

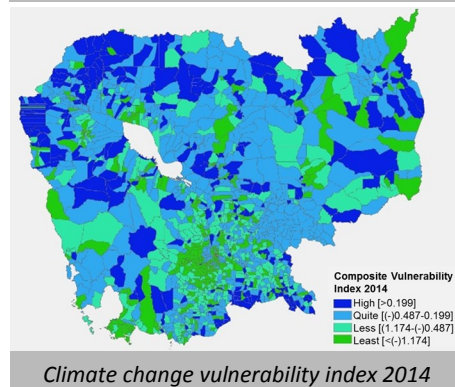
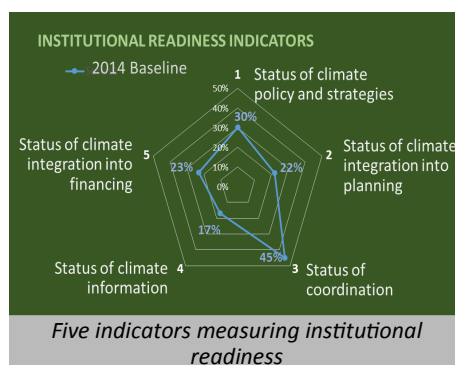
CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION

CAMBODIA'S NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK IS NOW BEING ROLLED OUT

Last April 7, the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD) has unveiled Cambodia's National Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework. The framework is designed to enable the country to track progress made in the implementation of its climate response strategy, and to help understand whether investments being made in climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions are indeed contributing to increasing the country's resilience and to lowering the carbon intensity of its economy.

Cambodia's climate change M&E framework is the result of many years of work. Since 2013, the Department of Climate Change (DCC) of GSSD has been working closely with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and numerous stakeholders to

develop and test the national M&E framework and its indicators.



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INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE DIALOGUES

PROGRESS AFTER PARIS AGREEMENT: MAY'S BONN CLIMATE TALKS

The first Bonn Climate Change Conference after the Paris Agreement was reached last December convened this May in Bonn, Germany. Approximately 1,900 government delegates, 1,500 observers and 100 media representatives from 191 States Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) attended the Conference. Cambodia's delegation included two representatives from the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable

Development, two from the Forestry Administration of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and one from the Ministry of Women's Affair.

The conference included the 44th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 44) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 44), and the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA). As reported in many news outlets, steps taken at the Bonn conference include:

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EDITOR'S NOTE

Dear Readers,

We would like to welcome you to this 5th issue of the Climate Change Newsletter. We intend to bring this newsletter to you every quarter to reflect on the new climate policy developments in Cambodia and to keep you updated on the work being conducted by Department of Climate Change at the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development. Every other quarter, starting with this issue, we will be sharing interesting examples of the work being done by many partners and communities to respond to climate change. We are counting on you, dear reader, to join us as a regular or occasional contributor – your Voices from the Ground are essential to the newsletter's success and to our work as climate change practitioners.

EDITORIAL BOARD

This newsletter is prepared, edited and produced by Department of Climate Change of the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development with technical assistance from the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance.

CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION

CAMBODIA'S NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE M&E...

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The national framework at present consists of a core set of 8 national level indicators with 2 to 3 indicators per sector to be added as sectors develop their own sectoral climate change M&E frameworks.

The national M&E framework for climate change adopts a twin-track approach measuring both:

- ▶ *how well national institutions are able to manage climate risks*, through 5 institutional readiness indicators:
 - 1) status of climate policy and strategies;
 - 2) status of climate integration into development planning;
 - 3) status of coordination;
 - 4) status of climate information; and
 - 5) status of climate integration into financing;

- ▶ *how successful the climate interventions being implemented are at reducing vulnerability or lowering carbon emissions*, through 3 impact indicators:
 - 1) percentage of communes vulnerable to climate change;
 - 2) families affected by floods, storms and droughts;



and 3) GHG emissions.

DCC is encouraging sectors to develop their own M&E frameworks, based on a similar twin-track approach, so that they can track progress made in the implementation of the respective sectoral climate change responses. At present, three sectors – Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries – have already developed their climate change M&E frameworks.

BUILDING CAPACITY FOR CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING – KEY MILESTONES ACHIEVED

The Department of Climate Change (DCC), General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development, with Technical Assistance (TA) from the program on *Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning (MCRDP)*, is embarking on a comprehensive process to integrate climate resilience into program planning and policy-making in critical sectors for Cambodia's future development: agriculture, water resources management, urban development and transport.

The Adaptation Working Group (AWG) of the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR), formed by participating ministries, achieved a number of important milestones so far:

- ▶ *Better tools for climate change risk management introduced.* The AWG members have increased their skills in using climate resilient planning tools and are better equipped to integrate adaptation measures into their sectors' programs and policies. To reinforce this knowledge, 35 government officials were introduced to a more comprehensive set of climate risk screening tools during a workshop held in April 2016.

- ▶ *Adaptation practices documented for knowledge sharing.* The AWG members have applied their learning to identifying and documenting priority adaptation practices in some of Cambodia's most climate vulnerable provinces - Battambang, Koh Kong, Kampong Thom, Tboung Khmum, Monduliri, Pursat, Prey Veng, and Kampong Chhnang. Based on the findings from these field-based assessments,



the AWG and MCRDP technical experts have drafted case studies on promising adaptation practices for agriculture, water resources management, urban development and transport. A video will also be soon prepared to further disseminate these and other adaptation efforts.

- ▶ *Preparations for feasibility studies on climate change adaptation projects underway.* Through the application of these learning tools, the DCC, with support from MCRDP's TA experts, is accompanying the key ministries in a step-by-step approach to assess the feasibility of priority adaptation measures. Each sector will prioritize one or two adaptation measures from among the case studies to develop feasibility studies, and in some cases, a full project proposal. The TA is assisting each ministry to identify relevant adaptation financing mechanisms so that they can transform their proposed project into concrete actions for climate resilience. More information about MCRDP-TA: www.spcrcambodia.org.

MAPPING PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE IN CAMBODIA

The role of the private sector and NGOs in climate finance will become increasingly important as the country develops, respectively for the investment required in mitigation and for increasing public awareness and lobbying for corporate social responsibility.

A study on “Private Sector Contribution to the Climate Change Response in Cambodia” has been conducted at the request of the Department of Climate Change, General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development, with support from the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance programme.

The study, which has reviewed existing climate-related investments covering 65 companies, identifies a number of climate relevant programs and activities where the private sector is involved. These include: Climate Smart Agriculture; Reforestation, agro-forestry and sustainable agri-business, and payment for ecosystem services; Mangrove rehabilitation, inland conservation, sustainable aquaculture; Climate-related interventions aiming to ensuring sustainability of supply chains and adopting quality environmental standards in the manufacturing sector; Energy efficiency and energy consumption, including biomass energy, solar, and hydropower; Climate related waste and wastewater management, including 3Rs; Green Building and building code for low carbon emissions; Sustainable Transport; Eco-Tourism/Green hotels; and Households as consumers, including cooking, lighting, and individual transport.



Business owners load animal feed into a feed mixer at Takeo Province

The study highlights the following key concerns regarding private sector green investment:

- ▶ Lack of information/guidance on innovative and low carbon technologies;
- ▶ Difficulty in accessing financing for some climate friendly solutions;
- ▶ Low availability of technical solutions;
- ▶ Lack of qualified human resources and skills;
- ▶ Lack of or inappropriate policies.

Following a round of consultations with the private sector and other development stakeholders in March 2016, the study formulated 20 key recommendations to the Government to promote private investment in the climate change response. Details on the study's findings and recommendations can be found in the upcoming publication.

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE DIALOGUES

PROGRESS AFTER PARIS: MAY'S BONN CLIMATE...

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▶ *SBI 44 adopted several conclusions regarding its regular work*, including various mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol, capacity building, gender and National Adaptation Plans. In relation to its mandate under the Paris Agreement, SBI 44 started to work on the forms and procedures of public registration for nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and adaptation communications. These initial discussions revealed that Parties hold very different views regarding NDCs, with developed countries finding that NDCs should refer only to greenhouse gases (GHG) mitigation, and developing countries including Cambodia considering they need to include adaptation and means of implementation.

▶ *SBSTA 44 adopted conclusions*, including the procedures under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol and the Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change. SBSTA 44 also started considering the issues mandated to it by the Paris Agreement, including the technological framework and forms and procedures for Article 6 of the Paris agreement (cooperative approaches).

▶ *APA adopted its agenda on targets and various aspects of the NDCs*, covering GHG mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, as well as listened and



Delegates at the meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement at Bonn, May 2016

collected views and comments on its work and adopted its conclusions for further work.

The conference also called for all Parties to ratify the Doha Amendment for the implementation of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. Cambodia has ratified the Doha Amendment on 7th October 2015, enabling the country to continue to implement projects under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol in the period of 2013-2020.

It is important to note that the Doha Amendment covers the pre-2020 period, before the Paris Agreement is scheduled to enter into force, thus constituting a critical instrument in the overall mitigation effort to keep the increase in global average temperature below 2° C above pre-industrial levels. As of July 18 of 2016, only 66 countries, out of the 192 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, have ratified the Doha Amendment.

VOICES FROM THE GROUND

CHANGING TO NEW WAYS OF DOING THINGS IN THE RICE FIELD

Mr. Jhou, a 75 year old farmer, has lived in Pring village, Krang Svay commune, Preah Sdach district, Prey Veng province since 1965. He has seven children and resides in a small wooden house on National Road 1. His family owns five plots of land. He grows rice and many kinds of vegetables to feed the family, but only in the rainy season because in the dry season there are no other sources of water available in his village.

He has seen things change in his village: people used to have enough water to plant crops on time and could achieve high yields without having to apply much chemical fertiliser; now crops are becoming harder to grow as there is not so much rain anymore. He has heard from neighbours and heard it on the radio that climate is changing and that

farmers need to change the way they do things.

He did just that. Mr. Jhou is now using a short-maturing rice variety instead of the long-maturing variety he used to grow, and he uses a different cropping technique as well, sowing seeds instead of transplanting seedlings. He noticed that his decision brought him a number of gains: the new rice variety is able to withstand current climate variability, particularly erratic rainfall and dry spells during the wet season; it sells at higher prices in the market; and he does not need to put in so many hours of work as the production cycle lasts just 3 months, instead of the usual 5 to 6 months for traditional varieties.

Mr. Jhou is now constantly looking for ways to better adapt to changes in rainfall patterns. This year, as the rains were late, he decided to use another strategy of sowing and then ploughing over dry seed, not waiting for the rains to start, an idea he got from villagers who had already tested this technique in the previous rainy season. Though this is the first time he has used this method, he thinks it is better to try alternative options rather than waiting for the rain.



Mr. Jhou and his family on the way to their farm



Mr. Jhou and other villagers harvest the new rice variety adapted to climate change

ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY AND REVENUES IN COMMUNITY PROJECTED AREAS

The Chiork Boeungprey community protected area located in Preah Vihear province is supported by a project called Enhancing Climate Resilience of Rural Communities Living in Protected Areas in Cambodia. The project uses an ecosystem-based adaptation approach that aims to reduce pressures on forests by enhancing the food security and forest revenues of the local people who rely on forest resources for their livelihoods. Capacity building is also provided to the community protected area committee members to increase awareness on climate change issues and best practices to address the impacts of climate change.

Local people are vulnerable to storms, erratic rainfall,



Community tree nursery located in Chiork Boeungprey of Preah Vihear Province, May 2015

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LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT SAVES HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES' LIVELIHOODS

A 1,450m-length canal was rehabilitated to serve local economics, transport and livelihoods under the Local Governments and Climate Change Project, implemented by the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDD-S), and funded by Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) Phase 1.

The canal is located in the Tnoat Commune of Takeo's Bati district, and crosses the villages of Chher Teal and Prey Chup. Since the commune is vulnerable to drought and water from the river is difficult to access, the rehabilitation of the canal has been prioritized in the commune investment plan to provide water for irrigation of rice fields and other crops and for fish farms, enabling the commune to manage water flow. In addition to the water uses considered in the design of the rehabilitation project, the canal has become part of the transportation infrastructure, connecting this commune to three other communes, and an invaluable resource for the local population, in particular for children's education and economic exchanges.

"The project was truly important to improve livelihoods of



Canal rehabilitation located in Tnoat Commune, Bati District of Takeo Province, May 2016

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Water management committee discusses the benefits of rehabilitating the water canal and developing local capacities of Takeo Province, May 2016

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the community, particularly those of vulnerable people, because it has solved actual villager's need and challenges, promoted co-financing and triggered people to adapt to climate change", said Bati's district office advisor. Tnoat commune chief added that before the project started and the council received training on climate change, they had not seen that the rehabilitation of the canal could contribute to building their commune's resilience to climate change, though this had been identified as a priority by the commune council. Since then the commune council has been raising awareness of the villagers for the need to adapt to climate change and be prepared, ensuring there is adequate water storage capacity, digging domestic ponds, etc.

Though this initial project ended, the work continues. Through mobilization of commune funds, complemented with additional funding from Sweden and United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), interventions to increase water access continue to be implemented, contributing to improving livelihoods of local communities.

ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY AND REVENUES...

Continued from page 4

drought and high temperatures. In response to these climate hazards, the community has been restoring degraded forestland through community and household tree planting. The community has so far planted 350 trees and produced some 13,000 tree seedlings in the community tree nursery. With support from the project, the community has also provided its members with vegetable seeds, grub hoes, water pipes for dug wells, water jars and fruit trees (e.g. jackfruit and mango) for home gardening.

Apart from collecting non-timber forest products, local people have now shifted from slash-and-burn

agriculture to permanent cultivation of cassava.

Mr. Chann Phoun is a committee member and also a project beneficiary. Besides doing community work, he grows vegetables and cassava. The provision of vegetable seeds enabled him to expand his garden, providing more income and vegetables for family consumption. However, drought and erratic rainfall still worry him because they affect both vegetable and cassava cultivation. The rains were late this year and though he had sought advice from agriculture experts there was still no solution in sight.

➤ Please register to be one of our regular or occasional contributors by sending your stories and abridged case studies to the email: reaksmey.neou@camclimate.org.kh

NEW PUBLICATIONS

- 1) Report on Climate Public Expenditure Review 2013-2014, English, <http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/39-financing.html>
- 2) A Second Study on the Understanding Public Perception of Climate Change in Cambodia: Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices, English and Khmer, <http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/139-second-study-on-understanding-public-perception-report-kap2.html>
- 3) Review of Climate Change Screening Tools Available for Sectoral Agencies in Cambodia, English, <http://www.spcrcambodia.org/en/publications.php>
- 4) Cambodia's Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Brief and Research Report, English, <http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/140-climate-change-m-e-framework.html>

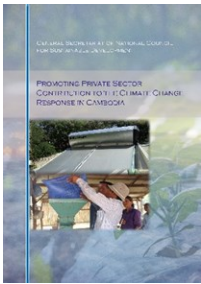
In the next issue...



THE KHMER CLIMATE CHANGE GLOSSARY MAKES SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS

A climate change glossary in Khmer language is being compiled to ensure the consistency and accuracy in the use of climate change terminology. The glossary team formed by experts from the Department of Climate Change, Cambodia Climate Change Alliance and Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience, together with National Council of Khmer Language meets regularly to review climate change technical terms based on the Khmer language system. The full glossary is expected to be published in 2017. In the meantime, you can have a closer look at the ongoing 'language negotiations' in the next issue.

UPCOMING PUBLICATIONS



Promoting Private Sector Contribution to the Climate Change Response in Cambodia

The study on Promoting Private Sector Contribution to the Climate Change Response in Cambodia, described in the article on page 3 of this issue, identifies a number of climate relevant programs and activities where the private sector is involved and analyzes the challenges faced by private investors contacted. More importantly, it also identifies opportunities for further engagement of the private sector and presents recommendations for future scale up of their contribution. The study is now being considered for approval by General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development and will soon be published at www.camclimate.org.kh.

UPCOMING EVENTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| Jul: National Stakeholder Consultation Meeting on SPCR Core Indicators | Aug: First Meeting of the National Council for Sustainable Development |
| Jul: Workshop on Challenges and Opportunities for Community Based Adaptation in Cambodia | Sep: Training on Climate Change ODA Database Tracking and Climate Finance for Development Partners |
| Jul: Launch of the Civil Society Support Mechanism for Climate Change Adaptation Projects | Sep: Training Workshop on Advanced Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Planning, Kampong Chhnang Province |
| Aug: Training Workshop on Advanced Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Planning, Prey Veng Province | Sep: Training Workshop on Climate Change for Youth at Sub-national level |
| Aug: Training on Grant Implementation Guidelines for CCCA Grantees | Sep: Awareness Raising Workshop on Climate Change for Undergraduate Students |

For most updated climate change response related events or publications, keep following us at www.camclimate.org.kh

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