

Cambodia Climate Change Alliance

Phase II

Achievement, Challenge, Lesson Learn of CCCA Programme

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CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

Implemented by:



Ministry of
Environment

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European Union



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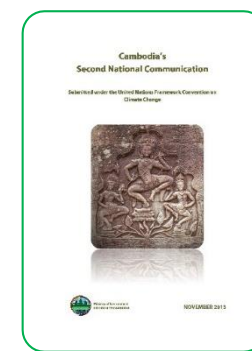
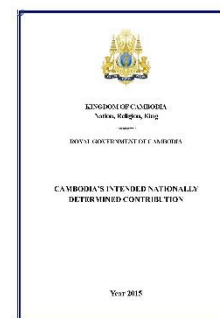
- Programme summary
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PROGRAMME SUMMARY

- **PROJECT TITLE:** Cambodia Climate Change Alliance –Phase II (CCCA)
- **ORGANISATION:** Department of Climate Change, General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment
- **PROJECT DURATION:** 1st July 2014 to 30th June 2019
- **TOTAL APPROVED BUDGET:** US\$ 11,129,388.00

Result 1: Strengthening the governance of climate change

- Major contribution to the *establishment of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)* and *General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD)*
- *Training and mentoring 6 pilot Provincial Departments of Environment (PDoE)* on CC mainstreaming into 19 Commune Development Plans (CDP) and Commune Investment Plans (CIP).
- Two CIP projects received financial support from CCCA and others may be funded by NGOs on projects relate to climate change adaptation .
- Input to the preparation and submission of Cambodia's *Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to UNFCCC*
- Facilitated the final editing and submission of the **Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC**

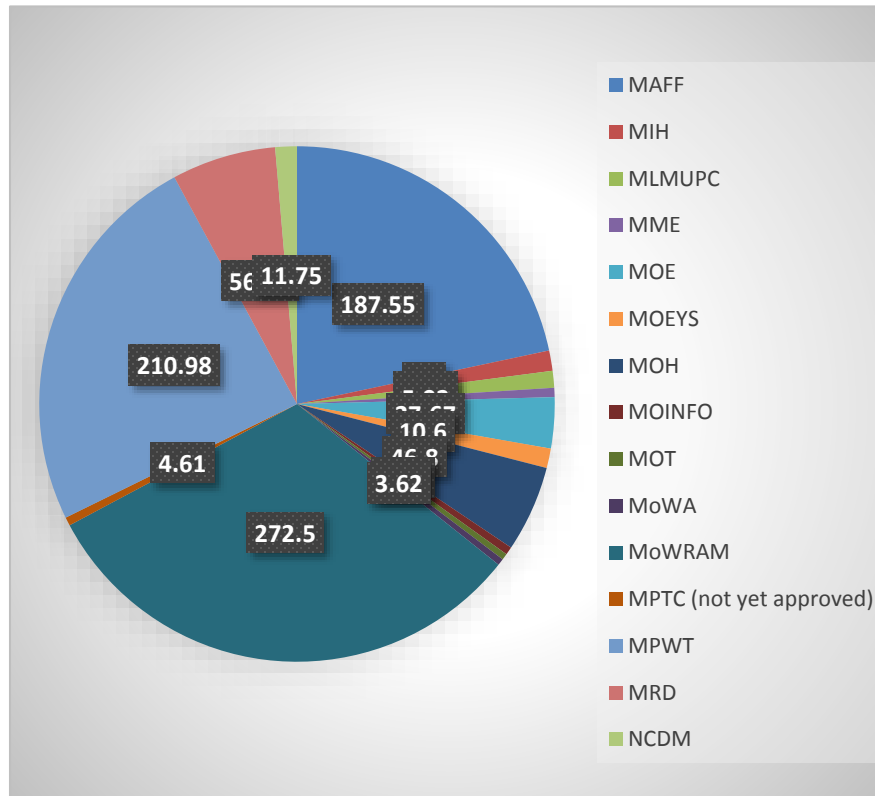


Result 1: Strengthening the governance of climate change

- **National level M&E framework is developed and baselines for the core set indicators established** (except for GHG emissions); at the sectoral level, **indicators and reporting protocols have been finalized for the transport, agriculture and health sectors**, in collaboration with IIED.
- Support to other monitoring frameworks: **NSDP CC indicators updated** for its MTR; ongoing support to the **localization of SDG13**
- Three line ministries were selected for **mainstreaming climate change into their legislation** (MOE, MAFF, and MoWRAM); development of the legal and regulatory framework for climate change (main legal provisions for CC as part of the Environmental Code, and regulation of carbon crediting mechanisms)

Result 1: Strengthening the governance of climate change

- **Six Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs),** namely MoT, MoInfo, MLMUPC, MIH, MME and MoE, were prepared and approved by their respective ministers in 2015 **while 8 CCAPs were developed in 2014 with support by CCCA 1** (a total of 14 CCAPs to date)



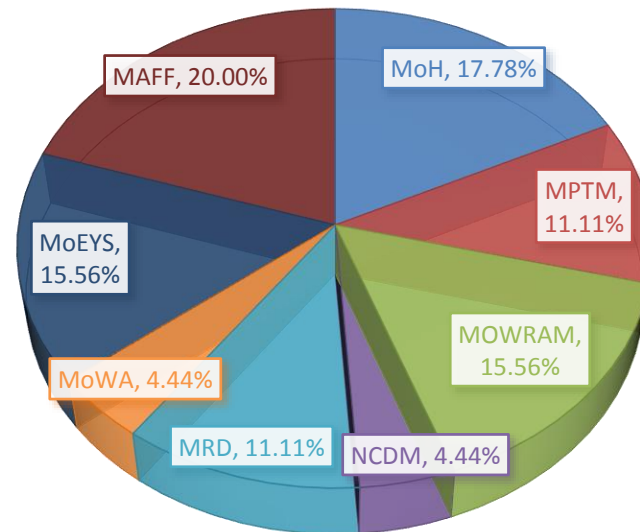
No.	Ministry	No. of actions	Cost (USD M)
1	MAFF	29	187.55
2	MIH	17	11
3	MLMUPC	8	9.12
4	MME	9	5.02
5	MOE	17	27.67
6	MOEYS	7	10.6
7	MOH	11	46.8
8	MOINFO	5	4.33
9	MOT	8	3.4
10	MoWA	6	3.62
11	MoWRAM	16	272.5
12	MPTC (not yet approved)	6	4.61
13	MPWT	11	210.98
14	MRD	10	56.53
15	NCDM	11	11.75
TOTAL		171	865.47

Result 1: Strengthening the governance of climate change

- **Eight Letters of Agreements (LoAs) signed for full project proposals** from line-ministries and institutions (MPWT, MoH, MoWRAM, NCDM, MRD, MoWA, MAFF and MoEYS) who had completed their CCAPs in 2014, for a total amount of USD 2,250,000.

MoH	400,000
MPTM	250,000
MOWRAM	350,000
NCDM	100,000
MRD	250,000
MoWA	100,000
MoEYS	350,000
MAFF	450,000
Total	2,250,000

GRANT FACILITY FOR WINDOW 1



Window 1: Examples of expected key results of the 8 ongoing projects

- At least 70% of the 46 communes in 12 provinces where CCCA is active will see their climate vulnerability index and poverty index improve;
- The total number of HH affected by climate hazards will be reduced by at least 10% in the communes where CCCA is active (current number is 594 households affected);
- At least 12 different types of adaptation activities and 3 different types of mitigation activities will be demonstrated, with 7,500 households as direct beneficiaries (at least 10% female-headed households and 10% ID poor households);
- At least 800,000 USD in public and private resources will be leveraged by CCCA grant projects for adaptation and mitigation activities;
- 300 provincial, national and local government staff will be trained on CC adaptation and/or mitigation (at least 20% female);
- 6,000 community members will be trained on CC adaptation and/or mitigation (at least 40% female);
- At least 12 Government policies or regulations will take into account evidence produced by CCCA projects (for example guidance on control and treatment of climate-sensitive diseases)

Result 1: Strengthening the governance of climate change

- Six Proposals were submitted in 2016 by the line ministries who completed their CCAP in 2015. Three have been approved in principle and are expected to start in January 2017 (MoT, MME and MoInfo). Three are currently being reviewed (MOE, MLMUPC, MIH). Total allocation of 1.3M USD.
- Regular spot checks and field monitoring of CCCA grantees

Result 2: Domestic and external finance effectively oriented in support of climate resilient, and low carbon development

- Support to the preparation of Cambodia's Position for the UNFCCC negotiations every year.
- **40 Cambodian delegates participated** in COP21 and CoP22 related events (G77+China, REDD+ meetings, DAP, COP, SBI), with partial support from CCCA.
- Support to the ratification process of the **Paris Agreement** (the Agreement has been translated into Khmer, approved by Government, and ratified by National Assembly on 22/11/2016)



Result 2: Domestic and external finance effectively oriented in support of climate resilient, and low carbon development

First study on mapping of **private sector contribution to CC** response, and potential measures to promote private CC financing.

A **Letter of Agreement (LoA) and programme of work between GSSD/CCCA and Ministry of Economy and Finance** has been signed to improve climate finance tracking and management. Under this LoA:

- An **initial exercise on mainstreaming climate change in the MAFF budget for 2016** has been completed in 2015 and two sectors (transport and water) are ongoing in 2016;
- Based on this exercise, a number of **recommendations to strengthen climate integration in the Government budget process** have been discussed with MEF, and some implemented (e.g. CC mention in the budget guidelines);

Result 2: Domestic and external finance effectively oriented in support of climate resilient, and low carbon development

- **A full curriculum on climate change and public finance** was developed and delivered in partnership with UNITAR, the regional UNDP-SIDA programme on the governance of climate finance, and the Economics and Finance Institute of MEF. Four training were provided to Government Agency on Climate Change.
- Climate Public Expenditure data has been updated in partnership with MEF and CDC, and shows a positive trend:

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
% GDP	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3

- CDC/CRDB and NCSD/DCC have formalized a **joint action plan on improvement of tracking and mobilization of international climate finance (2015-2016)**. CDC/CRDB has adjusted the **ODA database to include climate change thematic markers, sector and sub sectors** in line with NCSD specifications, and donor focal points have been trained accordingly

Result 2: Domestic and external finance effectively oriented in support of climate resilient, and low carbon development

- Supported MAFF in 2015 and MoWRAM and MPWT in 2016 to conduct cost benefit analysis and mainstream CC into the national budget;
- Supported GSSD/NCSD to review and update its operation manual, in view of accreditation with international climate funds.

Result 3: Strengthened human and technological capacities to support climate change response

- **A Knowledge Management and Information System (KMIS) Framework** was developed and approved, and implementation has begun in 2016 (includes transitioning to a more advanced platform for the exchange of CC related information)
- Ongoing support to the management of the current **climate change website** www.camclimate.org.kh (the website has continued to attract increasing numbers of visitors, and it will be upgraded as part of the KMIS work)
- Development of **knowledge products**:
 - The **Climate Change Glossary in Khmer** was edited by an independent expert and is under review by the National Council for Khmer Language (NCKL)
 - **2nd Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Study on CC** has been published (now in use to inform awareness raising and education efforts)

Result 3: Strengthened human and technological capacities to support climate change response

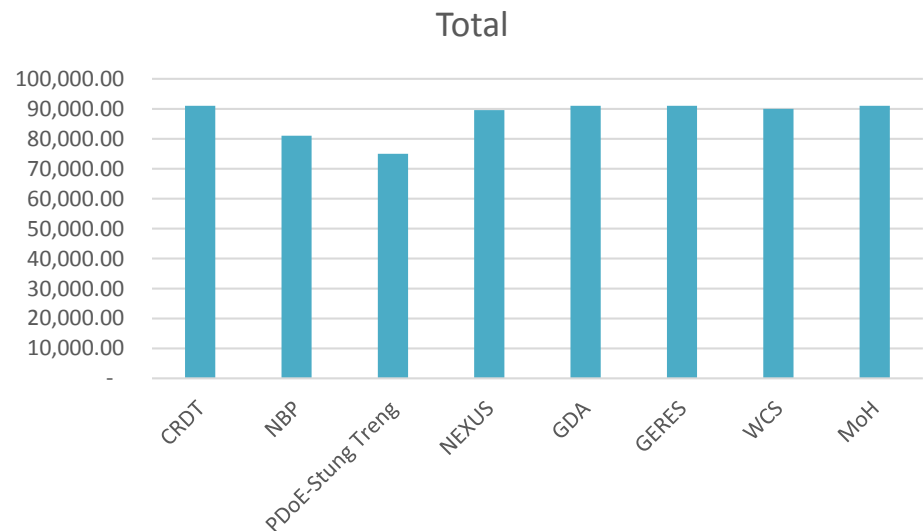
- Ongoing support to develop capacity of key target groups: media, young professionals and provincial technical staff, students
 - A training workshop on climate change for journalists/reporters was conducted for 45 journalists/reporters to improve their capacity on climate change knowledge and terminology
 - A three-day training specifically targeting 100 junior officials from Ministry of Environment and PDoEs in Kampot, Kampong Speu and Sihanoukville was organized in December 2015
 - Three training workshops on climate change provided to 455 student and youths at national and sub-national level (Kampot, Battambang)



Result 3: Strengthened human and technological capacities to support climate change response

- **Support to research and Innovation**
 - **Eight LoA signed with the grantees on Research and Innovation, under the CCCA Grant Facility Window 3.**

Budget by Grant	Total
CRDT	91,000.00
NBP	81,000.00
PDoE-Stung Treng	75,000.00
NEXUS	89,558.00
GDA	91,000.00
GERES	91,000.00
WCS	90,000.00
MoH	91,000.00
Total	699,558.00



- **Support to awareness raising initiatives and capacity development activities** (including Environmental Day; Earth Hour; University Lectures)

Challenges

1. The establishment of a coordination mechanism for CC has been delayed due to the need to align with institutional reforms in NCSD, which are just getting started. The climate change TWG is expected to be launched in December, and a first meeting with development partners early next year;
2. Based on line ministries experiences, MEF and sector ministries leadership have limited knowledge on climate change concept that could affect on budget negotiation/defense.
3. Translate pilot projects to core programme at the ministries level

Lessons Learned

1. The review of climate change mainstreaming in the MAFF planning and budgeting process has shown that while climate change integration at strategy level is satisfactory, integration in the budget is not satisfactory yet. Several recommendations have already been implemented by MAFF for the 2016 budget, while others will require follow-up with both MAFF and MEF;
2. There is significant interest from PDoEs to play their advisory role in helping sub-national administrations to integrate climate change in their plans and budgets. However, there are also major capacity constraints, and PDoE will require ongoing technical support from NCSD/DCC;
3. Climate change integration into BSP and annual budget circular 2017 encouraged line ministries have more confident to integrate cc into planning and budgeting request to MEF. While CCCA support two pilot ministries to integrated cc into budget 2017.
4. Capacity building to line ministries and CCCA grantee had much contribution to achieve objectives of the work programme. For example, UNITAR training on cc policy and public finance, Training to CRDB/CDC staff and Donors focal points on cc finance tagging in ODA database,
5. Cost-Benefit Analysis can help line ministries and strongly evident support on climate responsive budget and planning request to MEF.

Thank you for your attention

