The set-up of project and contracts makes us late in relation to the optimal planting season (June-August)	<p>The planting activities have to be organized and chosen so the species can survive even if planting is slightly later than optimal. Even if the optimal planting season is July and August, tree-planting can still be made in September and October with decent results. Officers planning the work will have to take timing issues into consideration and advance administrative steps prior to actual fund receive from donor. However, we will have to accept a higher mortality rate of the planted seedlings given that planting is conducted late in the planting season.</p> <p>Some work with implementing partners can be done simultaneously, while the approval of this activity is being processed to reduce the time of preparation prior to the executive period.</p> <p>Another important counter measure is to add maintenance activities during the dry season, such as fire breaks, patrolling and in needed cases watering.</p>
2	<p>The short time-period between project start and starting of tree-planting creates a risk that less returning migrant workers will be enlisted and that community members already working with partners will get the employment instead.</p> <p>The UNDP project team will provide guidance for selection of workers but it will not be possible review partners list of workers prior to the start of tree-planting given the time-frame</p>	<p>A lot of preparatory work regarding identifying returning migrant workers, people with id-poor and the most vulnerable people have been done by partners already during the preparatory phase. Also the implementing partners (NGOs and government departments) know their local community well and they are already implementing small-scale tree-planting.</p> <p>UNDP will trust that our partners to manage the selection of workers well. Even if the most vulnerable individuals are not being enlisted, most people in these communities are experiencing loss of incomes due to covid-19 indirectly. Hence the cash injection provided to these communities will improve livelihood in the community. There may also be so that individuals returning from work in cities are not interested in tree-planting work, but that their family members who live in the country-side are.</p> <p>Instead of reviewing selecting of beneficiaries prior to implementation UNDP will put efforts on the follow up to see how well the partners managed to engage returning imigrants, jobless factory workers and others who are hardest hit by losing their incomes due to covid-19 closeures of work places.</p>
3	Risk for corruption – that money does not reach the destined people without incomes	A strong monitoring and follow-up mechanism, including records verification, monitoring visit and stakeholder/beneficiary interview will have to be organised with external actors following up the work conducted by the implementing partners. Mobile payment options will put a layer of security where possible. Payment logbook will also be introduced for regular

		<p>monitored to reduce fraud risk when the mobile payment option is unavailable.</p> <p>The selection process of the vulnerable or COVID-19 impacted groups will follow a guideline developed by UNDP. The short-list over chosen beneficiaries will be validated by local authorities to ensure transparency and accountability.</p>
4	Risk of not using the right tree species as identified	List of identified tree species will be annexed to contract agreements with partners prior to the implementation. Choice of tree species and follow up on what is being planted should be recorded.

### 3.5 Stakeholder engagement

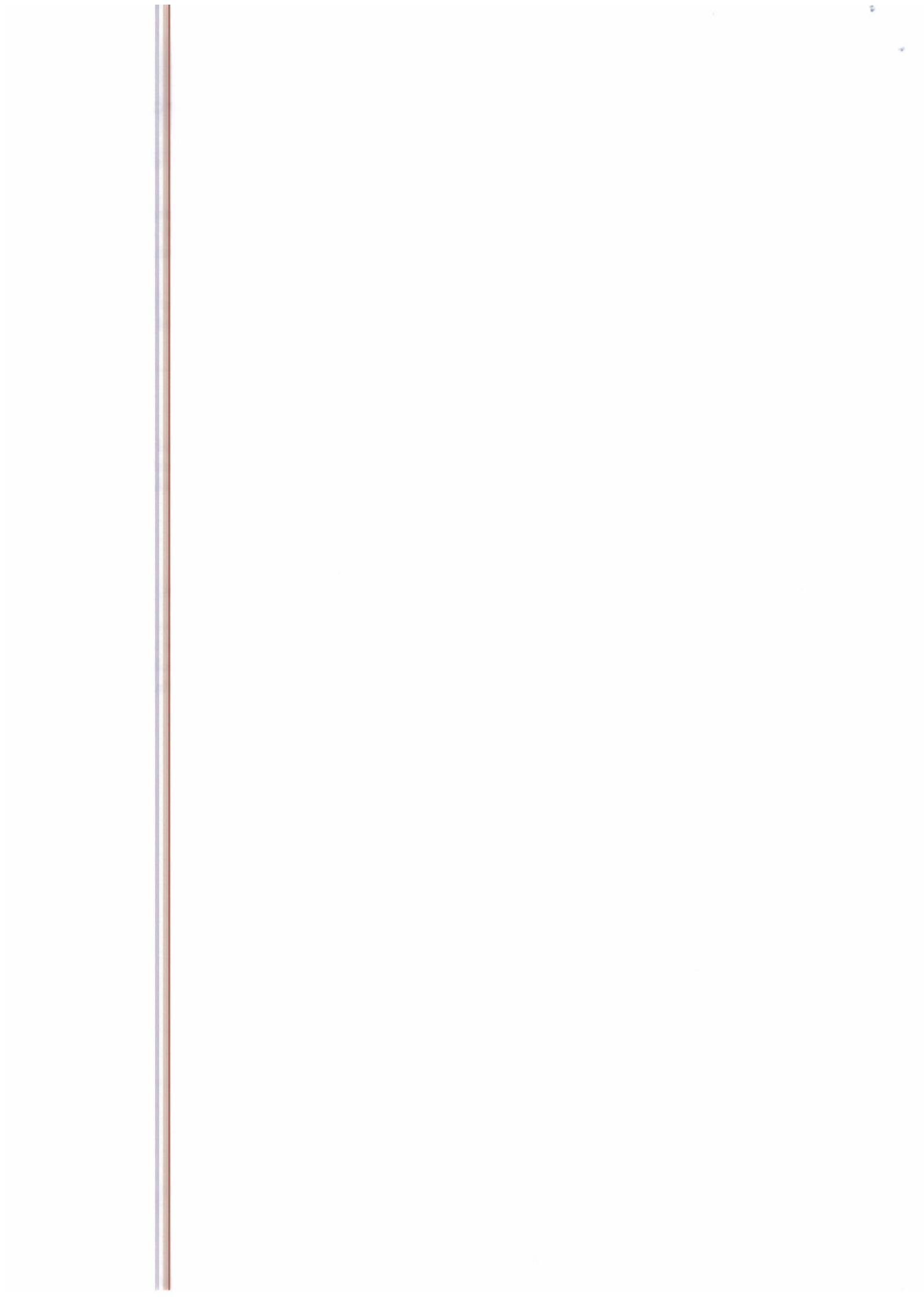
Stakeholder engagement are following component 1 involving the local communities in natural recourse management (NRM). The partner NGOs and government departments have established relationships with the communities. They will organize consultation and information sharing meetings with stakeholders to inform about and seek inputs for proposed tree planting and other NRM activities.

### 6 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation is consistent with the existing BESD monitoring and evaluation plan.

In addition, a consultant will be hired to support project partners and monitor implementation i.e. choice of payment systems and actual payments to workers. Another important role of the consultant is to monitor how the partners are following the Environmental and Social Safeguards. The the consultant will request partners to report their compliance and follow up in the field. The details of the role of the consultant will be developed during implementation.

UNDP will report to the donor how the Safeguards are being implemented by the partners.



## 5. Results Framework

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS <sup>8</sup>				DATA COLLECTION METHODS
			Value	Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Output 1: CBNRM Activity 1.8: Tree-planting as covid-19 response and income generation to rural population	1.8.1 Number of families being enrolled in income generating activities such as tree-planting, maintenance of forest plantation and nursery development (activity 1.8)	Project report (annual and quarterly report)	0	2019		1,600			Reports from partners
	1.8.2 Number of Hectares (ha) new tree-plantation and number of ha maintained	Project report (annual and quarterly report)	0	2019		140			Reports from partners
	1.8.3 Dollars paid out as cash compensation for work	- Project report (annual and quarterly report)	0	2019		210,000			Reports from partners
	1.8.4 A nursery established of local species to expand flooded reforestation programme in the conservation area of the Tonle Sap Lake Flooded Plain.	- Project report (annual and quarterly report)	0	2019		1			Report from partner

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<sup>8</sup> Targets are cumulative.

