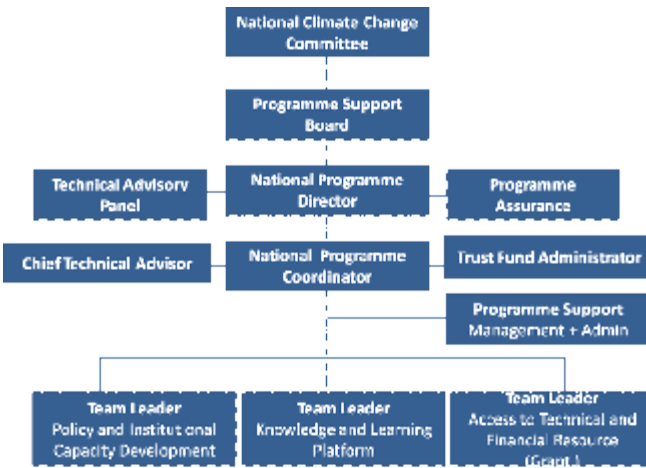


Cambodia Climate Change Alliance CCCA

CCCA Organizational Structure



Key results of CCCA

Result 1: Policy and Institutional Capacity Development:

NCCC capacity to coordinate national policy making, capacity development, and outreach/advocacy efforts, and to monitor the implementation of national climate change strategy is strengthened.

Result 2: Knowledge and Learning Platform

A platform is established and in operation providing Cambodia with updated knowledge and learning opportunities on Climate Change.

Result 3: Programme and Trust Fund Management

Key line ministries, agencies and civil society organizations have access to financial and technical resources to design, implement and monitor climate change adaptation interventions.

National Climate Change Committee



Objective of CCCA

Climate change activities in Cambodia are nationally owned, led and aligned with Cambodia's development priorities, and are effectively coordinated and implemented.

CCCA is supported by:

The European Union (EU)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)



Ministry of Environment Climate Change Department

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CCCA Strategic Approach

- Focus on national priorities and immediate needs to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Support move to a programme-based approach
- Mainstream climate change across all sectors from national to local level
- Lead with policy development and promote on the ground experience
- Capacity development and institutional strengthening
- Build long term knowledge sharing and learning mechanisms
- Address cross-practices and cross-cutting issues such as poverty reduction, gender, youth, good governance, and aid effectiveness.

CCCA is a joint effort of the National Climate Change Committee and key development partners, a comprehensive, innovative and programme-based approach to address climate change and disaster risks in Cambodia.

CCCA aims at creating conditions in the form of capacity building and institutional strengthening to preparing for and mitigate climate change risks, and on the other hand, to directly help vulnerable communities by enhancing their resilience to climate change and other natural hazards.

The CCCA includes a unified engagement point for development partners and a multi-donor financial facility to provide resources for climate change capacity building at national and local government level. It will also include a mechanism for knowledge sharing and learning which will extend beyond the government to civil society.

Background and Rationale

Cambodia's net contribution to global warming is negligible but the country is nonetheless suffering from excessive greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions elsewhere.

Cambodia is a least developed agrarian country with over 80% of people living in rural areas. It is **vulnerable to climate change** due to its low adaptive capacity to changing climate conditions.

The country has witnessed floods and droughts that have resulted in infrastructure damages and considerable economic losses.

The occurrence of drought, flood, and windstorm is getting more common in Cambodia. Severe floods that occurred during the period 2000-2002 resulted in 438 casualties and caused damage amounting to US\$205m (NCDM, 2002). The risk of drought, flood and windstorm in Cambodia may increase as a result of global warming.



Climate Change Institutional Arrangement

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is committed at national and international levels to address the challenges of climate change and, therefore, ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (**UNFCCC**) in 1995 and acceded to its Kyoto Protocol in 2002.

The Ministry of Environment is the Focal Point of the UNFCCC, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and serves as the Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) has been established as the climate change policy making body with **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, serving as its Honorary Chair. The Climate Change Department (CCD) of the Ministry of Environment, serving as the NCCC Secretariat, has progressed in coordinating a range of policies and programmes that are necessary to respond to the negative impacts of climate change.

Established in June 2003, the Climate Change Office was promoted to CCD in October 2009 by government's sub-decree with a mission to **"contribute to sustainable development under climate change conditions and in accordance with the policies of the Royal Government of Cambodia"**.

