

Role of the Climate Change Action Plans and Financing Framework in implementing the National Strategic Development Plan 2014-18 and the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan

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Change Financing Framework & Climate Change Action
Plan in Priority Ministries**

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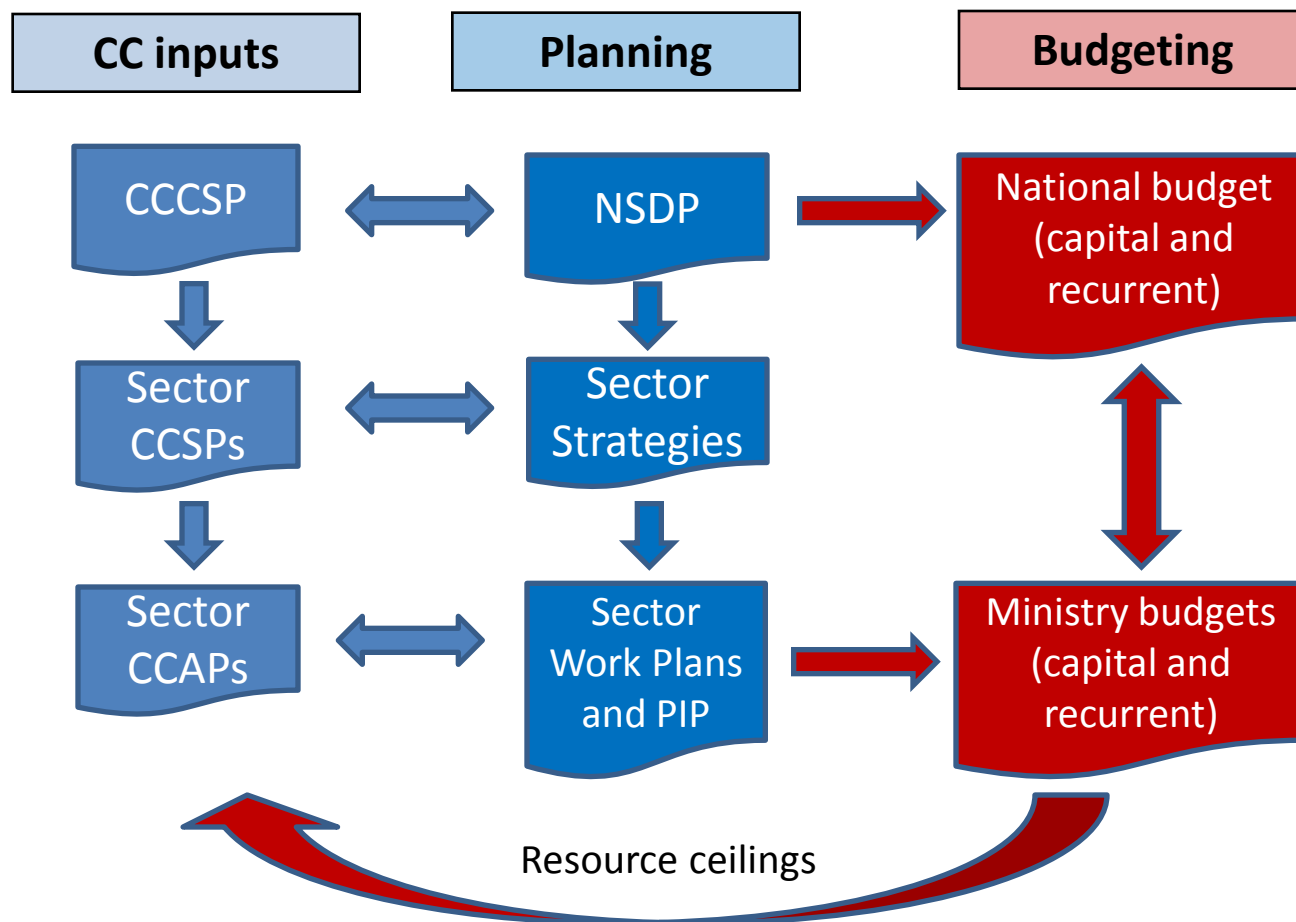
Climate Change in the Cambodian Development Agenda

- Cambodia is listed among the top 10 countries most vulnerable to climate change.
 - Expected effects of climate change include: higher frequency of extreme weather events (storms, floods, drought), changes in rainfall patterns and seasonality, temperature increase, sea-level rise.
 - Potential to affect economic growth
 - This presents development challenges in various areas and sectors. Key sectors are represented here today.
 - In some areas, climate change can also present opportunities for development.
- ⇒ It is important that we include an analysis of climate change in the way we plan, budget and manage our expenditures, in order to maximize economic, social and environmental benefits.

Cambodian Approach to the Climate Change Response

- RGC has recognized Climate Change as a major development issue
- Strategic approach: not based only on projects, but on integration of climate change in regular development activities;
- In the long term, there should be no separate planning for climate change, it will be considered as part of normal planning, normal budgeting, normal monitoring and evaluation systems;
- Climate Change was already included in the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) Update 2009-13, and it is now a cross-cutting issue for NSDP 2014-18
- In the short and medium term, a gradual approach is required to gradually mainstream climate change in Government practices and procedures.

Links between national planning and budgeting and Climate Change inputs



Status of the mainstreaming process

<p>At national strategy level</p>	<p>Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) at final approval stage by NCCC</p>	<p>CC integrated in NSDP submissions of concerned ministries as a cross-cutting issue</p>
<p>At sector strategy level</p>	<p>Sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plans (CCSPs) developed in 9 ministries. Additional ministries have expressed interest</p>	<p><i>CCSPs to be considered as part of any new sector strategy development, when relevant</i></p>
<p>At action planning level</p>	<p><i>CCAPs to be developed in 9 ministries by end 2013</i></p>	<p><i>Climate Change Action Plan (CCAPs) to provide inputs for ministry work plans, PIP and budget (starting in 2014 for 2015 budget)</i></p>

Climate Finance overview in Cambodia

- Over USD 200 million mobilized in support of Climate Change programmes (mostly adaptation) over the past 3-4 years
- A recent review of public expenditure showed that around 86% of climate-relevant expenditure is externally funded
- Main multilateral donors: CIF (PPCR/SPCR), GEF, Adaptation Fund, UNDP
- Main bilateral donors: USAID, Sida, Japan, EU

Main climate Finance modalities Cambodia

- Pooled funding in support of national priorities: the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) – EU, Sida, Danida, UNDP
- Project support to government agencies (majority of cases) – CIF, GEF, Adaptation Fund, UNDP, Japan
- Project support outside Government – USAID, Sida/UNDP Community Based Adaptation Programme, NGO funds
- Support through budgets of Sub-National Administrations – CCCA and Sida

Rationale for a Climate Change Financing Framework

- Provide an overview of financing needs for the proposed climate change response, and some financing scenarios
- Provide a first estimate of the expected socio-economic benefits of the Climate Change response
- Analysis of current modalities of funding, and recommendations for future modalities, with a focus on promoting nationally owned mechanisms, aligned with national policies and strategies
- Analysis and recommendations on Climate Change mainstreaming in the planning and budgeting process

Key messages and next steps

- CCAPs is a crucial step in the CCCSP process, and will provide concrete information on the needs and plans of various sectors for the implementation of the Climate Change response;
- CCAPs and the CCFF will provide a clear framework for implementation, and mobilization of domestic and external resources, and to begin engaging the private sector;
- This is a very innovative exercise, introducing many new tools and approaches for mainstreaming of Climate Change in our regular practices. It will be a learning process for us, but it is also a process that many international partners are interested in;
- Cooperation among ministries and other stakeholders has been excellent so far in the CCCSP process. Through continued cooperation, we hope to successfully pilot this innovative approach.

THANK YOU!

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