

## 6 CCCA Key Implementation Activities

### RESULT 1: CC MAINSTREAMING

*Functioning governance and accountability framework for the climate change response at national and sub-national levels*

- Mainstream climate change issues into related core legislation;
- Define the appropriate levels of intervention for various types of climate change activities under decentralization & deconcentration framework;
- Develop systems and guidelines to ensure climate change mainstreaming in planning & budgeting practices;
- Consolidate piloted tools for initiation of an official dialogue with particular ministries/agencies to include successful practices in standard procedures;
- Establish M&E systems at national, sector and sub-national levels.



Commercial gardening with drip system to address water scarcity

### RESULT 2: CLIMATE FINANCE

*Orienting domestic and external finance effectively in support of climate resilience, and low carbon development*

- Establish partnership and donor coordination mechanisms on climate change;
- Embed climate change financial expertise at national level, notably within the MoE, through

designation of a focal point for institutions, civil society and the private sector;

- Support to the accreditation process of a National Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund;
- Establish and maintain a dialogue on potential measures and incentives to create a favorable environment for private sector investment;
- Support improved tagging of climate change expenditure in the ODA database and sub-national budgets, and regular monitoring reports on climate expenditure.

### RESULT 3: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

*Strengthening human and technological capacities to support climate change response*

- Establish standards for climate change education and awareness;
- Establish quality assurance mechanism for climate change related information products;
- Provide grants to test innovative technologies and approaches in the Cambodian context;
- Strategically support the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and selected universities to help put in place sustainable structures to develop human capital;
- Finalize & implement Knowledge Management Information System.



Raising climate change awareness of undergraduate students

Ministry of Environment  
National Council for Sustainable Development  
General Secretariat

Cambodia  
Climate Change Alliance  
Phase 2 (2014-2019)



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## 1 Climate Change Impacts in Cambodia

- Cambodia is highly vulnerable to climate change, ranking twelve globally on the latest Maplecroft Climate Change Vulnerability Index (2015);
- The 2002 drought affected over 2 millions Cambodians throughout 8 provinces, significantly impacting their livelihoods (SNC, 2010);
- Loss and damage caused by 2009 typhoon Ketsana was estimated at US\$ 132 millions and resulted in 43 fatalities (NCDM, 2010);
- According to the International Disaster Database (EM-DAT), the natural disaster in 2011 resulted in economic losses to Cambodia of about 4.3% of its GDP (CCCSP, 2013);
- The severe floods of 2013 affected 1.8 million people across 20 provinces in Cambodia, causing losses and damages total of US\$ 356.3 million (NCDM, 2013);
- Cognizant of this reality, the RGC approved in 2013 the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-23 (CCCSP). The National Strategic Development Plan 2014-18 also recognizes climate change as one of its cross-cutting issues, and integrates specific climate change actions in relevant sectors, as well as climate change-related indicators;
- A number of sectors are now implementing their Climate Change Action Plans.



Severely damaged rural infrastructure by the 2013 flood, Banteay Meanchey

## 2 What Is CCCA

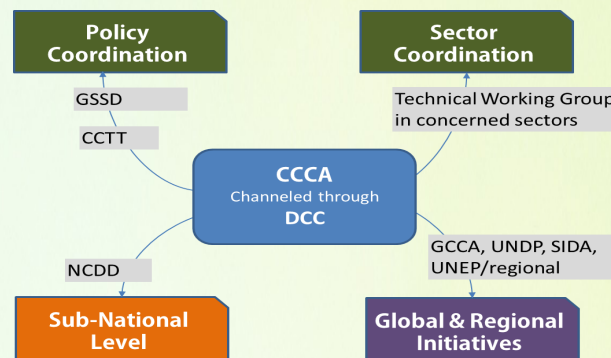
Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) is a comprehensive and innovative approach to address climate change in Cambodia, jointly funded by EU, UNDP and SIDA. It is implemented by the Ministry of Environment under coordination of Department of Climate Change (DCC). CCCA aims to strengthen national systems 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.

Three main drivers of change shape the focus CCCA:

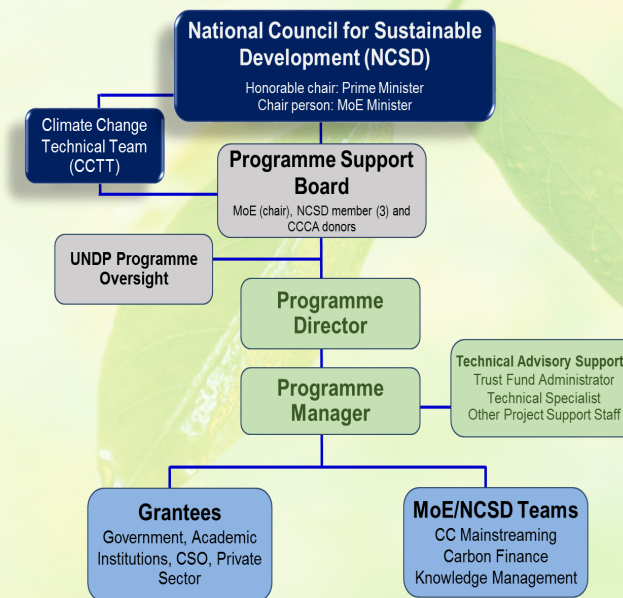
- Strengthening the governance of climate change;
- Orienting public and private, domestic and external resources in support of the CCCSP vision;
- Developing human and technological capital for the climate change response.

## 3 CCCA Support

CCCA support, channeled through the DCC at the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD), focuses on strengthening capacities for coordination of Cambodia's climate change response at different levels – global, national, sectoral, and sub-national levels – and is carried out in collaboration with NCSO, CCTT, National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD), key sectors, local authorities, and a number of other actors working on climate change.



## 4 CCCA Organigramme Structure



## 5 Strategic Achievements

**Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-23 is now guiding the implementation of the country's response to climate change**

- Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs) for 15 line ministries/agency are now directing sectoral climate response;
- Cambodia Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF) ready to facilitate climate investment;
- Climate Change Knowledge Portal used to raise awareness and inform decisions;
- Climate Change mainstreaming into sub-national planning and budgeting processes being strengthened;
- Grant facility supporting implementation of CCAPs and development of research & innovation on climate change.