Ministry of Environment

SUMMARY REPORT AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION LEARNING EVENT

Battambang Province, 04-06 June 2014

Supported by:

CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

Implemented by: Ministry of Environment

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List of Abbreviation:

CCAI	Climate Change and Adaption Initiative
CCBAP	Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme
CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CCCA-TF	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance Trust Fund
CCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023
CCD	Climate Change Department
CSF	Commune Sangkat Fund
DMF	District Municipality Fund
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NAPA follow up	National Adaptation Programme of Actions-follow up
NCDD-S	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development – Secretariat
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
SNIF	Sub-National Investment Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

1. BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKSHOP

Background and Rationale

Over the past few years, a number of pilot climate change initiatives have been implemented in Cambodia by various stakeholders including government ministries and agencies, sub-national governments, NGOs, and development partners. These projects have generated a lot of information on what type of adaptation approaches work and what the challenges are in the Cambodian context. Some fora exist to share this knowledge, but they often remain linked to specific projects, or a specific type of actors.

As part of efforts to establish a national system for climate change knowledge management in Cambodia, the Climate Change Department of the Ministry of Environment, as a secretariat of the National Climate Change Committee, organized a national learning event for climate change adaptation practitioners from 4 to 6 June 2014 in Battambang City, Battambang Province.

This event brought together a variety of practitioners with concrete experience in implementing climate change adaptation projects in Cambodia. It also provided an opportunity to discuss the best format for a national knowledge management system on climate change, and the type of support that would be required to establish this system.

Main Objectives

The main objective of this workshop was to identify key lessons learnt in the various sectors / thematic areas of climate change response in Cambodia. This exercise relied on experience gained from a variety of climate change projects, including but not limited to projects funded by the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance.

Detailed objectives were as follows:

- For each sector / thematic area, identify a few key messages and lessons learnt;
- Identify prominent issues/recommendations for inclusion in potential policy briefs or factsheets;
- Identify best practices and/or areas where standards and guidance are required to guide implementation;
- Identify opportunities for collaboration or more in-depth experience sharing between specific projects;
- Collect recommendations on how to organize information-sharing and networking on Climate Change in the future, in a way that is useful to practitioners.

Organization of the Workshop

- Two representatives from each project funded under the second call for proposals of the CCCA, and the coastal zone adaptation project (24 persons);
- One representative from each project funded under the first call for proposals of the CCCA (8 persons);
- Representatives of other active climate change projects, including NAPA follow-up project, SPCR, MRC-CCAI, HARVEST, as well as selected Forum-Syd and CCBAP funded projects (10 persons);
- Officials from the Climate Change Department of Ministry of Environment, as well as staff from the CCCA Trust Fund Secretariat also joined the workshop in order to ensure linkages between practitioners and key staff working at policy level,;
- Climate Change Technical Team Members (20 persons);
- Development partners and representatives of the Cambodia Climate Change Network (5-10 persons).

The total number of participant was 99persons.

2. METHODOLOGY

In line with the objectives of the workshop, the overall approach was to promote active participation and knowledge-sharing. Formal presentations were kept to a minimum, and most of the sessions were dedicated to guided group discussions between practitioners, on selected topics, followed by discussions in plenary. Key messages and lessons learnt have been systematically identified and recorded.

The ***first one and a half day*** of the workshop focused on substantive lessons learnt in the various sectoral and thematic areas covered by adaptation projects.

The following themes and sectors had been identified for group discussions:

Sectoral themes:

1. Adaptation pilots in agriculture and/or irrigation
2. Adaptation pilots in water (except irrigation) / sanitation
3. Adaptation pilots in the coastal zone
4. Adaptation pilots in fisheries
5. Adaptation pilots in Disaster Risk Management
6. Adaptation pilots in ecosystem based approaches, livelihoods and/or forestry

Cross-sectoral issues:

7. Challenges and lessons learnt in training and awareness-raising
8. Challenges and lessons learnt in involving vulnerable groups in adaptation pilots (e.g. women, children, older people, ethnic minorities, landless poor)
9. Challenges and lessons learnt in relation to market mechanisms and private sector involvement (getting access to required inputs and being able to sell outputs) from adaptation pilots
10. Challenges and lessons learnt in integrating adaptation actions in commune investment plans
11. Challenges and lessons learnt on sustainability and replication issues for adaptive practices

Two group sessions were organized (one for sectoral themes and one for cross-cutting themes), followed by reporting and discussion in plenary.

Each group included around 10 to 15 participants (to allow all to participate). Each group included a representative of MoE/CCD, to ensure linkage between pilots and the work being done at policy level.

In preparation for the group work, all project representatives received ahead of the workshop a short questionnaire / guidance to help them prepare a self-assessment of their project, to be shared during the discussions.

Participants got the opportunity to exchange directly with other projects through a "market place" session, with posters highlighting the focus, approaches and lessons learnt from each project.

A plenary session was held at the end of the event to seek agreement on future knowledge-sharing and networking arrangements.

Two half-day visits to climate change project sites in Battambang province, then organized for interested participants, were managed respectively by the Department of Agriculture of Battambang Province and Helpage Cambodia.

3. SUMMARY OF KEY OUTPUTS AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

Group Session 1: Sector Discussions

- In ***agriculture and irrigation***, a lot of experience has been accumulated through various approaches to improve resilience to droughts, floods and shifting rainfall patterns. Broad lessons and recommendations have emerged, including:
    - The need to better integrate replicability and scaling-up issues in the initial design of the intervention. This includes conducting a financial analysis of the proposed techniques (integrating all costs incl. labor). Techniques which require a high initial investment are unlikely to be replicated, unless a large programme of subsidies is established (e.g. biodigesters). In most other cases, ensuring that initial investment costs are kept low (e.g. through the use of local inputs/materials) will be essential for replication. There is a lot of fragmentation with different organizations working on similar techniques, with a wide variety of costs and cost-benefit rations. Thus, there is a need to better consolidate these experiences and promote best practices;
    - If the business case is sound and the initial investment costs are low, the main external input required is extension/training services, not necessarily funds. Initial demonstration activities may be necessary to convince the first farmers to change their practices. Crop diversification and low-cost drip technology are examples of activities with a high return on investment and low start-up costs;
    - One option to reduce the costs of training/ extension services during scaling-up is to rely on partnership between the relevant technical departments, NGOs (for initial capacity development), and community-based organizations (who can take over the training/support activities at a very low cost). This type of partnership helps address the risk of gaps in direct Government or donor support. In addition to scaling-up, community based organizations can also play a role in managing the maintenance of infrastructures, collecting user fees, etc.
    - The establishment of revolving funds/micro-loan mechanisms can be a tool to support the initial investment and overcome the initial barrier to replication. Best practices in this area are well-established, and agriculture/irrigation programmes should build on this existing knowledge and expertise as a strategy for scaling-up;

- Outputs of climate resilient practices are not always easy to sell, even if they are of better quality. There is a need to work on the whole value chain, so that farmers have incentives to adopt the recommended practices, through easy access to inputs and access to markets for outputs (e.g. for resilient rice varieties);
- Labor-intensive techniques can be difficult to promote due to migration of the labor force to urban areas or nearby countries (e.g. Thailand);
- The lack of precise weather data, as well as data on specific vulnerabilities to climate change, is a major issue for the design of adaptation programmes in agriculture and water;
- Analysis of disaster risks should be done before recommendations are made on land use or adoption of certain practices.

Recommendations to MAFF:

- Prioritize funding for extension services, and consider partnerships with NGOs (for initial design and delivery) and with community-based organizations (for replication/scaling-up of extension activities);
- Integrate micro-loan facilities/revolving funds in the design of interventions to help vulnerable households overcome the initial investment barrier, and build community capacity to manage these mechanisms;
- Conduct systematic financial/economic analysis of the proposed techniques and identify the most cost-efficient approaches for wider dissemination (or development of standards);
- Work in cooperation with MoWRAM to monitor the performance of key adaptation pilots (in target sites in various ecosystems) in conjunction with weather monitoring;
- Better analyze disaster impacts in various areas (including through Vulnerability reduction Assessment) and adapt guidance on adequate practices based on that analysis (not one size fits all).

Recommendations to MoWRAM:

- Expand weather monitoring systems, ensure appropriate storage and systematic sharing of data with practitioners in the agriculture sector;
- Conduct research on climate change impacts on water resources in various zones and issue guidelines on water use;

- Provide a clear framework for the collection of water user fees;
- Conduct research on flood impacts on irrigation infrastructures, update technical standards in each area, and train provincial level staff on these standards.
- Better analyze disaster impacts in various areas, what type of land use will be most resilient in each area, and use this analysis in the planning of irrigation infrastructures.

Recommendation to MoE

- Develop and make available quality data on climate change vulnerabilities in specific areas.

Recommendation to NCDD-S:

- Develop capacity of sub-national staff to understand climate change issues and support the design of climate-smart interventions.

Picture 1: Group discussion on recommendations for the climate response in the water and sanitation sector

In ***sanitation and health***, projects funded to date have focused on flood-proof water/sanitation infrastructures, as well as research on water and vector-borne diseases in the context of climate change. Lessons and recommendations consist of the followings:

- The lack of data on meteorology, climate risk and vulnerability, as well as the lack of weather data at local level were again flagged as a major constraint;
- Standards do not currently exist for flood-proof sanitation infrastructures, and finding contractors with the right know-how may be difficult in rural areas. Flood-proof infrastructures do cost more than the traditional ones (e.g. for latrines, wells or earth tanks), and may not be replicable for all households, but a minimum should be available in safe areas (schools, health centers on high ground, etc.);
- Climate change pilot programmes in health and sanitation have been focused on specific areas and would need to be expanded to map vulnerabilities in various areas;
- Partnerships between Government departments and local networks/volunteers/community-based organizations are very useful to collect information, maintain infrastructures and disseminate messages in a cost effective way;
- Need for continued research and development and cooperation with private sector to reduce the price of technologies (for sanitation infrastructures but also for example testing material for diseases), to facilitate scaling up.

Recommendation to MoE and MoH:

- Support mobilization of resources to expand the geographic scope and duration of research and pilot projects on climate change impacts in health and sanitation;

Recommendation to MoWRAM:

- Improve weather monitoring systems and sharing of meteorology data and information with researchers and practitioners;

Recommendation to MRD

- Develop standards for flood-resilient sanitation infrastructures and promote these standards with the private sector and project implementers;
- Continue research and development on low-cost and effective technologies for replication.

Recommendation to MoE and MoEYS:

- Improve education on sanitation, drinking water and climate change from primary to high school.

In the ***coastal zone*****,** projects have focused on the integration of climate change in coastal planning, implementation of demonstration activities for adaptation, adaptation in urban coastal areas, and access to fresh water. Lessons and recommendations discussed are listed below:

- Existing projects in coastal areas are too small in scope and duration. There is a need to have projects of larger scope and time length to ensure the maturity of demonstration activities and to extend the payoff to all coastal provinces;
- Disaster management is an issue in coastal areas (storms/fishery industry), which requires early warning systems;
- Adaptation pilots included integrated farming techniques, livestock revolving schemes, water harvesting, crop diversification, research on rice varieties; early warning systems; waste management and water infrastructures. As in other groups, the need for low-cost and cost-effective technologies was identified as a key success factor;
- Adaptation options in the case of sea level rise need to be studied further. In some cases, sizeable changes to livelihoods may be required (for example if the costs of protecting some crops become too high). In such circumstances, this large magnitude of change may not be fully accepted by local communities;
- Issue of limited access to markets can be a major barrier to adoption of new farming practices/crops.

Recommendation to MoE and National Committee for the Management of the Coastal Zone:

- Expand scope and duration of climate change adaptation pilots in the coastal zone, including further research and new innovation.

Recommendation to MAFF:

- Promote crop diversification in the coastal zone.

In the ***fisheries*** sector, initiatives to date have focused on strengthening the resilience of fishing communities on the Tonle Sap lake, rice-fish farming systems, resilient aquaculture, and conservation of fish refuges. The following lessons and recommendations were discussed:

- Work on strengthening climate resilience through community fisheries has generated some interesting approaches and technologies. Capacity development of community fisheries management committees, combined with sustainability measures such as a small endowment fund to cover day-to day activities (e.g. patrolling) have led to favorable

results, at a reasonable cost. Members agree to pay fees if they see the benefits on their livelihoods. Cooperation from local authorities to help with enforcement is important;

- Technologies for fish processing under various climatic conditions (low-cost, low-consumption oven) have been developed and have shown good potential for replication (good cost-effectiveness);
- Similarly, a model for flood and drought resilient aquaculture has been successfully tested, with good cost-efficiency. The role of model farmers is important in disseminating the technology, and it is important to select motivated individuals/households;
- Guidance to farmers on the most suitable fish species in specific environments/seasons is important, and would need to be expanded;
- Advisory support on good water management practices and cooperation from local authorities are also important elements to ensure sustainable use of water (including conservation of fish refuges). Areas with large reservoirs can significantly increase their resilience through appropriate water management, supported by the collection of fees from users. Areas with limited water resources face challenges due to competing needs for irrigation, fisheries, household use etc. This requires clear regulations and enforcement, as well as expansion of irrigation systems to reduce pressure on access to scarce resources.

Recommendations to MAFF/Fisheries Administration:

- Expand extension services, including advice on fish species and dissemination of best practices, in climate-resilient aquaculture, fish processing and community fisheries management, as well as successful sustainability strategies (endowment fund, savings groups, collection of fees, collection boxes in the community, etc.) ;
- Provide assistance to secure support from the local authorities (both financial support through local budgets and support for enforcement of the agreed management mechanisms).

Recommendations to MoWRAM:

- Expand extension services related to best practices in water management (for various types of usage), collection of fees;
- Improve research on climate impacts on water and prioritize irrigation infrastructures in the most vulnerable areas, to reduce pressure on water resources earmarked for fisheries.

Recommendation to Fisheries Administration and MoE:

- Improve networking and cooperation between fishing communities and local authorities on the Tonle Sap lake, including dissemination and replication of best practices.

Picture 2: Fish farming system in climate change adaptation, Ek Phnom District

In relation to ***disaster management***, projects in "contributing to income diversification for climate change adaptation" have started to consider the potential impacts of climate change on their disaster management approach. Several issues were emphasized:

- The lack of data on specific climate change impacts and vulnerabilities at sector and/or sub-national level is a major gap. Ministries and other stakeholders need this information to design appropriate standards, e.g. for infrastructures, which can then be integrated in regular planning processes;
- At the moment, in a best case scenario, standards for infrastructure take into account the current vulnerability to disasters, but they do not integrate future impacts of climate change. Standards also vary depending on the source of funds, and there is a need to harmonize or introduce minimum requirements;
- The role of sub-national governments is essential in this area, and disaster management measures (including climate change impacts) should be included in local investment plans with support from NCDM staff;
- Convincing people to invest more in the short-term, to have more resilient infrastructures in the long term, is difficult and requires demonstration and budget;

- Disaster management requires a good understanding of climate change impacts in many different sectors, and there are significant capacity gaps in understanding these various components (e.g. health impacts, sanitation, gender);

Recommendation to NCDM and MoE:

- Develop clear guidelines for the integration of climate change and disaster management in project design and implementation, and provide capacity development support.

Recommendation to NCDD-S, NCDM and MoE:

- Develop clear guidelines for the integration of climate change and disaster management in sub-national planning, and provide capacity development support.

In the ***ecosystem-based adaptation and forestry sector*****,** participants highlighted the following issues:

- There is a need to expand technical support to concerned communities on i) agro-plantation techniques (in degraded forest), ii) processing techniques for non-timber forest products, iii) selection of suitable tree and vegetable species, management of nurseries and seedlings;
- Small business skills also need to be developed in concerned communities (including eco-tourism), as well as access to markets for their products, and access to micro-finance for initial investments. The potential to increase resilience through income diversification and sustainable use of the forest products cannot be fully realized with the current lack of access to these services/finance.

Recommendation to MAFF and MoE (for protected areas):

- Ensure expansion of technical advisory services to local communities in the areas highlighted above. This could be done through ministerial departments, or in partnership with NGOs and community-based organizations, to ensure deeper and cost-effective coverage;

Recommendations to MAFF, MoE, MoEF:

- Provide technical advisory services to concerned communities on small business establishment, government economic priorities and support mechanisms, access to markets;
- Facilitate dialogue with the private sector and micro-finance institutions to ensure availability of financing for sustainable economic activities, and outlets for their products;

Recommendation to MAFF and MoE:

- Improve law enforcement in the forest sector, in cooperation with concerned communities.

Group Session 2: Thematic Discussions

The first thematic group discussed issues related to *training and awareness raising on climate change*.

- All stakeholders delivering climate change programmes are involved in training and awareness raising activities at various levels, mostly targeting national and sub-national officials, and communities. There is a wide variety of approaches, and a need to consolidate best practices and produce some minimum standards/guidelines, tailored to key audiences. As an example, community level trainings often spend a lot of time on the global mechanisms of climate change, which could be covered much more quickly to allow more focus on concrete adaptation challenges and options for communities;
- There is a lack of qualified trainers on climate change issues, and thus, the establishment of a quality Training of Trainers programme should be considered;
- A number of standard recommendations applicable to all types of training and awareness-raising events are also applicable to climate change: training needs assessment, cooperation with local authorities for local trainings, scheduling at the right time to ensure participation;
- Trainings have better results when they can be linked to concrete activities and implementation;
- There is scope for an effective cooperation between Government entities and NGOs in this area, to produce quality methodologies/tools and help disseminate them;
- The cost of broadcasting key messages in the media remains high. As a result, these messages are not disseminated as often or as broadly as they should be.

Recommendations to MoE:

- Organize consultations between concerned stakeholders, identify best practices for various audiences, and produce guidelines for practitioners. Regularly review lessons and revise guidelines;
- Cooperate with universities or training institutions to establish a solid Training of Trainers programme;

Recommendation for all ministries, NGOs and development partners:

- Link training activities to concrete adaptation activities, and monitor behavioral changes.

Picture 3: Group discussion on challenges and lessons learnt on sustainability and replication issues for adaptive practices

The second thematic group discussed the lessons learnt in *involving vulnerable groups in adaptation pilots*. The group looked into the linkages between vulnerability to climate change and other factors of vulnerability, and best to address these in climate change related programmes.

- Discussion covered the following types of vulnerable groups: female-headed households, older people and widowers, children, ethnic minorities, and the landless poor.
- Ensuring a participatory process involving vulnerable groups from the beginning is essential to target the adaptation activities. Best practices in this area exist and should be expanded;

- Leverage existing local networks when possible (e.g. older people associations);
- Use local community resources as much as possible in the implementation of activities. This includes use of local labour, which is one way of involving the landless poor;
- It is important to adopt approaches which do not increase the dependency of vulnerable groups on external assistance, which is not a long term solution. Find roles which link vulnerable groups to sustainable economic activities. As an example, the landless poor can be trained to contribute labor, while older people may be good "champions" and trainers due to their commitment and influence in the community;
- Ethnic minorities face specific challenges due to language issues, a relatively low level of education, and reluctance to change long-standing practices;
- Further research is required on how climate change programmes target vulnerable groups, and how to improve their impact on reducing various types of vulnerabilities.

Recommendation to MoE and universities:

- Strengthen research on the impacts of climate change programmes on vulnerable groups, identify best practices and formulate guidelines to improve the benefits of climate change programmes for vulnerable groups.

Private sector participation in adaptation projects is still limited to date. The third thematic group discussed experience working with the private sector, and recommendations for moving forward.

- In most cases, the private sector has been engaged either as a supplier (fingerlings, seeds, equipment, construction projects, financial services), or as a buyer (mostly for agricultural products);
- As a supplier, capacity to understand the impacts of climate change and integrate it in the design of infrastructures is still limited. Projects face difficulties to identify qualified suppliers, especially in rural areas. There is a need to have strong supervision;
- Similarly, some of the inputs required for adaptation projects are difficult to find in some areas, and costly. Local production and distribution of key inputs should be encouraged (e.g. cheap drip systems);
- In some areas, public private partnerships can be effective, as the private sector brings some skills and experience (e.g. water supply, micro-finance). Public institutions must be

properly equipped to monitor and enforce the partnership. Initially, NGOs can facilitate that relationship;

- As a buyer, there is a need to work jointly with private sector operators and concerned Government agencies to educate them on the adaptation options to climate change, on the new types of products/varieties, and to ensure appropriate market access for the new products. Middlemen in particular have shown resistance to change, even when new products/varieties are of high quality;
- Access to adequate market information is also an issue, with local communities depending on middlemen for information. Better organization of local communities (e.g. agriculture communities), combined with support from provincial department of agriculture, could be a way to ensure that local farmers are in a better position to negotiate the sale of their products from resilient agriculture.

Recommendations to MoE:

- Engage Chambers of Commerce in discussions on how to promote investment in the required adaptation technologies (CC resilient seeds, drip systems, etc.), and ensure distribution to rural areas;
- Educate private sector representatives on impacts of climate change for their value chains, and benefits of buying from climate-resilient agriculture, or investing in climate-resilient infrastructure;
- Monitor and identify best-practices in public-private partnerships for climate resilience;

Recommendation to MAFF:

- Scale-up support for the establishment of agriculture communities;

The ***integration of adaptation actions in commune investment plans*** is seen as an essential component for the sustainability of adaptation actions. The fourth thematic group discussed the lessons learnt from the many experiences conducted in this area.

- Tools such as Vulnerability Assessments must contribute to the local planning process. These can be bottom-up (perceptions-based), or use available data/evidence from government agencies, or a combination of the two. It is important to find a model which is

adapted to the capacities at commune level, in order to be sustainable. Many different approaches have been tested, and should be reviewed in order to produce some standard guidelines;

- The commune level may be the right one for some types of adaptation activities (e.g. small infrastructures), but district or provincial levels may be more adapted for larger activities, or activities that require technical skills (e.g. agriculture extension services);
- Capacity development is required for local officials, line department officials and communities, and for local service providers / contractors / engineers who need to adapt their standards to include climate resilience;
- Some tools have been tested to evaluate the performance of climate-related investments. These tools should be further developed and disseminated to monitor impact;
- Mainstreaming climate change in sub-national administrations' programmes is one aspect (CSF, DMF, SNIF), but there should also be guidelines for other actors at the local level to do the same (NGOs, line departments).

Recommendations to NCDD-S and MoE:

- Prepare guidelines for mainstreaming of climate change in sub-national planning and budgeting (CSF, DMF, SNIF), based on experience to date. Include recommendations on the role of each level (commune, district, province);
- Establish common tools to monitor the effectiveness and impacts of climate change interventions;
- Roll-out a capacity development programme for local officials.

Recommendation to MoE:

- Better information is required on climate change vulnerabilities in specific areas.

Recommendation to MoEF:

- Increase budget to sub-national entities for them to contribute to the climate change response.

The final thematic group discussed experience to date with *sustainability and replication/scaling-up of adaptation pilots*. The main points of discussion are listed below:

- For pilots at the household level, the best guarantee of sustainability and replication is when the pilot offers a high return on investment and relatively low start-up costs. Climate

Change practitioners can help identifying and/or developing these low-cost technologies (e.g. drip system, oven for fish processing, etc.) using local materials and suppliers. Subsidies may be necessary initially to generate interest, but the high return on investment then becomes the main factor for others to replicate. There are many examples of adaptation technologies providing very high returns on investment, with profits being made in less than a year (e.g. cash crops with low cost irrigation technology, in areas with market access, or fish processing);

- For community level pilots (reservoir management, infrastructures, fisheries or forestry management), it is important to establish appropriate management mechanisms, with collection of fees, use of endowment funds, mainstreaming climate related adaptation in commune budgets or other mechanisms to fund the maintenance and management of concerned activities. NGOs have a crucial role to play in helping to establish these mechanisms and accompanying them (technical assistance) until they reach maturity (several years), in cooperation with concerned government departments. If already existing structures or networks can be used, there is a higher chance of sustainability. Best practices exist and should be disseminated, rather than starting from scratch;
- There is a need to improve knowledge-management and sharing of experience, so that the successful ones can be promoted;
- Most pilots are only applicable in specific geographic areas. This must be better documented and used in scale-up strategies;
- Revolving funds and/or access to micro-finance are good options to cover the initial investment cost. Best practices exist and should be disseminated, rather than starting from scratch.

Recommendations to all ministries, NGOs and development partners:

- Carefully consider cost-efficiency when developing adaptation projects, including low-cost inputs, proper economic/financial analysis, and good return on investment;
- Integrate links with micro-financing, revolving funds, endowment funds, commune budgets or fee collection mechanisms. Use existing mechanisms, networks or operators as much as possible. In the case of new management mechanisms, commit to technical assistance for at least 3 years to ensure maturity.

- Document best practices, identify potential areas for replication and engage concerned ministries on scaling-up.

Recommendations to MoE and line ministries:

- Establish good knowledge management systems to identify best practices, their potential for replication, and integrate them in requests for domestic and external funding.
- Identify technology/cost issues for discussion with the private sector, potential technology transfers to produce lower cost inputs locally.

Picture 4: Field visit to a commercial garden using low-cost drip irrigation

Market Place Session

All participating projects got the opportunity to present their approaches, key lessons learnt and recommendations through a market place session, with supporting pictures and key points on posters. The session led to very active discussions between projects on technologies used, cost-efficiency, and replicability. Several potential partnerships between projects have been discussed as a result.

The session also allowed for cross-sectoral exchanges, for example: on how to help address the impacts of climate change on vector-borne diseases through innovative design of water harvesting infrastructures.

Picture 5: Market place and climate change publications exposure

Plenary Session: Establishing a Knowledge Management System

The session began with a presentation of results from a survey of the participants on their needs and experience with regard to climate change information in Cambodia (See Annex), and was followed by a discussion on potential measures to address identified needs.

- Climate change is a relatively new concept, and stakeholders at all levels still have limited understanding of the concept, its expected impacts in Cambodia, and potential response strategies. The need for precise, readily available information on climate risks (scenarios) and vulnerabilities at sub-national level was highlighted by all stakeholders as a major priority;
- Another top priority is the development of guidelines for awareness-raising of key target groups, tailored to their needs. Core modules and materials could be developed with reliable, quality-assured information, and various organizations could then develop additional material and modules that are specific to their activities or focus;
- Ministry of Environment should further develop its online knowledge platform, to include vulnerability mapping, and quality-assured documents;
- Face-to face meetings between practitioners and policy-level officials in specific sectors would be useful to regularly give feedback to concerned ministries on best practices, lessons learnt and replication potential of various initiatives;

- The knowledge management strategy must also include engagement of Ministry of Education and universities to include climate change in relevant curriculums, and in vocational trainings;
- Different types of products should target different groups: policy and planning officials (lessons learnt/policy recommendations, vulnerability and risk mapping); practitioners (standards, sharing of technical information and lessons learnt); and communities (focus on concrete solutions, IEC materials);
- Participants emphasized the key role of mass media in building awareness on climate change issues (TV, radio).

Picture 6: Questions & answers during Plenary Session

4. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSED FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

Using the knowledge shared during these two days, Ministry of Environment will lead work to establish a stronger knowledge management system. This includes better online tools, so that key scientific information, guidelines and best practices can be easily accessed, and also specific events to continue to share experience among practitioners and policy-makers, and to produce policy recommendations based on knowledge from the field. This is important to ensure that the work done at the field level is then reflected on a bigger scale in Government programs. Priority areas also need to be identified for joint work with universities, research institutes and NGOs to conduct research and test new approaches.

Moving to the next phase of the climate change response, with the launch of the CCCSP last year, and the Climate Change Action Plans developed by many ministries, Cambodia is now moving into full scale implementation of its climate change response. This means that resources must be mobilized to upscale successful approaches. Climate finance mechanisms are gradually being put in place, and will become clearer in the next few years. Cambodia will need to compete for resources and show capacity to absorb these resources and report on their effectiveness.

Capacity development will be essential to attract this financing. This means developing technical capacity on adaptation and mitigation, and also putting in place the right institutions and inter-ministerial mechanisms. The government is currently working on measures to improve and strengthen existing mechanisms. At ministry level, key staff needs to be trained, and appropriate procedures and standards need to be put in place to identify, formulate and implement climate change relevant projects.

Actions	Responsible entity	Proposed deadline
Engage all stakeholders in the development of a knowledge management system covering education, research, monitoring and evaluation of projects, and vulnerability mapping; and promoting information exchange through online tools and face-to face events	MoE/CCD	By end of 2014
Document key successful technologies and approaches (technical aspects, cost-efficiency, potential for replication) and produce recommendations for concerned ministries	Concerned grantees and MoE/CCD	By end of 2014
Disseminate this report and its recommendations to concerned institutions	MoE/CCD	By end July 2014

ANNEX1: WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

Time	Session	Facilitator/ Speaker
Day 1 – Wednesday 04 June 2014		
07.30-08:00	Registration	
08:00-08:10	National Anthem of the Kingdom of Cambodia	Ms. Neth Baroda
08:10-08:30	Opening Remarks	H.E. Tin Ponlok
08:30-08:45	General overview of the workshop Guidance for the first group work session	Mr. Long Sona
08:45-10:15	Group work by sector / theme 6 groups	Mr. Chea Chanthou
10:15-10:45	Coffee break	
10:45-12:15	Report back and plenary discussion (5 minutes per group, followed by 10 minute discussion)	H.E. Tin Ponlok
12:15-13:30	Lunch	
13:30-13:45	Guidance for the second group session	Mr. Chea Chanthou
13:45-15:15	Group work by sector / theme5 groups	
15:15-15:45	Coffee break	
15:45-17:00	Report back and plenary discussion (5 minutes per group, followed by 10 minute discussion)	H.E. Tin Ponlok
18:30-20:00	Dinner hosted by MOE/CCD	
Day 2 – Thursday 05 June 2014		
08:30-09:00	Summary of key points from Day 1	Mr. Long Sona
09:00-10:00	Market place of project achievements to date and discussions between projects	
10:00-10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30-11:30	What kind of knowledge products and systems do we need? Presentation and discussion	H.E. Tin Ponlok
11:30-12:00	Next steps and closing	
13:30-17:00	Project visit 1 – Provincial Department of Agriculture	Mr.Yem Sokha
Day 3 – Friday 06 June 2014		
08:30-12:00	Project visit 2 – HelpAge Cambodia	Mr.Yem Sokha
12:00-13:00	Lunch	
Afternoon	Travel back to Phnom Penh	

ANNEX 2: WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

No	Name	Position	Institution
1	H.E. Tin Ponlok	Secretary General of the National Council of Green Growth, and Head of the CCCA Trust Fund Secretariat	CCCA-TFS
2	Mr. Chea Chanthou	Deputy Director of Department	MoE, Climate Change Department
3	Dr. Heng Chan Thoeun	Deputy Head of the CCCA Trust Fund Secretariat/Deputy Director	MoE, Climate Change Department
4	Mr. Tang Kruy	Deputy Director	MoE, Climate Change Department
5	Ms. Khlok VichetRatha	Chief Office	MoE, Climate Change Department
6	Mr. Chhun Seiha	Vice Chief of V & A	MoE, Climate Change Department
7	Mr. Moy Vathana	Admin	MoE, Climate Change Department
8	Mr. Sim Touch	Chief of Policy and Coordination	MoE, Climate Change Department
9	Ms. Neth Baroda	Monitoring and Evaluation Team Leader	MoE, Climate Change Department
10	Ms. Mony Charya	Office Staff	MoE, Climate Change Department
11	Mr. Leang Sophal	Vice Chief of GHG Inventory and Mitigation	MoE, Climate Change Department
12	Mr. Ros Soraksa	Officer	MoE, Climate Change Department
13	Mr. Sum Cheat	Officer	MoE, Climate Change Department
14	Mr. Julien Chevillard	Trust Fund Administrator	CCCA-TFS
15	Mr. Yem Sokha	M&E Officer	CCCA-TFS
16	Mr. Men Marina	Grant Management Officer	CCCA-TFS
17	Mr. Youn Daravuth	Admin and Finance Officer	CCCA-TFS
18	Mr. Long Sona	National Deputy Project Coordinator	CCCA-CCPDK
19	Ms. Neou Reaksmey	Communication and Knowledge Management Assistant	CCCA-CCPDK
20	Mr. Va Vuthy	Policy Officer	CCCA-CCPDK
21	Mr. Phen Bong	Librarian	CCCA
22	Mr. Im Touch	Driver	CCCA-TFS
23	Mr. Sor Bunhieng	Driver	CCCA-CCPDK
24	Mr. Him Noeun	Project Officer	CEDAC
25	Mr. Heng Sokrith	Area Coordinator	Conservation International (CI)
26	Ms. Vann Layhim	Project Manager	
27	Mr. Sovann Kim	F2M	Cambodia HARVEST
28	Dony Charya	Associate	Conservation International (CI)
29	Mr. Lim Kim Eang	Director	AKAS
30	Mr. Lov Samnan		AKAS
31	Mr. Sin Samnang	Director	Cambodia National Mekong Committee (CNMC)
32	Mr. Long Sokha	Director	Council of Ministers/Dept. of

No	Name	Position	Institution
			Agriculture
33	Mr. Seng Sochinda	Director of Dept. Environmental Assessment	Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC)
34	Mr. Chhounni Synan	Officer	Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC)
35	Mr. Sem Sam An	Director	CRID
36	Mr. Hout Savout		Department of Animal Health and Production (DAHP), MAFF
37	Mr. Young Sophak		Department of Animal Health and Production (DAHP), MAFF
38	Mr. Suy Chanras	Project Officer	Department of Environment of Kampot Province
39	Ms. Minh Chansoriya	Officer	Department of Environment of Kampot Province
40	Ms. Chea Eliyan	Deputy Head of Department of Environmental Science	Department of Environmental Science, Royal University of Phnom Penh (DES/RUPP)
41	Mr. Khoeu Sophal	Deputy Director	Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
42	Mr. Khem Rangden	National Project Coordinator	Department of Research and Community Protected Area Development (RCPAD), MoE
43	Mr. Khonn Lydo		Department of Rural Health Care, Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)
44	Mr. Sreng Sophal	Admin Officer	DHI/Coastal Zone Unit
45	Mr. Meas Rithy	Project Officer	DHI/Coastal Zone Unit
46	Mr. Eang Phakdy	Director	DKC
47	Mr. Chum Nith	NRM Officer	FFI
48	Dr. Kao Sochivi	Deputy Director General	Fisheries Administration/MAFF
49	Mr. Kao Sovityea	Project Officer	Fisheries Administration/MAFF
50	Mrs. Tun Ketputhearith	Project Officer	Fisheries Administration/MAFF
51	Mr. Sok Somith	Executive Director	FLD
52	Mr. Koy Saram	Project Director	FLD
53	Mr. Nhep Thy	Project Manager	FLD
54	Mr. Chhoun Barith	ED	Forum-Syd
55	Mr. Vann Sun		HARVEST project
56	Mr. Long Laen	HAC	Help Age International – Cambodia Country Office (HAI)
57	Ms. Men Samphoan	Project Officer	Help Age International – Cambodia Country Office (HAI)
58	Hok Boramy	FI	HelpAge Cambodia
59	Mr. Meng Thearith		MAFF/Forestry Administration

No	Name	Position	Institution
60	Mr. Ung Soeun	Deputy Director	MAFF/GDA/Dept. Agricultural Land Management
61	Mr. Hoy Sopheap	Deputy Director	MFA&Int. Cooperation/Dept. of International Organizations
62	Mr. Chhon Lundi	Chief Office	Ministry of Commerce (MoC)
63	Mr. Chea Savorn	Chief Office	Ministry of Commerce (MoC)
64	Mr. Prum Chin	Deputy Director	Ministry of Information/Dept. of Technique and Publication (MLMUPC)
65	Mr. Hout Sochet	Deputy Construction Chief	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)
66	Mr. Chhim Sokhun	Deputy Director General	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)
67	Ms. Kim Sokanry	Deputy Officer	Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA)
68	Mrs. Sao Chantomaly	Gender and Climate Change Committee	Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA)
69	Mr. Va Moeurn	Executive Director	Mlup Baitong(MB)
70	Mr. An Dany	Project Officer	Mlup Baitong(MB)
71	Mr. Heang Bora	Deputy Director	Ministry of Mine and Energy/Dept. Tech. Power
72	Mr. Sun Bunna	Deputy Director	MoEYS/Dept. of Study Program Development
73	Dr. Kol Hero	Deputy Director	MoH/Preventive Medicine Department
74	Mr. Kong MunyPiseth	Deputy Director	MoP/Dept. of International Relations
75	Ms. Chheng Chinneth	Deputy Director	MoWA
76	Mr. Im Sophanna	Chief Office	MOWRAM/Dept. Meteorology
77	Ms. Leng Pisey	Officer	MPWT
78	Mr. Chreang Phollak	Chief Office	MPWT/Office Admin. & Pub. Relationship
79	Mr. Suos Pinreak	Project Advisor	NAPA follow-up project
80	Mr. Kong Chanthan	National Project Coordinator	NCDD-S
81	Mr. Cheav Chivun		NCDD-S
82	Mr. Chum Socheat		NCDD-S
83	Mr. Soth KimKolmony	Deputy Director	NCDM/Department of Preparedness and Training
84	Mr. Em Sorany	Project Officer	Preak Leap National School of Agriculture
85	Mr. Ty Ratha	Lecturer	Preak Leap National School of

No	Name	Position	Institution
			Agriculture
86	Mr. Ouk Hak		Prek Leap National School of Agriculture
87	Mr. Long Phorn	Deputy Director	Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA), Battambang
88	Mr. Heng Sopharith	Deputy Director of DWRM	Provincial Hall of Preah Sihanouk
89	Ms. Kong Samnang	ANKO-Pursat	Pursat/CCBAB
90	Mr. Kim Soben	Project Coordinator	RuA (Royal University of Agriculture), MAFF
91	Mr. Leng Doeun	Deputy Chief of Kratie FA Cantonment	The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
92	Mr. Soon Se Kheng	Project Coordinator	UN HABITAT
93	Ms. Siriluck (Oum) Chiengwong	Regional Communications and Programme Analyst	UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre
94	Mr. Ear Chong	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	UNDP/CCBAP
95	Mr. Johnson Nkem	Technical Specialist	UNDP/CCCA
96	Mr. Youngjo Choi	Intern	WHO
97	Mr.Try Sopheak		WHO
98	Dr. Vibol Chan	Project Manager	WHO/National Centre for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control, Ministry of Health (MoH)
99	Mr. KongUdom	Technical Advisor	WOMEN

ANNEX 3: OPENING SPEECH

H.E. TIN PONLOK, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GREEN GROWTH

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Today, I am honored and delighted to be here with you to participate in this "**Climate Change Adaptation Learning Event**". On behalf of his Excellency Say Samal, Minister of Environment and Chair of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), I would like to warmly welcome and thank you for your participation in this important event.

You are all deeply involved in our climate change response, and I do not need to repeat here today the dramatic impacts that climate change could have on our economy and development if we do not take the required measures to adapt to the coming changes. Recent research confirms that if left unaddressed, climate change could reduce our annual economic growth rate by several percentage points within the next few decades. Damage and loss due to recurring and severe weather events will also increase, as the country develops and these events become more frequent. As an example, damage and loss from the 2013 floods alone were estimated at over USD 356 million, around 2.4% of GDP.

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC)has prioritized climate change as one of the main issues in the national development process. Climate change is now an official cross-cutting issue in the National Strategic Development Plan 2014-18, and a comprehensive Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-23) was launched by **SamdechAkkaMohaSenaPadeiTecho HUN SEN**, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, in November last year. Nine ministries and agencies are currently finalizing their Climate Change Action Plans, and an additional four sectors or sub-sectors are expected to have action plans by the end of the year. As we move forward, emerging issues will need to be addressed, including vulnerabilities in urban areas, and the mitigation component of our climate change response will need to be fully developed.

Many of the projects represented here today help to address the major impacts of climate change on agriculture and water resources, and promote sustainable management of natural resources and income diversification as a way to increase the resilience of vulnerable rural communities to changing rainfall patterns, extreme weather events, increasing temperatures or sea level rise in coastal areas. We also have here representatives of projects working on addressing climate change impacts in the health and sanitation sector, and some projects working on integrated mitigation and adaptation responses.

Our goal through this learning event is to identify the key lessons and recommendations emerging from these projects, and to formulate policy recommendations in each sector to inform the design of future programmes, and help remove the barriers we are facing to upscale and replicate successful adaptation approaches. These concrete recommendations based on experience will be very useful to climate change focal points from the various line ministries, as they prepare to implement their Climate Change Strategic Plans and Actions Plans.

We also want to get your recommendations on some cross-cutting issues, which almost all adaptation projects have to deal with. This includes i) awareness-raising practices, ii) inclusion of vulnerable groups, iii) working with sub-national administrations, iv) working with the private sector, and v) sustainability and upscaling. This will help the Climate Change Department to codify best practices in these areas, in order to inform future climate change projects, and also to identify policy issues for discussion at the level of the National Climate Change Committee.

As we all know, Climate Change is a relatively new discipline, with science and knowledge evolving very fast. We are aware of the difficulties that many of you are facing in accessing basic information on climate change in Cambodia, and we would like to take this opportunity to discuss with you how best we can make that information available. We also want to hear from you what your organizations can contribute to a national knowledge management system.

I hope you will participate in the two field visits that we have organized at the end of this workshop, which should provide a good opportunity to exchange views on the approaches used by two concrete projects in Battambang province, and to get feedback from vulnerable communities.

Many of you here today have benefitted from support under the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance programme. I would like to thank CCCA partners, namely EU, Sweden, Danida and UNDP, for their support to this event and to climate change programmes in Cambodia. As a new phase of CCCA will begin next month, Ministry of Environment will continue to work closely with donors and national stakeholders to facilitate the implementation of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan. I would also like to thank other development partners and NGOs contributing to the climate change response, and their project representatives for their participation in this important event.

In conclusion, I would like to wish all participants a very fruitful workshop. I would like to declare this Climate Change Adaptation Learning Event open. Thank you.

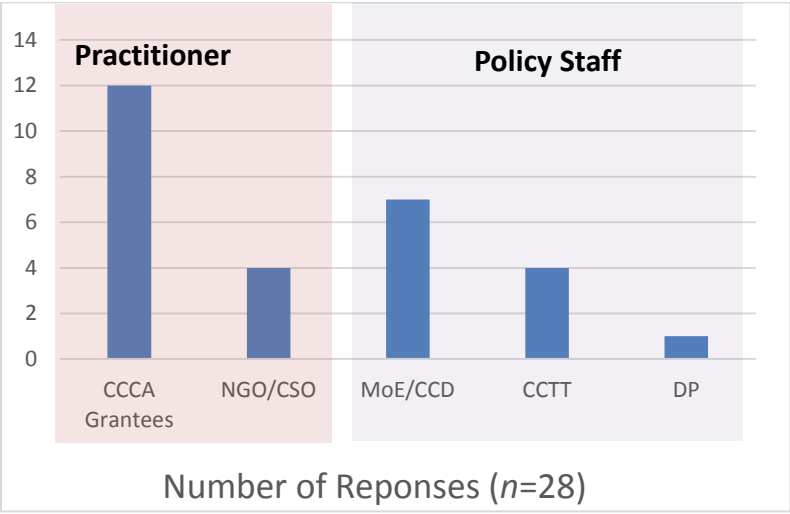
ANNEX 4: SURVEY ON CLIMATE CHANGE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Background

Knowledge management is a process to make best use of available information for policy makers, planners and practitioners, which is important for climate change response. In Cambodia, people working on climate change have high demand for effective climate change information, while climate change information is produced with limited distribution to those people in need. Thus, matching the available information with the real need of practitioners and policy makers is to take maximum use of the available information on climate change in Cambodia.

As part of the learning event, a survey on climate change knowledge management was administered by email to the CCCA grantees, NGO/CSO, CCD staffs, CCTT and DP prior to the learning event in Battambang. The aim of the survey is to collect recommendations on how to organize information-sharing and networking on climate change in the future, in a way that is useful to practitioners. The survey focuses on the type of climate change knowledge products, accessibilities, challenges of accessing and sharing, and target groups for climate change dissemination.

There were 28 respondents grouped into two categories—practitioner and policy staff (see figure below).



Types of Climate Change Knowledge Products

Below is the list of suggested types of climate change information.

- Climate scenario for Cambodia
- Estimated climate impacts in various sector/areas
- Vulnerability mapping or analysis in various sectors/ areas
- Available adaptation options/technologies
- Available mitigation options/technologies
- Information on existing climate change projects (location, objectives, contacts)
- Government/Ministry climate change strategy/plan
- Lessons learned on climate change response in Cambodia
- International/regional lessons learned on climate change response
- Information on sources of funding for climate change
- Information on providers of technical support for climate change response
- Awareness and training materials on climate change and climate change response
- M&E in CC project and program, indicators for CC
- Coordination and financial mechanism
- Information about the Joint/integrating CCSP/CCAP at the regional and international especially by sector

In addition, there is information produced for specific sectors. Interestingly, most of the below knowledge products are training manuals.

- Climate change training manual for ToT in local community
- Training material on CC and water and sanitation sectors
- Awareness and training materials on climate change and climate change response
- Good practices booklets, video documentaries
- Capacity building and awareness raising for local partners
- Some material/information on FiA-CC-TOT guideline, CC responses in Fisheries Sector for both (poster, Video Clip, CC song and poem)

Accessibility

The survey explores the level of difficulty in accessing information and the mode of access.

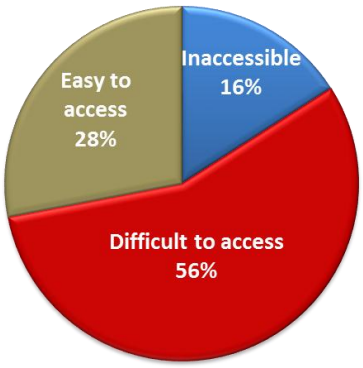
Level of Difficulty

The level of difficulty in accessing climate change information was obtained by asking respondent to rank each type of climate change information on a three-level scale (Inaccessible, Difficult to access, and

Easy to assess). Majority of respondents have difficulty in accessing climate change information (see figure below):

The most difficult to access:

- Vulnerability mapping or analysis in various sectors/ areas
- Information on providers of technical support for climate change response



More specifically, the practitioners have difficulty to access information on:

- Vulnerability mapping or analysis in various sectors/ areas, and
- Information on providers of technical support for climate change response

At the same time, policy staff have difficulty to access:

- Climate scenario for Cambodia, and
- Vulnerability mapping or analysis in various sectors/ areas

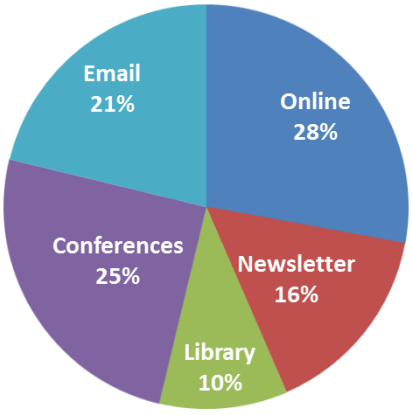
Generally, all respondents find it easy to obtain the following information:

- Information on existing climate change projects (location, objectives, contacts) and
- Government/Ministry climate change strategy/plan

Modes of access

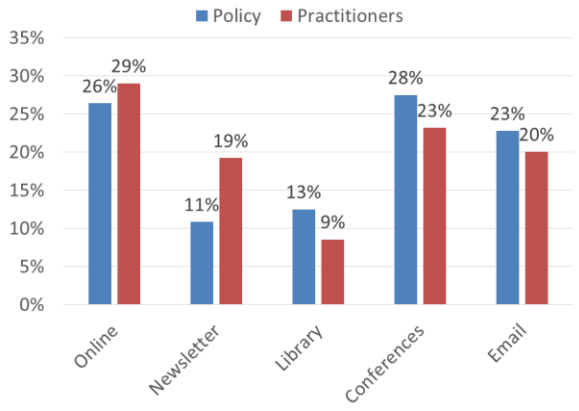
The survey proposed five modes of access to climate change information. The survey result found that online and conference are the most common ways to access climate change information, while climate change library is the least favorite mode to obtain climate change information (see figure below for more information). In addition, the mass-media (TV, Radio, and Newspaper) is the most effective means to raise awareness on climate change for the public and people living in remote areas. Networking plays an important role for some people to obtain the climate change information.

ACCESS CHANNEL TO CC INFORMATION



The survey also compared the modes of obtaining climate change information by practitioners and policy makers. Generally, both groups use similar ways to access climate change information. However,

the practitioners still find Newsletters more important than the policy staff do. The reason for this difference may be due to the fact that practitioners operate their work at community level where printed knowledge materials are more suitable. (See figure below)



For each group of respondents, the survey indicates the preferred mode of access for each type of information. For example, all respondents prefer to obtain the climate scenario in Cambodia through online access. The table below details the matching of mode of access with the climate change information by practitioners and policy groups.

Table: Matching of mode of access with climate change information by practitioner and policy group

Mode of Access	All Respondents	Practitioner	Policy Maker
Online	• Climate scenario for Cambodia • Government/Ministry climate change strategy/plan • Lessons learned on climate change response in Cambodia • International/regional lessons learned on climate change response	• Climate scenario for Cambodia • Government/Ministry climate change strategy/plan • Lessons learned on climate change response in Cambodia • International/regional lessons learned on climate change response	• Climate scenario for Cambodia • Information on existing climate change projects (location, objectives, contacts) • Government/Ministry climate change strategy/plan • Lessons learned on climate change response in Cambodia
Conference	• Information on providers of technical support for climate change response • Awareness and training materials on climate change and climate change response • Estimated climate impacts in various sector/areas	• Estimated climate impacts in various sector/areas • Available adaptation options/technologies • Information on providers of technical support for climate change response • Awareness and training materials on climate change and climate change response	• Information on providers of technical support for climate change response • Vulnerability mapping or analysis in various sectors/ areas • Available adaptation options/technologies • Available mitigation options/technologies • Lessons learned on climate change response in Cambodia • Awareness and training materials on climate change and climate change response
Email	• Information on providers of technical support for climate change response • Awareness and training materials on climate change and climate change response • Information on sources of funding for	• Information on providers of technical support for climate change response • Awareness and training materials on climate change and climate change response • Information on existing climate	• Information on sources of funding for climate change • Estimated climate impacts in various sector/areas • Available adaptation options/technologies

	climate change	change projects (location, objectives, contacts)	• Government/Ministry climate change strategy/plan
Newsletter	• Information on existing climate change projects (location, objectives, contacts) • Estimated climate impacts in various sector/areas	• Estimated climate impacts in various sector/areas • Information on existing climate change projects (location, objectives, contacts) • Lessons learned on climate change response in Cambodia • Information on providers of technical support for climate change response	• Available adaptation options/technologies • Information on existing climate change projects (location, objectives, contacts) • Available mitigation options/technologies • Government/Ministry climate change strategy/plan
Library	• Awareness and training materials on climate change and climate change response • Available mitigation options/technologies • Lessons learned on climate change response in Cambodia	• Awareness and training materials on climate change and climate change response • Climate scenario for Cambodia	• Available mitigation options/technologies • Lessons learned on climate change response in Cambodia

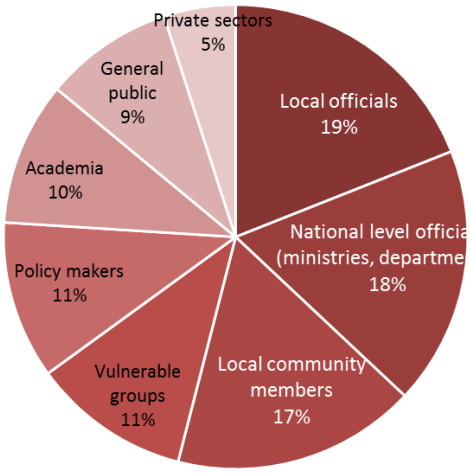
Challenges of Accessing and Sharing

According to the survey, the list below shows the challenges of accessing and sharing the climate change information:

- Lack of documents relating to climate change and DRR manual and video documentaries. Most manuals are only available in English
- It is a hard to explain the trend of climate change impact because project lifetime is too short.
- Lack of Funding
- There is a shortage of climate change information dissemination to people in rural areas.
- Basic knowledge of lecturers and technical staffs is still limited
- Lack of climate change documents at the library.
- Most of climate change documents are written in English and are available mostly on internet
- Need more art and attractiveness
- Need more stakeholder supports
- Need more policy maker supports especially to the sub-sector
- Need more knowledge and expertise
- Lack of research on segregated impacts of climate change

Target Groups

The figure below provides the detail of targeted Groups for climate change information dissemination. The local Official, National Level Officials and Local Community are the most significant target groups for the dissemination.



ANNEX 5:WORKSHOP EVALUATION REPORT

I. Information on respondents

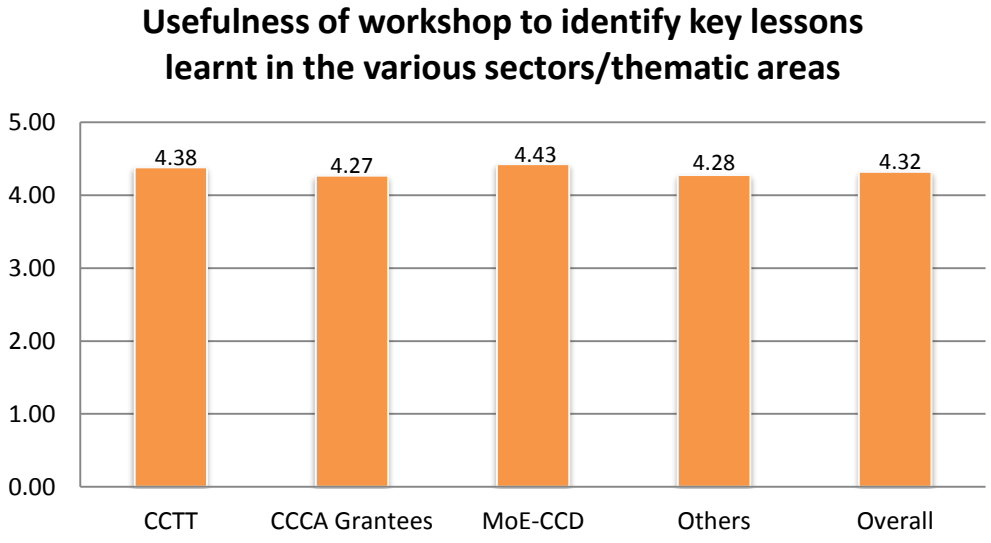
Types	Respondents	Percent (%)
CC Technical Team	13	25
CCCA Grantees	15	28
MoE-CCD	7	13
Others	18	34
Total	53	100

The evaluation form was distributed at the end of the workshop and field visits to assess the overall performance and effectiveness of this workshop. The participants were asked to rate each question on a scale of 1 (lowest score) to 5 (highest score). The overall rating for the workshop was very high, with a score of 4.14.

The representatives of the Climate Change Technical Team (CCTT), CCCA Grantees and Ministry of Environment-Climate Change Department (MoE-CCD) represented 25%, 28% and 13% respectively, while the participants from NGOs, CCCA TFS, development partners and other initiatives made up 34%. 53 out of a total 99 participated in this post workshop assessment exercise (staff from CCCA TFS, CCCA and CCD who were involved in the organization were excluded).

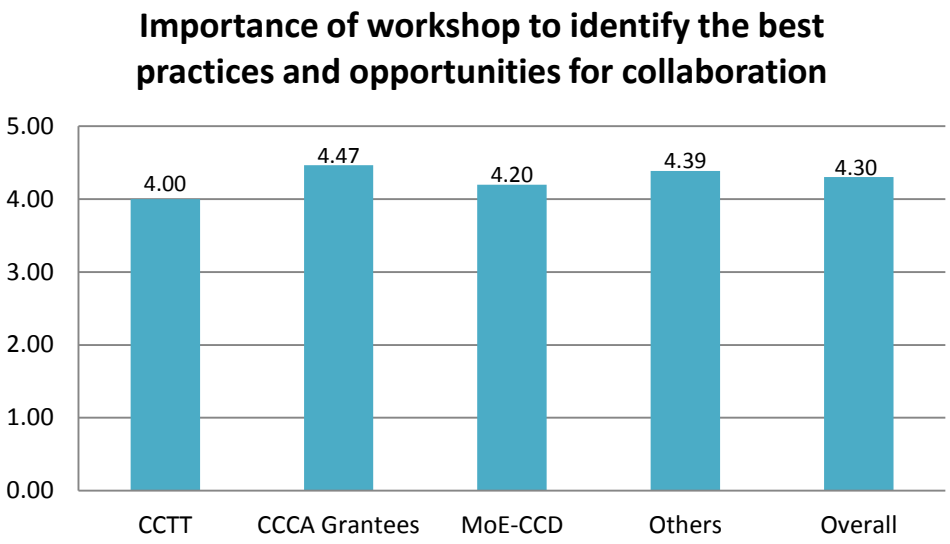
II. Analysis of survey answers

1. Was the workshop useful to identify key lessons learnt in the various sectors/thematic areas of climate change response in Cambodia?



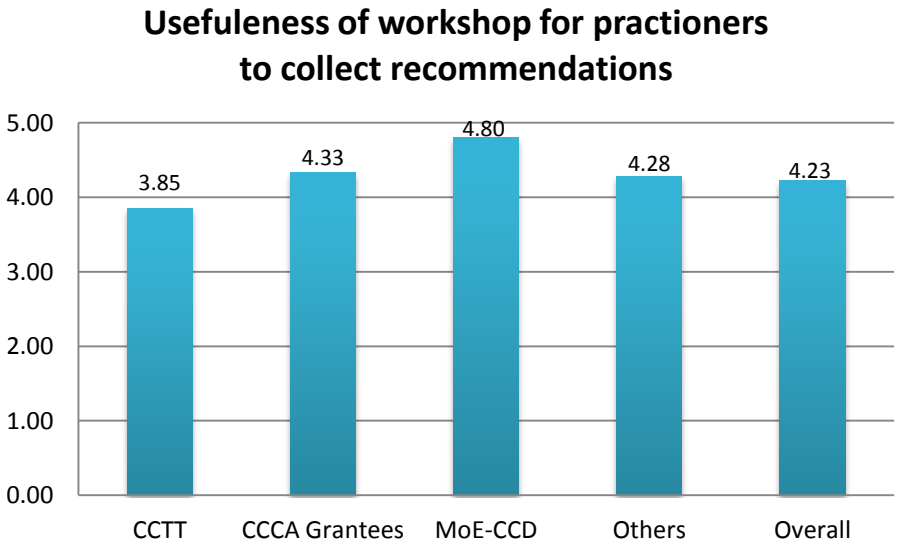
As shown by bar chart above, all participants gave high score to this question, with an average score of 4.32 out of a maximum 5. All representatives from CCTT (4.38), CCCA Grantees (4.27), MoE-CCD (4.43), and others (4.32) feel that the workshop is very useful. Some of respondents commented that the workshop is important for practitioners to directly carry out the projects in the community.

2. Was the workshop important to identify the best practices and opportunities for collaboration or more in-depth experience sharing between specific projects?



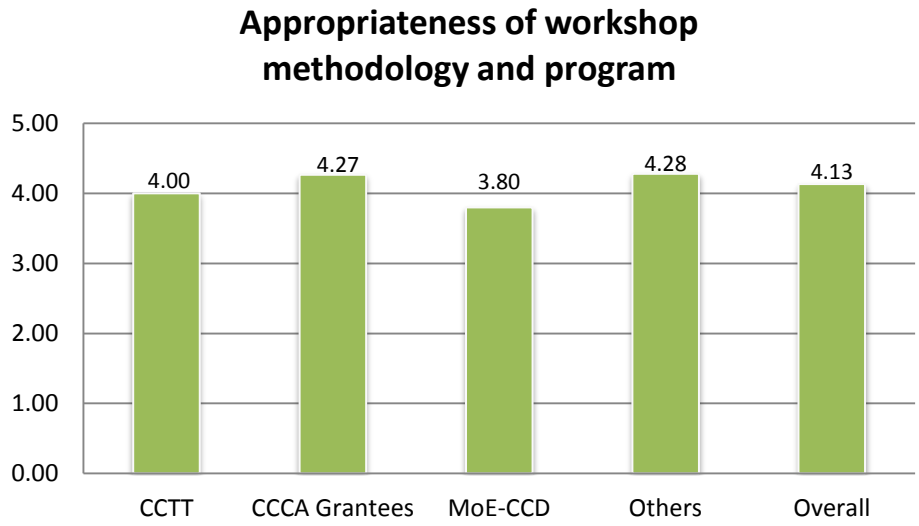
All participants also provided high rating for this specific partwith an average score of 4.30. The CCCA Grantees were particularly supportive of the importance of this workshop to identify the best practices and opportunities (4.47). Participants noted that more fund should be granted to scale up these projects to other areas and continue to support the communities.

3. Was the workshop useful for practitioners to collect recommendations on how to organize information-sharing and networking on climate change on the future?



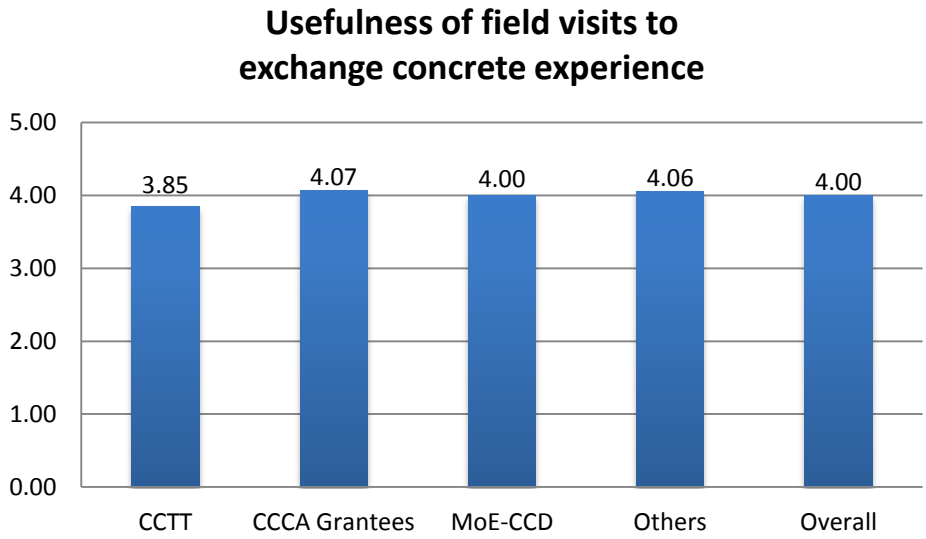
The overall score (4.23) for this question is highly satifactory, but CCTT rated it lower than other participants did. Participants added that it would be good to make a sharing platform on the internet such as blog, and find the procedure to share information at national, sub-national and community level.

4. Do you think that the workshop methodology and program were appropriate to achieve the objectives of identifying and sharing emerging lessons?



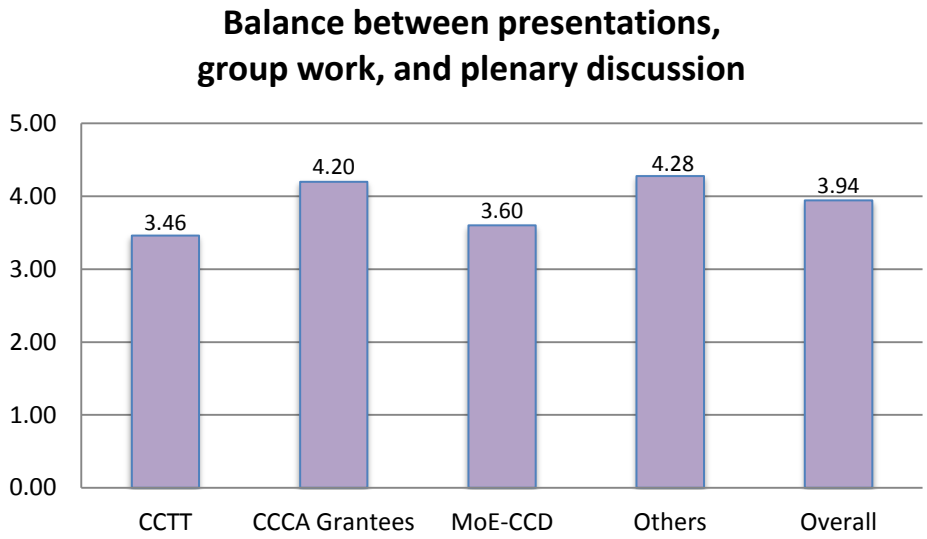
The overall perception of the workshop methodology and program is very high, with an average score of 4.13. CCTT, CCCA Grantees and other participants gave the average score of at least 4.00, which indicates their support for the workshop methodology and program. Participant noted that there are some good lessons learnts emerging from the projects' achievements.

5. Were the field visits useful to exchange concrete experience with practioners, in addition to the workshop?



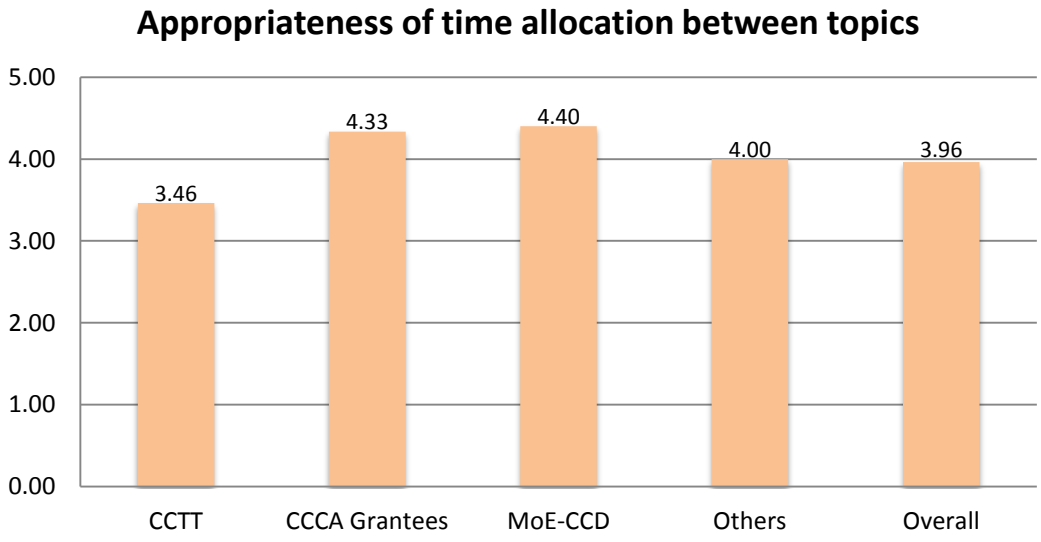
The overall score of this question is satifcatory, with an average score of 4.00. The CCTT (3.85) gave lower score than CCCA Grantees (4.07), MoE-CCD (4.00) and other participants (4.07). Participants noted that the good lesson learnts can be exchanged and shared. Furthermore, they also suggested that an addtional one day should be added for the reflection after the field visits and select the good and bad practices to be shared.

6. Do you think that there was a good balance between presentations, group work, and plenary discussion?



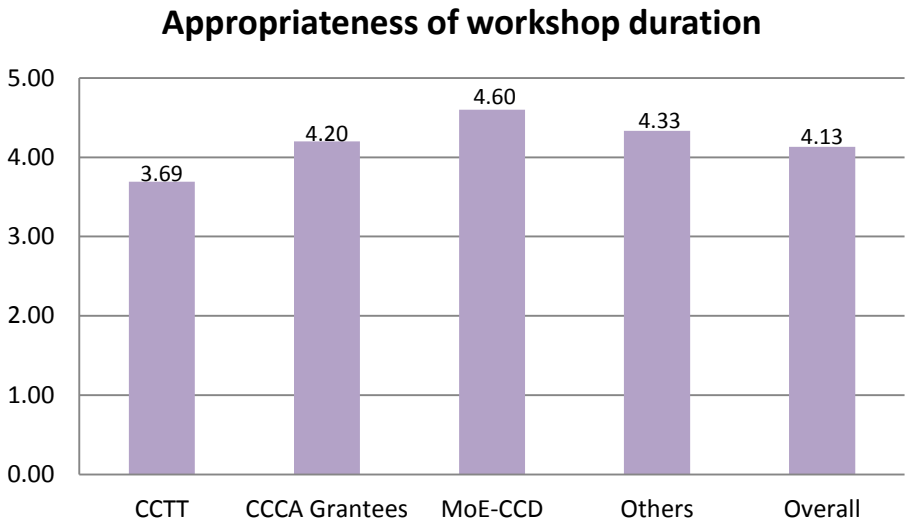
The right balance seems to have been achieved between presenations, group work and plenary discussion, with a satifcatory score (3.94) given by all grantees. Representatives from CCTT (3.46) rated this question lower than others, but still a decent score. It should be noted that the workshop intentionally put the emphasis on group work, direct interaction with project staff through presenting posters, and plenary discussion around key themes and sectors.

7. Do you think that the allocation of time between topics was appropriate?



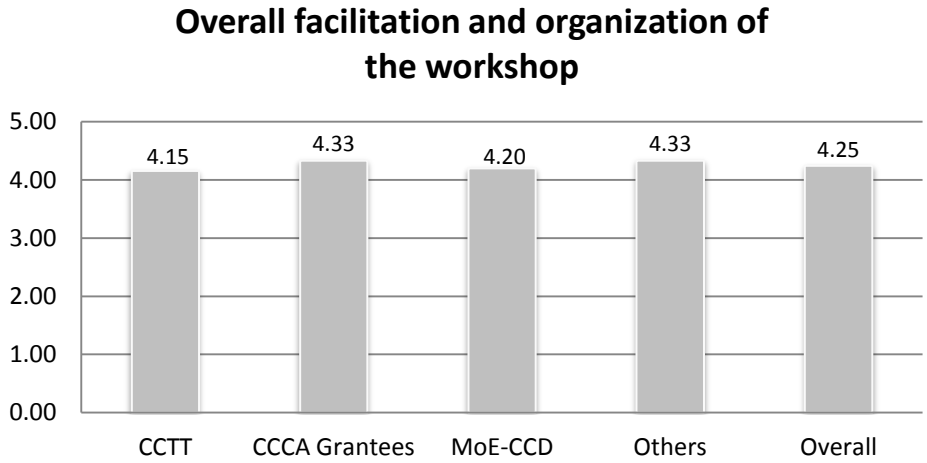
The overall score for this question is satisfactory, but representatives from CCTT rated it signifcantly lower than other participants. Participants commented that the time allocation is appropriate and well-organized.

8. Was the duration of the workshop appropriate?



The overall score is highly satisfactory, with an average score of 4.13. Participants commented that the workshop could have been slightly extended.

9. What is your rating of the overall facilitation and organization of the workshop?



The overall rating for faciliation is very satifactory, with an average score of 4.25. Participants suggested that the key farmers and local authorities should be invited to join this event so that they can share the information about the results with others.

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