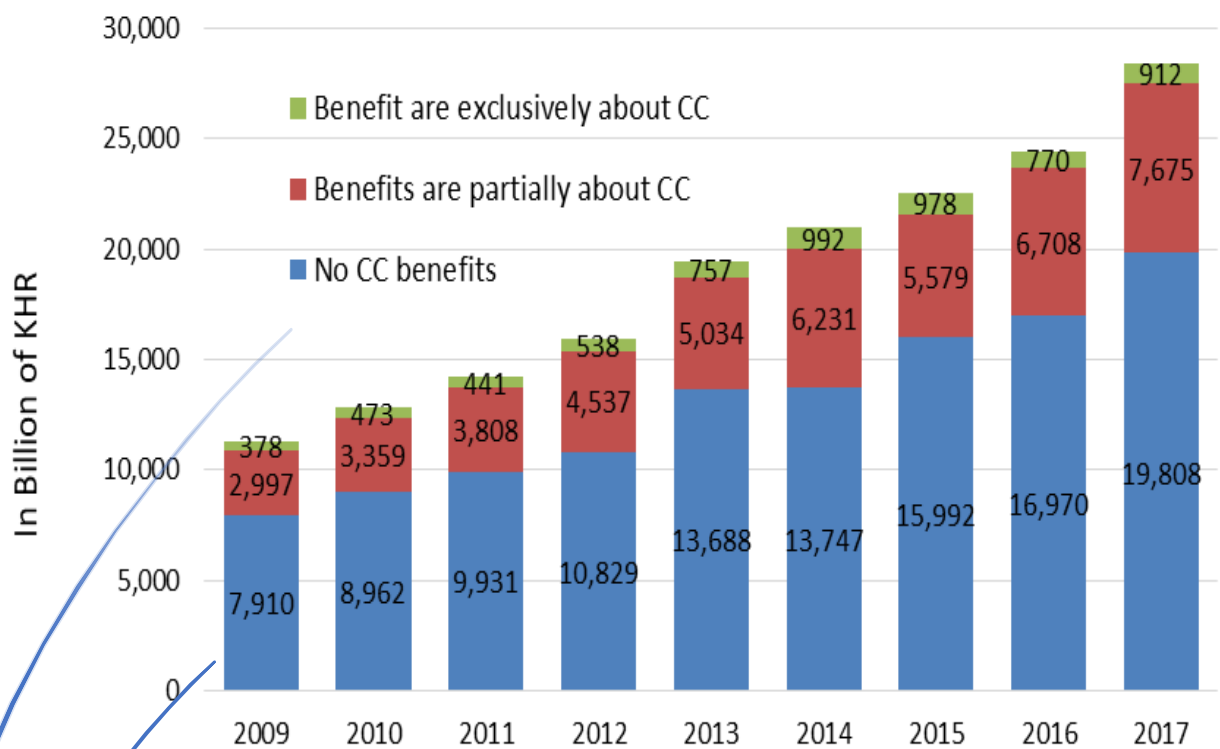




**ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ**  
Ministry of Economy and Finance  
ធានានូវកំណើន និង អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រកបដោយចីរភាព  
Ensure Sustainable Growth and Development

## Climate Public Expenditure Review 2017




## Preface

Among the countries with climate change vulnerability and long term impacts, Cambodia has committed to address this challenge locally and internationally: adopting the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP, 2014-23) and its action plans with 15 ministries and agencies. Since 2017, the Ministry of Economy and Finance included guidance on climate change in annual budget circulars. Prior to this, key ministries have also started to integrate climate change in the way they prioritize activities for the national budget with technical supports from our partners.

This report provides an update on climate finance trends, including data from fiscal year 2017, to monitor whether Cambodia and its development partners are effectively supporting national climate change priorities.

This year's report shows continued growth in Government's commitment in both domestic and external finance. The climate change domestic finance continue to constantly increase, while climate change external finance grew by 19% in 2017 after drop two consecutive years. However, the external finance remains lower than the level in years 2014 and 2015. This depicts that Cambodia needs a significant international support if it is to meet its commitments under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Stronger engagement of our partners through the newly created Climate Change Technical Working Group, and access to new sources of financing such as the Green Climate Fund are part of the strategy.

Again, the A key issue remains on climate change finance that do not seem to be strongly connected to Climate Change Action Plans, and resources are not properly aligned. This will require action if it is confirmed in the upcoming mid-term review of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan. Both develop partners and Government will need to find better ways of integrating priority climate change actions in their planning and budgeting.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance will continue to be actively involved in these efforts, alongside the National Council for Sustainable Development and the Council for the Development of Cambodia. 



Ros Seilava  
Under Secretary of State  
Ministry of Economy and Finance

## Acknowledgment

The Ministry of Economy and Finance would like to express its gratitude to the extended cooperation and contribution from the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSA) and the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) in providing technical support, comments and training on the concept of tracking climate expenditure and to the Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board in providing data from the Cambodia ODA database as an input to this report.

The Cambodia Climate Public Expenditure Review report has been developed with technical support from the NCSA ( H.E Tin Ponlok, Mr. Sum Thy, Mr. Ma Chan Sethea) and CCCA (Mr. So Polen, Mr. Ung Soeun and Mr. Julien Chevillard), by the Climate Change Technical Team of the Ministry of Economy and Finance with support of their technical officials from General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management (GDICDM) and General Department of Budget (GDB), General Department of Policy (GDP) and technical officials of Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC).

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## List of Abbreviation and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
PB	Programme-based
CBR	Cost Benefit Ratio
CC	Climate Change
CCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CCFF	Climate Change Financing Framework
CCTT	Climate Change Technical Team
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CRDB	Cambodia Rehabilitation and Development Board
CPER	Climate Public Expenditure Review
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
KHR	Khmer Riel
CRI	Climate Relevance Index
DI	Department of Investment
DBF	Department of Budget Formulation
DCC	Department of Climate Change
FMIS	Financial Management Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
MPTC	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MPWT	Ministry of Public Work and Transport
MIH	Ministry of Industry and Handicraft
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NCDD-S	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
MWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MoInf	Ministry of Information
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MoE	Ministry of Environment
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
PB	Program-based
PFM	Public Financial Management
PFMRP	Public Financial Management Reform Program
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SNC-UNFCCC	Second National Communication for United National Framework for Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC)
WRI	World Resources Institute

## Executive Summary

### Key messages for the 2017 CPER

- *The share of climate change expenditure in GDP increased in 2017 after two consecutive drops in previous years;*
- *Government's contribution to the climate change response continues to increase steadily while development partner support has been less predictable;*
- *External climate change finance increased faster than overall ODA to Cambodia;*
- *Alignment of climate finance with national and sectoral plans remains an issue. There is a need to better mainstream climate change plans in development partner and government programming;*
- *Only 10% of external climate change expenditure is tagged as being gender-sensitive, which only marginally better than overall ODA to Cambodia, and still very low.*

**In 2017, one third of public expenditure, or 30.2%, was either fully or partially delivering climate change benefits.** This share of public expenditures with some degree of climate change benefits has remained relatively stable since 2009, around 30.6% in average. Once climate change relevance weights are applied to this expenditure, climate change expenditure<sup>1</sup> constituted 3.2% of total public expenditure (the same level as 2016, but dropping from 4.3% in 2015).

**The proportion of climate change expenditure to GDP rose slightly to 1% in 2017** from 0.9% of GDP in 2016, due to an increase in both external and domestic funding. In absolute terms, climate change expenditure has risen around 23%, from KHR 770 billion in 2016 to KHR 912 billion in 2017.

Irrigation related expenditure under MOWRAM continues to take the largest share of climate change expenditure (39.6%) in 2017, with a 28.3% growth from 2016. Climate-related road and urban infrastructure expenditure under MPWT decreased slightly by 0.2% in 2017, while rural infrastructures (small irrigation, water and sanitation and rural roads) under MRD rose by 30.3%. They represent respectively 20.8% and 10.3% of total climate change expenditure in 2017.

Climate change expenditure in the social sectors (education, health and gender) dropped slightly in 2017, while climate change expenditure in agriculture, forestry and fisheries have increased by 57.6%. Climate change expenditure in other sectors remained very limited in 2017 with about 21% of the total, but the growth rate rebounded to 63% after 2 years of consecutive drop.

The amounts allocated from domestic resources (national budget) for climate change expenditure continued to increase steadily to KHR 331 billion in 2017, an increase of KHR 49 billion from 2016. The 2017 domestically financed climate change expenditure represents 36% of the total climate expenditure.

Externally financed climate change expenditure has rebounded by 19% in 2017 after drops for two consecutive years. During 2012-14, its average growth rate was 44%.

**The CC external finance rose 19% in 2017**, growing faster than the 15% of the overall ODA growth (loans and grants) disbursements recorded by CDC/CRDB.

The loan disbursement flow showed that climate-related loans were at 320.7 billion of KHR or grew by 22%. Furthermore, these climate-related loans grew slightly faster than the 19% growth of the total CC external

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<sup>1</sup> In this report, "climate change expenditure" refers to public expenditures that deliver climate change benefits, once they have been weighted for climate change relevance.

finance, suggesting that the CC loan captured more climate components and remain key source of finance for climate change spending.

For external resources, the main donors for climate change expenditure in 2017 are ADB (35%), China (29%), Japan (7%), IFAD (4%), USA (4%), Republic of Korea (4%), and EU (3%), while other donors are below 2%.

**Total CCAP requirements<sup>2</sup> for year 2017 amount to 692 billion KHR, with KHR 645 billion allocated to adaptation (93%<sup>3</sup>) and KHR 47 billion allocated to mitigation (7%).** The CPER indicates that in 2017, the overall allocation of climate change expenditure between adaptation and mitigation was in line with CCAPs, with 95% allocated to adaptation. For externally funded climate change expenditure, this rate is at 86% in 2017.

This reports includes preliminary analysis for the gender sensitivity of climate change expenditure, based on available data in the CDC database. **In the total expenditure with some degree of climate change relevance of 1554 billion of KHR, recorded by CDC database in 2017, it is noted that 160 billion KHR represented the gender expenditure with climate relevance.**

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<sup>2</sup> By the end of 2017, fourteen ministries and agencies have approved Climate Change Action Plans. This CPER covers expenditure from these fourteen institutions plus the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, whose CCAP is available in final draft form.

<sup>3</sup> The percentage include adaption activities and mixed adaptation-mitigation activities.

## I. Climate Expenditure: going back to a positive trend

### 1. Overall trend

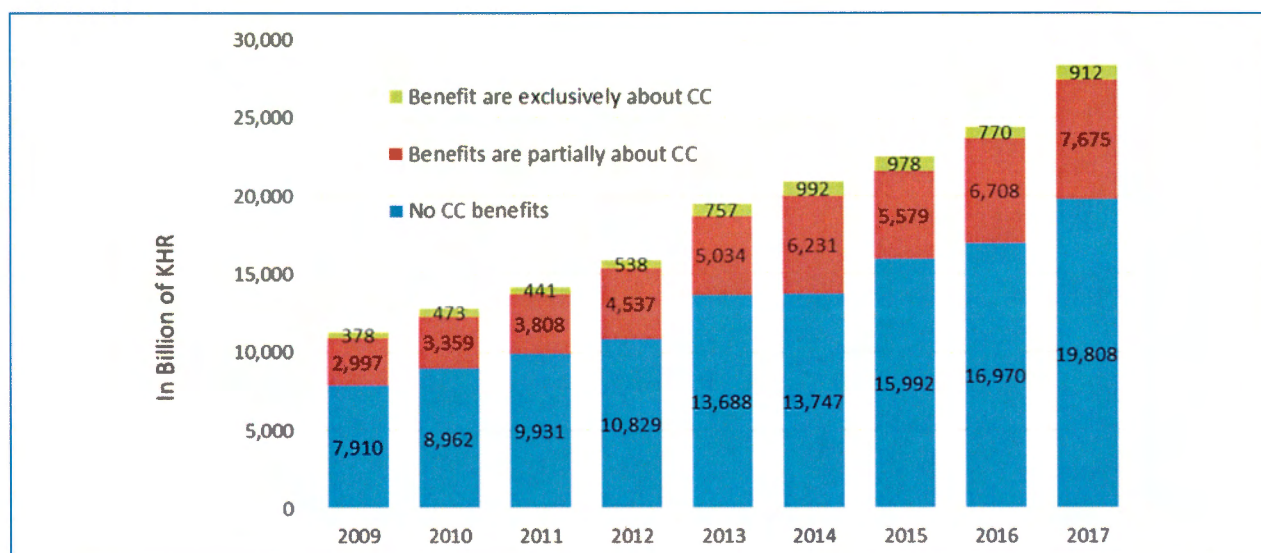
In 2017, one third of public expenditure, or 30.2%, was either fully or partially delivering climate change benefits. This share of public expenditures with some degree of climate change benefits has remained relatively stable since 2009, around 30.6% in average.

Once climate change relevance weights are applied to this expenditure, climate change expenditure<sup>4</sup> constituted 3.2% of total public expenditure (the same level as 2016 but dropping from 4.3% in 2015). The proportion of climate change expenditure to GDP rose slightly to 1% in 2017 from 0.9% of GDP in 2016, due mostly to an increase in both external and domestic funding. In absolute terms, climate change expenditure has risen from KHR 750 billion in 2016 to KHR 912 billion in 2017.

**Table 1: Proportion of climate change expenditure to total public expenditure and GDP**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Public expenditure with CC benefits vs. total public expenditure	31.9%	29.7%	34.4%	29.1%	30.6%	30.2%
CC public expenditure (weighted) vs. total public expenditure	3.4%	3.9%	4.7%	4.3%	3.2%	3.2%
CC public expenditure (weighted) vs. GDP	0.9%	1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	0.9%	1.0%

Source: NIS, MEF, CDC & expert team calculation.



**Figure 1: Public expenditure with CC benefits vs. total public expenditure (in billions of KHR)**

Source: MEF, CDC, and expert team calculation.

### 2. Sectoral allocation of climate change expenditure

Irrigation related expenditure under MOWRAM continues to take the largest share of climate change expenditure in Cambodia (39.6%) in 2017, with a 28.3% growth from 2016.

Compared to 2016, road and urban infrastructure expenditure under MPWT decreased slightly by 0.2% in 2017, while rural infrastructures (small irrigation, water and sanitation and rural roads under MRD) rose by 30.3%. They represent respectively 20.8% and 10.3% of total climate change expenditure in 2017.

<sup>4</sup> In this report, "climate change expenditure" refers to public expenditures that deliver climate change benefits, once they have been weighted for climate change relevance.



Climate change expenditure in the social sector (Education, health and gender) also dropped slightly in 2017, while climate change expenditure in agriculture, forestry and fisheries have increased by 57.6%.

Climate change expenditure in other sectors remained very limited in 2017 with about 21% of the total, but the growth rate rebounded to 63% after 2 years of consecutive drop.

**Table 2: Climate change expenditure by ministry (total donor and national) in billions of KHR**

Climate Change Expenditure	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	In billion KHR (Total Donor and National)					
MLMUPC	4.4	4.5	0.8	13.1	7.0	20.6
MOT	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.1	1.1	0.8
MIH	0.9	2.9	7.5	13.6	7.7	32.6
MOINFO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MPTC	0.0	0.8	7.1	7.0	9.4	4.4
MAFF	23.6	88.6	72.3	52.5	56.8	89.4
MOWRAM	243.9	288.6	361.7	274.5	263.5	338.0
MME	7.6	8.9	30.2	12.0	19.0	18.0
MPWT	135.5	151.9	243.4	183.1	177.5	177.1
MRD	36.2	44.1	58.2	211.4	67.8	88.3
MOH	16.9	32.7	28.5	46.2	29.7	29.0
MoEYS	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4
MoWA	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.4
NCDM	2.3	0.8	3.6	1.8	0.9	1.5
MOE	19.6	48.9	34.3	18.8	30.9	33.0
SNA	9.5	0.4	15.7	15.7	4.3	6.1
NGO	8.0	26.8	18.9	14.7	15.6	12.4
Total CC, CCFF ministries	509.8	701.8	885.6	865.8	693.1	853.1
Others	28.5	55.2	106.6	112.0	77.3	58.8
Total CC, all ministries	538.3	757.0	992.3	977.8	770.4	912.0
<b>In millions of USD</b>	<b>134.6</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>248.1</b>	<b>244.4</b>	<b>192.6</b>	<b>228.0</b>

Source: MEF, CDC, and expert team calculation.

**Table 3: Climate change expenditure by ministry (total donor and national, in percentage of total climate change expenditure**

Climate Change Expenditure	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
MLMUPC	0.9%	0.6%	0.1%	1.5%	1.0%	2.4%
MOT	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
MIH	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	1.6%	1.1%	3.8%
MOINFO	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MPTC	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.8%	1.4%	0.5%
MAFF	4.6%	12.6%	8.2%	6.1%	8.2%	10.5%
MOWRAM	47.8%	41.1%	40.8%	31.7%	38.0%	39.6%
MME	1.5%	1.3%	3.4%	1.4%	2.7%	2.1%
MPWT	26.6%	21.6%	27.5%	21.1%	25.6%	20.8%

Climate Change Expenditure	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
MRD	7.1%	6.3%	6.6%	24.4%	9.8%	10.3%
MOH	3.3%	4.7%	3.2%	5.3%	4.3%	3.4%
MoEYS	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
MoWA	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
NCDM	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
MOE	3.8%	7.0%	3.9%	2.2%	4.5%	3.9%
SNA	1.9%	0.1%	1.8%	1.8%	0.6%	0.7%
NGO	1.6%	3.8%	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	1.5%

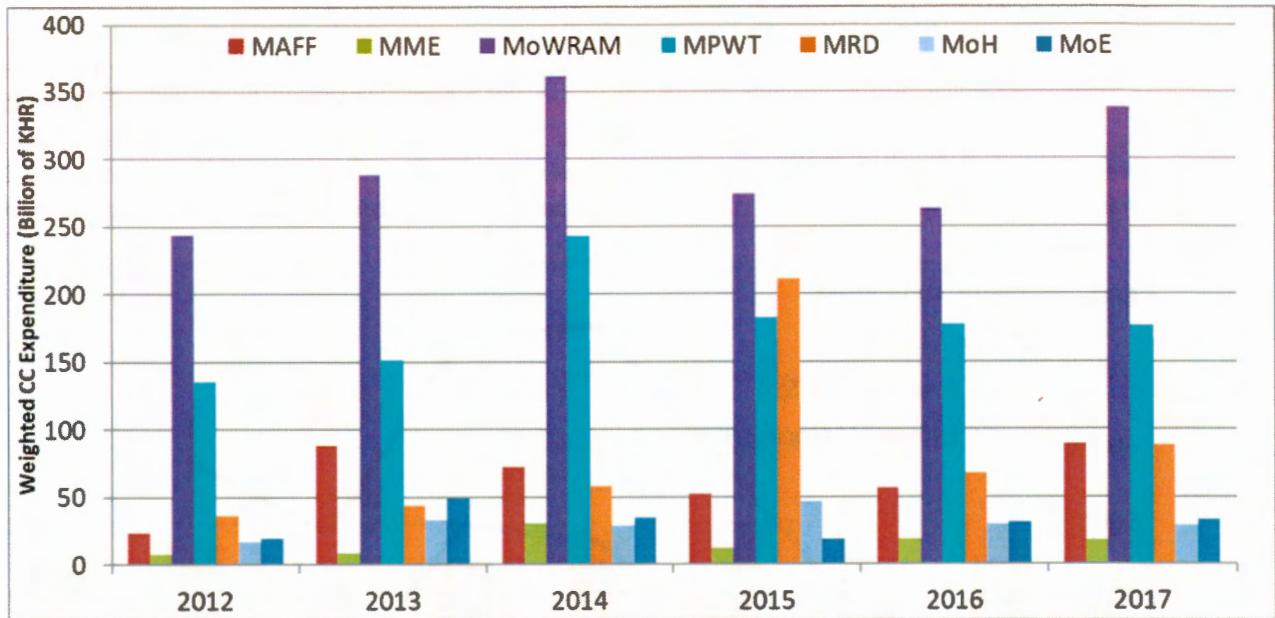
Source: MEF, CDC, and expert team calculation.

**Table 4: Climate change expenditure by ministry (total, in percentage change)**

Climate Change Expenditure	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
MLMUPC	3%	4%	-83%	1576%	-46%	192%
MOT	-20%	61%	19%	-91%	787%	-24%
MIH	-	-	159%	82%	-43%	323%
MOINFO	-	-	-	-	-	-
MPTC	-	-	754%	-1%	34%	-53%
MAFF	16%	275%	-18%	-27%	8%	58%
MOWRAM	25%	18%	25%	-24%	-4%	28%
MME	131%	17%	240%	-60%	59%	-5%
MPWT	15%	12%	60%	-25%	-3%	0%
MRD	38%	22%	32%	263%	-68%	30%
MOH	18%	94%	-13%	62%	-36%	-2%
MoEYS	-	-	1548%	-37%	-52%	20%
MoWA	53%	-15%	3%	-27%	202%	-18%
NCDM	4831%	-68%	384%	-51%	-50%	70%
MOE	31%	150%	-30%	-45%	64%	7%
SNA	33%	-96%	4361%	0%	-73%	43%
NGO	29%	237%	-30%	-22%	7%	-20%

Source: MEF, CDC, and expert team calculation.

Figure 2: Selected ministries and agencies' climate change expenditure



Source: MEF, CDC, and expert team calculation.

### I. Sources of climate public expenditure: increasing domestic spending and external support

The amounts allocated from domestic resources (national budget) for climate change expenditure continued to increase steadily to KHR 331 billion in 2017, an increase of KHR 49 billion from 2016. The 2017 domestically financed climate change expenditure represents 36% of the total climate expenditure.

Externally financed climate change expenditure had grown steadily during the period 2012-2014, with an annual growth rate around 44% and then dropped for two consecutive years. Externally financed climate change expenditure has rebounded by 19% in 2017. Most externally funded climate change expenditure continues to flow through the national treasury and MEF financial systems (65% in 2017, a slight increase from 61% in 2016).

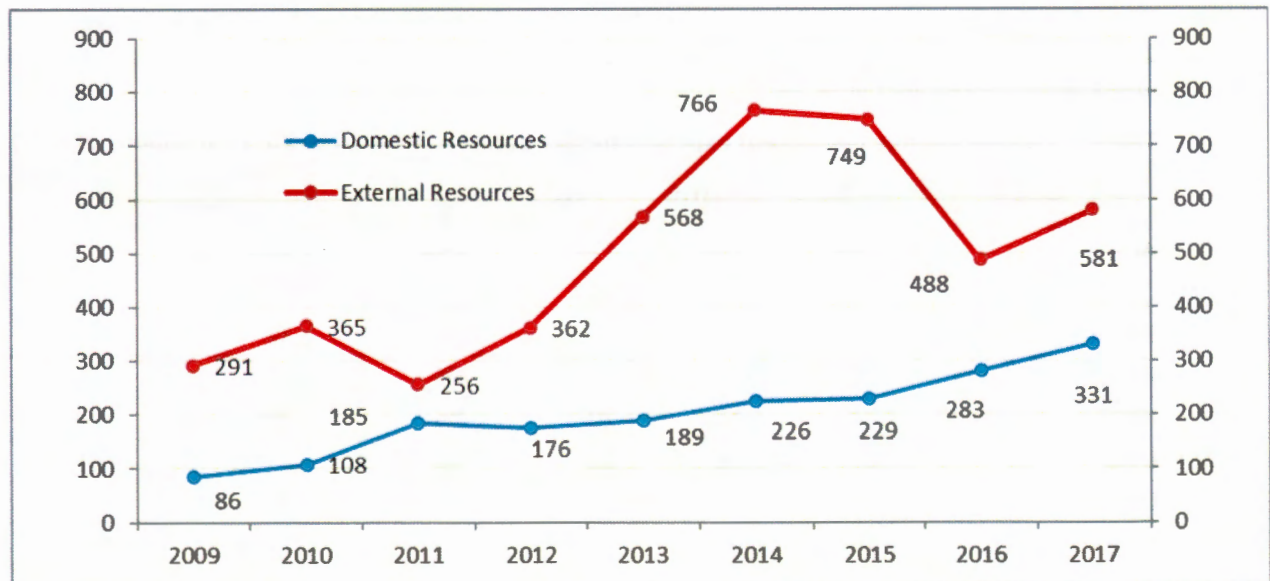


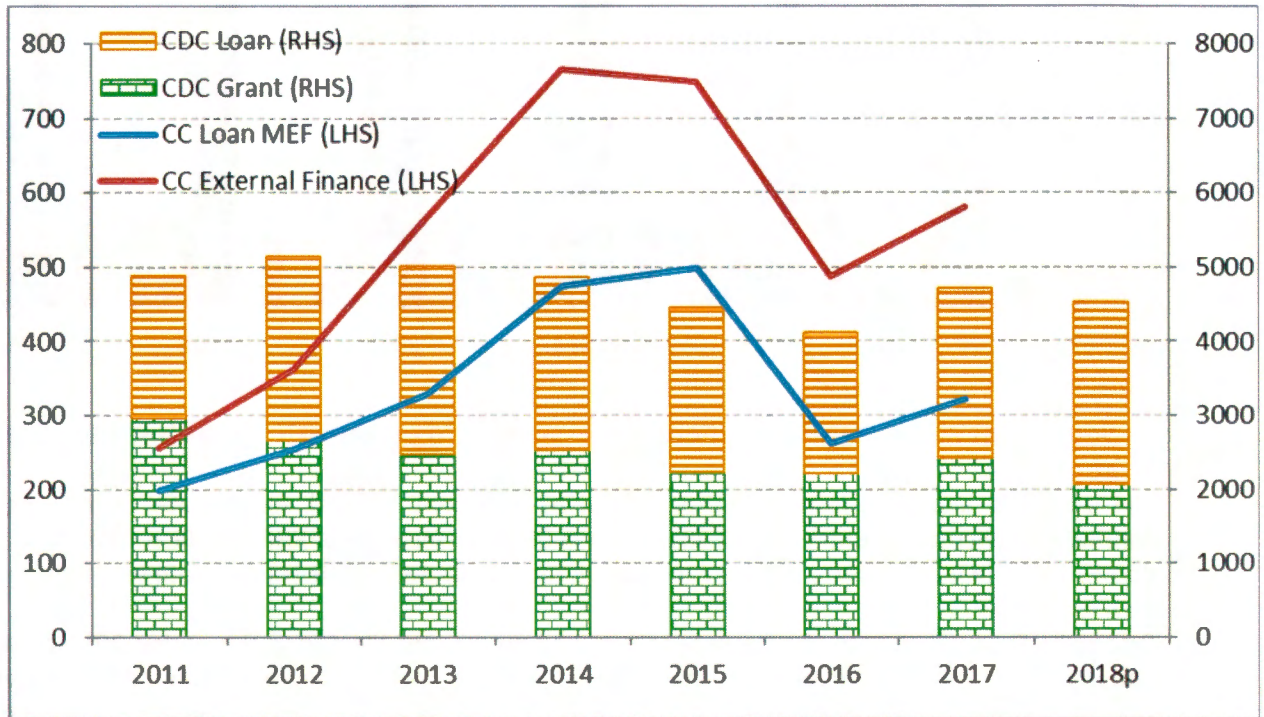
Figure 3: Source of Public Climate Finance (In billions of KHR)

Source: MEF, CDC, and expert team calculation.



As shown in figure 4 below, the CC external finance rose 19% in 2017, growing faster than the 15% of the overall ODA growth (loans and grants) disbursements recorded by CDC/CRDB..

To look into loan disbursement flow, the MEF's General Department Investment and Cooperation data is a useful resource. Total concessional loan amount to 2,288.7 billion of KHR in 2017, rising by 32%. In terms of the CC spending, the CC concessional loans are at 320.7 billion of KHR, growing by 22% (about the same level as CDC's ODA of 21%). Furthermore, it grew slightly faster than the growth of the total CC external finance (19%), suggesting that the climate change portfolio of donors is gradually including more loans.



**Figure 4: Source of CC external finance (In billions of KHR)**

Source: MEF, CDC, and expert team calculation.

For CC external resources, Table 5 below shows that the main donors for climate change expenditure in 2017 are ADB (35%), China (29%), Japan (7%), IFAD (4%), USA (4%), Republic of Korea (4%), and EU (3%), while other donors are below 2%.

**Table 5: Climate change (weighted) expenditure per donor from 2015 to 2017 (in Billions of KHR)**

Donor	2015	2016	2017	2017 (% Share)	Adaptation 2017	Mitigation 2017
ADB	149	136	172	35%	170	2
China	197	122	144	29%	128	16
Japan	26	18	36	7%	32	4
Republic of Korea	73	18	22	4%	21	0
France	33	11	20	4%	20	1
IFAD	9	18	19	4%	19	0
USA	25	26	18	4%	17	0
EU/EC	16	19	15	3%	14	2
Germany	6	13	11	2%	11	0
Australia	8	9	11	2%	11	0

Donor	2015	2016	2017	2017 (% Share)	Adaptation 2017	Mitigation 2017
UNDP	6	4	8	2%	8	1
Global Fund	5	4	5	1%	5	0
World Bank	0	4	4	1%	4	0
Sweden	7	8	4	1%	4	0
Switzerland	3	3	3	1%	3	0
Canada	1	1	1	0%	1	0
Czech Republic	0	0	1	0%	0	0
UK	0	0	1	0%	1	0
FAO	0	3	1	0%	0	0
UNIDO	1	0	0	0%	0	0
GAVI	1	1	0	0%	0	0
			496		470	26

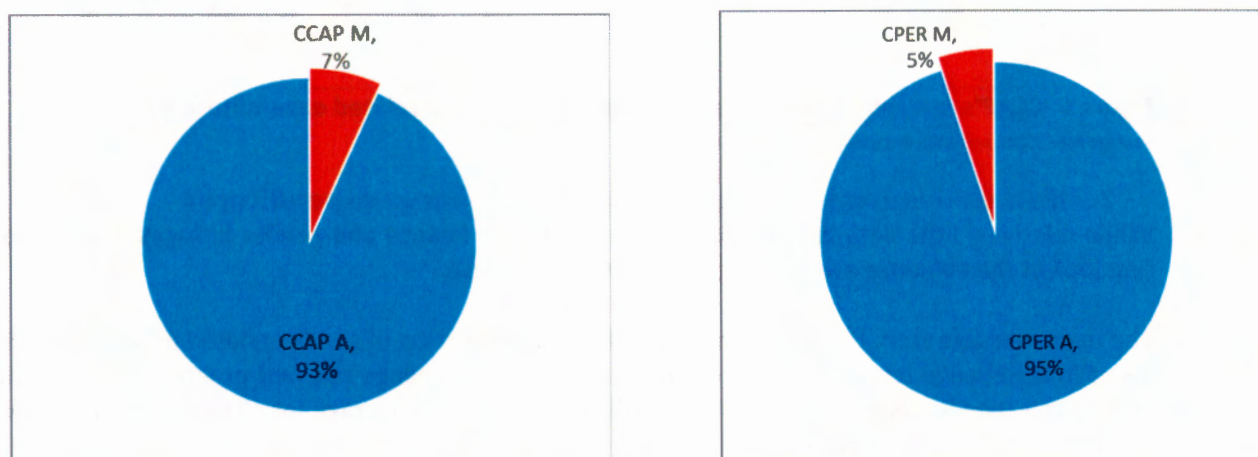
Source: CDC and team expert calculation.

## II. Climate change expenditure and the implementation of the Climate Change Strategic Plan

### 1. How is climate change expenditure allocated to mitigation and adaptation, and is it in line with plans?

Total CCAP requirements<sup>5</sup> for year 2017 amount to 692 billion KHR, with KHR 645 billion allocated to adaptation (93%<sup>6</sup>) and KHR 47 billion allocated to mitigation (7%).

The CPER indicates that in 2017, the overall allocation of climate change expenditure between adaptation and mitigation was in line with CCAPs, with 95% allocated to adaptation. For externally funded climate change expenditure, this rate is at 86% in 2017.



**Figure 5: Shares of Adaptation (A) and Mitigation (M): CCAP vs. CPER 2017**

Source: CCAP, MEF, CDC and Expert team calculation.

At the ministry or agency level, only three institutions have CCAPs with a significant mitigation focus (MIH, MME and MPTC). With the exception of MME, these ministries are finding it difficult to mobilize the mitigation resources that they need.

<sup>5</sup> By the end of 2017, fourteen ministries and agencies have approved Climate Change Action Plans. This CPER covers expenditure from these fourteen institutions plus the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, whose CCAP is available in final draft form.

<sup>6</sup> The percentage include adaption activities and mixed adaptation-mitigation activities.

two ministries are found to have a higher share in mitigation spending: MME (with renewable energy spending) and MOEYS (higher percentage due to a small volume of CC projects but one large project is mitigation-related), while other ministries have a more mixed portfolio in MIH, MPTC, MPWT, MOT, MOE, and MAFF.

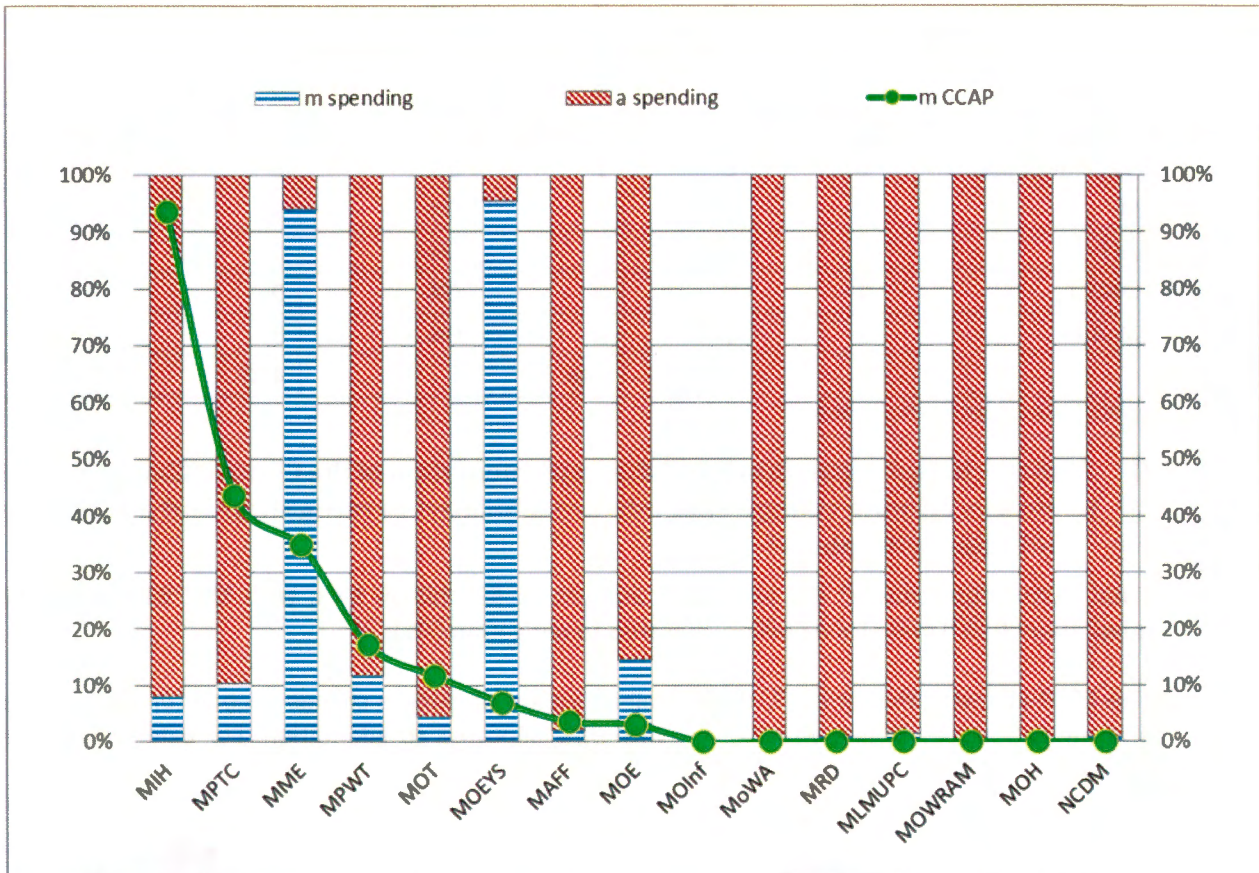


Figure 6: CCAP's mitigation (m) and adaptation (a) vs. climate related expenditure by ministry

Source: MEF, CDC, and MEF & expert team calculation.

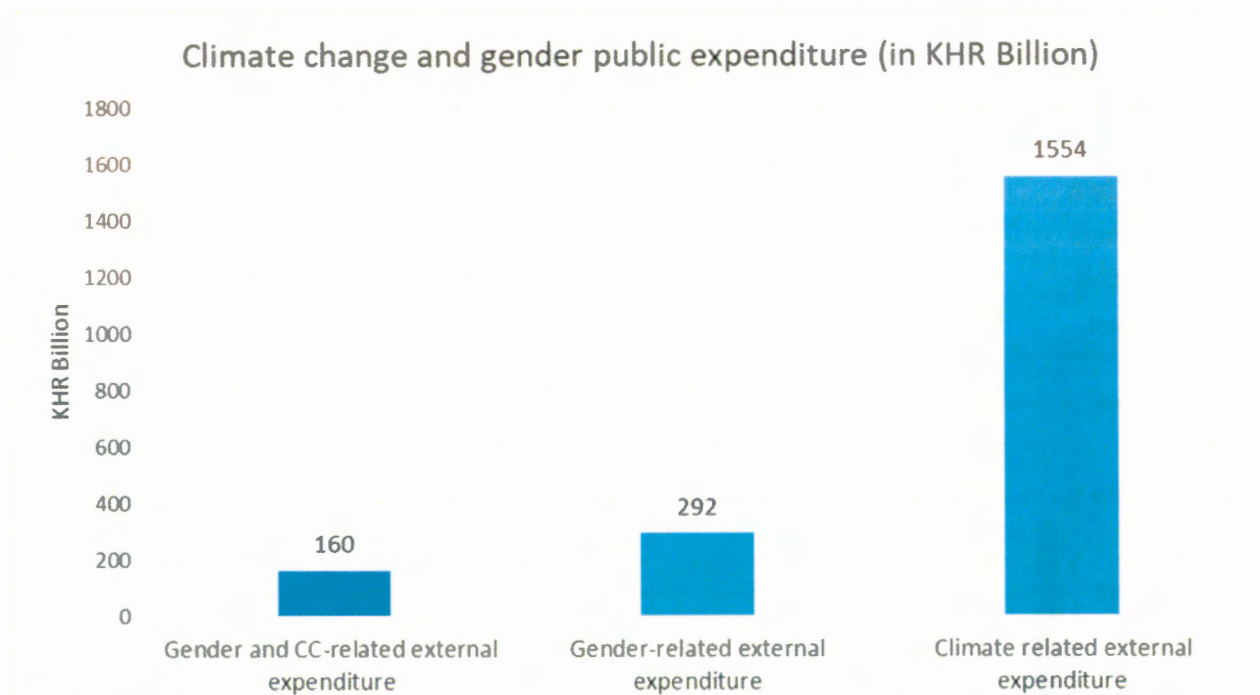
## 2. How well is gender integrated in climate change expenditure?

While relatively little data is available on climate change finance and gender linkages, this section takes a first look at the evidence available from CDC's ODA database.

The main message from this initial analysis is that a large portion of gender-related programmes (55%) were also climate change relevant. However, only 10% of climate change relevant programmes were also tagged as having a specific gender focus. This is slightly better than the average for all ODA (around 6% incorporate gender in 2017), but still inadequate.

This indicates that while climate change is a significant issue from a gender perspective, more efforts need to be made to systematically integrate gender concerns in climate change programmes.

More data collection is also required to refine this analysis in future years, to cover domestic sources of climate finance (national budget), and to refine qualitative analysis of how climate change programmes incorporate gender concerns.



**Figure 7: 2017 climate and gender public expenditure (in billions of KHR, from external partners only)**

Source: CDC & expert team calculation. Gender data is based on ODA database tag and climate change data is based on expert team analysis of ODA database. Both gender and climate exchange data are unweighted (i.e. expenditure is relevant to CC and gender but not 100% allocated to these objectives).

### 3. Is the sector profile of climate change expenditure aligned with plans?

Overall, the average annual CCAP cost for all 15 ministries is KHR 692 billion. In 2016, the estimated expenditure with CC benefits for these same ministries is KHR 635 billion, decreasing from KHR 660 billion in 2015.

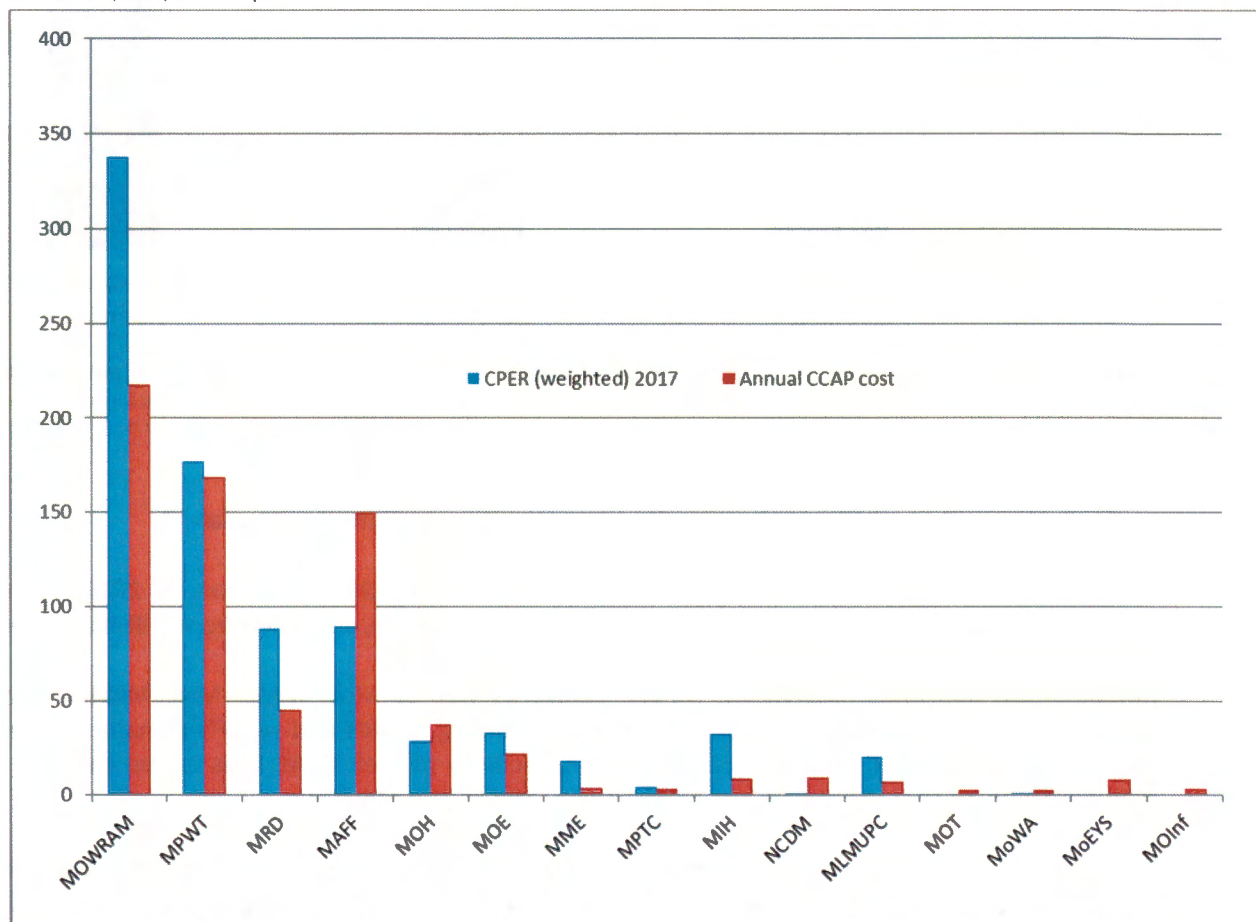
Infrastructure ministries (MoWRAM, MPWT, MRD), as well as MoE, MME, MIH, MLMUPC and MPTC, continue to benefit from broadly adequate levels of funding. MoH's and MAFF's climate change activities remain under-supported at only 77% and 60% respectively of their CCAP. This is also the case for other ministries with smaller climate change portfolio (e.g. MoEYS and MoInfo).

**Table 6: Average CCAP annual requirement vs. 2017 climate public expenditure (In Billions of KHR)**

CCAP Ministries and Agency	CPER (weighted) 2016	CPER (weighted) 2017	Annual CCAP Cost	CCAP vs. CPER 2017
MOWRAM	263	338	218	155%
MPWT	177	177	169	105%
MRD	68	88	45	195%
MAFF	57	89	150	60%
MOH	30	29	37	77%
MOE	31	33	22	149%
MME	19	18	4	449%
MPTC	9	4	4	119%
MIH	8	33	9	371%
NCDM	1	1	9	16%

CCAP Ministries and Agency	CPER (weighted) 2016	CPER (weighted) 2017	Annual CCAP Cost	CCAP vs. CPER 2017
MLMUPC	7	21	7	282%
MOT	1	1	3	30%
MoWA	2	1	3	48%
MoEYS	0	0	8	5%
MOInf	0	0	3	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>121%</b>

Source: MEF, MOE, CDC & expert team calculation.



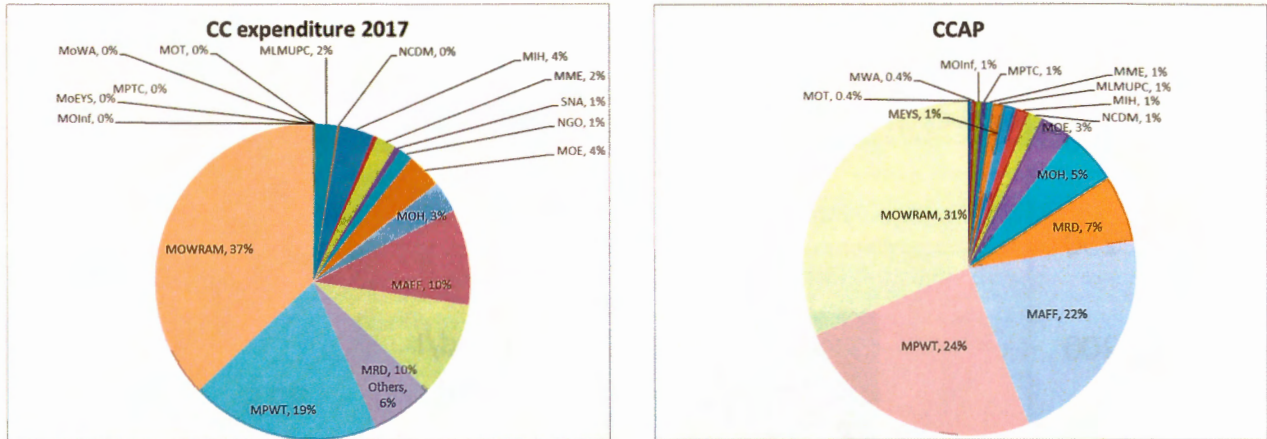
**Figure 8: Average CCAP annual requirement vs. 2017 climate public expenditure (In billions of KHR)**

Source: CCAPs, MEF, CDC, and MEF & expert team calculation.

Of the total climate change expenditure, the allocation of climate-related expenditure is broadly in line with the sectoral allocation in the CCAPs. MoWRAM (37%), MPWT (19%), MAFF (10%), MRD (10%), and MOH (3%) are the ministries with the most significant portfolio of climate-related expenditure. In 2017, climate-related spending on infrastructure (MOWRAM, MPWT, & MRD) increased by 18.6% compared to 2016, while the combined social sector (MEYS, MOH, & MWA) dropped by 5.3%.

The agriculture sector and social sectors (health, education) remain underfunded, while infrastructure sectors have climate expenditures exceeding their CCAP requirements. However, it should not be assumed that CCAPs for these sectors are fully funded, due to issues of alignment of resources with CCAP priorities. A detailed analysis of the MOWRAM CCAP funding status is presented below.





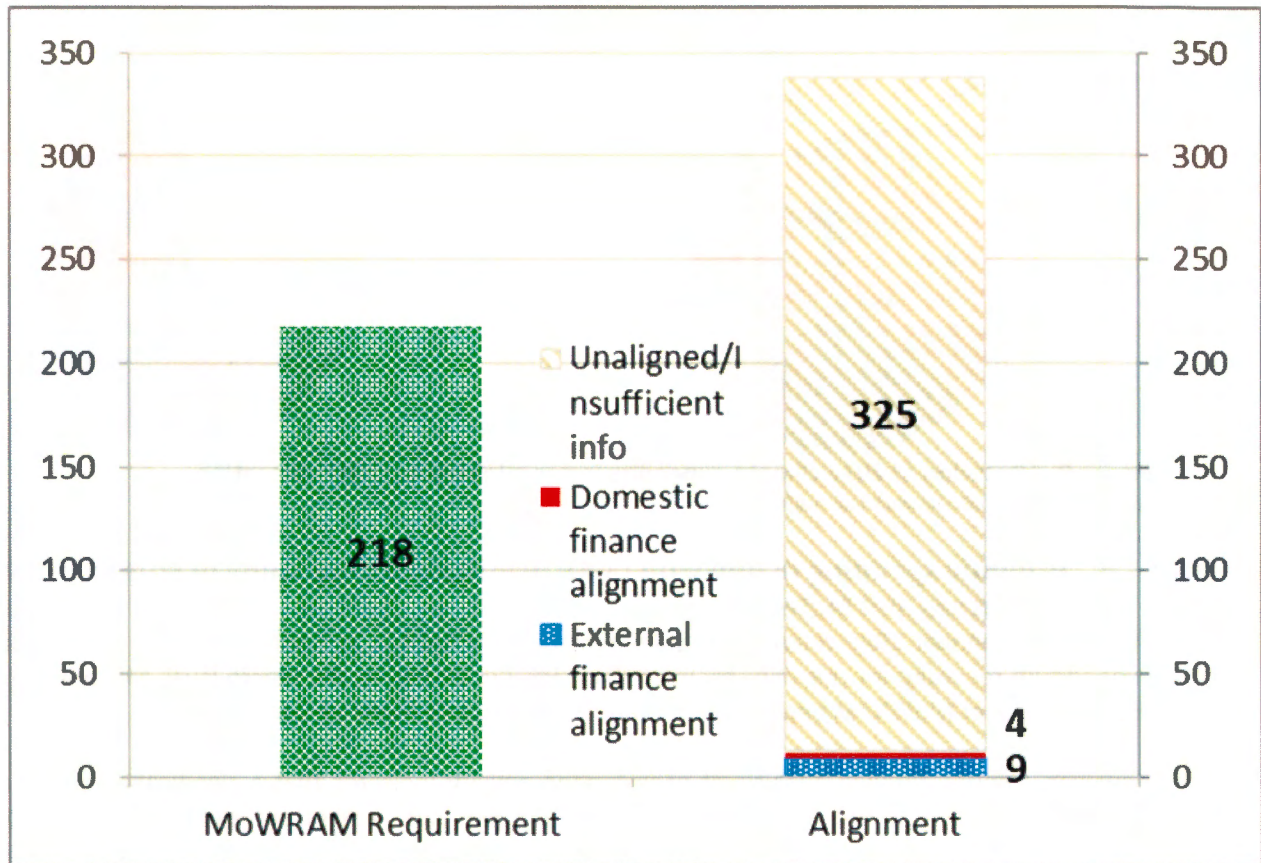
**Figure 9: Allocation of 2017 climate expenditure per ministry vs. CCAP Allocation**

Source: MEF, MOE, CDC & expert team calculation.

#### 4. Is public spending in line with CCAP priorities: a case study of Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology

The average annual CCAP financing requirement of MoWRAM is 218 billion of KHR, and climate change expenditure recorded for this ministry in 2017 is KHR 338 billion. At the macro level, this seems to indicate that the CCAP of MoWRAM benefits from more than adequate levels of funding.

However, a more detailed analysis of each funded activity indicates that a significant portion of climate change expenditure is unaligned with the CCAP, or does not present sufficient information to confirm alignment. Of the total climate change expenditure in this sector, KHR 9 billion in disbursements from external development partners and about KHR 4 billion in disbursements from the national budget (programme budget for MoWRAM) have been found to be aligned with the CCAP activities. 4.8% of external expenditure is aligned, and this percentage is 2.6% for climate change expenditures from the government programme budget. The overall alignment percentage is 4%. As noted in the table 8 below, following a quick review with Department of Planning and International Cooperation of MoWRAM, the CCAP projects are implemented mostly on categories of (1) capacity building action plans, which were supported by CCCA, MRC and domestic resources, and (2) some of rehabilitation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure with very limited resources from domestic resources. In addition, there is a possibility that action plans related to Early Warning System or climate or water resource information can be financed by ADB in the currently discussed project: National Water Resource Data Centre. It is also noted that most of CCAP action plans on new investment or scaling-up are not yet implemented.



**Figure 10: Allocation of 2017 climate expenditure per ministry vs. CCAP Allocation (Billions of KHR)**

Source: MEF, MOE, CDC & expert team calculation.

The table below presents an analysis of funding levels per action of the MRD CCAP.

**Table 7: MoWRAM's average CCAP annual requirement vs. 2017 PB and external climate expenditure (In billions of KHR)**

Projects	Cost/budget	Aligned CDC & PB CC expenditure	Additional status from MoWRAM
Strengthening climate information and EWS	4.4	0.72	Possibility to be included in the ADB's PPTA under project: National Water Resource Data Centre
Improving institutional structure, networking with mass media for public weather and climate forecasting dissemination.	4	0.20	Possibility to be included in the ADB's PPTA under project: National Water Resource Data Centre
Establishment of national hydrology forecasting center (ADB).	1.6	0	Possibility to be included in the ADB's PPTA under project: National Water Resource Data Centre
Promoting scientific and comprehensive methods on ground water study in responding to drought and climate risk.	2	0	Possibility to be included in the ADB's PPTA under project: National Water Resource Data Centre
Assessment of potential impact of sea level rise, salt water intrusion (Mekong delta and coastal areas).	1.2	0	Possibility to be included in the ADB's PPTA under project: National Water Resource Data Centre
Capacity building for national and provincial department of water resource for climatic data collection, recording etc	2.8	0.01	Already implemented, Supported by MRC and CCCA.

Projects	Cost/ budget	Aligned CDC & PB CC expenditure	Additional status from MoWRAM
Capacity building and awareness raising on climate change and DRR for FWUC	1.6	0	Already implemented, Partially by PB budget since 2017-18
Capacity development for irrigation engineers on climate risk management	1.2	0	Not yet implemented.
Improve capacity for flood and drought forecasting and modeling for technical offices at national and sub national level (ADB) GMS.	1.6	8.53	Not yet implemented.
Promoting climate resilience of agriculture through building sea dikes in coastal areas.	2.4	0	Not yet implemented.
Installation of gauging station to monitor rainfall, wind speed, storms and sea level rise (4 provinces).	2.8	0	Possibility to be included in the ADB's PPTA under project: National Water Resource Data Centre
Climate risk management and rehabilitation of small, medium and large-scale irrigation infrastructure.	160	0	Not yet implemented. On general rehabilitation using PB but not climate change related.
Promoting innovative irrigation technology structure in areas affected by torrential rain (Mondulkiri, Pursat, Sihanouk)	12	0	Not yet implemented. Only one project for flood reduction in Pursat (Damnak Ambel) supported by China.
Up-scaling mobile pumping stations (20) and permanent station (10) in responding to mini-droughts.	16	3.42	Not yet implemented. No scale up yet.
Development and rehabilitation of flood protection dikes (Kampong, Trabek, Bateay) for agricultural/urban development	3.2	0	Implemented partially on rehabilitation using the PB budget, estimating around 10% of planned project needs.
Promoting gender responsiveness in water management, cc impact and adaptation.	1.2	0	Not yet implemented. MoWRAM has trained only provincial department officials, not villagers yet.
<b>Total (annual)</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>12.9</b>	

Source: MEF, MOE, CDC & expert team calculation.

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## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Methodology

This 2017 Climate Change Public Expenditure Review (CPEIR) follows the initial Climate Change Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) conducted for the period 2009-2011, and the updates already produced for 2012, 2013-2014, and 2015 fiscal years. This work is conducted under a cooperation agreement between the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), with support from the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance.

Since the CPER for 2013 and 2014 fiscal years which was published by MEF in 2016, the scope has expanded the review to all ministries and agencies with Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs, 14 approved to date and one in draft form).

#### a. Scope of this study

This study updates the information provided in the last published CPER in the following way:

- Includes public expenditure for fiscal year 2017;
- Analyses the public expenditure data for the 14 ministries and agencies with an approved Climate Change Action Plan, and for the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications<sup>7</sup> (MPTC);

#### b. Methodology

This CPER report follows the methodology used in the previous CPER, first identifying expenditures which deliver some degree of climate change benefits, and then weighing these expenditures based on the share of their benefits that contribute to the climate change response. Tools used for this report follow the "[Methodological Guidebook: Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review \(CPEIR\)](#)" produced by the UNDP regional programme on the Governance of Climate Finance.

#### The analysis in this report has improved on the following aspects:

- Incorporation of donors' own estimates of climate change finance weighting when available. This has led to a revision of climate change weights of SPCR (Strategic Program for Climate Resilience, ADB) to 100% of the co-financing provided by Climate Investment Funds;
- Update analysis on adaptation and mitigation;
- The consistent review of CCAP in general financing levels to CPER ministries and agencies to NAP [financing framework];
- Climate change and gender analysis;
- Analysis of the climate change expenditure profile based on the following categories of activities: Planning/Enhancement, Research and Development, Capacity Development, Investment and Rehabilitation, Regulation, Gender and Cross-cutting issues.

The following sources of data have been used:

- National budget (recurrent expenditure): the recurrent budget data was provided by the Department of Budget Formulation (DBF/MEF). The analysis focused on the approved budget documents as the actual expenditure data disaggregated on a functional basis is not yet readily available due to ongoing public financial management reforms. It is planned that all ministries will fully implement program budgeting by 2018. The budget outturn by each budget entity is expected to be tracked by the new Financial Management Information System (FMIS) of MEF, which is currently under deployment. Data obtained for programme budget ministries was in most cases broken down to sub-programme level.

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<sup>7</sup> MLMUPC, MoT and MoInfo were added to the CCFF exercise, and MIME was split in two: MIH and MME. MPTC was included although its CCAP is pending approval.



- Detailed data on the functional classification of the programme budget ministries' expenditures was **available for 14 CCAP ministries in 2017** (except the NCDM under the Office of the Councils of Ministers);
- National budget (capital expenditure): budget data was provided by the General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management of the MEF, and *partly General Department of Budget of MEF*;
- External finance: data on development partner disbursements was provided by the CDC/CRDB (ODA database) the General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management, and General Department of Budget of the MEF. CDC/CRDB data includes all development partners' loans and grants with data templates designed by CDC/CRDB. MEF data includes actual disbursements from development partners' loans and grants under MEF management. When data on loan and grant projects came from two sources (CDC/CRDB and MEF), data from MEF was used;
- In the case of loan and grant programmes involving several implementing ministries/agencies, disaggregated information on the share of disbursements channeled to each implementing agency is not always available. In these cases, estimated percentages have been applied for each implementing agency based on the project/program document and past experience. It is assumed that the percentage share is constant for each year over the multi-year life of the project/program.

It should be noted that the analysis is thus based on an analysis of approved public expenditure programs for the recurrent budget of line ministries and agencies rather than actual expenditure. It is expected that an analysis of actual recurrent expenditure will be possible once programme budgets are adopted across Government (2018), and once the new FMIS currently being deployed is fully in place.

Analysis of the ODA database relied on the climate change sector and thematic markers (with some limitations as donor tagging of these markers is improving but not yet systematic), and on additional information available in the database on project objectives and outputs.

The CPER assignment was coordinated by the General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management of the MEF, with support from the General Department of Budget of the MEF to provide and process data as well as provide inputs for the report. The Information Management Department of CDC/CRDB provided the loan and grant data of the ODA database. MEF technical officials have processed the loan and grant data, including tagging for climate change relevance and allocation of disbursements to relevant ministries and agencies.

## Annex 2: Weighted Climate Change expenditure by ministries and agencies

Climate Change Expenditure	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	%
	In billion KHR (Total Donor and National)						share
MLMUPC	4.4	4.5	0.8	13.1	7.0	20.6	2.3%
MOT	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.1%
MIH	0.9	2.9	7.5	13.6	7.7	32.6	3.6%
MOINFO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
MPTC	0.0	0.8	7.1	7.0	9.4	4.4	0.5%
MAFF	23.6	88.6	72.3	52.5	56.8	89.4	9.8%
MOWRAM	243.9	288.6	361.7	274.5	263.5	338.0	37.1%
MME	7.6	8.9	30.2	12.0	19.0	18.0	2.0%
MPWT	135.5	151.9	243.4	183.1	177.5	177.1	19.4%
MRD	36.2	44.1	58.2	211.4	67.8	88.3	9.7%
MOH	16.9	32.7	28.5	46.2	29.7	29.0	3.2%
MoEYS	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.0%
MoWA	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.4	0.2%
NCDM	2.3	0.8	3.6	1.8	0.9	1.5	0.2%
MOE	19.6	48.9	34.3	18.8	30.9	33.0	3.6%
SNA	9.5	0.4	15.7	15.7	4.3	6.1	0.7%
NGO	8.0	26.8	18.9	14.7	15.6	12.4	1.4%
Total CC, CCFE ministries	509.8	701.8	885.6	865.8	693.1	853.1	93.5%
Others	28.5	55.2	106.6	112.0	77.3	58.8	6.5%
Total CC, all ministries	538.3	757.0	992.3	977.8	770.4	912.0	100%
in million of USD	134.6	189.2	248.1	244.4	192.6	228.0	

### Annex 3: Largest Items of Climate Change Expenditure (in Billion of KHR)

No	Donor	Official Title	a/m	CCAP %	2017 (weighted)
1	China	The West Second Ring Road of Phnom Penh Project	a	5%	8.0
2	France	AFD- Chamkarmorn Water Production Facility	a	5%	6.7
3	China	Vaico Irrigation Development Project Phase II	a	25%	27.3
4	China	Rural Grid Extension Project Phase 5 and 6	m	10%	10.2
5	Japan	National Road No.5 Improvement Project (Battambang - Sri Sophorn Section)	a	15%	13.1
6	China	The Construction of National Road No. 11 Project (Nak Leoung - Thnal Torteung)	a	5%	4.0
7	China	Rural Grid Extension Phase III & IV	m	2%	1.5
8	China	Project of National Road No. 58	a	5%	3.6
9	ADB	LN 3289 Uplands Irrigation and Water Resources Management Sector Project	a	25%	17.7
10	China	Construction of NR. 51 Project	a	5%	3.1
11	ADB	LN 3125 Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project-Additional Financing	a	50%	30.0
12	Australia	Cambodian Agricultural Value Chain (CAVAC) Phase II	a	5%	3.0
13	Republic of Korea	Rural Road Improvement Project Phase II	a	15%	7.4
14	ADB	LN 2979 Medium-Voltage Sub-Transmission Expansion Sector Project	m	2%	1.0
15	China	Project of Reconstruction NR.6 of Cambodia (The Section from Thnal Kaeng to Ang Kroeung)	a	5%	2.4
16	Australia	Health Equity and Quality Improvement Project (H-EQIP)	a	2%	1.0
17	Japan	The Project for Expansion of Water Supply System in Kampot	a	5%	2.4
18	China	The 230 KV Loop Transmission Line Project in South Western Part of Cambodian National Grid (Phase I)	m	2%	0.9
19	China	Stung Chikreng Water Resources Development Project in Siem Reap Province (Phase I)	a	50%	18.8
20	China	Construction of 115kV Transmission Line and Substation from Phnom Penh to Bavet Project	m	2%	0.7
21	Republic of Korea	Improvement of National Road No.21	a	15%	5.5
22	China	Stung Pursat Dam No. 3 & 5 Development Project in Pursat Province - Phase II	a	25%	9.1
23	ADB	LN 2673-CAM: Water Resources Management Sector Development Program (Program Loan)	a	50%	18.2
24	France	AFD- Emergency Bridging Project, West Baray Water Supply System	a	33%	11.7
25	ADB	LN 2839 Provincial Roads Improvement Project	a	100%	33.9
26	China	Enhancement Public Transportation	m	2%	0.7



No	Donor	Official Title	a/m	CCAP %	2017 (weighted)
27	China	Vaico Irrigation Development Project Phase II (Economic and Technical Cooperation)	a	25%	8.3
28	Global Fund	Towards Elimination of Artemisinin-Resistant Parasites of Plasmodium Falciparum Malaria	a	10%	3.2
29	China	Project of National Road 1577	a	5%	1.6
30	Japan	The Project for Rehabilitation of Chroy Changva Bridge	a	5%	1.5
31	Germany	Rural Infrastructure Programme Phase IV (RIP IV) (FC)	a	5%	1.5
32	Australia	3i - Investing In Infrastructure	a	15%	4.4
33	China	National Road No. 51 Project (Economic and Technical Cooperation)	a	5%	1.5
34	Republic of Korea	Dantri Dam Development Project (EDCF)	a	25%	7.2
35	Japan	West Tonle Sap Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	a	25%	7.1
36	China	Achang Irrigation Development Project in Kompong Chhang Province	a	25%	6.8
37	China	Sreng River Basin Water Resources Development (Phase II)	a	50%	12.7
38	EU/EC	Promotion of inclusive and sustainable growth in the Agricultural Sector: Fisheries and Livestock	a	5%	1.2
39	World Bank	Health - Health Equity and Quality Improvement Program (IDA Credit No. 58130)	a	2%	0.5
40	ADB	LN 3433 Second Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project - Additional Financing	a	5%	1.1
41	World Bank	Road - Road Asset Management Project (RAMP II)	a	5%	1.1
42	China	Staung River Basin Water Resources Development Project Phase I	a	50%	10.5
43	EU/EC	EU support to Public Financial Management Reform Program - Stage 3	a	2%	0.4
44	ADB	LN 3151 Second Rural Roads Improvement Project	a	15%	3.1
45	China	The Transmission Line 230 KV Project Phase II (Loop Line in Eastern Part of Cambodian National Grid Part I)	m	10%	2.1
46	France	AFD- Non-Sovereign Loan support the Investment from Rural Electricity Enterprises (REE) and Rural Water Utilities in Rural Cambodia (AFD)	m	2%	0.4
47	China	Vaico Irrigation Development Project - Phase I	a	25%	4.7
48	France	Non-sovereign loan to PPWSA: Extend the Greater Phnom Penh Water Supply System (AFD)	a	5%	0.9
49	USA	Supporting Forests and Biodiversity (SFB) project USAID Cambodia Mission program	a	50%	8.5
50	China	Project of Extension National Road 76	a	5%	0.8
51	Global Fund	Investing in Health Systems Strengthening in Cambodia.	a	2%	0.3

No	Donor	Official Title	a/m	CCAP %	2017 (weighted)
52	Japan	The Project for Improvement of the National Road No. 1 (Phase IV)	a	15%	2.4
53	China	Project of Rehabilitation NR.44	a	5%	0.8
54	Japan	The Project for Improvement of Svay Rieng Provincial Referral Hospital	a	2%	0.3
55	China	National Road No. 55 Project (Pursat-Phnom Korvanh-Veaveng-Thmorda)	a	5%	0.8
56	GAVI	Health System Strengthening (HSS 2)	a	2%	0.3
57	USA	Empowering Communities for Health (ECH)- USAID Cambodia Mission bilateral program	a	2%	0.3
58	USA	Quality Health Services - USAID Cambodia Mission program	a	2%	0.3
59	ADB	LN 8264 Medium Voltage Sub-Transmission Expansion Sector Project (OFID Loan)	m	2%	0.3
60	Japan	National Road No.5 Improvement Project (Thlea Ma'am - Battambang and SriSophorn - Poipet Section) (I)	a	15%	1.9
61	Australia	Cambodia Infrastructure Investment	a	15%	1.8
62	Germany	Rural Infrastructure Programme Phase V (RIP V) (FC)	a	5%	0.6
63	USA	Women Livelihood Bond USAID RDMA program	a	5%	0.6
64	Germany	Social Health Protection Programme III (TC)	a	2%	0.2
65	Germany	Social Health Protection Programme III (TC)	a	2%	0.2
66	China	Koh Thom Bridge Project	a	25%	2.8
67	IFAD	Agricultural Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE)-Grant	a	50%	5.6
68	China	National Road No. 5 of Cambodia	a	5%	0.6
69	Republic of Korea	2017 Public Private Partnership (PPP) Assistance	a	2%	0.2
70	Global Fund	Regional Artemisinin Initiative	a	10%	1.1
71	IFAD	Agricultural Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE)-Loan	a	100%	10.4
72	ADB	GR 0467-CAM Rural Roads Improvement Project II	a	5%	0.5
73	IFAD	PROJECT FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (Grant)	a	5%	0.5
74	ADB	GR 0241 GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor	a	50%	5.0
75	ADB	GR 0336-CAM: Rural Energy Project (Government of Australia)	m	2%	0.2
76	ADB	LN 8300-CAM: Second Rural Roads Improvement Project (STCF)	a	15%	1.3
77	Japan	The Project for Development of Traffic Management System in Phnom Penh	m	10%	0.8

No	Donor	Official Title	a/m	CCAP %	2017 (weighted)
78	World Bank	PFMMP- Public Financial Management Modernization Project (TF015434)	a	2%	0.2
79	ADB	GR 0448-CAM Second GMS Regional Communicable Diseases Control Project - Additional Financing	a	10%	0.7
80	ADB	GR 0349 Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program	a	100%	7.1
81	ADB	GR 0330-GMS: Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project	a	100%	6.9
82	ADB	LN 8254-CAM Provincial Roads Improvement Project	a	100%	6.8
83	EU/EC	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance-Phase2	am	100%	6.8
84	Republic of Korea	Integrated MNCH Project in Cambodia	a	2%	0.1
85	Germany	Regional Economic Development Program Phase III (RED III) (TC)	a	50%	3.4
86	WHO	Joint country WHO collaborative programme 2016-17	a	2%	0.1
87	Japan	Phnom Penh City Transmission and Distribution System Expansion Project (Phase 2) (I)	m	2%	0.1
88	Australia	Support the Identification of Poor Households Phase 3 (IDPoor3)	a	5%	0.3
89	ADB	LN 3007 Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Project Loan)	a	100%	6.2
90	Japan	Siem Reap Water Supply Expansion Project	a	5%	0.3
91	ADB	LN 2970 GMS: Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project	a	100%	6.1
92	UNDP	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility REDD+ Readiness Project	m	10%	0.6
93	IFAD	PROJECT FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (Loan)	a	5%	0.3
94	EU/EC	Support to the Public Financial Management (PFM) Reform Programme Stage 2	a	2%	0.1
95	USA	Feed the FutuRD Cambodia Rice Field Fisheries II - USAID Cambodia Mission program	a	5%	0.3
96	Germany	Improvement of livelihoods and food security of former landless households in Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom and Kratie (TC)	a	50%	2.9
97	Japan	The Project for Improvement of Public Bus Operation in Phnom Penh	m	10%	0.6
98	Republic of Korea	Integrated Package of Maternal Neonatal Child Heathcare(2013-2017/\$7,000,000)	a	2%	0.1
99	USA	Cambodian Malaria Elimination Project (CMEP) USAID Cambodia bilateral program	a	2%	0.1

No	Donor	Official Title	a/m	CCAP %	2017 (weighted)
100	Switzerland	Regional Economic Development Program Phase III (RED III)	a	50%	2.8
101	World Bank	Mekong Integrated Water Resources Management Project- Phase III (MIWRM3)	a	50%	2.5
102	ADB	GR 0186 Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development	a	50%	2.5
103	EU/EC	Decentralisation and Administrative Reform project (EU DAR)	a	2%	0.1
104	ADB	LN 2672 Water Resources Management Sector Development Program (Project Loan)	a	50%	2.4
105	GAVI	New and Under-used Vaccine Support: Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) including Vaccine Introduction Grant	a	2%	0.1
106	Germany	Improvement of livelihoods and food security of former landless households in Cambodia (TC)	a	50%	2.3
107	Germany	Improvement of livelihoods and food security of former landless households in Cambodia (TC)	a	50%	2.3
108	EU/EC	Building Disaster Resilient Communities in Cambodia IV	a	100%	4.5
109	Japan	The Project for Improvement of the National Road No1 Urban Section	a	15%	0.7
110	Germany	Decentralisation and Administrative Reform Programme (TC)	a	2%	0.1
111	ADB	LN 3194 GMS Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project	a	5%	0.2
112	Japan	The Project on Establishment of Environmental Conservation Platform of Tonle Sap Lake (SATREPS)	m	50%	2.0
113	ADB	TA 8179 Mainstreaming Climate Resilience Into Development Planning	a	100%	4.0
114	ADB	TA 7610 Supporting Policy and Institutional Reforms and Capacity Development in the Water Sector	a	33%	1.3
115	USA	Seed Scaling: Stress-Tolerant Rice for Asia (Accelerating the adoption of stress tolerant varieties by Smallholder Farmers in Nepal and Cambodia, ASTV) (Washington DC Program)	a	5%	0.2
116	ADB	TA 9182-CAM: Second Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project - Additional Financing	a	5%	0.2

#### Annex 4: CCAP Alignment with the CDC disbursement of MoWRAM (in Billions of KHR)

Donor	Official Title	CCAP links	Target Indicator	m/a	Code	CCAP %	MoWRAM project weights	2017
ADB	LN 2672 Water Resources Management Sector Development Program (Project Loan)	NA		a	WCC	50%	100%	4.8
ADB	TA 7610 Supporting Policy and Institutional Reforms and Capacity Development in the Water Sector	NA		a	WG	33%	100%	4.0
ADB	GR 0220 Water Resources Management Sector Development Program	NA		a	WCC	50%	100%	2.0
ADB	GR 0330-GMS: Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project	MoWRAM-CB04	Improve capacity for flood and drought forecasting and modeling for technical offices at national and sub national level (ADB) GMS.	a	DRM	100%	100%	6.9
ADB	GR 0349 Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program	NA		a	LVT	100%	30%	7.1
ADB	GR 0350 Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program	NA		a	LVT	100%	30%	2.3
ADB	LN 2673-CAM: Water Resources Management Sector Development Program (Program Loan)	NA		a	LVT	50%	100%	36.4
ADB	LN 2970 GMS: Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project	MoWRAM-CB04	Improve capacity for flood and drought forecasting and modeling for technical offices at national and sub national level (ADB) GMS.	a	DRR	100%	20%	6.1

Donor	Official Title	CCAP links	Target Indicator	m/a	Code	CCAP %	MoWRAM project weights	2017
ADB	LN 3007 Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Project Loan)	NA		a	LVT	100%	30%	6.2
ADB	LN 3125 Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project-Additional Financing	NA		a	ICP	50%	30%	59.9
ADB	LN 3289 Uplands Irrigation and Water Resources Management Sector Project	NA		a	IRR	25%	30%	70.8
ADB	LN 8262-CAM Greater Mekong Subregion Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project	MoWRAM-CB04	Improve capacity for flood and drought forecasting and modeling for technical offices at national and sub national level (ADB) GMS.	am	DRR	100%	100%	0.4
ADB	LN 8271-CAM(STCF) -CAM: Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Project Loan)	NA		a	LVT	100%	20%	2.2
Canada	Integrated Disaster Risk Management	NA		a	DRM	50%	60%	1.4
China	Vaico Irrigation Development Project - Phase I	NA		a	IRR	25%	100%	19.0
China	Sreng River Basin Water Resources Development (Phase II)	NA		a	WCC	50%	90%	25.4
China	Staung River Basin Water Resources Development Project Phase I	NA		a	WCC	50%	100%	20.9



Donor	Official Title	CCAP links	Target Indicator	m/a	Code	CCAP %	MoWRAM project weights	2017
China	Koh Thom Bridge Project	NA		a	IRR	25%	100%	11.1
China	Achang Irrigation Development Project in Kompong Chhang Province	NA		a	IRR	25%	100%	27.1
China	Stung Chikreng Water Resources Development Project in Siem Reap Province (Phase I)	NA		a	WCC	50%	100%	37.6
Japan	West Tonle Sap Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	NA		a	IRR	25%	100%	28.4
Japan	Project for River Basin Water Resources Utilization in the Kingdom of Cambodia	NA		a	WQG	5%	<u>100%</u>	3.8
Japan	Southwest Phnom Penh Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	NA		a	IRR	25%	100%	3.2
Republic of Korea	Dauntri Dam Development Project (EDCF)	NA		a	IRR	25%	100%	28.8
UNDP	Strengthening climate information and early warning system in Cambodia (EWS)	MoWRAM-P01	Strengthening climate information and EWS	a	DRR	50%	35%	2.3
ADB	LN 8253 Water Resources Management Sector Development Program (OFID Loan)	NA		a	WQG	5%	100%	3.1
China	Vaico Irrigation Development Project Phase II	NA		a	IRR	25%	100%	109.3
China	Stung Pursat Dam No. 3 & 5 Development Project in Pursat Province - Phase II	NA		a	IRR	25%	100%	36.4

Donor	Official Title	CCAP links	Target Indicator	m/a	Code	CCAP %	MoWRAM project weights	2017
ADB	TA 7610 Supporting Policy and Institutional Reforms and Capacity Development in the Water Sector	MoWRAM-CB01	Capacity building for national and provincial department of water resource for climatic data collection, recording etc	a	GG	2%	40%	0.8
France	AFD- Water and Agriculture Sector Project -WASP (Grant)	NA		a	IRR	25%	100%	2.2
Japan	The Project on Establishment of Environmental Conservation Platform of Tonle Sap Lake (SATREPS)	NA		m	BC	50%	30%	4.0
Japan	The Project for Rehabilitation of Boeung Kanseng Irrigation System in Pursat Province	NA		a	IRR	25%	100%	0.3
Japan	The Project for Rehabilitation of Kandieng Irrigation System in Pursat	NA		a	IRR	25%	100%	0.4
Japan	The Project for Rehabilitation of Ta Pao Irrigation System in Svay Rieng Province	NA		a	IRR	25%	100%	0.3
								575.2



### Annex 5: CCAP Alignment with the programme budget of MRD (in Billions of KHR)

MOWRAM	CCAP links	Target indicators	A/M	CC Code	CC%	2017
Program 1: Water resource management and development	NA				0%	210
1.1 Irrigation maintenance and operations	NA		a	IRR	25%	53
1.2 Irrigation construction, maintenance and rehab	NA		a	IRR	25%	145
1.3 Establishment of Farmer Water User Communities	NA		a	LVT	50%	0
1.4 Conservation and development of natural resource, ecosystem of tonlesap	NA		a	BC	50%	2
1.5 Preparation of strategies, guidelines, technical documents and data management system for water resources management and development under the Mekong Committee Commission	NA		a	WG	33%	0
1.6 Process enhancing on facilitation and cooperation for water resource management and development	NA		a	GG	2%	0
1.7 Supportive services for operations and maintenance on irrigation systems in cities/provinces	NA		a	IRR	25%	9
Program 2: Flood and drought management	MoWRAM-IR05	Up-scaling mobile pumping stations (20) and permanent station (10) in responding to mini-droughts.	a	WCC	50%	7
2.1 Intervention on pumping water in rice field, and natural diaster	IRO5				0%	4

MOWRAM	CCAP links	Target indicators	A/M	CC Code	CC%	2017
2.2 Construction and maintenance of pumping machine and pumping stations	IRO5				0%	1
2.3 Flood and drought management of provincial and city departments	IRO5				0%	2
Program 3: Water resource conservation and protection	NA		a	WCC	50%	4
3.1 Sustainable management of mixed water resource management and river water resevoir	NA				0%	0
3.2 Management of farmer water-user communities	NA				0%	4
Program 4 Information management on water resource and meteorology	MoWRAM-P01	Strengthening climate information and EWS	a	WCC	50%	1
4.1 Data input on irrigation system in Cambodia	NA				0%	0
4.2 Water database management system, river bay management, and water quality management	NA				0%	0
4.3 Effective management of meteorology data	NA				0%	0
4.4 Underground water management and research compilation on the well used in Prey Veng	NA				0%	0
4.5 Supportive Service on meteorology and water system management in provinces/cities	MOWRAM-CB02	Capacity building and awareness raising on climate change and DRR for FWUC			0%	0



MOWRAM	CCAP links	Target indicators	A/M	CC Code	CC%	2017
Program 5: Improvement on administration and human resource	NA		a	WG	33%	41
5.1 Administration improvement and human resource development	NA				0%	1
5.2 Preparation on strategic policy and development of water resource and meteorology sectors	NA				0%	0
5.3 Improve the efficiency of budget management and execution	NA		a	GG	2%	18
5.4 Human resource development on water resource management	NA		a	WG	33%	0
5.5 Improvement on internal audit	NA		a	GG	2%	0
5.6 Good governance on administration, personnel, finance, and cooperation to improve the effective works of Tonlesap Authority	NA		a	GG	2%	2
5.7 Good governance on administration, personnel, finance, and cooperation to improve the effective works of Mekong River Commission	NA		a	GG	2%	3
5.8 Supportive services of administration, finance, and capacity building in provinces/cities	NA		a	GG	2%	17
						762



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