



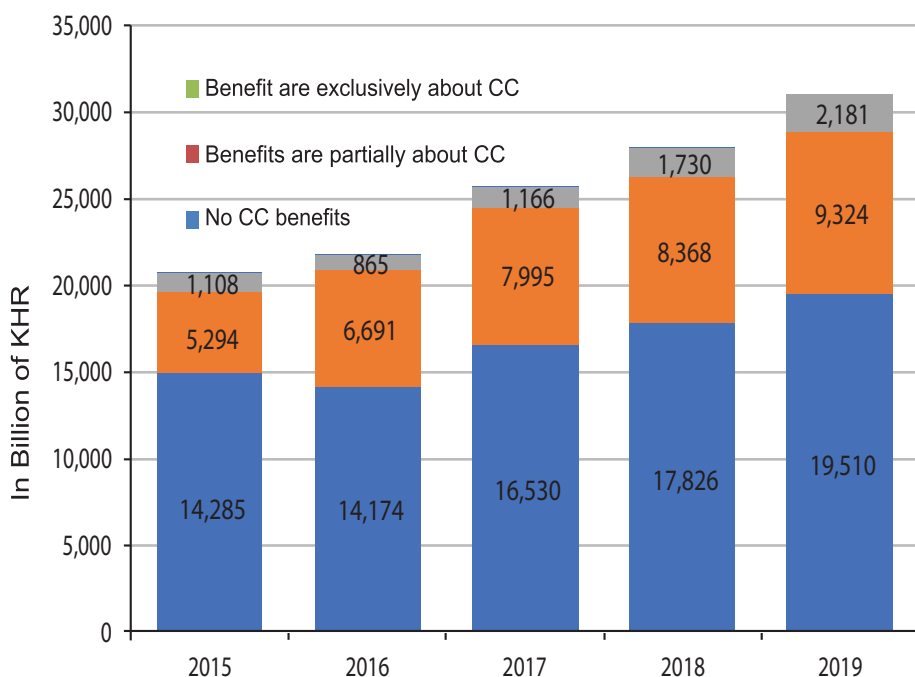
ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ

Ministry of Economy and Finance

ធានានូវកំណើន និង អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រកបដោយចីរភាព

Ensure Sustainable Growth and Development

Cambodia Climate Public Expenditure Review 2019



December 2020

Preface

As one of the countries most affected by climate change, Cambodia has committed to address this challenge both locally and internationally. Cambodia submitted a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2015 under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and a Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP, 2014-23) is in place with action plans in 14 ministries and agencies. Since 2017, Ministry of Economy and Finance has included guidance on climate change in annual budget circulars, and in 2019 climate change was recognized as a key challenge to be addressed both in the debt policy and in the 2020 budget of the Government. Key ministries have also started to integrate climate change in the way they prioritize activities for the national budget with technical supports from our partners.

This report provides an update on climate finance trends, including data up to fiscal year 2019, to monitor whether Cambodia and its development partners are effectively supporting national climate change priorities.

This year's report has benefitted from major improvements in the quality of data available on domestically financed investments. This has facilitated the identification of investments where specific climate-proofing measures had been taken, and resulted in a significant increase in the estimated level of climate expenditure from the national budget. 2018 data has also been updated to allow for comparison with 2019. Improvements have also been made to the classification of externally funded project, to better recognize projects whose primary objective is climate change action.

With this refined methodology, the total level of public climate change expenditure now stands at KHR 2,181 billion, or 2% of GDP.

In the new Government mandate (2019-23), climate change is better reflected in the National Strategic Development Plan. This has to be translated into sectoral strategies and budgets. While the level of climate-relevant public expenditure keeps increasing, it is still below the levels required to address the climate change issues that Cambodia is facing. The significant damage to infrastructures and crops due to floods in 2020 is a reminder of the scale of this challenge.

This report also takes a look at gender issues in the climate change response. Partial data indicates that gender issues remain under-addressed in climate change programmes. Case studies of specific climate change programmes show that initiatives have been taken to address these gender issues, but comprehensive information on the effectiveness of these efforts is not always available. This is an area where progress needs to be made, so that the most vulnerable groups are effectively protected and that women and men can contribute to increased resilience and low carbon development.

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



Ros Seilava
Secretary of State
Ministry of Economy and Finance

Acknowledgment

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

The Cambodia Climate change Public Expenditure Review report has been developed with technical support from the NCSD and CCCA (Mr So Polen, Mr. Julien Chevillard, Mr Koeuth Samuth), by the Climate Change Technical Team of the Ministry of Economy and Finance with support of their technical officials from General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management (GDICDM) and General Department of Budget (GDB), and technical officials of Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC).

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List of Abbreviation and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASPIRE	Agricultural Service Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension
PB	Programme-based
CBR	Cost Benefit Ratio
CC	Climate Change
CCCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CCFF	Climate Change Financing Framework
CCTT	Climate Change Technical Team
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CRDB	Cambodia Rehabilitation and Development Board
CPER	Climate Public Expenditure Review
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
KHR	Khmer Riel
CRI	Climate Relevance Index
DI	Department of Investment
DBF	Department of Budget Formulation
DCC	Department of Climate Change
FA	Forestry Administration
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIA	Fisheries Administration
FMIS	Financial Management Information System
FRL	Forest Reference Level
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GDANCP	General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
MPTC	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MPWT	Ministry of Public Work and Transport
MIH	Ministry of Industry and Handicraft
MISTI	Ministry of Industry, Sciences, Technology, and Innovation
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NCDD-S	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NRS	National REDD+ Strategy
MWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MoInf	Ministry of Information

MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MIS	Management Information System
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
PB	Program-based
PFM	Public Financial Management
PFMRP	Public Financial Management Reform Program
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestations and Forest Degradation, and Foster Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests, and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SIS	Safeguard Information System
SLGs	Smallholder Learning Groups
SoI	Summary of Information of the Safeguards System
SNC-UNFCCC	Second National Communication for United National Framework for Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC)
SNEC	Supreme National Economic Council
WRI	World Resources Institute

Executive Summary

Key messages for the 2019 CPER:

- The share of climate change expenditure in GDP in 2018 and 2019 were 1.8% and 2.0% respectively, based on the revised figures and updated methodology in the annex I, which have allowed in particular for a better reflection of climate-proofed infrastructure spending;
- Climate change spending financed by domestic resources kept increasing in 2019 and represented 41.5% of total climate change expenditures;
- The climate change concessional loans disbursements in 2019 grew by 43%, higher than the overall CDC's ODA which grew by 34%.
- Climate change integration in “hard” infrastructure investments seems to progress at a good pace, while some crucial “soft” expenditure, for example in social sectors, has received less attention so far.

In 2019 again, infrastructure ministries took the largest share of climate change spending. Public Works and Transport represented 25% of climate change expenditure in Cambodia. This sector grows by 19%, due to higher investment in climate proof infrastructure, especially on national road improvements by increasing the heights of the roads and fitting roads with bridges or drainages for water ways or flood management. The second largest share of climate expenditure is MoWRAM, representing 22% in 2019, followed by MRD for 14%, MAFF (9%), MoE (6%), sub-national administrations (2%), and MIH (currently MISTI, 1.3%), while other ministries share less than 1% of the total climate spending. The investment in climate-relevant rural infrastructures (small irrigation, water and sanitation and rural roads under MRD) rose by 44% in 2019. With flood and drought events becoming more frequent, programs of support to provincial and national roads construction and improvement, and programs for small irrigation systems have increasingly recognized the importance of climate-resilient design. The climate spending in large irrigation systems and dams under MoWRAM rose by 34% in 2019. The increase is contributed especially by the continued implementation of a few large projects on irrigation systems, dams, Tonle Sap irrigation and drainage improvement, and integrated water resource management.

Impressive growth in climate change expenditure was also seen in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors (27% increase from 2018). Climate change financing for the agriculture sector was mainly driven by external finance. The increase in 2019 was contributed mainly by the climate resilient projects in the rice sector, fishery sector, and support for smallholders in low land or Tonle Sap areas.

Progress in the social sectors has been more mixed. Although the main expected impacts of climate change, such as temperature increases and heat waves, affect education and the health of workers, the climate change expenditure growth rate in the social sectors (education, health and gender), represents a small share of only 2% of total climate spending. Generally speaking, it seems that “hard” investments in climate change resilience have been prioritized and are gradually increasing with the implementation

of engineering solutions, while softer interventions in social sectors are progressing at a slower pace or seeing less investment.

The environment sector saw a large increase in 2019, driven by domestic expenditure but also by externally financed projects on forest carbon partnership, climate resilient livelihoods, climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation, as well as environmentally sustainable development.

The climate change spending in the energy and mining sectors under the MME represents only 0.7% of climate expenditure in 2019, decreased by 43%, mainly due to the completion of a few big projects on energy and transmission lines projects in 2017 and 2018. Most energy projects remain financed through public-private partnerships, with private finance playing a main role.

SNAs represents about 2% of the total climate change spending, and saw a significant increase of 22% in 2019, mainly due to the administrative reforms on decentralization, which have increased the amounts of funds available to communes and districts for development projects. This trend is expected to continue in the coming years,

The amounts, allocated from the domestic resources (national budget) for climate change expenditure, increased to KHR 905 billion in 2019, a KHR 110 billion increase or a 13.8% rise from 2018. The 2019 domestically financed climate change expenditure represents 41.5% of the total climate expenditure, while externally financed climate change expenditure remains high at 58.5% to the total in 2019.

Most externally funded climate change expenditure continues to flow through the national treasury and MEF financial systems, representing 62% of the total in 2019.

While data availability on gender and climate change remains a challenge, the analysis of available information on external finance indicates a slight improvement in the way gender is mainstreamed in climate change programmes, although the figure remains low at 15%. Most development partners, particularly OECD-DAC members have gender mainstreaming guidelines for their development projects including climate change, and multilateral climate change programmes also have such guidelines and standards. A review of a programme funded through ADB and the Climate Investment Funds indicates that efforts have been made to include women in the design, monitoring and implementation of the program. Improvements could however be made, for example by organizing separate focus group discussions with women and men to better understand their specific needs and priorities. The under-representation of women in local administrations is also a challenge for their full participation in project design and monitoring, where local administrations play a key role.

I. Climate expenditure

1.1 Overall trend

The overall trend for 2019 was positive. 37.1% of Government Expenditure was either fully or partially delivering climate change benefits, rising slightly from 36.2% in 2018. During the period 2015-2019, the average share is 35%.

Once climate change relevance weights are applied to this expenditure, climate change expenditure¹ constituted 7% of the total public expenditure, a 0.8% increase comparing to 2018. The proportion of climate change expenditure to GDP is about 2%, compared to 1.8% in 2018².

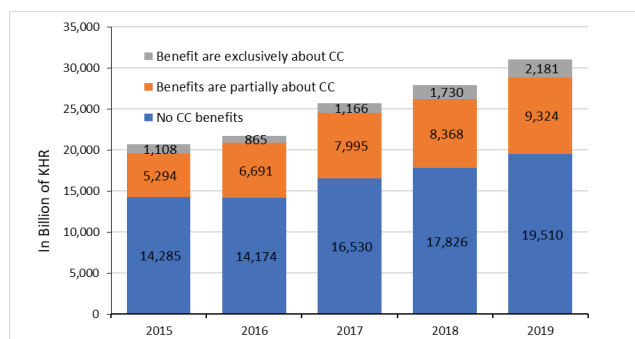
In absolute terms, climate change expenditure has increased significantly from KHR 1,730 billion in 2018 to KHR 2,181 billion (about USD 545 million) in 2019.

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public expenditure with CC benefits vs. total public expenditure	30.9%	34.8%	35.7%	36.2%	37.1%
CC public expenditure (weighted) vs. total public expenditure	5.4%	4.0%	4.5%	6.2%	7.0%
CC public expenditure (weighted) vs. GDP	1.4%	1.0%	1.8%	1.75%	2.0%

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

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



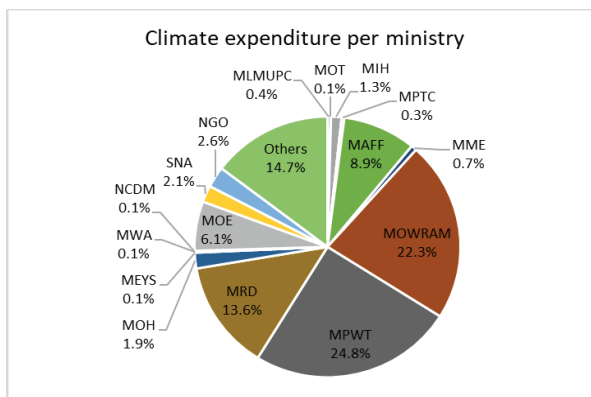
Source: MEF, CDC, and expert team calculation.

¹ In this report, “climate change expenditure” refers to public expenditures that deliver climate change benefits, once they have been weighted for climate change relevance.

² As explained in the methodology section in the Annex 1, the 2018 data have been revised from 1.1% of GDP in 2018 report to 1.75% of GDP. The revision is made based on (i) the availability of the actual current spending and (ii) additional data on domestic investment from the FMIS, and (iii) updating the climate change sectors, accommodating the climate resilience programs and projects designed for climate change adaption and mitigation.

1.2 Sectoral allocation of climate change-related expenditure

Figure 2: Allocation of climate expenditure per ministry in 2019



Source: MEF, CDC, and expert team calculation.

In 2019, the MPWT takes the largest share, 25%, of climate change expenditure in Cambodia. It also grows by 19% in a year, due to the investment in climate proof infrastructure, especially on national road improvements by increasing the heights of the roads and fitting roads with bridges or drainages for water ways or flood management. The second largest share of climate expenditure is MoWRAM, representing 22% in 2019, followed by MRD for 14%, MAFF (9%), MoE (6%), SNA (2%), MIH (MISTI, 1.3%), while other ministries share less than 1% of the total climate spending.

Investment in climate-relevant rural infrastructures (small irrigation, water and sanitation and rural roads), under MRD rose by 44%. Since the flood and drought events become more frequent, the importance of climate proofing provincial and national roads construction and improvement programmes has been increasingly recognized.

The climate spending in irrigation system and dams under MoWRAM rose by 34% in 2019. The increase in 2019 is due especially to the continued implementation of a few big projects on irrigation systems, dams, Tonle Sap irrigation and drainage improvement, and integrated water resource management.

In the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors climate change expenditure continued to increase strongly (27% increase from 2018). The main sources of finance on the agriculture sector was mainly driven by the external finance, increased to 70% in 2019. The increase in 2019 was contributed mainly by the climate resilient projects in relevant sectors such as rice sector, fishery sector, and small holders in low land or Tonle Sap areas.

The climate change expenditure growth rate in the social sectors (education, health and gender) represents a small share of only 2% to total climate spending, slightly increased by 0.7% in 2019. In the same year, health under MoH rose by 12%, while education and gender fell by 45% and 24%

respectively. Generally speaking, it seems that “hard” investments in climate change resilience have been prioritized and are gradually increasing with the implementation of engineering solutions, while softer interventions in social sectors are progressing at a slower pace or seeing less investment.

MoE shares 6% to the total climate spending and increased by 49% in 2019. MoE’s 46% sources of finance are from recurrent expenditure, whereas the external sources include the projects on forest carbon partnership, climate livelihood, adaption and policies, biodiversity and conservation, as well as environmentally sustainable development.

Climate change spending in the energy and mining sectors under the MME represents 0.7% in 2019, decreased by 43% from 2018, mainly due to the completion of the few big projects on energy and transmission lines projects in 2017 and 2018. Many new energy projects are funded through public-private partnerships and do not fall under the scope of this review.

The water supply and sanitation sector³ under MIH, shares 1.3% to the total climate spending, increased slightly by 7% from 2018. The expenditure might be further increased in the future due to potential development on clean water supply and sanitation.

SNA represent about 2% to the total climate change spending, increased by 22% in 2019, mainly contributed by the administrative reforms on decentralization, which have increased the amounts of funds available to communes and districts for development projects. This is a trend that is expected to continue in the coming years, with SNA playing an important role particularly for adaptation.

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

Climate Change Expenditure	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
MLMUPC	13.3	7.0	20.6	10.8	8.0
MOT	0.5	1.4	4.0	1.4	1.2
MIH	13.2	6.7	40.7	26.2	28.1
MOINFO	0	0	0	0	0
MPTC	10.9	15.0	5.8	7.3	6.9
MAFF	128.0	100.0	155.9	152.2	194.0
MME	8.8	15.0	17.1	26.3	14.6
MOWRAM	299.4	264.8	322.3	362.7	487.2
MPWT	214.9	174.5	232.2	453.9	542.0
MRD	201.1	76.0	117.9	205.3	295.7
MOH	45.5	30.1	30.3	37.8	42.4
MoEYS	0.0	0.6	0.4	2.2	1.2
MoWA	7.7	7.9	4.0	5.3	2.6
NCDM	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4
MOE	7.3	13.2	29.5	89.5	133.5
SNA	30.6	21.6	30.9	36.9	45.1
NGO	39.9	44.3	44.5	77.1	56.6
Total CC, CCFF ministries	1,023	779	1,058	1,496	1,861
Others	86.0	86.4	109.5	233.7	320.4
Total CC, all ministries	1,109	866	1,167	1,730	2,181
in millions of USD	277.2	216.4	291.7	432.5	545.2

Source: MEF, CDC, and expert team calculation.

³ Water supply and sanitation network for community in the rural areas are under the MRD.

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

Climate Change Expenditure	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
MLMUPC	1.2%	0.8%	1.8%	0.6%	0.4%
MOT	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
MIH	1.2%	0.8%	3.5%	1.5%	1.3%
MOINFO	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MPTC	1.0%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
MAFF	11.6%	11.5%	13.4%	8.8%	8.9%
MME	0.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	0.7%
MOWRAM	27.0%	30.6%	27.6%	21.0%	22.3%
MPWT	19.4%	20.2%	19.9%	26.2%	24.8%
MRD	18.1%	8.8%	10.1%	11.9%	13.6%
MOH	4.1%	3.5%	2.6%	2.2%	1.9%
MoEYS	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
MoWA	0.7%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
NCDM	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
MOE	0.7%	1.5%	2.5%	5.2%	6.1%
SNA	2.8%	2.5%	2.7%	2.1%	2.1%
NGO	3.6%	5.1%	3.8%	4.5%	2.6%

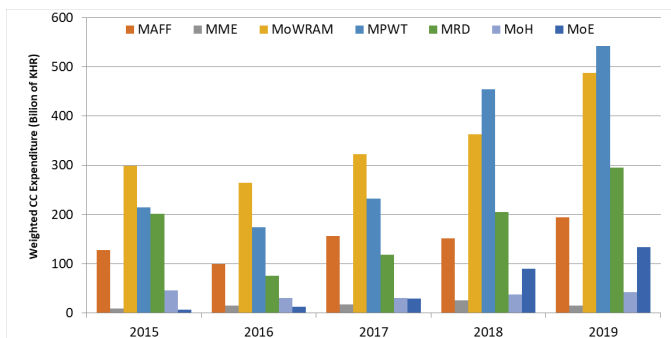
Source: MEF, CDC, and expert team calculation.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019
MLMUPC	-47.2%	194.9%	-47.6%	-26.1%
MOT	164.9%	191.5%	-64.5%	-14.6%
MIH	-49.1%	504.8%	-35.8%	7.4%
MOInfo	na	na	na	na
MPTC	37.0%	-61.3%	25.7%	-5.0%
MAFF	-21.9%	56.0%	-2.4%	27.5%
MME	69.3%	13.2%	51.5%	-43.1%
MOWRAM	-11.5%	21.7%	12.5%	34.3%
MPWT	-18.8%	33.1%	95.5%	19.4%
MRD	-62.2%	55.2%	74.2%	44.0%
MOH	-33.8%	0.8%	24.6%	12.3%
MEYS	na	-33.5%	447.8%	-45.1%
MWA	2.5%	-49.3%	32.0%	-51.1%
NCDM	-23.8%	19.2%	7.6%	-1.9%
MOE	80.9%	123.8%	203.7%	49.2%
SNA	-29.5%	43.4%	19.3%	22.2%
NGO	11.2%	0.4%	73.4%	-26.6%

Source: MEF, CDC, and expert team calculation.

Figure 3: Selected ministries and agencies' climate change expenditure in 2019



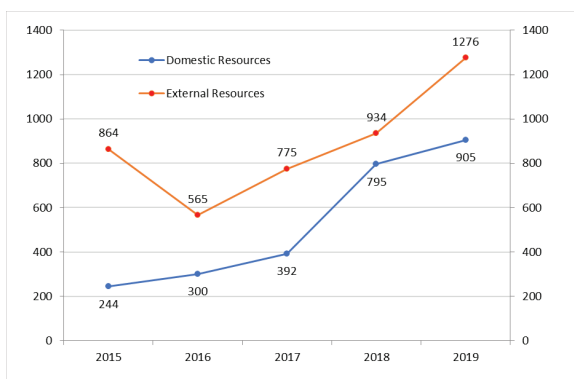
Source: MEF, CDC, and expert team calculation.

II. Sources of climate public expenditure

The amounts allocated from domestic resources (national budget), for climate change expenditure reached KHR 905 billion in 2019, a KHR 110 billion increase or a 13.8% rise from 2018. In 2019, the domestically financed climate change expenditure represents 41.5% of the total climate expenditure, while externally financed climate change expenditure rises by 36.5% and remains high at 58.5% to the total in 2019.

Most externally funded climate change expenditure continues to flow through the national treasury and MEF financial systems, representing 62% of the total in 2019.

Figure 4: Source of Public Climate Finance (In billions of KHR)

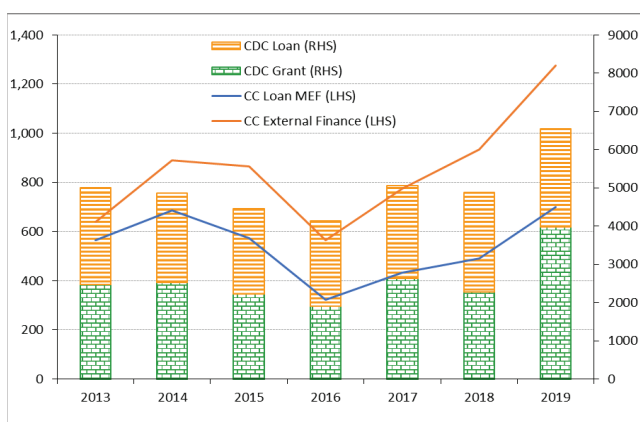


Source: MEF, CDC, and expert team calculation.

To look into loan disbursement flow, the MEF's General Department of Investment and Cooperation data is a useful resource. The total concessional loan disbursements amounted to KHR 3,319 billion (or about USD 829.7 million) in 2019, rebounding by 28% from 2018. In term of the CC spending, the CC concessional loans jump to KHR 700 billion or a 43% increase, while CDC's ODA rose by 34% only.

As explained in Annex 1 on methodology, these higher figures are due in part to better quality of information on spending from Government, which allows for identification of climate change relevant projects which were not visible before. However, the retroactive analysis of this more detailed data for 2018 also shows an increase in climate change spending between 2018 and 2019. This indicates that the higher figures are not just due to these improvements in data availability, they do reflect increasing climate change spending decisions by Government. They also reflect the fact that climate change is becoming more and more of a priority for both Government and development partners.

Figure 5: Source of CC external finance (In billions of KHR)



Source: MEF, CDC, and expert team calculation.

For CC external resources, Table 5 below shows that the main donors for climate change expenditure in 2018 are ADB (24%), China (17%), Japan (12.4%), France (12%), World Bank (11%), IFAD (5%), EU/EC (4%), Republic of Korea and USA (each 3%), UNDP and Australia (each 2%), while other donors share 1% and below.

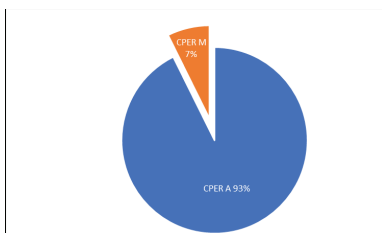
Table 5: top 25 of Climate change (weighted) expenditure per development partner (in Billions of KHR)

No.	Development Partners	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	ADB	257.7	191.8	158.9	219.3	292.3	301.0
2	China	307.7	231.8	170.2	201.2	190.3	222.1
3	Japan	48.7	37.4	20.3	74.7	108.2	158.4
4	France	113.1	166.2	8.2	48.7	23.6	153.1
5	World Bank	94.3	1.7	5.9	11.1	43.9	134.2
6	IFAD	79.8	80.2	56.8	45.0	57.7	67.6
7	EU/EC	27.5	20.6	26.1	19.3	11.5	47.9
8	Republic of Korea	65.1	24.2	18.9	20.4	35.0	42.4
9	USA	12.2	24.4	31.3	27.0	66.2	37.7
10	UNDP	20.5	12.2	7.5	16.5	25.3	26.0
11	Australia	55.6	29.5	27.1	40.0	36.4	23.6
12	Sweden	3.0	3.0	3.0	9.5	10.7	17.2
13	FAO	1.1	1.0	0.9	3.5	4.6	10.6
14	New Zealand	1.5	0.2	0.7	2.0	2.1	9.8
15	Germany	4.3	5.5	8.3	15.0	14.7	8.1
16	Switzerland	2.9	4.0	4.1	6.9	6.5	6.4
17	UNIDO	2.3	3.4	1.5	2.3	1.6	3.4
18	Global Fund	9.0	4.4	3.2	3.8	0.8	1.9
19	WFP	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3
20	UN Women	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
21	Czech Republic	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.0
22	UNICEF	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
23	GAVI	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
24	WHO	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
25	UNFPA	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: MEF, CDC and team expert calculation.

Mitigation expenditure represents 7% in CPER 2019, while adaptation takes a 93% share. This is broadly in line with the policy priorities of the government, where adaptation is the main priority while mitigation is a smaller but growing component of the climate change response.

Figure 6: Shares of Adaptation (A) and Mitigation (M) in CPER 2019



Source: MEF, CDC and Expert team calculation.

III. Assessment of Gender integration in Climate Change Programming

This section assesses to what extent gender concerns are integrated in climate change programming, based on quantitative data from externally funded projects, and more qualitative assessments of two climate change related projects in the forestry and agriculture sectors.

3.1 Gender in key climate change projects⁴

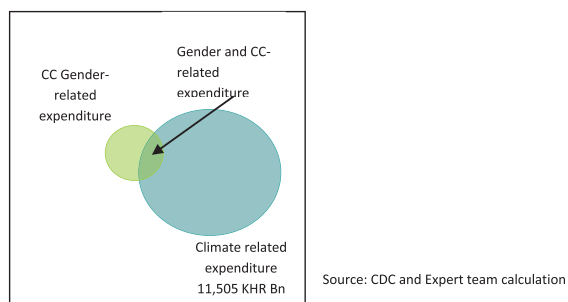
While relatively little data is available on climate change finance and gender linkages, this section takes a look at the evidence available from CDC's ODA database.

In 2019, the main message from this initial analysis is that a large portion of gender-related programmes (75%) were also climate change relevant, an increase from 69% in 2018. Climate Change is one of the key focus areas for the Neary Rattanak IV Gender Strategic Plan (2014-2018). However, only 15% or 1741 billion KHR of the total climate change relevant programmes were also tagged as having a specific gender focus, while 35% of the total overall external finance are tagged with a gender relevance. This shows a slight improvement in the extent to which climate change projects integrate gender (progress from 12% in 2018 to 15% in 2019).

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

It should be noted that Cambodia is currently developing an updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) with climate change commitments up to 2030. This updated version of the NDC includes a strong focus on gender issues, and gender commitments will be monitored under the NDC transparency framework.

Figure 7: 2019 climate and gender public expenditure (in billions of KHR, from external partners only)



⁴ Gender data in the chart is based on the ODA database tag (self-reporting by development partners) and climate change data is based on expert team analysis of ODA database. Both gender and climate exchange data are unweighted (i.e. expenditure is relevant to CC and gender but not 100% allocated to these objectives).

On the other hand, while gender is mentioned as one of the objectives of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP 2014-23), a recent mid-term review of the CCCSP indicated that there is a scope to improve the way gender is integrated in this national policy, and the way gender impacted by climate change is monitored. In particular, it was recommended to better reflect gender concerns in the prioritized activities under the CCCSP, to strengthen knowledge around the climate change – gender interactions, and build capacity to develop gender sensitive climate change programmes.

3.2 A case of incorporating gender in climate change programming in Kampong Cham

A research programme is ongoing in cooperation between the Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) and the Ministry of Rural Development to study the impacts of climate change programmes on vulnerable groups over the period 2018-2021, with a focus on poverty and gender. Below are some initial findings of this research conducted on an ADB-funded **climate-resilient rural infrastructure project (SPCR) in Kampong Cham province**, as an example of the current status of gender mainstreaming in climate change programmes in Cambodia.

1. Due process: The activities of the SPCR program are mostly subcontracted to local and international companies by bidding for constructing concrete roads and providing services in climate change adaptation. Overall, the SPCR project designs and terms of reference incorporated gender aspects (e.g. they had guidelines in prioritising women participation such as **30% of the livelihood activity participants will be women**). Based on the discussion with Dr. Lonn Pichdara, one of the authors of the paper (CDRI, MRD, and UNDP 2019), the direct employment of local women for rural road building was much lower as they could generate more revenue from farming and plantation, but women had actively participated in project design discussions and in overseeing the development of the rural road construction.

The outcomes (short term) of the program is to improve the road connectivity to boost convenience and increase accessibility to all important facilities such as health facilities, markets, pagodas, and schools. The final outcomes (long term) are to increase income, business opportunities, and improve access to water, which ultimately leading to resilient livelihood. These outcomes are highly relevant to local women, particularly as women tend to have a primary role in health support and access to water for their family, and also in running small businesses.

2. Target vulnerable groups in the Kampong Cham case in 2019: The analysis considers the impacts of MRD's climate change projects on the resilience of the target populations, particularly gender issues and vulnerable groups.

Based on the initial field assessment of the project areas, six vulnerable groups have been defined: 16 Identification Poor (ID Poor) households (levels 1 and 2), women, female-headed households, older

people (65+), children (<15) and disabled people. To collect data, the research team randomly selected 152 beneficiary households and 60 non-beneficiary households, grouped into ID poor households, female-headed households and general households. The comparison of the level of climate change resilience of project beneficiaries and non-project beneficiaries living in similar baseline conditions allows to measure changes in resilience as a result of MRD activities until 2021.

3. Results: Based on the key results of the study from CDRI in December 2019, all groups of people including the vulnerable⁵: women headed household, women, elder, children, and disabled have benefited from the concrete road rehabilitation programme in the five Mekong islands in Kampong Cham province, due to better access to market, more buyers of agricultural products, and more tourists visiting the islands. However, the poor and women headed households perceived that they had lower benefits from the concrete road rehabilitation programme compared to general households.

Even though the rehabilitated roads were still flooded during the flooded seasons, the villagers felt satisfied because mobility was still an improvement over the old muddy roads once the flood waters receded. It is observed that the benefits are overall provided equally for men and women on accessibility. Some specific benefits could be seen for vulnerable groups too, for instance, pregnant women could travel to hospital for half an hour only, compared to two-hour travel when there was no road available, while children could commute to school conveniently.

However, the villagers requested more in-depth consultation about road construction to avoid building errors leading to increased flooding possibility as has been the case in a few areas of the concrete roads.

4. Challenges: The study found that about 2 % to 5 % of the total rehabilitated concrete roads and jetties were damaged after the construction due to inadequate quality monitoring during the construction phases. Damage to jetties was also caused by the quality of the concrete, and issues with construction and design that could not withstand the strong Mekong river water flow.

The past study on past flood level and climate change impacts were documented during the design phases before the construction and concrete was considered as costly but it would be resilient to 100-year flood return periods.

Understanding of the project aims among villagers in the targeted areas remains limited. Village chiefs and commune councils were well informed about the project. However, a majority of villagers did not have clear information about the project development and developers.

⁵ The assessment is designed for vulnerable groups as indicated above and reflects in report only the vulnerable group. However, based on the data, the assessment could statistically withdraw on men and women. Due to design and focus of the assessment, the report (CDRI, MRD and UNDP 2019), depicts only the vulnerable group.

5. Lessons learnt

The study on climate change program on the Mekong island provided MRD with lessons learnt in the all phases particularly in **the design, implementation, participation, and monitoring stage**. Before the program starts, the bidding process should also be opened to international bidders to get a more quality with fair competition. **In the design stage**, MRD should further integrate women and other marginalized groups into its program.

In the participatory stage, before the construction, MRD should consult more with villagers and village chiefs especially related to the geographical condition, biophysical condition, human needs and culture. The finished construction can provide lower benefits than anticipated if it is not tailored to the specific needs of local community. Gender-balanced participation at this stage is important to cover the need of the various groups.

During the implementation, MRD should conduct its control and monitoring for quality checking by authorized committee composed of the village chiefs, commune chiefs, and the provincial rural development staffs since they are closer to the construction sites than national level staff.

During the participation and monitoring phase, the consultation was conducted using focus group, composed of 60% women and 40% men. Women are perceived to participate in the forum more than men. During the meeting, however, with the participation of commune members, MRD officials, and village chief, women still hesitate in voicing their views. It is perceived that separate meetings for women and men may obtain more inputs.

The project did not have a monitoring system in place to track beneficiaries and people hired by gender, but the benefits of road are contributed overall to both men and women, and women hired to work are considered to be less due to the heavy work condition and mostly elderly people live in the islands. In addition, in the islands, the livelihood is mainly based on the tobacco plantation and money sent by their children working far from home.

In addition to recommendation to MRD on its control and monitoring for quality check, some other relevant recommendations for gender include: firstly, there should have more women involved in the commune or village members or secretary to participate in the projects and provide comments on projects. Secondly, livelihood support, mainly for tobacco growing in this area, is important to women, in addition to road infrastructure support.

After the construction, strengthening the maintenances of the concrete roads and other infrastructures are needed with the responsible teams of local communities and local MRD staffs. Re-design the appropriate concrete road that fit to the size of the traffic (numbers of vehicles and trucks) as the rapidly increasing numbers of vehicles on the islands.

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- **Domestic financed Investment:** The sources Domestic financed investment remains actual figures, but the 2019 report uses the 2018 and 2019 figures from the FMIS. In this regard, more data are be able to obtained and comprehensive, especially the counterpart funding.
- **MEF and CDC loan and grant:** the loan and grant projects are reviewed and makes a revision with the introduction of the FMC and LVTC with 100% weights for the projects designed primarily for climate change, for instance, forest management projects under REDD+, or rice commercialization or infrastructure resilience to climate change.
- Continued analysis on estimated climate change current expenditure of Sub-National Administration expenditure from the aggregate level of the budget data during the period 2013-2018; and
- Gender qualitative analysis;

The following sources of data have been used:

- **Actual recurrent expenditure:** the recurrent spending data was provided by the FMIS Secretariat of MEF. Data obtained for programme budget ministries was broken down to group of activities which are detailed enough to conduct the climate change tagging and assessment. Detailed data on the functional classification of the programme budget ministries' expenditures was **available for 14 CCAP ministries in 2019**, except the NCDM under the Office of the Councils of Ministers, which are available in a single line spending item; However the NCDM data were not available in the previous reports;
- **Domestic Financed Investment:** the data are obtained from FMIS Secretariat.
- **External finance** (CDC and MEF loan and grant): data on development partner disbursements was provided by the CDC/CRDB (ODA database) the General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management. CDC/CRDB data includes all development partners' loans and grants with data templates designed by CDC/CRDB. MEF data includes actual disbursements from development partners' loans and grants under MEF management. When data on loan and grant projects came from two sources (CDC/CRDB and MEF), data from MEF was used;
- In the case of loan and grant programmes involving several implementing ministries/agencies, disaggregated information on the share of disbursements channeled to each implementing agency is not always available. In these cases, estimated percentages have been applied for each implementing agency based on the project/program document and past experience. It is assumed that the percentage share is constant for each year over the multi-year life of the project/program.

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

The CPER assignment was coordinated by the General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management of the MEF, with support from the General Department of Budget of the MEF to provide and process data as well as provide inputs for the report. The Information Management

Department of CDC/CRDB provided the loan and grant data of the ODA database. MEF technical officials have processed the loan and grant data, including tagging for climate change relevance and allocation of disbursements to relevant ministries and agencies.

c. Typology

Climate Change Categories	Abbreviation	Weights	Descriptions
Renewable energy	RE	20%	renewable projects, including hydropower, solar, bioenergy...
Forestry Management	FM		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry Management general 	FM	10%	general forest management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry Management, CC direct 	FMC	100%	Direct impact to forest under REDD+, carbon credit, GCF
Disaster reduction	DRM	50%	Arrangement or investment made for disaster reduction
Infrastructure (pure CC proofing)	ICP	50%	expenditure with objective to avoid flood, or infrastructure highly resilient to cc
Disaster response	DRR	100%	Infrastructure (mainly) or some food assistance after disaster
Water against drought/flood	WCC	50%	Dam or Dike preventing flood or water reservoir, or investment to keep water resources, secondary objective to cc
Health (climate sensitive diseases)	HCC	10%	Health related to vector born disease, malaria...
Planning for climate change	PCC	100%	Planning or projects for cc, ccca, GCF...
Irrigation	IRR	25%	irrigation system
Water general	WG	33%	water resource management
Biodiversity and conservation	BC	50%	biodiversity and conservation
Eco-tourism	ECT	5%	Eco-tourism expenditure
Livelihoods target	LVT		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods (CC Proof) 	LVTC	100%	livelihoods with climate change sensitive or resilience: ADB climate resilience on rice, and IFAD ASPIRES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods (of CC Vulnerable) 	LVT	50%	livelihoods with vulnerable groups or small group holders, or geographically vulnerable
Livelihoods (general)	LVG	5%	general livelihood
Emissions (secondary objective)	EG	10%	expenditure items support reducing the emission, ict support, traffic management, rail road,...
Energy General)	ENG	2%	On-grid electricity, transmission lines
Road improvement (incl. CC proofing)	ROC	15%	road improvement or rehabilitation, mainly increase height, or lay with tarmac
Road (no indication of CC proofing)	ROG	5%	road construction in general, mostly dirt road, road in the rural areas
Infrastructure (secondary benefits)	IG	5%	mixed infrastructure road and other, improve transportation and less emission
Water quality (general)	WQG	5%	Clean water supply and sanitation water
Planning (general)	PG	2%	planning general that indirectly support cc
Health (General)	HG	2%	health general that indirectly support cc
Governance (General)	GG	2%	governance support to cc ecosystem
non applicable	na	0%	

d. Data changes in 2018

Table 6: Differences of sources of climate change expenditure in the 2019 report vs. 2018 report

Description	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recurrent spending	0.0	0.0	0.0	160.3
Domestic financed investment	-0.6	-0.2	-0.6	266.6
MEF Grant/Loan	96.9	64.8	115.2	176.3
CDC outside MEF	-13.5	1.4	54.3	147.5

Source: MEF, CDC and Expert team calculation.

Table above shows the differences of climate change expenditure by sources between 2019 report vs. 2018 report. The main differences on the recurrent spending is due to tagging review and introduction new climate relevant sectors, FMC and LVTC in 2018, while the domestic financed investment depicts the differences from availability of data on counterpart funding and additional chapter 6501 and 6105, and the investment in infrastructure presenting more proof on climate change adaptation. For instance, the road is improved with leveling the heights.

For the MEF and CDC's loan and grant, the data are reviewed to increase weights to 100% with the projects designed with primary objectives of climate changes, including climate resilience on road, rice commercialization, projects related to REDD+ or IFAD, and GCF projects, as well as other climate changes planning and responses.

As the results, the data changes within the climate changes sectors are presented in the table below. The main increase reflects in bold format, mainly the climate change expenditure on more climate proof road (RoC), infrastructure for flood and drought (ICP, WCC, IRR), vulnerable Livelihoods (LVT, LVTC), and forest management. The road general (RoG) and infrastructure general (IG) have been revised down due to the more detailed information on climate change proof in the project tiles of these investment in the FMIS.

Table 7: Differences of climate change expenditure by typology between 2019 report vs. 2018 report

Abbreviation	Description	2015	2016	2017	2018
RE	Renewable energy	-3	-1	-1	-3
FM	Forestry Management	13	9	10	54
DRM	Disaster reduction Management	0	1	0	2
ICP	Infrastructure (pure CC proofing)	17	12	48	114
DRR	Disaster response	-34	-6	-9	4
WCC	Water against drought/flood	43	21	16	111
HCC	Health (climate sensitive diseases)	-1	-1	-1	-1
PCC	Planning for climate change	-9	-9	-7	40

IRR	Irrigation	0	-2	-7	72
WG	Water general	-24	-26	-18	-8
BC	Biodiversity and conservation	0	1	1	0
ECT	Eco-tourism	0	0	0	0
LVT	Livelihoods (of CC Vulnerable)	92	76	99	133
EG	Emission (Secondary Objective)	0	-3	-2	-40
ROC	Road Improvement (incl. CC Proofing)	15	7	70	363
ROG	Road (no indication of CC proof)	-7	-2	-28	-60
IG	Infrastructure (secondary benefits)	-13	-6	-3	-21
WQG	Water quality (general)	-1	0	1	6
PG	Water quality (general)	-1	-1	0	3
LVG	Livelihoods (general)	-4	-6	1	-4
HG	Health (General)	3	3	0	8
GG	Governance (General)	-2	0	0	-10
ENG	Energy General)	0	0	0	10
Total		83	66	169	773

Source: MEF, CDC and Expert team calculation.

Annex 2: Weighted Climate Change expenditure by ministries and agencies (in billions of KHR)

Donor and national UNWEIGHTED	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
MLUPC	40	137	143	25	17
MoT	3	35	88	9	10
MIH	271	132	459	350	508
MolInfo	0	0	0	0	0
MPTC	140	181	99	47	45
MAFF	275	322	633	416	447
MME	431	768	926	868	576
MoWRAM	775	684	995	1,200	1,316
MPWT	2,142	2,028	2,248	2,850	3,333
MRD	405	661	713	848	1,253
MoH	866	1,412	1,407	1,874	2,104
MoEYS	0	13	1	5	38
MWA	27	56	47	14	10
NCDM	2	1	1	15	15
MoE	11	41	92	105	158
SNA	214	225	279	287	319
NGO	128	143	132	195	136
Total CC, CCFF ministries	5,729	6,837	8,264	9,108	10,284
Others	673	719	897	989	1,221
Total CC, all ministries	6,402	7,556	9,161	10,096	11,505
in millions of USD	1601	1889	2290	2524	2876

Annex 3: Largest Items of Climate Change Expenditure (in millions of USD)

No.	Donor	Official Title	CC sector	CC %	2019 (weighted)
1	France	Water Resource Management and Agroecological Transition for Cambodia (WAT4CAM) Program Phase 1	wcc	50%	31
2	World Bank	Cambodia South East Asia Disaster Risk Management - IDA Credit No. 60140	drr	100%	23
3	China	National Road No. 3 Contruction Project from Phnom Penh (Chom Chao)	roc	15%	17
4	ADB	Rural Roads Improvement Project II	ROC	100%	11
5	China	Water Resources Development of Stung Raksa , Phreah Vihear Province	wcc	50%	9
6	ADB	GMS: Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project KeRmagRKb;RKg nigkat;bnßyeRKaHTwkCMnn; nigPaBraMgs¶Ütkñúgmha GnutMbn;emKgÁ	PCC	100%	9
7	Japan	West Tonle Sap Irrigation and Drainage Improvement Project	wcc	50%	9
8	China	Project for construction of Krauchmar Bridge	icp	50%	7
9	ADB	(44321-013) GR 0349-CAM: Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (GAFSP)	lvtc	100%	7
10	ADB	GMS: Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Pro KeRmagGPivDÆn_esdækic©RkugRckrebogPaKxagt,Úg	ROC	100%	6
11	China	Project for Stung Pursat Dam No. 3 and 5 Development - Phase II	IRR	25%	6
12	Australia	Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program Phase 2 (CAVAC II)	lvt	50%	5
13	Japan	National Road No.5 Improvement Project (Thlea Ma'am - Battambang and SriSophorn - Poipet Section) (I)	roc	15%	5
14	IFAD	Agriculture Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE)	lvtc	100%	5
15	China	Project for upgrading NR 11 from Nak Leoung to Thnal Totoeung 90 km	roc	15%	4
16	France	Bakheng Water Supply Project	WQG	5%	4
17	China	Design and Construction Project of Phnom Penh Ring Road No. 3 (NR.4-NR.1)	roc	15%	4

39	UNDP	Strengthening climate information and early warning system in Cambodia (EWS)	pcc	100%	2
40	FAO	Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities using micro-watershed approaches to climate change and variability to attain sustainable food security in Cambodia	pcc	100%	2
41	World Bank	Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development Project (LASED II) funded by IDA Credit No. 58070	lvt	50%	2
42	ADB	GMS Biodiversity Con. Corr.Pro	BC	50%	2
43	UNDP	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility II	fmc	100%	2
44	USA	Feed the Future Cambodia Harvest II USAID Cambodia Bilateral program	lvt	50%	2
45	ADB	Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project (Additional Financing)	lvt	50%	2
46	World Bank	Cambodia Southeast Disaster Risk Management Project	DRR	100%	2
47	UNDP	Reducing the Vulnerability of Cambodia rural livelihoods through enhanced sub-national climachange (SRL)	lvtc	100%	2
48	IFAD	Accelerating Inclusive Markets for Smallholders Project (AIMS)	lvtc	100%	2
49	World Bank	Cambodia Agriculture Sector Diversification Project	lvt	50%	2
50	Japan	National Road No.5 Improvement Project (Prek Kdam - Thlea Ma'am Section) (II)	roc	15%	1
51	ADB	Climate- Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project	pcc	100%	1
52	EU/EC	Water Resources Management & Agro-ecological Transition for Cambodia - WAT4CAM	wcc	50%	1
53	EU/EC	CAPFISH-Capture: UNIDO complementary support	lvt	50%	1
54	IFAD	Accelerating Inclusive Markets for Smallholders Project (AIMS)	lvtc	100%	1
55	Japan	The Project for Development of the Base for Disaster Prevention for Improving Living Environment in Cambodia	drm	50%	1
56	USA	USAID Wildlife Sanctuary Support Program	fmc	100%	1
57	Sweden	UNDP Environmental Programme 2019-2020	pcc	100%	1
58	ADB	Rural Roads Improvement Project II-Additional Financing	ROC	100%	1
59	ADB	GMS: Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project KeRmagRKb;RKg nigkat;bnßyeRKaHTwCmnn;	PCC	100%	1

		nigPaBraMgs¶Ütkñúgmha GnutMbn;emKgÁ			
60	New Zealand	Cambodia Climate Smart Commercial Horticulture (CSMART)	lvtc	100%	1
61	IFAD	Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction Smallholder Development Project (Additional Financing)	lvtc	100%	1
62	Japan	National Road No.5 Improvement Project (Prek Kdam- Thlea Ma am Section 2)	roc	15%	1
63	IFAD	Building Adaptive Capacity through the scaling-up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Rural Cambodia (S-RET)	lvtc	100%	1
64	World Bank	Road Asset Management Project 2	ROG	5%	1
65	ADB	Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project-Additional Financing	lvt	50%	1
66	World Bank	Livelihood Enhancement and Association of Poor in Siem Reap Project	LVT	50%	1
67	Japan	The Project for Rehabilitation of Chroy Changva Bridge	roc	15%	1
68	Republic of Korea	Irrigation Development and Flood Mitigation Project in Banteay Meanchey	wcc	50%	1
69	China	Streng River Basin Water Resources Development Project (Stage 2-Multipurpose Dam for Water Storage)	wcc	50%	1
70	ADB	(42285-013) LN 8295-CAM(STCF) Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project	bc	50%	1
71	ADB	GMS: Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Pro KeRmagGPivDÆn_esdækic©RkugRckrebogPaKxagt,Úg	ROC	100%	1
72	ADB	Provincial Roads Improvement Project KeRmagEklmÝrpøÚvextb	ROC	100%	1
73	Republic of Korea	Dantri Dam Development Project	IRR	25%	1
74	China	National Road No.58 Project	ROG	5%	1
75	Japan	The Project for Urgent Replacement of Bridges in Flood-Prone Areas	roc	15%	1
76	Japan	West Tonle Sap Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project(II)	irr	25%	1
77	Australia	3i - Investing In Infrastructure	roc	15%	1
78	ADB	Rural Roads Improvement Project II	ROC	100%	1
79	World Bank	Livelihood Enhancement & Association Of the Poor (LEAP)	lvt	50%	1

		Project (IDA Credit No. 59600)			
80	ADB	Road Network Improvement Project	roc	15%	1
81	New Zealand	Systems approach to Transformative Economic Empowerment and Resilience (STEER)	lvtc	100%	1
82	Switzerland	Cambodian Horticulture Advancing Income and Nutrition-CHAIN 2	lvt	50%	1
83	Republic of Korea	Sala Ta Orn Irrigation Development Project	ROC	15%	1
84	France	AFD- Strengthen the national grid of Cambodia through building of new transmission and distribution lines and substations in the Kampong Cham - Kratie and Koh Kong provinces	eng	2%	1
85	EU/EC	Promotion of inclusive and sustainable growth in the Agricultural Sector: Fisheries and Livestock	lvt	50%	1
86	ADB	Rural Roads Improvement II Project	ROC	100%	1
87	ADB	Provincial Roads Improvement Project	ROC	15%	1
88	ADB	Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization	lvtc	100%	1
89	ADB	GMS Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project	DRM	100%	1
90	USA	Feed the Future Cambodia Rice Field Fisheries II - USAID Cambodia Mission program	lvt	50%	1
91	China	Project for construction of 230 kv Transmission line, Stage 2 (Part I)	ENG	2%	1
92	World Bank	MeKong Integrated Water Resources Management Phase 3 Project	WG	33%	1
93	Republic of Korea	Improvement of NR. No. 21 - Phase 1	roc	15%	1
94	Japan	The Project for Effective Implementation of EIA and Pollution Control Through Capacity Development of MOE	pcc	100%	1
95	World Bank	Early Childhood Care and Development for Floating Villages Project	DRR	100%	1
96	France	AFD- Water resources management and Agroecological Transition for Cambodia (WAT4CAM) Program Phase 1 (Grant)	wcc	50%	1
97	Republic of Korea	Improvement of National Road No.21 Phase II	roc	15%	1

98	Japan	Siem Reap Water Supply Expansion Project	wqg	5%	1
99	ADB	GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project-Additional Financing	BC	50%	1
100	ADB	Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project	lvt	50%	1
101	France	AFD- ECONomic development, ECOSystem Modifications, and emerging Infectious diseases Risk Evaluation (Ecomore II)	drm	50%	1
102	Germany	Lower Mekong Basin Wetland Management and Conservation Project (Regional) (FC)	lvt	50%	1
103	ADB	Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Town Development Project	roc	15%	1
104	China	Achang Irrigation Development Project	IRR	25%	1
105	USA	Green Invest Asia program (USAID RDMA award)	pcc	100%	1

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