

Orientation Workshop on CCCA Call for Proposals

Cambodia Climate Change Alliance: An Overview

23 Feb 2011

**By Mr. Sum Thy, CCD Director/CCCA National Programme
Coordinator,
Ministry of Environment**

Background to CCCA

- Increasing attention of international community to support Climate Change adaptation and mitigation.
- In 2007, Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) established between the European Union and developing countries hardest hit by Climate Change.
- The GCCA is to help developing countries increase their capacities to cope with the effects of Climate Change in support of the achievements of the MDGs and have their voice better heard in Climate Change negotiations.
- Builds on the on-going support of UNDP and Danida, Cambodia Climate Change Initiative (CCCA) emanates from this EU initiative.

Formulation of CCCA

- CCCA Programme is a multi-donor initiative with a comprehensive and innovative approach to address climate change adaptation and mitigation
- The CCCA includes a multi-donor Climate Change Trust Fund, administered by UNDP, which provides resources for the Programme and for climate change mainstreaming
- The Climate Change Trust Fund creates a harmonized engagement point for donors thereby minimising transaction costs for Government.
- The CCCA is anchored to the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), which is the inter-ministerial committee responsible for coordination and National policy.

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.

Key Guiding Principles

- Climate change must be given higher priority by the government and society.
- Climate change must be addressed in a broad development context and linked to the government's poverty reduction agenda.
- Climate change is about people and their livelihoods. Special efforts are needed to include women and youth in the process.
- Climate Change resources are managed and utilised with transparency and accountability.

Overview of CCCA

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

Policy and Institutional Capacity

Access to Technical & Financial

2010 – 2012 Overview (key milestones)

2010

2011

2012

Mainstreaming
Guidelines and Scope &
Approach to NCCSAP

Draft NCCSAP,
Sectoral Road Map
Development

National Programme

Data for Decision
Making
Knowledge Strategy

Communication &
Knowledge
Management
Strategy

Systematizing and
Decentralising
Knowledge

Grant Guidelines and
Grant Piloting

Grant
Implementation to
Support Sectoral
Road Maps

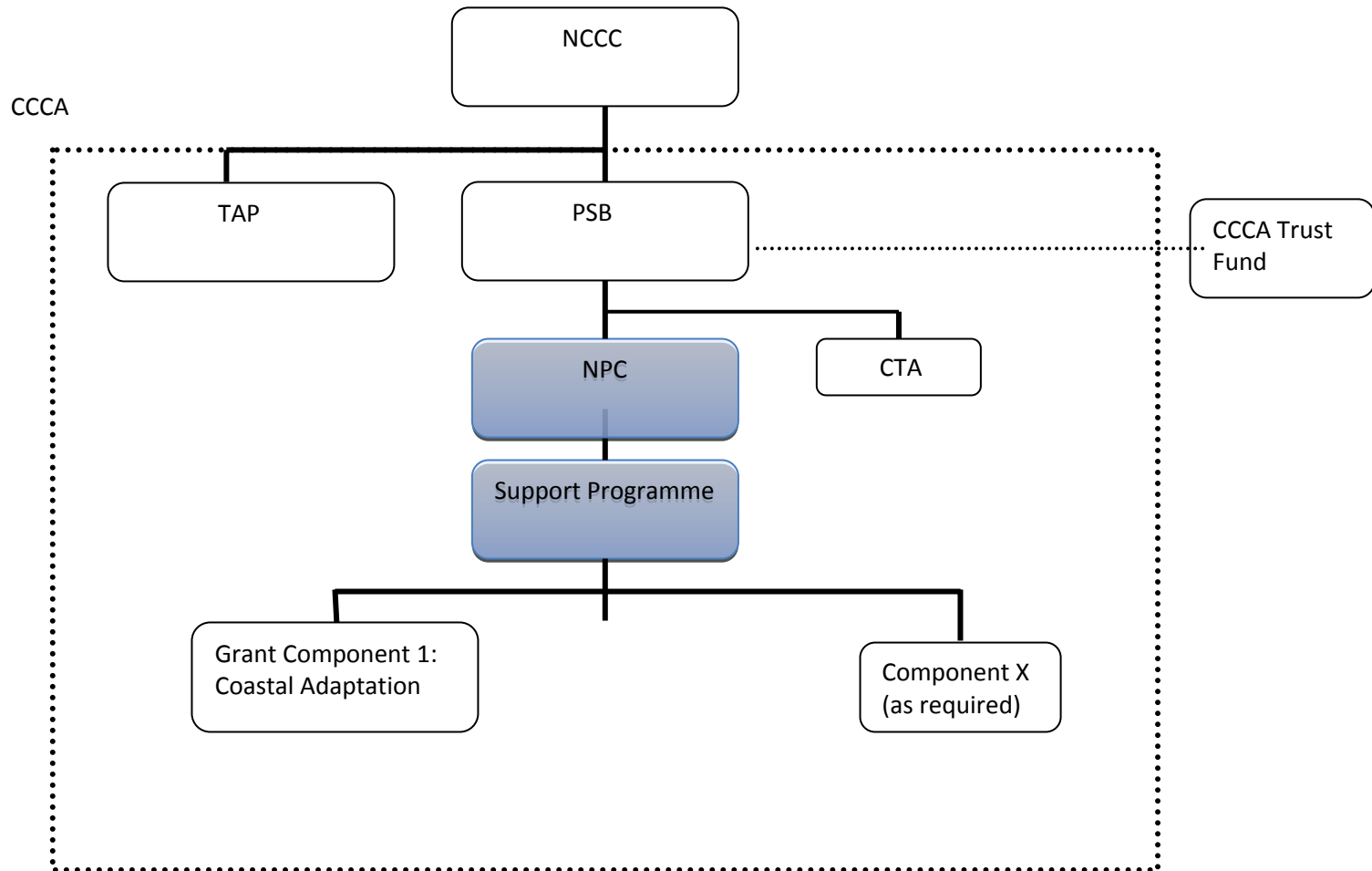
Grant Delivery &
Lessons Learned

Programme and Trust
Fund Management
Mechanism Set up

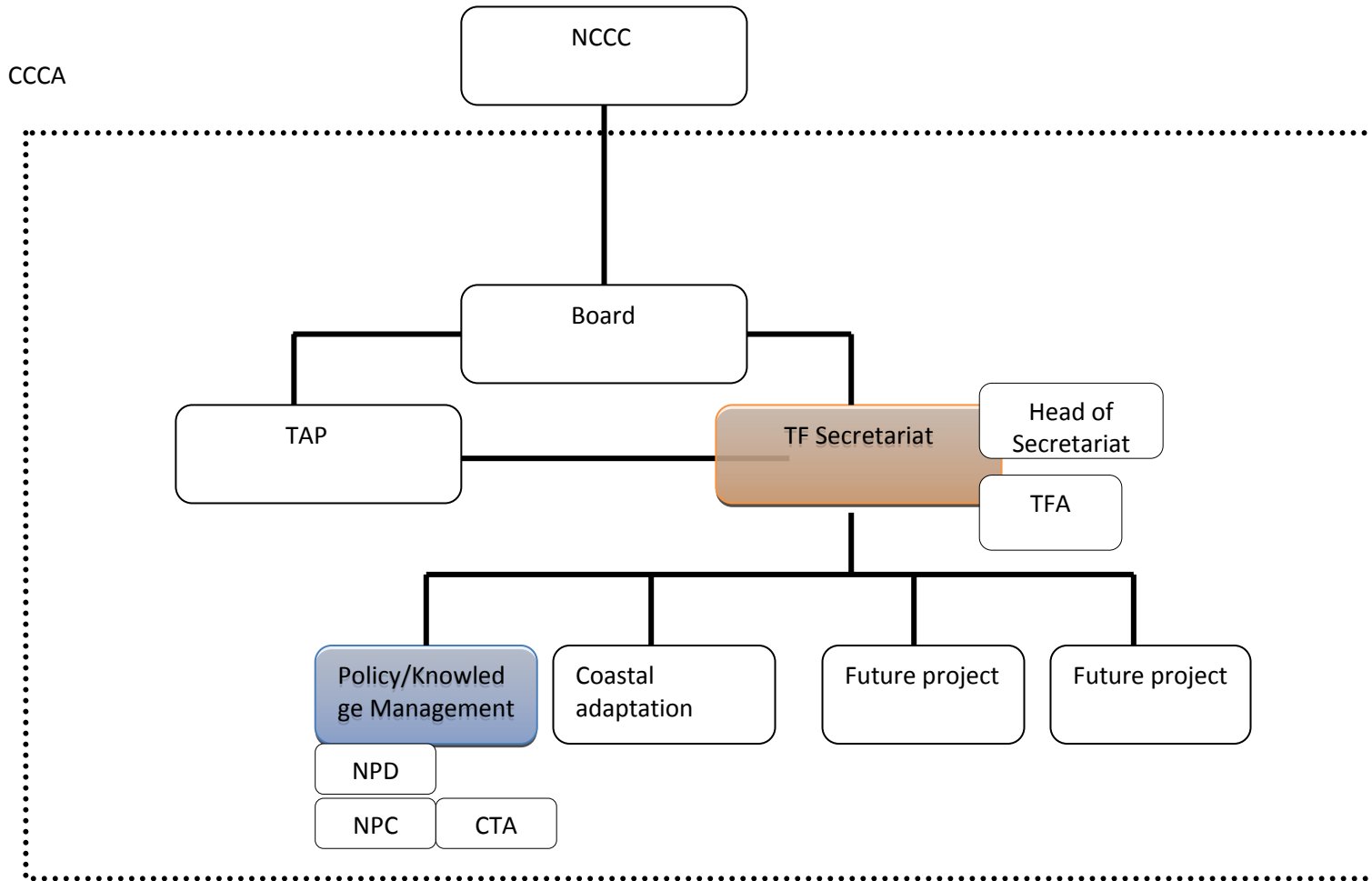
Capacity Building of
Government

Nationalising TF
Management

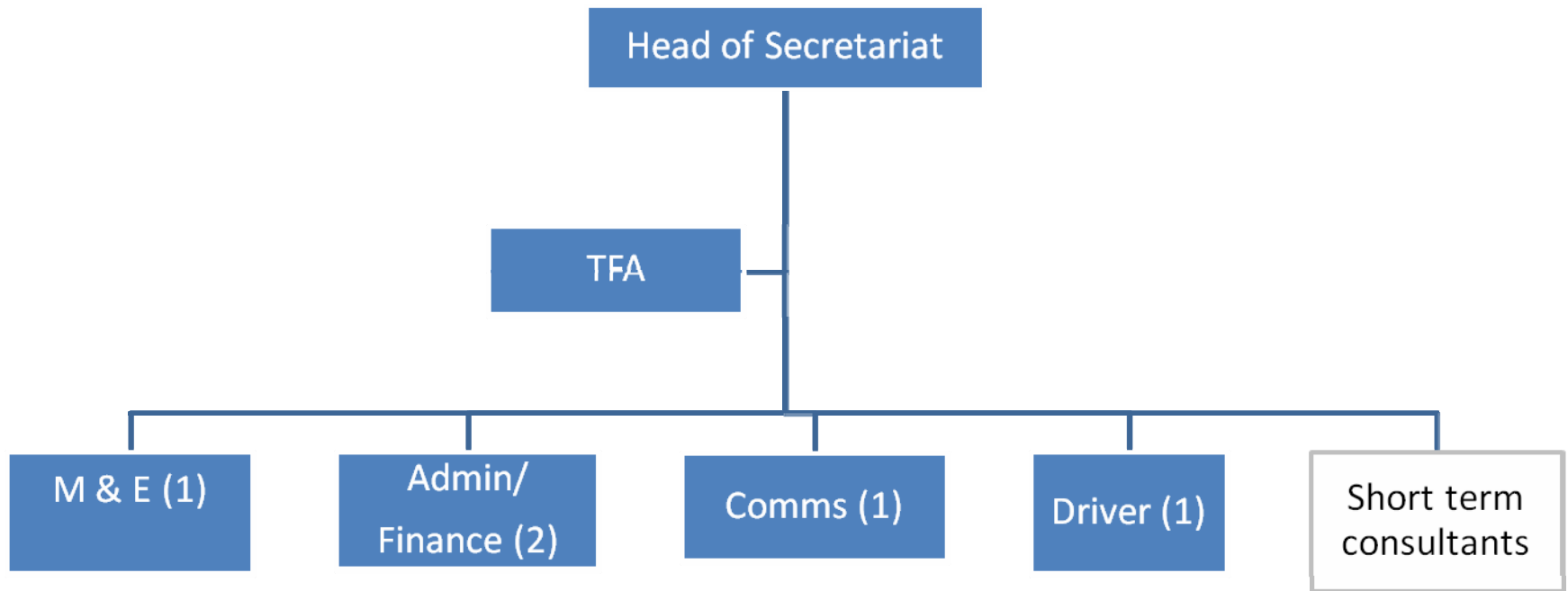
Previous CCCA Organisational Structure



Revised CCCA Organisational Structure



new component – TF Secretariat



Committed Resources

Donor Partners

	Donors	Committed	Received		Balance
			Original Currency	USD *	
1	EUROPEAN UNION	EUR 2,205,816.06	EUR 480,595.00	693,499.27	EUR 1,725,221.06
2	DANIDA	DKK 3,000,000.00	DKK 3,000,000.00	564,609.52	0.00
3	SIDA	SEK 15,000,000.00	SEK 15,000,000.00	2,177,068.22	0.00
4	UNDP	USD 3,000,000.00	USD 3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	0.00
	TOTAL	USD 8,924,050.00 **		6,435,177.01	USD 2,488,872.99 **

Programme funding shortfall is estimated at approx. USD 4.0 million

Achievement to Date

- Funding received December 2009
- CCCA officially launch 26 February 2010
- Governance and management arrangements established March 2010
- Annual Workplan and budget approved March 2010 and 2011
- Inception Workshop Organised in August 2010
- First Grant Component approved 11 August 2010 for Coastal Adaptation Project
- Grant Application Guideline prepared
- Three PSB Meetings organised
- 16 Government delegates experienced international CC negotiations
- Monitoring indicators are elaborated as a part of ProDoc revision
- Induction and initial capacity assessment for CCD staff conducted
- Programme Operations Handbook drafted
- Participatory stakeholder consultations for review of CCCA LogFrame and management structure
- Two TAs and 5 national support staff recruited.

**Orientation Workshop on CCCA Call for Proposals
23 February 2011
Himawari Hotel , Phnom Penh**

**Some key findings in CC vulnerability
and Adaptation Assessment in
Cambodia**

**Prepared by
Dr. HENG Chan Thoeun
Deputy Director of Climate Change Department
Ministry of Environment**

Outline of Presentation

1. Introduction
2. Cambodia is vulnerable to climate change
3. Detecting Historical and Future Climate Change (14 GCMs)
4. Vulnerability and adaptation assessment
5. National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA)
6. Climate Extreme Events under SNC
7. Status of NAPA Implementation
8. Conclusion

1. Introduction

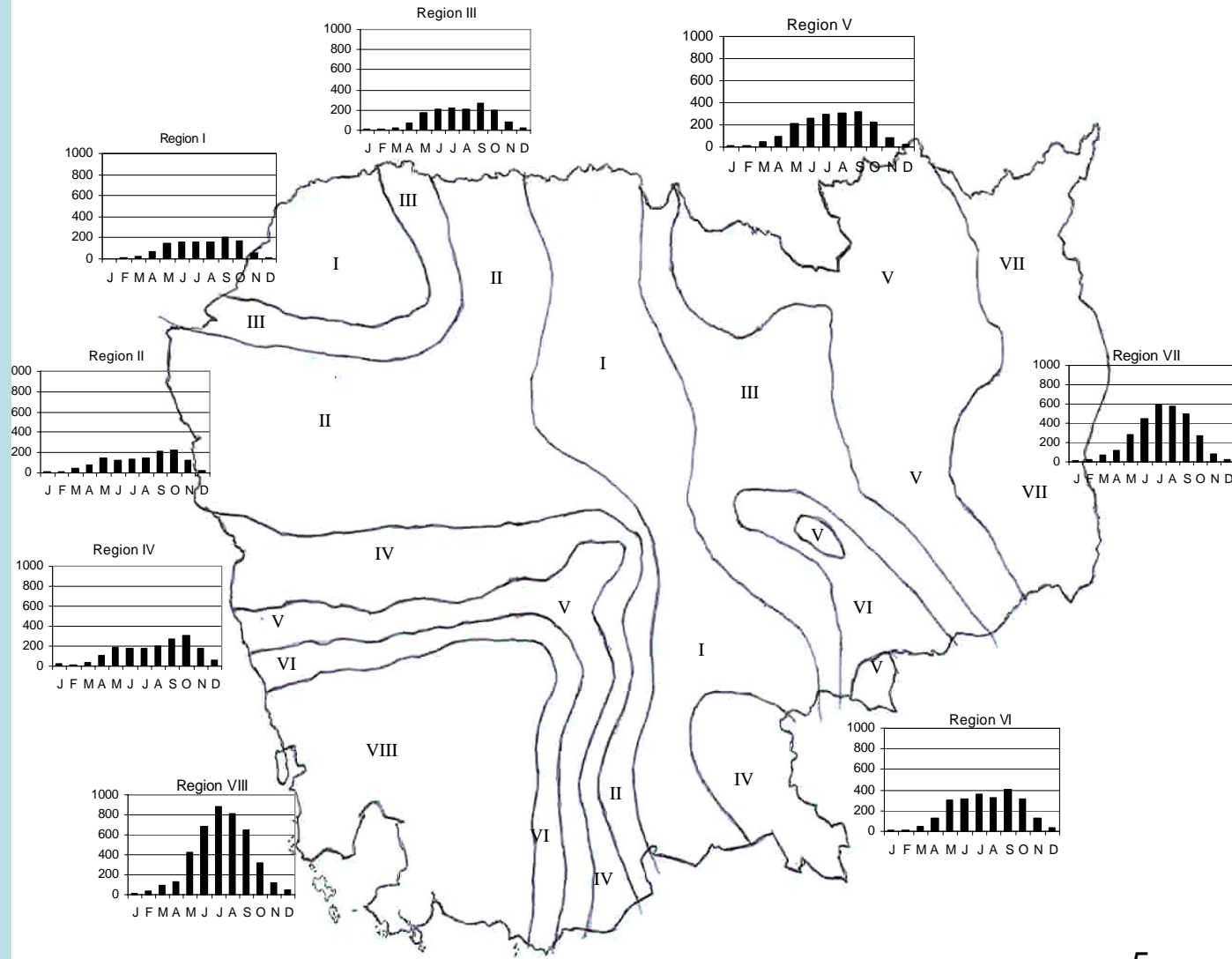
- **Integration of climate change concerns into development policies:**
 - **1999 - first-ever climate change project to prepare Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC**
 - **The National Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010 calls for resource mobilization to implement the NAPA**
 - **2009 – first national climate change forum in Cambodia**
 - **The Rectangular Strategy Phase 2 (NSDP Update 2009-2013) further calls for resource mobilization to address climate change**
- **The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) was established in April 2006 by a sub-decree and updated in 2010. The Prime Minister is a Honorary Chair of the NCCC on 14 October 2009;**
- **Adaptation** is possible **adjustments** (spontaneous or planned) of people, plants or ecosystems to CC to reduce adverse impacts, to take advantage of opportunities or to cope with the consequences of CC.
- *Article 4 of the UNFCCC calls for cooperation in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of CC.*

2. Cambodia is vulnerable to climate change

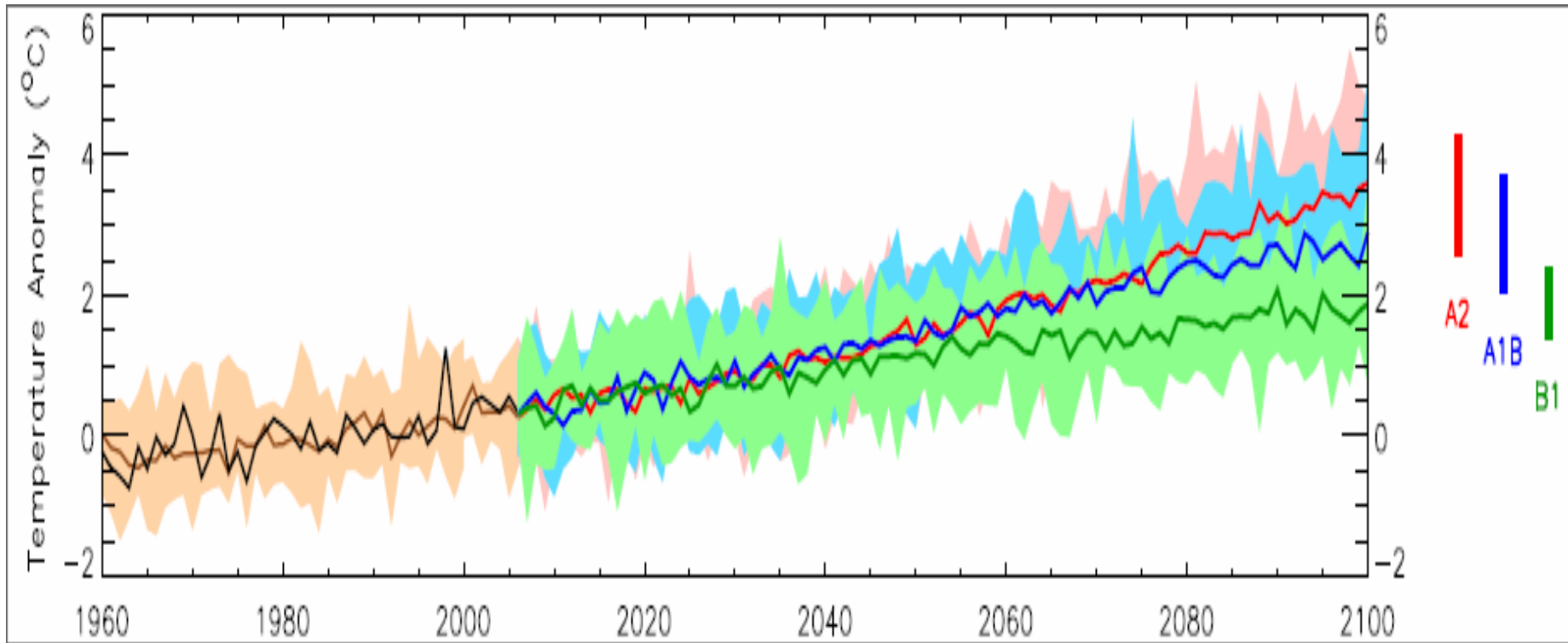
- A post-conflict, least developed, agrarian country facing many social and economic development priorities;
- 435 km coastline and low elevation of central plain;
- Over 80% of population living in rural areas, of which 52% in the central plains and 30% around Tonle Sap Lake;
- Tropical diseases (malaria, dengue fever, etc.) with weak health care system. Unprecedented dengue fever outbreak in 2007;
- Limited technical, financial and institutional resources for adaptation. The poverty headcount was estimated at 25% and GDP per capita US\$ 792 in 2010 (*SNC, 2010 and NSDP update 2009*);
- More severe and frequent floods and droughts have occurred in recent years.

Based on rainfall pattern, Cambodia can be divided into 8 regions

- Cambodia's climate is governed by monsoons, two major seasons, wet season and dry season.
- In the low land areas annual rainfall ranges from 1,000 to 1,700 mm while in the highland it ranges from 1,000 to 2,700 mm and in the coastal areas from 1,000 to 3,000 mm
- High vulnerability index and expose to frequently climate hazards are Battambang and Prey Veng provinces



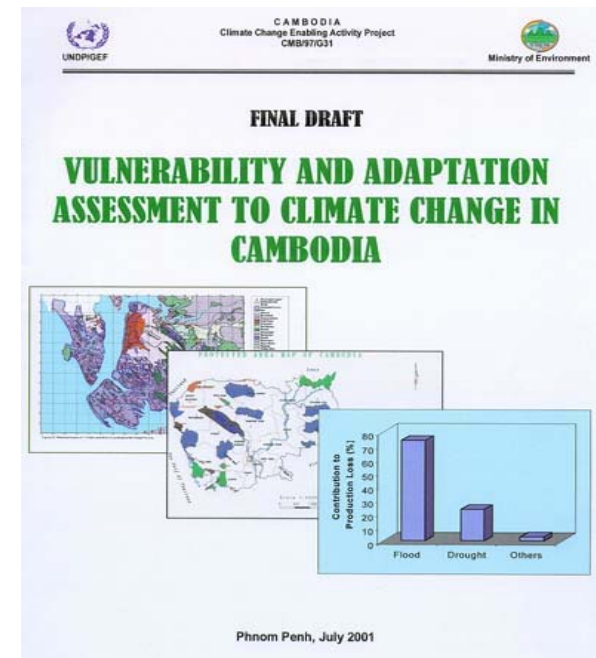
Cambodia mean annual temperature anomaly (Oxford University, 2008)



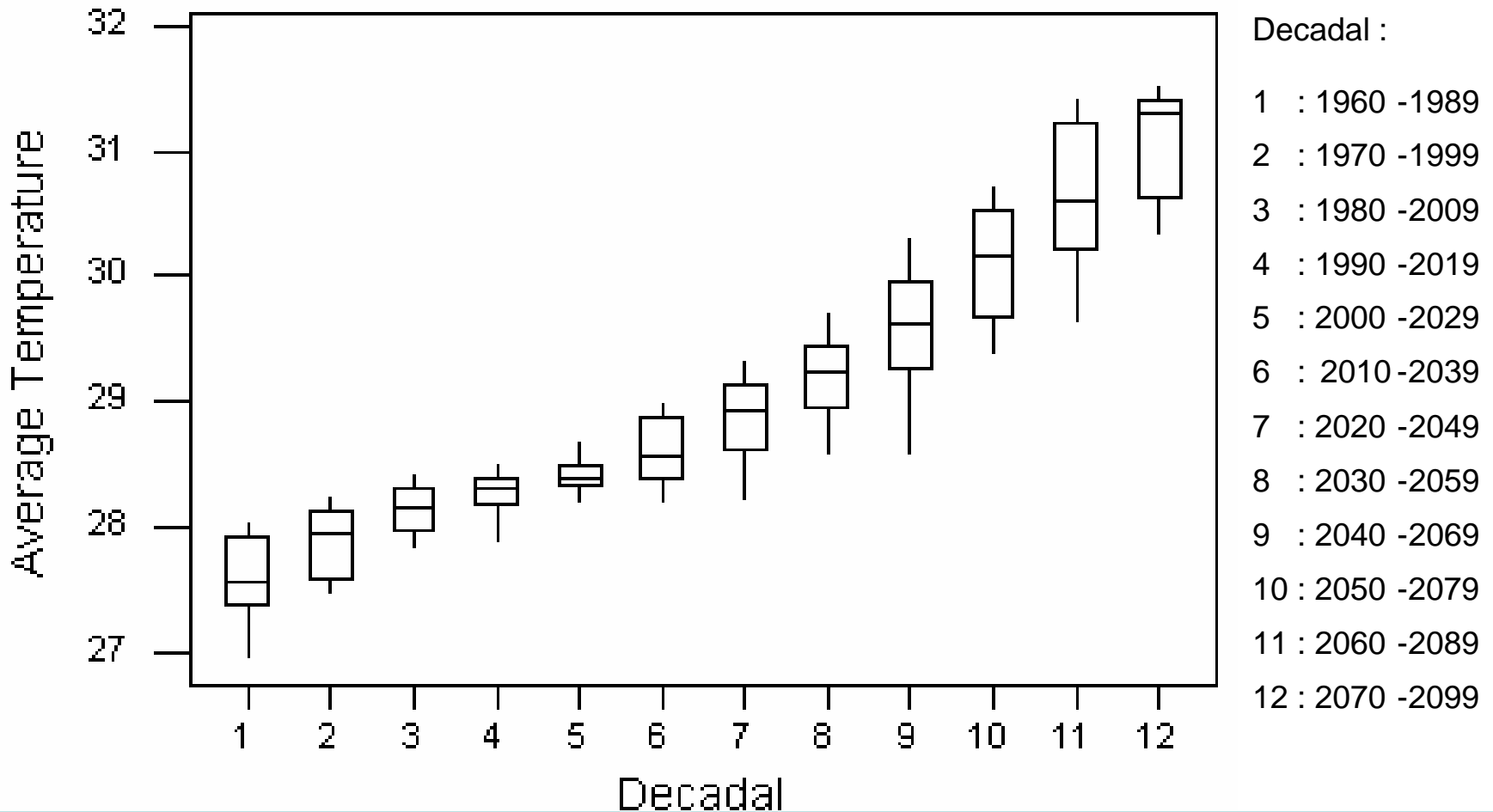
Projections of future climate

Projections using 2 GCM models, CCSR and CSIRO, and two emission scenarios, SRESA2 & SRESB1 (Cambodia's Initial National Communication 2002):

- Cambodia's temperature would increase up to 1.35 - 2.5⁰C in 2100
- Annual rainfall would increase between 3 and 35% from current condition and lowland areas seem to be more affected than highland areas



Detecting Historical and Future Climate Change (PRECIS Model)



Historical and future mean temperature over land area of Cambodia (based on PRECIS)

3. Detecting Historical and Future Climate Change (14 GCMs)

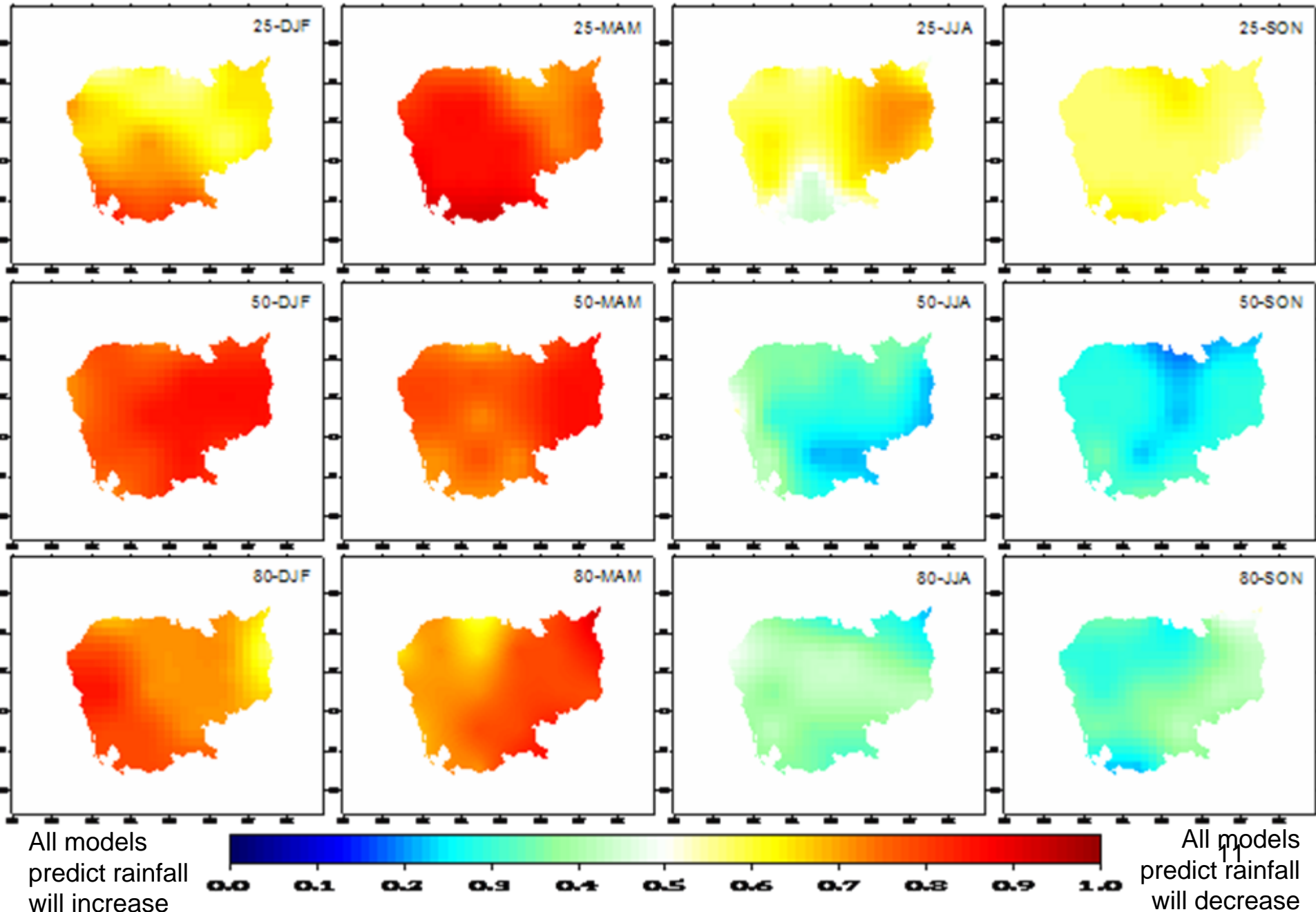
- As suggested by IPCC, in climate change analysis, we should use more models to get full range of potential climate change,
- In this context, we evaluate the future climate change scenarios of Cambodia using 14 GCMs,
- This analysis was to evaluate the direction of rainfall change (either increasing or decreasing) suggested by the 14 GCMs,
- From the analysis, we produced a set of maps showing a change in seasonal rainfall in 2020, 2050 and 2080 under two emission scenarios.

Recent projections of future climate under the Second National Communication (SNC), GCMs : Resolution 1°x1°

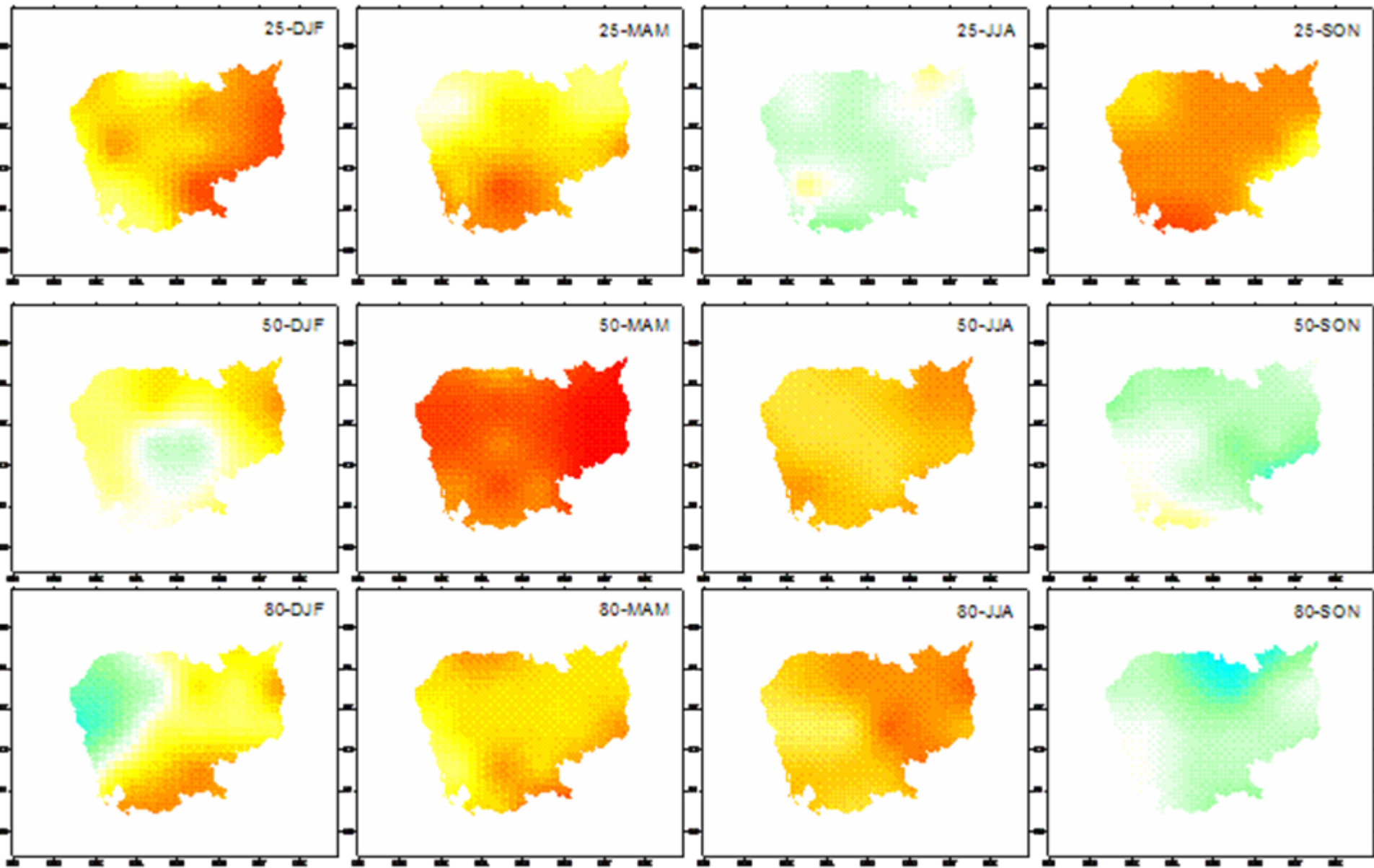
- bccr_bcm2_0
- cccma_cgcm3_1
- cnrm_cm3
- gfdl_cm2_0
- gfdl_cm2_1
- giss_model_e_r
- inmcm3_0
- ipsl_cm4
- miroc3_2_medres
- miub_echo_g
- mpi_echam5
- mri_cgcm2_3_2a
- ukmo_hadcm3
- ukmo_hadgem1

GCM Model was run by Yuji Masutomi from Climate Risk Assessment Division, Center for Global Environmental Research, National Institute for Environmental Studies, 16-2 Onogawa, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8506, Japan

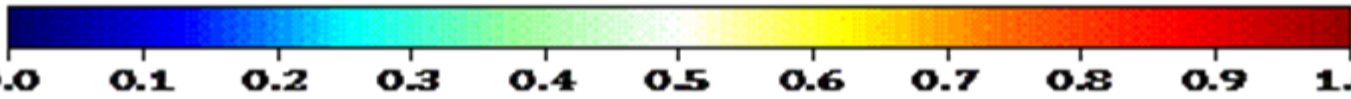
SRESA2: Trend of rainfall change based on 14 GCMs



SRESB1: Trend of rainfall change based on 14 GCMs



All models
predict rainfall
will increase



All models
predict rainfall
will decrease

4. Vulnerability and adaptation assessment

- No comprehensive V&A assessment has been conducted in Cambodia so far;
- The first attempt to assess the country vulnerability to CC and to identify mitigation measures over long-term period was made in 1999-2001 under the Cambodia's Initial National Communication (INC);
- The second V&A assessment was conducted in 2003-2004 to identify more immediate adaptation measures, which were included in the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to Climate Change;
- Second National Communication (SNC), 2007-2010 is under review;
- Provincial level Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment to Climate Change was conducted in 2009, 2010;
- The Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) study in 2010.

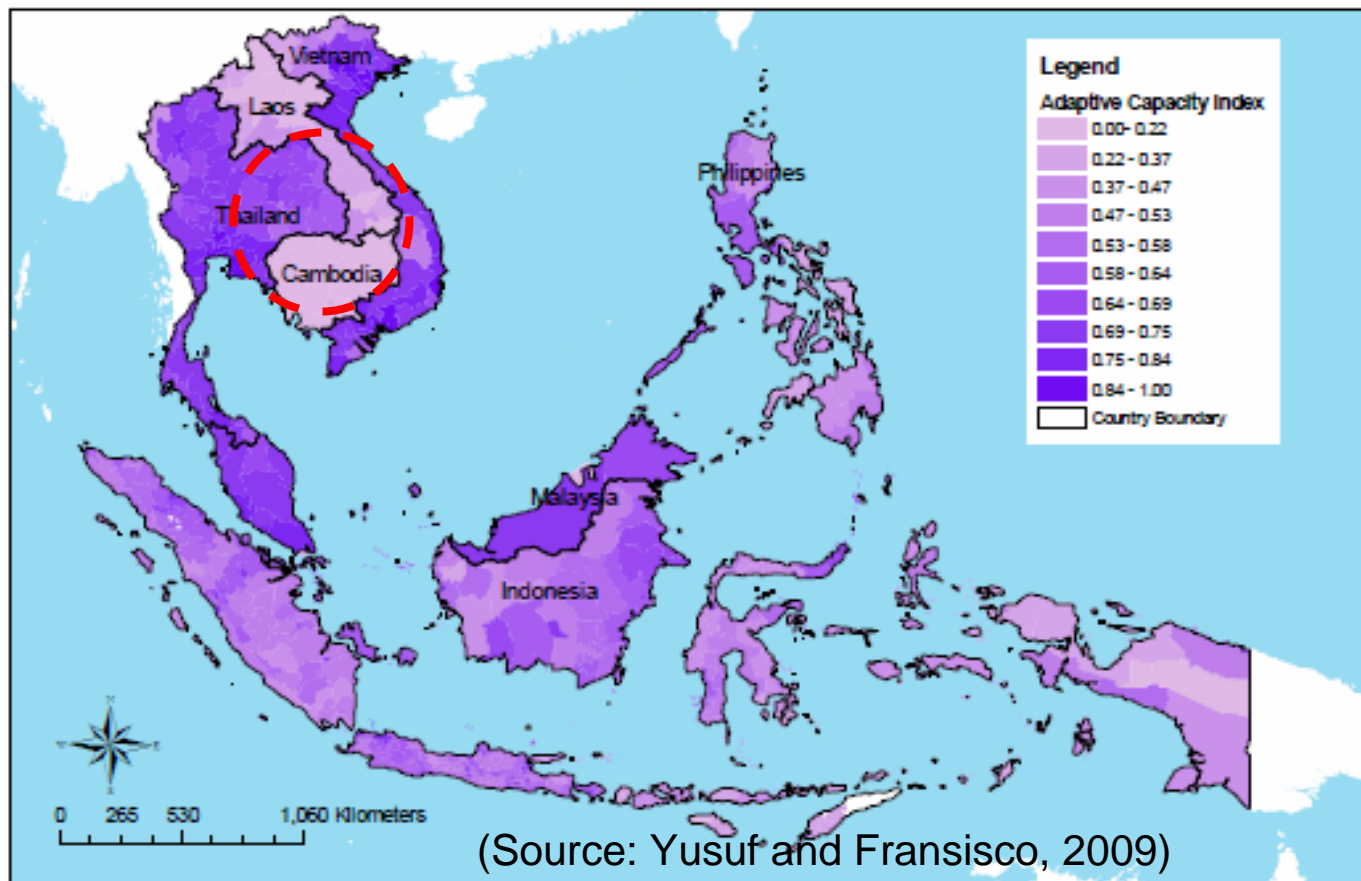
4. Vulnerability and adaptation assessment

- The findings of the Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment conducted as a part of the Cambodia's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC:
 - Historical and future climate change in Cambodia;
 - Climate change vulnerability mapping of Cambodia;
 - **V&A Assessment in sectors:**
- **Agriculture:** *Impact of Climate Change on Rice Production*
- **Water Resource:** *Availability of soil water for agriculture activities and water management*
- **Forest Ecosystem:** *Forest zone changes on forest mg't*
- **Coastal Zone:** *Impact of sea level rise up to 1 m and climate hazards*
- **Human Health:** *Malaria cases under current and future climate*
- **Priorities to be addressed for mainstreaming adaptation into national, sub-national and sectoral levels;**
- **V&A Assessment linkage and CCCA**

4. Vulnerability and adaptation assessment

Adaptive Capacity = f (socio-economic factors, technology, infrastructure)

Cambodia along with Laos has lowest adaptive capacity compare to other SEA countries



E.g. Cambodia Impacts on Agriculture by Drought

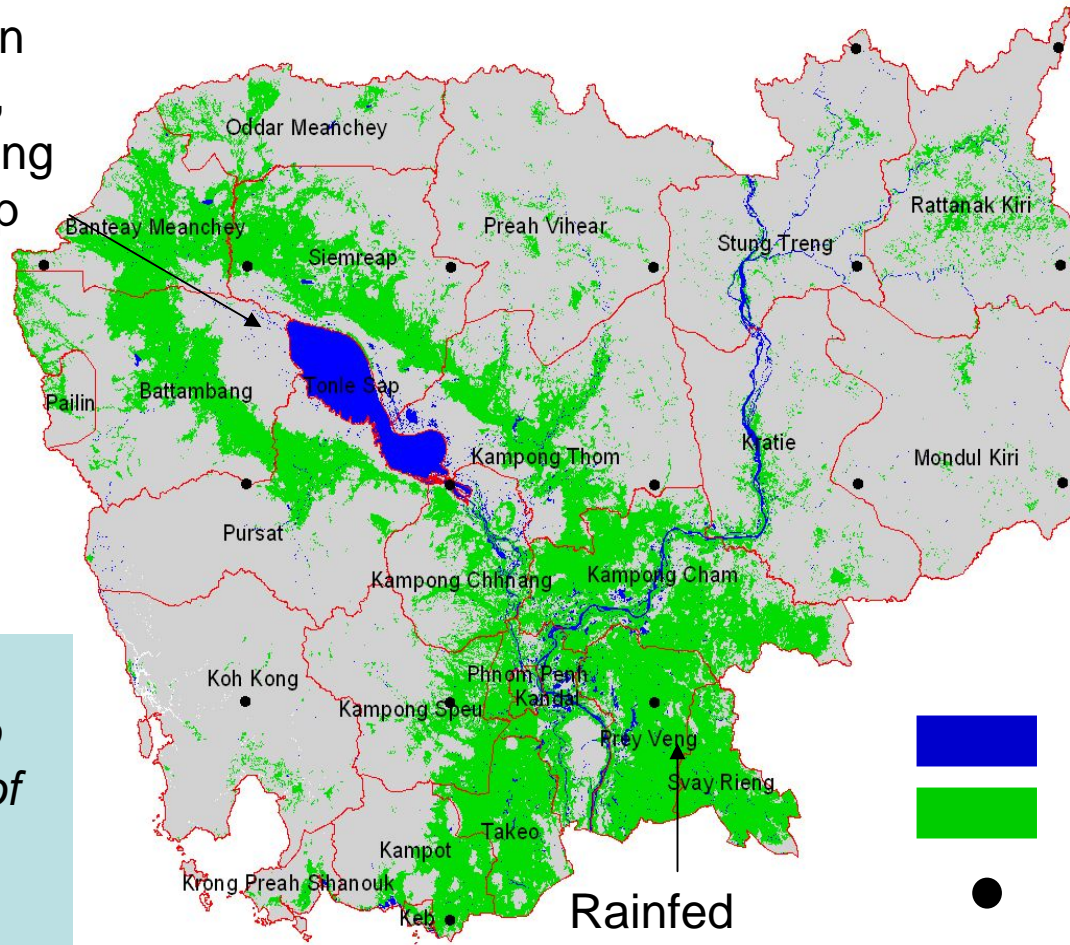


Distribution of agriculture land in Cambodia in 2008




Recession
rice (8%),
surrounding
Tonle Sap

Most of rice field
are non-irrigated
(rainfed system)

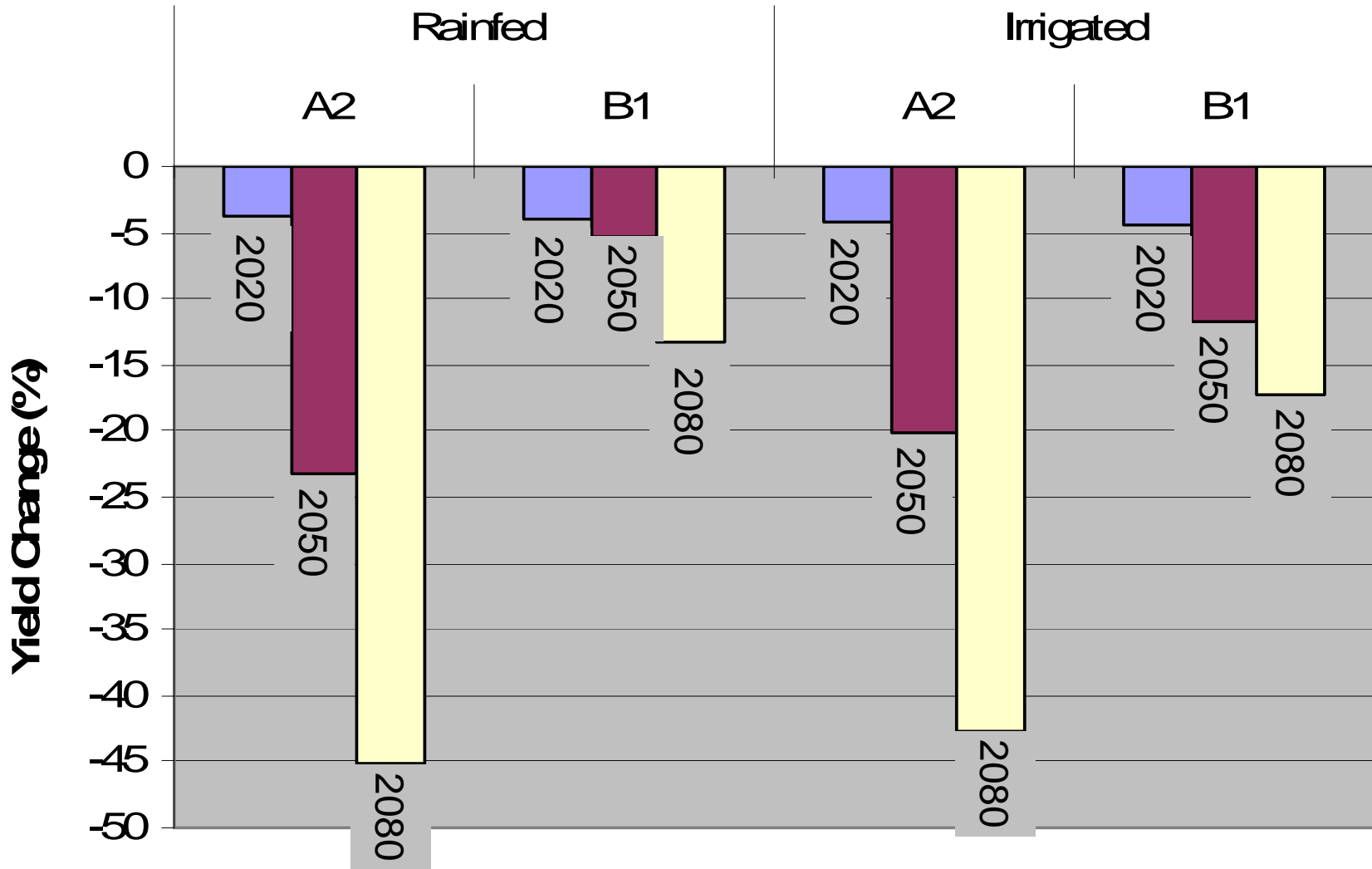
*Rice alone
contribute to
about 80% of
total
agriculture
production*



Rainfed
WS rice
(85%)

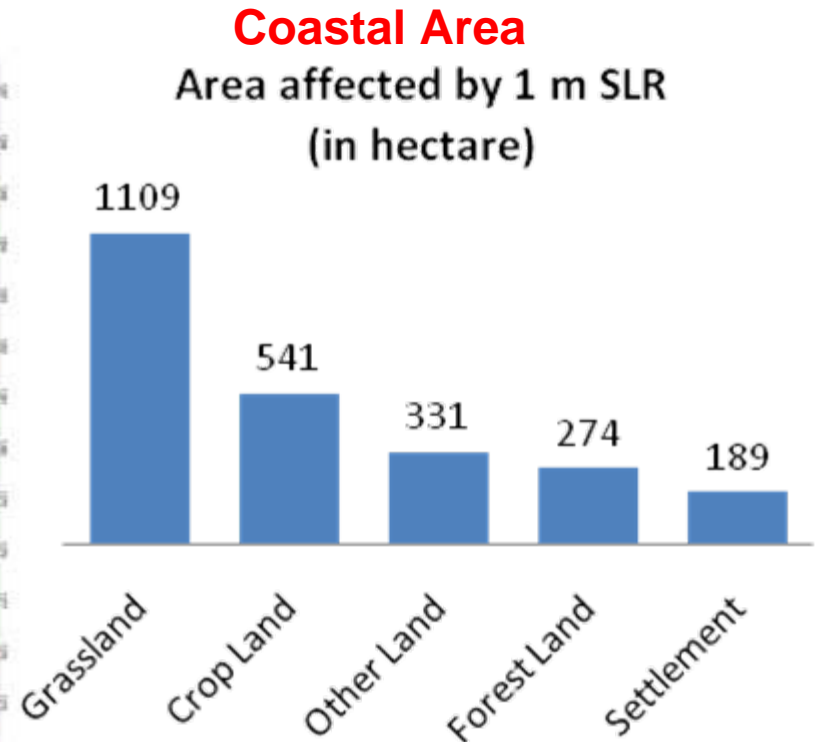
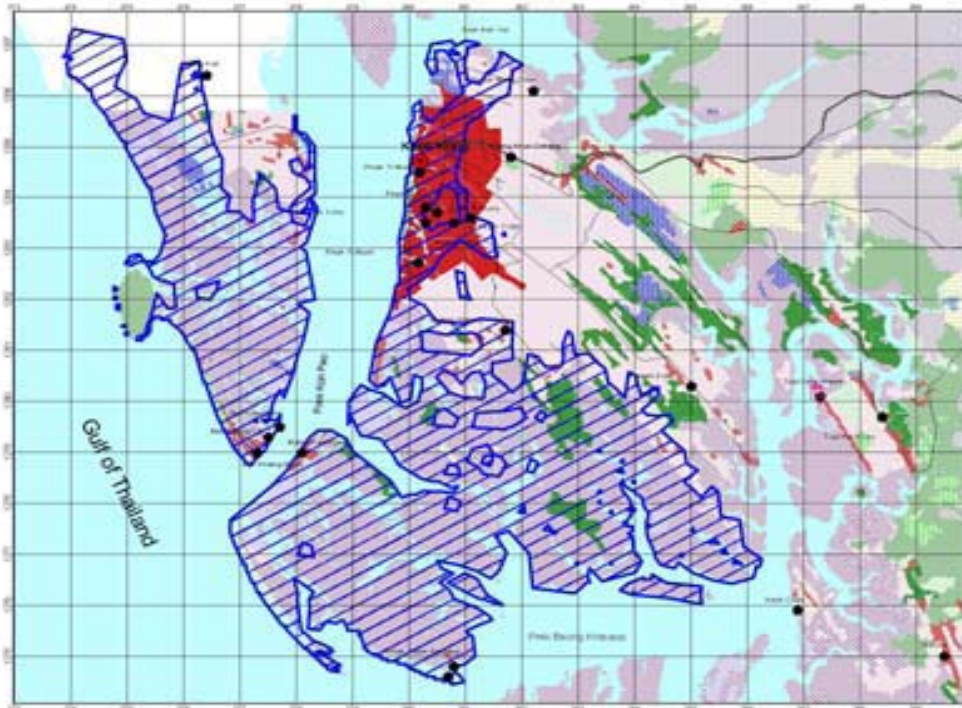
-  Lake/Main Rivers
-  Agricultural lands
-  Grid PRECIS

Impact of climate change on rice yield



Impact of Climate Change on Coastal Zone

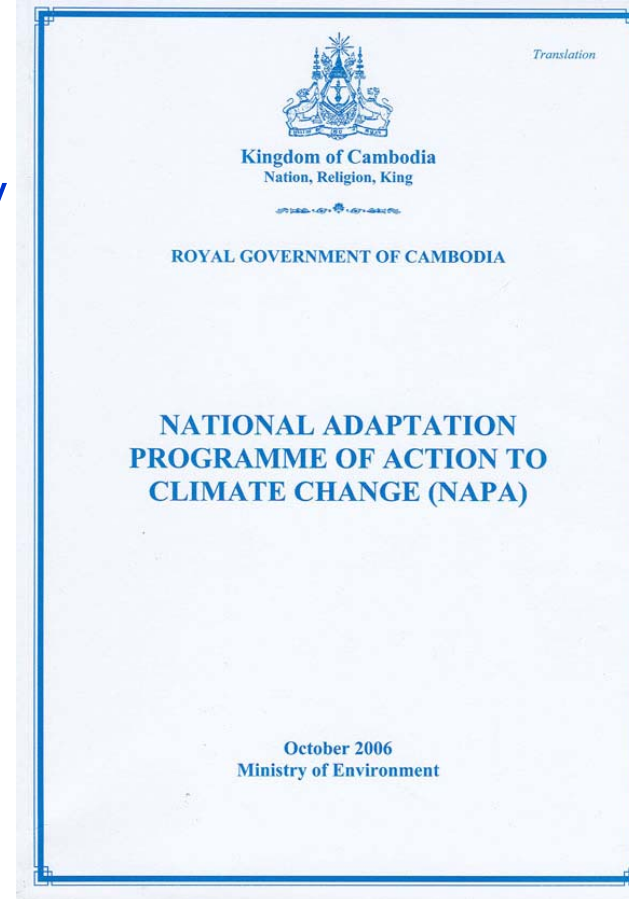
Potential impacts of 1 m sea level rise in Koh Kong province



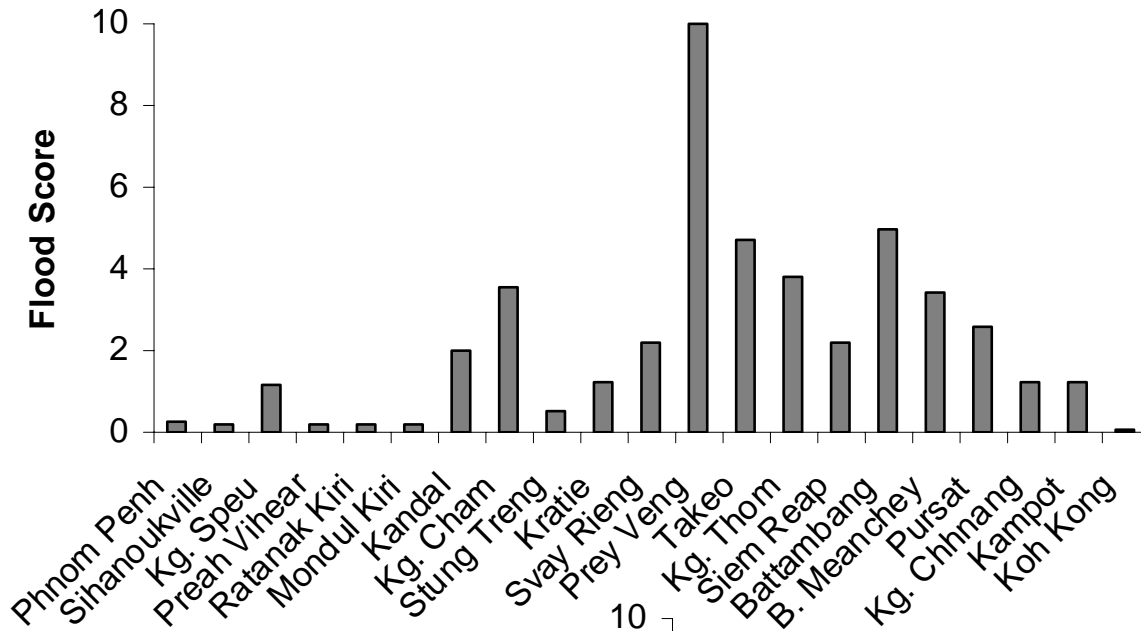
- ✓ Some of agriculture land and settlement in coastal area will be affected by 1 m sea level rises-SLR, (SNC, 2010);
- ✓ If the SLR by 1m, the total area that will be under the sea water permanently would be about 44 km², about 56% of the Koh Kong town area (MoE, 2001).

5. National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA)

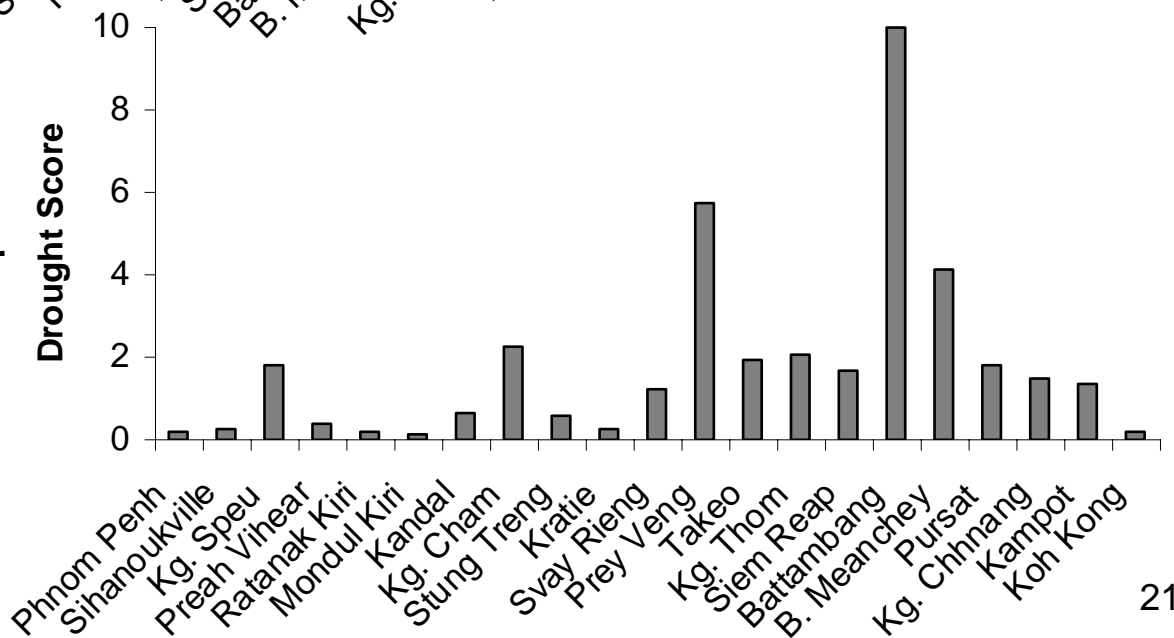
- Preparation of the Cambodian NAPA was funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) via UNDP following a CoP-7 Decision
- It was completed in March 2005 and endorsed by the Royal Government of Cambodia in 20 October 2006
- It aims to develop a realistically achievable country- driven program of action and priority activities addressing the urgent and immediate needs and concerns of the country for adaptation to climate change in key sectors (agriculture, water resources, coastal zone, human health);
- 684 household in 17 provinces and 42 communes for non-health climate hazards;



Level of Vulnerability to Floods and Droughts by Provinces



Source: MoE, 2006: NAPA.



Adaptation projects proposed under NAPA

NAPA project activities can be broadly divided into 3 categories: (1) Capacity building/training, (2) Awareness raising/education, (3) Infrastructure development.

By sector:

- Cross-sectoral: 5 projects
- Water resources/
agriculture: 20 projects
- Coastal zone: 8 projects
- Human health (Malaria): 6 projects

By climate hazard:

- Flood: 5 projects
- Drought: 9 projects
- Malaria: 6
- Coastal protection: 3 projects
- Multiple climate hazards: 16 projects

**Total 39 proposed projects with US\$ 196,350,000,
20 are high priority (US\$128,850,000)**

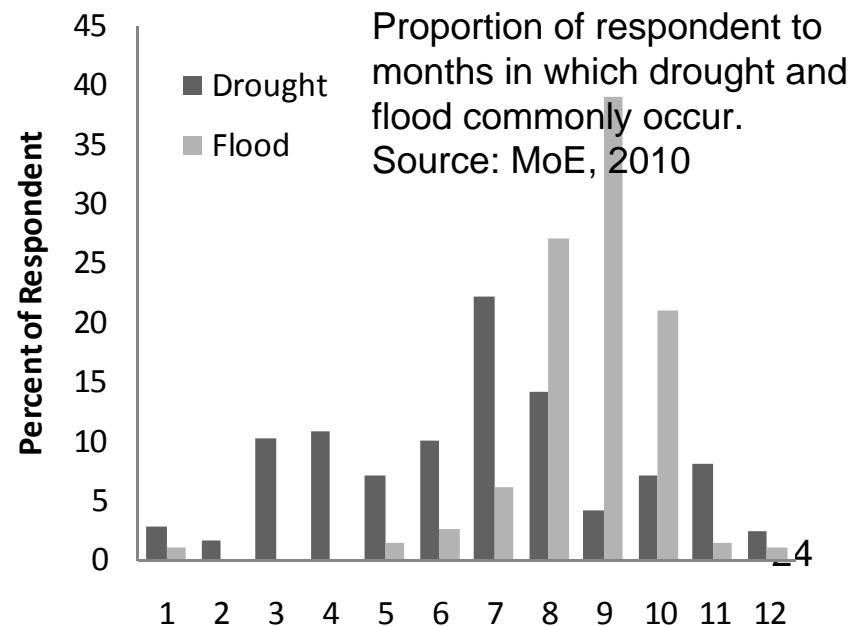
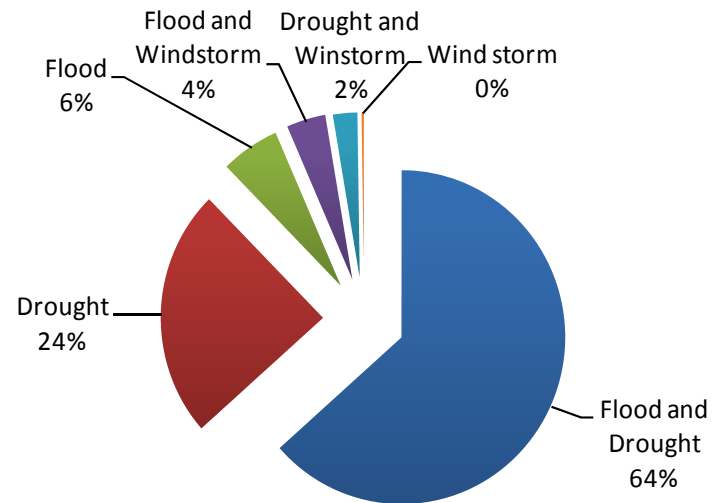
6. Climate Extreme Events under SNC

- Between 1987-2007, NCDM reported 12 floods which killed 1,125 people and caused damages to infrastructures, properties and crops at over US\$ 300 million;
- Year 2000 Flood were the worst to hit Cambodia in 70 years, and were followed by similarly severe floods in 2001 and 2002;
- During the same period, 5 droughts caused damages of more than US\$ 140 million;
- Typhoon Ketsana caused 14 out of 24 provinces were affected by the storm and subsequent flash floods in 2009. This Ketsana left 43 people dead, 87 people severely injured, and some 49,787 families directly affected by loss of home or livelihood;
- The World Bank (2010) estimated the total damage and losses caused by the Typhoon, Ketsana to be US\$ 132 million (*Damage is US\$ 58 million and loss is US\$ 74 million*).

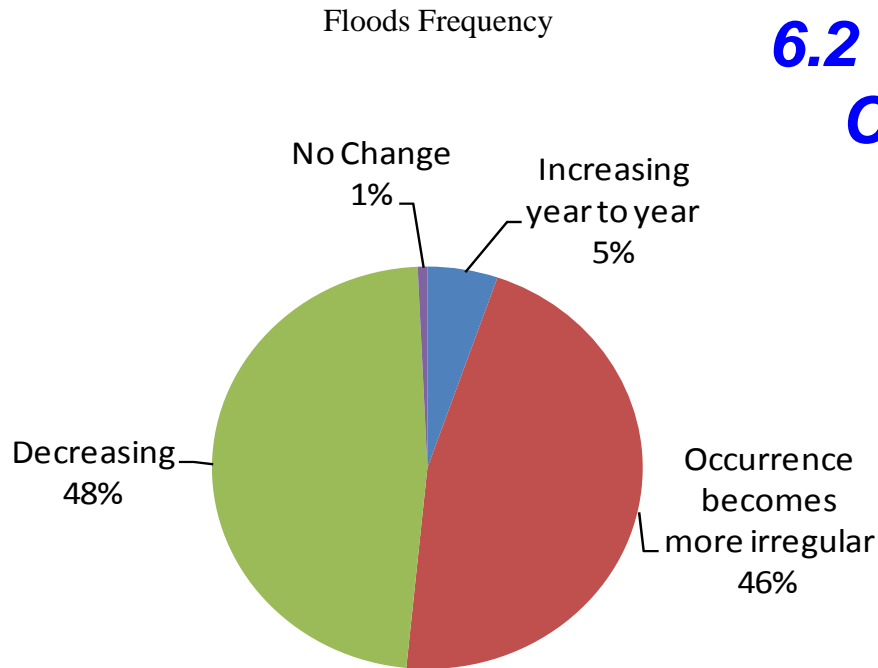
6.1 Climate Vulnerability Index and Extreme Climate Events

- The result of analysis (SNC, 2010) suggested that provinces with high vulnerability index and expose to frequently climate hazards are Battambang (CVI3432) and Prey Veng (CVI3341), while their percent of forest cover are also low;
- 12 districts where more than 50% of the respondents stated that they suffered from both flood and drought. These districts include Ba Phnom, Preah Sdech, Pear Reang, Peam Chor, Kompong Leav, Peam Ror and Svay Antor (Prey Veng)
- In districts Kanhchreach, Kampong Trabaek and Kamchay Mear, majority of respondent said that drought was more dominant than flood.

Type of climate hazards affecting community in the Prey Veng Province
Source: MoE, 2010

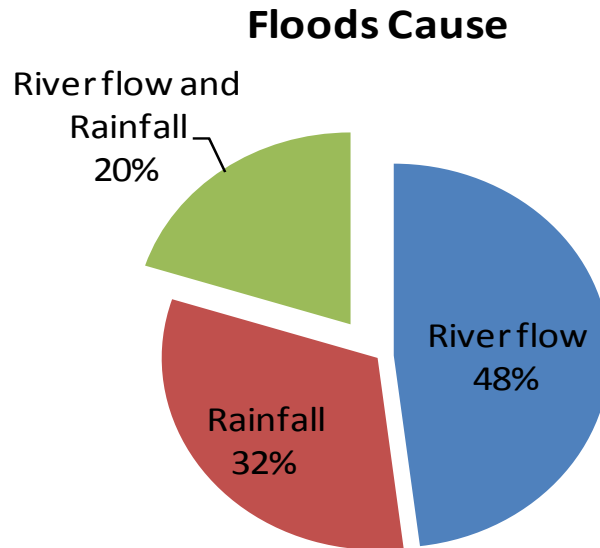


6.2 Type of Extreme Climate Events

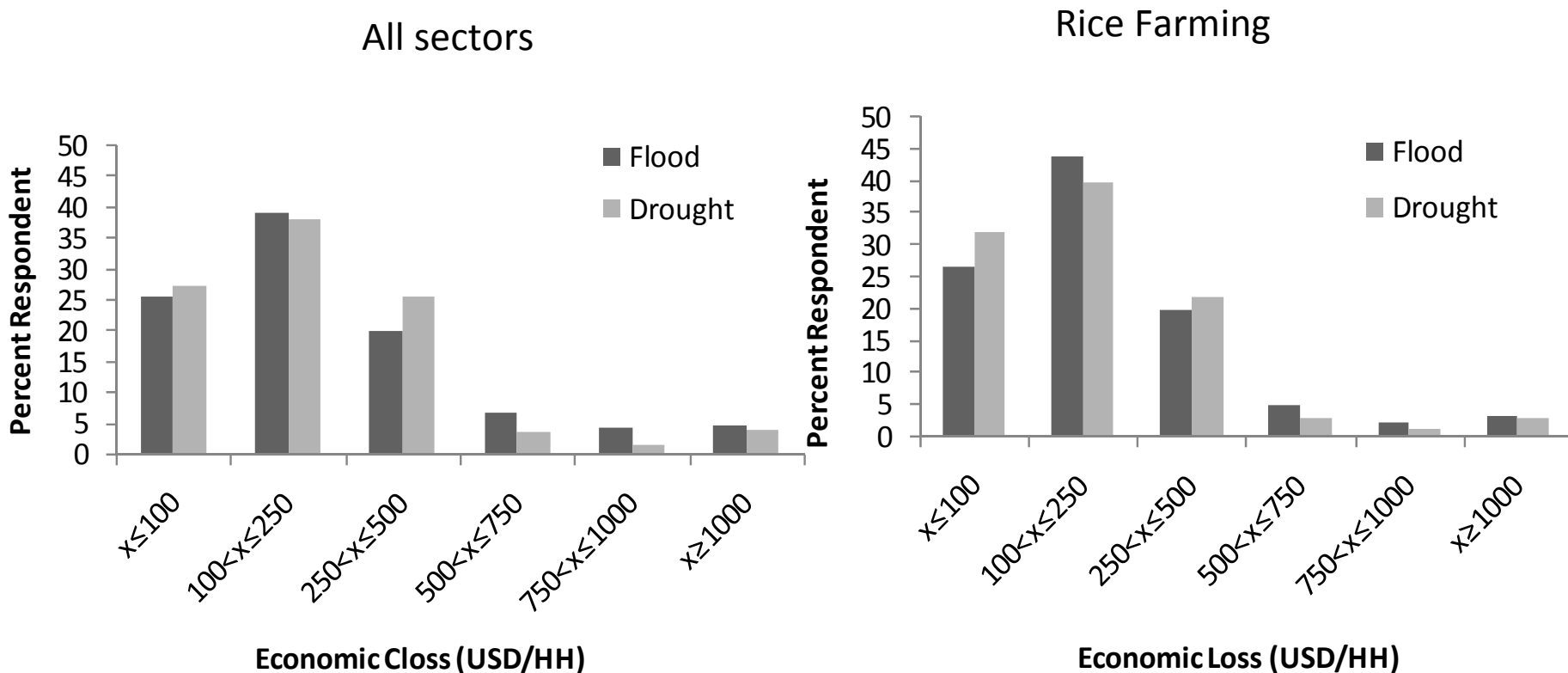


Farmers' perception on the change of climate hazard severity
Source: MoE, 2010

Perception of respondent on the flood cause
Source: MoE, 2010



6.3 Socio-Economic Impacts of Extreme Climate Events

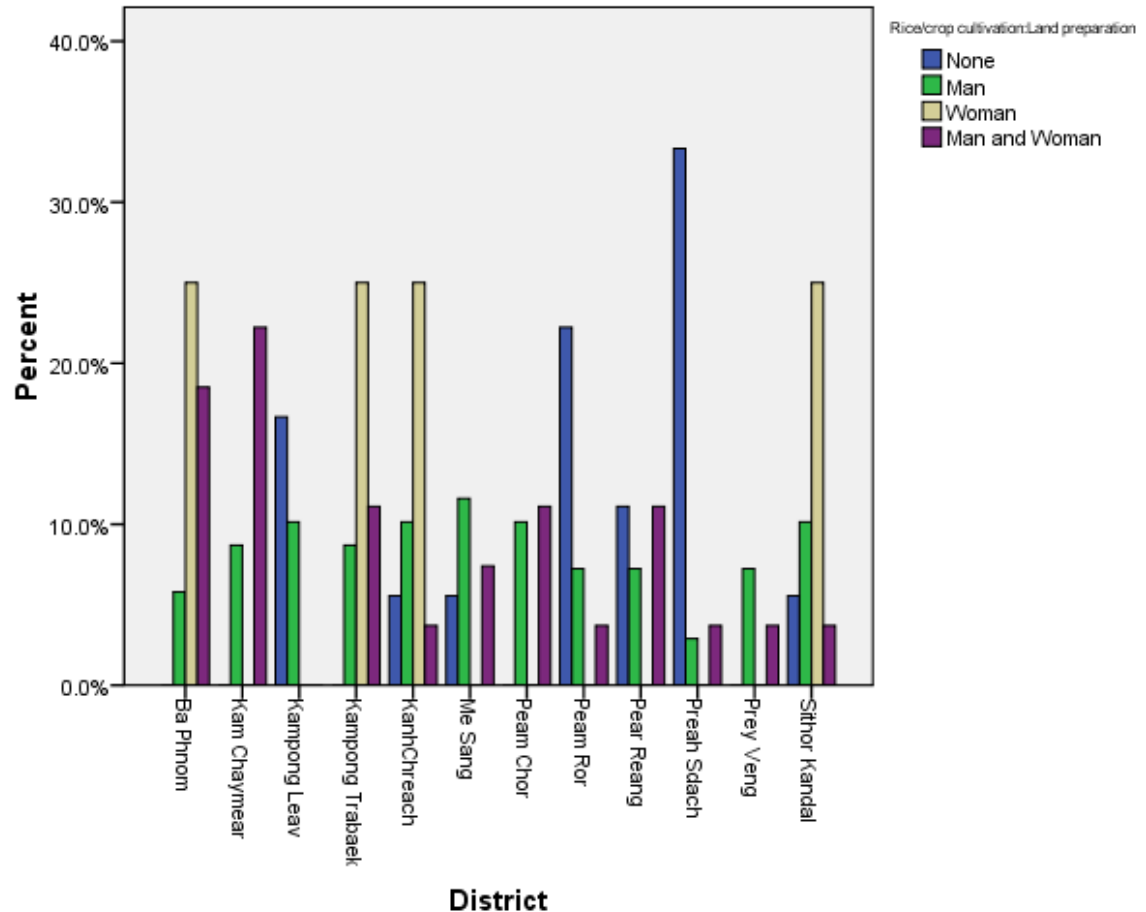


Economic loss on all sectors and rice farming due to flood and drought
 Source: MoE, 2010

6.4 Districts and Commune Selected for Survey

Role of Gender related to climate change

- 12 districts respondent of 118 gender related to rice/crop cultivation land preparation for
 - Normal Condition,
 - During Climate Hazard and
 - After Climate Hazard (Flood and Drought)



7. Status of NAPA Implementation

- ❖ Building capacities to integrate water resources planning in agricultural development in Cambodia by UNDP was endorsed by the Government and approved by GEF;
- ❖ Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management & Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia Project;
- ❖ UNDP/GEF Small Grant Programme:
 - A number of small-scale projects on Water Resource Management to Adapt to Climate Change has been implemented
 - Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Program
- ❖ A project on "Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Measures for CC in the Coastal Zone of Cambodia" is approved for Implementation based on NAPA (LDCF/UNEP/DANIDA);
- ❖ The National Climate Change Committee has agreed in principle with a proposal to invite other interested partners for discussion on possible cooperation in NAPA implementation.

Resource Mobilisation and Other Sources

- ❖ LDC Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Adaptation Fund, Strategic Priority on Adaptation, Climate Investment Fund, Cool Earth Partnership-Japan for Adaptation (2 Billion US\$), Japan Green Mekong Initiative, Green Climate Fund, Copenhagen Accord-CoP15, Cancun Adaptation Framework CoP16, etc.
- ❖ Funding for adaptation will be prioritized for the most vulnerable developing countries, such as the least developed countries, small islands and Africa;
- ❖ **Project/program related to NAPA:**
 - Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) Trust Fund
Call for Proposals focus on Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Water resources, Meteorology, Health and Infrastructure
 - Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR),
 - Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (CCAI),
 - Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management & Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia Project,
 - Adaptation to Climate Change etc.

E.g. Cambodia Climate Change Alliance Program

- ✓ The CCCA is an innovative multi-donor initiative designed to enhance capacity of the government's institutions, authorities at the local level, and civil society groups to manage threat and opportunities posed by climate change.
- ✓ *Total Budget: US\$8.9 million trust fund to support its implementation. Duration: 2010-2012.*

E.g. Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management & Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia Project

- **Objective:** To reduce the vulnerability of Cambodia's agricultural sector to climate-induced changes in water resources availability
- *Total budget: US\$2,510,350, Duration: July 2010- June 2013*
 - Preah Vihear (Choam Khsan District)
 - Kratie (Chit Borei District)

8. Conclusion

- ✓ Cambodia has limited adaptive capacity to address climate change which poses a serious threat for socio-economic development;
- ✓ Adaptation measures/options proposed under NAPA and SNC, can help achieve sustainable development objectives under climate change conditions;
- ✓ Need adequate funding, CC mainstreaming into relevant sectors, inter-ministerial cooperation, coordination within government and development partners, awareness raising and capacity building, and participation of all key stakeholders are key for successful implementation of adaptation measures;
- ✓ Cambodia needs to strengthen its technical and institutional capacities to ensure it is able to absorb and to make best use of resources that will be available for adaptation activities in the near future;
- ✓ Capacity development and institutional strengthening in support of the priorities and actions identified in NAPA at national and/or sub-national level in sectors: **Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Water resources, Meteorology, Health and Infrastructure.**

Thank you for your attention!

Orientation Workshop
23 February 2011

CCCA Trust Fund – its aims and scopes

Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)

- A Programme of National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)
- Launched in February 2010
- Agreement was signed between MoE (on behalf of NCCC) and UNDP
- Funded by four donors – EU, Sida, Danida & UNDP
- Current period Feb 2010 – Dec 2012

CCCA Trust Fund

CCCA Trust Fund...

is a “financing mechanism” which channels donor funds to CC projects that contribute to overall CCCA Programme objectives

Management of Trust Fund

- UNDP is the designated Trust Fund Manager for the current CCCA Phase
- Gradual shift to Government ownership & management
- Future phases will aim to use Govt systems
- NCCC Secretariat – day-to-day management of the Trust Fund and interface with applicants and grantees

Aim of CCCA Trust Fund

Support climate change capacity building
at national and local government level

Scopes of CCCA Trust Fund activities

CCCA Trust Fund is interested in projects that will look at...

- Capacity development and institutional strengthening in support of the priorities and actions identified in the National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (“NAPA”), the National Strategic Development Plan Update 2009-2013, etc.
- Integration of climate change considerations into national policy, strategy, plans and programmes.

Scopes of CCCA Trust Fund activities

- Raise awareness and preparedness in Governments and the broader society on the challenges and opportunities of climate change and how to adapt to the consequences of climate change.
- Contributing to establishment and operation of a Climate Change Knowledge Management and Learning Platform.

Focus for 2011

- Support to key sectors selected based on existing Government Priorities

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Water resources, Meteorology, Health and Infrastructure

- Important cross-cutting issues: Disaster Risk Reduction, Gender, Awareness raising.

Identifying projects for the CCCA Trust Fund

- Priority areas for funding are endorsed by the CCCA Programme Support Board)
- Call for Proposal – Standard method of solicitation
- 2-3 times a year, depending on the needs & funding availability

Some Key Guiding Principles

- National ownership
- Partnership
- Capacity Development
- Institutional Strengthening
- CC Mainstreaming & Alignment with Development Priorities
- Awareness/Preparedness
- Knowledge Management & Learning
- Sustainability (financial, institutional)
- Gender and other Cross-cutting Issues

Orientation Workshop
23 February 2011

Key features of Grants Application Guidelines

Introduction

- Guidelines are intended for applicants and partners interested in responding to Call for Proposals from the CCCA Trust Fund
- Provided by the NCCC Secretariat – the “point of contact” for applicants

Terminology

- **Applicant** = organisation which will sign the agreement with UNDP, receives the project funds and reports on the use of funds.
- **Partner** = organisation which will implement the project with the applicant. One project can have multiple partners.

Eligibility Criteria (1)

Following organisations can be either **applicants** or **partners**

- Government institutions
- International Organisations (e.g. UN)
- NGOs
- Research institutions/universities

Eligibility Criteria (2)

Partnership requirement:

An organisation that is not a Government institution must partner with relevant Government institution(s) to be the applicant

Different scenerios

- 1) Government institution applies on its own
- 2) Government institution applies with non-government partner(s)
- 3) NGO, UN, research/university applies with Government partner(s)

Indirect costs

Project proposals should not present indirect costs (overhead) as a lumpsum or a flat %.

To be eligible, organisations need to itemize such costs and include them in the budget as direct costs.

Types of project

CCCA Trust Fund can support

- Full financing of a new project
- Co-financing of a new project
- Financing of new component(s) within existing projects

as long as the project meets the eligibility requirements & responds to Call for Proposal.

Co-financing

Organisations participating in the project are “encouraged” to provide co-financing in forms of

- cash (e.g. contributions from other donors)
- kind (e.g. Staff, equipment, premises, etc...)

Applicants will be asked to describe/quantify them in the project proposal

Grant Size & duration

- Max. US\$300,000 for the interim period.
- CSO, if acting as applicant, can apply up to US\$150,000
- Project duration: Max 18 months

Required documents

- 1) Concept Note – eligibility screening
- 2) Full Project Proposal (upon invitation)

Follow formats provided as Annexes A & B

Concept Note

Key objective of Concept Note appraisal:

- Screening against eligibility criteria for full Project Proposal development
- If eligibility criteria are not met, the projects will not be considered in this round

Full Project Proposal development

- Through invitation only (for the Concept Notes that pass the initial screening)
- 6 weeks of preparation
- Full details of project concept, implementation and breakdown of costs

Preparation Support Grant

Assistance up to the value of US\$20,000 per project is available for

- Stakeholder consultation
- Consultants to assist with proposal development
- Complimenting/enriching baseline data
- Translation

etc..

Project Proposal appraisal

- Expert panel will review the Proposals and provide a final recommendation of the projects
- **CCCA Board** will make decisions on project approval or resubmission
- Upon approval, Project Proposal will be finalised as a Project Document
- UNDP will engage with selected partners to finalise the terms of the agreement

Orientation Workshop
23 February 2011

**CCCA Trust Fund
1st Call for Proposal**

1st Round 2011

- An open Call for Proposal
- Invites organisations to design and put forward project concepts that contribute to capacity building in climate change adaptation within the selected sectors.

Emphasis

- Capacity building/institutional strengthening of Government entities in the selected sectors
- Coherence with practical field based demonstrations – could be small/pilots but contributing to capacity building

Concept Notes requirement

Max of 5 pages of texts (including a simple budget)

5 attachments:

- Workplan
- Eligibility Profile (Applicant)
- Partners information
- Request for Preparation Support Grant
- A copy of NGO registration (if applicant is an NGO)

Tips for the next 3 weeks

- **Needs assessment** – Will what you address meet the eligibility criteria?
Review existing studies/reports, national strategies, conduct stakeholder/partner consultations
Whose **capacities** are being targeted? What activities to be proposed in the project timeframe?
- Does your organisation have adequate capacity and mandate to be the applicant or partner and to form/promote a strong partnership?
- Draw up a rough plan of **project management set-up**
Who will be involved? Who will bring/do what?
- Look for **synergies** between your project and others, for example, cross-cutting issues

Inquiries during the Concept Note development stage

Please forward all inquiries to :

NCCC Secretariat

Deadline

- **Amended to Friday, 11 March** (not 7 March)
- Email submission and
- Delivery to NCCC Secretariat
(C/O Climate Change Department, Third Floor
MoE)