

Sharing Experiences from Implementation of Community Based Adaptation Programme

KNOWLEDGE-SHARING EVENT
CAMBODIA'S RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE
SIHANOUK PROVINCE, 29-30 NOVEMBER 2016

Mrs. Navirak Ngin
National Coordinator
Cambodia GEF SGP



Presentation outline

1. Overview of the UNDP SGP programme in Cambodia
2. Grant approval process
3. CCBAP Project brief
4. Key CBA project interventions and tools use
5. Key results and achievement of CCBAP
6. Key challenges
7. Key lesson learnt
8. Conclusion

1. Overview of UNDP/GEF SGP Cambodia

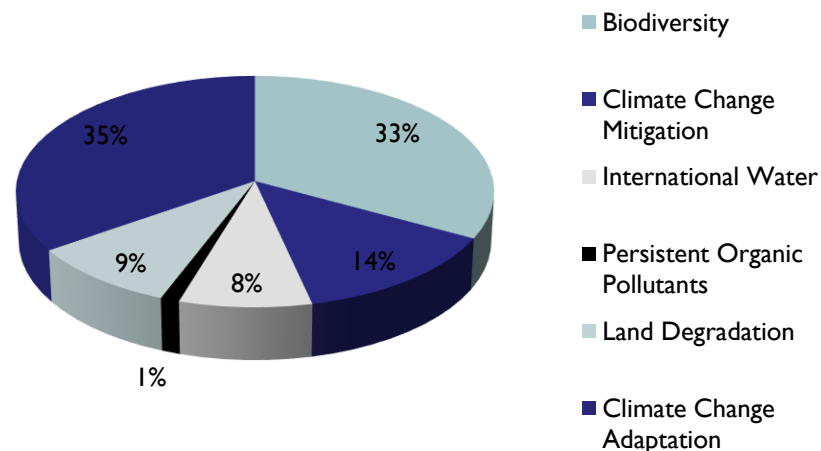
SGP Cambodia

- Launched in 2005
- GEF SGP only funding window for LNGOs and CBOs.
- Total project funded: 205
- Total grants: 7,519,568\$
- Total Co-finance: 5,696,191\$
- Provide funding to LGNO/CBOs

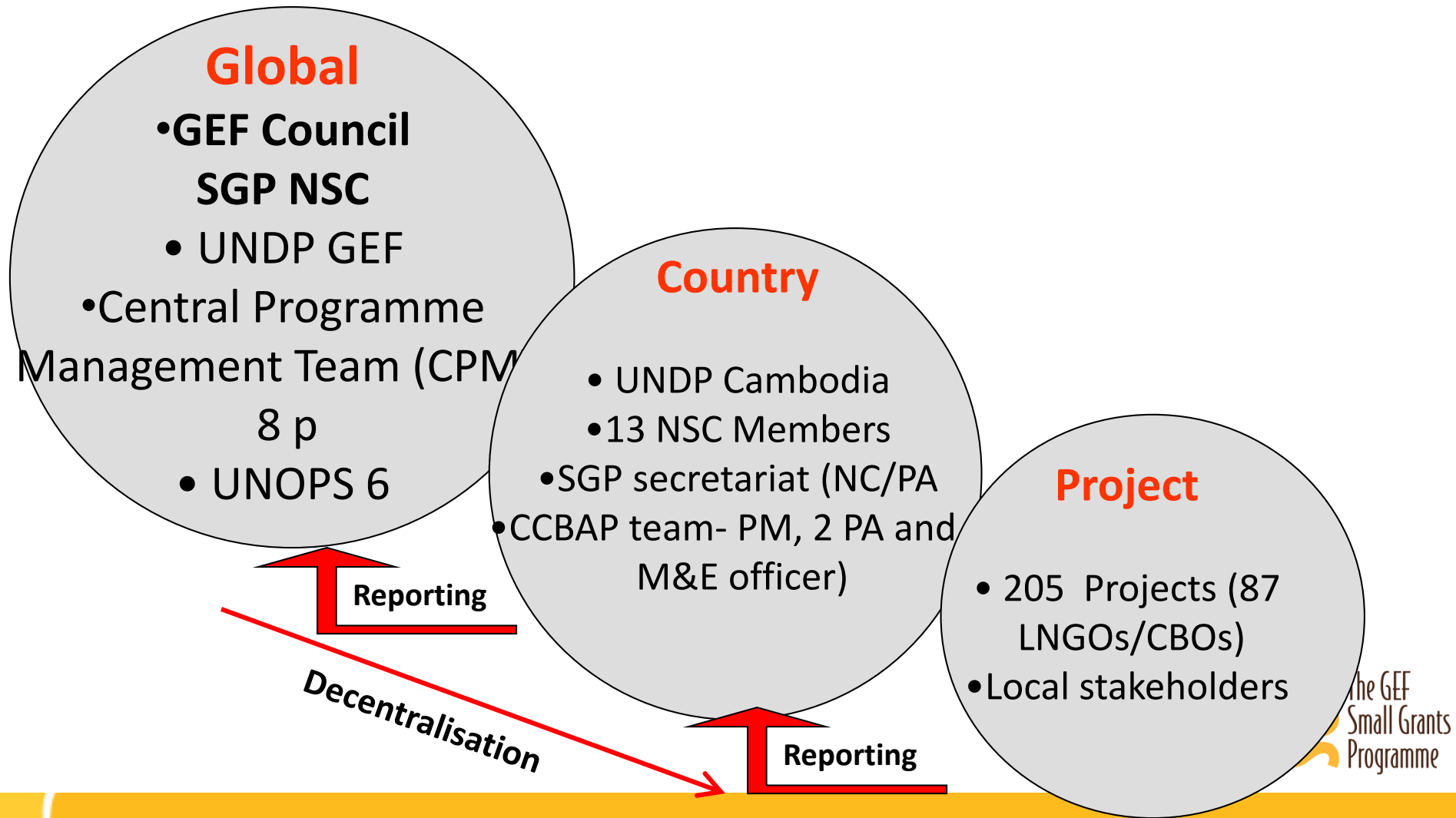
General Objectives:

- Protection of local and global environment
- Civil society and community empowerment and capacity building.
- Contribution to poverty reduction of Natural Resources dependents.

Country Portfolios by Areas of work



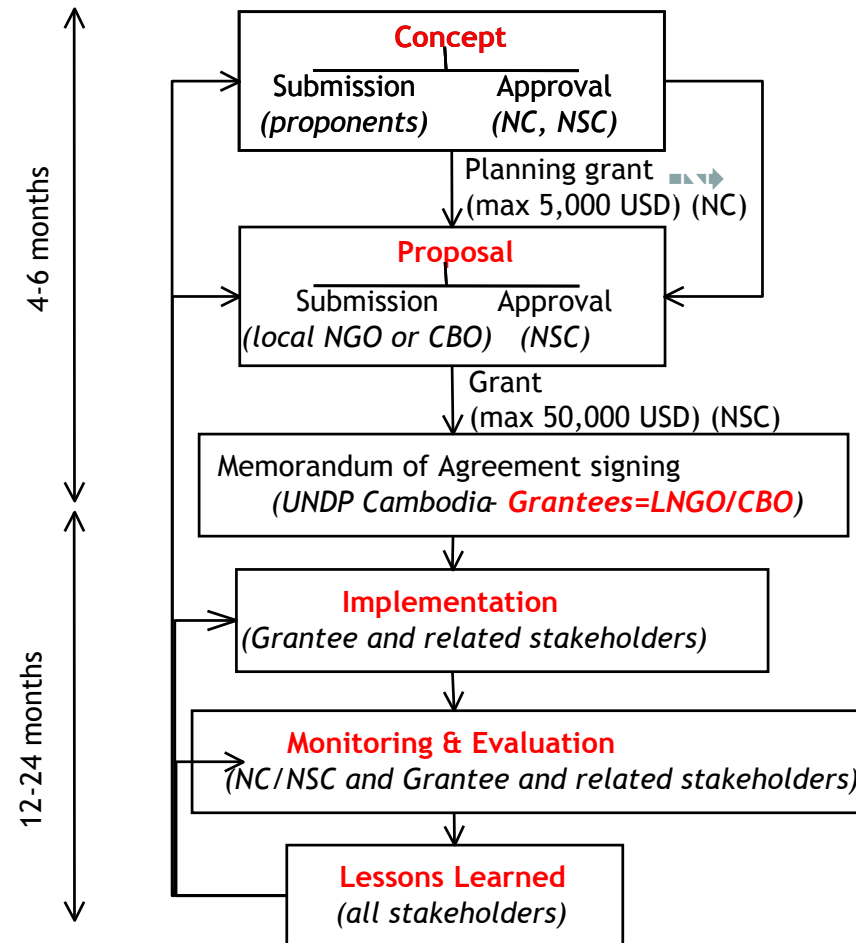
Institutional Arrangements



Overview of SGP Funding

Donor	Thematic Areas	Funding	Year covered
GEF	5 GEF thematic Areas	3,542,860	2005-2019
Sida	Community Based Adaptation Programme	4,216,804	2010-2014
Aus-Aid	Community Based Adaptation Programme	250,000	2010-2012
UNDP	Community Based Adaptation Programme	640,000	2007-2009
UNEP	International Water	120,000	2008-2009
Japan	Satoyama Initiative COMDEKS- Land scape Management	280,000	2012-2014
UNREDD	Community Based CBR+	400,000	2014-2017
Total		9,449,664	2005-2017

2. Grant approval Process

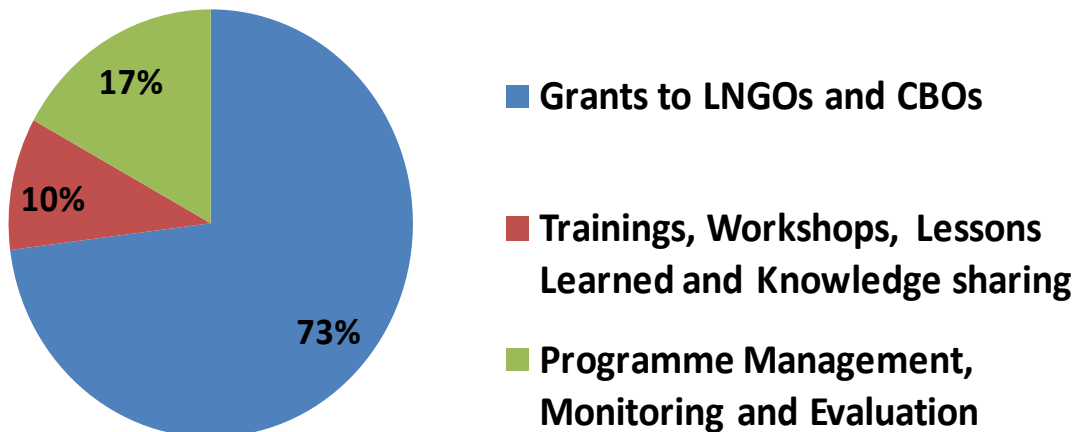


1. *Each Concept Paper will be first screened by National Coordinator with a group appointed by NSC*
2. *Submit to NSC members for their comments, reviewed and approval*
3. *Based on the review, GEF NC/PA will inform directly to the applicant*
4. *Once the concept paper is passed, the National Coordinator may provide assistance to develop proposal.*
5. *After the approval of the NSC on the full proposal, the UNDP signs on agreement with the implementing party*
6. *Orientation workshop- Project Implementation guidelines*

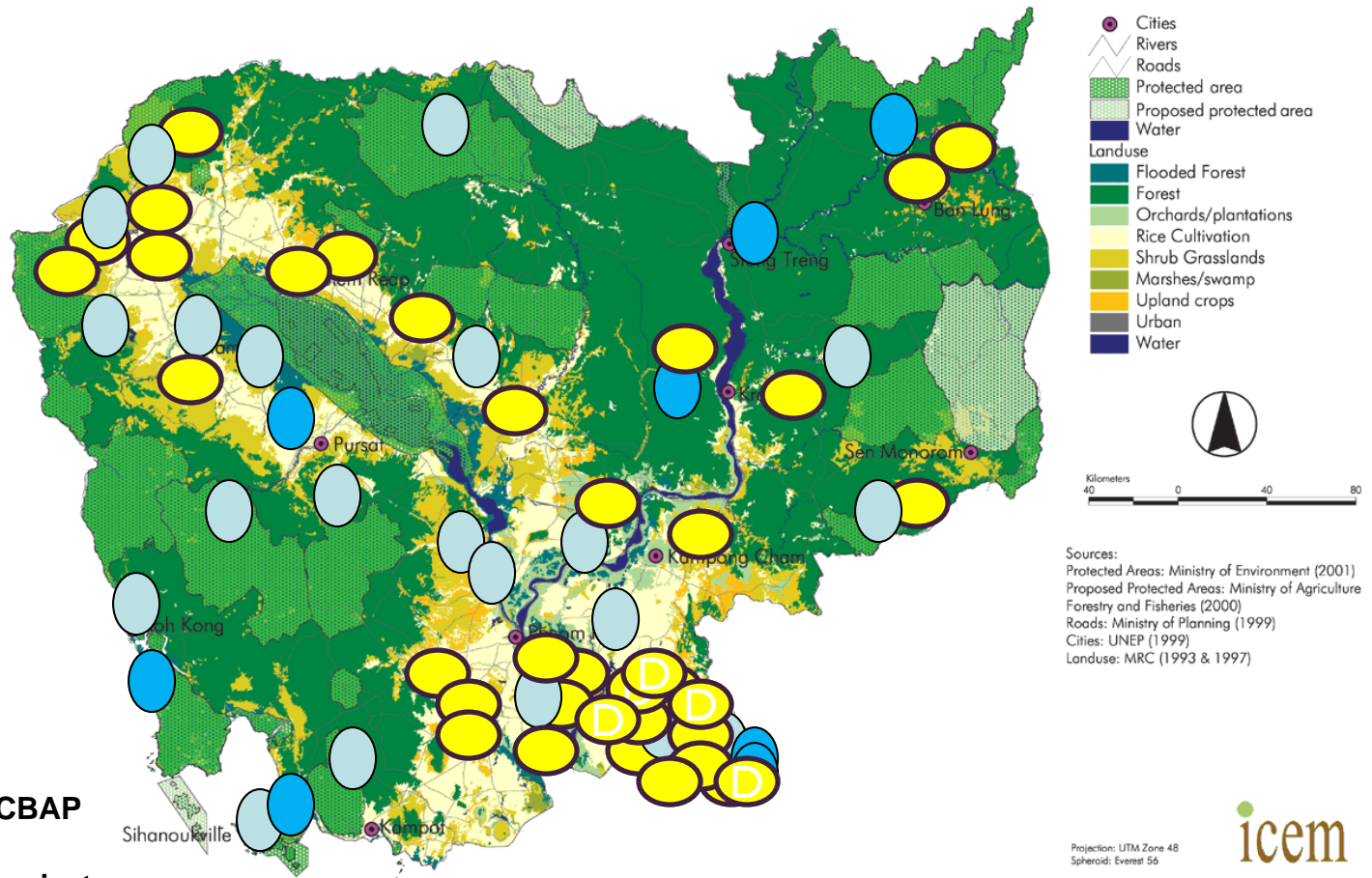
3. CCBAP Project brief

- **Programme Period (CPAP):** Dec 2010- Dec 2015
- **Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):** Climate Change Adaptation
- **Start date (Project):** 10 Dec 2010
- **End Date (Project) :** 31 Dec 2015
- **Implementing partner:** UNDP Small Grants Programme
- **Total resources required: USD 4,519,734.82**
- **Total allocated resources:**
 - **SIDA/Swedish** **USD 4,176,852.30**
 - **Aus-aid/MAP CBA** **USD 250,000.00**
 - **UNDP** **USD 92,882.52**

Project covered Areas: 428 villages, 113 communes, 59 districts from 21 provinces, Cambodia
Implementation partners: 46 NGOs (38 LNGOs and 8 CBOs)



Locations of CBA Projects funded in Cambodia



- Sida fund/CCBAP
- MAP CBA project
- Project funded by UNDP TRAC fund

Projection: UTM Zone 48
Spheroid: Everest 56

4. CCBAP Objective and outputs

Objective: To improve community based adaptation and climate resilience in vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone provinces of Cambodia.

Output 1: Climate change adaptation and resilience built in 450 vulnerable communities in flood/drought-prone areas of Cambodia.

Output 2: 60 percent of targeted communes integrate/apply climatic information, activities and VRAs into Commune Development Plans and Commune Investment Plans.

Output 3: Lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development.

5. CBA project interventions

1. Promote diversify Crops and Agriculture Methods (integrated farming and commercial farms, SRI, new seeds,...etc)
2. Provide support for Restoration of ecosystem to enhance resilience such as rehabilitation and management of small irrigations, reservoirs and community ponds, tree planting, conservation of natural lake...etc
3. Create Other options for livelihood by diversify income/jobs such as handicraft, small enterprise, CBET, Saving group,...etc
4. Prepare community for Natural Disaster through raising awareness on climate change issues and its impacts on community livelihoods and local Development plan.

5. Tools use in mainstreaming CBA/DRR in local planning process

1. VRA tools-provide an opportunity for community and local authorities participation in planning and project development
2. Participatory project planning tool
3. Project selection criteria can help to ensure that SCOs are cooperated with local government and communities.
4. PM&E tools contribute to build adaptive capacity and high level of ownership.

6. Key CCBAP Results

- ✓ SGP Cambodia delivered USD 4.57 million fund from Sida Swedish , UNDP CO and MAP CBA which were able to fund 71 LNGOs/CBOs Community Based Adaption projects were implemented by 44 local NGOs and 8 CBOs in 428 villages, 113 communes, 59 districts from 21 provinces of Cambodia.
- ✓ 428 communites(villages) have improved adaptive capacity and climate resilience through increasing rice/crop production and creating other livelihood options (401 saving groups (7,057 members, 65.58% are women), 81 % of beneficiaries were saving group members who had borrowed loans, 75 seed/rice banks with 3,086 members, 1,336 women, 6 Cow banks benefiting 50 families)
- ✓ 2 water pipe system managements benefiting 7 villages which led to have home gardening, raising animal, saving from buying water and better hygiene and health.

6. Key CCBAP Results

- ✓ 22,618 families (104,888 people with 55,149 women improved access to water sources through small-scale water infrastructure rehabilitation which provided directed and indirect benefits to community members
- ✓ 52% of women gained knowledge of climate change and implement adaptive approach
- ✓ Women had important roles to conserve and manage national resources through community forestry (CF), community fisheries (CFi) and farmers water user groups (FWUG)
- ✓ 74 % of communes among 113 target communes has integrated CCA activities into their CDP/CIP.
- 7 pilot projects was mainstreamed CCA into the planning of 7 communes in 2014: Prek A-Chi, Sanlong, Sieng Kveang, Chong Ampil, Kampong Preang, Msakrang, and Kampong Por (VRA was tested in 7 communes and confirmed that it is useful tool for mainstreaming CCA into CDPs/CIPs, Commune councilors really that the advantages of using VRA tool in the integration of CCA into CIPs)

7. Key challenges

1. The climate change is worse from year to year cause project interventions need to update for community to adapt
2. Yearly budget allocation cause project staff burden works for selecting process of project proposal
3. One year period of project implementation is short for maintain project's output sustainability
4. Limit capacity of LNGOs/CBOs in designing and implementing CBA project

Lesson I: CBA Defined by Communities

The successful adaptive measure of CC in local contexts depend on an integrated approach, *defined by the communities*, includes support for (i) water resource management; (ii) resilience agricultural techniques; (iii) livelihood improvements; and (iv) capacity building on climate change to community.

E.g. in Kampong Speu: Srer Khmer – focus only on resilience agriculture techniques
VS. Phum Baitong – spill way, SRI, seed credit, and fish raising.



Lesson 2: Collaboration/Alignment with Technical Departments

- NGO's comparative advantage – social mobilization, project management and coordination
- For specific infrastructure or complex technical support, NGOs need to work closely with the technical departments such as PDoWRAM and PDA in order to ensure sustainability and quality of the support.



Lesson 3: Gender Matters

- Women perceive and are impacted by climate change *differently* from men
- For every consultation either for project design or implementation, participatory and gender segregated process is required; by doing so, needs are differentiated between men and women, i.e. using VRA for project design
- Identifying women as champions is key to advocate for change within the communities though networking and exchanging experiences and information
- To ensure more women are selected as committee members, package vote is required.



Mainstreaming CCA/DRR -need simple guideline and tool- for participatory planning and learning process

Local stakeholders engagement and dialogue build better relation and responses of local needs

Resources Mobilization is require for implementation local planning

For more information about UNDP GEF SGP,
please visit <http://sgp.undp.org/>

For VRA guidelines and VRA report, please contact:

Ms. Ngin Navirak, National Coordinator of UNDP
GEF Small Grants Programme.

ngin.navirak@undp.org

[Tel:012 844083](tel:012844083)

Thanks to all our donors and Partners



UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



**Australian
AID** 



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Japan Biodiversity Fund



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SATOYAMA
INITIATIVE

SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme