



Second National Forum on Climate Change Cambodia

3-5 October 2011

Adaptation Finance

Sophoan Phean

Oxfam



Why adaptation finance?



- ❖ Vulnerable communities around the world are already feeling the effects of changing climate;
- ❖ At the national level the government start to put in place the structure and strategies to address the impacts of climate change;
- ❖ Climate change requires more investment to reduce vulnerability for a given development outcome ;

How Much?

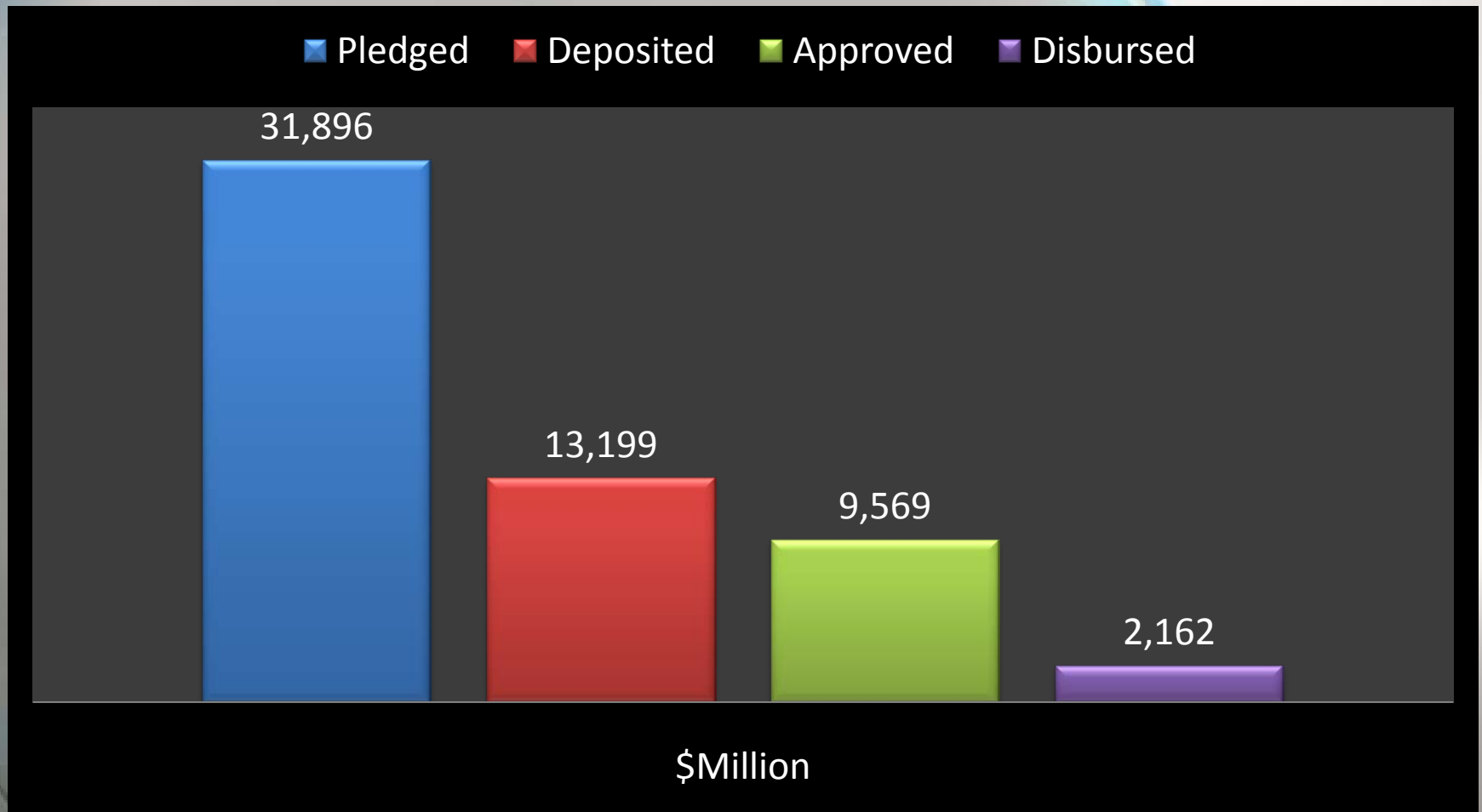


- Globally: \$100 billion annually until 2020
- Cambodia: NAPA – 39 projects – \$196,350,000; 20 prioritized projects – \$128,850,000; only two implemented.

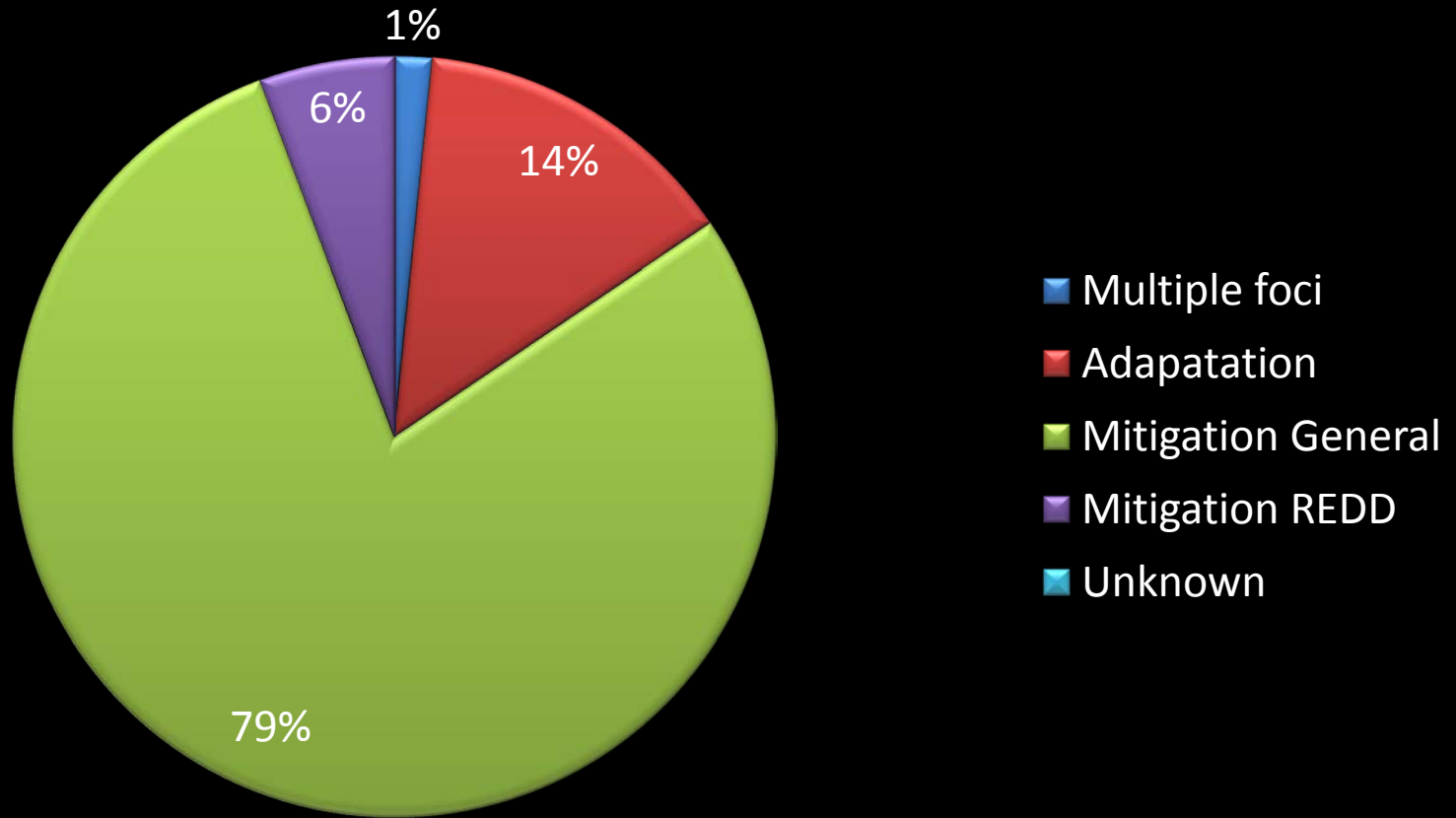
Barriers identified to further implementation include:

- inadequate technical, financial and institutional capacity of government agencies and local communities in dealing with climate hazards and limited coordination among them;
- limited awareness of climate change issues
- limited integration of climate change issues into national policies and programmes;
- inadequate delivery of funding from developed countries, as required by the UNFCCC;

Climate Change Funds



Distribution of Climate Change Funds



Climate Change Funds



Fund	Purposes	Budget	Implementing Entity
Least Developed Countries Fund	Preparation and implementation of NAPAs	\$400M in grants	Global Environmental Facility Policies and roles /UN Orgs/Multilateral Banks
PPCR (Financed by CIF)	Pilot programmatic approach to integrate climate resilience to development plans; incentive for scaling up	\$986M; \$80-\$105 M for Cambodia (50% grants, 50% concessional loans)	ADB/WB
Adaptation Fund (UNFCCC)	Adaptation projects to allow direct access to funding	\$250M - \$350M 2% of Certified Emission Reduction	WB/UN Orgs
Special Climate Change Fund (UNFCCC)	Adaptation (NAPA, NCs), Capacity Building, Technology Transfer,	\$218M	Global Environmental Facility Policies and roles /UN Orgs/Multilateral Banks

Shortcomings of the existing funds



- Adaptation finance is often channeled around governments without **alignment** with National Adaptation or Development plans
- At the national level, governments are beginning to put in place structures and initial strategies to handle adaptation finance, there often still a lack of clearly identified **leadership** or adequate **coordination**;
- The lack of **participation** and **accountability** of civil society and vulnerable communities, esp. women.

Why Green Climate Fund?



- Provides the potential to build new approach for managing climate change finance at the global level
- **Accountability:** Governments and international agencies must be held accountable for the fair and equitable distribution of adaptation resources.
- **Transparency:** The decision-making process for how adaptation funds are managed and allocated must be transparent and involve local communities.
- **Country ownership:** Country governments and local communities must be fully engaged in the process of designing and implementing adaptation programs and projects.

Green Climate Fund and Country Ownership



To achieve the goal of country ownership, financing by the GCF should be based on:

- **National Level Strategies**, designed and implemented through participatory processes, led by the government agencies, parliament, and local government
- **Direct access** to finance by a national level entity form or led by the government
- **Meaningful and inclusive civil society and community-level** participation in the development and implementation of the national strategies
- **Full accountability** to civil society and vulnerable community in determining how funds are disbursed and used

Green Climate Fund and Country Ownership



- **Gender equality** and women's leadership in the development and implementation of national strategies
- **Robust monitoring and evaluation process** of the implementation of climate finance that includes full participation of stakeholders
- **Full transparency** regarding the specific funding and plans for programs and activities.

Country's ownership



Ownership - the country should be in the driver's seat;

Leadership - the country should exercise leadership

Accountability - adaptation plans and funds should be accountable to the most vulnerable

What would work for Cambodia?



“Adaptation finance needs to be nuanced to address varying needs and capacity”

- Supports policy development and institution and capacity building;
- Promotes participation of civil society groups

Climate Change Funding Modals



- Health Equity and Global Fund – participatory fund management
- Civil Society and Prop-Poor market – community empowerment
- World Fish Center – Capacity building

THANK YOU !

For more information:

Owning adaptation: country level governance of climate adaptation <http://www.oxfam.org/en/policy/owning-adaptation>

