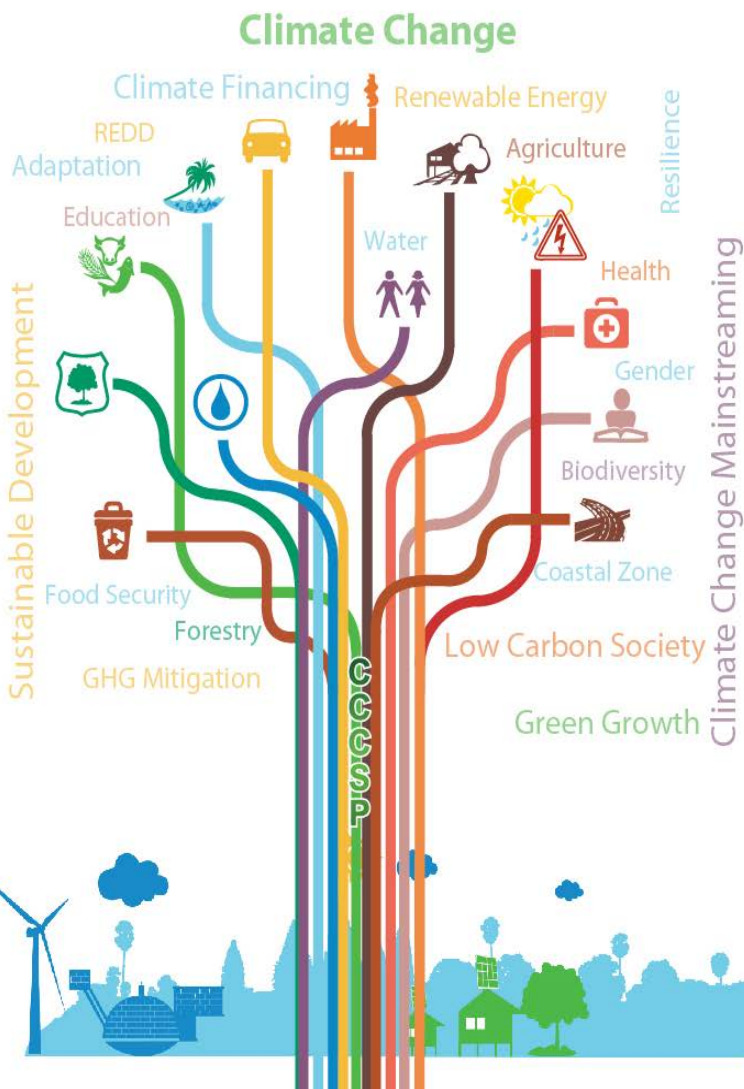




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“Taking Action for Sustainable Development in the Changing Climate”



Implementation of CCAP at the sub-national levels through Local Governance and Climate Change (LGCC)

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CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE



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1. Introduction

Global concern has become clear now on impacts of CC from human activities particularly from emissions by industrial countries, the advanced economic and powerful countries.

The major causes of climate change:

- Emissions from large industries,
- Loss and degradation of forests;
- Emissions from waste, animals droppings and fossil fuels;
- Testing and application of advanced chemical weapons in space and under the sea.

1. Introduction, Cont.

Impacts from cc

- CC causes damaging effects on ecosystems and the ozone layers resulting in higher concentration of GHGs leading to global warming, sea level rise, irregular rainfall and a shorter rainy season and a longer dry season.
- Like other countries, Cambodia is particularly affected by CC particularly on its agriculture, water resources, rural roads, and local economic development.

1. Introduction, Cont.

- Agricultural dependent communities will have their livelihood severely impacted and their household income will be affected due to:
 - Lack of water for rice and other crops irrigation;
 - Lack of water for domestic consumption;
 - Increasing temperature from year to year;
 - Human and animals are infected with diseases;
 - More people will be displaced.

1. Introduction, cont.

- Along with government policy, NCDDS and subnational administrations at provincial, city, district and commune levels have been playing important role in capacity building and implementation of activities to adapt to climate change;
- National Programme of Action for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA);
- 10 years national programme for democratic development at the subnational level (2010-2019);
- 3 years rolling plan of the national programme (2011-2013);
- Sub-national development planning and investment programme of the sub-national administration;
- Pilot project with Local governance and CC phase I (LGCCI) in 2012 and phase II (LGCCII) in 201-2014.

2. Background of Local Governance and CC (LGCC)

- LGCC started at the end of 2011 and concluded in 2012;
- Financial support from CCCA-TF;
- Technical support from UNCDF;
- Facilitated and implemented by NCDDS and Subnational administrations
- Total budget: USD300,000
- Target province: Takeo;
- 3 target districts: Daun Keo, Borei Chulsar and Bati.

2. Background of LGCCII, Cont.

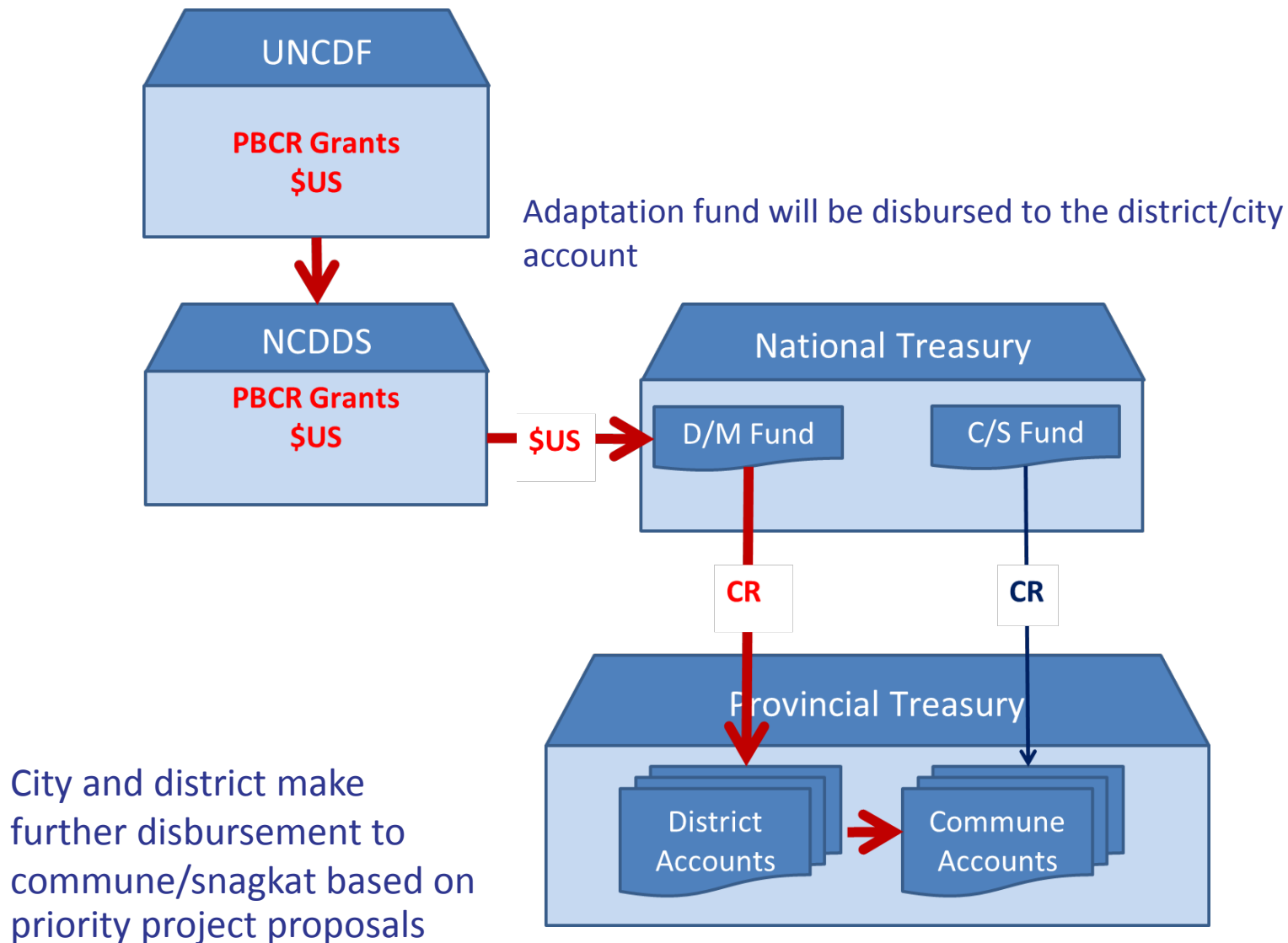
- LGCCII started in 2013 and will conclude in 2014
- Financial support provided by SIDA;
- Technical support provided by UNCDF;
- Facilitated and implemented by NCDDS and Subnational administrations;
- Total project budget: USD1,204,094.00;
- Target provinces: Takeo and Battambang;
- Target district in Takeo: Daun Keo, Borei Chulsar and Bati
- Target district in Battambang: Sampeo Loun, Bor Vel, Thmar Kol, Mong Russei and Roukha Kiri.

3. Objectives of LGCC

The LGCC has the following objectives:

- Build capacity and understanding of CC at the subnational administrations;
- Strengthen capacity and role of the subnational administrations in implementing adaptation to climate change;
- Build capacity of the subnational administration in development planning and investment programme to adapt to CC; M
- Mainstream CC in the subnational development planning and finance.

5. LGCC's Budget flow



5. Mainstreaming CC adaptation

1. What is adaptation to CC?

It is making it resilient to CC.

For Example:

- If a dike or a rural road is built in the floodplain area there is a need to take in to account the water level and flow intensity;
- If a canal is rehabilitated, consideration has to be taken on the depth and water control structures;

5. Mainstreaming CC adaptation, Cont.

2. What is mainstreaming CC adaptation in subnational administration development planning and investment programme?

It is consultation process to incorporate issue and solutions to CC in:

- Provincial development planning and investment programme (PDP&PIP);
- City and district development planning and investment programme (M/DDP&M/DIP);
- Commune/Snagkat development planning and investment programme (CDP&CIP).

6. Mechanism to mainstreaming CC adaptation

At the national level:

- National project working group of the NCDD;

At the provincial level:

- Provincial planning team;
- 5 implementation units of the provincial government;
- 3 Provincial project advisor;
- Departments of Agriculture, Water Resources, Woman Affairs, Planning, Health, Environment, Education Youth and Sports, Labor and Vocational Training.

6. Mechanism for CC Adaptation, Cont.

City and District level:

- City and district planning team;
- City and district relevant line provincial department officials

Commune level:

- Commune council, commune clerk, Planning and Budget Committee, and គ.ក.ស.ក
- Village headman, Village Vice-headman, villagers, Woman group, and Vulnerable people.

7. Process for mainstreaming CC adaptation Local Governance and Climate Change (LGCC)





Process for mainstreaming CC Adaptation, Cont.

1. Guiding workshop on project implementation;
2. Workshop to mainstream CC and training on VRA;
3. Data collection on VRA to CC;
4. Workshop to develop city, district CCSP and to define criteria;
5. Project prioritization workshop;
6. Participatory project implementation and evaluation;
7. City and target district PBCR Grant Assessment.

Criteria for funding

1. Activities in the LGCC list, almost all project used city, district and commune fund are listed in project list;
2. Activities listed in M/DIP or CIP, but all projects using city, district or commune fund are listed in M/DIP or CIP;
3. Respond to city and district CCSPs;
4. LGCC Fund has to respond to adaptation to CC, USD2 from city, district or commune fund and USD1 from LGCC.

Projects accessed funding from LGCC in 2012 and 2013

1. Takeo in 2012

- 4 service projects;
- 10 infrastructure projects;

2. Takeo in 2013

- 5 Service projects;
- 15 infrastructure projects;

3. Battambang in 2013

- 7 service projects;
- 12 infrastructure projects.

8. LGCC project results

a. Service projects in 2012

#	Activity	Project location	Implementing agency	Observation
1.	Raise awareness on cc and environment, tree planting	Daun Keo city	City environment Office	
2	Awareness on CC resilient seeds and their selection, 10 rice varieties	Daun Keo City	City Environment Office	
3	Dissemination on Impacts of CC on human health and distribution of water filter, sanitation, hygiene at flooding time	Borei Chulsar district	District health center	
4	Raise awareness on CC impacts on health and distribute water filters, Sanitation and hygiene during flooding.	Bati district	Woman affairs, health and rural development offices	

8. Result of LGCC projects, Cont.

b. Infrastructure projects in 2012

#	Activity	District	Commune	Project scale, m
1	Community pond	Bati	Lumpong	60m x 34m x 2m
2	Community pond	Bati	Thnaot	42m x 42m x 3m
3	Canal rehabilitation and culvert placement at 3 locations	Bati	Thnaot	1,450m x 2.5m
4	Canal rehabilitation and culvert placement at a location	Bati	Kraing Thong	647m x 1.8m
5	Laterite road, culvert placement at a location, 1m diameter	Borei Chulsar	Borei Chulsar	1,130m

8. Result of LGCC projects, Cont.

b. Infrastructure project in 2012

#	Activity	District	Commune	Project size, m
6	Laterite road and placement of culvert at 2 locations and 0,6m diameter	Borei Chulsar	Kaop Kor	1,144m
7	Culvert at 2 location, 1 m diameter	Borei Chulsar	Dong Kpos	Diameter 1m
8	Drainage system	Daun Keo	Rorkar Krau	Length 38m
9	Laterite road, and culvert placement at a site, 0.8m diameter	Daun Keo	Orkar Knong	Length 940m
10	Weirs, two pieces	Daun Keo	Baray	12m x 3m x 3m

9. Challenges

- Most local officials and villagers have little awareness of CC adaptation;
- Project has only been implemented for a short period;
- The financial disbursement from national account to city, district and commune fund accounts takes long;
- Difficult to change mindset and practices by people;
- The fund is limited but there are many proposals;
- Lack of training materials on CC;
- Lack of guideline documents on mainstreaming CC adaptation.

10. Continued plan

- Expand awareness raising on CC at the sub-national levels;
- Establish working groups on CC Adaptation;
- Develop guidelines for mainstreaming CC adaptation;
- Develop guidelines on development of CCSP for adaptation to CC at subnational levels;
- Strengthen capacity and provide resources to the subnational level for CC adaptation;
- Assign codes for expenses for CC adaptation.

11. Lessons learned

- Implement the process of CC adaptation project;
- Develop city and district CCSP;
- Strengthen and use of existing systems, both administrative and financial;
- Use of contribution from local administration;
- Good participation and collaboration from all relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries in implementation, M&E and project maintenance;
- Strengthen and build capacity for subnational administrations;

11. Lessons, Cont.



- At Thnot commune, a canal 1,450 m was rehabilitated, placement of culvert at 3 locations, with total funding KhRiels 51,457,090, with 0% contribution from commune fund and 100% from LGCC.
- Implemented from 02 July to 17th September 2012, October 2013.

10. Lessons learned



Participatory assessment of eater weir at Baray, Don Keo.

10. Lessons learned



Participatory assessment of a laterite road, 940m, at Rokar Khnong commune, Don Keo.

10. Lessons learned



Visit by SIDA GIZ UNDP and EU Delegates to the CC Adaptation Project at Borei Chulsar.

10. Lessons learned



Selection and application of climate resilient rice variety at Bati.



A weir at Baray built with total Khmer Riels 53,350,000 with 0% contribution from commune Fund and 100% from LGCC. The project was implemented from 30th August to 28th September 2012. Pic taken in October 2013.



Rokar Knong commune: A laterite road 940m long with placement of culvert at a location, 0.8m diameter, with total funding KhRiels49,390,000, with KhmerRels 10,678,698 from LGCC Fund and KhmerRiels38,211,002 from commune fund. The project was implemented from 9th October 2012 to 26th Feb. 2013. Picture taken in October 2013.



Kor Por commune: a laterite road 1,144m with placement of culvert at 2 locations, of 0.6m diameter, with total funding Khmer Riels 96,031,320; contribution from commune fund – Khmer Riels 69,328,320 and LGCC – Khmer Riels 26,403,000. The project was implemented from 30th August to 18th October 2012. Picture taken in October 2013.



Borei Chulsar Commune: A laterite road 1,130m with placement of culvert at a location, 1 m diameter. Total budget: Khmer Riels 104,829,104 (Commune Fund – Khmer Riels 74,064,104 and LGCC – Khmer Riels 30,465,000). The project was implemented from 10th August to 25 September 1012. Picture taken in October 2013.



Thnot commune: 1 canal 1,450 m rehabilitated with placement of culvert at 3 locations. The total project budget as Khmer Riels 51,457,090 (Commune Fund 0% and LGCC – 100%). The project was implemented from 2nd July to 17th September 2012. Picture taken in October 2013.



Kraing Thung commune: A canal 647m rehabilitated with culvert placement at 1 location. The project cost is Khmer Riels 32,397,639 (Commune fund – 0% and LGCC Fund – 100%). The project implemented from 11th September to 11th September 2012.



Lumpong commune: a pond rehabilitated, size 60m x 34m x 2m, total budget Khmer Riels 15,300,000 with 0% contribution from commune fund and 100% from LGCC. The project was implemented from 15th November 2012 to December 2012. Picture taken in October 2013.

Thank You !

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