



National Council for Sustainable Development
General Secretariat
Department of Climate Change

SUMMARY REPORT KNOWLEDGE-SHARING EVENT CAMBODIA'S RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE



Preah Sihanouk Province, 29-30 November 2016

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List of Abbreviations:

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023
CERs	Certified Emission Reductions
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCC	Department of Climate Change
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	European Union
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GSSD	General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
ITP	Indigenous and Traditional Practices
KAP2	The 2 nd Study on Public Perception of Climate Change – Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MoE	Ministry of Environment
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NCDD-S	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development-Secretariat
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NESAP	National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
PDoE	Provincial Department of Environment
PDRD	Provincial Department of Rural Development

PDWRAM	Provincial Department of Water Resource and Meteorology
PoAs	Program of Activities
SPCR	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Convention on Climate Change
VRA	Vulnerability Reduction Analysis
VERs	Voluntary Emission Reductions

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EVENT

The need to strengthen climate change knowledge to guide climate change responses is widely recognized, in particular in vulnerable developing countries such as Cambodia where much of the climate change related information and knowledge being generated remains scarce and dispersed.

The Department of Climate Change (DCC) of the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD) is making concerted efforts to promote the documentation of climate change adaptation and mitigation practices appropriate to the Cambodia context. These range from interventions implemented through dedicated climate change programs and projects, as well as numerous other adaptation and mitigation practices which are being designed and implemented by local communities, NGOs, and the private sector.

As part of the DCC's efforts to harness existing climate change knowledge and capitalize on lessons learnt from ongoing interventions, the Department organized the present knowledge sharing event on *Cambodia's response to climate change*, with joint support of the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA), the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR), and Plan International. This event built on previous initiatives to share best practices and knowledge in addressing climate change, including DCC's 2014, 2015, 2016 learning/knowledge sharing events.

The chief objectives guiding the design of this event were

- (1) To take stock of the broad range of initiatives and stakeholders involved in the implementation of community-based climate change adaptation and mitigation related practices,
- (2) To identify achievements and challenges in terms of coordination, coordination, design and implementation of climate change actions in Cambodia,
- (3) To promote greater awareness of the role of community-based adaptation and DRR practices by inviting various stakeholders to document and share these practices (in particular indigenous and traditional practices and practices promoting climate resilience and empowerment of women and children/youth), and
- (4) To discuss potential policy directions for mainstreaming and scale up of these practices.

SUMMARY OF THE TOPICS PRESENTED AND DISCUSSIONS HELD

The knowledge sharing event on *Cambodia's response to climate change* took place over two days in Sihanoukville, on 29-30 November 2016, and brought together 127 practitioners involved in the implementation of both mitigation and adaptation activities in Cambodia to share their experiences, challenges and lessons learnt so far in the implementation and scale up of their actions. Participants included government and non-government organizations, academia, local community organizations and the private sector.

As laid out in the event's agenda (annex 1), a sequence of sessions uncovered lessons learnt from (1) government efforts to address climate change, (2) dedicated climate change programs and projects, (3) a wide range of local adaptation and mitigation interventions, (4) Community-Based Adaptation practices including Indigenous and Traditional Practices (ITPs) and practices that promote resilience and empowerment of women, children and youth.

In the preparation of the event, a particular effort was made to reach out to local communities to try to uncover and document some of the lesser known local adaptation practices. A call for submission of descriptions of these practices, ranging from indigenous and traditional practices to practices which promote inclusion and empower vulnerable groups, including women and youth/children, resulted in the selection of 11 documented practices which were also shared at the event.

A final panel discussion in plenary aimed at taking stock of the practices shared, challenges identified and lessons learnt throughout this two-day event to derive some concluding notes on how to address the present challenges in order to scale up these efforts and speed up the country's transition to a low carbon resilient development.

All presentations given by the speakers, with the exception of the welcoming remarks during the opening ceremony, can be accessed through DCC's camclimate website (<http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/activities/374-knowledge-sharing-event-dec-2016.html>). The list of participants as well as the participants' appraisal of the event (overall positive) are included in annexes 2 and 3. This report focuses on the discussions held during the different sessions of this two-day knowledge sharing event.

DAY 1

Session 1: Opening ceremony

Opening remarks were given by representatives from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and by the Secretary General of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD).

Mr. Julien Chevillard, on behalf of **UNDP**, the CCCA, Sweden and the European Union (EU), welcomed the participants to the event. He spoke of the importance of the event and affirmed UNDP's willingness to share experiences on a broad range of climate change initiatives with climate change to practitioners and policy makers, and referred to the CCCA's work in strengthening national policy for climate change response, and in promoting initiatives taken by different stakeholders to test, innovate, implement and help scale up adaptation and mitigation measures.

Noting the country's ranking as one of the top ten most vulnerable countries in the world, the significant economic cost of climate change and the country's long standing efforts to address climate change, he pointed out that the country had more recently clearly expressed its commitment to contribute to the global mitigation efforts through its adoption of the Paris Agreement.

Underlining UNDP's willingness to help disseminate results from the ongoing initiatives beyond those who are immediately involved in project implementation so that these initiatives can be scaled up, Mr. Chevillard noted that this is a good time to do so, as lessons learnt from initiatives in Cambodia can now be capitalized, and as new sources of climate finance are becoming available. He noted that the private sector seems now increasingly interested in investing in climate change investments, especially in the area of mitigation.

Mr. Suos Pinreak, National SPCR Coordination Specialist, in representation of **ADB**, welcomed participants and remarked that the event brought together practitioners as well as policy makers on CC adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), as well as on climate change mitigation, so they could learn from each other. Pointing out that 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) recognized climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet, and that thus required the widest cooperation by all countries, Mr. Suos Pinreak noted that in taking action to address climate change, we should consider our respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous

peoples, people in vulnerable situations like local communities, children, persons with disabilities and the right to development, as well as gender equality, and women empowerment.

He noted that ADB recognizes knowledge is a key driver of change and knowledge building and management are integral to the successful of ADB Strategy 2020; he noted also that the RGC recognized the importance of climate change information and knowledge in key strategic national documents and has indicated that the development of technical capacities and knowledge on climate change still require improvement to enable an effective response. Mr. Suos Pinreak cited examples from Nepal and Bangladesh, noting that they indicate that the success and the sustainability of interventions at the community level depend, among a number of factors, on the availability of relevant local culture, knowledge and indigenous/traditional practices that can combine with new ideas to generate innovation.

Mr. Suos Pinreak referred that the project on “mainstreaming climate resilience into development planning” (TA-8179), which counts with ADB support, focuses on the importance of knowledge management and exchange, and the use of “relevant traditional/indigenous knowledge” as well as practices that promote climate resilient and empowerment of women and children/youth to be shared with and adapted to different target audiences. He underlined the importance of partnerships to promote understanding and respect of indigenous knowledge and practices that promote climate resiliency and empowerment of women and children/youth, and to combine this potential with new ideas to generate innovation.

His Excellency Tin Ponlok, Secretary General of the NCSD, welcomed the participants on behalf of H.E. Say Samal, Minister of Environment and President of the NCSD and on his behalf. He expressed his appreciation for the initiative taken by the Director and colleagues of the DCC of the Secretariat to share knowledge, good practices and lessons learnt from the climate change response in Cambodia, thanking also CCCA, SPCR and Plan International for their technical and financial support to the event.

Noting that climate change is threatening the present and future of all people in the world, but especially poor countries like Cambodia where the economy is dependent on climate-sensitive agriculture, H.E. gave the example of the severe water shortages felt in the country during 2015-2016 due to the impact of El Nino to illustrate the severity of climate change impacts. As a signatory Party to the Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, the RGC clearly understands the threats and commits to the respective agreements and mechanisms established under the Convention to address climate change, including through its participation in the Clean Development Mechanism. Due to the fact that climate change is a cross cutting issue, RGC recognizes as a priority the need to mainstream climate change into national and sub-national policies and the social economic development plan, as well as other sectoral plans, in order to ensure an effective climate response. Since climate change cuts across sectors, it requires the relevant ministries and institutions to cooperate and coordinate their actions in order to be able to respond to climate change effectively.

RGC launched the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 (CCCSP) and established supporting priority implementation mechanisms such as 1) establishment of a National Council of Sustainable Development; 2) organization and implementation support for climate change response actions (171 priority actions have been identified with a total budget of US\$865.47 million across 14 ministries and institutions, and of which 37 actions have been implemented to date); 3) development of a climate funding framework to ensure that national and international funds are used highly accountably; 4) development of the national monitoring and evaluation framework for climate change response intervention, where 3 ministries have already put forth Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) indicators (MAFF, MoWRAM, and MoPWT); 5) study of the legal framework for institutional arrangement and implementation; 6) results from climate change studies will be used in policy making, strategic planning, and action planning to better address climate change issues; 7) the NCDD-S developed and approved a guidance note on mainstreaming climate change into development

planning at sub-national level. At the same time, the DCC has provided technical support to officers of 6 Provincial Departments of Environment (PDoE) to work with 19 commune councils in order to mainstreaming climate change into development plans.

H.E. has enumerated a series of other achievements of the NSCD, including a road map of the contribution of the private sector to the climate change response, the REDD+ strategic plan, the establishment of a working group for the greenhouse gas inventory, and the submission to General Secretariat of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Cambodia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). H.E. also referred to the completion of the 2nd study on public perception of climate change – Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP2) and the publication of the Second National Communication on Climate Change (SNC).

H.E. remarked that, overall, Cambodia supports the UNFCCC's approach for addressing climate change and its key basic principle of common but differentiated responsibility, according to national circumstances and capacities. Noting that, on 22nd November 2016, the national assembly has accepted the Paris Agreement on Climate Change Response, H.E. said he expected that RGC will ratify the document still this year.

In this spirit, H.E. noted that this learning workshop will bring experiences related to the development and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation policies and programs, and the participation of women, and children in climate change adaptation through the 11 selected case studies.

He concluded by noting that the event will also provide opportunities to discuss and learn about climate change related issues, such as traditional and modern adaptation and mitigation practices, knowledge management, and the participation of the private sector. H.E. urged the participants to engage actively in the discussions and in the exchange of the ideas among policy makers and implementers, as well as researchers and academia, noting that the recommendations from the event would become a very significant input for designing policy and preparing projects to support Cambodia in responding to climate change and to move towards a green, low carbon, climate resilient, equitable and harmonious society.

Session 2: Government's efforts in addressing climate change


The second session of the event was moderated by H.E. Tin Ponlok and included two presentations. As noted in the introduction of this report, these and all other presentations can be downloaded from DCC's camclimate website.

Mr. Sum Thy, Director of the DCC, GSSD, and Cambodia's focal point to the UNFCCC, on *Cambodia's Climate Change Response*

This speaker shared how Cambodia, as a signatory to international agreements on climate change, has been putting in place the building blocks of the national climate change response in full alignment with its commitments under the UNFCCC and harnessing opportunities available through south-south cooperation and partnership, technology transfer, climate finance, and capacity development. The first building block was the development of national policy response, laid out in the CCCSP and sectoral Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs), and the preparation of other policy documents responding to UNFCCC requirements. Another building block was the establishment of the new institutional arrangements for climate change, where the recently established National Council for Sustainable Development and its Secretariat, now integrating the DCC, has the mandate to prepare, coordinate and monitor the implementation of relevant policies, strategies, legal instruments, plans and programmes (including CCCSP/CCAPs) to effectively respond to climate change.

Other building blocks which are being put in place include capacity development and outreach efforts, including efforts to build capacity of governmental staff through on the job trainings in and outside of Cambodia and to raise public awareness on climate change through various efforts such as public lecture on climate change to universities. The NCSO is also committed to encourage technology transfer including through the participation in the Clean Development Mechanism, and to promote research and science on climate change, particularly on national GHG inventory, climate projections and other social surveys on public perception on climate change and to promote private sector involvement in climate change. Efforts to expand access to climate finance, including the work now underway to establish National Implementing Entities (NIE) to gain direct access to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) (with NCDD likely to be the first NIE accredited institution in Cambodia), are another key component of the national climate change response; these efforts have already resulted in the mobilization of approximately US\$ 80 million per year of climate change funding from Global Environment Facility (GEF), EU, Sweden, JICA, IFAD among other entities.

The speaker noted that knowledge sharing has been a key part of these efforts from the start. The government has emphasized knowledge sharing internally across ministries and sub-national entities, and with development partners, academics, and I/NGO through events such as this one. Cambodia is also increasingly active in south-south cooperation to share practices and new technologies.

 Dr. Heng Chanthoeun, Deputy Director of DCC and CCCA Team Leader, GSSD on the *National Strategy and Plans for Addressing Climate Change*

The speaker noted that CCCSP has provided the country with an over-arching strategy and road map to implementing climate change actions to reduce the country's vulnerability to climate change hazards (including severe floods, droughts, storms, increasing temperatures, sea level rise, and a changing rainfall regime, and the impacts on the economy). CCCSP's vision of the country's development towards a green, low-carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society, to be implemented in two stages (short term, 2014-18, and the long term, 2019-23) is now being translated by key sectors, with currently 14 ministries and agencies with approved CCAPs until 2018.

The implementation of CCCSP has begun since the early 2014 with a focus on the establishment of the institutional arrangements, development of CCAPs, mobilizing climate financing and establishing NIEs, setting up M&E and legal frameworks, promote research, knowledge management and capacity building, as well as mainstreaming climate change into national and sub national planning and budgeting instruments. The speaker noted the need to focus more on resource mobilization, financial access and financial planning, as the current resources available are still very limited when compared with the level of investment that is needed for the country to adequately address climate change. In addition, the speaker also noted that implementation of CCCSP/CCAPs still faces multiple other challenges, including:

- Lack of inventories of existing climate information and vulnerability assessments, with research and data availability, reliability and management still being an issue;
- Lack of consistent climate scenarios and climate projections, with current downscale models still providing very high levels of uncertainty;
- Limited cross-sectoral collaboration on climate adaptation programming at national and sub-national levels and limited technical and institutional capacity;
- Limited awareness and understanding about future changes in climate and its impacts, and on the potential for reducing GHG emissions; and
- Limited connection between research results, policy formulation and proposed actions.

The speaker underlined the need to continue to engage all stakeholders to address these constraints.

Plenary discussion

There were two questions from the audience to the presenters:

- ❖ Ms. Hing Phearanch from UNDP asked Mr. Sum Thy to elaborate on why Paris Agreement and how this will influence the legal framework to respond to climate change in Cambodia.
- ❖ Mr. Noev Bounnor from SPCR (similarly) asked how the Paris Agreement would affect the CCCSP and CCAPs, and whether the country could expect more access climate finance to fund climate change responses at sub-national level.

Response from Sum Thy: A key article in the Paris Agreement states that the states need to ratify the Agreement, and correspondingly RGC, who is fully committed to the Agreement, is now finalizing its ratification process. There are many other clauses and it is difficult to go through them all. It is best for participants to review the Paris Agreement to understand more about the essential elements and values that every signatory member will need to fulfill. For example, a central provision of the Paris Agreement is the agreement to stabilize global temperature, keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, while reducing poverty, enhancing sustainable development, and promoting emission development technologies in developing countries. Some articles are still subject to discussion in terms of how they will be implemented. RGC also needs to review and discuss further its resources and capacity to meet these joint commitments which will come into force by 2020.

Regarding Question 2, he noted that the Paris Agreement does not specify that any country will receive a certain amount of funding. What is demonstrated in the document is that there is an opening for every signatory to get access to the existing climate change funding sources to support the implementation of their programs in effective ways. Since COP 15 up to now the developing countries have been mobilizing resources from varied sources and developed countries have committed raising 100 billion to support climate change mitigation and adaptation. We do not know to what the extent developed countries will meet these commitments – the funds have not reached these levels yet. There are no specific terms in the agreement on what criteria will be used to allocate the funds raised, e.g. it may depend on geography, vulnerability, poverty level or other factors.

Response from H.E. Tin Ponlok: The difference of Paris agreement compared to Kyoto Protocol is that the commitment to emissions reduction and other agreements is voluntary and emerging and developing countries also make voluntary commitments. For this reason, more countries have signed the Paris Agreement but it is less binding. The main mechanism in the Paris Agreement will be the reporting of information on mitigation and adaptation efforts by member states, and the dissemination of the status of voluntary commitments to the wider public. In Cambodia we have stressed our commitment to realizing climate change mitigation and adaptation; we have however encountered problems due to our limited financial and technical capacity to implement new measures.

Regarding the issue of resources, H.E. Tin Ponlok added that Cambodia is discussing how to access the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to fund adaptation and mitigation actions in Cambodia. We need to show to the world our capabilities and commitment, as well as the interesting initiatives that Cambodia could implement. For example, Cambodia's INDC has already been reviewed and could receive funding to support the required activities. NCS D is currently preparing concept note jointly with CI, UNDP and United Nations Environment Programme, to request funding from GEF and GCF for implementation. Getting direct access to these funds, though complicated (e.g. as systems in place would need to meet fiduciary standards and social and environmental safeguards), can be beneficial for Cambodia as it could potentially result in greater levels of resource mobilization (e.g. through avoided administrative costs, now retained by accredited multilateral agencies).

Session 3: Experiences and Lessons learnt from the implementation of climate change practices

Session 3 started with a segment in plenary dedicated to sharing of experiences from 4 different speakers involved in key climate change programs/projects, a discussion moderated by Dr. Chanthoeun. This segment was followed by 2 parallel sessions, on adaptation and mitigation, where lessons learnt from the implementation of a wide range of these practices were shared.

Plenary – Experiences from key climate change programs/projects

In this session, speakers from CCCA, SPCR and the Adaptation Fund Project shared their program experiences and lessons learned.

Mr. Sona Long, Programme Management officer, on CCCA

The CCCA project has multi-donor funding, with its phase II spanning from 2014 to 2019 funded by EU, Sweden & UNDP in over US\$ 11 million. The speaker noted that the overall aim of CCCA is to contribute to the strengthening of climate change governance through three key results areas – technical and policy support to mainstreaming climate change into policy and planning at all levels, mobilization of climate finance and support to knowledge management and awareness raising – to increase the effectiveness of climate change response in Cambodia.

The speaker highlighted a number of key achievements at this mid-term of the program's second phase including the support to the establishment of the NCSO and its Secretariat, which have the responsibility for coordination of the climate change and green growth national agenda. In addition, he underlined the instrumental role of CCCA not only in supporting sectors to develop their CCAPs and M&E frameworks, but in providing funding to support the initial phases of the implementation of CCAPs and promoting knowledge codification of the results from the implementation of the different interventions, through its Grant facility open to both government and research institutions. Facilitation of greater engagement of the private sector in climate change, along with the support to government on the creation the enabling conditions to attract greater levels of climate financing (including through direct access to the GCF) and to mainstream climate change into planning and budgeting instruments are also areas of focus for the program.

Some of the challenges and lessons learnt so far from the implementation of the program were highlighted by the speaker, including:


Challenges

- The full operationalization of the new arrangements for climate change are taking longer than anticipated, creating delays in the implementation of some of the areas of the program, including the establishment of a coordination mechanism with the private sector for climate change and the support to the work to be conducted by the climate change technical working group who is a part of the NCSO and who are responsible for a number of areas including reporting on CCAP implementation and promoting integration of climate change in planning and budgeting instrument at all levels. The climate change technical working group is expected to be launched in December, and a first meeting with development partners early next year.
- Based on CCCA experiences in working with line ministries and agencies and Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), there seems to be wide spread acknowledgment that leadership has limited knowledge of climate change issues and the need for action, which could affect budget negotiations and financing of climate interventions.

- Translation of pilot projects into core programme at the ministries level.

Lessons Learned

- The review of climate change mainstreaming in the MAFF planning and budgeting process has shown that while climate change integration at strategic level is satisfactory, integration in the budget is not satisfactory yet.
- There is significant interest from PDoEs to play their advisory role in helping sub-national administrations to integrate climate change in their plans and budgets.
- Climate change integration into Budget Strategic Plan (BSP) and the annual budget circular of 2017 encouraged line ministries to have more confidence in integrating climate change into planning and budgeting request to MEF.
- Capacity building in line ministries and CCCA grantees can contribute significantly to the achievement of objectives of the work programme.
- Cost-Benefit Analysis can help line ministries to provide solid evidence to support climate responsive budget and planning requests to MEF.

 Dr. Seak Sophat, Deputy Team Leader and Water Resource Specialist, SPCR (TA8179) & Dr. Neou Bonheur, Deputy Team Leader/ M&E and Climate Change Specialist, Package C, SPCR (TA8179)

The speakers from SPCR highlighted the techniques being used to build capacity of national government, sub-national government and CSOs to mainstream climate resilience into their regular policy and program planning process. The SPCR presenters emphasized the need for a comprehensive and tailored approach to capacity-building on climate change to ensure that target stakeholders not only implement adaptation measures while a grant or program is operational, but that they mainstreaming climate resilience into how they plan and operate on a day to day basis.

In engaging specific sectors the project identifies entry points and develops tools for climate resilient planning, from the project start to the end. It focuses on the following steps: (1) Develop the Core Working Group, Cross sector adaptation working group; (2) Training on Vulnerabilities Assessment, Adaptation & Planning; (3) Reinforce learning by conducting VA & AP (priority on infrastructure); and (4) Apply the result of adaptation planning to formulate the priority adaptation projects.

The speakers highlighted the following points:

Lessons Learnt

- Capacity-building is more than a one-time training session – requires a series of events, tasks and accompaniment to develop appropriate tools, apply these and ensure their integration into Ministry planning processes.
- Agencies need a range of measures and technologies in the form of manuals, guides & training
- The entry point for mainstreaming climate resilience needs to be both top down and bottom up – most effective is to develop a planning process where national planners engage with sub-national counterparts.
- Adaptation needs to be built into annual budgets and plans. Adaption is viewed as additional and there is little understanding how to budget for adaptation in a way which shows cost effectiveness
- Technical assistance projects need to include practical demonstrations to apply learning so that adaptation can be piloted in various sectors.

Challenges

- Need to strengthen knowledge on science based adaptation and down scaling, but modeling to commune, district and provincial levels takes time.
- Introducing an all-of-government information system on climate change is essential to climate change risk management, but requires long-term coordination of agencies.
- Fully addressing the climate change impacts for adaptation and resilience requires more investments, adding budget on implementation and mitigation as grants.

Mrs. Jeanne Everett, Project Team Leader, Package B, PPCR (TA8179)

The speaker presented SPCR's Civil Society Mechanism and shared observations about the role, opportunities and challenges in relation to CSOs and implementation of community based CC adaptation. The speaker referred that this component of the PPCR project counted with a 2.2M budget, for 3 years, with grant support provided to 19 CSOs ranging from US\$ 42-100,000.

Key Achievements

- 2-stage competitive selection process from an original list of 130+ applicants, of which 19 were selected.
- 33 Vulnerability Reduction Analysis (VRA) process conducted at commune level as part of individual project design process.
- Partner baseline capacity assessments of 19 (+4 control) CSOs.
- CSO Capacity development: 4-day comprehensive trainings to CSOs on various topics relevant to CB-CCA and DRR, project implementation and technical adaptation sectors, with on the ground coaching and mentoring to each partner.
- Knowledge Products.

Observations from working with CSOs

- Most CSO can play a key role in the nexus between: science and practical physical reality and applications on the ground; national policy development and community/local level development; and development partners/funding sources and vulnerable communities and end beneficiaries.
- CSO capacity varies greatly: some partners fairly new to the CCA and resilience field (urban especially), some have great capacity gaps in financial management and reporting skills, with some partners have sufficient knowledge to provide advice to their peers (agriculture).
- Struggle to distinguish between resilience building and development as usual.
- Capacity of communities to distinguish between climate and non-climate driven impacts and challenges is very limited, and hinders their ability to express demand for adaptation services. This makes demand driven programming challenging. Projects are still donor driven, although the broad use of participatory vulnerability assessment tools can help overcome this demand gap somewhat.
- Need for greater understanding of (and capacity to understand) CSOs' potential influence of policies on CB-CCA and vice versa (more effective and proactive advocacy is welcome and needed, with government interviewees in agreement).
- Difficulty in translating the many trainings attended by CSOs into concrete, effective and durable project interventions (lack momentum and supporting partnerships, resources and environment).
- Although CCA/DRR is recognized now as a cross cutting theme, it is still mostly implemented as part of single target projects (and funding sources) and has yet to be mainstreamed across operations, as CC affects (almost) all sectors of development, just like gender.

- For many, best adaptation decisions may not align with commercial/productivity decisions. There is a need to build incentives and fill in information gaps to better align those. How do we make CCA more marketable from a private sector perspective?
- Climate uncertainty, in particular inadequate information on climate data for the local level, makes adaptation investment choices that much more challenging and risky.
- Careful formulation of climate info and services is needed because of liability potential. I.e. support and inform community driven self-diagnosis and decision making, increase understanding of good practices but avoid silver bullets and prescriptions; CSOs should be facilitators of learning, not doctors, with the VRA process being a key tool.

Mr. Ouk Navann, Deputy Director General, MoE, on Adaption Fund Project

The final speaker in this session presented some critical measures being taken to enhance climate change resilience of rural communities living in protected areas in Cambodia through the Adaptation Fund Project. This project is jointly implemented by MoE & UNEP, with a budget of US\$ 5 million, and its main purpose is to conserve the forest & conduct replanting.

The project is equipped with three tree nurseries in 3 places in Phreah Vihear & Siem Reap and supports a number of adaptation infrastructure investments including rain water harvesting, dams, spillways, etc., supporting also eco-tourism, with money collected directly by the community.

Some of the achievements highlighted by the speaker include the replanting of forests, with currently 400,000 trees (including fruit trees) planted, support provided to other community livelihood activities (crops, chicken and fish), as well as the support provided to youth (where up to 15 community youth will learn and apply forest knowledge in their communities).

Challenges and lessons learnt:

- Scattered project sites (some project sites need to be expanded, but there is a problem with road accessibility).
- Affected by traditions or culture of the minority people.
- Findings do not fit the community's situation, which hinders project progress
- Communities with less committed community committees, show a slower progress in project implementation.
- Community prioritizes only short-term impacts.
- Budget constraints lead to late processing of budget released.

Given time restrictions, there was not opportunity for a plenary discussion.

Parallel session 3.A – Experiences, lessons learned and potential synergies on local level climate change adaptation projects

In this parallel session, the following presenters shared experience in adaptation programming:

- Mrs. Ngim Navirak National Coordinator GEF SGP, UNDP – *Small Grants Program*
- Mr. Prum Vimean Coordinator, Preah Vihear Province – *Smart Agriculture*
- Mr. Chea Chanthan M&E Officer, FA – *Life and Nature Project*
- Mr. Dyna Eam, WorldFish – *Building local adaptation to changing flood and drought condition: The lessons from climate smart village in Battambang province*
- Mr. Phath Moul, Eastern Plains Landscape Manager, WWF – *Sustainable Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) Harvesting inside Projected Areas in the Eastern Plains Landscape of Cambodia*

- Mr. Kong Chanthan, Climate Resilience Specialist, NCDD-S/Mol – *Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation Mainstreaming into Sub-National Planning*
- Dr. Mak Soeun, Deputy Director General, GDA, MAFF – *ASPIRE project*

The focus of this session was on experiences, lessons learned and potential synergies on local level implementation from these different climate change adaptation projects.

In this session five presenters – from UNDP, FAO, Preah Vihear Province, World Fish and WWF – shared experiences on community-based grants for agriculture and livelihoods; two presenters, one from NCDD and another from MAFF, shared experiences from implementing climate change in local governance projects; and a third speaker from GIZ presented on Readiness for National Adaptation Plan and Climate Financing.

These sessions showed different practices for climate change adaptation that were being implemented at field level, and highlighted the importance of making resources available at local level to develop adaptation measures that responded to the priority needs of communities, from agriculture livelihoods to water access.

These presentations also highlighted the importance of an inclusive approach where women and diverse social and ethnic groups are involved in developing measures that respond to their needs.

The presenters shared many lessons for example, the need to build capacity for project design and implementation for communities and sub-national governments at each step of adaptation planning and the importance of participatory techniques, such as farmer field schools and study visits of community groups to more widely disseminate successful adaptation practices.

Some of the key challenges related to the short-time frame available to implement pilot programs, making it difficult to evaluate effectiveness and find the right methods for scaling-up.

Discussion

- ❖ **Question 1** – We have heard about interesting livelihood approaches but how are these practices related to climate change?

Response from Mr. Vimean: We are trying to show that even with the changes in climate, agriculture is important and will continue even with increased climate risks. These are the good agriculture practices, and through the right practices farmers can to overcome climate change impacts.

Response from Mr. Chea Chanthan: For the climate smart agriculture implementation – we are gathering information on the changes in rainfall patterns. We have studied the different types of rice varieties and have tested the adaptability to flood as well as drought. Based on this evidence we promote certain varieties, and so we are aiming to find the right adaptation measures to deal with climate change.

- ❖ **Question 2** – We have seen some improvements at the sub-national level over the past years, as Cambodia has worked on decentralization. Is there a monitoring and evaluation system to more effectively measure the effectiveness of the sub-national programs for climate change adaptation so far?

Response from Mr. Kong Chanthan: Concerning monitoring the improvement of capacity, we do have an M&E system in place. First at NCDD-S, we have an institution that is working on M&E of the overall process and the implementation of NCDD’s activities. We will integrate the activities of climate change mainstreaming projects into this procedure. We also created a monitoring and evaluation system, the NID, for projects at the commune and district level. For more information on this existing M&E system, you can go to the NCDD-S website. We will not create a new M&E system for every project at sub-national level within NCDD, rather we collaborate with existing partners (CBOs and NGOs) responsible for the implementation of such projects in

order to follow-up and monitor the project that are funded by NCDD. At the end of every year we have a national monitoring action to review the implementation of programs by sub-national authorities. We also collaborate with donors and other agencies to conduct evaluations at local level to get scores from their previous implementation of projects. If a sub-national authority or implementing NGO gets a high score, they will be prioritized for the reception of additional funding for another project; if they have less than 15% they may not get further funding from NCDD.

- ❖ **Question 3** – SPCR presentation this morning referred that package A of SPCR will compile the climate smart techniques and adaptation toolkits for Agriculture, Water Resources and Urban Development and Transport. In August, our group has presented the toolkit to MAFF and we had a comment on the lack of information on forestry and fishery. So the question is the availability of documentation of tools and toolkit in fishery, animal, forestry – are such documents available so that we can collaborate to disseminate to relevant stakeholders?

Response from Dr. Mak Soeun: We would welcome any documentation what was developed by SPCR Package A on vulnerability assessment and adaptation of climate change. Our institution is concerned with implementation of climate smart agriculture – we welcome any new information or technique so we can widely disseminate in our target area. The ASPIRE project focuses on adaptation through seed selection, increasing yields, market interventions, capacity building, technology, and soil preparation. If SPCR needs guidelines on adaptation through seed selection, livelihoods, technology, and soil preparation please let me know, I can share.

- ❖ **Question 4:** The ASPIRE program has funds for small grants to local organisation – how will you roll these out to civil society organisations?

Response from Dr. Mak Soeun: ASPIRE is using a public-private partnership approach to implementation. We have 17 innovation grants for diverse stakeholders – NGO, government, universities and private sector. In order to request a grant, applicants need to submit the concept note. If the concept note is of interest to the committee, we will support the CSO in proposal writing. But the proposal must contain an innovation or new technique that can be demonstrated through a model farm. Mr. Prum Vimean from Preah Vihear Province has presented such examples. So far this is the process we are using, and we will continue to use this process in the future. We believe this project will get more financial support from the government, but it will remain independent of the government. You can find more information on the grant mechanism from ASPIRE's website as well as IFAD's website.

Adding to the discussion on developing a climate change knowledge management information system/platform, Mr. Sona (CCCA) suggested that the information related to ASPIRE and other climate change projects be also shared through DCC's camclimate website, contributing to its dissemination. He noted that DCC currently is upgrading its climate change knowledge platform and that CCCA/DCC would be reaching out to participants at the event aiming at developing a more comprehensive database of climate change knowledge products.

- ❖ **Question 5:** The question is for ASPIRE: what criteria does ASPIRE use in order to select successful applicants? For example, do you pay attention to geographic area (e.g. choosing Tonle Sap area)? or do you consider any specific climate hazard? When will NCDD be able to share their mainstreaming guidelines to the wider public?

Response from Dr. Mak Soeun: We discuss with many stakeholders in order to identify the most climate vulnerable area. From our mapping exercise we can identify three major areas – mountainous, around Tonle Sap and the plains region. We did not do the mapping ourselves – we get the information from other institutions like NCDD. ASPIRE is selecting the areas that have high agriculture production and which are vulnerable to climate change impacts. The process includes: (1) Identifying vulnerability, by mapping the

vulnerable areas among district and communes in Cambodia, then prioritizing areas based on their level of being prone to disaster risks, and their level of agriculture production, and finally considering the existing areas that are under paddy that have already been funded by IFAD, which is our main funder. In order to identify target districts, we have indicators related to vulnerability for agricultural production and practices. (2) Taking into account the climate change trends. (3) Taking into account the 2 most important hazards, flood and drought. (4) Selection based on actual exercises using the VRA tool. 5) Taking into consideration the potential for agriculture development and potential benefit overall. From all indicators we add them up and discuss with the National Committee for Disaster Risk Management in order to decide on the area. For example, some districts have a high risk but do not have agriculture production, thus we would not select those districts.

❖ **Question 6:** Can the CIP mainstreaming guidelines be shared with the public?

Mr. Kong Chanthan: Regarding sharing the guidelines, ASPIRE has different types of documents: first for people interested to understand about climate change in general, we have a pocket book for district and commune level. This document is to help district and commune councils to learn about climate change adaptation. We also have some planning guidelines on the five steps for the development of the program and on how to implement adaptation interventions. I will be happy to share these documents. But for detailed guidelines on implementing the program at district and commune level, these guidelines still need legal approval and I am not able to share them now. Hopefully these guidelines will be approved soon, and then disseminated before the commune council elections.

Parallel session 3.B – Experiences and Lessons Learnt from different climate change mitigation projects

In this parallel session, Mr. Uy Kamal, Deputy Director, DCC/GSSD, made a presentation on the status of climate change mitigation efforts in Cambodia, after which the following presenters shared their experience and lessons learnt from the implementation of a number of mitigation projects:

- Mr. Thomas Blackburn, Program Director, Nexus – *Advanced Clean Cooking Solutions in the Mekong*
- Mr. Adisorn Chue, Managing Director, Angkor Bio-Cogen Co., Ltd. – *Angkor Bio-Cogen CDM project (Rusk Husks Fired Powerplant)*
- Mr. Yann Francois, GERES – *NAMA on Charcoal Production*
- Dr. Khorn Saret, Chair of REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat, FA, MAFF – *Investing in Forests: Cambodia Forest Investment Program, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, REDD+*
- Mrs. Dominique Dufieu, Deputy Director, TEUK SAAT 1001 – *Programmatic CDM on Clean Water*
- Mr. Julien Chevillard, CCCA Trust Fund Administrator, UNDP – *Key note on the contribution from the Private Sector to the implementation of climate change response*

Mr. Uy Kamal noted that we do not yet see any specific new emission reduction mechanisms emerge from the Paris Agreement. However, Cambodia remains committed to promote low carbon development:

- Cambodia has clearly indicated priority areas and respective emission reduction potentials and targets in its INDC, submitted to UNFCCC in 2015;
- It continues to support the development and implementation of emission reduction projects under the existing carbon market mechanisms, such as Clean Development Mechanism – CDM (with over 10 registered projects) and Joint Crediting Mechanism – JCM (currently with 3 projects: Solar PV; 1 REDD+ project; methane capture from industrial wastewater)
- It is preparing NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions), making use of fiscal, policy and regulatory mechanisms to achieve more effectively sector wide reductions of GHG emissions

From the implementers of emission reduction projects in Cambodia we have learnt that accessing climate finance through carbon market mechanisms is not an easy task:

- The rapidly evolving market, technologies and policy frameworks, together with a costly and lengthy process for project development, registration and verification under these mechanisms, poses high risk for project developers/investors;
- Often, the lack of national data to assist with MRV, makes it more costly for project developers as they need to invest significantly in data collection
- Emission reduction projects that depend on sale of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) to be viable are very risky, as this revenue stream is highly uncertain; designing projects with multiple revenue streams and using carbon finance as additional (e.g. to offer after sales services, etc.) is a good approach.
- Securing financial support for an initial period of at least 2-3 years is usually necessary, as revenues from carbon finance mechanisms take a long time to materialize (it is a lengthy process from project development until the issuance and sale of CERs/VERs)
- Of the existing carbon finance mechanisms, CDM-Program of Activities (PoAs) offers greater flexibility to project developers/investors (allowing for a gradual scale up of operations and the use of different technologies), which is a critical ingredient for success in a context of rapidly evolving markets and policy frameworks.

Experiences with the development of NAMAs (which are voluntary actions taken by the government to reduce GHG emissions in sectors) highlighted the importance of a deep understanding of the barriers to low carbon development of the specific sector and of building trust and engaging the private sector in these discussions so that the proper regulatory and policy instruments (including the use of fiscal mechanisms) can be successfully introduced. GERES noted that the example provided on the development of a NAMA on charcoal production is a particular difficult task as informal economies play a significant role in the dynamics of the sector.

- ❖ **Questions:** (for GERES) Regarding your experience in Cambodia in developing a NAMA what are your recommendations? In transforming normal production, do you explore economic mechanisms?

Response: It is essential to build good relationships with the private sector, develop planning instruments, assess what are the real needs of the community, and develop tax policies to keep the environment safe.

- ❖ **Question:** (for DCC) Talking about the next steps working with UNFCCC, Cambodia is considering working on reducing the carbon intensity of the economy. What is the obstacle of solar energy production? If we are thinking that solar energy is cheap and renewable, why do we not take this opportunity?

Response: We have no policies on solar energy yet. DCC has created a working group on GHG inventory and we are cooperating with Electricite Du Cambode (EDC) who is studying the use of solar energy. NCS D is promoting the use of solar energy projects and need the participation of the private sector.

A discussion of the status of the implementation of the REDD+ carbon finance mechanism in Cambodia also highlighted the need to continue to strive for alignment/integration of REDD+ with existing planning instruments (e.g. commune development plans) and with the new institutional arrangements for climate change. The speaker highlighted the fact that the Paris Agreement included REDD+ as a priority mechanism for the achievements of its goals. REDD+ in Cambodia is currently administered by two ministries (MAFF and MoE), with projects piloted in Odor Meanchey and Moldukiri. The national REDD+ Strategy has been developed, setting three strategic objectives (focusing on soil and forest management, as well as capacity, knowledge and practice) and defining four key elements: (1) national forestry monitoring system (NFMS); (2)

National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (NRS); (3) Safeguards Information System (SIS); and (4) forest reference level (FRL).

Discussions during the Q/A period the speaker seemed also to indicate that there is still work to be done in order to clarify how to access climate finance through this mechanism.

- ❖ **Questions:** (for FA) The REDD+ program is being implemented since 2008 but there seems to be no carbon credits/sales from small community forests - how to get this benefit? What is the relationship between the REDD+ program and the commune investment plan?

Response: The REDD+ program covers only green forest, ever green forest and semi-green forest, but it does not cover small community forests. In Pursat for example, the commune investment plan integrates REDD+.

- ❖ **Question:** (for Teuk Saat 1001) How much emission reduction can be achieved with your project? How do you collect water for your projects? Do you have a communication plan to raise awareness and change consumers' behaviour? How do you calculate carbon emission reductions from your project?

Response: Regarding the first question for Teuk Saat 1001 on water resources, we need to identify criteria of target area, amount of water need, water sources (ground water), water storage (pond, well and pump) and surface water. We need to cooperate with other companies in the target area and identify water requirements for the production process. For a small enterprise who does not have budget to operate their business, the project will provide loan. When any of the branch agencies of Teuk Saat has a challenge or faces a problem, the project will rapidly assist. The company has an experimental laboratory for water quality control and microorganism analysis of water. Related to carbon finance, the registration is the final process and we are waiting for the assessment. For carbon calculation, the focus is on saving wood for boiling water, and the corresponding GHG emissions.

Finally, and central to the issue of mobilizing financing and actors to scale up emission reduction efforts in the country, key findings from a recent study on the involvement of the private sector in climate change related interventions were shared. These include: multiple cross sector activities (e.g. waste, renewable energy and energy efficiency); economic savings are the main driver (not environmental performance); great heterogeneity in scale, ownership and sophistication; No tracking of climate investments by companies; emerging trend on responsible consumption (e.g. vehicles, ICS, char-briquettes)

Barriers identified in the study included some also indicated by previous speakers, e.g. lack of clarity and enforcement of policy and regulatory frameworks, difficulty in accessing finance, lack of skills and training on related issues, and lack of information (e.g. on potential savings from energy efficiency; on costs of renewable energy options).

Again, recommendations of the study also stressed the importance for Cambodia of investing on information and awareness raising, on capacity development and technical skills training, and on the development of regulatory, finance and economic instruments.

The discussion on how to overcome current challenges in accessing carbon finance will still continue for a long time. However, it was already clear from the discussions in this session that the design of appropriate mechanisms to facilitate the scale up of climate change mitigation efforts must be based on continued dialogue, trust and collaboration amongst a wide range of actors, including government institutions, NGOs, private sector and non-for-profit organizations.

DAY 2

After a recap of the discussions of day 1 by Mr. Long Sona, CCCA, discussions proceeded in plenary, focusing on community based adaptation practices.

Session 4: Knowledge sharing on community-based adaptation (CBA)

Mr. Suos Pinreak, SPCR Coordination Specialist, ADB on *Understanding traditional and indigenous adaptation practices: case studies from other countries*

This presentation served as an introduction to the sessions on indigenous and traditional practices for adaptation. Mr. Pinreak presented the definition and conceptual framework for indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices. Indigenous communities are often dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods and as a result are more sensitive to change in the climate and ecosystems.

As a result, indigenous communities have developed means to adapt to climatic stresses and other environmental factors. An international movement developed to better acknowledge and recognize the role that indigenous knowledge could have in identifying adaptation measures. The presenter then highlighted several international cases of indigenous practices related to climate forecasting, forest protection, climate resilient settlements, water resources, agriculture and other examples.

Traditional/ indigenous adaptation practices in Cambodia

This session features examples of indigenous adaptation practices that had been researched and documented under the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience. The cases presented a description of the practice, how it responded to climate change, the local parties involved, the benefits, the cautions, the cost and how to scale it up. The presentations covered three sectors.

❖ *Water Resources – Dr. Seak Sophat, Deputy Team Leader and Water Resource Specialist, SPCR TA8179*

This presentation featured a household rainwater harvesting system (wooden tank) practiced by the Phnong ethnic minority in Monduliri province.

❖ *Infrastructure - Mr. Thai Vathara, Infrastructure and Climate Change Specialist, SPCR TA8179*

This presentation featured various method for climate proofing roads to be climate resilient, covering a mix of traditional and modern practices.

❖ *Agriculture - Dr. Lay Chanthy, National Adaptation Project Expert, SPCR*

This presentation featured the participatory community forest protection of the Phnong ethnic group in Monduliri Province.

Plenary discussion

- ❖ **Question/comment 1:** It is good to see the different types of indigenous practices. However, we need more scientific evidence. For example, we need to have more modelling on climate change to better understand climate change projections for Cambodia. Also it is important to understand what kind of technology and scientific support we could provide to local communities to enhance their capacity in managing the risks, especially in the field of agriculture.

The University studies technical solutions on agriculture to identify tolerance with climate change and for sharing. The community, especially ethnic groups simply apply what their current practices are

and if sharing, they share among different ethnic groups. According to my research, indigenous practices are good but they must be combined with or checked against scientific technology and climate information. I am pleased to see the documentation of these practices but how can we combine the science/evidence in order to support and improve traditional wisdom? It would help us to combine our traditional and scientific methods in order to have the best response to climate change.

Response from Dr. Sophat: Many of us here are scientists and researchers. Normally when we listen of the application of traditional practices it is natural to ask questions to know more about the methodology. For example, what kind of scientific methods could be an alternative to or could support these practices. But for SPCR the study looks at traditional knowledge in terms of how do people build their water tank for example. How have they reduced their dependence on nearby waterways that may be drying up? What are effective methods to use it in the dry season? In the case of extreme weather events, the use of this water tank system is helpful. Certainly, we need to cross check the findings and validate them if this type of practice is still appropriate. At the same time, we need to improve people’s perception on how to use the technology and advance their knowledge. Normally people transfer knowledge from ancestors to descendants – this is not necessarily scientific but it is reliable in the local context. It is knowledge people have based on local wisdom, and so they know it is sound and safe. We agree on the need to consider the inclusion of scientific methods to enhance people’s capacity. But we need to be sure that the new technology is understood and does not replace the local wisdom that works and is already familiar to people. We need to use their knowledge in terms of how to cope with extreme weather, as new technology could make things more difficult for them.

- ❖ **Question/comment 2:** Traditional knowledge is good, but we still have to learn more about climate resilience in infrastructure. The presentation on infrastructure showed both traditional and modern methods – is it necessary to use both or when do we use each one? I did not see a distinction between modern and traditional in the presentation. Are the traditional/indigenous practices still relevant? How will they help people to tackle environmental risks?

Response from Mr. Vathara: It is true that for infrastructure we need to combine both traditional and modern methods. What we have showcased is that we still use traditional practices in order to construct roads in a proper manner depending on the location.

- ❖ **Question/comment 3:** We would encourage further study of methods that have been used in ancient traditional practices in terms of building temple, old roads, water systems. How did our ancestors deal with extreme weather systems? Have we observed that some of the systems used in our country in some regions are prone to floods due to limited drainage?

Response from Dr. Chanthy: The main purpose of this SPCR activity is to brief on individual cases on climate change adaptation from traditional/indigenous community perspective. In each case we raise the advantages, disadvantages, cautions. In some cases we show that the traditional practices has some disadvantages that can be overcome by combining with a modern practices. In general, the combination of both (traditional and scientific) is often best for the project to succeed.



Sample practices in climate resilience and empowerment of women and children/youth

- ❖ *Ms. Doung Sophors, Project Manager, Women Organization for Modern Economy and Nursing (WOMEN, Plan partner)*

This presentation featured various community-based livelihoods resilience measures implemented by the WOMEN organization to enhance capacity of women to adapt to the impacts of climate change on food security and income generation.

- ❖ *Mr. Chen Tepsamol, Project Manager, Child Right Foundation (CRF, Plan Partner)*

This presentation featured practices related to safer schools and educating youth about climate change and climate resilient practices that were demonstrated by CRF in partnership with Plan International.

Plenary discussion

- ❖ **Comment 1 from ASPIRE:** I support the CSO initiatives, but I strongly recommend to cooperate with technical departments (PDA, PDWRAM, PDRD) to use technically appropriate methods such as chicken farming (e.g. cages are needed so animals are less prone to diseases). Have CSOs produced documents and materials? If so, CSOs should be in touch with PDA to develop joint material.
- ❖ **Q2 from CCCA:** regarding the Safe Schools Project on disaster, does the project also include provisions for water supply and air flow circulation in case of heat waves? We have noticed that schools have to close when conditions are extreme. And on the curriculum, behind those efforts is there a project at national level or is it only depending on individual NGOs support and initiative?

Response from Samol CRF: There is a policy that has endorsed the national curriculum but there is no sufficient budget to help roll it out and build the necessary capacity to implement it. CRF and many others have worked jointly on the curriculum with MoEYS, including UNICEF, World Vision, Plan, Save, etc. to improve the policy on child protection.


- ❖ **Comment SPCR Dr. Lay Chanthy:** The situation of women is very important in regards to increasing income and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA). Can you elaborate? What type of CCA adaptation and strategies did you apply to strengthen income in your projects?

Answer from Samphors: When disasters hit, women and children are the most vulnerable. Some are able to get support from their husbands, others have to migrate and leave children with grandparents. Income possibilities for them at this point include animal raising, home gardening and animal feed production. Women organisations work closely with PDA and gives training and Training of Trainers to staff on a number of topics, including vaccination techniques and agriculture techniques.

- ❖ **Reflection/Comment from Eam Dara:** I think the technique method and facilitation approaches in dealing with CCA and Mitigation are very provocative. Aspire works in relation to CCA & Mitigation. From one specific case and documented practice, how can we do the scaling up? And be able to sustain and expand the activities and systems beyond project implementation? We need to document and showcase in the way that makes knowledge universal across the country.

Session 5: Displays of community level CCA practices under the themes of ITP and women and youth/children resilience and empowerment

Session 5 consisted of an overview of adaptation practices and the submission process presented by Ms. You Porny, SPCR, and presentations of the cases selected, focusing on ITPs and practices that promoted women and youth resilience and empowerment.

 Ms. You Porny, Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist, SPCR and selected candidates from among the cases received

The speaker presented an overview of adaptation practices and the submission process. She referred to the earlier presentation by Mr. Suos Pinreak, in defining what is meant by traditional and indigenous adaptation practices. She explained that there were two categories of adaptation practices for the call launch as part of the preparation of this knowledge sharing event:

- Traditional and indigenous practices for adaptation in water management, agriculture, NTFPs, and infrastructure
- Empowerment of women and children's livelihoods

Of the 20 case studies submitted and reviewed by a technical committee, 11 were selected by a technical panel to be shared at this event. The technical panel included experts from DCC, SPCR, CCCA, and Plan International and used multiple criteria to select the cases received, including the practice's relevance to climate change adaptation (in particular, relevance to the two themes announced in this call), quality of evidence base analysis presented and format, looking at their potential for dissemination. Posters prepared for the 11 the cases selected were displayed at this event. Of these, five cases were also selected to be shared with the participants through presentations to the plenary.

Case studies submitted, including those cases that were not selected to be displayed at the event, are expected to be shared through a publication, after further evidence gathering and analysis.

All 11 authors with poster displays were presented with a certificate of appreciation.


Case studies on indigenous/traditional for climate change adaptation in Cambodia presented by selected candidates from among the cases received. Below are synopses of these 5 presentations:

1. ***Conservation of bamboo forest and thatch meadows for indigenous people, Kat Bun Heng/MIPAD:*** Use of bamboo and meadow grasses by the Phnong people in Monduliri for climate resilient housing. These indigenous people live in the upland areas on steep slopes, plateau areas and near water sources. Traditionally, they use bamboo and grass thatching because these materials are easy to access, and they are lightweight and quick to replace. Other wooden structures near their agricultural fields are less easy to replace after storms and flash floods. The Phnong people have traditional rules for sustainable use of these bamboo and grass resources, but they are threatened by changes in land use, illegal logging and forest fires. There is a need for official/legal protection of these forests e.g. through the establishment of Community Forests.
2. ***Rainwater harvesting in rural Cambodia, Pheng Kea/RainWater Cambodia:*** Rainwater Harvesting Foundation presented the different methods of harvesting rainwater from household roofs. This adaptation practice is especially important in the light of the prolonged drought experienced this year. The different storage tanks included jumbo jars, concrete ring tanks, ferro-cement tanks, blue polythene tanks and elevated tanks. They presented an improved risk-managed system which contained a filter to prevent leaves and dust to enter the tanks, protection from domestic animals, offtake tap, etc. Such systems have been installed in households, clinics and schools in several provinces including in Koh Kong province. Risk analysis of this systems has shown a reduced level of risk compared to other systems.
3. ***Local chicken raising adaptation, Prum Mao:*** CEDAC in Siem Reap presented a system for improved cages for poultry rearing. This system used traditional knowledge of poultry rearing to increase production due to the demand for poultry in Siem Reap. The system consists of a chicken biosafety cage made of bamboo fencing/roofing to keep the chickens inside, protect them from increasing temperatures and reduce their susceptibility to disease. The cages are about 100 sq m. In addition, chicken dung can be collected and used for compost for vegetables.
4. ***Sustainable, Hygienic, and Resource Efficient Solar Dryers for Chan Hoan Fishery Community in Kampot Province, Mathieu Vergez/ASSIST ASIA:*** ASSIST presented an improved solar drier for enhancing women's empowerment and livelihoods. The example was taken from a coastal

community near Kampot who uses this equipment to dry shrimp and fish products. Open air solar drying is a traditional method, but is often unhygienic and not very effective; it is susceptible to rainfall and high humidity which delays and/or prevents drying. The improved system consists of a frame over the drying racks with polycarbonate sheets and a solar powered extractor fan. It can dry shrimp and fish products within a few hours. The benefits include improved performance of drying, reduced post-harvest loss, improved hygiene and increased business, as well as protection from heavy rains and storms.

5. ***Agro-ecology approach in agriculture skills in public schools project, Northwest Cambodia, Ratana Oeurn/CIDO.*** CEPA provided an example from Rattanakiri using improved water management from springs in mountainous regions with changes in agricultural crops. Water scarcity and drought are one of the key factors that can lead communities to move away from their agricultural areas. The problem has been made worse by movement away from the river due to river fluctuations caused by upstream dams. People near the springs have adapted by using dry rice cultivation, garlic and pepper. They need to provide irrigation water for 2 – 3 ha of fields between 4 – 5 households using upland spring water.

There was no questions or discussion after these presentations.

 Mr. Sey Peou, Climate Change Policy Monitoring Project Coordinator, NGOs on Environment and Climate Change Alliance (NECA) Secretary on *Joint Principles on Adaptation and their contextualization to Cambodia*

The speaker presented the seven Joint Principles of Action on Adaptation, reflecting on how they can be applied in the Cambodia context, including in adaptation work that focuses on ITPs and on women and youth/children's resilience and empowerment.

JPA has developed by group of worldwide NGOs and launched in COP21 in Paris. Its principles are the following:

- A. The formulation, implementation, and monitoring of adaptation policies and plans is participatory and inclusive
- B. Fund for adaptation are utilized efficiently, and managed transparently and with integrity
- C. All government sectors and levels of administration have defined responsibilities and appropriate resources to fulfil them
- D. Local adaptation plans are developed through approaches that build resilience of communities and ecosystems
- E. The resilience of groups who are most vulnerable to climate change is promoted
- F. There is appropriate investment in the building of skills and capacities for adaptation, as well as in physical infrastructure
- G. Plans and policies respond to evidence of the current and future manifestations and impacts of climate change

The JPA is a process for documenting best practices jointly for CSO and NGOs. The principles provide a framework and benchmark to evaluate and compare what is happening on the ground and to develop recommendations on how to better meet the needs of the community in adaptation planning. The steps include conducting assessments with partners to see how the principles are applied, identifying needed policy changes, building capacity to make the changes, promoting the policy recommendations, and influencing the design of policies.

These principles are used by more than 500 NGOs throughout the world. NGO Forum is using these principles to develop a framework to describe what is happening in Cambodia on climate change adaptation.

A key challenge felt in applying the JPA framework and working on climate change adaptation in Cambodia is that some communities are reluctant to raise their voice on what are the issues of concern to them or the changes that they want to see. Thus, community members need to be encouraged to raise points in meetings, compile these and bring them to the national level as policy recommendations.

Another challenge is that the dissemination of available funding for climate change interventions at the sub-national level still needs to be improved, and there is a need to identify better ways to disseminate funding/budgeting information and raise awareness on the potential of using available budgets to promote CCA. Civil society has been collaborating with the Ministry of Environment in terms of consulting on the findings from the study. NGO Forum has also promoting the findings to wider public to improve their awareness and understanding.

Ms. Jeanne Everett, Plan International, proposed to the plenary to convey their views on achievements and gaps of Cambodia's climate change adaptation response based on JPA's 7 principles. This session was an opportunity for participants to indicate what they consider to be achievements of Cambodia's response and which issues represent gaps in meeting these principles. This input was recorded in cards by the participants and collected by the facilitator of the exercise. The resulting input is presented in Annex 4.

Plenary discussion

- ❖ **Ms. Jeanne Everett, Plan International**, proposed participants to convey their views on achievements and gaps of Cambodia's climate change adaptation response based on JPA's 7 principles. This session was an opportunity for participants to indicate what they consider to be achievements of Cambodia's response and which issues represent gaps in meeting these principles. This input was recorded in cards by the participants and collected at the end of the session. The resulting input is presented in Annex 4.
- ❖ **Question 1:** Among the seven principles, which ones have been implemented in Cambodia and which ones are most relevant to our context?

Response from Mr. Peou: These are international principles that each country needs to adapt. We are still in the process of consulting on how to adapt to the Cambodia Context.

- ❖ **Question 2:** We are happy to see these types of principles. We note that under the principle C all levels of government should have sufficient resources for climate change adaptation. Normally the government may have the will but not sufficient resources. We still see the weaknesses or gaps that we need to fill. Are the principles instructions, are they practical to implement. It would be good to hear from the Ministry of Environment, in terms of what they think of these principles – are they possible to implement?

In the case of Thailand and Malaysia, they have followed principles but first the discussed with stakeholders to know are they practical, implementable in the context of the country. How do we use this framework in Cambodia – do we have to follow it or just use as a reference?

Response from Mr. Ou Chantearith: We request that the NGO forum please hand over the document to the government and other stakeholders to study and consider how to use this information in future implementation. We are ready to cooperate with NGO Forum on the use this framework and kindly request that you work closely with the Ministry of Environment.

- ❖ **Question/comment:** The principles are generic but we should also consider other key issues such as capacity building. Here we should mention that we should consider capacity-building to be enhanced and managed appropriately for the development. What should be the right percentage of balancing physical infrastructure compared to capacity-building to deal with climate change at all levels including the community level? Capacity-building has been conducted in so many programs but we are still concerned about community's knowledge. How do we encourage the community to use the knowledge that they have acquired? To what extent have the target communities been building their knowledge? Another suggestion is to consider the means to do more capacity building so that the community will raise their voice in the climate change adaptation policy development process. We should think about how to differentiate whether our principles have contributed to climate change adaptation or only to development issues.

Response from Mr. Peou: The principles are intended to be used across many countries. We have consulted many stakeholders already but we are ready to discuss more with government and other stakeholders on how to apply the principles in Cambodia. We welcome all inputs. In relation to capacity-building, this issue is already reflected in principles and we need to find more resources to ensure that local communities raise their voices in climate change policy development.

Walk around display of selected practices that promote ITP and climate resilience and empowerment of women and children/youth

A walk around the displayed posters constituted the final part of session 5. It mainly featured direct discussions between workshop participants divided into small groups and those who were invited to the workshop based on their submission of an adaptation practice. Eleven of the practices that were submitted to the organizers of this knowledge sharing event were selected for display and summarized into a poster. The session featured an exercise to walk around the display (3 groups of participants rotated along three display zones after periods of 20-30 minutes) to view the posters and interact with the authors to learn about the following practices:

1. Conserving bamboo forest and thatch meadows for indigenous people to adapt to climate change
2. Rainwater harvesting formulization in rural Cambodia
3. Local chicken farming technique to adapt to climate change
4. Sustainable hygienic and resource efficient solar dryers for CHANHOAN fishery community in Kampot province
5. Transferring agro-ecology skills to young women and men in North West Cambodia
6. Regeneration of mangroves as an adaptation measure benefitting women and youth in Trapeang Sengae fisheries community
7. Utilization of upland water springs for dry season rice farming by Charay minority ethnic group in DAL VEAL VENG village of Ratanakiri
8. Growing animal forage to adapt to climate change in Punleak village, Tboung Khmum
9. Adopting shorter season rice varieties to adapt to climate change
10. Mainstreaming climate change into university curriculum and student practicums in the community
11. Multi-crop farming systems using biomass waste in the Prey Thom village, Kampot

Authors made a short presentation of their practice to the participants and answered questions from the group.

Session 6: Reflections on shared experiences during the event and opportunities for broader replication and mainstreaming into national policies

A panel moderated by Dr. Heng Chanthoeun, DCC/GSSD, discussed perspectives from Government, Development Partners, Civil Society and Private Sector on some key questions.

Panel members:

- Mr. Chea Chanthou, Director of Department of Science and Technology, and CCCA Team Leader, GSSD
- Ms. Hing Phearanich, Policy Analyst, UNDP
- Mr. Suos Pinreak, ADB Representative
- Mr. Sey Peou, Climate Change Coordinator, NGO Forum on Cambodia
- Mr. Carlo Talamanca, entrepreneur

Topic 1: Tools and Approaches to scale-up the adaptation and mitigation response

- ❖ *Dr. Chanthoeun started panel discussion by asking panel members to introduce their profiles to the participants. He then asked each member to share their experiences and views on how to scale up climate change projects.*

UNDP representative, Ms. Phearanich Hing: noting the many projects and many best practices shared throughout the event, the need to think about how to scale up the successful projects for better replication is clear. UNDP has had both successful and not successful projects. Successful projects benefited significantly from the previous testing and piloting in difference areas, before the roll out to wilder locations and mainstreaming climate change into policy and regulations. UNDP also set up a technical team with the participation of various stakeholders. For example, we established a working group to select the tools and approach to mainstreaming CC into commune investment plans. As a result, the VRA tool was chosen and tested many times with the participation of different stakeholders. The VRA was then applied in more than 300 communes. After this successful initial scale-up, NCDD-S decided to use this tool to support climate change mainstreaming in CIP/CDP nationwide. The penetration or consolidation of best practices into development planning, especially at commune level, requires that proper testing of the methodologies used is conducted before expanding/scaling up the actions.

MoE representative, Mr. Chea Chanthou: Ministry of Environment has long history on implementation of climate change project and the development of policy and plan relating to the climate change also. Currently, CCCA and SPCR are the main climate change projects under the DCC and they contribute to the capacity building of government. On scaling up, this is a very necessary work and it needs to be done together. Government has been struggling to support interactive climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions at different levels through multi-stakeholder engagement. Capacity building in climate change adaptation is crucial. All types of stakeholders need to be well prepared and need their capacities strengthened for scaling up.

We have learnt a lot from the presentations, especially from the walk around the display of adaptation practices. However there are two things we should keep in mind when working on adaptation. First, we need to pay more attention to possible “mal-adaptation” practices (i.e. targeting one goal at the expense of all others, which could result in loss of adaptive capacity) and do better at avoiding it in the future. Secondly, although traditional practices have helped local communities to sustain livelihoods in their locality, we should be cautious in promoting the traditional practice because now we are living in a changing climate environment. The traditional practices that used to help community may not be suitable for new climate. We have to focus on livelihoods and natural environments and understand better what are the likely impacts and

the needs in the future. We will need to think of technology and research, and learn how to integrate these modern techniques with traditional practices.

ADB representative, Mr. Sous Pinreak: Gatherings, such as this one, that bring together development partners, NGOs and government to discuss how to scale up projects are fundamental and we have seen a variety of dialogue and stakeholder engagement during the different sessions of this event. The reason we want to have such dialogue is to document what has been done, to understand what worked and did not worked, how it can be scaled up, identify support needed, and the possible participation from sector specific programs. We wish to extend the benefits of these practices and programs to more people in Cambodia.

However, scaling up presents various challenges. We first need to know about the possible strategies for scaling up. We may have different adaptation strategies such as sustainable land management, community-based approach, and landscape approach. So we will have to list down the existing mechanisms and then review the practicality of scaling up. Local adaptation practices, innovative or conventional, are all necessary, but we first need to have a proper assessment of those scale up strategies.

Mr. Pinreak pointed out steps to involving the scale-up of an intervention:

1. In practice, we need to do assessment of different available approaches in designing the project;
2. We have to consider climate trends. Small projects rely on past climate trends in specific locations, but we need scientific information to do more accurate prediction of future climate;
3. We need to collect additional information that is relevant to the project design;
4. Engage various stakeholders; and
5. Finally, we have to design the scale-up project with some uncertainties, particularly on the accuracy of the future climate change.

Mr. Pinreak further underlined the importance of climate modelling in the design of adaptation responses, indicating that this is necessary for example for local farmers to understand the best cropping pattern to use. Who can be the climate service provider? Who should provide this information to what communities and what organizations? We need reliable data on climate before we can disseminate to the wider public.

He also referred the different approaches that could be adopted in scaling up – centralized, decentralized. He highlighted the conditions to support scale-up efforts: availability of resources (financing mechanisms, social capital and the necessary technology and methods); partnerships; and local context.

He indicated that ADB has resources from ASPIRE and other programs which could be opportunities to scale up, as well as other windows of funding. However, he noted that we should not be dependent on external sources and need to scale up using also our intrinsic strategies. We need to think about how to align strategies of CSO and government agencies in order to be more harmonized. Donor agencies should support the climate change adaptation initiatives that can be replicated, are participatory and inclusive, and practical to implement.

Private sector representative, Mr. Carlo Talamanca: The presenter introduced himself as the owner of a sustainable charcoal production company. Collaboration with private sector is important for the scale-up of Cambodia's climate change response. However, private sector is viewed unfavorably. Some NGOs and CSOs view the private sector as the polluter, intending to harm the environment to make profits; the government sees the private sector as a tax payer. But the private sector can give much more to society than paying taxes; it can play valuable roles and can partner with government, development partners, and NGOs. The private sector is the main generator of jobs. We have seen cases of the small women-own business using the solar dryer to create jobs and alternative source of income, whereas before agriculture was the only source of income. This is one example of how the private sector can create products and services to adapt to and/or

mitigate climate change. In some cases, the support of government or donors is needed to do research or develop new products like we saw in the case of the NTFP project. But for the businesses to become sustainable, the private sector needs to get involved. The private sector can provide investment to scale-up new technologies or new products that are developed that help people to adapt to climate change or promote green growth. At some point it is the responsibility of the private sector to take over and support a more climate resilient economy.

NGO Forum representative, Mr. Sey Peou: NGO Forum works at all levels, from the subnational and grass-roots level, to the national and international levels. NGO Forum has more than 500 NGO partners, of which about 30 focus on climate change. Some initiatives are successful, and some fail, often because of the lack technical knowledge and financial assistance. In our previous experience, the periodic support from donor agencies and the constant support from national and sub-national administration has contributed to the implementation of adaptation projects. At the subnational level, we have seen that for example the capacity of local governments has improved significantly and there is growing collaboration. At national level, we have also seen results, such as the CCCSP/CCAPs, which are a platform for all actors to work together on the climate change response.

But we also have seen the challenges - how to continue to implement adaptation measures once the project ends remains an issue. In the near future, we need to improve this project framework and take climate change measures at community level that are more replicable and sustainable.

We need political will and strong commitment from RGC and institutional support to facilitate the implementation of our projects. With the implementation of CCCSP on the ground things will continue to improve. CIPs/CDPs are slowly integrating CCA and being implemented. We must ensure the climate change initiatives are applied and implemented effectively and in an accountable manner. We also need high commitment to work in order to reduce the greenhouse gas (CO₂) emissions. Some CSOs should work more at community level and should think of other approaches such as the CSR platform for knowledge sharing.

- ❖ *Dr. Chanthoeun asked the panel to highlight the linkages and relevance of their work to the successful implementation of the up-coming National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) now being finalized by MoE*

ADB representative, Mr. Sous Pinreak: Acknowledged that SPCR has not been very involved in the formulation of NESAP. He suggested dissemination of the NESAP to all stakeholders/development partners for a greater understanding and potential involvement, and indicated that Package 3 of SPCR could have linkages to the implementation of NESAP.

UNDP representative, Ms Phearanich Hing: UNDP has worked on various initiatives to mobilize resources to support the Government of Cambodia to ensure the implementation of the actions in the NESAP. She noted that UNDP has prioritized on public private partnerships (PPPs) and private sector engagement in implementation of NESAP actions because Cambodia cannot continue to rely on donor grants.

MoE representative, Mr. Chea Chanthou: This 10 year NESAP requires the participation from all stakeholders, and needs to consider actions aimed at reducing the impact of greenhouse gas effects, as well as how to mainstream adaptation and mitigation into this plan. He also underline the need for technology to support this process.

NGO Forum representative, Mr. Sey Peou: NGO Forum welcomed the effort of government on the NESAP and the opportunity to provide inputs to the strategy.

Private sector representative, Mr. Carlo Talamanca: The Through the participation, as a private sector representative, in many discussions of the Environmental Code he saw the opportunities for involvement of the private sector. He noted that the private sector plays an important role in many sectors of activity is a

potential player contributing to the successful implementation of NESAP. He also recommended that environmental strategies do not stay in MoE only, underlining the need for MoE to work with other ministries and with the private sector to have a real impact on regulating environment and climate change issues.

CLOSING REMARKS

Closing remarks were given by Mr. Sum Thy, Director, DCC/GSSD.

He first expressed his thanks and appreciation for the efforts of the last 2 days, the exchange of ideas, and the many suggestions and recommendations were made, noting that GSSD will review and study them for future consolidation into planning and policy work.

He thanked the panel for their views on how to move forward to confidence in climate change adaptation and mitigation responses. As the private sector representative said, the Ministry should not have sole responsibility; all sectors should have their respective share. He added that the private sector and all stakeholders can also help, noting that multi-stakeholder engagement is one of the recommended strategies.

He thanked all participants and partners for taking time to join this learning event in Sihanoukville, and appreciated the work of poster presenters for their effort to share information on their projects. He noted that the event was an example of excellent collaboration between government, development partners and NGOs, supported by the GSSD, EU, SIDA, UNDP, ADB, and Plan International. He also highly appreciated the work of the support staff from DCC, CCCA, SPCR and Plan International, who put lot of effort to make this learning event a reality.

He noted that the event was a major achievement, contributing to the climate change response in Cambodia. He recalled the previous DCC learning event held in Battambang City earlier this year focusing on the implementation of CCAPs and CCCA's grant implementation, noting that this event had a much broader scope, with presentations from many major initiatives from government, NGOs and the private sector, both on adaptation and mitigation. He hoped that the organization team would prepare the Learning Event report very soon to share with all participants. Though he would consider organizing other such knowledge sharing events in the future he would like to explore other ways to disseminate the information to the wider public, including through the social media and other means.

Mr. Sum Thy closed the knowledge sharing event with New Year best wishes to all participants.

Annex 1: Agenda

Time	Session	Speaker	Moderator
Day 1 – 29 November 2016			
08:00-8:15	Registration		
Session 1: Opening Session			<i>MC: Ms. Kien Danary, CCCA</i>
08:15-08:20	National Anthem		
08:20-08:30	Welcome remarks	Mr. Julien Chevillard UNDP representative	
08:30-08:40	Welcome remarks	Mr. Suos Pinreak ADB Representative	
08:40-09:00	Opening remarks	H.E. Tin Ponlok Secretary General, NCSD	
09:00-9:30	Group Photo and Coffee break		
Session 2: Government Efforts in Addressing Climate Change			
9:30-10:00	Cambodia's Climate Change Response	Mr. Sum Thy Director of DCC and CCCA Project Manager, GSSD	H.E. Tin Ponlok Secretary General, NCSD
10:00-10:30	National Strategy and Plans for Addressing Climate Change	Dr. Heng Chanthoeun Deputy Director DCC, GSSD	
10:30-10:50	Plenary Discussion		
Session 3: Program Experiences and Lessons Learnt			
10:50-11:05	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)	Mr. Sona LONG Programme Management officer, CCCA	H.E. Tin Ponlok Secretary General of NCSD
11:05-11:30	SPCR/TA: Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning at the national and sub-national levels	Dr. Seak Sophat Deputy Team Leader and Water Resource Specialist, SPCR TA8179 Dr. Neou Bonheur Deputy Team Leader/ M&E and Climate Change Specialist, Package C, SPCR TA8179	
11:30-11:45	Plan International: Civil Society Support Mechanism	Mrs. Jeanne Everett Project Team Leader, Package B, PPCR TA8179	
11:45-12:00	MoE - Adaption Fund Project: Adaptation Practices	Mr. Ouk Navann Deputy Director General, MoE	
12:00-13:30	Lunch		
Parallel sessions: Session 3.A and Session 3.B			

Time	Session	Speaker	Moderator
Session 3.A: Experiences, Lessons Learnt and potential synergies on local level CC adaptation from different projects			
13:30-14:30	<i>Experiences and lessons from community-based grants and agriculture and livelihood projects</i>		Mr. Sum Thy Director of DCC, GSSD
	- Small Grants Program	Mrs. Ngin Navirak National Coordinator GEF SGP, UNDP	
	- Smart Agriculture	Mr. Prum Vimean Coordinator, Preah Vihear Province	
	- Life and Nature Project	Chea Chanthan M&E Officer, FAO	
	- Building local adaptation to changing flood and drought condition: The lessons from climate smart village in Battambang province	Mr. Dyna Eam WorldFish	
	- Sustainable NTFP Harvesting inside Projected Areas in the Eastern Plains Landscape of Cambodia	Phath Moul EPL Manager, WWF	
14:30-15:00	Q&A and plenary discussion	Presenters	
15:00-15:30	Coffee break		
15:30-16:30	<i>Experiences and lessons from local governance projects</i>		Mr. Sum Thy Director of DCC, GSSD
	- Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation Mainstreaming into Sub-national Planning	Mr. Kong Chanthan Climate Resilience Specialist, NCDD-S/MoI	
	- ASPIRE project	Dr. Mak Soeun Deputy Director General, GDA, MAFF	
	- National Adaptation Plans and Climate Financing	Mr. Erik Wallin CF Ready Project manager, GIZ-Kh	
16:30-17:00	Q&A and plenary discussion	Presenters	
Session 3.B: Experiences and Lessons Learnt from different climate change mitigation projects			
13:30-13:45	Status of Climate Change Mitigation in Cambodia	Mr. Uy Kamal Deputy Director DCC, GSSD	

Time	Session	Speaker	Moderator
13:45-14:45	<i>Experiences and lessons from mitigation projects in Cambodia</i>		Mr. Uy Kamal, Deputy Director DCC, GSSD
	Advanced Clean Cooking Solutions in the Mekong	Thomas Blackburn Program Director, Nexus	
	Angkor Bio-Cogen CDM project	Mr. Adisorn Chue Managing Director, Angkor Bio-Cogen Co., Ltd.	
	NAMA on Charcoal Production	Yann Francois GERES	
14:45-15:00	Q &A and Plenary discussion	Presenters	
15:00-15:30	Coffee break		
15:30-16:00	Investing in Forests: Cambodia Forest Investment Program, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, REDD+	Dr. Khorn Saret Chair of REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat, FA, MAFF	
	Programmatic CDM on Clean Water	Mrs. Dominique Dufieu Deputy Director, TEUK SAAT 1001	
16:00-16:15	Q &A	Presenters	
16:15-17:00	Moderated discussion: Key factors in mobilizing investment to scale up and diversify mitigation efforts <i>Key note on Contribution from Private Sector to the implementation of CC response</i>	Key note speaker: Mr. Julien Chevillard CCCA Trust Fund Administration, UNDP	
Day 2 – 30 November 2016			
Session 4: Knowledge Sharing on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA)			
08:30-08:40	Recap of Day 1 and introduction to Day 2	Mr. Sona LONG Programme Management Officer, CCCA	Mr. Ou Chantearith Deputy Director, DST, GSSD Program Manager, SPCR
8:40-8:50	Understanding traditional and indigenous adaptation practices: case studies from other countries	Mr. Suos Pinreak SPCR Coordination Specialist, ADB	
8:50-9:20	Traditional/ indigenous adaptation practices in Cambodia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Resource, • Infrastructure, • Agriculture 	Dr. Seak Sophat Deputy Team Leader and Water Resource Specialist, SPCR TA8179 Mr. Thai Vathara Infrastructure and Climate Change Specialist, SPCR TA8179 Dr. Lay Chanthy	

Time	Session	Speaker	Moderator
		National Adaptation Project Expert, SPCR	
09:20-09:30	Q&A and Plenary discussion		
09:30-10:00	Coffee break		
10:00-10:20	Sample practices in climate resilience and empowerment of women and children/youth	Ms. Doung Sophors Project Manager, Women Organization for Modern Economy and Nursing (WOMEN, Plan partner) Mr. Chen Tepsamol Project Manager, Child Right Foundation (CRF, Plan Partner)	Mr. Ou Chantharith, Deputy Director, GSSD; Program Manager, SPCR
10:30-10:45	Q&A session		
Session 5: Displays of community level CCA practices under the themes of ITP and women and youth/children resilience and empowerment, and potential for broader replication and mainstreaming into national policies.			
10:45-11:00	Overview of Adaptation Practices Submissions Hand out of Appreciation Letters to selected participants	Ms. You Porny Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist and selected candidates from among the cases received	Mr. Ou Chantharith, Deputy Director, DST, GSSD Program Manager, SPCR
11:00-12:00	Case studies on indigenous/traditional for climate change adaptation in Cambodia	Selected candidates from among the cases received	
12:00-13:30	Lunch		
13:30-14:30	Walk around display of selected practices that promote ITP and Climate Resilience and Empowerment of Women and Children/Youth ➤ Q&A in front of each display	Selected candidates from among the cases received	Jeanne Everett Team Leader, Plan International
14:30-15:00	Introduction to the Joint Principles on Adaptation (JPA) – contextualization to Cambodia and the themes of ITP and women and youth/children’s resilience and empowerment	Mr. Sey Peou Climate Change Policy Monitoring Project Coordinator, NGOs on Environment and Climate Change Alliance (NECA) Secretary	
15:00-15:30	Coffee break		
Session 6: Closing reflections on shared experiences and opportunities ahead			

Time	Session	Speaker	Moderator
15:30-16:15	Panel - Reflections on shared experiences during the event and opportunities for broader replication and mainstreaming into national policies	<i>Panel will discuss perspectives from:</i> - Government - Development Partners - Civil Society - Private Sector	Dr. Heng Chanthoeun Deputy Director, DCC, GSSD
16:15 – 16:30	Closing Remarks	H.E. Tin Ponlok Secretary General, National Council for Sustainable Development	

Annex 2: Participants

Institution	Number	Percentage
GSSD and MoE	20	16%
CCCA	11	9%
Line Ministries	24	19%
Development Partners	8	6%
Academia	8	6%
Plan International	6	5%
PDoE	7	6%
I/LNGOs	33	26%
SPCR	7	6%
Media	1	1%
Total	125	100%

M=	93	74%
F=	32	26%
Total	125	100%

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Phone - Number
1	Tin Ponlok	M	General Secretary	GSSD/MoE	012 915 351
2	Keo Sreymol	F	Officer	GSSD/MoE	093 438 631
3	Keo Rothana	M	Officer	GSSD/MoE	010 798 788
4	Chea Chan Thou	M	Director of Department	GSSD/MoE	011 750 758
5	Sroin Chan Thear	M	Lecturer	May	012 479 562
6	Khlok Vichet Ratha	F	Deputy Director of Department	GSSD/MoE	012 509 966
7	Sum Thy	M	Director of Department	GSSD/MoE	016 907 764
8	Ma Chan Sethea	M	Director of Department	GSSD/MoE	077 730 405
9	So Puthea	M	Deputy Director of Department	GSSD/MoE	095 948 989
10	So Chantha	M	Vice Chief of Office	Takeo PDE	071 704 1666
11	Neth Baroda	F	Chief of Office	GSSD/MoE	078 989 985
12	Kim Soben	M	Vice dean	Royal University of Agriculture	012 724 686
13	Ouk Navann	M	Deputy General Director	MoE	011 845 845
14	Thang Dina	F	Officer	MRD	012 628 633
15	Kong Saly	F	Chief of Office	MRD	077 475 375

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Phone - Number
16	Hor Sopheap	M	Secretary of State	Ministry of Information	012 851 978
17	Ung Soeun	M	Coordination Officer	CCCA	012 910 391
18	Va Vuthy	M	Adaptation Officer	CCCA	012 553 050
19	Clara Landeior	F	CC Specialist	CCCA	077 380 321
20	Long Sona	M	Programme Management Officer	CCCA	012 256 869
21	Seth Sopanaleap	F	Officer	GSSD/MoE	086 300 203
22	In Many	F	Officer	GSSD/MoE	061 666 607
23	Kong Chanthan	M	Officer	NCDDs	012 898 557
24	Heng Chan Thoeun	M	Deputy Director of Department	GSSD/MoE	016 726 668
25	Touch Thorn	M	Officer	Takeo PDE	012 310 564
26	Suy Chanras	M	Officer	Kampot PDE	015 777 554
27	Sok Bunheng	M	Officer	MEF	012 773 590
28	Khin Mengkheang	M	Director of Department	MoE	012 927 406
29	Van Dina	F	Vice Chief of Office	GSSD/MoE	012 591 363
30	Oueun Panchakneat	F	Deputy Director of Department	GSSD/MoE	017 589 795
31	Uy Kamal	M	Deputy Director of Department	GSSD/MoE	012 283 956
32	Moy Vathana	M	Deputy Director of Department	GSSD/MoE	012 596 700
33	So Chan	M	Driver	CCCA	
34	Nhean Suybros	M	Lecturer	RUPP	092 347 575
35	Rith Sam Ol	F	Translator	GIS	095 452 323
36	Then Dalin	F	Assistant	GIS	095 314 714
37	Leang Heng	M	Knowledge Management Officer	CCCA	012 714 715
38	Kien Danary	F	Admin Officer	CCCA	012 391 869
39	Te Daline	F	Deputy Director of Department	MoWA	077 555 664
40	Saphon Somolireasmey	F	Project Officer	MoWA	085 250 368
41	Phay Chan Makara	F	Officer	MoWA	017 885 432
42	Neou Reaksmeay	F	Communication Assistant	CCCA	077 535 392
43	So Sokleap	M	Officer	GDA	092 667 567
44	Erik Wallin	M	Project Management	GIZ/NCSD	016 831 730

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Phone - Number
45	Chrun Naren	F	Secretary	CCCA	012 998 626
46	Youn Daravuth	M	Operation Officer	CCCA	089 887 884
47	Soth Kimkolmony	M	Deputy Director of Department	NCDM	012 272 107
48	Sor Bunhieng	M	Driver	CCCA	012 690 429
49	Seang Sonyta	F	Clerk	CCCA	086 866 637
50	Im Touch	M	Driver	CCCA	012 922 120
51	Chhum Sovanny	M	Programme Analyst	UNDP	012 919 041
52	Pol Mony	M	Lecturer	Preak Leap	012 899 712
53	Chea Chanthan	M	M&E Expert	FAO	017 799 973
54	Moul Phath	M	Director EPL	WWF	017 224 192
55	Yann Francois	M	Climate International Technical Advisor	GERES	089 246 576
56	Nop Sokhai	M	Advisor	GIZ	078 838 985
57	Dufieux Dominique	F	Deputy Executive Director	Teuk Saat 1001	095 777 110
58	Tith Vathana	M	NICC	ICHU/NoE	011 812 314
59	Peter Bolaren	M	DCA/CA	Director	092 665 706
60	Ngin Navirak	F	National Coordinator	UNDP	012 844 083
61	Hing Phearanch	F	Policy Analyst	UNDP	
62	Julien Chevillard	M	Trust Fund Administrator	UNDP	092 277 782
63	Yem Sokha	M	Grants Management Officer	CCCA	016 702 426
64	Eam Dina	M	Project. Coordinator	Worldfish	012 777 293
65	Prum Vimean	M	Officer	Preah Vihear PDA	095 812 306
66	Chea Phalla	M	Deputy Director of Department	MLMUPC	097 555 5595
67	Ouk Daneth	F	Chief of Office	MLMUPC	012 250 715
68	Adisorn Chiev	M	Managing Director	ABC	099 238 282
69	Or Siem	M	Director	MOEYS	012 809 487
70	Bul Delly	M	Deputy Director Of Department	MoWRAM	077 878 978
71	Kim Lumany Bopata	M	Chief	CDC/CRDB	017 517 471
72	Phuong Dara	M	Senior Bio Slurry Officer	NBP	012 940 997
73	Khorn Saret	M	P.P.	FA	092 954 626
74	Thomas Brackborn	M	Programme Director	NEXUS	097 737 0920

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Phone - Number
75	Dr. Prak Pisethrangsey	F	Director	MoH	012 862 022
76	Carlo Figio Talamanca	M	CEO	SGFE/Eurocham	097 815 9256
77	Sey Peou	M	PC	NGOF	089 599 922
78	Ros Sokhom	M	Producer	Media	016 886 326
79	Oeurn Ratana	M	Director	CIDO	077 412 177
80	Neou Bonheur	M	Consultant	SPCR	012 490 896
81	Prum Mao	M	ED	FIDAC	012 830 172
82	Meas Sothea	M	Officer	Provincial Department of Environment	016 202 825
83	Ou Chanthearith	M	Deputy Director of Department	GSSD/MoE	017 978 879
84	Nget Sophea	M	Multimedia	ICEM	086 990 069
85	Mao Phallen	M	Staff	MoWRAM	012 733 803
86	Meas Marine	F	Vice deputy	UBB	012 722 764
87	Thach Trin	M	Programme Assistant	MCRDP/MoE	017 229 664
88	Seah Sophal	M	DIL	ICEM/MoE	012 991 045
89	Pin Tara	M	Vice Rector	LIHST	012 797 879
90	Koem Nith	M	Student	RUA	069 504 294
91	You Porny	F	KM&Comunications Specialist	ICEM	012 617 092
92	Am Phirum	M	Deputy Director	GDA/MAFF	011 927 862
93	Uk Raksmeay	M	Chief of ESO	MPWT	012 918 830
94	Nouv Borey	M	Deputy Director of Department	MME	012 387 790
95	Tung Ciny	M	Under Secretary of State	MIH	012 429 406
96	Chheng Phirun	M	Officer	MIH	012 704 231
97	Oeun Samposh	F	PO	Plan International	011 444 907
98	Chham Sokha	M	PO	Plan International	012 806 736
99	Filippo Carli	F	Project Manager	Song Saa Foundation	096 392 8712
100	Soem Hym	M	Manager	Trapaing...	096 243 088
101	Krang Phanny	M	P.C	Mipad	099 266 766
102	Meas Viphou	M	Programme Director	CRDT	012 381 558
103	Sim Touch	M	Chief of Office	GSSD/MoE	012 425 534
104	Lay Chanthy	M	Adaptation Expert	MoE	089 793 307

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Phone - Number
105	Chhan Ratha	F	Deputy Director Of Department	MoWA	017 642 261
106	Mak Soeun	M	Deputy Director General	MAFF	012 826 617
107	Suos Pinreak	M	Coordinate Specialist	ADB	012 822 977
108	Kathleen Mclaughlin	F		ICEM	
109	Un Vannak	M	Deputy Director	CEPA	097 973 5798
110	Thoeun Chan Phallika	F	Officer	CDC	012 247 532
111	Peter John Meynell	M	Team Leader	ICEM	
112	Vergez Mathieu	M	Country Manager	Assist	010 680 498
113	Rihal Suzcne	F	PM	Assist	099 851 847
114	Pheng Kea	M	Director	RWC	012 755 365
115	Doung Sophors	F	PM	WOMEN	016 608 682
116	Meas Sothy	M	PC	HURREDO	078 331 389
117	Long Thim	M	E.D	Krang Serey	016 511 596
118	Nget Rottana	F	FO	Plan International	092 847 823
119	Jeanne Everett	F	Team Leader	Plan International	012 333 278
120	Yun Sina	M	Specialist	Plan International	093 556 607
121	Phou Teng	M	CWDCC	Plan International	012 643 136
122	Het Keut	M	PO	SSF	012 270 426
123	Khann Sopheap	M	PC	KWWA	071 928 7888
124	Chan Tepsam Ol	M	PC	CRF	017 727 848
125	Sen Sam An	M	ED	CRID	086 444 242

Annex 3: Event Evaluation Report

I. Information on respondents

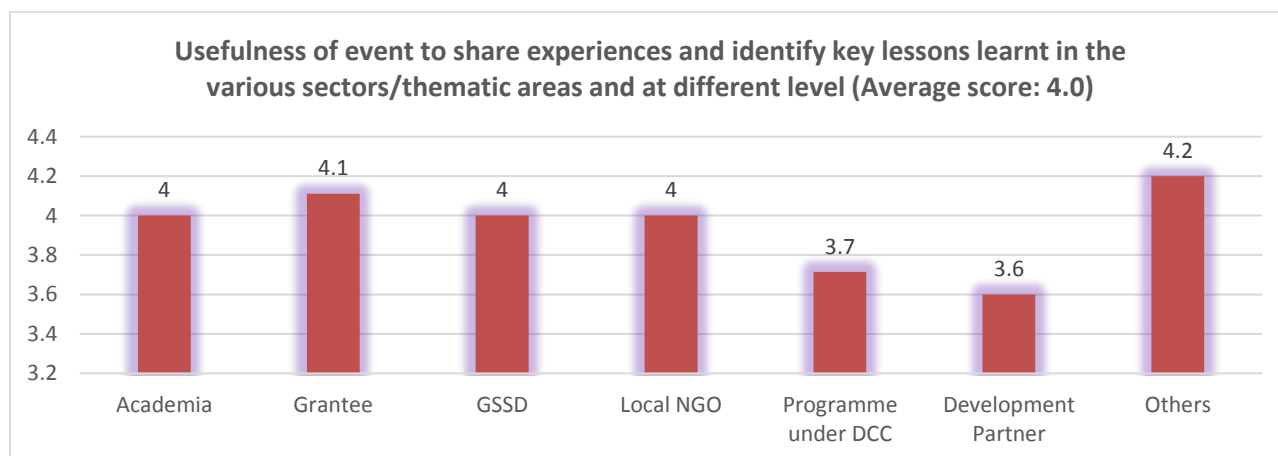
The evaluation form was distributed at the end of the event to assess its overall performance and effectiveness. The participants were asked to rate each question on a scale of 1 (lowest score) to 5 (highest score). The overall rating for the event was highly satisfactory, with a score of 3.7.

38 respondents, 30%, out of a total 127 participants participated in the assessment. The representatives of grantees, programmes under DCC, and development partners represented 24%, 18% and 13% respectively, while participants from local NGO, GSSD, Academia, and other initiatives made up 45%.

Type	Respondents	Percentage
Other	10	26%
Grantees	9	24%
Programmes under DCC	7	18%
DP	5	13%
Local NGO	4	11%
GSSD	2	5%
Academia	1	3%
Total	38	100%

II. Analysis of survey answers

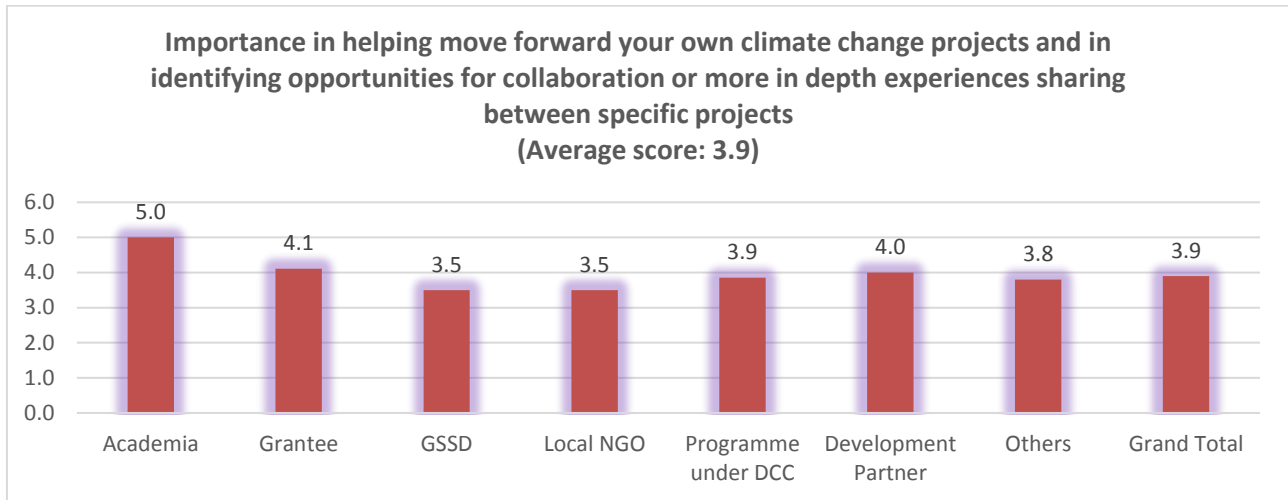
1. Was the learning event useful to share experiences and identify key lessons learnt in rolling out climate change response in the various sectors/thematic areas and at different levels in Cambodia?



As shown by bar chart above, all participants gave high score to this question, with an average score of 4 out of a maximum 5. All representatives from academia (4), grantee (4.1), GSSD (4), local NGO (4) and others grantee (4.2), felt that the event was very useful. Some of respondents commented that the event was

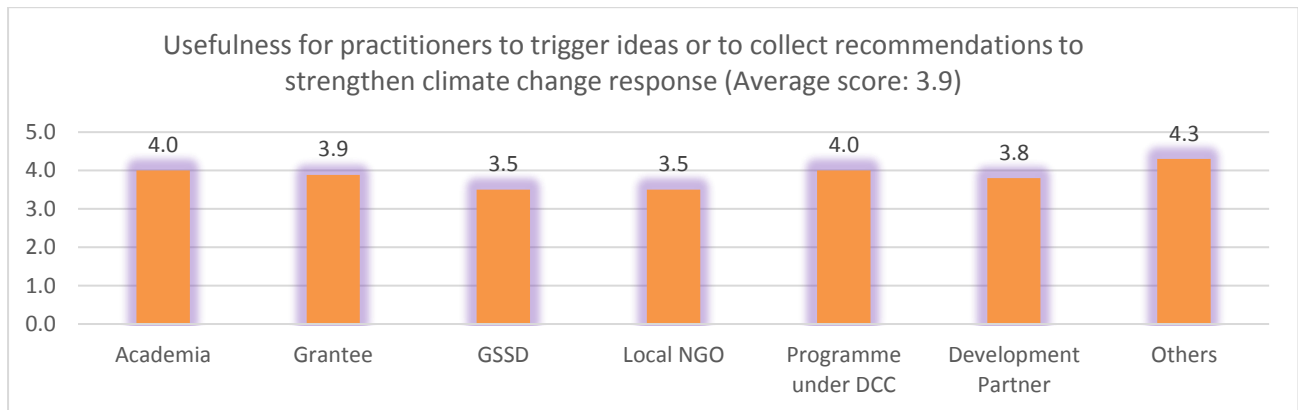
important to share experiences carried out by national, sub-national and community level to share among practitioners.

2. Was the learning event important in helping you move forward in your own CC projects and in identifying opportunities for collaboration or more in-depth experience sharing between specific projects?



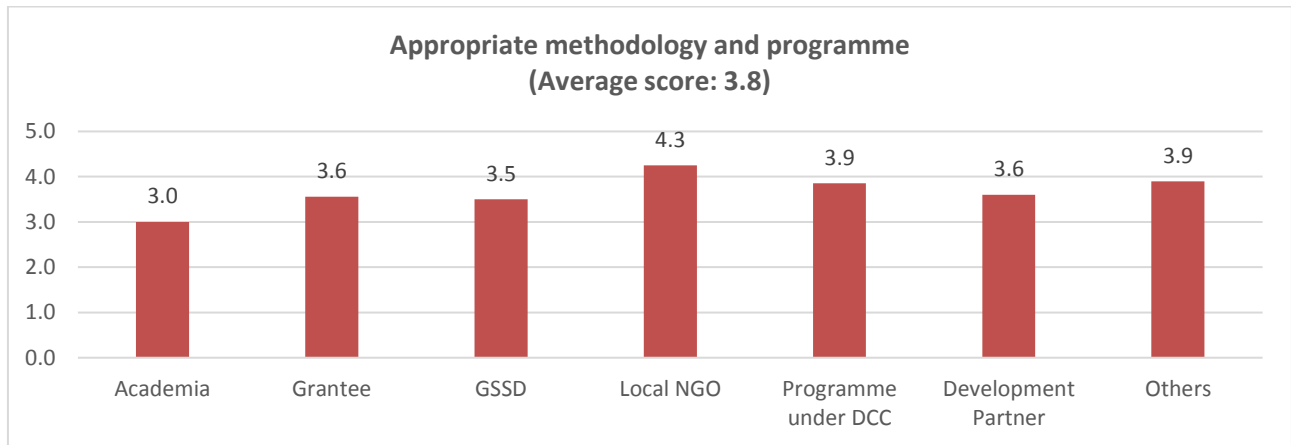
All respondents rate the importance of this event to move their work forward with an average score of 3.9. Among Academia provided highest rating. Some respondents noted that the presentations were very useful, but to some extent they did not specify sufficiently concrete methodologies, and appropriate time to apply that technique. One of the respondents remarked that some unsuccessful experiences also need to be shared.

3. Was the learning event useful for practitioners to trigger ideas or to collect recommendations on how to strengthen climate change responses?



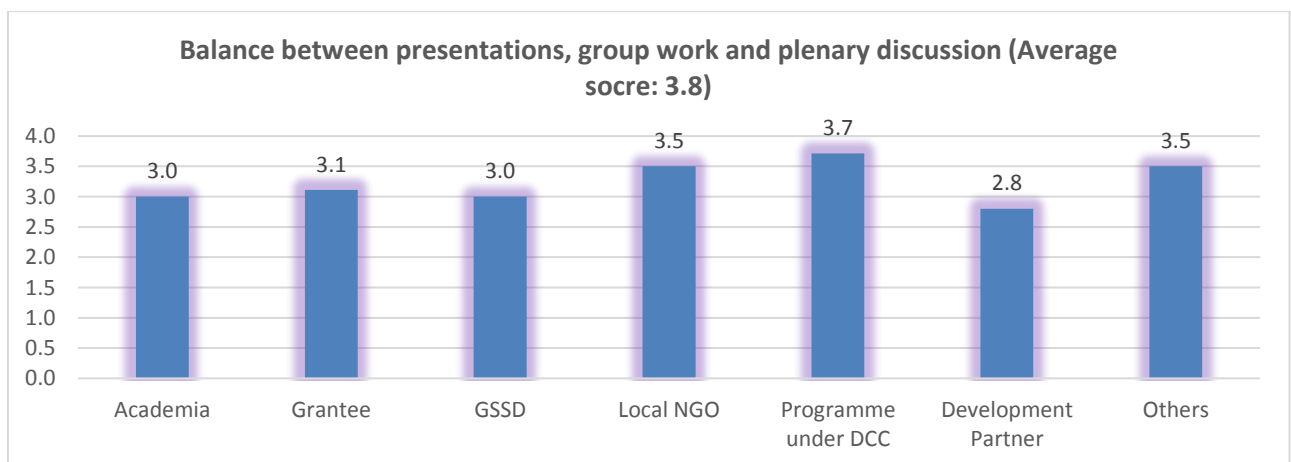
The other stakeholders rated this question as highly satisfactory of 4.3, but GSSD and local NGO rated it lower than all other participants. Some participants felt that the presentation's content were very good, but the duration of each presentation was too short as there were many presentations, making some experiences and lessons not well understood.

4. Do you think that the learning event methodology and program were appropriate to achieve the objectives of identifying and sharing emerging lessons?



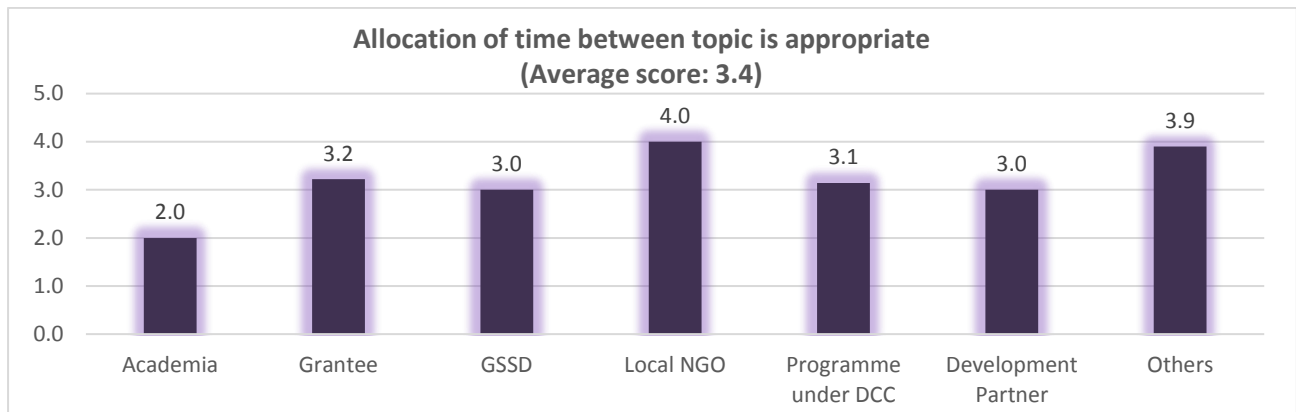
The overall perception of the event methodology and program is satisfactory, with an average score of 3.8. Local NGO, programmes under DCC and other stakeholders found that the methodology and programme were appropriate (4.3, 3.9, 3.9 respectively). Participants pointed out that though presentations were very interested, they needed to be more detailed.

5. Do you think that there was a good balance between presentations group work, and plenary discussion?



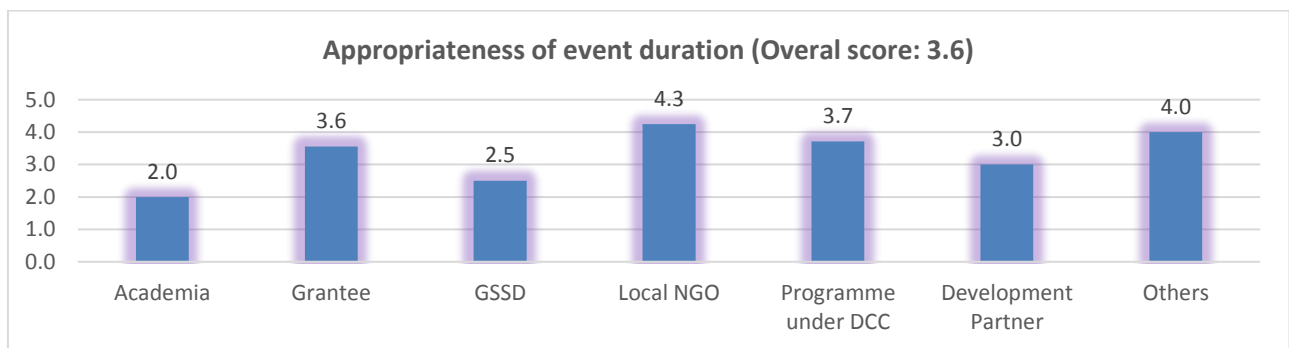
The overall score of this question is satisfactory, with an average score of 3.8. The programmes under DCC (3.7) gave highest score, while development partners gave lowest (2.8). Respondents felt that this was a very good opportunity for sharing successful achievements through this learning platform, but the selected case studies should be more concrete. Some have also indicated that the mitigation and adaptation sessions should have been conducted separately and not in parallel. They noted that there was no group work and that the plenary discussion was short.

6. Do you think that the allocation of time between topics was appropriate?



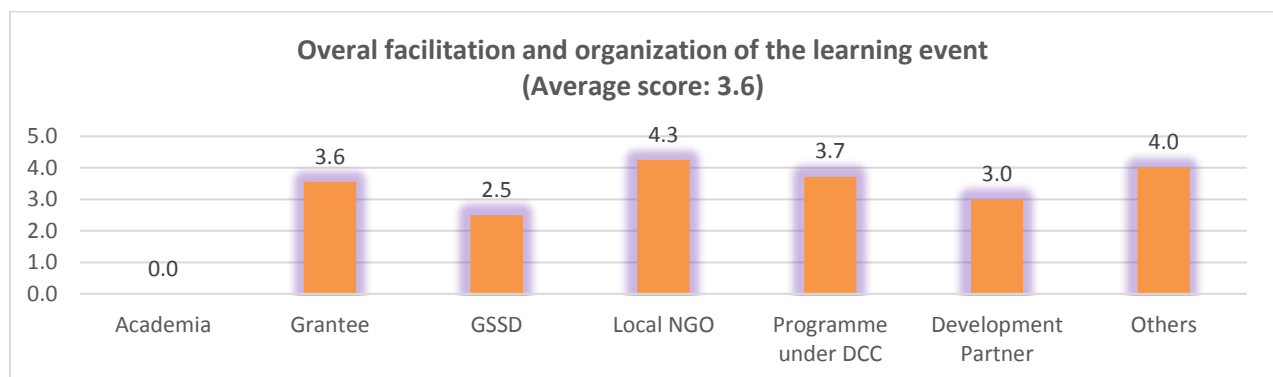
The overall score for this question is satisfactory, but representatives from Academia rated it lowest (2.0) while local NGO rated highest (4.0). Participants commented that the time allocation is too short and the shift from each presentations are too fast, questions and answers is set limited. So that some people would suggest to have a very short brief of each presentation by facilitator.

7. Was the duration of the learning event appropriate?



The overall score is moderated, with an average score of 3.6. Participants commented that the event could have been slightly extended between 3 and 5 days since the presentation are many.

8. What is your rating of the overall facilitation and organization of the event?



The overall rating for facilitation is very satisfactory, with an average score of 3.6. Participants suggested should have more specificity in all adaptation practices and that all good practices should be published in a book in advance. Practical experiences of adaptation and mitigation in urban planning should be added.

9. Suggestions to improve the design and organization of the next learning event

- Should organize in the early or mid of the year rather than at the end of year since so many event at the end of year
- Should have group work and more time for presentation (20-30 minutes)
- Selected case study should be more concrete to present, and widely disseminated

10. Top suggestions for themes to be included in future our learning events

- Practical experiences of adaptation and mitigation in urban planning
- Climate change mainstreaming in national, sub-national, community level
- Cooperation of related stakeholder
- Community based adaptation

Annex 4: Participant’s input on JPA’s achievements and challenges in Cambodia

Joint Principles for Adaptation (JPA)

Input from participants (achievements and challenges) at the knowledge sharing event:

PRINCIPLES	ACHIEVEMENTS	GAPS/CHALLENGES
A. The formulation, implementation, and monitoring of adaptation policies and plans is participatory and inclusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VRA process with disaggregation youths and women • NGOs are fulfil applies the principles (JPS) because they always integrated the principle into their operational plan • Plans and policies are responded to the most vulnerable people and especially, women, children, boys and girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle A&B should be combined
B. Fund for adaptation are utilized efficiently, and managed transparently and with integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most vulnerable people are addressed and targeted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should delete #4
C. All government sectors and levels of administration have defined responsibilities and appropriate resources to fulfil them		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination between line departments and relevant departments are still limited. Budget for capacity build is still limited (NGOs) • Did not identify and address roles, responsibilities and resources at official line department • Should be use polite word (the principle is seem a bit impolite)
D. Local adaptation plans are developed through approaches that build resilience of communities and ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VRA process as standard part of CiP process • Local awareness of sub-national is approved • Normally, climate change adaptation was not developed at commune level but we can integrated into CIP/CDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be integrated into CIP/CDP at village and commune level • No feedback mechanism and accountability mechanism reward community in implementing CIP

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local adaptation plan need to be coordinated by government agency and DP
<p>E. The resilience of groups who are most vulnerable to climate change is promoted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans and policies for responding to the needs of vulnerable groups are developed Building communities resilience to climate change are increased step by step Increases of women participation in the economy and at the local community. I can see more entrepreneurs and women adjustors in the commune Better sustainability of food of vulnerable population (through farming, livestock breeding) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should target vulnerable groups in the principle Principle E is still limited because budget support to victim families is small amount (cannot resilience) Capacity to engage the vulnerable group to apply the new technology is needed to improve Many children in school don't have access to drinking water. Absenteeism, ministry of education should start fill the gaps to the schools which cannot provide safe drinking water
<p>F. There is appropriate investment in the building of skills and capacities for adaptation, as well as in physical infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment plans for developing technical standard and guideline for infrastructure unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should target 3 levels (national, sub-national and community) Should be developed investment plan applicable Need closer integration of capacity and infra investments Appropriate investment in building skills and capacity for adaptation No reforestation effort in some area, water shortage during droughts due to soil becoming dryer. Road infrastructure very weak in all Cambodia, isolating many communes and affecting them more during climate change Agriculture adaptive activities should be focused on : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal / poultry raising

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vegetable growing (rice, home gardening etc) ○ Non timber forest products ○ Fishing
G. Plans and policies respond to evidence of the current and future manifestations and impacts of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans and policies are developed • There is more technology available to support vulnerable population – equipment, satellites data, meteorology, internet and social media (good courage in Cambodia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans and principles need to respond to the most vulnerable group and should need to aware the principles to community level • No water management in rural area. There are no well define guidelines in agriculture to avoid water shortage or flooding. • Lack of data from government to much analysis and management on climate change

The following comments were provided without mentioning any of the principles:

ACHIEVEMENTS	GAPS
a) Consumers of water are changing their habits from boiling water to buying bottled water in rural areas	a) Lack of safe drinking water in some rural area. Boiling water still strong inside the community b) Increase household economics activities
<p><i>General comment on the JPA framework:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The principles for adaptation should be grouped into themes or categories, e.g. relevancy for policy and regulation, technical capacity, techniques, etc. 2) Indicators should be re-arranged/re-ordered to follow the revised principle categories 3) Adaptation strategy is good but might difficulty to implement or no line department is responsible to take the lead and difficult to allocate budget 4) The principles are fairly generic, and it is up to us to adapt them to Cambodia’s context, expand some or remover others. 	



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