National Council for Sustainable Development General Secretariat

Ministry of Environment

NCDD

Strengthening Climate Resilience of Local Communities in Cambodia

Knowledge-sharing Event Proceedings, Siem Reap, province 12-13 November 2018

Supported by:

CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

SWEDEN

gef

UNDP

CIF CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

ADB

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EVENT

The Department of Climate Change (DCC), General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD), in alignment with its mandate, regularly organizes knowledge sharing events to capitalize on knowledge gained through the implementation of climate change projects it is leading, and to foster the dissemination of lessons learnt from the work being conducted by a wide range of practitioners in Cambodia.

The present event is being organized with the support from three projects led by DCC - Cambodia's Climate Change Alliance (CCCA), Reducing the Vulnerability of Cambodian Rural Livelihoods through Enhanced Sub-National Climate Change Planning and Execution of Priority Actions (SRL), and Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

The event focuses on sharing lessons emerging from the work of a wide range of actors at the sub-national level (including sub-national administration, civil society organizations, private sector, researchers and other practitioners) to respond to local climate change challenges in the country. The event will allow for a reflection on the different approaches being taken to facilitate mainstreaming of CC and DRR into subnational planning processes, and on the challenges that still persist hindering the effectiveness of climate change response at the subnational level, gathering contributes from participants on how to facilitate and maximize the impact of the work done by different actors. The event will also offer an opportunity for participants to attend short training sessions to learn about tools and planning instruments recently developed that can help practitioners work more effectively on designing and implementing climate change responses at the sub-national level.

The fact that this event is being organized with the joint support of three of DCC's largest climate change projects is in itself an indication of the commitment of DCC/GSSD to pull together resources and practitioners to capitalize on knowledge gained from the multiple interventions at the subnational level, which can sometimes seem a fragmented and daunting task. Information shared at this event will also potentiate greater coordination amongst the different actors working in this space.

The purpose of the knowledge sharing event is to learn from the efforts being carried out at the subnational level by different actors who have been working to increase resilience of local communities in Cambodia.

Though the focus will be on initiatives conducted with the support from three projects being implemented by DCC – CCCA, SRL, and SPCR – the event will also include a few relevant initiatives from other partners.

2. OPENING SESSION

Welcoming remarks H.E. Ny Kimsan mentioned that Cambodia contribute less to the cause of climate change but this country is the most vulnerable. This is because Cambodia has low adaptive capacity due to low economic development rate. Recent flood damage in 2018 cost about 356 Million USD, equivalent to about 2.3% of National Budget. It is expected that the temperature in 2050 will increase more than 20C which can lower the economic rate about 3%. RGC has involved in many international summits regarding Climate Change since 1995. RGC and country around the world have agreed to limit the GHGs emission to the temperature not to be higher than 20C. His Excellency really appreciated NCSD to organize this kind of knowledge sharing event and requested all participants to actively involve and learn as much as they can.

WELCOMING REMARKS
H.E. Ny Kimsan
Deputy Director General of the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development

OPENING REMARKS
H.E. Tin Ponlok
Secretary General
National Council for Sustainable Development and
Director of Cambodia Climate Change Alliance

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION
Mr. Sum Thy
Director
Department of Climate Change, General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development

Opening remarks H.E. Tin Ponlok mentioned that this workshop is very important as it aims to gather all lessons learnt both good and bad about climate change adaption and share it among key stakeholders especially planners and practitioners at national and sub national levels. Climate Change issue has been integrated into rectangular strategic plan of 6th RGC which is to ensure the sustainability of environment and to adapt to climate change. Besides, there are also mainstreaming guideline into inter-sectoral development. His Excellency has requested to the Ministry of Plan to prepare and implement the strategic plan of mainstreaming climate resilience into inter-sectoral development. IPCC has reported that human activity has increased the temperature of the world about 10C in the last 200 years. It is expected to increase about 1.50C from 2030 to 2050. The impact of climate change is not the stand alone issue but it is inter-sectoral issues. Thus, learning about successful and failure experiences is significant to mitigate the disaster. Climate change mitigating at community, transferring resources from national to sub national is expected to be the effective adaptation approach. His Excellency mentioned 3 keys strategies for adaptation works: 1) determine the common approach for financial and human resources for subnational levels, 2) strengthen facilitation and cooperation mechanism at provincial level for sustainable development particularly biodiversity conservation, green urban development, 3) build capacity of officials at provincial, district, and community levels on adaptation measures and DRR to be planners and practitioners.

Keynote presentation

Mr. Sum Thy, Director of DCC

He provided an overview of current government efforts to bridge the gap between CC policy and implementation at the sub-national level. Climate Change has been discussed in the 24th Paris Conference to encourage industrial development countries to have high commitment to mitigate climate change. While at subnational level, there are many projects/programs were

implemented/have been implementing in various vulnerable provinces to support communities as well as guideline and action plan development.

Mr. Chhun Bunnara, Deputy Director of Program Management and Support Division, NCDDS

He briefed the workshop the background of NCDDS and its roles in the D&D reform, specifically in supporting the implementation of the laws on management of province/municipality, district/khan and commune/sangkat) in delivery public services for its citizen.

Though numerous policies and guidelines have been developed thus far to support the implementation, yet challenges remain to be addressed in bridging the gap between national policies and its implementation at local level, specifically financial, technical and planning tools to bring about the climate change adaptation and DRR into action for a resilient communities and sustainable development.

He highlighted also 3 key challenges NCDDS are facing include: 1). Lack of financial resources for CCA and DRR, 2). Limited capacity of SNAs on CCA and DRR responses and 3). Lack of coordination and support from relevant line-departments in implementation of CCA and DRR priorities at sub-naitonal level.

To realize its purpose in the provision of meaningful policy guidance and technical support to sub-national level, NCDDS will coordinate and work closely with line-ministries, development partners and other government programs and projects to pilot and develop more manuals and guidelines aiming at integrating environmental, climate change and disaster risks into their planning, budgeting and implementation at sub-national level. As a result, VRA tool has been adopted, approved and scale-up, the resilient small-scale infrastructure manual developed and approved, and performance-based climate resilient grant manual updated and approved. In addition, NCDDS has been prepared itself to be a national implementing Entity (NIE) to directly access to green climate fund (GCF). This would be an great opportunity for NCDDS to mobilize additional financial resources to fill the gap for the SNAs in addressing the local environmental and climate change adaptation needs. Further, NCDDS will seek for an increase of financial resource allocation from MEF and continue to work on the delegation and transfer of function to sub-national level.

Finally, he urges continued cooperation and assistance from development partners and NGOs in helping to fill the gaps and work together to realize the sustainable development goals (SDGs) by 2030.

3. SESSION 1: APPROACHES TO STRENGTHEN MAINSTREAMING OF CC AND DRR INTO SUB-NATIONAL PLANNING

NCDM: STRATEGY TO ADDRESS DISASTER RISK AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AT SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL

by H.E. Soth Kimkolmony, Advisor and Deputy Director, Department of Preparedness and Training, NCDM

The presentation covered on (i) disaster risk in Cambodia, (ii) Climate change impact and disaster risk reduction, (iii) National committee structure for disaster management, (iv) National activity plan for disaster risk reduction 2014-2018, and (v) Climate change strategic plan for disaster management sector. He mentioned that the disaster is always giving the negative impacts to development especially in rural area and in the opposite; the development is always contribute to solve the problems from disaster. In addition, the resilience is mainly focused on the capacity and ability of people to respond to the disaster on time and has enough resources to respond and recover. There are five strategic components such as (1) Institutional development for disaster management to be strengthen at national, sub-national and community levels for disaster risk reduction; (2) The assessing enhancement and monitoring the risk disaster and early warning systems; (3) Knowledge development and current technologies due to education, safety culture establishment and disaster resilience; (4) Reducing the cause of risk; and (5) Strengthening the preparedness for response, effective urgent rescue at the sub-national and local community levels.

Q1. What activities to reduce poverty in Cambodia?
A1. The climate change adaptation is contributed to reduce poverty in Cambodia. So CCA should be mainstreamed into local development plan and it is also integrated in the master plan of the ministries in many sectors in Cambodia, especially MAFF, MOWRAM, MRD, MPWT ...etc.

MODERATOR

Mr. Suos Pinreak
National Project Advisor
UNDP

SPEAKER

H.E. Soth Kimkolmony
Advisor and Deputy Director, Department of Preparedness and Training, NCDM

Ms. Vorn Sokuntheary
Provincial Advisor, NCDDS/SRL project

Mr. Kang Vanda,
Official, DCC/GSSD

Mr. Kong Chanthan
Climate Change Specialist, NCDDS/ ASPIRE

Mr. Long Viseth
Deputy Director of Program Management and Support Division, NCDDS

Mr. xxx
Gender Mainstreaming and Climate Change Specialist, SPCR

Q2. Any equipment/ tools to measure the disaster risk reduction?
A2. The disaster risk reduction tools are still limited yet in Cambodia. It is difficult in determining the disaster indicators because never known in advance when the disaster happened. We are implementing the disaster risk reduction but it is not easy to determine.

Q3. Has the disaster risk reduction awareness widespread in all communities of Cambodia?

A3. Disaster risk reduction is still not largely reaching to local community yet because the budget is still limited in term of implementation of activities relevance to disaster risk reduction.

Q4. How is the development of the disaster risk reduction?
A4. The disaster risk reduction was developed adapting to the national and international strategic plan by 2018-2023.

NCDD-S: STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNANCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND DRR

By Ms. Vorn Sokuntheary, Provincial Advisor, NCDDS/SRL project

This presentation focused on the (i) Why need to strengthen the local governance on comate change? (i) What did we do for strengthening the local governance? (ii) The support of SRL project to strengthen climate resilience? and (iii) Lesson learned and challenges. This project is implementing in Siem Reap and Kampong Thom province. The project aims to: (1) build capacity and knowledge to sub-national administration on climate change and disaster reduction; (ii) mainstream the climate change adaptation into the sub-national development plan and investment plan; (iii) Strengthen sub-national administration capacity and roles in the development activity implementation that resilience to climate change; (iv) prepare sub-national administration finance for supporting the development activity implementation that resilience to climate change. The achievement of this project such as budget planning and priority activity implementation adapt to climate at sub-national is strengthened and enhanced; livelihood resilience of the vulnerable group is improved for the adapting to uncertain rainfall flood and drought; and motivation mechanism is implemented in the sub-national to manage financing for climate change adaptation based on the local development plan.

There are some challenges for project implementation such as the policy and principle related to the climate change adaptation is still new for local community to accept and adapt; the capacity of commune level in terms of planning and development activity implementation which climate change resilience are still limited; it is less investment budget for communes and districts especially for rural infrastructure; and lack motivation funds for local efforts for mainstreaming and adaptation activity implementation

Q1. How does the support at sub-national level for DRR?
A1. There is national technical working group work directly with the provincial technical working group on DRR.

Q2. How to monitor good governance?
A2. There are 8 points of good governances for monitoring at all levels.

By Mr. Kong Chanthan, Climate Change Specialist, NCDDS/ ASPIRE

The presentation is focused on the meaning of PBRCR Grant which is utilized since 2012 through funding from UNCDF. The PBCR Grant is an incentive funding to SNA who met the designated criteria. At least there is six minimum criteria to be considered: 1. Aligned to District Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, 2. Consistence to CDP/CIP or DDP/DIP, 3. Project locations is marked in vulnerable map, 4. Project designed and contributed to climate resilience, 5. Beneficial to poor, women, children and vulnerable group and more efficient price and 6. Co-financing of SNA's budget

allocation. However this has faced some challenges of what the local authority capacity required to build more for managing the fund effectively. There is some questions to be raised as following:

Q1: What projects are selected for utilizing of trust fund?
A1: Staff from CCCA is well informed and aware of trust fund project. The fund is used for more inclusiveness beneficiaries. We referred to all local administration as much as possible aligned to vulnerable mapping done by DCC/NCSD

Q2: What sources are projects funding?
A2: The funding source of PBCR is from external institution as such UNCDF, GEF, IFAD…etc. and co-funding from Sub-National Administration.

Q3: How can we access the PBCR's Grant Projects?
A3: To **access** the PBCR's Grant Project thought the website of NCDDS-database (PID).

Q4: What is the future of D&D Reform ?
A4: The D&D Reform is under progressively move forward to which the Royal Cambodian Government is mainly focused in which funding are crucially continuing. The NCDDS is under formulating the second National Program.

INNOVATIVE FINANCING SCHEME FOR ENHANCING RESILIENCE AT SUBNATIONAL LEVELS

by Mr. Long Viseth, Deputy Director of Program Management and Support Division

At the moment, NCDDS has provided capacity buildings in mainstreaming the CC into SNA's Development Plan as well as Investment Program. We are going to invest infrastructure project with in climate change adaptions: pond, road, canal and irrigation.

Q1: How is the cash flow for SPCR funding projects?
A1: We are learning how to flow the fund to SNA, however the best of practice will be considered in term of smooth process as such through private commercial bank.

Q2: What is Lesson Learnt from it?
A2: Based on the lesion learnt, the CBDRR Project currently implementing the Climate Change Adaptation projects have utilized the commercial private bank transferring the fund to SNA's account which is established under project execution.

Q3: How is the project scale up to other local communities?
A3: The project is ended in coming August 2019, we will assure the best of practices and its gaps for fitting an opportunity for additional funding both internally and externally.

Q4: Who will manage all properties when the projects ended?
A4: From day to day project implementation, we are building up both existing communities and create new community

STRENGTHENING CC ADAPTATION AND GENDER M&E IN SUBNATIONAL PLANNING PROCESSES

by Mr. Sano Akhteruzzaman, Gender Mainstreaming and Climate Change Specialist, SPCR

Working with MOWA to align the national policy for mainstreaming into sub-national level especially via Provincial and District Women and Children Consultation Committee and Commune Women and Children Affairs is very important. The strong commitment and well-structured SNA committees is an opportunity to deliver the gender mainstreaming very effectively. Here is the questions raised:

Q: To gender and CC, How is specific role for women/men to project benefit from? How is qualitative for indicators?
A: We have to develop both quality and quantity indicators. Ex. Need to know specific role of women as such looking after their children from hemorrhage dengue fever.

Conclusion: Approaches to strengthen mainstreaming of CC and DRR into sub-national planning.

There have been numerous initiatives and approaches applied by different actors and institutions in order to strengthen mainstreaming of CC and DRR into sub-national planning. There have been different entry points, implementation and management structures, planning and reporting systems as well as the financial management/financing schemes including fund flow to support these mainstreaming efforts. More harmonized approaches and experiences need to be further assessed and improved to ensure a coordinated and effective mainstreaming of CC and DRR at sub-national level. Based on experiences generated from various initiatives and pilot projects, the Ministry of Economic and Finance needs to consider and play proactive roles in conducting the assessment and fine-tuning the financing mechanism modalities (PBCR grant, Conditional Cash Transfer…) and make sure that mainstreaming incentives are in place and effectively scale-up.

4. SESSION 2: TOOLS TO FACILITATE CC AND DRR RESPONSE AT SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL

Feasibility study process for adaptation projects – by Dr. Lay Chanthy, SPCR National Adaptation Specialist

As a brief project background, the ultimate objective of Cambodia's Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) is to build on national country studies and strategies to mainstream climate resilience into national and sub-national development policies, plans and projects supported by scaled-up financing of adaptation activities in the key development sectors. The SPCR project is comprised of the 3 pivotal packages—aka Package A, Package B, and Package C, and focuses on the three key sectors of agriculture, water resources management and urban development and transport.

Under the Package A, there are 3 main outputs, i.e., Output 1 covers SPCR coordination and capacity building; Output 2 encompasses the Feasibility studies and proposal development; and Output 4 covers the Knowledge Management & Communication.

The foregoing project falls within the purview of the Output 2—the main objective of which aims at improving the capacity of the government staffs of key SPCR ministries and involved agencies in formulating adaptation projects through conducting six feasibility studies in three sectors of agriculture, water resources, and infrastructure. The ultimate product of the Output 2 rests with having two adaptation project proposals for global climate funding in place.

Currently, the project has been implementing the 8 main steps of its feasibility studies, with 6 preceding steps have been carried out and the last 2 steps are ongoing—Preparation of concept notes and fund proposals (7th) and Submission of concept notes and funding proposals to GCF (8th).

The presentation also captured the screening criteria, selection of projects for feasibility study, selected feasibility studies projects, provinces of six feasibility studies, and the importance of vulnerability assessment—a critical input for adaptation project feasibility studies. It also extended to highlight the snapshot of appropriate climate funds for adaptation projects—GCF, AF, and LCDF, processing an adaptation project to a Global Climate Fund, preparation of concept notes and funding proposal of GCF. The presentation was concluded with underlining the 7 practical challenges and recommendations for the sake better project implementation.

Key discussion:

1. Among the two shortlisted projects, at what stage are those projects?
   There are currently two projects shortlisted—one in Kampong Thom with FAO as an Accredited Agency and another in Battambang. All projects are in the process of proposal preparation following concept note development phase.
2. To what extent does the project feasibility study take into consideration the beneficiaries?
   The project identifies the list of selection criteria and analysis of beneficiary selection is clearly required including gender disaggregate.

Guidelines for ecosystem based solutions for increase resilience in water management and protected areas management – by Dr. Seak Sophat, SPCR Water and Climate Change Specialist

There were two presentations made in this parallel session: 1). The guideline for ecosystem-based solutions for increase resilience in water management and protected areas management by Ms. Houy Vannareth – the GIS Specialist and 2). Protected area management and climate change by Dr. Seak Sophat – deputy Team Leader, ADB-TA8179/ICEM.

The first presentation – the guidelines that highlighted the following key contents:

- Summary
- Introduction – purpose of the guideline
- Methodology – approach, how the guide is structured, tools used, other methods
- Understanding ecosystem-based adaptation for water resources
- Measures and tools for ecosystem-based adaptation of water resources – a brief guide
- Designing ecosystem-based adaptation into water resource management plans and projects
- Valuing the economic & financial costs and benefits of ecosystem-based adaptation
- Institutional responsibilities and arrangements for ecosystem-based adaptation

- Assessing the effectiveness of ecosystem-based adaptation of water resources
- Conclusions and recommendations

Q1: When will this guideline be finalized?

A1: In December 2018, a consultation workshop will be held to collect additional inputs and feedback before the guideline can be finalized in January 2019. Prior to that the project team (TA-8179 CRMDP) will work with MoWRAM to consider and integration water sector issues into the Ecosystem-based area management guideline.

The second presentation is on Protected area management and climate change. The presenter has presented briefly the predicted changes in rainfall and temperature in wet and dry seasons in 2050, the CC implications for ecosystem provisioning services such as decline in plant and animal productivity, decline and loss of NTFPs and decline in water quantity and quality; CC implications for regulating services such as decreased regulation of erosion and sedimentation, decreased regulation of flash flooding and landslides, decreased pest control functions and decreased nutrient recycling functions; CC implications for supporting services such as shifting/changes in habitat, reduction/degradation in biodiversity and reduction in species population size; CC implications for cultural services such as declines in tourism, damage to infrastructure and reduced community well-being and health. At the end, the presenter briefly introduced the Ecosystem-based Approach and its examples of adaptation measures.

Q2: With regard to climate change prediction in 2050, IPSL-CM5A-MR model has been chosen, why?
A2: There are many models have been used widely across the region. However, the MRC has tested and validated the IPSL-CM5A-MR model. This is why the TA-8179 CRMDP decided to use that model for the Ecosystem-based System Approach for protected areas management.

Guidelines on climate proofing roads and small water storage reservoirs – by Mr. Thai Vathara, SPCR Infrastructure and Climate Change Specialist

The presentation was focused on the following topic in summary:

1. Impressive progress in last 2 decades
2. Cambodia has used official development assistance to build high quality road infrastructure
3. Issues to be addressed
4. Responses to the climate change challenges
5. Recommendations

Q1: What sort of different between climate proofing, climate resilience and business as usual and normal infrastructure in order to explain to the local community or local government to understand and persuade them or ask them to build climate resilience infrastructure than try to build normal infrastructure?
A1: Break that cycle and analyze the problem or cause of the problems and do something different and using different template; within government ministry should be allowed more fund on site investigation.

Q2: Can estimate of total cost increase for project proposal for climate resilience infrastructure?

A2: In every situation, you have to examine what the cause and effect such as canal in Pre Veng was expensive to build more 5km long and 5 years later was completely failed and rebuild in 2018 was failed again so if you ignored the factor and basic condition will destroy the money, so the cost depend on the type of the structure.

5. SESSION 3: SUCCESSFUL INITIATIVES ON STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES – LESSONS FROM A WIDE RANGE OF ACTORS

CSO/NGOs

A2.1 Mr. Seak Soly, Group for the Environment, Renewable Energy and Solidarities (GERES) gave a presentation on "Partnering Provincial Departments and Communes on climate-smart agriculture and Forestry Activities".

GERES has initiated a project on Partnering Model Territorial/Landscape to the Climate Change and Community's Climate Smart Agriculture Practices by implementing together with Provincial Departments of Forestry and Environment and Local Authorities. There are two main activities (approaches) under this projects including: (1) CEMAATERR focuses on--territorial/landscape approach to CC is a key important in order to involve and integrate among multidisciplinary manner, combining natural resources management with environmental and livelihood consideration; and (2) RI-CSA--Increasing Resilience to the Climate change for Rural Cambodian Farmer through Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Practices.

The CEMAATERR approaches to climate change is aimed to: (1) support local stakeholders (communities, institutions, political leaders, private sectors) to address local climate change context, challenges lead to develop CC adaptive respond action, (2) comply the NCDD guidelines to mainstream CC into local planning and using recommends VRA tool and consolidate CC Action result into CDP/CIP; (3) Build public policies in respond to CC (challenges and limit their impacts). Activities under "Territorial Approach for Community Protected Area Restoration" include (i) participatory VRA and key stakeholder assessment (community workshops), (ii) wood energy challenge, (iii) CPA Potential Resource and commitment (PDE,CC,CPA), and (iv) modeling forest restoration intervention based on commune climate change strategic pathway. The IR-CSA approach comprises of 2 demo actions. Demo action 1: vegetable productivity improvement through crop rotation planting practice and water saving and mulching techniques, demo action 2: Enable local agriculture-input supplier to become village agri-clinic service to support farmers and efficiently report farmer's problems to PDAFF through smart monitoring systems.

Lessons learnt from this project are: (i) through participatory VRA, the LA are able to address/define CC situation (sources, impact, historical hazardous) locally in order to develop adaptive response action; (ii) Integrate the CC Action into CDP and CIP and shopping list at the DIW for financially support or own finance; (iii) LA are able to implement CC response action on forest resources management through awareness raising; (iv) Through CSA Practices, farmers are able to implement adaptation/Mitigation action to the CC (water saving, Reduce GHG, Land/soil nutrient management…) and Sharing with other farmer; (v) More stakeholders involves in decision making (LA, Line Departments, Communities, Private sector…). Challenges faced by the project are: (i) has limited

capacities to manage climate change /energy ISSUES independently to mitigation and adaptation challenges; (ii) face with some DIFFICULTY to apply VRA tool independently; (iii) Limitation of Communities participating in the planning process, (iv) Limited human & financial resources of LA, (v) Weak monitoring and evaluation systems to track and assess changes.

A2.2. Ms. Ngin Navirak, national coordinator, UNDP/SGP provided a presentation on "Local NGO experience on CCA and DRR mainstreaming into the sub-national planning".

Her presentation covers on six points including (i) Overview on small grant program,(ii) concept of climate change mainstreaming, (iii) stakeholder involved in cc mainstreaming, (iv) process of mainstreaming and tools, (v) constraints and challenges, and (vi) good experience and lesson learn.

UNDP has initiated a small grant program on environmental protection and climate change from 2015-presense. This small grant program is funded by GEF/SGP and implementing by UNDP. Until now, the program awarded 218 small grant projects to 186 local NGOs/CBO in Cambodia. This program provides opportunity and resource for local NGOs/CBO to engage/contribute in climate change response and environmental protection through mainstreaming adaptation/resilience into local development planning of communes.

Stakeholder in mainstreaming adaptation under the proposed small grant projects are vulnerable group, women, water/forestry/fishery communities, village and commune disaster risk reduction committee, and representative of LNGOs/CBO, school, and provincial departments of agriculture, water resource, and rural development. The awarded projects use VRA as the main tool for identifying main climate hazards, assessing vulnerability of community to climate change and identifying adaptation options and measures responding to climate change to be integrated into development plan of communes.

However, there some challenges/constraints including limitation of understanding on concept and climate change, there are limitation of commune to conduct VRA. There are some good experiences/lessons learnt from this program such as (i) present of projects facilitates good connection between NGOs/CBO, local authorities, and relevant provincial departments in plan development response to climate change; (ii) VRA is a simple tool and the conduct of VRA during planning stage provide opportunities for community to integrate identified adaptation measures in implementation of planning activities.

A2.3 Ms. Mith Somountha, interim team leader DRR/CC of Acgtion Aid presented on Addessing gender and climate change issues at sub-national level.

Approaches addressing gender inequality in CC and DRR actions is trying to understanding women's needs and priorities, mainstreaming gender and gender issues throughout the programs, bring women's agency into the center of the program. The way to integrate gender in climate change and DRR is working at the grassroots level, with women and men most affected by climate change and disasters, providing a voice to the most marginalized and vulnerable group, and SOs collectively can be a bridge between communities and policy makers.

As lessons learnt/good example from the field is that ActionAid Cambodia and local implementing partners promotes women's engagement in DRR/CCA and supports committed women under the DM structure and community women so-called women champion in DRR/CCA to take up leadership roles in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction actions, networking and analytical skills on the impacts of climate hazards on women and men life differently. Throughout the project, those committed women have been strengthened in their capacity on Disaster Management and application of HVCA tools, leadership and advocacy and exchange learning. The results have shown positively, and women's capacity has increased. Beside these lesson learnt, there are several challenges/obstacles are found in mainstreaming gender in CC and DRR. These challenges/obstacles include:

- Lack of support from male counterpart/supervisor to discourage women leaders to participate in discussion and decision making in climate change and DRR actions
- Gender roles as a woman and housewife and traditional mindset of community people constrained women to fully participate in the CC and DRR actions
- In DM structure are mostly men, when women raise any concern to be addressed or provide any comments on any particular subjects, male do not really support, especially male leaders
- Less representative of women leaders and role model for other women in the community, this hinders women's motivation, and efforts to community work
- Not enough representation for various CSOs perspectives in national dialogues and current policy discussion.
- Provide more space for community representative (women groups and other vulnerable groups) to join and influence policy dialogue
- Lack of human resource in CSO that have specialization on climate change adaptation, gender, DRR, human rights and due to limited resources, many CSOs do not have a gender focal point/person dedicated to look at the whole range of gender related dimensions in their programs
- Many CSOs have not fully integrated gender principles in program cycle and or internal policy paper yet. Currently, gender dimension addressed through the interest of the project.
- CSO has limited resource to develop evidence base, therefore, lack of robust research and data on the CCA and DRR impact on women.

B1: Private Sector

Mr. Sun Mao, Solar EcoSun's Director presented the solar energy to mitigate and adapt to climate change risks. The presentation focus on Ecosun's background as a social enterprise working toward to energy solutions for rural communities in Cambodia with specializing in renewable energy solutions: Saving Energy Products, Solar and Biogas, in order to Increase energy efficiency and make renewable energy sources available for people in Cambodia through quality products and technologies by comparing the different advantage and disadvantage of Off Grid and On Grid. Also he presented the introduction of financial solution. The CERF provides affordable financing to Small and Medium Agribusinesses (SMAs) to adopt clean energy technologies in Cambodia and the CERF finance concept is truly innovative in the Cambodian context as financial institutions only offer expensive and fully collateralized loans.

Q1: How much does it cost in each set to create the solar water pump? (2) How long of its life cycle? and how is the effectiveness of the solar water pump?

A1: Generally, it requires regularly routine maintenance. The period life of solar water pump was effective from 25 to 30 years. The main problem is only life of battery because of it works so hard and continually if compare to the vehicle battery. Other things, the cost depended on the size of set or the discharge of water requirement with different purposes.

Q2: What is different between Off Grid and On Grid? How do they spread information to the local communities?
A2: The different meaning:

-**Off Grid**- Bring electricity to everywhere, backup power, when the grid blackout, replace diesel or gasoline generator…etc but larger investment, regular maintenance, financial support…etc.
-**On Grid**- Reduce electricity bill, long life time, cheap (quick return of investment).

Regarding spreading information to the local communities, we do it through meeting, advertising, and sharing knowledge.

The presenter starts with an introduction to his local company – ECOSUN Solar Cambodia. Then the background of the Energy in Cambodia. 35% Cambodian households are still off-grid (2016). They are using car batteries or kerosene for lighting. It is very expensive.

Is Solar Energy the best solution?

Solar energy brings electricity to everywhere, remote…, backup power when the grid blackout. It replaces diesel or gasoline generator…etc. However, it requires larger investment, regular maintenance, financial support…etc.

EcoSun provides solution to Solar Homes which is suitable for remote communities, and off-grid area, to replace small generators, diesel battery charging stations…etc. The products it offers include mini-grid systems with controllers, batteries and inverter from DC to AC for solar water pumps, for businesses operated in remote areas or un-reliable grid power, resorts, farm centers, gasoline stations…etc.

EcoSun introduces also Clean Energy Revolving Fund (CERF). The CERF provides affordable financing to Small and Medium Agribusinesses (SMAs) to adopt clean energy technologies in Cambodia. It is a pilot project to showcase the viability of clean energy loans for SMAs. It's currently operating and providing CERF in 10 provinces.

Investing in micro-grids in remote communities – by Mr. Sophanna Nun, Local Technical Advisor, Promote Low Carbon Technologies for Power Generation, Ministry of Mines and Energy

Again, the presenter presents briefly the overview of Cambodia Energy and Electricity and the trend of electricity development and supply and households access to the electricity grid. 2.3 million HH connected to grid, accounting for 68% of the total households (2017). Responding to the need of electricity, the presenter compares solar home system and microgrid and highlights the characteristics of solar microgrid. The characteristics of microgrid are larger scale, more efficient use of generation and storage, can ensure higher reliability and power quality, can provide for larger loads and product use and can provide more data and control. In addition, the presenter discusses the conditions under which they are the most economic for electrification - factors impacting the system LCOEs such as

LCOE variation due to distance from grid and LCOE variation due to connection density. Lastly, the presenter gives an update on the investment of solar energy in Cambodia. By the end of 2018, solar home system installation has reached around 90,000 systems by REF, EDC and around 658,800 HHs have solar system and there are around 5 solar microgrid in Cambodia serving less than 300 HH.

Experiences of climate-smart solutions by using solar-powered water pumps for farmers along the Mekong river – by Mr. Yon Ma, Project Manager, CRDT

The presentation highlights solutions and benefit of solar water pump include: sustainable climate change resilience and adaption model, solar power water supply, resilience and adaptation model for vulnerable households, resilience and adaptation model for income generation and benefit from using solar power water pump. The benefits of solar pump include: secure women and children not to bring water from deep water river during drought with steep river bank, stop using heavy pump machines, women and children reduce time to bring water for household using or home garden, vulnerable households (farmers) are able to access the water for agriculture, resilience to draught for agriculture, spend less on water using, communities are able to save the money from water users and households are able to increase income through using water supply.

Q&A / Comments:

- Is there catalog on costing of solar pump system, it can be useful for users/buyers to consider and make decision what type/size/capacity and cost they wish to invest?
    - It's hard to develop a catalog for that. However, the company can provide advice to customize the product systems based on the actual need of water of users. If need more water, the bigger capacity of solar would be install. For small-holder farmers of ASPIRE who practice home garden, a solar pump system can cost around $600. Life span of solar is up to 25-35 years. The important parts that need regular maintenance are batteries and pumps. They can be costly comparing with the solar panels.
- Another challenge that communities facing, is lightning, my question is whether or not the company/project has that product and offers the installation service to reduce the risk of lightning on people life?
    - That's a good question. We haven't included that product in the solar system, however, there is a wire connect from the system to the ground. Its function is to reduce the risk of lightning. The company has installed thousands of solar systems, on two of which were damaged by lightning though there was a lightning protection device.
- Many householders remain do not access to on-grid electricity and off-grid is normally very expensive, whether or not the project works with the relevant government institutions to mainstream and introduce the microgrid to areas where there is not accessible to on-grid electricity, specifically for the poor/vulnerable households?

The government has a policy on power to the poor using Rural Electrification Fund and the Ministry of Economic and Finance (MEF) has mobilized around $40 million annually to support rural electricity, micro-grid and extension for the poor. For those who do not have money to connect, then the project will provide loan and subsidy. For example, if the connection fee is $400, the government will provide 100$ grant, while $300 to be loaned with down payment.

6. SESSION 4: UNDERSTANDING PERSISTENT GAPS AND HOW TO FACILITATE AND SCALE UP CC AND DRR EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES – VIEWS FROM DIFFERENT ACTORS

Participants were divided into 4 groups: Public Sector, SNA, Private Sector, and Educational/Research Institution. The following are the summary of the results of group discussions.

- Coordination of efforts. The current gaps include: lack of coordination among key actors, lack of information and knowledge on climate change of sub-national level. Coordination in planning and implementation among initiatives are importance to effectively responding to CCA and avoid overlapping/conflicting of schedule and overloading resources.

- Financial mechanisms. Limited capacity in estimation of project budget, earmark of external financial resources and its alignment with the national budget at sub-national level. Often, the financial assistance from donor's support projects do not reach to all the communes and the commune fund are often limited and commonly used for rural road maintenance, instead of allocating for CCA priorities.

- Planning and budgeting. Limited knowledge and experiences in mainstreaming CCA and DRR at district and commune levels. This would require more technical and financial supports for years to come. Limited financial resources and in the absent of incentives would be a barrier in good planning.

- Monitoring and measuring impacts. The measuring indicators are being developed by some initiatives and are not yet widely available and effectively communicated with sub-national level as well as with stakeholders of relevant program and projects. Simple and measureable indicators should be developed and introduced. In addition, knowledge on assessment methodology including data collection, data analysis and utilization of data should be further promoted.

- Research and data. Lack of reliable climate data for specific areas that could effectively support adaptation planning. Lack of computer system that store and record an update district/commune data for planning, monitoring and data sharing purposes.

- Technology/technical capacity. Limited capacity in the project feasibility taking into account climate change prediction, as well as limited capacity of SNA in cost estimation for a climate resilient infrastructure. Other group identified lack of human resource is a major institutional constrain in transferring and receiving technical capacity.

- Solutions to the above gaps include: develop and distribute short and simple booklet on climate change, follow the guidelines of local planning process, provide training to those who are responsible to facilitate the implementation at local level. Both national government and development partners would increase budget allocation to sub-national to effectively address the local development needs including the CCA and DRR. Strengthen and enhance data collection, storage and sharing for better planning and effective implementation.

7. CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

Mr. Julien Chevillard, CCCA's Trust Fund Administrator gave a closing remarks and emphasized some overarching lessons / ideas from what we have heard over the past two days as follow:

- There is much going on financing mechanisms for SN level. Diversity of programmes with experience at commune level (PBCR, PDOE TA, others). A couple are starting at district level. We have also heard about scaling-up plans from NCDD-S (Gvt + GCF). At least at commune level, now is the time to consolidate approaches and scale-up. Need harmonization (fund flow, TA, M&E approaches).

- Also many technical solutions emerging, being tested (demonstrations, technical guidelines, feasibility studies). Here the main challenge is sustainability and ownership. How do we ensure that these technical inputs are effectively mainstreamed in the practices of the ministries and SNAs. What is a realistic level of technical work on CC that is sustainable? Also need reality check on what standards are appropriate for the Cambodia context (not just adopt from other countries).

- Capacity limitations at sub-national level still a major constraint. District office? PD? How to move away from dependency on project staff? Clarification on roles + incentives issue.

ANNEX 1: AGENDA

Time	Subject	Facilitator/ Speaker
DAY 1 (12 November 2018)		
13:30 – 14:00	Registration	Admin
14:00– 14:05	National Anthem	MC
14:05 – 14:15	DP remarks	Mr. Clemens Beckers Attaché Natural Resources Management – Climate Change, EU Delegation to the Kingdom of Cambodia
14:15 – 14:25	Welcome remarks	H.E. Ny Kimsan Deputy Director General and Director of Program Management and Support Division, NCDDS
14:25 – 14:40	Opening remarks	H.E. Tin Ponlok Secretary General, NCSD
14:40 – 15:15	Key note presentations from NCSD and NCDDS ***Current efforts to bridge the gap between CC policy and implementation at the sub-national level***	Mr. Sum Thy Director, DCC/GSSD Mr. Chhun Bunnara Deputy Director of Program Management and Support Division, NCDDS
15:15 – 15:45	Group Photo and Coffee break	
15:45 – 17:20	***Session 1: Approaches to strengthen mainstreaming of CC and DRR into sub-national planning***	Facilitation: Mr. Sum Thy Director, DCC/GSSD
	• *NCDM: Strategy to address disaster risk and climate change impacts at the sub-national level*	• *H.E. Soth Kimkolmony, Advisor and Deputy Director, Department of Preparedness and Training, NCDM*
	• *NCDDS: Strengthening local governance on climate change and DRR*	• *Ms. Vorn Sokuntheary, Provincial Advisor, NCDDS/SRL project*
	• *NCSD: Supporting PDoEs in mainstreaming CC into commune investment programs*	• *Mr. Kang Vanda, Official, DCC/GSSD*
	Q&A and Comments from the Panel	

Time	Subject	Facilitator/ Speaker
	• *PBCR Grants and resilient infrastructures to address climate change impacts*	• *Mr. Kong Chanthan, Climate Change Specialist, NCDDS/ ASPIRE*
	• *Innovative Financing Scheme for enhancing resilience at subnational levels*	• *Mr. Long Viseth, Deputy Director of Program Management and Support Division, NCDDS*
	• *Strengthening CC Adaptation and Gender M&E in subnational planning processes*	• *Mr. Sano Akhteruzzaman, Gender Mainstreaming and Climate Change Specialist, SPCR*
	Q&A and Comments from the Panel	
17:20 – 17:30	**Brief introduction to Day 2 work**	MC
DAY 2 (13 November 2018)		
08:00– 09:30 1st round: 08:00 – 08:40 2nd round: 08:50 – 09:30	***Session 2: Tools to facilitate CC and DRR response at sub-national level*** **Parallel sessions (participants may sign up for 2 different sessions)** 1. *Methodology for baseline and endline survey of the SRL project – by Dr. Baromey, Green Innovation Services Co., Ltd (GIS)* 2. *Feasibility study process for adaptation projects – by Dr. Lay Chanthy, , SPCR National Adaptation Specialist* 3. *Crop diversification guideline – by Mr. Pech Sithan, SPCR Agriculture and Climate Change Specialist* 4. *Guidelines for ecosystem based solutions for increase resilience in water management and protected areas management – by Dr. Seak Sophat, SPCR Water and Climate Change Specialist* 5. *Guidelines on climate proofing roads and small water storage reservoirs – by Mr. Thai Vathara, SPCR Infrastructure and Climate Change Specialist*	
09:30 – 10:00	Coffee break	
10:00– 10:30	**Plenary discussion** • Tool developers share feedback obtained from participants, with plenary discussion focusing on how to facilitate access and use of the tools	Facilitation: Mr. Sum Thy Director, DCC/GSSD

សុន្ទរកថាបើក

របស់ឯកឧត្តម ទិន ពន្លក អគ្គលេខាធិការក្រុមប្រឹក្សាជាតិអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដោយចីរភាព

ថ្លែងក្នុងសិក្ខាសាលាចែករំលែកចំណេះដឹងស្តីពី

ការពង្រឹងភាពធន់នឹងអាកាសធាតុរបស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាននៅកម្ពុជា

សណ្ឋាគារអង្គរបាំងឌី ខេត្តសៀមរាប ថ្ងៃទី១២-១៣ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨

សូមគោរព

- **ឯកឧត្តម នី គឹមសាន អគ្គនាយករងនៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានរដ្ឋបាលក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ និងជាប្រធានអង្គភាពគ្រប់គ្រងនិងគាំទ្រកម្មវិធី នៃលេខាធិការដ្ឋាននៃគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិសម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍតាមបែបប្រជាធិបតេយ្យនៅថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ (គ.ជ.អ.ប)**
- ឯកឧត្តម លោកជំទាវ លោក លោកស្រី នាងកញ្ញា ភ្ញៀវកិត្តិយសជាតិ អន្តរជាតិ ទាំងអស់ដែលបានអញ្ជើញចូលរួមក្នុងសិក្ខាសាលានាថ្ងៃនេះជាទីមេត្រី !

ថ្ងៃនេះ ជួសមុខឱ្យ**ឯកឧត្តម សាយ សំអាល់ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន និងជាប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាជាតិអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដោយចីរភាព** និងក្នុងនាមខ្លួនខ្ញុំផ្ទាល់ ខ្ញុំមានសេចក្តីសោមនស្សរីករាយ ដែលបានចូលរួមជាគណៈអធិបតីក្នុងពិធីបើកសិក្ខាសាលាស្តីពីការចែករំលែកចំណេះដឹងស្តីពី **"ការពង្រឹងភាពធន់នឹងអាកាសធាតុរបស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាននៅកម្ពុជា"** ដែលប្រព្រឹត្តទៅក្នុងរយៈពេល១ថ្ងៃកន្លះ និងសូមស្វាគមន៍យ៉ាងកក់ក្តៅចំពោះវត្តមានឯកឧត្តម ភ្ញៀវកិត្តិយសជាតិ-អន្តរជាតិ ទាំងអស់ដែលចូលរួមសិក្ខាសាលាដ៏មានសារសំខាន់នាថ្ងៃនេះ។

ឆ្លៀតក្នុងឱកាសនេះ ខ្ញុំសូមសម្តែងនូវការកោតសរសើរ និងវាយតម្លៃខ្ពស់ចំពោះកិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងរបស់ថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំ មន្ត្រីរាជការ និងមន្ត្រីគម្រោង របស់នាយកដ្ឋានប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនៃអគ្គលេខាធិការដ្ឋានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាជាតិអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដោយចីរភាព ដែលបានផ្តួចផ្តើមរៀបចំសិក្ខាសាលានេះឡើងដោយក្រោមការសហការគាំទ្រពីគម្រោង/កម្មវិធីធំៗចំនួន៣ គឺ១)កម្មវិធីសម្ព័ន្ធភាពប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុកម្ពុជា(CCCA) ២)កម្មវិធីយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រសម្រាប់ភាពធន់នឹងអាកាសធាតុ(SPCR) និង៣) គម្រោងកាត់បន្ថយភាពងាយរងគ្រោះនៃជីវិតរបស់ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជានៅជនបទតាមរយៈការពង្រឹងផែនការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនៅថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិនិងអនុវត្តសកម្មភាពអាទិភាព(SRL)។ សិក្ខាសាលាចែករំលែកចំណេះដឹងនេះ ប្រារព្ធឡើងជារៀងរាល់ឆ្នាំជាមួយនឹងប្រធានបទផ្សេងៗ។ កាលពីឆ្នាំ២០១៧សិក្ខាសាលាចែករំលែកចំណេះដឹង ផ្តោតលើការស្រាវជ្រាវនិងការអនុវត្តដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ។ សម្រាប់ឆ្នាំនេះ សិក្ខាសាលាមានគោលបំណងចង្អុលនិងចែករំលែកនូវមេរៀនចំណេះដឹងល្អៗដើម្បីពង្រឹងភាពធន់នឹងអាកាសធាតុរបស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាននៅកម្ពុជា។

អង្គសិក្ខាសាលាជាទីមេត្រី!

រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាបានយកចិត្តទុកយ៉ាងខ្លាំងលើការឆ្លើយតបនឹងបញ្ហាប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ។ ដូចយើងទាំងអស់គ្នាបានដឹងហើយថា នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៣ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលបានប្រកាសដាក់ឱ្យប្រើប្រាស់ ផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រឆ្លើយតបនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុកម្ពុជា ២០១៤ - ២០២៣ បន្ទាប់មកបង្កើតនូវយន្តការចាំបាច់នានា និងអនុវត្តកម្មវិធីជាតិជាច្រើនក្នុងន័យកាត់បន្ថយកាត់បន្ថយហានិភ័យអាកាសនៅក្នុងប្រទេស និងរួមចំណែកដល់កិច្ចប្រឹងប្រែងជាសាកល។ ជាថ្មីម្តងទៀត រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃអាណត្តទី៦របស់រដ្ឋសភា ក្នុងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រចតុកោណដំណាក់កាលទី៤ របស់ខ្លួន បានកំណត់ បញ្ហាប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុជាកត្តារាំងស្ទះដល់ការអភិវឌ្ឍជាតិ និងកំណត់ចតុកោណទី៤ ស្តីពីការអភិវឌ្ឍប្រកបដោយចីរភាព និងបរិយាប័ន្ន ដែលមានមុំទី៤ ស្តីពីការធានាចីរភាពបរិស្ថាន និង ការរៀបចំខ្លួនឆ្លើយតបនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ។

បញ្ហាប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុមិនមែនជារឿងប្រឌិតនោះទេ។ នាពេលថ្មីៗនេះ ក្រុមការងារអន្តរដ្ឋាភិបាលស្តីពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ(IPCC) បានបញ្ជាក់ម្តងទៀតថា សកម្មភាពរបស់មនុស្សបានបង្កឱ្យសីតុណ្ហភាពមធ្យមពិភពលោកកើន១អង្សាសេ ធៀបនឹងសីតុណ្ហភាពសម័យមុនបដិវត្តន៍ឧស្សាហកម្ម ហើយនឹងបន្តកើនដល់១,៥អង្សាសេ រវាងឆ្នាំ២០៣០និង២០៥០។ ការកំហិតកំណើនសីតុណ្ហភាពពិភពលោកត្រឹម១,៥អង្សាសេត្រូវការឱ្យមានការផ្លាស់ប្តូរយ៉ាងរហ័ស ស៊ីជម្រៅ និងមិនធ្លាប់មានពីមុនមក នៅគ្រប់ទិដ្ឋភាពទាំងអស់នៃសង្គម (require rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society) ។ ជាផលលំបាក ការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុប៉ះពាល់ដល់ការអភិវឌ្ឍដោយចីរភាព កិច្ចប្រឹងប្រែងកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និងការអភិវឌ្ឍសេដ្ឋកិច្ចជាតិ។

ចំពោះព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា របាយការណ៍ជាច្រើនបានបង្ហាញពីផលប៉ះពាល់អវិជ្ជដែលបណ្តាលមកពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ។ ជាឧទាហរណ៍ តម្លៃបាត់បង់សរុបដោយគ្រោះទឹកជំនន់នៅឆ្នាំ២០១១មានចំនួន ៦៣៤លានដុល្លា និង៣៥៦លានដុល្លាសម្រាប់ឆ្នាំ២០១៣។ បន្ថែមពីនេះ តម្លៃបាត់បង់ក្នុងផលិតភាពការងារដោយសារកម្តៅខ្លាំង ត្រូវបានព្យាករណ៍ក្នុងប្រមាណ៣%នៃផលិតផលក្នុងស្រុកសរុបនៅឆ្នាំ២០១០។ ការសិក្សារបស់ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ និងក្រុមប្រឹក្សាជាតិអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដោយចីរភាព បានរកឃើញថា ក្រោមចំហាក(សេណារីយ៉ូ)ចម្បង សីតុណ្ហភាពសកលនឹងរក្សាកំណើននៅក្រោម២អង្សាសេនៅឆ្នាំ២១០០ ប្រសិនបើកម្ពុជារក្សាការវិនិយោគកម្រិតបច្ចុប្បន្នលើសកម្មភាពបន្សាំទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ នោះផលប៉ះពាល់ពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនឹងកាត់បន្ថយផលិតផលក្នុងស្រុកសរុប (GDP) ២,៥%នៅឆ្នាំ២០៣០ និង៩,៨%នៅឆ្នាំ២០៥០។

ជារួម ការគំរាមកំហែងពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ទាមទារនូវការយកទុកដាក់ទាំងផ្នែកគោលនយោបាយ និងទាំងផ្នែកអនុវត្តន៍វិធានការឆ្លើយតប។ សិក្ខាសាលាថ្ងៃនេះជាវេទិកាមួយដ៏មានតម្លៃសម្រាប់ស្វែងយល់ពីការអនុវត្តវិធានការឆ្លើយតបនានានៅថ្នាក់មូលដ្ឋាន និងពិភាក្សានិងចែករំលែកចំណេះដឹងស្តីពីវិធីសាស្ត្រសមស្រប ស្វែងយល់ពីបញ្ហាប្រឈមនៅថ្នាមូលដ្ឋាន កំណត់នូវឧបករណ៍ជំនួយនានា និងរៀនសូត្រពីករណីដោគជ័យទាក់ទងលើការងារបន្សុំនឹងអាកាសធាតុថ្មីនិងកាត់បន្ថយហានិភ័យគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ។ ខ្ញុំសូមឱ្យអ្នកចូលរួមទាំងអស់ចូលរួមពិភាក្សា និងចែករំលែកបទពិសោធន៍និងចំណេះដឹងដោយចំហរបទពិសោធន៍ទាំងល្អ និងទាំងអាក្រក់ នូវអ្វីដែលអាចអនុវត្តបាន និងមិនអាចអនុវត្តមិនបាន សម្រាប់ឱ្យយើងអាចយកជាគំរូ និងអនុវត្តតាម ឬត្រូវជៀសវាស។ ម្យ៉ាងទៀតសុំឱ្យវេទិការនេះក្លាយជាវេទិកាផ្លាស់ប្តូរនូវព័ត៌មាននៃគម្រោងពីគ្នាទៅវិញទៅមក និងកសាងនូវបណ្តាញការងារមួយសម្រាប់ការងារលើកកម្ពស់ភាពធន់របស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាននៅកម្ពុជា។

អង្គពិធីទាំងមូលជាទីមេត្រី!

ឯកឧត្តមរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន និងជាប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាជាតិអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដោយចីរភាព បានចង្អុលបង្ហាញ និងគាំទ្រយ៉ាងពេញទំហឹងក្នុងកិច្ចប្រឹងប្រែងលើកកម្ពស់ភាពធន់របស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន ជាពិសេសការចូលរួមរបស់មន្ត្រីរាជការនិងអាជ្ញាធរថ្នាក់ខេត្ត ស្រុក និងឃុំ ក្នុងកិច្ចប្រជុំនិងសកម្មភាពអនុវត្តជាក់ស្តែងនានានៅតាមសហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន។ ឯកឧត្តមរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក៏បានផ្តល់អនុសាសន៍ ឱ្យជំរុញអនុវត្តវិធានការនានាគាំទ្រការដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនៅសហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន តាមរយៈកំណត់ឱ្យបាននូវសកម្មភាពជាក់ស្តែងដែលអាចអនុវត្តប្រកបដោយភាពជោគជ័យ និងសកម្មភាពដែលអាចទទួលបានការគាំទ្រពីដៃគូ/កម្មវិធីនានា។

ក្នុងបរិការណ៍នេះ ដើម្បីជំរុញការងារពង្រឹងភាពធន់របស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាននៅកម្ពុជា ខ្ញុំសូមផ្តល់សារគន្លឹះមួយចំនួនជូនអង្គពិធីទាំងមូលដើម្បីពិចារណា ដូចទៅ៖

- ទី១៖ កំណត់ស្វែងរកនូវអភិក្រមរួមនិងឧបករណ៍គាំទ្រ ដែលអាចកៀរគរប្រតិបត្តិករនិងដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នានាឱ្យចូលរួមអនុវត្តការងារកាត់បន្ថយហានិភ័យអាកាសធាតុនិងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនៅបណ្តាសហគមន៍ដែលងាយរងគ្រោះខ្ពស់ ទាំងផ្នែកបច្ចេកទេសនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ។
- ទី២៖ ពង្រឹងយន្តការសម្របសម្រួលនិងកិច្ចសហការនៅថ្នាក់ខេត្តលើការងារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដោយចីរភាព រួមមានជាអាទិ៍ ការឆ្លើយតបនឹងប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ការអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះ ការអភិវឌ្ឍទីក្រុងបៃតង និងការប្រើប្រាស់ថាមពលដោយចីរភាព។
- ទី៣៖ ជំរុញការកសាងសមត្ថភាពស្តីពីបន្សុំនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនិងការកាត់បន្ថយហានិភ័យគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ ជូនដល់មន្ត្រីរាជការថ្នាក់ខេត្ត ស្រុក និងឃុំ ដែលគាត់ទាំងអស់គ្នានឹងក្លាយជាប្រតិបត្តិករនិងអ្នកអនុវត្តការងារផ្ទាល់នៅសហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន។

ជាមួយនឹងសាមគ្គីភាព និងការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្តរបស់យើងទាំងអស់គ្នាដែលផ្អែកលើវប្បធម៌ចែករំលែក ជួយគ្នាទៅវិញទៅមក និងកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការល្អកន្លងមក ខ្ញុំមានក្តីរំពឹងយ៉ាងមុតមាំក្នុងការចូលរួមពង្រឹងភាពធន់នឹងអាកាសធាតុរបស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាននៅកម្ពុជាទាំងអស់គ្នា។ អនុសាសន៍ពីសិក្ខាសាលានេះ នឹងក្លាយជាតុចូលយ៉ាងសំខាន់ សម្រាប់ការរៀបចំគោលនយោបាយ និងបទពិសោធន៍សម្រាប់ការរៀបចំ និងការអនុវត្តគម្រោងដើម្បីជាប្រយោជន៍សម្រាប់គាំទ្រកម្ពុជាក្នុងការឆ្លើយតបនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុឆ្ពោះទៅរកសង្គមមួយដែលបៃតង បញ្ចេញកាបូនតិច ធន់នឹងការប្រែប្រួលអកាសធាតុ មានសមធម៌ និងមានភាពសុខដុមរ៉ាងការរស់នៅរបស់មនុស្ស និងបរិស្ថាន ។

ជាទីបញ្ចប់ ខ្ញុំសូមជូនពរឱ្យអង្គសិក្ខាសាលានេះប្រព្រឹត្តទៅដោយរលូននិងជោគជ័យ និងសូមប្រសិទ្ធពរជូនឯកឧត្តម លោកជំទាវ លោក លោកស្រី ទាំងអស់ប្រកបដោយសុខភាពល្អបរិបូណ៌ ទទួលបានជោគជ័យគ្រប់ភារកិច្ច ។

ខ្ញុំសូមប្រកាសបើកអង្គសិក្ខាសាលាចាប់ពីពេលនេះតទៅ៕

សូមអរគុណ!!

ANNEX 3: SPEECH - H.E. NY KIMSAN

មតិចំណាប់អារម្មណ៍
របស់ឯកឧត្តម នី គឹមសាន អគ្គនាយករង នៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានរដ្ឋបាល ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ និងជាប្រធានគ្រប់គ្រង និងគាំទ្រកម្មវិធី នៃលេខាធិការដ្ឋាន គ.ជ.អ.ប
ថ្លែងក្នុងសិក្ខាសាលាចែករំលែកចំណេះដឹងស្តីពី
ការពង្រឹងភាពធន់នឹងអាកាសធាតុរបស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាននៅកម្ពុជា

សណ្ឋាគារអង្គរបាវ៉ាឌី ខេត្តសៀមរាប ថ្ងៃទី១២-១៣ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ២០១៨

- **សូមគោរពគណៈអធិបតី!**
- **ឯកឧត្តម ទិន ពន្លក អគ្គលេខាធិការក្រុមប្រឹក្សាជាតិអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដោយចីរភាព**
- **ឯកឧត្តម លោកជំទាវ លោក លោកស្រី សមាជិក សមាជិកានៃអង្គសិក្ខាសាលាទាំងអស់ ដែលមានវត្តមានក្នុងថ្ងៃនេះជាទីមេត្រី!**

ថ្ងៃនេះខ្ញុំមានសោមនស្សរីករាយឥតឧបមាដោយបានចូលរួមជាគណៈអធិបតី និងថ្លែងមតិចំណាប់អារម្មណ៍ក្នុងសិក្ខាសាលា ស្តីពីការចែករំលែកចំណេះដឹងស្តីពី **"ការពង្រឹងភាពធន់នឹងអាកាសធាតុរបស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាននៅកម្ពុជា"** ដែលប្រព្រឹត្តទៅក្នុងរយៈពេល១ថ្ងៃកន្លះ នៅក្នុងទឹកដីអង្គរនៃខេត្តសៀមរាបនាពេលនេះ។ ក្នុងនាមថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំនៃលេខាធិការដ្ឋាន គ.ជ.អ.ប និងក្នុងនាមខ្លួនខ្ញុំផ្ទាល់ ខ្ញុំសូមស្វាគមន៍យ៉ាងកក់ក្តៅចំពោះវត្តមានរបស់ ឯកឧត្តម លោកជំទាវ លោក លោកស្រី អ្នកនាងកញ្ញា ដែលបានអញ្ជើញមកចូលរួមសិក្ខាសាលានៅក្នុងក្រុងសៀមរាប ដែលជាទីក្រុងបុរាណ នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជានៅថ្ងៃនេះ។

ឯកឧត្តម លោកជំទាវ លោក លោកស្រី សមាជិក សមាជិកានៃអង្គសិក្ខាសាលាជាទីមេត្រី!

ការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ គឺជាការគម្រាមកំហែងចំបងមួយនាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន និងអនាគតសម្រាប់មនុស្សជាតិទូទាំងពិភពលោក ជាពិសេសសម្រាប់ប្រទេសក្រីក្រ ដែលមានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចពឹងផ្អែកលើវិស័យកសិកម្ម ប្រមាណ៣៤%។ ជាក់ស្តែងកម្ពុជាគឺជាប្រទេសកំពុងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ហើយបានប្រែក្លាយទៅជាប្រទេសដែលមានចំណូលមធ្យម ដូច្នេះបានរួមចំណែកតិចតួចបំផុតក្នុងការធ្វើឲ្យមានការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ តែផ្ទុយទៅវិញកម្ពុជាគឺជាប្រទេសដែលងាយរងគ្រោះបំផុតពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ នៅក្នុងចំណោមប្រទេសដែលងាយរងគ្រោះពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុទាំងដប់ផងដែរ។ នោះក៏ព្រោះតែសមត្ថភាពបន្សាំរបស់កម្ពុជានៅទាប និងនៅមានកម្រិតនៅឡើយ ហើយសេដ្ឋកិច្ចរបស់កម្ពុជាភាគច្រើនពឹងផ្អែកលើវិស័យមួយចំនួន ដែលងាយរងគ្រោះដោយសារតែភាពមិនប្រក្រតីនៃអាកាសធាតុ និងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ។ ក្នុងន័យនេះ កម្ពុជាបានយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ខ្លាំងក្លាចំពោះបញ្ហាប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ហើយបានដាក់បញ្ចូលបញ្ហានេះទៅក្នុងរបៀបវារៈនៃការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជាតិផងដែរ។ ជាឧទាហរណ៍ ទឹកជំនន់ថ្មីៗបំផុតនៅកម្ពុជាក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ឆ្នាំ២០១៥ និងគ្រោះរាំង

ស្ងួតក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៦ បានបង្កការខូចខាតដំណាំកសិកម្ម ដំណាំកសិឧស្សាហ៍កម្ម និងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធជនបទ គិតជាទឹកប្រាក់ច្រើនជាង ៣៥៦លានដុល្លារ ឬត្រូវជាប្រមាណ២.៣% នៃថវិកាជាតិសរុបប្រចាំឆ្នាំ។ ការខូចខាតទាំងមូលដែលបង្កដោយការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុមកលើផលទុនក្នុងស្រុកសរុបប្រចាំឆ្នាំរបស់កម្ពុជា ត្រូវបានប៉ាន់ស្មានថា មានយ៉ាងហោចណាស់៣,៥% នៅឆ្នាំ២០៥០ នៅក្រោមសេណារីយ៉ូនៃកំណើនសីតុណ្ហភាព ២ អង្សាសេ។

ខ្ញុំសូមជម្រាបជូនឯកឧត្តម លោកជំទាវ លោក លោកស្រីទាំងអស់ជ្រាបថា ដើម្បីឆ្លើយតបចំពោះផលប៉ះពាល់នឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងរួមចំណែកជាមួយសហគមន៍អន្តរជាតិ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាបានផ្តល់សច្ចាប័នអនុសញ្ញាក្របខ័ណ្ឌសហប្រជាជាតិ ស្តីពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ(UNFCCC) នៅខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៥ និងចូលពិធីសត្យាតូ (Kyoto Protocol) នៅក្នុងខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០០២ ព្រមទាំងចូលរួមការចរចាដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុក្នុងក្របខ័ណ្ឌសហប្រជាជាតិអស់រយៈពេលជាង ២០ឆ្នាំកន្លងមកហើយ នឹងបន្តទៅចូលរួមការចរចារព្រមទាំងនឹងដាក់ជូនកិច្ចចរចារនូវរបាយការណ៍ ស្តីពីការកំណត់ការរួមចំណែកថ្នាក់ជាតិ (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions: INDCs) សម្រាប់ដាក់ជូនលេខាធិការដ្ឋាន នៃអនុសញ្ញា នៅក្នុងសន្និសិទលើកទី២១ នៅក្នុងទីក្រុងប៉ារីស នៅក្នុងខែធ្នូឆ្នាំ២០១៥។ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាបានចូលរួមជាមួយសហគមន៍អន្តរជាតិឆ្លើយតបនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងទទួលស្គាល់ពីតម្រូវការចាំបាច់ ដែលប្រទេសទាំងអស់ក្នុងសកលលោក ត្រូវរួមគ្នាកំណត់បរិមាណ នៃការបញ្ចេញឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់ទៅក្នុងបរិយាកាស ដើម្បីចូលរួមសម្រេចឲ្យបាននូវគោលដៅរួមរបស់អនុសញ្ញាសហប្រជាជាតិ ស្តីពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ដោយធានានូវការរក្សាសីតុណ្ហភាពសកលមិនឲ្យកើនឡើងលើសពី២អង្សាសែលស៊ុល។

ជាថ្មីម្តងទៀតខ្ញុំសូមជម្រាបជូនឯកឧត្តម លោកជំទាវ លោក លោកស្រីទាំងអស់ជ្រាបថា កម្ពុជាបានចាត់ទុកការឆ្លើយតបទៅនឹងបញ្ហាការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ជាបញ្ហាអាទិភាពរបស់ជាតិ។ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាបានអនុម័ត "កម្មវិធីសកម្មភាពជាតិបន្សាំនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ NAPA" នៅឆ្នាំ២០០៦ និងបានអនុម័ត "ផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រឆ្លើយតបនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុកម្ពុជា ២០១៤-២០២៣" ដែលមានចក្ខុវិស័យដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍប្រទេសកម្ពុជាឆ្ពោះទៅរកសង្គមមួយ ដែលបៃតង បញ្ចេញកាបូនតិច ធន់ នឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ មានសមធម៌ មានចីរភាព និងផ្អែកលើចំណេះដឹងជាគោល។ ផ្អែកលើផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រឆ្លើយតបនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុកម្ពុជា ក្រសួងបរិស្ថានបានសម្របសម្រួលការរៀបចំ "ផែនការ សកម្មភាពសម្រាប់វិស័យពាក់ព័ន្ធ" ជាមួយក្រសួង-ស្ថាប័នចំណុះរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលចំនួន ១៣។ លើកទី១ ក្រសួងបានបញ្ចូលការងារប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុទៅក្នុង "ផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជាតិ ២០១៣-២០១៨" តាមគ្រប់វិស័យរួមទាំងសូចនាករចំនួន៤ (ចំនួនឃុំរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ការបញ្ជ្រាបក្នុងផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ សមាមាត្រការចំណាយសាធារណៈធៀបនឹងការចំណាយលើការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងឥណទានការបូន)។ ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន កំពុងរៀបចំផ្ទេរមុខងារមួយចំនួនទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការបន្សាំនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុទៅថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ សំដៅធានាប្រសិទ្ធភាពនៃការឆ្លើយតបទៅនឹងបញ្ហាប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនៅថ្នាក់មូលដ្ឋាន។

ឯកឧត្តម លោកជំទាវ លោក លោកស្រី សមាជិក សមាជិកានៃអង្គសិក្ខាសាលាជាទីរាប់អាន!

ឆ្លៀតក្នុងឱកាសនេះក្នុងនាមថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំលេខាធិការដ្ឋាន គ.ជ.អ.ប និងក្នុងនាមខ្ញុំផ្ទាល់ ខ្ញុំសូមគាំទ្រ និងថ្លែងអំណរគុណដល់នាយកដ្ឋានប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនៃអគ្គលេខាធិការដ្ឋានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាជាតិអភិវឌ្ឍន៍

ដោយចីរភាព និងការសហការគាំទ្រពីគម្រោង/កម្មវិធីធំៗទាំង៣ គឺ១)កម្មវិធីសម្ព័ន្ធភាពប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុកម្ពុជា (CCCA) ២)កម្មវិធីយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រសម្រាប់ភាពធន់នឹងអាកាសធាតុ (SPCR) និង៣) គម្រោងកាត់បន្ថយភាពងាយរងគ្រោះនៃជីវិតរបស់ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជានៅជនបទ តាមរយៈការពង្រឹងផែនការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនៅថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិនិងអនុវត្តសកម្មភាពអាទិភាព (SRL) ដែលបានសហការរៀបចំសិក្ខាសាលា ស្តីពីការចែករំលែកចំណេះដឹងស្តីពី **"ការពង្រឹងភាពធន់នឹងអាកាសធាតុរបស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាននៅកម្ពុជា"** នៅថ្ងៃនេះ ក្នុងបំណងធ្វើការចែករំលែក នូវមេរៀនបទពិសោធន៍នានា ក្នុងការអនុវត្តគម្រោងពង្រឹងភាពធន់នឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនានា នៅថ្នាក់រដ្ឋបាលមូលដ្ឋាន ក្នុងប្រទេសដែលកំពុងអនុវត្តដោយកម្មវិធី និងគម្រោងនានា ដើម្បីរួមចំណែកក្នុងការដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ក៏ដូចជានៅក្នុងពិភពលោកទាំងមូល។

ខ្ញុំមានសង្ឃឹមយ៉ាងមុតមាំថា សិក្ខាសាលាថ្ងៃនេះ នឹងផ្តល់នូវភាគទានថ្មីៗជាច្រើន ដើម្បីចែករំលែកនិងរៀនសូត្រពីគ្នាទៅវិញទៅមក និងជួយតម្រង់ទិសក្នុងការរៀបចំផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ និងអនុវត្តគម្រោងពង្រឹងភាពធន់នឹងអាកាសធាតុរបស់រដ្ឋបាលមូលដ្ឋាន និងវិធានការបន្សាំនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុដើម្បីកៀរគរធនធាន និងកសាងសមត្ថភាពរដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ ក្នុងការបន្សាំនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ។ ខ្ញុំសូមសំណូមពរឱ្យសិក្ខាកាមទាំងអស់យល់ចិត្តទុកដាក់ស្វែងយល់បន្ថែមទៀតនូវបទពិសោធល្អៗ និងការណែនាំនានាពីវាគ្មិនទាំងអស់ ជាពិសេសរួមគ្នាពិភាក្សា និងផ្តល់ជាអនុសាសន៍ ទៅលើគោលការណ៍ណែនាំនានាសម្រាប់គាំទ្រដល់ ១)កម្មវិធី CCCA ២)កម្មវិធី SPCR និង៣) គម្រោងSRL នាឆ្នាំ២០១៩។

ជាទីបញ្ចប់ ខ្ញុំសូមអរគុណយ៉ាងជ្រាលជ្រៅចំពោះចំពោះឯកឧត្តម លោកជំទាវ លោក លោកស្រី ដែលអញ្ជើញមកចូលរួមក្នុងសិក្ខាសាលានេះ។ សូមអរគុណដល់នាយកដ្ឋានប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនៃអគ្គលេខាធិការដ្ឋានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាជាតិអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដោយចីរភាព និង កម្មវិធី CCCA កម្មវិធី SPCR និង គម្រោង SRL នៃលេខាធិការដ្ឋាន គ.ជ.អ.ប ដែលបានខិតខំសហការរៀបចំ និងគាំទ្រផ្នែកហិរញ្ញវត្ថុធ្វើឱ្យសិក្ខាសាលាថ្ងៃនេះលេចចេញជារូបរាងឡើង។ ខ្ញុំសូមជូនពរឲ្យអង្គសិក្ខាសាលាថ្ងៃនេះ ទទួលបានជោគជ័យ និងសូមប្រសិទ្ធិពរជូនឯកឧត្តម លោកជំទាវ លោក លោកស្រី អ្នកនាងកញ្ញាទាំងអស់ទទួលបាននូវសុខភាពល្អ និងជោគជ័យគ្រប់ភារៈកិច្ច។

សូមអរគុណ!

ANNEX 4: GROUP GUIDING NOTES

GUIDANCE FOR GROUP DISCUSSIONS

SESSION 4: *Understanding persistent gaps and how to facilitate and scale up CC and DRR efforts to strengthen resilience of local communities – views from different actors*

Objective of the group discussions is to **explore views from different actors** – *sub-national administrations, private sector, CSOs/NGOs, researchers* – on:

- **major gaps** hindering effectiveness of implementation of CC and DRR response at the subnational level in Cambodia
- **what is needed** to facilitate their work and create greater impact on the ground.

Group Arrangements

- Given the high number of participants, there will be a **total of 8 groups**, with a max of 20 people per group. (See table with group arrangements below)
- The groups are formed to allow views from different actors to emerge, thus participants will be asked by the MC to join the groups according to their affiliation (i.e. whether they are representatives from local administration, private sector, academia, or CSO/NGOs). For example, local administration representatives should sit together, joining either group 1 or 2 as indicated in the table. Other participants may join any of the groups provided they do not exceed a max 20 people per group.

Time for discussion: 1 hour (total)

In Each Group: [5 min]

1. Before you start discussions, make sure you **designate 1 facilitator, 1 note-taker, and 1 rapporteur**.
    - Suggestions: you can select one of the speakers from sessions 1 and 3 as the facilitator and/or rapporteur if they are sitting in your group; the same person can take on more than one role, if he/she agrees.
2. Make sure your group's note-taker has the **note-taking template provided** in ppt format (CCCA/SPCR/SRL resource persons will be available to provide support as needed)
3. **Use guiding questions** below for discussion and make sure to take notes in the template provided.

Guiding Questions

Q1. Reflecting on current gaps and what needs to be done to strengthen CC response at the sub-national level [40 mins]

Topics may include:
coordination of efforts, financing mechanisms, planning and budgeting processes, monitoring, availability of research/data, availability of appropriate technological solutions, technical capacity

	Current Gaps	Proposed actionable solutions	Notes
Coordination		1. 2. 3.	
Financial mechanism			
Planning and budgeting			
Monitoring and measuring the impacts			
Data needed			
Technical solutions			
technical capacity			

1.1 What do you (national *administrations*, private sector, CSO/NGOs, or research institutions) see as **major gaps hindering effectiveness** of your efforts in implementation of CC and DRR response at the subnational level in Cambodia?

1.2 **What is needed to facilitate and scale up your work** and create greater impact on the ground? What can be done to increase your [national administrations, private sector, CSO/NGOs, or research institutions] effectiveness in building resilience of local communities?

1.3 **Indicate at least 3 priority actions** that you think can help you better contribute to increase resilience of local communities

Q2. Reflecting on current approaches (entry points) to work at the sub-national level [20 min]

2.1 What is the **most common approach** you follow to work at the sub-national level?

Do you work with/through:

- provincial departments of NCDD?
- technical provincial departments, e.g. Environment, Water Resources, Rural Development, etc.?
- directly with the district or commune?
- other?

2.2 Discuss **pros & cons** of these different entry points.

Strengthening Climate Resilience of Local Communities in Cambodia

Knowledge-sharing Event Proceedings, Siem Reap province, 12-13 November 2018