

CCCA Objective

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



Photo by: CCCA 2011

Key CCCA's deliverables outputs:

- Improved coordination with key line ministries in sectoral climate change strategic development
- Strengthened Cambodia's negotiation capacity on climate change matter
- Developed Climate Change Education and Awareness Strategies
- Provided grants to projects that align with national climate change priorities: eight projects have received grant under the first called for proposal, and the second called for proposal has started since May 2012.

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)

Key CCCA Results:

Result 1: Improved NCCC capacity to coordinate national policy making, capacity development, outreach/advocacy efforts, and to monitor the implementation of national climate change strategy, policy and plans.

Result 2: Improved access to updated climate change information, knowledge and learning opportunities at all levels.

Result 3: Strengthened capacity within the NCCC to mobilize and to effectively administer climate change funds and to prepare for a nationally owned trust fund.

Result 4: Increased resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to climate change through adaptation planning, demonstrated targeted local interventions and provision of practical learning experience in adaptation planning to the NCCC/CCD.

Result 5: Strengthened capacity in RGC agencies and civil society organizations for developing and implementing climate change response initiatives in line with agreed national climate change priorities, independently or in partnerships, through access to new financial and technical resources.



National Climate Change Committee
Ministry of Environment
Climate Change Department

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Cambodia Climate Change (CCCA)

Implemented by: Supported by:



Ministry of Environment



European Union



Empowered lives
Resilient nations



Danida



EMBASSY OF SWEDEN

"TOGETHER TOWARDS A CLIMATE RESILIENT SOCIETY"

CCCA BACKGROUND

CCCA is a comprehensive and innovative approach to address climate change in Cambodia. It is a multi-donor initiative funded by EU, Sida, Danida and UNDP. It is anchored in the government's National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), a mandated Government coordinating and policy support entity for all aspects of climate change.



Photo by: CCCA 2011

CCCA Strategic Approach:

- Climate change must be given higher priority by the government and society.
- Adaptation and mitigation 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 Background and Rational

Climate Change is real and is effecting every life on earth. Cambodia, as a least developed country, is very vulnerable to its negative impacts due to our limited adaptive capacity.

In a period of twenty years from 1987 to 2007, Cambodia faced twelve serious floods that killed approximately 1125 lives and damaged 327 million dollars (SNC, 2011). Particularly the serious flood in 2011, effected 1.5 millions people, killed more than 250 lives and damaged around 520 millions dollars (NCDM, October 2011).

At the same time that Cambodia were facing with the flooding, drought also posed severe impacts. From 1987 to 2007, five extreme droughts occurred that affected 6.5 millions people and damaged 138 million dollars (SNC, 2011).



Photo by: MoE/BBC WST



Photo by: CCCA 2011

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 Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995 and acceded to its Kyoto Protocol in 2002.

The Ministry of Environment (MoE) 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), composes of 20 key Government Ministries and Institutions, 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. MoE is serving as the NCCC 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.