



FORMULATION OF THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAM OF ACTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE
NAPA, 00011846 (CMB/02/G37)

PROGRESS REPORT FOR JULY-SEPTEMBER 2004

1. GENERAL

During the period of July-September 2004, NAPA staff analysed data collected during the field surveys to assess vulnerability to climate change and existing coping mechanisms at the grassroots level. Of particular importance are the issues of drought, flood and malaria. The results suggest that the adverse impacts of climatic hazards are geographically wide-ranging, and that local people have used a variety of traditional coping mechanisms, which are insufficient to adapt successfully to climate change. The results of the field data analysis, together with the gap and policy analysis, were presented at a national workshop organised on 12 August 2004. The workshop collected feedback from the participants on the findings of the field surveys and the gap and policy analysis. Workshop participants also discussed project concepts for adaptation to climate change based on the analysis of the field surveys. Based on the recommendations of the national workshop, on field survey findings and on the gap and policy analysis, the NAPA project staff have developed approximately 30 draft sectoral project profiles for adaptation to climate change. A preliminary list of criteria has also been developed to prioritise project profiles.

2. STAFFING & PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Mr. Ung Seng, Chief of the Minister's Cabinet of the Ministry of Environment (MoE), has taken over the position of NAPA National Project Director from Mr. Khieu Muth, who became a MoE Secretary of State in the recently established Royal Government of Cambodia. His NAPA assignment is effective from 01 September 2004.

3. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Field Data Analysis

Data analysis of the household surveys has been undertaken to assess vulnerability to climate change and existing coping mechanisms at the grassroots level. Of particular importance are the issues of drought, flood and malaria. The results suggest that the adverse impacts of climatic hazards are geographically wide-ranging, and that local people have used a variety of traditional coping mechanisms, which are insufficient to adapt successfully to climate change. The analysis provides the statistical characteristics of climate related hazards in different provinces of Cambodia, including floods, droughts, windstorms and malaria. A qualitative analysis of climate hazards by provinces surveyed has also been conducted to further assess traditional coping mechanisms and existing difficulties in adapting to climate change.

National Workshop on Identified NAPA Activities

The results of the field data analysis, together with the gap and policy analysis, were presented at a national workshop on Identified NAPA Activities, which was organised on 12 August 2004. Over 70 participants from concerned government ministries and agencies, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and donor projects attended the workshop. The workshop collected feedback from the participants on the findings of the field surveys and the gaps and policy analysis. In addition, through sector specific group discussions, participants were encouraged to develop project concepts for adaptation to climate change based on the analysis of the field surveys.

Preliminary Development of Project Profiles

Based on the recommendations of the national workshop, on field survey findings and on the gaps and policy analysis, the project has conducted a series of consultative meetings between the NAPA Team and the Multi-disciplinary Team to develop project profiles for adaptation to climate change. The projects are divided into activities in coastal areas, non-coastal areas and malaria related activities. Each project profile includes a discussion of the following items: rationale/justification, objectives, activities, short-term and long-term outcomes, institutional arrangement, risks and barriers, evaluation and monitoring, budget, potential sources of funding and current status. To date, a total of 30 project profiles have been developed. These include activities in flood protection structures, irrigation for agriculture, safe water for households, and malaria prevention.

Development of Criteria for Selecting Priority Project Profiles

A preliminary list of criteria has been developed to prioritise project profiles. The criteria include: appropriateness of technology, capacity building and training, reduction of casualties, impacts on livelihoods, food security, human health, biodiversity and environmental amenities, and cultural heritage. For each criterion, proposed projects are scored as having negative or positive impacts, or as being neutral. The objective is to classify project profiles in high, medium and low priority categories.

4. PLAN FOR OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2004

Plan for the October-December 2004 will cover the following activities: (i) finalisation of gap and policy analysis report; (ii) completion of draft project profiles and their ranking; (iii) organisation of a national workshop to get inputs and comments from stakeholders on the prioritised NAPA activities, and (iv) organisation of a series of workshops in selected provinces to get inputs and comments from local stakeholders on the NAPA document and project profiles.

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