



CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE - PHASE 3









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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The success of the **Cambodia Climate Change Alliance** – **Phase 3** is the result of the collaborative efforts of a wide range of stakeholders, donors, and partners, and a dedicated team.

The vital contributions of development partners, including the European Union, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), have been key to the programme's achievements.

The leadership of the Royal Government of Cambodia, particularly the National Council for Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Environment, has been crucial in guiding this project towards sustainability.

The essential role of both the current project management team, Programme Director H.E. Sum Thy and Programme Manager Mr. Sona Long, and the former management team, Programme Director H.E. Tin Ponlok and Program Manager Dr. Hak Mao, as well as EU Delegation staff Mr. Koen Everaert, is recognised and their tireless efforts have resulted in significant positive changes.

Under the guidance of the UNDP team, Mr. Julien Chevillard, Ms. Niina Kylliainen, Ms. Laura Pretto, Mr. Sovanny Chhum and Ms. Sodaline Mak, this journey has been marked by shared commitment and accomplishments. The unwavering commitment and competence of the entire CCCA3 team has been a driving force behind the progress of the programme.

Moreover, the grantees' teams have been instrumental in ensuring that innovative strategies and resilience-building efforts have a lasting impact on communities throughout Cambodia. Gratitude is extended to partner ministries such as MEF, MRD, MPWT, MME, and MoEYS for their proactive engagement in promoting climate action.

MESSAGE



H.E. DR. EANG SOPHALLETH
Minister of Environment

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Cambodia is deeply committed to addressing climate change through policies implementation and joint international efforts such as the participation to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement. The Circular Strategy on Environment for 2023-2028 - focusing on Clean, Green, and Sustainable - has embarked on strategic pathway towards environmental sustainability and a carbon-neutral future by 2050. It collectively strives to elevate Cambodia's environmental stature globally and ensure a sustainable legacy for all Cambodians.

I am proud that the European Union has fostered a strong partnership with Cambodia in the fight against climate change. This is evidenced by our long-term collaboration on the three phases of the CCCA, which stemmed from our Global Climate Change Alliance programme launched in 2007. Looking back at 2010 when the CCCA started, I am pleased to see that together with our CCCA founding Member States, Denmark and Sweden, we have achieved a lot. Today, Cambodia has more capacity to develop an ambitious climate agenda with supporting policies. It has an institutional framework for leading, managing, coordinating and monitoring climate action in line with international agenda. All of this allows Cambodia to take a more prominent position in the international climate arena. Another important achievement relates to adaptation, which is a key priority for the EU. The CCCA has been instrumental in building research capability, innovation and knowledge assets for climate adaptation for a wide range of stakeholders from line ministries to the private sector and the general public. Despite these accomplishments, the journey against climate change is ongoing. We need more efforts to convert commitments into concrete actions. The EU and its Member States will continue to strengthen collaboration with Cambodia to mobilise quality investments to support these actions.



H.E. IGOR DRIESMANSEU Ambassador to Cambodia



MS. ALISSAR CHAKER
Resident Representative
UNDP Cambodia

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The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance provided a flexible, multilateral, and multidisciplinary mechanism dedicated to developing and implementing a comprehensive and equitable national climate agenda. It harnessed UNDP's global expertise and wide network of partners, leveraging UNDP's global Climate Promise infrastructure and its long-standing local partnerships with sectoral ministries, civil society, the private sector, and academia for the development of basic policy and regulatory cornerstones such as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality, and the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan and its sectoral plans. It also strengthened relevant institutional capacities, coordination mechanisms, and tools such as the online NDC reporting platform and the Public Climate Expenditure Report. Its grant facility fostered public sector and grassroots innovation. This multi-year support was critical for creating impact. Success would not have been possible without national ownership and the trust of the European Union, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the United Kingdom Government, and the Danish International Development Agency. It is an example of partnership and development efficiency at its best.

MESSAGE

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The CCCA is the flagship programme for climate change in Cambodia and has been a source of pride for the administration. The CCCA has built capacity within NCSD and the Climate Change Department. Technical meetings and interministerial coordination mechanisms was handled efficiently and with a focus on ownership by the competent line ministries. This is evident from outputs such as the updated NDCs and process to develop the Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality.

These results were obtained despite the pandemic restrictions that equired flexibility and technical solutions to allow for the necessary meetings and consultations. Sweden in Cambodia ended its support in 2021 but saw great results and were proud to be part of the results that have been sustained beyond our support and continues to contribute to Cambodia's development and climate change resilience.



MS. CAMILLA MONSINE OTTOSSON

Minister Counsellor, Head of Section Office, Embassy of Sweden Section Office in Phnom Penh



CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE (CCCA)

CCCA IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE



FUNDING / TOTAL BUDGET

₩ 1

10,85 MILLION USD

DONORS



EU, UNDP, DANIDA, SIDA

2010-2014

CCCA1

FUNDING / TOTAL BUDGET



11,6 MILLION USD

DONORS



EU, UNDP, SIDA

2014-2019

CCCA2

FUNDING / TOTAL BUDGET



11,86 MILLION USD

DONORS



EU, UNDP, SIDA

2019-2024

CCCA3



Key Achievements

First CCCSP 2014-2023, Climate **Change Action Plans** (CCAPs), integration of climate change into the NSDP 2014-**2018, 19** pilot project financed benefiting **19,713** beneficiary households, engaging **40,133** community members in climate change awareness raising events, and 2,243 sub-national staff trained.



Key Achievements

Establishment of 2 institutional **structures** for climate change: National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) and Climate Change **Technical Working** Group, launch of the climate change knowledge platform, 22 projects funded benefitting over **100,000 direct** beneficiaries.



Key Achievements

Development of key policies (Updated NDC, LTS4CN, CCCSP 2024-2033), 22 funded projects to NGOs, ministries and universities, benefitting over **115,000 people** and reducing more than 165 kt CO,eq missions, operationalization of the NDC tracking tool, coordination among ministries, close work with MEF.

CCCA1

Cambodia integrated climate change into the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2014-2018, launched its first Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-2023), and developed ministerial Climate Change Action Plans. Key achievements include legal framework reviews, collaboration on the TAMD (Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development) framework, a capacity development plan for Climate Change Department/Climate Change Technical Team, and leading climate positions at COP events.

RESULT 1

RESULT 2

Cambodia organized two National Fora on Climate Change (2011, 2013), created an online knowledge platform, and hosted learning events for sharing climate action methodologies. Efforts included media training, outreach events in 17 provinces, development of advocacy materials, and creation of Climate Change Education and Awareness Raising (CCE&AR) Guidelines Guidelines to promote climate change awareness.

Funds and technical support to 19 projects. Support to the establishment of a Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF).

RESULT 3

RESULT 4

The Coastal Coordination Unit's capacity was enhanced for climate adaptation. Over 2,000 villagers were trained in resilient farming and livestock management, while climate awareness reached 3,000 households in 31 coastal villages.

Grant achievements include benefiting 19,713 households, engaging 40,133 community members in climate awareness events, and training 2,243 provincial and local government personnel.

RESULT 5

CCCA2



RESULT



In 2015, the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) and the General Secretariat of the NCSD (GSSD) were established to coordinate Cambodia's climate response. followed by the Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG) in 2017. Legal frameworks were strengthened, including contributions to the draft Environmental Code. Support was provided for **Nationally Determined** Contribution (NDC) Roadmap development, climate negotiations, and operationalizing an Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework. Line ministries received capacity-building support for Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs) implementation, integrating climate criteria into planning and budgeting, by collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). Grants enabled CCAPs actions across 14 sectors. Training was provided to NCSD, GSSD, CCTWG, and academia on M&E, climate finance, vulnerability assessments, and Greenhouse Gases (GHG) inventories, while local authorities were trained on climate resilience in development planning.

RESULT

A dialogue mechanism was established between the CCTWG and stakeholders, including NGOs and academia. Collaboration on enhanced climate finance tracking in the Official **Development Assistance** (ODA) database, while NCSD secured Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness fund access and supported NCDD-S accreditation. Efforts included private sector engagement, national budget climate responsiveness, and MEF collaboration on expenditure tracking, economic impact modeling, and cost-benefit analyses. Climate change was integrated into the NSDP (2019-2023) with sectoral inclusion and indicators.



Cambodia launched its first climate change knowledge platform on the NCSD website, providing accessible data and tools. Climate change was integrated into curricula and research through collaborations with six universities and Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) for secondary education. Eight research projects across six sectors received funding. Over 80 knowledge products were disseminated, alongside media engagement through press releases, articles, and briefings. Training sessions and campaigns reached over 3,000 youths, with 42% women, promoting awareness and education on climate change policies and initiatives.





CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE - PHASE 3



Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, suitable to sectors and targeting specific needs.

OUTCOME 1



Major achievements encompass enhanced accessibility to climate data via the National Council for Sustainable Development's website's website, attracting approximately 47,000 visitors annually and with 7,000 downloads of reports and resources. Climate change datasets, which are routinely updated or created, include the Vulnerability Index, Families affected by climate hazards, GHG emissions, Women's Resilience Index, and Climate Finance. The third and fourth Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices on Climate Change (KAP) studies have been completed and shared, along with knowledge products like case studies and videos aimed at increasing public awareness. Considerable advancements were made in establishing a transparency framework for tracking Cambodia's obligations under the Paris Agreement through the creation of the NDC tracking system. Regular knowledge-sharing events among grantees, researchers, policymakers, and climate change stakeholders have been conducted, including site visits and support for reforestation and tree planting initiatives. To climate change, in collaboration with international institutions, four local universities have been awarded grants to conduct research related to climate change, often collaborating with international institutions.



Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of climate change into policies, regulatory frameworks, programmes, and budgets of priority sectors.

OUTCOME 2

> RESULTS

Significant progress was made in integrating climate change into Cambodia's national policies and budgets through close support to key line ministries such as MoE, MoEYS, MRD, MPWT, MEF, and MME. Fifteen policies or standards have been developed to promote climate-smart investments, such as tax breaks for electric vehicles and the introduction of energy efficiency guidelines. Technical assistance and training were provided to national and subnational officials to update their Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs), build capacity to prepare cost-benefit analyses for road and WASH infrastructure, contribute to Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation, and track their NDC progress by supporting the definition and establishment of data collection systems, etc. The CCCA3 improved coordination of climate change responses through regular meetings of the Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG), and a subnational climate investment information system was successfully piloted. The CCCA3 coordinated the development of the Updated NDC (2020), Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) (2021) and the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2024-2033. The CCCA3 further facilitated inter-ministerial coordination on climate change activities and supported Cambodia's participation in COP events.



National capacities for the mobilization, coordination, and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened.

OUTCOME 3





As part of efforts to strengthen national capacity to mobilize, coordinate and track public and private resources for climate change, effective collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) enabled the annual monitoring and reporting of the Climate Public Expenditure Review (CPER) and the completion of five research studies on topics including import tariffs on electric vehicles, carbon pricing and green infrastructure. In addition, NGOs and Ministries received dedicated fund to develop innovative adaptation and mitigation approaches, reaching more than 111,500 beneficiaries and reducing more than 167kt CO₂eq, with some initiatives already moving towards scale-up opportunities.

KEY FIGURES

O



CCCA3 GRANTED PROJECTS

22



NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

> 115,000



GHG EMISSION REDUCTION

> 167kt CO₂eq

TESTIMONIAL



H.E. SUM THY

Director General of the General

Directorate of Policy and Strategy

(GDPS), and CCCA3 Programme

Director

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The General Directorate of Policy and Strategy (GDPS) of the Ministry of Environment has played a pivotal role in promoting sustainable development in the country, particularly joint efforts to combat climate change. Key achievements of the GDPS with the CCCA3 support include the development of a National Climate Information Portal, providing accessible data to improve decision-making and training officials in climate data analysis. The GDPS has successfully integrated climate change into sectoral policies and finance, promoting resilience across five key ministries. By mobilizing climate finance from international partners, they have supported vital adaptation and mitigation projects. Additionally, the GDPS has raised public awareness through campaigns and introduced climate change education in schools, preparing future generations to address climate challenges. These initiatives have significantly advanced Cambodia's climate resilience and sustainable development.

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The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) is a key initiative led by the Ministry of Environment to build Cambodia's resilience to climate change. Through collaboration with government agencies, civil society, and development partners, the CCCA supports the integration of climate considerations into policies and practices, promotes innovative solutions, and mobilizes climate finance. It aims to enhance institutional capacity, foster knowledge sharing, and empower communities to adopt sustainable practices. By focusing on vulnerable sectors like agriculture and water resources, the CCCA works to safeguard Cambodia's ecosystems and ensure sustainable development for future generations. Aligned with the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals, the alliance is committed to driving climate action and strengthening the country's ability to adapt to environmental challenges.



MR. LONG SONA
CCCA3 Programme Manager

CCCA3 FACILITY GRANT:

INNOVATION, LINE MINISTRIES
AND RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP

CCCA3 FACILITY GRANT: INNOVATION, LINE MINISTRIES, RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP





RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP

INNOVATION

LINE MINISTRIES

4

12

6

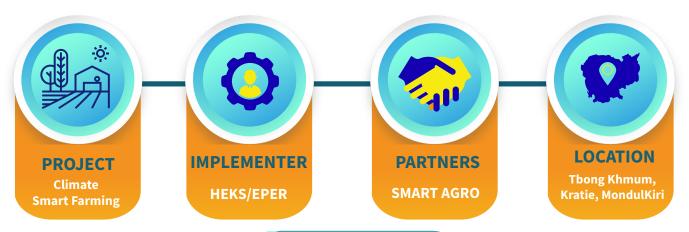
22 GRANTS



3,225,000 USD

Support for innovative pilot projects, research partnerships and line ministry initiatives has been instrumental in ensuring the CCCA3's positive impact on advancing climate change resilience, mitigation and adaptation efforts in Cambodia.







The pilot **cover crop techniques** involving **212** small-scale farmers have shown promisingimprovementinsoilqualityandimproved performance in pepperand cashew farming, resulting in a yield increase of **15%-18%**, a reduction in labor costs by **41%-70%**, and a decrease in production expenses by **16%-70%**. Approximately **70%-80%** of early adopters have expressed satisfaction with the desirability, applicability, and affordability of cover crops. The dissemination of video documentation showcasing farmer testimonials and lessons learned regarding the testing of cover-crop techniques has reached nearly **60,000** views through digital platforms.



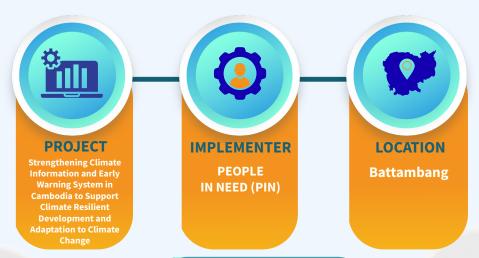


MS. TEY SREY MAO
Farmer in Kratie





Before joining in the project, I used conventional farming methods on my cashew nut farms, which required significant labor and time to deal with weeds. My family invested heavily in pest control, and occasionally, I experienced illness after using pesticides on the farms. However, after engaging with the project and participating in activities like farmer field schools and field visits, I have acquired knowledge of new techniques such as cover cropping.





Implementation of the first urban Early Warning System in Cambodia featuring stationary public speakers in Battambang, benefiting 1,501 households, along with quality training dissemination to local officials and community members; flood modelling to aid in spatial planning and the creation of flood risk management strategies; formulation of well-substantiated and practical suggestions to enhance the flood risk management plan in Battambang city.







Deployment of the first electric motorbike sharing service in Cambodia, B2B sales to delivery businesses to increase electric motorbike fleet, organization of two electric mobility showcases, successful handover to the Ministry of Public Works and Transports (MPWT), and of an inter-ministerial meeting on the policies and responsibilities for Electric Vehicles (EVs) moving forward; development of educational materials, including video.













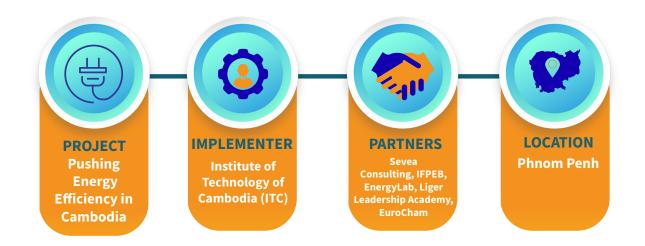


KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Demonstration system of a ram pump and a solar pump at the Prek Leap National Institute of Agriculture, with training sessions benefitting more than **400 student**s and **10 teachers**, and installation of a large-scale system in Kampong Speu to irrigate **17 hectares** and serving **20 households**.





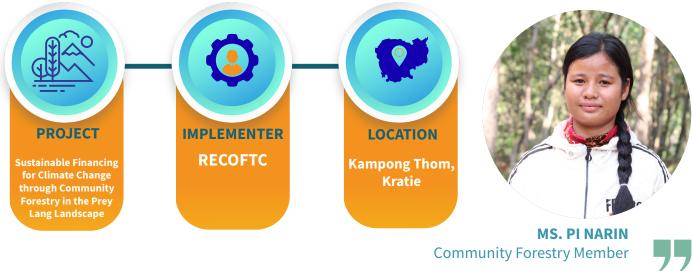




The design and execution of Cambodia's energy efficiency competition serves as a tangible approach to lower GHG emissions through changes in behavior. A collective average energy savings of **9.2%** was achieved from **22 participating buildings**, resulting in a reduction of **200 tons** of CO₂-equivalent emissions. Capacity building efforts faced challenges and included involvement from six public universities, with **211 students** taking part in the **90-day** Challenge and **37 members** being part of the Green Teams, alongside engagement from three ministries, with **53 officials (26 of whom are female)** participating in training sessions and workshops.







"With RECOFTC's support, community forestry has effectively curbed significant deforestation, promoting forest protection and conservation. Planting initiatives in the area provide numeous benefits, such as retaining soil moisture, enhancing soil fertility, and expanding forest coverage, which, in turn, helps attract rainfall."



Ten Community Forests (CFs) actively participated in revising their Annual Operation Plans, which were subsequently approved by the local Forestry Administrations and commune leaders. The implementation of credit schemes for these **10 CFs** led to an increase in credit capital (growing from **USD 15,298** to **USD 60,177**), generating revenue that supported CF management and patrol activities. The project successfully carried out its reforestation efforts, planting a total of 57,250 seedlings across 5 CFs, which spanned approximately **25 hectares** and included the involvement of **332 CF members (153 of whom were women)**. A total forest area of **6,059 hectares** has been safeguarded by the Community Forestry Management Committee and CF members, contributing to a carbon stock of approximately **37,385 tons per year.**





PROJECT

Ensuring Safe and Resilient Drinking Water Supply Services for 3 Communes in Times of COVID-19



IMPLEMENTER TEUK SAAT

1001



LOCATION

Tbong Khmum, Siem Reap, **Kompong Thom**



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

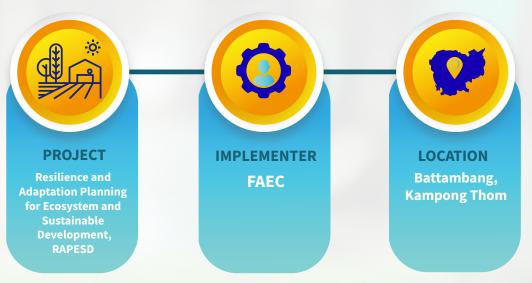
3 solar-powered water kiosks were set up to deliver safe drinking water to 1,500 families across three communes with 31 villages. The entrepreneurship model guarantees a sustainable income for the ten individuals overseeing the water kiosk. The distribution of information and hygiene supplies to safeguard against COVID-19 reached over 3,800 households.







INNOVATION GRANT **ROUND II**





Key achievements include providing training to Agriculture Cooperatives (ACs) in climate-resilient farming practices, enhancing yields by 15% through the use of biochar, assisting 220 farms and 10 Agricultural Cooperatives, and creating materials such as lessons and booklets addressing the effects of Climate Change and Resilience, Contract Farming, and Agriculture, among other topics.



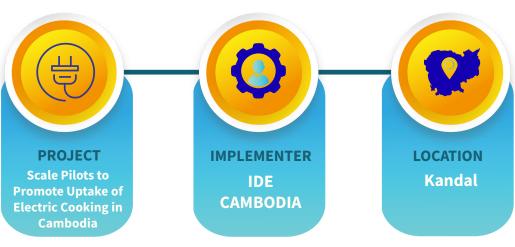
I have joined the Super Farmers Network because I am passionate about advocating for organic farming practices using biochar fertilizers within my family and community. I earn a commission of around 2,000 riels (0.5 cents) per bag sold. However, despite my efforts, many farmers are reluctant to switch from chemical fertilizers due to their preference for quick crop yields for market sale.

MS. MAO SOKUNTHEAVY

Farmer in Battambang City









The promotion of clean cooking technologies, specifically electric cookstoves, was carried out in rural and peri-urban regions through door-to-door and group sales presentations. A total of **268 households** embraced the cookstove, impacting **1,286 individuals**, with a sales success rate of **26.3%** and **70%** of customers continuing to use them regularly. Awareness of the effects of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) and clean cooking through digital marketing reached over **258,000 individuals**. Users acknowledge that electric cook stoves are healthier for families, and women and girls benefit from a reduction in reliance on wood or LPG for cooking.







PROJECT

Enhancing Climate
Resiliency through
Strengthening MFMA
(Marine Fishery
Management Area)
Management
Effectiveness in Kampong
Smach, Prey Nob District



IMPLEMENTER

Preah Sihanouk Province Coastal Development and Management Committee



Preah Sihanouk

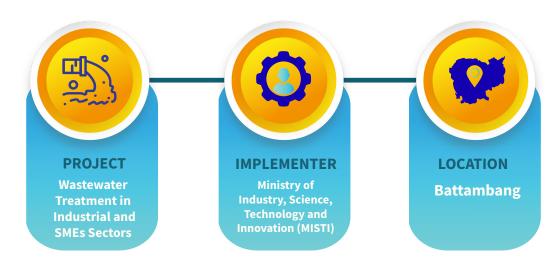


KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The formal designation of Kampong Smach as a Marine Fishery Management Area (MFMA) is outlined in Prakas number 504/2022. This empowers local communities to enforce regulations and policies, establishes distinct boundaries, and clarifies both restricted and allowed activities in each zone. An information center has been established, and awareness campaigns have been conducted to encourage engagement with the zoning scheme and its regulations. Community groups have received training and been organized to carry out regular patrols to deter illegal activities. Discussions have taken place regarding sustainable eco-tourism initiatives as an additional income source for local communities. Collaboration with other Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) has enabled the project team and the communities to exchange insights and share valuable lessons from domestic experiences.









KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The anaerobic wastewater treatment process was established in 8 food and beverage small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to minimize greenhouse gas emissions and environmental pollution by allowing the safe discharge of treated water into the public sewer system post-treatment. Training sessions and skill development were provided to SMEs and MISTI officials. Guidelines for wastewater treatment in SMEs and a greenhouse gas inventory from industrial wastewater in the food and beverage industry were developed.







PROJECT

CSO-Public Partnership to Favor Safe Water Access in Rural Areas



IMPLEMENTER

Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and Teuk Saat 1001



LOCATION

Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

2 climate-resilient water kiosks were established to supply safe drinking water to **1,150** households in two drought-affected communes. The Water in School program benefited **1,655** primary school students. Guidelines for mitigating water scarcity were developed, along with a training module on the community safe drinking water kiosk model for the MRD/DRWS staff.



LINE-MINISTRIES
GRANTS



PROJECT

Piloting Energy Efficiency and Solar Micro Grids for Cambodia's Clean Energy Future



IMPLEMENTER

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)



LOCATION

Phnom Penh, Kandal



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Project assessed **10** governmental structures, implemented a Smart Energy Monitoring System in **3** of those buildings, and created guidelines for Building Energy Management as well as Energy Efficiency Procurement. Additionally, MME set up a **48** KWp solar microgrid on Koh Kantheay Island, which is benefiting 170 households, a school, and community facilities. Furthermore, the project has contributed to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, amounting to **955** tCO₂eq/year from the energy efficiency measures and **654** tCO₂eq/year from the solar setup.









PROJECT

Mainstreaming Climate Change and Increasing Resilience in the Education Sector



IMPLEMENTER

Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport (MoEYS)



LOCATION

Kampong Chhnang, Svay Rieng, Stung Treng, Kampong Speu, Kampot, Kratie, Battambang

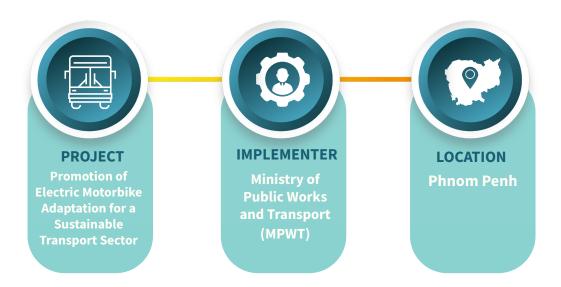


KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The initiative created climate education resources for students in grades **4**, **5**, **and 6**, along with a climate change response guide for both primary and secondary levels. It offered training and assisted in the pilot implementation of Eco-schools by installing climate change and WASH materials in **27** selected schools across seven provinces, benefiting a total of **9**,188 students.



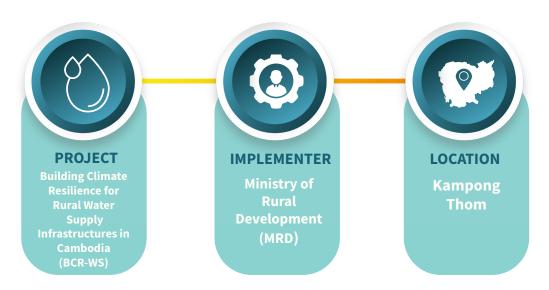
នាយកដ្ឋានអតិបន្តកម្មវ





This project aimed to showcase the advantages of Electric Motorbikes (EMs) in both the public sector (30 EMs) and the private sector (137 EMs) through a subsidy program. A survey analyzed user preferences and confidence levels, outlined in a policy brief titled "Understanding the Confidence Level of Early Adopters of Electric Motorcycles." Awareness campaigns were launched to encourage the adoption of EMs, alongside the creation of guidelines and informational materials focused on enhancing EM registration, improving battery waste management for EMs in Cambodia, providing policy recommendations for e-bike procurement and deployment, and offering policy guidance on EM charging and battery storage in public buildings.





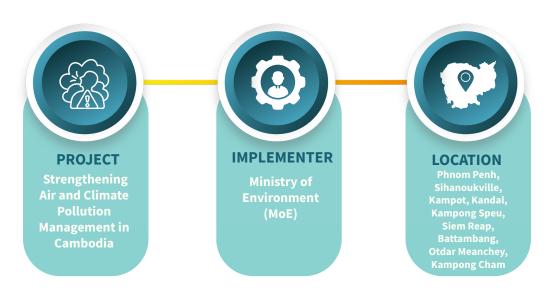


Construction of 6 water infrastructures designed to withstand climate impacts (three ponds and three wells) to serve 6,268 individuals. Six Water User Groups (WUGs) were established, along with training on operation, maintenance, and financial management. Awareness campaigns focused on the effects of climate change and adaptation strategies reached 689 community members. Training for provincial department officials covered the design of climate-resilient water infrastructures and their incorporation into strategic budget plans.









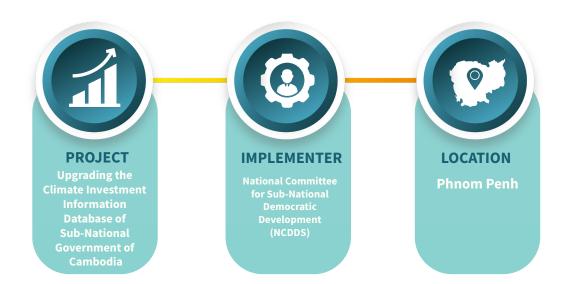


Preparation of a sub-decree on air pollution, noise and vibration control; establishment of the first air quality monitoring data platform (https://airquality.moe.gov.kh/home); provision of dust monitoring and carbon analysis equipment to the Ministry of Environment; implementation of emission control measures at 13 sites; and training of national and sub-national officials in air quality management.











Climate change investment data has been incorporated into the current NCDD Databases (Project Implementation Database (pID) and Sub-national Project Database (sPD). The project created a manual to assist local administrations and provided training on entering climate investment data, facilitated a structured process for transferring climate information from the Commune DataBase (CDB) to refresh the Vulnerability Index, and carried out Vulnerability Risk Assessments (VRA) in 346 communes, **44 districts, and 10 provinces.**



RESEARCH **PARTNERSHIP GRANTS**



PROJECT

Study on Impact of Heat Stress to Human **Productivity and** Cambodia



IMPLEMENTER

Institute of **Technology** of Cambodia (ITC)



PARTNERS

ational University Singapore (NUS), University (Hong Kong), Ministry of Education, Youth and



Phnom Penh



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The research studies the effects of heat stress on construction, education, and garment manufacturing sectors. It highlighted significant reductions in industrial work time across these areas due to heat exposure in the workplace, resulting in considerable economic losses. Knowledge resources were developed from this research, such as a handbook for assessing the impact of heat stress on individuals, a scientific paper focused on heat stress effects in the education, construction, and garment sectors, as well as capacity-building workshops on the topic and the graduation of one PhD student.



KEY RESEARCH FINDINGS

- ▶ Heat stress significantly reduces construction labor productivity and work duration due to physiological strain.
- ➤ Workers endure more intense heat-related effects during warmer months compared to colder ones.
- ➤ Working in the hottest month of the year exacerbates negative influences on both work pace and precision.
- > Students experience symptoms of heat stress while studying, which include difficulty concentrating, mild headaches, dizziness, and fatigue.
- > By employing an interdisciplinary approach, Cambodia saw an 11.2% annual decline in industrial productive working time in 2018, leading to an output loss of USD 2,638 million across the economy. Projections for 2035 indicate an additional loss of USD 634 million in output, emphasizing the growing severity of heat-related productivity challenges.





PROJECT

Improving Capacity on Integrated Coastal Management with Low Impact Development (LID) Considering Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change in Coastal Areas of Cambodia (CLID)



IMPLEMENTER

Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC



PARTNERS

Institute of
Research
for Development
(IRD), Kyoto
University (KU),
Royal University of
Agriculture (RUA)



LOCATION

Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, Kampot, Kep



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The implementation of Low Impact Development (LID) strategies as a measure to reduce flooding in coastal cities has been considered. An inundation map depicting the impacts of rising sea levels for coastal regions was created, along with a report addressing the status of climate change and future projections for Cambodia. Training and outreach on Climate-Resilient LID (CLID) were conducted for relevant ministries, academic institutions, provincial departments, and municipal offices, resulting in the publication of one scientific paper in an international journal and the graduation of four master's and six bachelor's students.



KEY RESEARCH FINDINGS

- ➤ The urban flood simulations show that utilizing the LID approach can reduce both the height and duration of flooding in sub-catchment regions.
- Analysis of rising sea levels reveals an annual increase of 5.96 mm, with forecasts suggesting a rise of up to 1,302 mm over the next 50 years. This will submerge 242 km² of land, leading to an estimated economic impact of 304 million USD, particularly affecting areas such as Khemarak Phoumin City, Botum Sakor district, the Preah Sihanouk coastline, and Kampot City.
- > Studies on global warming show that Cambodia has witnessed rising temperatures throughout the nation and is anticipated to experience an increase in both droughts and floods in the upcoming decades.
- The baseline survey on LID reveals a limited comprehension of LID principles among households and key stakeholders in coastal regions. Nevertheless, the majority recognize the substantial impacts of climate change and express concern regarding the environmental repercussions of rising sea levels.





PROJECT

Appropriate Costing
Methods of Climate
Change Adaptation in
Infrastructure
Development:
Experimental Studies for
Road and Related
Infrastructure
Projects in Cambodia
(CAMI)



IMPLEMENTER

Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP)



PARTNERS

Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), University of Freiburg (Germany)



LOCATION

Kampong Thom, Pursat, Kratie, Prey Veng, Kampot



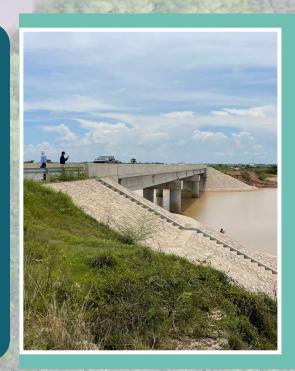
KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

A Cost and Benefits Analysis (CBA) focusing on road and related infrastructure assets in the context of climate change was developed, proving to be quite significant and beneficial for road development initiatives in Cambodia. This research project and damages affecting road infrastructure examined the losses provinces of Prey Veng and Kampot, as well as conducted adaptation costing analyses for various proposed measures under two scenarios (without and with climate adaptation strategies). The results informed the creation of guidelines for loss and damage assessments, adaptation costing, and capacity building for the two relevant ministries (MRD and MPWT). Additionally, these findings were incorporated into the Master of Science in Climate Change Program (MCC) at RUPP.



KEY RESEARCH FINDINGS

- ➤ Both Prey Veng and Kampot provinces are extremely vulnerable to flooding, with 3,745 km² (2.45%) in Prey Veng and 4,316 km² (2.07%) in Kampot classified as flood-prone.
- ➤ The total estimated damages resulting from the floods in 2019 and 2020 reached \$4,464,557 in Kampot and \$3,645,618 in Prey Veng.
- ➤ Implementing CBA is vital for increasing the resilience of roads by integrating nature-based solutions, such as the Canal Option, Wetland Option, and Greening Roadway Option, which are best adapted to local conditions.







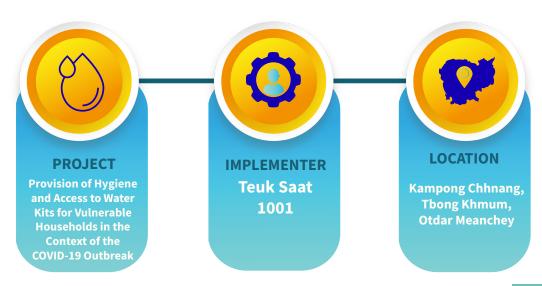
The impact of changes in land use and farming practices on soil organic carbon in Battambang was evaluated, focusing on Soil Organic Content (SOC) in both Conventional Techniques (CT) and Conservation Agriculture (CA) within Cambodian upland areas. The results of this study contributed to a policy brief titled 'Impacts of Land Use Change and Agricultural Management on Soil Organic Carbon', and policy discussions were held to promote the adoption of CA practices. Additionally, the research involved six farmers and two women-led groups.

KEY RESEARCH FINDINGS

- ➤ The transformation of land use, particularly the shift from forest to agricultural areas (both annual and perennial crops), negatively affects the stock of soil organic carbon, resulting in a depletion ranging from 31% to 69% when compared to the SOC stock remaining in forest patches, with a depletion rate between -3.4 to -5.9 MgC/ha/y.
- Management through CA provides various advantages, such as enhanced earthworm populations that aid in the breakdown of organic material, nutrient cycling, improved water infiltration, and stabilization of SOC levels. After five years, SOC under CA can be two times greater than that under conventional methods, thus enhancing soil ecosystem functions and quality. Moreover, CA fosters increased soil microbial diversity and abundance, which benefits soil health and decreases pest and disease prevalence. The Soil Quality Index (SQI), derived from the Biofunctool® methodology, improved by 15% within two years of CA transition compared to CT.
- Collaborative methods have been enhanced among partners assessing changes in soil organic carbon stock, soil ecosystem services, and conducting multicriteria analysis.



SPECIAL FUNDS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC



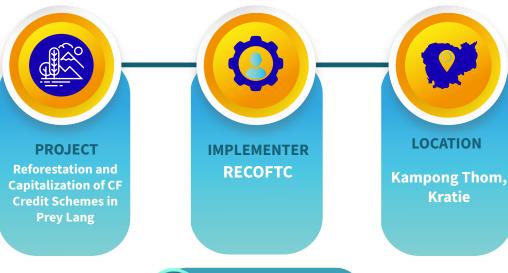


KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Between May and August 2021, 13176 rural households across 263 communes in 17 provinces benefited from free safe water for three months and were educated on safe practices to prevent the spread of COVID-19. As a result of the project, entrepreneurs have enhanced their partnerships with local authorities and have fostered stronger connections within their communities.









KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Between May and June 2021, as a result of the project, 10 Community Forests (CFs) enhanced their credit capital, positively impacting 614 households. Additionally, tree planting activities were carried out in 4 CFs, restoring degraded land across 34.8 hectares with 7,850,000 seedlings planted, thanks to the enthusiastic participation of 506 CF members, including 268 females.

KNOWLEDGE SHARING EVENT, AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGNS, AND TRAININGS

KNOWLEDGE SHARING EVENT, AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGNS, AND TRAININGS

The **Knowledge Sharing Events** offered participants a chance to share their experiences in implementing climate projects at both national and sub-national levels. These events took place annually, gathering the CCCA3's partners involved in grant project execution and key climate change practitioners including policymakers and academia to exchange knowledge and insights, foster partnerships, and discuss ways to enhance policy frameworks and research connections related to climate change. Overall, a total of **4 knowledge sharing events** were conducted with over **292 participants** (about 68 women).







Awareness Campaigns and Trainings aimed to improve climate change awareness among the public, media representatives, religious leaders, activists, and youths. More than 30 awareness raising campaigns and training were organized and attracted over **3,100 participants (about 1,040 women)**. For instance, in 2023, CCCA3 organized a drawing competition that drew 444 participants, awarding prizes to 30 winners in Phnom Penh. Moreover, a workshop for 45 media professionals in Battambang led to the creation of 65 news articles and videos about climate initiatives, while a climate change workshop focused on youth, held in Svay Rieng in 2023, involved 69 participants (33 of whom were women).









COORDINATION AND SUPPORT TO LINE MINISTRIES

CLIMATE CHANGE TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (CCTWG)

The CCCA3 provided crucial support to the Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG) in various ways:

COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Aiding in the formulation and execution of climate change strategies, action plans, and policies.

CAPACITY BUILDING

With training sessions and workshops to boost the technical expertise and skills of CCTWG members regarding climate change topics, policy formulation, and resource mobilization, including assistance in securing funding from international donors, government bodies, and the private sector.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

Technical support and individual assistance for the annual update of the NDC/LTS4CN tracking system.



KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Among CCTWG members and with other stakeholders through conferences, workshops, and publications.

A total of 22 CCTWG meetings were organized with the coordination and technical support of the CCCA3 team, reaching **1,417 participants (306 women)**.



COORDINATION AND SUPPORT TO PRIORITY LINE MINISTRIES

H.E. DR. CHUOP PARIS

Secretary of State of the Ministry of Environment and Chair of Climate Change Technical Working Group



The CCTWG has played a pivotal role in ensuring that climate change considerations are embedded into key sectoral policies. Through continuous coordination, led by the Ministry of Environment, the CCTWG has ensure that climate adaptation and mitigation strategies are integrated into national development plans. The CCCA3 has been instrumental in this process by providing overall coordination support, and technical and financial support for policy reviews and alignment initiatives, ensuring that all sectoral strategies are resilient to climate impacts and consistent with Cambodia's broader climate goals. This support has allowed for a more cohesive approach to climate governance and finance across various sectors.



COORDINATION AND SUPPORT TO PRIORITY LINE MINISTRIES

- LETTER OF AGREEMENTS (LOAS) BETWEEN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (NCSD) AND SIX MINISTRIES
- CCCA3 worked closely with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Ministry of Environment (MoE), the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS), and the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), providing coordination, technical support and targeted capacity building to support the successful implementation of Cambodia's climate change initiatives.



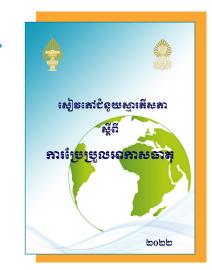
- Capacity Building and Technical Assistance through training and technical support to develop and implement Ministries' Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs), incorporating climate change into their sector strategies. This includes assisting ministries in aligning their initiatives with the Cambodia's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other national climate strategies.
- **Result-Based Letters of Agreement (LoAs)** that concentrate on achieving specific climate-related outcomes, such as creating tools, carrying out vulnerability assessments, and testing climate-resilient methods.
- **Financial Support and Grants:** financial support to carry out climate action projects that correspond with their NDC commitments, addressing both mitigation and adaptation.
- Climate Change Mainstreaming, by embedding climate change considerations, tools and methodologies into their planning, budgeting, and decision-making processes. Tools and methodologies for integration are developed and piloted in partnership with ministries, such as specific support on Cost-Benefit Analysis with the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT).

SUPPORT TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Workshop and Field Visit: In March 2022, CCCA3 and the Department of Climate Change (DCC) organized a workshop for the National Assembly members on Protected Areas Management and Climate Change to inform lawmakers about the effects of climate change in Cambodia and explore future collaboration opportunities between the National Assembly and the Ministry of Environment. The event included a field visit, which allowed Members of Parliament to witness the environmental challenges that Cambodia is facing.



Development of a Climate Change Handbook for the National Assembly: After the workshop, a Climate Change Handbook was developed and disseminated among the Members of Parliament to provide them with essential information regarding climate change, applicable policies, and strategies for mitigation and adaptation, and facilitating the integration of climate considerations into the legislative framework.



PARTICIPATION TO INTERNATIONAL EVENTS AS COPS

The CCCA3 has continually enabled the Cambodian delegation to participate actively and with informed perspectives in international climate negotiations, specifically the Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP) under the UNFCCC.

Each year, the CCCA3 assists the government in developing Cambodia's stance ahead of each COP. This assistance involves organizing inter-ministerial gatherings, referred to as pre-COP meetings, where the country's position is discussed and the delegation is prepared for the event. After the COP, post-COP sessions are held to share crucial outcomes.

In addition, the CCCA3 is instrumental in ensuring the participation of around 4-5 delegates annually at the COP. Notably, in 2024, support was provided to facilitate attendance at the subsidiary bodies session in Bonn, Germany.









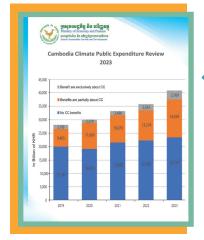
POLICY AND STUDIES DEVELOPMENT

Since its inception, the CCCA programme has played a vital role in aiding the National Council of Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Environment in establishing the national agenda on climate change.

In its third phase, the CCCA3 has provided essential technical support and coordination to develop the following key national climate change policies:

- Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2020)
- Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN, 2021)
- Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2024-2033 (CCCSP 2024-2033, 2024)
- Through continued collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), significant efforts have been dedicated in developing and reviewing analysis and studies, such as the "Potential Fiscal and Economic Impacts of Measures and Regulations on Second-hand Vehicle Imports (Of more than 10 years of age)", "Assessing the Potential Impacts of Fiscal Measures to Reduce Import Duties/Taxes on Electric Motorbikes", and the "Cambodia Resilient Urban Green Infrastructure Economic and Policy Analysis study", all finalized in 2022.



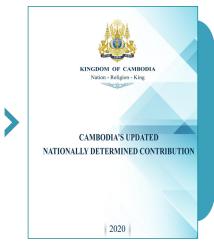


A crucial annual report prepared with the assistance of CCCA3 in close collaboration with the MEF is the **Climate Public Expenditure Review (CPER)**.

Moreover, the expertise provided by the CCCA3 team has been crucial in offering peer reviews and expert input on various key reports and policies of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and other ministries, including the Biennial Update Report (2020), the Third National Communication (2022), the National Cooling Action Plan (2023), the National Energy Efficiency Policy (2023), and the first Biennial Transparency Report (2024).

CAMBODIA'S UPDATED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION

Cambodia's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) was submitted in 2020. NDCs reflect the commitments of each nation to reduce national emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change, adhering to the Paris Agreement. The Updated NDC set the target of reducing GHG emissions by 42% compared to the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario, focusing on forestry, energy, agriculture, industry, and waste sectors. It also places significant importance on adaptation, incorporating strategies to address vulnerabilities in agriculture, water resources, human health, and infrastructure, while also emphasizing gender inclusivity, youth engagement, and the involvement of the private sector. The anticipated financial requirements are approximately 7.8 billion USD, comprising 2 billion for adaptation and 5.8 billion for mitigation.



The CCCA3 supported the Ministry of Environment (MoE) in its coordinating function within the Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG). Key line ministries were engaged in identifying the most pertinent mitigation and adaptation strategies, prioritizing them, and defining how each strategy yields co-benefits and influences the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They also contributed to the integration of gender considerations, and ways to engage youth and enhances private sector participation. Furthermore, modelling was performed to develop emission scenarios, together with a costing assessment.



LONG-TERM STRATEGY FOR CARBON NEUTRALITY (LTS4CN)

This policy signifies Cambodia's commitment to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and outlines a strategic approach to achieve a vision of a carbon-neutral and resilient society by 2050. The foundation of Cambodia's carbon neutrality vision is primarily based on the ongoing execution of existing obligations within the FOLU sector, which is anticipated to yield a carbon sink of 50 MtCO₂eq by 2050, end deforestation by 2045, and enhance afforestation, reforestation, and agroforestry activities.



The LTS4CN also encompasses other sectors, including energy, agriculture, waste, and industry.

Cambodia is proud of being the first ASEAN country and the second least developed country (LDC) worldwide to submit a Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality with a 2050 target.

The CCCA3, supported by dedicated funding from the UK, played a key role in developing this policy through a thorough consultation process, detailed expert-driven modelling, and assistance in communicating the results.



TESTIMONIAL



H.E. DOMINIC WILLIAMSBritish Ambassador to Cambodia

"

I believe CCCA has significantly increased the impact of the Cambodian government's climate action. Firstly, it has helped Cambodia coordinate its climate effort and ensure good alignment between and global goals. Secondly, it has supported the government to develop the skills and tools needed to deliver meaningful climate action. And thirdly, it has helped Cambodia bring different sectors and different actors together to encourage collaboration - without collaboration of this sort, we have no prospect of limiting global temperature increases.

The UK is proud to have supported Cambodia to develop its LTS4CN, a strategy that not only sets realistic goals for decarbonisation but also reflects the aspiration of the Cambodian people. This plan signals Cambodia's ambition in climate action, to both regional and global partners. We believe LTS4CN will be instrumental in driving transformative change and attracting the investment needed to secure a greener, more resilient future for Cambodia.



■ NDC/LTS4CN TRACKING SYSTEM

The CCCA3 supported the Ministry of Environment (MoE) creating a detailed Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system to track the progress of NDC implementation. Suggested indicators by measure and sector were formulated in partnership with the Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG). This collaboration resulted in the creation of an online tracking tool, known as the **NDC/LTS4CN tracking tool**, which is updated annually by Line Ministries to reflect their commitments outlined in the NDC. The tool tracks progress across various sectors, including gender, youth, and the private sector, serves as an effective communication resource, and provides access to information necessary for reporting under the Paris Agreement's Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR).

ACCESS THE SYSTEM





CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGIC PLAN 2024-2033 (CCCSP 2024-2033)

The CCCA3 coordinated the development of the CCCSP 2024-2033, designed to build upon and enhance the previous Strategic Plan (2014-2023). The CCCSP 2024-2033 is geared towards tackling climate change challenges, bolstering resilience, and fostering sustainable development. It aims to integrate current national policies, such as the Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN), the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs), and the Pentagonal Strategy Phase 1, to bolster the country's capacity to withstand climate change impacts.

The development of the CCCSP 2024-2033 involved contributions from various line agencies during consultations and interviews to ensure the strategies are relevant and complement the climate actions undertaken by those agencies.







Vision: Achieve carbon neutrality and climate resilience through inclusive and sustainable development.

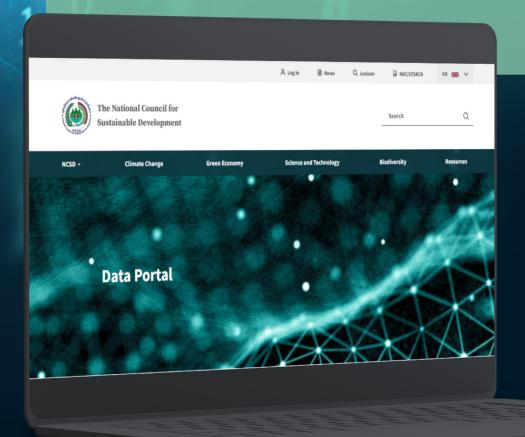
Mission: Create a national framework to reduce emissions, enhance resilience, and improve climate governance to ensure societal, environmental, and economic well-being. This includes promoting renewable energy, sustainable natural resource management and climate-smart practices.

Three strategic areas and 19 strategic outcomes have been developed to achieve the vision and mission of the CCCSP 2024-2033.



WEB-BASED CLIMATE CHANGE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

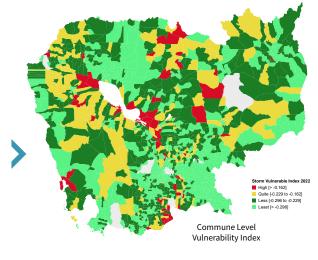
The CCCA3 is committed to enhancing awareness and offering information about climate change to the people of Cambodia, with the NCSD Data Portal acting as a crucial resource. This portal provides the latest data and educational materials on topics such as vulnerability, climate finance, mitigation initiatives, and institutional readiness. The online platform consolidates climate-related information, serving as a center for governments, research organizations, NGOs, and the public to obtain current climate data, monitor project outcomes, and make well-informed decisions.







Vulnerability Index (VI): Monitors annually the percentage and number of communes categorized as highly or quite vulnerable to three primary types of climate threats: floods, storms, and droughts. **Families affected by Climate Hazards:** Loss and damage due to extreme weather events is tracked annually through the proportion of families affected by at least one of the three major climate hazards: floods, storms, and drought.





Geographical distribution of projects delivering CC benefits in the sector

Track the contribution of development partners to Cambodia's climate change response through official development assistance.

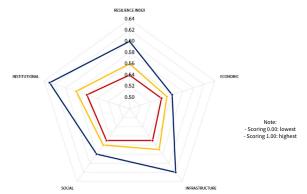


Piloted in 2019 and in 2022, it compares economic, infrastructure, social, and institutional resilience of men and women.



Provides information on CDM, JCM, and Voluntary GHG emission reduction projects in Cambodia.







Evaluate Cambodia's institutional capacity to handle climate challenges.



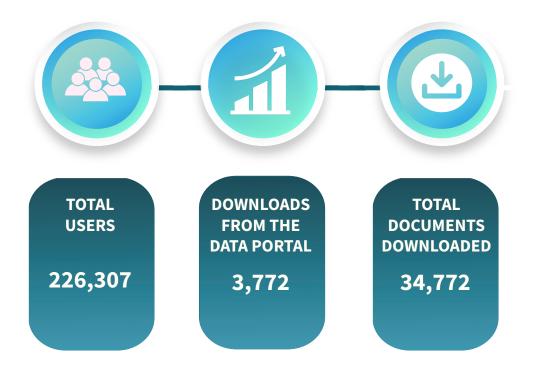


Measures and reports air quality index.





WEB INSIGHTS



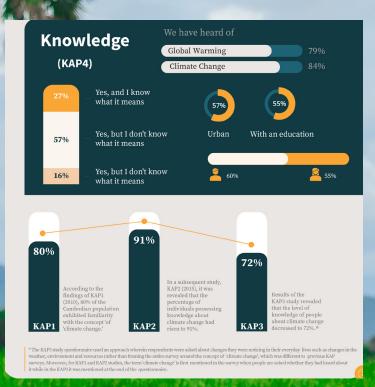
THE LEXICON ON **CLIMATE CHANGE**



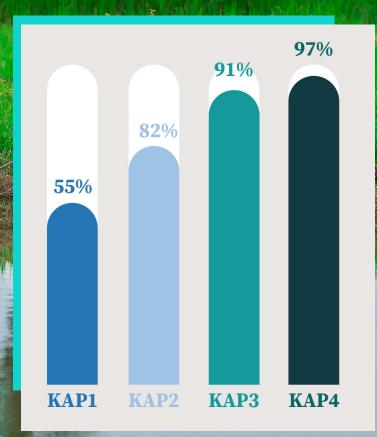
TERMS

A STUDY TO UNDERSTANDING PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN CAMBODIA: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICES

CAMBODIAN KNOWLEDGE ON CLIMATE CHANGE



COMMUNITY ACTIONS RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

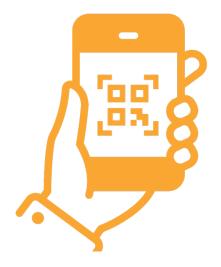


KAP1 (2010): This initial study introduced the term "climate change" to the general public, focusing on establishing a baseline for awareness. At that time, public understanding of climate change was relatively low, and traditional media such as radio and television were the primary sources of information.

KAP2 (2015): By the second study, awareness had increased, though many Cambodians still lacked in-depth knowledge of climate change impacts. The study highlighted an improvement in attitudes, with more individuals recognizing the severity of climate-related issues, and identified key barriers such as limited financial and technical resources at local levels.

KAP3 (2020): This third study adopted a mixed-method approach and revealed a significant increase in public awareness. Conducted with 1,560 respondents across Cambodia, it showed that while awareness had grown, there were still gaps in translating this knowledge into action. The study focused on understanding motivations for taking climate action, including family health and livelihood concerns. It also reflected a shift towards using climate change data to inform government policies.

KAP4 (2024): Using KAP3 as a baseline, this fourth study also adopted a mixed-method approach and based on the initial results, it revealed a significant increase in awareness among Cambodian citizens regarding climate change and its associated terminologies. Conducted with 1,558 respondents. The study aimed to track climate change awareness and practices, investigate the effectiveness of government climate change interventions, and propose strategies for enhanced climate action.



CLIMATE CHANGE RESOURCES AND DOCUMENTS



THE PUBLIC CAN ACCESS INFORMATION ON ALL CCCA3 PROGRAMME GRANTEES AND CLIMATE CHANGE INFORMATION USING THESE QR CODES









CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE - PHASE 3



CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

Implemented by:





Funded by:





