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SUMMARY REPORT

LEARNING EVENT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE TECHNICAL TEAM AND PRACTITIONERS



Preah Sihanouk Province
December 16, 2015

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023
DCC	Department of Climate Change
GSSD	General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoWA	Ministry of Women’s Affairs
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MPWT	Ministry of Public Work and Transport
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NCDD-S	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development- Secretariat
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

SUMMARY

The following report provides a summary of the opening session, presentations and break-out discussions that took place during the Climate Change Learning Event held on 16 December 2015 at the Sokha Beach Resort in Sihanoukville. The event was funded by the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) and organized by the Department of Climate Change of the General Secretary of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD). The event was attended by approximately 60 participants from line ministries-agencies, NGOs, Academia, Provincial Departments of Environment and Commune Council representatives.

The Climate Change Learning Event focused on sharing lessons learnt from sectors and local authorities on their efforts during this initial period of implementation of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) and Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs). The event was also an opportunity to receive early feedback from CCCA grant implementation and to reflect on how CCCA grants and CCAP have helped sectors and local authorities prioritize and focus their response, increase coordination and mobilize resources to generate greater impact on the ground.

Mr. Sum Thy, Director of the Department of Climate Change of GSSD and CCCA Programme Manager presided over the event, encouraging participants to share all lessons learnt and challenges met in the implementation of CCAPs and CCCA grants. The event counted with six presentations from 2015 CCCA grantees and two presentations on climate change mainstreaming into sub-national planning processes, as well as a session on DCC efforts to DCC to strengthen the climate change knowledge management information system (KMIS). The participants were divided into five groups to discuss challenges and further support needed to facilitate their climate change work.

The results and recommendations from the 2015 Climate Change Learning Event will help the CCCA Program and its Grant Facility to provide more targeted support to line ministries, effectively improve CCCA's support to the subnational level, and enhance the climate change knowledge management and information system.

1. BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKSHOP

Background and Rational

Following the approval in 2013 of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 (CCCSP), a number of government institutions have taken the lead in the development of climate change strategies and actions plans for their respective sectors, some of which are already guiding climate change response on the ground. Since then, a wide range of stakeholders and practitioners have continued to engage in mitigation and adaptation efforts in different sectors, now with guidance from sectors regarding key priorities for Cambodia.

In 2014, eight government agencies approved the respective sectoral climate change action plans (CCAPs), namely MAFF, MOH, MOWRAM, MRD, MOEYS, MOWA, MPWT, and NCDM. By November 2015, four more CCAPs had already been approved, namely MOInf, MOT, MLMUPC, MIH, with three additional CCAPs expected to be approved by the end of the year (MOE, MME, ICT-MPTC). In addition to the sectors' efforts to increase coordination and effectiveness at the central/national level, there has been a great deal of work to strengthen mainstreaming of climate change response into subnational planning. Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) has provided support to these efforts through CCCA grants to facilitate the implementation of a coordinated climate change response.

A reflection on the results of these efforts, both at the national and subnational levels, can help indicate how to best leverage these coordination instruments to scale up the country's response at all levels, and can perhaps start to indicate whether adjustments are needed so that sectors and stakeholders at all levels can act in a coordinated and effective way to address the increasing challenges the country faces.

To enable such a reflection, and as part of the efforts of the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD) to strengthen climate change knowledge in Cambodia, the Secretariat's Department of Climate Change (DCC) organized a learning event in Preah Sihanouk province on 16 December 2015.

The event built on previous initiatives to share best practices and climate change knowledge, including DCC's 2014 Learning Event on Climate Change Adaptation held in Battambang Province. This time the event brought together practitioners who have been directly involved in mainstreaming climate change (CC) into planning at the national, sectoral, and subnational levels. The 2015 event also provided an opportunity to gather participants' views on how to strengthen information-sharing and networking to ensure continued learning from CCCSP and CCAPs' implementation, informing DCC's current efforts in the enhancement of its Climate Change Knowledge Platform and the launch and roll out of Cambodia's national climate change monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework.

Main Objectives

The main objective of the learning event was to share lessons learnt from sectors and local authorities from their efforts during this initial period of implementation of the CCCSP and CCAPs, focusing on the early feedback from the implementation of CCCA grants.

The meeting also provided an opportunity to reflect on how CCCA grants and climate change action plans have helped sectors and local authorities prioritize and focus their response, mobilize resources, increase coordination to generate greater impact on the ground, and how we can leverage them to increase effectiveness of CC response.

Specific objectives of this learning event included:

- Sharing experiences, work-plan and progress of the CCCA grantees;
- Identifying barriers in projects/grant implementation;
- Gathering feedback on lessons learnt from local authorities and sectors in mainstreaming climate change response at the subnational level;
- Identifying future needs for technical and administrative support to the implementation of CCAPs and local mainstreaming efforts, in particular in terms of technical support, access to information, and research.

Organization of the Workshop

The workshop brought together government staff from key sectors working on the implementation of CC response, government staff working at the province, district and commune levels, as well as commune leaders who have been involved in the implementation of CC mainstreaming into local planning (see full list of participants in [ANNEX 2](#)).

A total of 60 participants attended the event including:

- Participants from DCC and other GSSD Departments, including CCCA project staff and their team leaders
- Participants leading the implementation of Round 1 CCCA Grant projects from six government agencies¹
- Climate Change Technical Team (CCTT) members
- Participants who have been working on mainstreaming efforts at the subnational level, including NCDD-S, Provincial Departments of Environment (PDoE) and commune councilors
- Representatives of development partners (Sweden and GIZ), and representatives from other key CC projects, i.e. SPCR.

¹ MAFF and MOEYS were not able to send representatives to the event.

2. WORKSHOP PROCEDURE AND DISCUSSION

2.1 Opening Session

Mr. Sum Thy, the Director of Department of Climate Change (DCC) of General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD) and Programme Manager of the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA), welcomed participants to the event. Participants included representatives from GSSD, DCC CCTT, CCCA Grantees, Development Partners and the CCCA team.

In his opening remarks Mr. Sum Thy emphasized the landmark agreement of COP 21 to keep global temperature increase "well below" 2°C. He also highlighted the strong participation of Cambodia's delegation to COP21, where His Majesty the King led 40 Cambodian delegates and delivered a Royal Statement in the Leaders Event at the Conference in Paris.

Mr. Sum Thy also summarized the key steps taken in 2015 to strengthen climate change response in Cambodia. These included (1) the establishment of the National Council for Sustainable Development and its General Secretariat, (2) the on-going and strong contribution from various sectors to implement a strategic and effective response to the challenges posed by climate change, and (3) the building blocks which are being putting in place by the National Council for Sustainable Development with the support of the General Secretariat.

Finally, Mr. Sum Thy emphasized that this learning event would be an opportunity to learn what were the earlier challenges faced and initial lessons captured by the ministries who received CCCA grants to support the implementation of the climate change action plans. He indicated that this would be a great occasion to seek recommendations in order to improve and accelerate the implementation and mainstreaming process at national and subnational levels during group discussions (see full remarks in [ANNEX 1](#)).

2.2 Presentations and Discussion

The learning event was conducted in a structured workshop format to enable knowledge sharing and to foster discussion and networking on three main topics: CCAP implementation (achievements and barriers to overcome), the subnational planning agenda, and the CC knowledge management system (see agenda in [ANNEX 3](#)). Individual presentations were kept to a minimum so that group and panel discussions could be maximized. Findings on lessons learnt were documented through these proceedings and shared online through the DCC website (camclimate.org.kh) with the wider group of practitioners.

CCCA grants to CCAP implementation

CC Sector Focal Points for the eight agencies who have completed CCAP in 2014 (namely MAFF, MOH, MOWRAM, MRD, MOEYS, MOWA, MPWT, NCDM) were asked to report on the progress made on CCAP's implementation ahead of the event. A template was provided to them and CCCA support to sectors was available as needed.

Of the eight agencies, only six attended the Learning Event (MAFF and MOEYS were absent due to conflicting agendas). Each agency presented the profile of their CCCA funded projects and shared the challenges and lessons learnt so far on the implementation of the respective projects.

Presentations were followed by an in-depth discussion on *moving from CCCA grant project implementation to full implementation of CCAP*.

Group discussions aimed to:

- Reflect on the experiences obtained so far in implementing CC interventions and CC Action Plans, including those from the implementation of CCCA funded projects, highlighting achievements and barriers to overcome; and
- Produce concrete recommendations for government institutions and relevant stakeholders to promote successful implementation of climate change response.

All participants were grouped in five discussion groups facilitated by one DCC or CCCA staff. Each group appointed a rapporteur who was responsible for note-taking and for presenting the outcomes of discussions to the plenary.

Each group was asked to discuss one assigned question, and one additional question if time permitted, from a list of five questions. Of the five groups, only two groups were able to discuss the additional question. The five questions were listed as follow:

1. How to mobilize resources for CCAP implementation and for CC mainstream into sectoral planning and budgeting?
2. How to integrate gender and vulnerable groups in project design and implementation?
3. What capacity and awareness raising approaches have been more successful and how are you communicating lessons learnt?
4. How to enhance the CCAP reporting and learning, and how to link it to the national M&E framework?
5. What climate information and technology are needed to support the implementation of CCAP?

Strengthening CC response at subnational level

This session started with the a presentation from NCDD-S on their experience in mainstreaming climate change adaptation at the subnational level, followed by the presentation from CCCA on its effort to enhance the capacity of staff from the Provincial Department of Environment to support the work on mainstreaming CC into commune investment plans. One of the PDoE representatives and one commune council representative had the opportunity to express their perspectives on the CCCA approach and on mainstreaming CC into commune investment plans in general. A question and answer session followed both presentations.

Climate change knowledge management system

The final session focused on the *'challenges ahead and how to best capitalize on CC knowledge generated by practitioners/grantees in implementing CC response'*. CCCA is providing support to the development of a climate change knowledge management and information system (KMIS). This learning event was an opportunity for the knowledge management (KM) expert engaged by CCCA/DCC to present some of the central ideas of the proposed concept for the knowledge management and

information system (KMIS) and to receive inputs from participants who are directly working on the implementation of the CC response.

After the presentation from consultant on the concept of KMIS, there was a discussion in small groups (grouped by similar institutional mandates) on the information and knowledge products produced by their own organizations.

3. SUMMARY OF THE KEY OUTPUTS

3.1. CCCA grants to support CCAP implementation

The CCCA has provided grants to the eight line ministries who first approved CCAPs to support the implementation of some of the prioritized actions. The implementation of CCCA funded projects had started three months prior to the event. There were six presentations focusing on the challenges and lessons learnt faced by the different line ministries during the early stages of project implementation. The presenters also shared details of the respective project profiles and identified needs for further support.

Ministry Of Water Resource and Meteorology (MoWRAM)

Project profile

Project title: Increasing the Knowledge of the Water Cycle in order to Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change Hazard through an Integrated Approach		
Project Duration	Total Budget	Project Location
36 months	USD 350,000	Oddar Meanchey Province
Expected Outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Improvement of water resource knowledge and management at the Oddar Meanchey provincial level.- Implementation of climate change adaption and climate proofing of water infrastructure for rural community.- Strengthen provincial authorities through building capacities and involving the Engineering Rural Development ITC department in developing curriculum for bachelor training courses.		

Challenges and lessons learnt

To date, MoWRAM focused on the initial activities according to the workplan and those included site selection, data compilation, baseline survey preparation and purchasing operational equipment. Key challenges and lesson learnt during the early stages of implementation include:

- Mobilizing staff to design the baseline ToR and questionnaires are time consuming
- Meteorological and hydrological equipment are not available in the country
- There are high services fees even though the amounts of the purchase orders are small
- Staff's knowledge and capacity to address and implement CC response are limited
- More guidelines from donors are needed for management arrangements and coordination of sectoral CC response
- The report writing capacity is limited, thus more training for better report writing is needed.

Support needed from CCCA

- MoWRAM requested to discuss further with CCCA in regards to the mobilization of staff to design the baseline, ToR, and questionnaires
- MoWRAM also will need to consult with the CCCA Trust Fund in regards to validation of quotations for meteorological equipment.

Ministry of Woman Affair (MoWA)

Project profile

Project Title: Mainstreaming of Gender Impacts of Climate Change and Disasters in the Education Sector		
Project Duration	Total Budget	Project Location
24 months	CCCA USD 100,000 ADB 1.25 million	Kampong Chhnang, Kampot, Stung Treng, and Svay Rieng Province
Expected Outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Outcome 1: Secondary school curriculum and teaching/learning of relevant subjects mainstream gender impacts of climate change and disasters- Outcome 2: Women head-household and girls increased their adaptive capacities to climate and disaster impacts through promotion of their meaningful participation in local planning and decision making process with better access to social service and resources		

Challenges and lessons learnt

Key results up to the present include: ToT training of the national level officials and training by core trainers for the national level officials. Meanwhile, the key challenges facing MoWA were identified as follow:

- Limited capacity and resources including human resource management, technical skills, material and financial resources
- Limited time allocation by the committee members for the implementation of the project since they are giving priority to their core activities.

Support needed from CCCA

- MoWA requested the support from CCCA on technical capacity building, financial resources and advisory support.

Ministry of Health (MoH)

Project profile

Project Title: Strengthening Country Capacity to Deal Effectively with Climate-Sensitive Vector Borne and Water Related Diseases and Reducing the Health Impacts of Disasters		
Project Duration	Total Budget	Project Location
30 months	USD500,000 (USD400,000 from CCCA)	Selected sites in identified high-risk provinces, including Phnom Penh.
Expected Outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Enhanced vector-borne disease surveillance and response- Increased capacity to manage and prevent water-related diseases- Improved disaster risk reduction in the health sector- Strengthened national health adaptation programme management.		

Challenges and lessons learnt

Early challenges encountered in implementation were highlighted as follow:

- Limited capacity in dealing with financial monitoring processes
- MoH is giving first priority to health care issues and transmitted diseases, without much focus on climate change
- Limited information from relevant agencies and stakeholders, thus stakeholder mapping is needed, for example, private sector, NGOs, other government agencies.

Support needed from CCCA

- MoH requested MoE and CCCA to help on M&E preparation

National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)

Project profile

Project Title: Living with Disaster Risks and Climate Change Impacts in Coastal Areas		
Project Duration	Total Budget	Project Location
24 months	USD 120,900. (USD100,000 from CCCA)	Kampot and Kep Provinces
Expected Outcomes:		
- Outcome 1: Improved capacity of sub-national Disaster Management Committee PCDM, DCDM and CCDM, on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation and CBDRR in Kampot and Kep province		
- Outcome2: Enhanced Communities capacity in 4 districts of Kampot and Kep provinces to be better prepared and to participate pro-actively in responding to climatic impacts.		

Challenges and lessons learnt

Key results achieved by NCDM in the first 3 months of the project's implementation include: completion of a baseline survey, project inception workshop organized, and consultants selected. At the same time, the project also faced challenges including the absence of the financial assistant which has caused a delay in the submission of the quarterly report.

Support needed from CCCA

- The support needed from CCCA is to deal with delays of the quarterly report.

Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Project profile

Project Title: Climate-Proof Integrated Rural Community Development in Kampong Thom Province		
Project Duration	Total Budget	Project Location
30 months	USD413,312 (USD250,00 from CCCA)	Kampong Thom Province
Expected Outcomes:		
- Integration of climate change issues into annual action plans at national, provincial, district and commune levels help to reduce vulnerability of rural people.		

- Maps are used to present data/information about physical infrastructures that help to reduce impacts from flood and drought.
- A standardized guideline is formulated for official use to improve rural infrastructures for reducing impacts from climate change.
- Capacity of practitioners in relation to climate proofing rural infrastructure, construction and maintenance.
- Awareness is an important element to improve knowledge and produce behavior changes in the local people.
- A strong network and partnerships amongst all stakeholders (i.e., MRD, PDRD, CoCs, VDCs, Caritas Cambodia, NGOs and people) are built.
- Public infrastructures such as wells, latrines and rain water collectors, help to reduce impact from flood and drought.
- A single M&E system is established to track the progress and evaluate the effectiveness of the project.

Challenges and lessons learnt

Key results achieved so far include: a number of infrastructures are in place (water-proof well, latrines construction, rain water collectors, etc.) and some soft measures have been implemented (training curriculum was prepared and trainings were conducted, and one exchange visit was organized). During this brief period of implementation, the main challenge encountered was:

- Insufficient resources to prepare data and information regarding physical infrastructures and guidelines.

Support needed from CCCA

- At this time no further support is needed from CCCA

Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)

Project profile

Project Title: Green House Gas Emission Inventory and Mitigation Plan for the Road Transport Sector in Cambodia		
Project Duration	Total Budget	Project Location
30 months	USD250,000	Siem Reap Province
Expected Outcomes:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MPWT and other related ministries are able to update road transport data, including that to be used in Cambodia's Third National Communication - Siem Reap Provincial and City Governments are able to conduct a GHG Emissions Inventory (EI) for road transport using a bottom-up approach - Measures for long-term reduction of GHG emissions from the transport sector are developed and a pilot project for emissions reduction is demonstrated 		

Challenges and lessons learnt

Key challenges encountered in the implementation include:

- The delayed finalization of the Letter of Agreement (LoA) between DoP-MPWT and Clean Air Asia
- Insufficient baseline data to be integrated in the result framework

- The coordination between MPWT and local government (Siem Reap municipality and provincial department of environment) was a challenge, in particular due to the fact that the inception workshop in Siem Reap is yet to be organized
- Some government staff have limited knowledge of CC.

Support needed from CCCA

- In meantime, there is no further support needed from CCCA

3.2. Breakout Discussion Groups

After the presentations by CCCA grantees, participants were divided into five breakout groups with discussions facilitated by DCC and CCCA staff. One hour was allocated for group discussion and another fifty minutes for group presentations to the plenary (ten minutes for each group). Below are the topics for discussion and the results and recommendations presented by the rapporteurs.

Resource mobilization for implementation and mainstreaming of climate change

The group discussion focused on four aspects of resources mobilization for implementation and mainstreaming of climate change into planning and budgeting.

Tools and Approaches used to mobilized the resources for CCAP implementation

- The group identified five approaches and tools to mobilize resources to implement climate change related projects in general, rather than on the actions identified in the CCAP per se.
 - State budgets: It is important to integrate climate change into the ministry budget planning so that state budgets can be used for implementing CCAP (multi-year), commune investment plan (every year), commune development plan (every 5 years), Annual Operation Plan (AOP)
 - NGOs and Development Partners: Raising the visibility of the CCAP to NGO or donors through website of ministry, dissemination workshops, face-to-face meetings is another effectively way to draw interest from the prospective NGOs and Development Partners to support the CCAP
 - The private sector (banks, big corporations, and charity funds) have been involved in relatively small climate change interventions so far, thus presenting an opportunity to enlarge their involvement in the CC response. Right now, there is no alternative approach besides the common practice, which is to disseminate the CCAP through workshops, ministry's website, or through a direct approach with a clear proposal.
 - Lobbying skills of the CCAP team are important so that they are able to convince budget planners to allocate funds for CCAP implementation
 - Integrate CCAP in CDP, CIP, ministry planning and other planning processes

Challenges in accessing funds for implementing the climate change intervention

- The group identified challenges based on the target sources for funding.
 - State budgets: Climate change is not a priority for the ministry, limited budget, no budget for initiating/pilot activities, lack of competent human resources to develop Annual Operational Plan (AOP), Commune Investment Plan (CIP), and Commune Development Plan (CDP) (and no budget to recruit consultants)
 - NGOs and Development Partners: Some of them lack capacity to develop attractive proposals and have different priorities (focus on different issues, e.g. good governance and transparency)

- Private sector (banks, big corporations): They are profit oriented entities, and they are usually not interested in CC
- Limited budget: It is always challenging to raise or allocate funds for climate change interventions since in a limited budget situation the funds have been prioritized to other important interventions
- No integration of CCAP into ministry planning: Planning considering climate change issues is a new practice and thus the challenge lies on the still weak level of understanding of the climate change by planners and decision makers.

Lessons learnt for future resource mobilization

- State budgets: The development of CCAP was smooth and revealed a good cooperation from the respective institutions and the Department of Climate Change, which allowed (some) line ministries to have time to try to integrate climate change in budget planning. At the same time, the effort to ensure the alignment of CCAP with national development was in the core guidance given for CCAP development, and was in the interest of donor priorities and their scope of work in supporting government's development goals. The seed grant from CCCA to each ministry, although a small amount of money, is important to improve the capacity for climate change intervention in each line ministry.
- NGOs and development partners: There have been efforts to ensure the alignment with the donor priority or scope of work. There have been examples of fund mobilization, although small amounts from NGOs. Most NGOs need to get a clear indication of priority stated in the commune investment plan so that they can help develop proposal and engage communes/ministries as implementation partners. Furthermore NGOs and development partners require stringent transparency, good and clear results and output based framework, commitment, and sustainability for proposed climate change projects.
- Private sectors (banks, big cooperation, charity funds): In order to attract the private sector, projects should generate benefits to them.
- The line ministries as well as commune councils have played good coordination roles among the stakeholders, which are key to resource mobilization.

Tools for prioritization of the climate change projects

- At subnational level, the Vulnerability Risk Assessment (VRA) developed by UNDP has been used wisely to identify climate risks and prioritize response measures for specific locations.
- Similar to the VRA, Vulnerability Risk Mapping (VRP) is another tool that has been used to identify climate risks and prioritize the actions.
- At national level, the prioritization of a climate change project is based on priorities of the Royal Government of Cambodia.
- An important approach for prioritization of a climate change project is the participation of all stakeholders in the prioritization meeting, so that the needs and available resources are met.

The group made the following **recommendation** to promote effective resources mobilization:

- Enhance the network and collaboration with local and international donors, and development partners.

Addressing gender and vulnerable groups in projects

Participants from the Ministry of Women Affairs and the National Committee for Disaster Management were asked to join this group discussion. The group started by discussing the approaches used to address gender issues and vulnerable groups in adaptation projects, then the challenges met, and finally identified practical recommendations to improve the integration of gender issues and vulnerable groups in climate change adaptation projects.

- Effective **approaches** in addressing gender issues and integrating vulnerable groups in adaptation projects have been identified as follows:
 - During the project design and implementation, the presence and voice of the chief of the village and commune in the vulnerabilities' assessment is a common and rapid approach to gather climate risk information in the location. The participation from the chief of village and commune is an enabling factor to conduct further studies on CC vulnerability areas by focusing on gender and vulnerability group.
 - Awareness raising of the people in the village or commune on CC adaptation is needed to get their participation and understanding of the climate change intervention.
 - Cooperation with stakeholders (authorities, private sector, and NGOs) and national expert is necessary to have a holistic approach in addressing gender and vulnerable groups in the context of climate change.
 - Gender balance (men and women) and vulnerable groups' participation in the development of projects, plans with strong emphasis on the women participation. Strong participation of women is a factor in making training on climate change more effective.
- **Main challenges** in addressing gender issues and integrating vulnerable groups in adaptation projects have been identified during the group discussion as follows:
 - Availability of stakeholders, particularly the participation of the chief of village and commune. The selection of a suitable time to ensure wide participation of stakeholders remains the main challenge.
 - The participants in the CC vulnerability assessment on gender and vulnerable groups are usually located far away from each other, and they often meet obstacles (travel, accommodation, etc.).
 - Adaptation projects require the participation of local people, particularly vulnerable groups. However, their participation remains weak due to no interest in CC adaptation.
 - Capacity and time of the project staff is another challenge to increase the participation of vulnerable groups, and to conduct awareness raising on climate change adaptation in the field.
- The group made the following **recommendations** to improve the involvement of these groups in adaptation:
 - Further enhance the awareness of people about climate change issues and CC adaptation
 - Build capacity of local authorities and staff from provincial department on CC adaptation
 - Increase the participation of vulnerable groups and encourage women to express their ideas
 - Strengthen the collaboration between all stakeholders and development partners (technical and financial).

Capacity development, awareness raising and communication of lessons learnt

This group shared their experiences and ideas on the approaches that are more effective in training and awareness raising, capacity development, and communication of lessons learnt from implementing climate change interventions.

- Approaches to **training and awareness raising** used by the participants in this group discussion were categorized for the subnational level, national level and as general approaches on training and awareness raising.
 - At subnational level: The visual oriented educational materials such as video clips, leaflets, posters, and booklets have proven to be effective in raising awareness on climate change. In addition, organizing workshops to share experiences and study tours to demonstration sites are other effective ways.
 - At national level: Conference type events such as dissemination workshops, training and study tours are suitable approaches for national level participants.
 - General approach for awareness raising: develop quality training materials (e.g. brochure), website, and social networks (e.g. facebook), which could be accessed by the public at large.
- Approaches to **capacity development** of sectoral working groups/focal points to address CC have emerged from implementation experiences and engagement with the Department of Climate Change such as:
 - The attention and participation of the sectoral working groups and focal points is crucial to ensure long-term capacity development. Providing some incentives, for example, is to encourage their attention and participation.
 - Learning-by-doing has been an effective way to build capacity of sectoral working groups and focal points. These working groups and focal points have worked with the Department of Climate Change, particularly during the development of the sectoral strategic and action plans for climate change response.
There is a need to evaluate the program on capacity building regularly and to share both successful and unsuccessful experiences
- The group discussion identified only one approach – conduct study tours to the project site – to **communicate lessons learnt and knowledge gained** from implementing CC interventions.

CCAP reporting, learning and M&E

The eight line agencies who approved their sectoral CCAPs in 2014 were eligible to receive grants from CCCA to pilot a proposed project in alignment with the CCAPs. The design and development of the proposed project was in compliance with CCCA grant facility's guidelines. In addition to CCAP implementation through the CCCA grant facility, there has been direct support from other development partners to implement climate change interventions identified in the sectoral CCAPs. After over one year of CCAP implementation, this Learning Event was an opportunity to start a discussion on reporting and learning, and on linkages to the national M&E framework. Below are some of the experiences emerging from CCAP operationalization on effective approaches, lessons learnt, challenges, and recommendations to improve CCAP M&E system.

- The group discussion identified two types of **approaches** to promote the effective monitoring of CCAP's implementation. The first approach is the effective Internal M&E system in each

institution, which encompasses the institutional setup (M&E unit and human resources), M&E mechanism (i.e. M&E system, reporting system, participation from various line departments, and regular reflection meetings at field visits). The other approach is linked to broader national M&E systems, requiring external support and assessment possibly from the Ministry of Planning on national M&E framework and from the Ministry of Environment on M&E on climate change.

- This early stage of CCAP implementation faced some **challenges**: Constraints on human resources and capacity for M&E and project coordination and management, lack of a proper M&E system, and lack of baseline data.
- Three **recommendations** were made to have a functional reporting, learning and evaluation system for the sectoral CCAP. The first recommendation is to develop a standard national M&E system, particularly for climate change interventions. The second recommendation relates to the first one and is to develop the human resource and institutional setup. For example, there should be an M&E focal point or unit for reporting and data collection. The third recommendation is to operationalize the M&E system through improvement of a coordination mechanism for project management and reporting at national (donor and project implementers) and sub national levels.

Climate information and technology needs

This group discussed climate information and technology needed to support the implementation of CCAP. The first part of discussion focused on identification of the types of information and technology and the challenges to access them. The second part identified the potential sources and solutions for the deficit of climate information and technology in CCAP implementation. Finally, they provided recommendations to improve the access to climate information and technology.

- **Types of climate information and technology** most needed to support CCAP implementation are identified as follows:
 - Standard technical tools related to weather measurement: e.g. thermometer, rain-meter, water level meter, wind meter etc.,
 - Downscaling of global climate models (software and data)
 - Baseline information on climate change parameters for comparison after project implementation
 - Effective Early Warning System to provide real-time information everywhere.
- **Main challenges** to access that information and technology
 - Lack of scientific data and knowledge (some materials are protected/copyright which restricts information sharing amongst stakeholders)
 - Sharing of knowledge and data are limited. Some institutions do not share their data.
 - Lack of capacity to analyze data to prepare for implementation
 - Lack of financial resources to obtain software and hardware to make use of the available climate information and climate related data collection.
- **Potential sources** for specific information and technology
 - Technical and relevant ministries: for example MOWRAM could provide information on climate and weather in Cambodia.

- **Recommendations** to improve the access to climate information and technology
 - Provide capacity development according to the Training Needs Assessment (TNA)
 - Conduct more scientific researches to collect climate data and test the applicability of climate friendly technology.
 - Enhance the collaboration with local and international research institutions on climate change.
 - Wide sharing of information and knowledge among technical institutions. Data sharing protocols should be established and agreed by potential institutions which produce and analyze climate related data and information.
Long term support from government and development partners on the development of climate information and technology.

3.3. Strengthening CC response at subnational level

There were two presentations on strengthening climate change response at the subnational level. The first one was from NCDD-S on their experience on mainstreaming climate change adaptation at the subnational level (see full presentation #1 in [ANNEX 4](#)). The presentation gave an overview of the policies and programmes at subnational level, shared experiences from climate change project implementation, climate change mainstreaming into Commune Investment Plans, and on-going climate change related projects implemented by NCDD-S. The NCDD-S highlighted the following points regarding initiatives or projects at the subnational:

- There is no consensus on the indicators to evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation measures implemented at the subnational level. Climate change interventions at subnational level focus on adaptation measures to support the development projects proposed by the commune investment plan.
- NCDD-S has published guidelines for climate change mainstreaming for the Sub-National Administration (SNA). However, three mechanisms for climate change mainstreaming at SNA have been observed. First, the NCDD-S relies on the well-established national and subnational administration system under Ministry of Interior to mainstream climate change into the commune development and investment plan. Second, the NGOs working directly with communes have tried to mainstream climate change into the plans. Third, some development partners that have projects implemented with local communities also have tried to mainstream climate change into their plans.

The second presentation was from CCCA focusing on its first efforts to enhance the capacity of Provincial Departments of Environment (PDoE) in mainstreaming CC into commune investment plans (see full presentation #2 in [ANNEX 4](#)). CCCA has worked with three PDoEs to mainstreaming climate change response into nine commune investment plans in three provinces, namely Kampot, Kampong Cham and Pursat. The challenges and lessons learnt could be summarized as follows:

- **Challenges**
 - PDoEs Staff and commune councilors had inadequate understanding of climate change concepts and lacked capacity for identifying suitable responses given the budget constraints of the commune fund.
 - CCCA and PDoEs had difficulty in providing suggestions to the commune council on applicable climate change adaptation options to integrate in the next year CIP

- Limited support from NGOs/ agencies on climate change project in Kampong Cham
- Limited government's investment budget on climate change projects
- **Lessons learnt**
 - PDoE officers and commune councilors still need capacity building on climate change concepts and selection of appropriate adaptation options
 - Provincial Governors are interested in climate change investment projects and encourage the buy in
 - CCCA should allocate some budget to support CDP investment plan

3.4. Climate change knowledge management system

The CCCA consultant working on the development of the Climate Change Knowledge Management and Information System(KMIS) presented the concept and trajectory for the knowledge management for climate change in Cambodia (see full presentation#3 in [ANNEX 4](#)). This session also aimed to capitalize on knowledge generated by practitioners and grantees through group discussion, consisting of participants from the ministries/institutions with similar mandates or scope of work. Below are the resulting notes and recommendations from the presentation and group discussions:

- A preliminary survey by CCCA in 2014 identified a list of climate change knowledge products needed as well as the challenges faced by practitioners and policy makers in accessing these knowledge products. The systematic address of those gaps has yet to materialize. However, some efforts are taking place, for example CCCA has provided support to the development of the Knowledge Management and Information System (KMIS) and cooperated with MOEYS on curriculum development and with MoInfo on media training.
- The proposed KMIS will encompass around three aspects: people, processes and technology.
- The initial step of KMIS development is building on the 2014 survey by CCCA on climate change knowledge management to map the existing (and accessible) knowledge products and information with institutions. The group discussion during the learning event provided a overview of the existing climate knowledge products and of institutions that produce them. It was noticeable that most institutions focused only on the information products rather than on knowledge products.
- To further collect information, an e-survey will be made available to all stakeholders, aiming to understand the information and knowledge needs for their work and what they supply. At the same time, the KMIS development team will organize consultation meetings with stakeholders.
- After the survey and consultation meetings with stakeholders, the KMIS development team will present the KMIS conceptual framework to the GSSD. The operationalization of the KMIS will be defined after consultation with GSSD.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND FOLLOW UP ACTIONS

The one day CCCA Learning Event proceeded successfully as planned in the agenda despite absence of two grantees, MAFF and MOEYS. The results and recommendations generated from the event's discussions will help the CCCA Grant Facility to support line ministries' implementation of grant funded projects, and will effectively improve CCCA's intervention at subnational level, as well as to build the climate change knowledge management and information system.

Moving from CCCA grants to CCAP implementation

In the initial phase of grant implementation, line ministries have encountered a number of challenges, including those related with the recruitment of project staff (e.g. accountants, M&E officers) and limited technical expertise for project implementation. CCAP implementation is in its early stages, and will require the collaboration of line ministries with CCAPs and CCCA-DCC to measure the fully extent of CCAP implementation given the (limited) capacity of the climate change working group or focal point in each line ministry. Furthermore GSSD should play a more important role in mobilizing or channeling the resources to support the CCAP implementation.

Recommendations to grantees

- The delay of quarterly reporting is in turn affecting CCCA reporting to donors, thus it is requested that all CCAP grantees produce their reports timely.
- To increase collaboration and visibility of activities, CCCA requests grantees to develop a schedule of activities and early invitations, including workshops and trainings, so that CCCA can send representatives to participate in those activities.
- To understand more about practical grant implementation, CCCA donors, including EU and UNDP, will conduct a field visit and identify lessons learnt.
- Regular project spot checks will be planned and conducted by DCC, CCCA, EU, Sida, and UNDP.

Strengthening CC response at subnational level

Under the leading role of NCDD-S on climate change mainstreaming at subnational level, CCCA will continue to use the guidelines from NCDD-S and seek suggestions from NCDD-S. CCCA will scale up its efforts to enhance the capacity of PDoE in mainstreaming climate change into commune investment plans.

Follow up actions

Actions	Responsible entity	Proposed Deadline
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fulfill the grant facility's guidelines and requirements, e.g. submitting progress reports timely, increase visibility of CCCA's donors	Concerned grantee and CCCA-DCC	During the project implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Engage with the relevant stakeholders in the E-survey and consultation on the KMIS development	CCCA-DCC	By the end of Jan 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distribute the report and its recommendations to the participants and relevant agencies	CCCA-DCC	By the end of Feb 2016

ANNEX 1: Opening Remarks

Mr. Sum Thy, Director of Department of Climate Change and CCCA Project Manager

- Welcome to participants of the workshop from CCTT, CCCA Grantees, Donors, and DCC and CCCA team.
- As you all know, **COP 21** held in Paris ended less than a week ago. It concluded successfully with a, by all accounts, historic agreement to keep global warming 'well below' 2°C.
- **His Majesty Preah Bat Samdach Preah Baromneath NORODOM SIHAMONI, King of Cambodia** addressed world leaders and delegates from 195 nations during the opening remarks of COP 21. His Majesty stressed that "climate change is the defining challenge of our times and we have started to experience its effects over the past few years" and went on to "emphasize Cambodia's need for a technology transfer agreement as well as for adaptation and mitigation financing".
- Along with His Majesty, Samdach Deputy Prime Minister Kong Sam Ol and the Minister of Environment also attended the COP21, together with other 40 senior official Cambodia Delegates.
- Let me take this opportunity to congratulate our Cambodia Delegates for their hard efforts during the negotiations which led to the Paris Agreement.
- I would also like to take this opportunity to **share** with you some of the **key results achieved at COP21** [and a few areas where further work is still needed].
 - To keep global temperature increase "well below" 2°C and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C
 - To peak greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible and achieve a balance between sources and sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century
 - To review progress through updating country's INDC every five years
 - \$100 billion a year in climate finance for developing countries by 2020, with a commitment to further finance in the future.
 - There will be greater support on finance for adaptation and technology transfer to developing countries with special support to LDC and AOSIS.
 - There are still a number of areas where further clarity and work will be needed, e.g. we need to see whether the commitments made by the delegates are going to be ratified at home.
 - But by enlarge this was indeed a land mark moment in our global efforts to tackle climate change.
- **Here at home, we have also been working continuously** to strengthen our response to the climate change, and I would like to take this invaluable opportunity to **highlight some of the key steps taken this year**

→ **First**, I would like to point out the corner stone moment of the **establishment of the National Council for Sustainable Development**, through a Royal Degree dated 09 May. The Council has a **broad mandate** to set policy direction over some of the more challenging cross cutting issues of our times, including climate change, biodiversity, green and economy and science and technology, counting with a **strong membership** of key line ministries, government agencies and all provincial governors, aiming to ensure economic, environmental, social and cultural balance within Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Council (NCS) counts with a **General Secretariat** which is hosted by the Ministry of Environment. The Secretariat is organized into Departments which provide substantive support in the areas central to the mandate of the Council – Climate Change, Biodiversity, Green Economy and Science and Technology

The **Department of Climate Change**, organizing this event, supports the Council in its key role of setting policy guidance and coordinating the implementation of our national climate change response, putting in place the required laws and regulations, mobilizing the financing, building knowledge and leading the efforts in the implementation of adaptation and mitigation action.

→ **Second**, I am pleased to report that sectors are continuing to make a strong contribution to our common efforts to implement a strategic and effective response to the climate change challenges the country faces. **Strong concerted action by all key sectors and actors is crucial** to our ability to put in place a successful response in Cambodia. To the **12 sectoral climate change strategies and action plans approved in 2014**, namely MAFF, MOWRAM, MPWT, MoWA, NCDM, MRD, MOH, MOEYS, MHI, MoInf, MLMUPC and MoT, **we are adding this year three (3) others**, namely MoPT/ICT, MME and MoE. These three ministries are finalizing their respective CCAPs, totaling 15 key sectoral responses which are linked to the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan launched by the Prime Minister in November 2013. Most of these CCAPs are now guiding the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures by the respective ministries, and we are now starting to see the results.

→ **Third**, with the help of the Secretariat, NCS is putting gradually into place the building blocks that are needed to support our joint response to climate change.

- One of the building blocks is, without a doubt, the ability to track progress made in the implementation of our climate change response and to evaluate how effective our efforts are, so we can adjust our response if needed and learn from our efforts. The National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, which will be formally launched early next year, has been finalized and baselines have been established in consultation with key stakeholders, counting with the support of IIED and CCCA. Along with this overall effort, sectors are also strengthening their systems to track progress made in the implementation of their CCAPs. MPWT, for example, has already established baselines for key climate change indicators, with M&E work in other ministries to be rolled out in 2016.

- The other building block I would like to point out is the development of Cambodia's Climate Financing Framework. The Secretariat has worked with MEF and CDC to update mechanism for tracking of climate finance, and we have also worked with MAFF to conduct a cost and benefit analysis exercise in support of MAFF's efforts to mainstream climate change the ministry's planning and budgeting system, counting also with the support of CCCA.
- As you all know, Cambodia Climate Change Alliance - CCCA - is in its Second Phase with total funding of about 12 Million USD from EU, UNDP and SIDA. CCCA aims to strengthen national systems and capacities to support the coordination and implementation of Cambodia's climate change response, contributing to a greener, low carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society. One of its main activities is to support line ministries, through a grant allocation mechanism, to implement their CCAPs. In 2015, eight (8) line ministries received grant support from CCCA and are now rolling out climate change measures that have been identified in their respective CCAPs.
CCCA Grant Facility has also recently launched a call for research proposals to further support the implementation of climate change response, with results to be announced early next year.
- We will have the opportunity at this Learning Event to learn more from the eight (8) ministries who received CCCA grants to support the implementation of climate change projects. We will explore their experiences with project implementation so far, as well as earlier challenges met, and make recommendations for improving and accelerating the implementation and mainstreaming process at national and subnational levels during group discussions throughout the day. Today's last session will allow us to discuss the steps we will need to take to better capitalize on lessons learnt from the implementation of these and other climate change projects to strengthen our knowledge and information management systems.
- I encourage you all to share your knowledge, experience and best practices with the team and with all the participants here present, to make of this a very productive event.
- Finally, I would like to wish you all a Merry Christmas and a happy new year!

Thank you.

ANNEX 2: List of participants

No	Name	Position	Institution
1	Mr. Sum Thy	Director	DCC
2	Mr. Julien Chevillard	Trust Fund Administrator	UNDP-CCCA
3	Ms. Clara Landeiro	Technical Specialist	UNDP-CCCA
4	Mr. Long Sona	Programme Management Officer	CCCA
5	Mr. Chea Chan thou	R1 Team Leader	DST-CCCA, MoE
6	Mr. Uy Kamal	Deputy Director of DCC	DCC-CCCA, MoE
7	Mr. Nun Sophanna	Mitigation Officer	CCCA
8	Mr. Va Vuthy	Adaptation Officer	CCCA
9	Ms. Khlok Vicheat Ratha	Deputy Director of DCC	DCC-CCCA, MoE
10	Mr. Sum Cheat		DCC-CCCA, MoE
11	Mr. Ma Chan Sethea	R2 Team Leader	DAPF-CCCA, MoE
12	Mr. Men Marina	Grants Management Officer	CCCA
13	Mr. Yem Sokha	Grants Management Officer	CCCA
14	Mr. Lim Veng	Financial Management Officer	CCCA
15	Mr. Ung Soeun	Coordination Officer	CCCA
16	Ms. Thuk Phadanet		DCC-CCCA, MoE
17	Mr. Leang Sophal		DCC-CCCA, MoE
18	Dr. Heng Chanthoeun	R3 Team Leader	DCC-CCCA, MoE
19	Ms. KHEANG Seangly	Knowledge Management Officer	CCCA
20	Ms. Neou Reaksmeay	Communication Assistant	CCCA
21	Mr. Tang Kruy		DST-CCCA, MoE
22	Ms. Neth Baroda		DCC-CCCA, MoE
23	Ms. Mony Charya		DAPF-CCCA, MoE
24	Mr. Moy Vathana	Admin Team Leader	DAPF-CCCA, MoE
25	Mr. Youn Daravuth	Operations Officer	CCCA
26	Mr. Phen Bong	Clerk	CCCA
27	Mr. Sor Bunhieng	Driver	CCCA
28	Mr. Im Touch	Driver	CCCA
29	Mr. So Chan	Driver	CCCA

ANNEX 3: Agenda

Learning Event		Wednesday 16 December 2015
07.30-08:00	Registration	
08:00-08:25	Opening	Mr. Sum Thy
08:25-08:30	Overview of event's objectives and agenda	MC (Sona Long)
08:30-09:45	I. Sharing early experiences with CCCA grant implementation in the context of CCAP Presentations and Q&A	MOWRAM MOWA MOH NCDM MRD
09:45-10:10	Coffee break	
10:10-11:00	I. Sharing early experiences with CCCA grant implementation in the context of CCAP (cont.) Presentations and Q&A	MAFF MOEYS MOWA
11:00-12:30	II. Lessons learnt so far from CCCA grant and CCAP implementation Guidance for the group work Group work	Facilitator (Va Vuthy) All Participants
12:30-13:30	Lunch	
13:30-14:15	Report back and Plenary discussion	Group rapporteurs
14:15-15:15	II. How to strengthen CC response at the subnational level Presentation and Panel discussion	NCDD, DCC, PDOE, Commune Councillors, Group rapporteurs
15:15-15:40	Coffee break	
15:40-16:30	III. Thoughts on how to capitalize on knowledge generated by practitioners/grantees Presentation and moderated discussion in plenary	CCCA consultant (Ruud Crul)
16:30-16:45	Final remarks	Mr. Sum Thy
18:00-	Dinner	
Travel back to Phnom Penh		17 December 2015

ANNEX 4: Presentations

Presentation #1

  <p>សិក្ខាសាលា ស្តីពីបទពិសោធន៍នៃការអនុវត្តគម្រោងប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ នៅកម្ពុជា “ការបញ្ឈប់ការបន្តនិងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនៅថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ” ដោយលេខាធិការដ្ឋាន គ.ជ.អ.ប ខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ ថ្ងៃទី១៦ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៥</p> <p>បង្ហាញដោយ៖ លោក គង់ ចាន់ថន តួនាទី៖ មន្ត្រី នៃលេខាធិការដ្ឋាន គ.ជ.អ.ប</p>	 <p>មាតិកាបទបង្ហាញ</p> <p>១-គោលនយោបាយ និងកម្មវិធីសម្រាប់រដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ ២-គោលបំណង និងដំណើរការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង ៣-ដំណើរការបញ្ឈប់ការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុទៅក្នុង CIP ៤-លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង ៥-ផែនការអនុវត្តបន្ត</p>
 <p>១-គោលនយោបាយ និងកម្មវិធីសម្រាប់រដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • គោលនយោបាយជាតិ ផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រស្តីយឺតបន្តនិងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ២០១៥-២០២៣។ • កម្មវិធីជាតិសម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍតាមបែបប្រជាធិប្បតេយ្យនៅថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ រយៈពេល១០ឆ្នាំ (២០១០-២០១៩)។ • ផែនការអនុវត្តរយៈពេលបីឆ្នាំដំបូងនៃកម្មវិធីជាតិ (២០១៥-២០១៧)។ • គម្រោងសាកល្បងរដ្ឋបាលមូលដ្ឋាន និងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុដំបូង១ (LGCCI) ឆ្នាំ២០១២ និងដំបូង២ (LGCCI II) ឆ្នាំ២០១៣-២០១៥។ • គម្រោងការបញ្ឈប់ការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុក្នុងដំណើរការ កសាងផែនការ និងរៀបចំថវិកានៅថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ (SNC-Scale Up) ឆ្នាំ២០១៥។ • កម្មវិធីផ្សព្វផ្សាយបច្ចេកទេសកសិកម្មថ្មីដែលធន់ទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ (ASPIRE) ឆ្នាំ២០១៥-២០២១។ 	 <p>១-គោលនយោបាយ និងកម្មវិធីសម្រាប់រដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ (ត) គម្រោងរដ្ឋបាលមូលដ្ឋាន និងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ (LGCC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • គម្រោង LGCC ចាប់ផ្តើមពីចុងឆ្នាំ២០១១ និងបញ្ចប់ឆ្នាំ២០១២ • គាំទ្រថវិកាដោយ CCCA-TF • គាំទ្របច្ចេកទេសដោយអង្គការ UNCDF • សម្របសម្រួល និងអនុវត្តដោយលេខាធិការដ្ឋាន គ.ជ.អ.ប និងរដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ • ថវិកាសរុបចំនួន USD300,000.00 • ខេត្តតាកែវជាខេត្តគោលដៅ • មានក្រុង ស្រុកគោលដៅចំនួន០៣ (ក្រុងជូនកែវ ស្រុកបុរីជលសារ និងបាទី)។

១-គោលនយោបាយ និងកម្មវិធីសម្រាប់រដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ (ត)

- គម្រោង LGCCII (២០១៣-២០១៤) និងបន្ត២០១៥
- គាំទ្រថវិកាដោយ SIDA
- គាំទ្របច្ចេកទេសដោយអង្គការ UNCDF
- សម្របសម្រួលនិងអនុវត្តដោយលេខាធិការដ្ឋាន គ.ជ.អ.ប និងរដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ
- ថវិកាឆ្នាំ២០១៣-២០១៤ សរុបចំនួន USD1,204,094.00
- ថវិកា ២០១៥ សរុបចំនួន USD570,314.00
- ខេត្តគោលដៅ (ខេត្តតាកែវ និងបាត់ដំបង)
- ក្រុង ស្រុកគោលដៅក្នុងខេត្តតាកែវចំនួន០៣ (ក្រុងដូនកែវ ស្រុកបុរីវិលសារ និងបាទី)
- ស្រុកគោលដៅក្នុងខេត្តបាត់ដំបងចំនួន០៥ (ស្រុកសំពៅលូន បវេល ថ្ម គោល មោងឫស្សី និងរុក្ខតីរី)



១-គោលនយោបាយ និងកម្មវិធីសម្រាប់រដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ (ត)

គម្រោងបញ្ចូលការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនៅថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ SNC Scale-up

- គម្រោង SNC Scale-up (២០១៤)
- គាំទ្រថវិកាដោយ UNDP
- សម្របសម្រួល និងអនុវត្តដោយលេខាធិការដ្ឋាន គ.ជ.អ.ប និងរដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ
- ថវិកាសរុបចំនួន USD800,000.00
- ខេត្តគោលដៅ (ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង និងព្រះវិហារ)
- ក្រុង ស្រុកគោលដៅក្នុងខេត្តបាត់ដំបង (ស្រុកឯកភ្នំ)
- ស្រុកគោលដៅក្នុងខេត្តព្រះវិហារចំនួន០២ (ស្រុកគូលេន និងជាំក្សាន្ត)

១-គោលនយោបាយ និងកម្មវិធីសម្រាប់រដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ (ត)

កម្មវិធីផ្សព្វផ្សាយបច្ចេកទេសកសិកម្មថ្មីដែលធន់ទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ASPIRE

- កម្មវិធី ASPIRE (២០១៥-២០២១)
- គាំទ្រថវិកាដោយ IFAD
- សមាសភាគទី៤ សម្របសម្រួល និងអនុវត្តដោយលេខាធិការដ្ឋាន គ.ជ.អ.ប និងរដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ
- ថវិកាសរុបចំនួន USD20,90,000.00
- ខេត្តគោលដៅ (ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង ពោធិ៍សាត់ កំពង់ឆ្នាំង ក្រចេះ និងព្រះវិហារ ២០១៥-២០១៨)
- ខេត្តគោលដៅបន្ថែម (ខេត្តកណ្តាល ព្រៃវែង ស្វាយរៀង តាកែវ និងកំពត ២០១៨-២០២១)

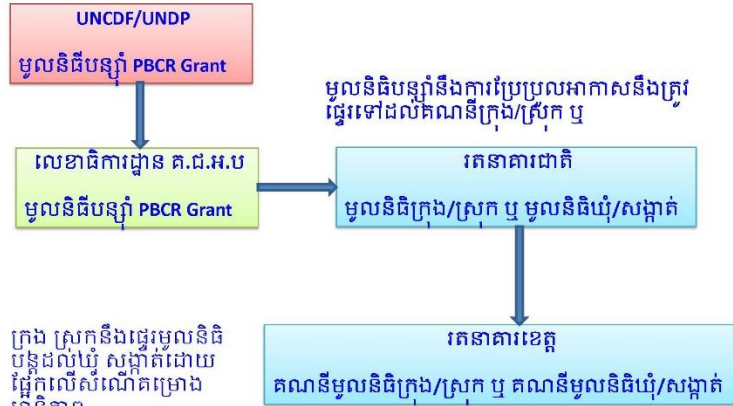
២-គោលបំណង និងដំណើរការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង

គោលបំណង:

- កសាងសមត្ថភាព និងចំណេះដឹងដល់រដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិស្តីពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ។
- ពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាព និងតួនាទីរបស់រដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិក្នុងការអនុវត្តសកម្មភាពបន្តទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ។
- បញ្ជ្រាបការបន្តទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុក្នុងផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍ និងកម្មវិធីវិនិយោគរបស់រដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ។
- រៀបចំប្រព័ន្ធហិរញ្ញវត្ថុរបស់រដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិសម្រាប់គាំទ្រអនុវត្តសកម្មភាពបន្តទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ។
- ពង្រឹងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធដែលធន់នឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ។

២-គោលបំណង និងដំណើរការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង (ត)

ប្រព័ន្ធហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ



ក្រុង ស្រុកនឹងផ្ទេរមូលនិធិ បន្តដល់ឃុំ សង្កាត់ដោយ ផ្អែកលើសំណើគម្រោង អាទិភាព

២-គោលបំណង និងដំណើរការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង (ត)

យន្តការអនុវត្តការបញ្ជូនប្រាក់បន្តទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ

ថ្នាក់ជាតិ

-លេខាធិការដ្ឋាន គ.ជ.ប។

ថ្នាក់ខេត្ត

-រដ្ឋបាលខេត្ត (ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខេត្ត ទីបាត់ការទាំង០៥ ទីប្រឹក្សាដអព និងមន្ត្រី ជំនាញនានា)។

ថ្នាក់ក្រុង ស្រុក

-រដ្ឋបាលក្រុង ស្រុក (ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាក្រុង ស្រុក ទីប្រឹក្សាដអព និងមន្ត្រី ការិយាល័យជំនាញព័ន្ធនានា)។

ថ្នាក់ឃុំ សង្កាត់

-ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ ស្មៀន គ.ជ.ប និង គ.ក.ន.ក មេភូមិ អនុភូមិ និង ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋនៅសហគមន៍។

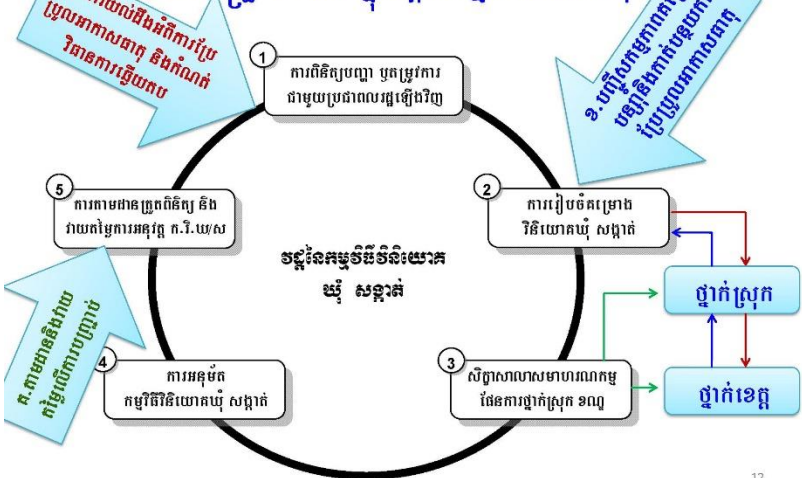
២-គោលបំណង និងដំណើរការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង (ត)

រដ្ឋនៃការអនុវត្តគម្រោងរដ្ឋបាលមូលដ្ឋាន និងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ (LGCC)



៣-ដំណើរការបញ្ជូនប្រាក់ប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុទៅក្នុង CIP/DIP (ត)

ការបញ្ជូន CCA ក្នុងវដ្តនៃកម្មវិធីវិនិយោគឃុំ

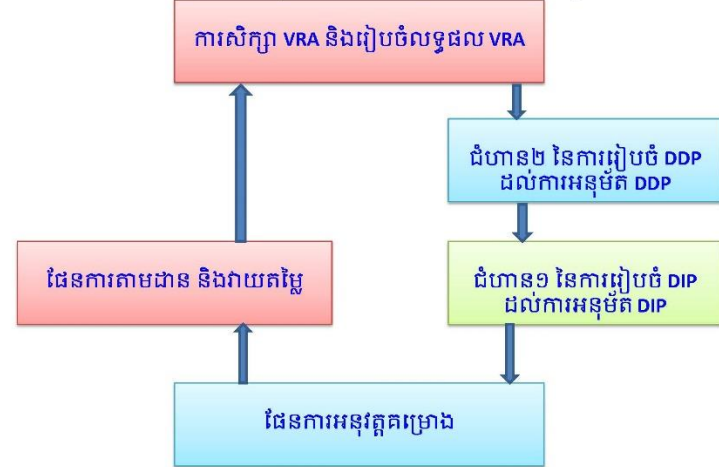


៣-ដំណើរការបញ្ជាបការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុទៅក្នុង CIP/DIP (ត)

តារាង២.១ : បញ្ជីការប្រែប្រួលនិងយោគវិសោធន៍ស្តីទៅលើ

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះគម្រោង	ប្រភេទ	ទីតាំង	លទ្ធផលគ្រោង		តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (ពាន់រៀល)	អ្នកទទួលបាន	
				ចំនួន	ឯកតា		សរុប	ស្រី
ផ្នែកសេដ្ឋកិច្ច								
ផ្នែកសង្គមកិច្ច								
ផ្នែកធនធានធម្មជាតិ និងបរិស្ថាន								
ផ្នែកសេវាសង្គម និងសន្តិសុខ								
ផ្នែកយេនឌ័រ								

៣-ដំណើរការបញ្ជាបការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុទៅក្នុង CIP/DIP (ត)
វដ្តនៃការបញ្ជាបការបន្តទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុទៅក្នុង DDP/DIP



៤-លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង (ត)

លទ្ធផលគម្រោង LGCCII នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៤

- ១-ខេត្តតាកែវ
 - គម្រោងសេវាកម្មមានចំនួន១២គម្រោង។
 - គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធមានចំនួន១៦គម្រោង។
- ២-ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង
 - គម្រោងសេវាកម្មមានចំនួន១៦គម្រោង។
 - គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធមានចំនួន១៩គម្រោង។

លទ្ធផលគម្រោង LGCCII នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៥

- ១-ខេត្តតាកែវ
 - គម្រោងសេវាកម្មមានចំនួន១០គម្រោង។
 - គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធមានចំនួន១៧គម្រោង។
- ២-ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង
 - គម្រោងសេវាកម្មមានចំនួន១២គម្រោង។
 - គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធមានចំនួន២៥គម្រោង។

៤-លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង (ត)

**លទ្ធផលគម្រោងបញ្ឈប់ការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនៅថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ
SNC Scale-up នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៤**

- ១-ខេត្តតាកែវ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤
 - គម្រោងសេវាកម្មមានចំនួន១៥គម្រោង។
 - គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធមានចំនួន៨គម្រោង។
- ២-ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង ឆ្នាំ២០១៤
 - គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធមានចំនួន៥គម្រោង។
- ៣-ខេត្តព្រះវិហារ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤
 - គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធមានចំនួន៤គម្រោង។

៣-ដំណើរការបញ្ឈប់ការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនៅក្នុង CIP/DIP (ត)

កម្មវិធីប្រតិបត្តិការ : ការបំពេញតារាង

តារាង ១.២.៣ : ការបំពេញតារាងដំណើរការបញ្ឈប់ការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ (ការបំពេញតារាងដំណើរការ)

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះគម្រោង	គោលដៅ	ទីតាំង	លទ្ធផល			ប្រភព	ភ្នាក់ងារ	រយៈពេល	ការវិនិយោគសុវត្ថិភាព									
				បរិច្ចាគ	បរិច្ចាគ	បរិច្ចាគ				តំបន់	បណ្តុះបណ្តាល	ការវិនិយោគសុវត្ថិភាព	ការវិនិយោគសុវត្ថិភាព	ការវិនិយោគសុវត្ថិភាព	ការវិនិយោគសុវត្ថិភាព	ការវិនិយោគសុវត្ថិភាព	ការវិនិយោគសុវត្ថិភាព		
១.	ថ្នាក់សង្កាត់																		
២.	ថ្នាក់សង្កាត់																		
៣.	ថ្នាក់កម្រិតស្តីពី ការប្រើប្រាស់ធនធានដី បរិស្ថាន គ្រោះមហន្តរាយ និងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ																		
៤.	ថ្នាក់កម្រិតស្តីពី ការប្រើប្រាស់ធនធានដី បរិស្ថាន គ្រោះមហន្តរាយ និងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ																		

៤-លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង (ត)

លទ្ធផលគម្រោង LGCC នៅឆ្នាំ២០១២

- ខេត្តតាកែវ ឆ្នាំ២០១២
 - គម្រោងសេវាកម្មមានចំនួន០៤គម្រោង។
 - គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធមានចំនួន១០គម្រោង។

លទ្ធផលគម្រោង LGCCII នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៣

- ១-ខេត្តតាកែវ
 - គម្រោងសេវាកម្មមានចំនួន០៥គម្រោង។
 - គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធមានចំនួន១៥គម្រោង។
- ២-ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង
 - គម្រោងសេវាកម្មមានចំនួន០៧គម្រោង។
 - គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធមានចំនួន១២គម្រោង។

៤-លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង (ត)

លទ្ធផលគម្រោង LGCC នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៥

- បង្កើតបាននូវយន្តការគាំទ្រ (ក្រុមការងារការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ) និងថវិកាសម្រាប់គាំទ្រកម្មវិធី CCA ដល់រដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ។
- បង្កើតបាននូវសៀវភៅណែនាំបច្ចេកទេស ស្តីពីគោលការណ៍ណែនាំក្នុងការបញ្ជាប CCA និង DRR ទៅក្នុងផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍនិងកម្មវិធីវិនិយោគរបស់រដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ។
- បង្កើតបាននូវគម្រោងផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ CCA របស់រដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ។

៤-លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង (ត)

និរន្តរភាព នៃគម្រោង LGCC

- មានយន្តការត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងវាយតម្លៃគម្រោងរួមគ្នា។
- មានការរៀបចំគណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រង និង ថែទាំគម្រោងនៅពេលអនុវត្តគម្រោងចប់។



ការចូលរួមត្រួតពិនិត្យវាយតម្លៃ និងបង្កើតគណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងទ្វារទឹកសង្កាត់បារាយណ៍ក្រុងដូនកែវ។

៤-លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង (ត)



គម្រោងស្តារប្រឡាយ



គម្រោងស្រះទឹកសហគមន៍



គម្រោងផ្លូវលំ



គម្រោងទ្វារទឹក

៤-លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង (ត)

គម្រោងប្រឡាយទឹកឃុំដូងខ្ពស់ ស្រុកបូរីជលសារ ខេត្តតាកែវ (LGCCII) ឆ្នាំ២០១៤





៤-លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង (ក)

ឃុំបុរីជលសារ: ផ្លូវលំក្រាលគ្រួសក្រហមគម្រោង LGCC ខែថ្ងៃទី២៣ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០១៣



ឃុំបុរីជលសារ: ផ្លូវលំក្រាលគ្រួសក្រហមមិនមែនគម្រោង LGCC ខែថ្ងៃទី២៣ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០១៣



៤-លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង (ក)

ភូមិទឹកស្អាត់បារាយ ក្រុងដូនកែវ ថ្ងៃទី២៣ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ (LGCC)



៤-លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង (ក)

គម្រោងស្រះទឹកសហគមន៍ ឃុំលំពង់ ស្រុកបាទី ខេត្តតាកែវ LGCC



៤-លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង (ក)

គម្រោងផ្សព្វផ្សាយពីផលប៉ះពាល់ពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងចែកជូនផ្ទះចំពោះទឹកស្អាត ឃុំបុរីជលសារ ស្រុកបុរីជលសារ ខេត្តតាកែវ LGCC



៤-លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង (ត)

គម្រោងផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងជ្រើសរើសពូជស្រូវបន្តនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនៅស្រុកបាទី ខេត្តតាកែវ LGCC ។



LGCC, Takeo Province Cambodia 2012

៤-លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី ឬគម្រោង (ត)

LGCCII គម្រោងផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងជ្រើសរើសពូជស្រូវបន្តនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនៅស្រុកថ្មគោល ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង ២០១៥។



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៥-ផែនការបន្ត

- បង្កើតយន្តការគាំទ្រអនុវត្តការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ទៅក្នុងផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍ និងកម្មវិធីវិនិយោគរបស់រដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ។
- លេខាធិការដ្ឋាន គ.ជ.ប រៀបចំស្នើសុំជា NIE ទៅ GCF ។
- រៀបចំសំណើគម្រោងទៅកាន់ GCF សម្រាប់គាំទ្ររដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ។
- រៀបចំបង្កើតនូវប្រព័ន្ធហិរញ្ញវត្ថុសម្រាប់គាំទ្រវិនិយោគលើការបន្តរបស់រដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ (SNCF)។
- គាំទ្រគម្រោងវិនិយោគបន្តនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុស្រុកចំនួន ១០០ (២០១៥-២០២១) ។
- ប្រែប្រួលការបន្តនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ទៅក្នុងផែនការវិនិយោគឃុំ ចំនួន ៣០០ឃុំ។
- ពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាព និងធនធានរបស់រដ្ឋបាលថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិស្តីពី CCA ចំនួន ១០០០នាក់ (២០១៥-២០២១)។

៥-ផែនការបន្ត (ត)

- គម្រោងបង្កើនជីវៈភាពថ្នាក់មូលដ្ឋានបន្តទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ GEF/LDCF/UNDP \$4,500,000.00 (2015-2019) ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ និងសៀមរាប។
- គម្រោងបន្តទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ SPCR \$1,200,000.00 (2014-2018) ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង និងបន្ទាយមានជ័យ។
- គម្រោងប្រែប្រួលការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងគ្រប់គ្រងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ CCBDRR \$2,941,000.00 (2015-2016) ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង និងបន្ទាយមានជ័យ កំពង់ចាម កំពង់ធំ ព្រៃវែង និងសៀមរាប។

គិតគូរ
NCDD



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Tel: 012 898 557 Email: chanthankong@gmail.com

Presentation #2

Experiences of Climate Change Mainstreaming to Sub-National (CDP)

Presented by: Sona LONG
 Programme Management Officer
 CCCA Learning Event
 Sihanoukville, Dec 16, 2015



Objective of CC mainstreaming

1. Assisting the commune in conducting Vulnerability Reduction Assessment; and
2. Providing technical support in the prioritization of CC adaptation projects into CDP.
3. Attract o Governor at sub national allocate budget for supporting investment projects relate to climate change
4. Documentation on the experiences of mainstreaming process



Target Communes

2

Province	District	Commune
Kampong Cham	Kampong Siem	Koah Roka
		Kokor
		Ro'ang
Kampot	Tuek Chhu	Boeng Tuk
		Preaek Tnaot
	Kampot	Trapeang Sangkae
		Traeuy Kaoh Sangkat
Pursat	Krakor	Ansa Chambak
		Kampong Pou



3

Planning System

ផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍/កម្មវិធីវិនិយោគខេត្ត (PDP/PIP)

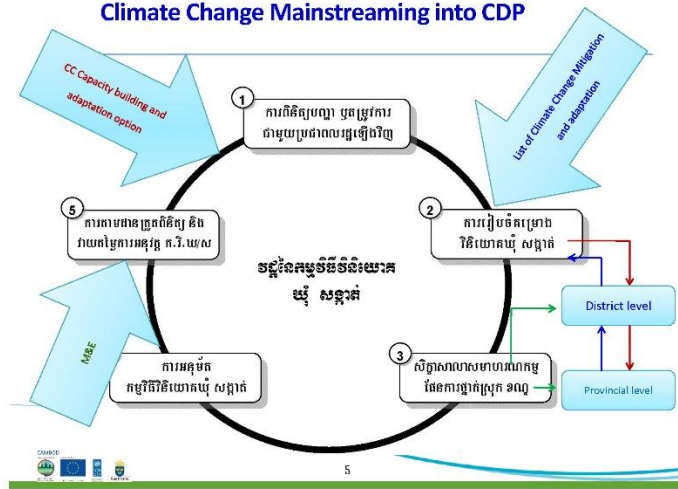
ផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ស្រុក/កម្មវិធីវិនិយោគស្រុក (DDP/DIP)

ផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ឃុំ/កម្មវិធីវិនិយោគឃុំ (CDP/CIP)



4

Climate Change Mainstreaming into CDP



Integration Process



Achievement

Province	District	Commune	Investment projects
Kampong Cham	Kampong Siem	Koah Roka	7 Projects
		Kokor	8 Projects
		Ro'ang	14 Projects
Kampot	Tuek Chhu	Boeng Tuk	13 Projects
		Preaek Tnaot	8 Projects
	Kampot	Trapeang Sangkae	9 Projects
Pursat	Krakor	Traeuy Kaoh Sangkat	14 Projects
		Ansa Chambak	8 Projects
		Kampong Pou	10 Projects



ល.រ	ឈ្មោះគម្រោង	ឆ្នាំ	ប្រភេទ	តម្លៃ	កម្រិត	កម្រិត
១	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១	២០១៤	សាងសង់	៥.០០០.០០០	៨៧	៤១
២	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ២	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០.០០០.០០០	៤៨៦០	២៥០៧
៣	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៣	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០.០០០.០០០	៤០០	២៤៧
៤	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤	២០១៥	សាងសង់	១០.០០០.០០០	៨០០	៤៣០
៥	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៥	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០.០០០.០០០	៦៤	៣៩
៦	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៦	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០.០០០.០០០	៩០	៤៥
៧	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៧	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៩០.០០០.០០០	៤០	៨០
៨	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៨	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥.០០០.០០០	៤៥	៦៥
៩	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៩	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១០	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១០	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១១	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១១	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១២	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១២	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១៣	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១៣	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១៤	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១៤	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១៥	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១៥	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១៦	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១៦	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១៧	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១៧	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១៨	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១៨	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១៩	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១៩	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
២០	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ២០	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះគម្រោង	ឆ្នាំ	ប្រភេទ	តម្លៃ	កម្រិត	កម្រិត
១	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១	២០១៤	សាងសង់	៥.០០០.០០០	៨៧	៤១
២	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ២	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០.០០០.០០០	៤៨៦០	២៥០៧
៣	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៣	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០.០០០.០០០	៤០០	២៤៧
៤	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤	២០១៥	សាងសង់	១០.០០០.០០០	៨០០	៤៣០
៥	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៥	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០.០០០.០០០	៦៤	៣៩
៦	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៦	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០.០០០.០០០	៩០	៤៥
៧	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៧	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៩០.០០០.០០០	៤០	៨០
៨	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៨	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥.០០០.០០០	៤៥	៦៥
៩	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៩	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១០	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១០	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១១	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១១	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១២	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១២	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១៣	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១៣	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១៤	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១៤	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១៥	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១៥	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១៦	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១៦	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១៧	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១៧	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១៨	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១៨	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
១៩	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១៩	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤
២០	គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ២០	២០១៥	សាងសង់	៥០០.០០០	២៥	៤៤

Challenges

- PDoEs Staffs and commune councilor difficult still limitation of their capacity on Climate Change Concept
- Difficult to provide climate change adaptation options
- Not much NGOs/ agencies support climate change project in Kampong Cham
- Government investment budget not much focus on climate change projects









Lesson Learns

- PDoE officer and commune council still need capacity building on climate change concept and select appropriate adaptation options
- Provincial Governor interested with climate change investment projects and encourage to buy in
- CCCA should allocate some budget to support CDP investment plan
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Presentation #3

 <p>Empowered lives. Resilient nations.</p>  <p>CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE Implemented by:  Supported by:   </p> <h2>KM FOR CC IN CAMBODIA</h2> <p><i>CONCEPT AND KM TRAJECTORY</i></p> <p>Ruud Crul KM Consultant</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder CCCA Learning Event – 16 Dec 15</p>	<h2>KM for CC in Cambodia</h2> <p>My presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Knowledge Management□ KM Trajectory - Step-wise approach for KM□ Example of CCI Portal development in Vietnam□ Group work – consultation exercise
<h2>Knowledge Management</h2> <p>?</p>	<h2>Knowledge Management</h2> <p>KM is ‘Assuring that the right people (stakeholder) get the right information/ knowledge at the right time in the right form to do their work’</p>

Knowledge Management

- KM becomes difficult when you deal with a large organization or with a large number of stakeholders
- Need for a step-wise approach- KM Trajectory

Knowledge Management

IN KM you deal with PEOPLE , PROCESSES and TECHNOLOGY

1. **People** – Assessment of I & K needs and training needs of key stakeholders
2. **Processes** – Link KM to business objectives (CCCSP and mandate DCC + priorities stakeholders & select key KM activities based on needs of stakeholders
3. **Technology** – Inventory of existing systems & assess of technology requirements for a Portal

KM Trajectory

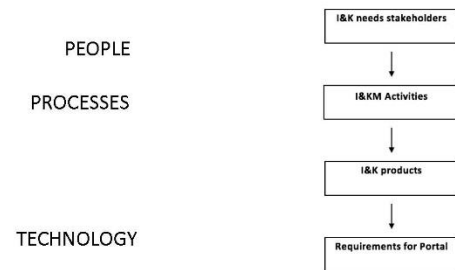
Step-wise approach to integrate KM in your work

- KM Strategy to guide your KM activities
 - Link KM to business objectives & work
- Support Mechanism – structures to support KM
 - Governance, management and support
- Priority setting of KM activities
- Action plan - multi-year planning of KM activities
 - and other activities related to Support mechanism, training, Portal development, communication and M&E on KM progress

Support Mechanism

Governance and Support Mechanism	
Governance Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance to KM Framework/Work Plan & KM Team 	
KM Unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and implementation of KM activities / M&E • Helpdesk (Support/guidelines/manuals) (dedicated KM expert) • Training Activities (CapEx work plan) • Communication Plan 	
KM Workers/Facilitators/ Information Managers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KM Support to own (stakeholder) group/unit • Management & Quality Control • M&E • Training 	IT Unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT Architecture /hosting • KM System Development • KM System Management and Maintenance • Development of new tools
Advisory User Group (with representatives of all stakeholders)	
Users working in CC programmes for their institution/company, in value chain groups, and participating in working groups, teams, CoPs, think-tanks, policy groups etc.	
KM PORTAL & other data systems	
IT INFRASTRUCTURE/INTERNET CONNECTIVITY	

Priority setting for KM Activities



KM Action plan

Multi-year planning of

- KM activities
- Support Mechanism
- K Portal development
- Capacity development
- Communication and awareness raising
- M&D on progress KM activities

EXAMPLE of KM trajectory in Vietnam

Design of a CCI Portal in Vietnam

- Design of CC Innovation Information portal in Vietnam (as part of a broader VCIC Portal)
- Support all stakeholders in CCI in Vietnam
- Facilitate information and knowledge sharing

Design of CCI Portal in Vietnam

Stepwise approach

- Stakeholder mapping
- I & K strategy
- **Stakeholder consultation** on their needs
 - requirements for the design of the CCI portal
 - additional non-tech requirements (training, support mechanism, communication etc)

Consultation of stakeholders in Vietnam

Main needs:

- Manage large number of documents
- Share LLs and GPs between stakeholders
- Online work spaces for teams and COPS (next to physical labs)
- Expertise localization
- Focus on innovative businesses

Key I-K products

- Publications on priority areas
- Information on experts and their expertise
- Info on organizations working in CCI
- Project information
- Solutions: LLs , GPs and innovations

Requirements for Portal

- CC Information Portal needs
 - Expert database
 - Organization directory
 - Repository for documents
 - Knowledge base on LLs , GPs, innovations, new technologies
 - Online collaboration spaces

GROUP WORK

Working groups - CONSULTATION

A first KM needs assessment on CC was done in 2014

- Long list of K products needed
- Information on channels used

K products needed – long list 2014

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Climate scenario for Cambodia□ Estimated climate impacts in various sector/areas□ Vulnerability mapping or analysis in various sectors/ areas□ Available adaptation and 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ 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)□ Information on providers of technical support for climate change response□ Climate scenario for Cambodia□ Estimated climate impacts in various sector/areas□ Available adaptation and mitigation options/technologies□ Information on existing climate change projects (location, objectives, contacts)□ Government/Ministry climate change strategy/plan□ Information on sources of funding for climate change□ Information on providers of technical support for climate change response |
|--|--|

CONSULTATION (group work)

Select 3-5 K products from the list that your organization generates/provides?

Provide information on these K products

1. Your organization as K provider
2. K Product description
3. Stakeholders that get and use the K product
4. Channel that you use to transfer it to stakeholders

CONSULTATION (group work)

Select 3-5 K products from the list that your organization generates/provides?

Provide information on these K products

1. Your organization as K provider
2. K Product description
3. Stakeholders that get and use the K product
4. Channel that you use to transfer it to stakeholders

Working groups – Question 1

Give the 3-5 most important K products that your organization provides to other stakeholder in CC

Your Organization	I&K product	Stakeholder(s) that gets K product	Channel(s) (online, F2F, newsletter etc)
	1.	1.	1
	2	2	2
	3	3	3
	4	4	4