



FORMULATION OF THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAM OF ACTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE
NAPA, CMB/02/G37

PROGRESS REPORT FOR APRIL-JUNE 2004

1. GENERAL

Major activities of this quarter have focused on identification of the adaptation practices of local people and authorities in dealing with climate-related disasters and climate extremes, disaster mitigation plans that local/central authorities or other related stakeholders implement, and also impacts of climate-related disasters and climate extremes on local socio-economic conditions. Over 1,000 people in 17 climate hazard-prone provinces throughout the country were interviewed. Discussions were also conducted with other relevant stakeholders including local authorities, concerned government agencies and NGOs. The collected information is currently being analysed and will be used as an important input for preparing the Cambodian NAPA document. The project staff have also finalised the gap and policy analysis concerning climate change vulnerability and adaptation.

2. STAFFING & PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The project Team was divided into four groups to be responsible for conducting the field surveys in four clusters: coastal area, southern provinces, upper Mekong region, and provinces around Tonle Sap Great Lake. The project recruited 5 additional local surveyors to timely assist in conducting the surveys.

3. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Synthesis of Available Information

The project staff have collected from different organisations a variety of reference documents relevant to climate change and adaptation, and inventoried them so as to constitute a working reference library. Key activities are: (i) initial literature review on climate change impacts and adaptation (IPCC publications on impacts, adaptation and vulnerability); (ii) review of NAPA annotated guidelines; (iii) establishment of sectoral working groups combining consultants from the multi-disciplinary team and the counterpart teams (water resources, agriculture, health, coastal zone, forestry); and (iv) collection of literature related to vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in Cambodia for each NAPA sector (in particular on disaster management and climate related hazards, including flood, drought, salt water intrusion, windstorm, high tide and malaria).

Field Survey to Identify Vulnerability and Current Adaptation Practices

Identification of Survey Locations and Stakeholders

Based on available climate related hazard statistics from government and non-government agencies (damage to crops and property, mortality, etc.), indices of vulnerability at the provincial and district levels have been calculated. A total of 17 hazard-prone provinces have thus been identified. During the fieldwork period, the NAPA Team has consulted with local authorities in each province to determine the most vulnerable areas at the commune and village scale for field surveys.

Design of Survey Questionnaires and Fieldwork Guidelines

All NAPA project staff have participated in the design of survey questionnaires over ten full working day sessions. A total of six questionnaires have been designed, divided into two subsets: one subset for malaria, and one subset for all other climatic hazards (flood, drought, windstorm, high tide, salt water intrusion). Each subset comprises three questionnaires: (i) household questionnaire, (ii) NGO questionnaire, and (iii) local authorities and informal leaders questionnaire. Guidelines for conducting field surveys have also been drafted, which consists of step-by-step activities for survey teams.

Testing and Revision of Survey Questionnaires

The questionnaires were tested in Kandal Province with approximately 20 local households and authorities for flood and drought issues, and subsequently revised.

Questionnaire Administration

The project staff were divided into four groups of three to six individuals. The questionnaires were administered in 17 provinces. The itinerary of the staff began with the southern provinces and coastal area, followed by an administration leg starting in the central provinces, going northward and circling around Tonle Sap Lake, then along the upper Mekong River to the more isolated northeastern provinces. The surveys were administered from 12 May to 12 June 2004. The questionnaires collected are divided as follows: 1,154 households, 82 local authorities and 10 NGOs.

Debriefing of Surveyors

Once the fieldwork completed, all NAPA staff who participated in the survey were asked to recall their general impressions and understanding for each of the different areas they had surveyed. This exercise is a necessary complement to the formal analysis of the questionnaires as it provides a quick and reliable broad picture of the situation in the field in terms of climatic hazards. In addition, valuable information not covered qualitatively by the questionnaires, and observations from the field, may be recorded for future analysis.

Data Entry and Verification

Each questionnaire was given a unique identification number for referencing prior to data input. A total of five different computer files were created with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software, corresponding to the main survey questionnaires. A distinction was made between the malaria subset and the subset for all other climatic hazards. The non-malaria household SPSS file includes more than 300 variables, and each of the other files from 60 to 100 variables covering most of the quantitative information gathered. All NAPA project staff participated in data input. Questionnaires were keyed in by provinces in different files which were merged at the final stage. Data were further checked for consistency, reliability and input errors. Approximately 10% of the questionnaires collected were not usable because of incompleteness or inconsistencies.

4. TRAININGS AND WORKSHOPS

All project staff attended a two-day training workshop on SPSS upon the completion of the field trip. This provides a good foundation for subsequent data entry and analysis.

5. PLAN FOR JULY-SEPTEMBER 2004

Plan for the July-September quarter will cover the following activities: (i) identifying potential activities for adaptation to current climate variability, climate extremes, and climate change; (ii) organising a national workshop for disseminating and discussing the results of previous activities and developing short-list of potential activities for NAPA projects; (iii) conducting a consultative meeting to identify projects, programs and measures that support the achievement of potential NAPA activities, or overcome barriers to the implementation of the NAPA activities; (iv) developing and applying criteria for ranking the potential NAPA activities; (v) conducting a national workshop to get inputs and comments from stakeholders on the result of the prioritised NAPA activities; and (vi) conducting a consultative meeting with the Steering Committee for preparation of NAPA document and project profiles or proposals of the prioritised activities.

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