

CCCA OBJECTIVE

CCCA is designed as a flexible and innovative instrument to systematically and efficiently address climate change and disaster risk challenges in Cambodia. The overall objective of CCCA is to strengthen the capacity of the NCCC to fulfill its mandate to address climate change and to enable line ministries and Civil Society Organizations to implement priority climate change actions.



Focus Group Discussion on Timber and Non-Timber Products Planning (Pictured by CFO 2012 from 1st Grantee project)

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS SO FAR

- ⇒ Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) 2014-2023 is officially launched;
- ⇒ Sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plans were developed and Sectoral Action Plans are being prepared by line ministries;
- ⇒ Climate Change Financing Framework and Climate Change M&E Framework are under consultation;
- ⇒ Cambodia's negotiation capacity on climate change matters in both national and international platforms has been gradually improved;
- ⇒ A web-based climate change knowledge and information platform has been established and functioned www.camclimate.org.kh;
- ⇒ CCCA has provided grants to 19 Government and NGO projects under 1st and 2nd calls for proposals that align with national climate change priorities;
- ⇒ Adaptation options in coastal zone have been identified and implemented;
- ⇒ The 3rd National Forum on Climate Change was organized successfully.

CCCA COMPONENTS

Component 1: Policy and Institutional Capacity Development

Improve NCCC capacity to coordinate national policy making, capacity development, outreach/advocacy efforts, and to monitor the implementation of national climate change strategy, policy and plans.

Component 2: Knowledge management and learning platform

Improve access to updated climate change information, knowledge and learning opportunities at all levels.

Component 3: Program and Trust Fund Management

Strengthen capacity within the NCCC to mobilize and to effectively administer climate change funds and to prepare for a nationally owned trust fund.



Home gardening is as adaption measure in rural communities

Component 4: Coastal Zone Adaptation

Increase resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to climate change through adaptation planning, targeted local interventions and provision of practical learning experience in adaptation planning to the NCCC/CCD.

Component 5: Implement of Trust Fund Projects

Strengthen capacity in RGC agencies and Civil Society Organizations for developing and implementing climate change response initiatives in line with agreed national climate change priorities, independently or in partnership, through access to new financial and technical resources.

National Climate Change Committee

Ministry of Environment
Climate Change Department

Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)



Contact Information

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CLIMATE CHANGE BACKGROUND



Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia presided over in the 3rd National Forum on Climate Change, November 2013

Cambodia is among the most vulnerable countries to climate change in Southeast Asia because of its low adaptive capacity and high exposure to disasters. In a period of twenty years (1987-2007), Cambodia had faced twelve serious floods that killed 1,125 lives and caused damages worth US\$ 327 million. Furthermore, five extreme droughts occurred over the same period in different parts of the country affecting 6.5 million people with a total damage of US\$ 138 million (SNC, 2012). Typhoon Ketsana in 2009 killed 43 lives and caused damages worth US\$ 132 million (NCDM, 2010). Severe flood in 2011 caused 250 fatalities, affected 1.5 million people and damages US\$ 520 million (NCDM, 2011). Again, the most recent flood in 2013 killed 168 lives and caused damages around US\$ 356 million (NCDM, 2013).



Rain-fed agriculture is very vulnerable to climate change

INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is committed at both national and international levels to address the challenges of climate change. The Government ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995, and the Kyoto Protocol in 2002.

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE

The Government has established a **National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)** with the mandate for national climate change coordination. NCCC is composed of 20 key Government Ministries and Institutions. It serves as the climate change policy making body with the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia serving as its Honorary Chair and the Minister of Environment as the Chairperson.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT (MOE)

The Ministry of Environment is the Focal Point of the UNFCCC, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). MoE serves as the Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

CLIMATE CHANGE DEPARTMENT (CCD)

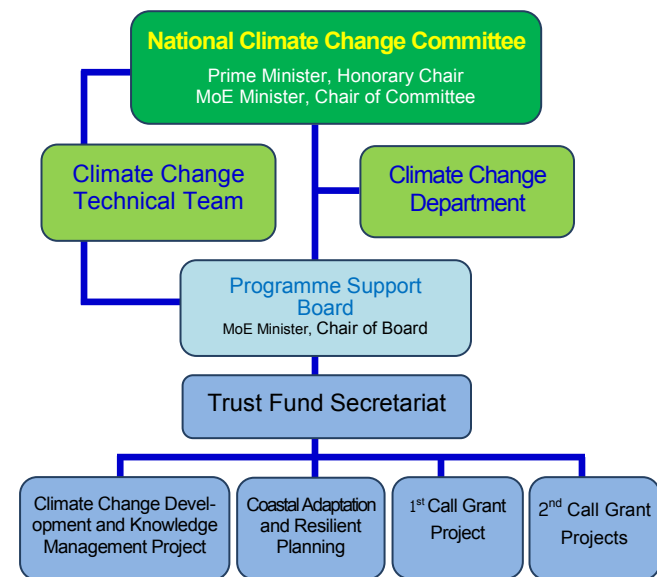
A Climate Change Department (CCD) was established in the MoE by Prime Ministerial Sub Decree in 2009. CCD serves as the NCCC Secretariat. It is responsible for coordinating a range of policies and programmes that are necessary to respond to the negative impacts of climate change. The CCD also oversees the implementation of the National Adaptation Programmes of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) through multilateral funds such as the Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Adaptation Fund, Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA), and the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

CCCA BACKGROUND

CCCA is a comprehensive and innovative approach to address climate change in Cambodia that involves project financing for generating evidence-based information to support decision making processes. It is a multi-donor initiative funded by EU, Sida, Danida and UNDP.

It is hosted by the CCD of the MoE to support the NCCC, a mandated Government coordinating and policy support entity for all aspects of climate change.

CCCA ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



CCCA STRATEGIC APPROACH

- ◆ Climate change must be given higher priority by the Government and society.
- ◆ Climate change is about people and their livelihoods. Special efforts are needed to include women and youth in the process.
- ◆ Adaptation and mitigation must be addressed in a broad development context and linked to the Government's poverty reduction agenda.