KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
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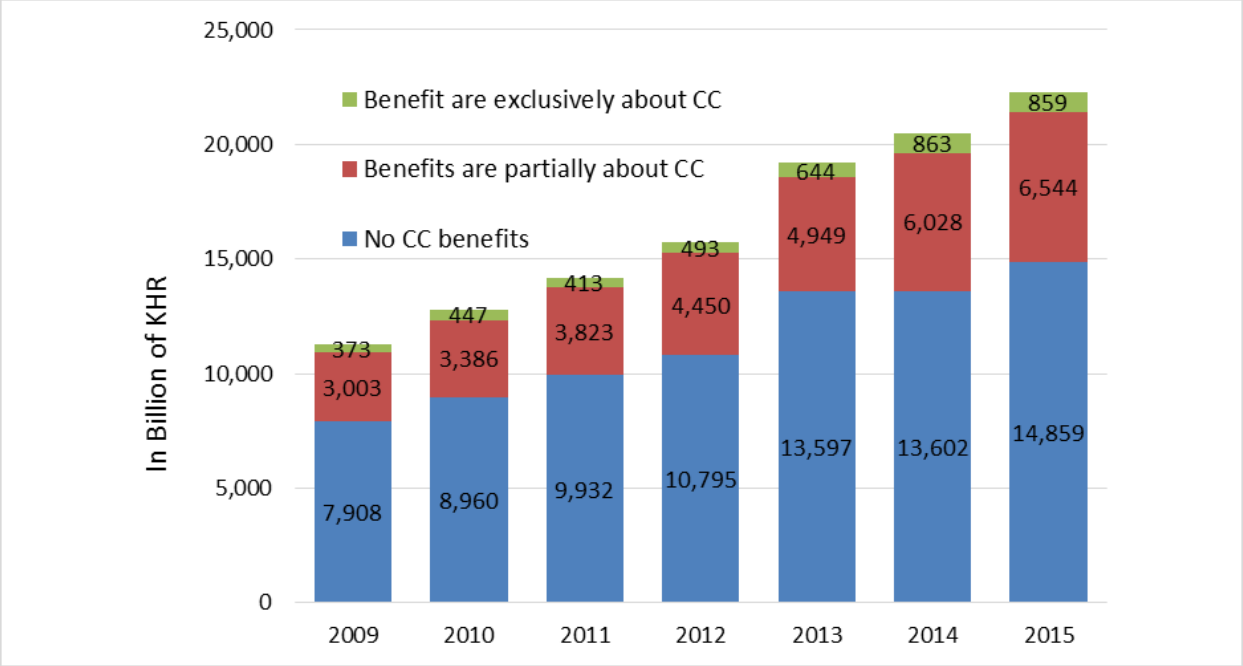
Ministry of Economy and Finance
ធានានូវកំណើន និង អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រកបដោយចីរភាព
Ensure Sustainable Growth and Development

REPORT ON
CLIMATE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE REVIEW
2015



MARCH 2017

Preface

Cambodia is among the countries most vulnerable to climate change. Floods, droughts and extreme vents exacerbated by climate change are already affecting economic and social development, and these impacts are expected to increase significantly over the next few decades. Cambodia's rain-fed agriculture is highly at risk, as well as irrigation, transportation and urban infrastructures if they are not planned and designed to withstand climate change. Access to water can become a major issue. Increases in temperatures and the higher frequency of heat waves have impacts on health, productivity, and can even disrupt education, as we saw in 2016.

Cambodia is highly committed to international efforts to address climate change, as evidenced by the recent ratification of the Paris Agreement on climate change, and adoption of Cambodia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The Royal Government of Cambodia has also developed a comprehensive response to climate change, through the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP, 2014-23), operationalized through Climate Change Strategic Plans and Action Plans in 15 ministries and agencies.

Following this initial planning work, it is now essential to reflect these priorities in actual investment and expenditure on the ground. A Climate Change Financing Framework was adopted in 2014 and measures have been taken to better track expenditure with climate change benefits, both in the national budget and through the ODA database for external assistance. With support from our partners, key ministries have also started to integrate climate change in the way they prioritize activities for the national budget. The Ministry of Economy and Finance has included guidance on climate change in annual budget circulars.

This report provides an update on climate finance trends, including data from fiscal year 2015. It is a useful tool to monitor whether Cambodia and its development partners are effectively supporting national climate change priorities.

This year's report shows continued growth in Government's commitment, while external sources of financing have dropped slightly. Another key issue is that significant amounts of climate change finance do not seem to be strongly connected to Climate Change Action Plans. These trends will need to be monitored carefully, and further efforts made to align climate finance with national priorities. The Ministry of Economy and Finance will continue to be actively involved in these efforts, alongside the National Council for Sustainable Development and the Council for the Development of Cambodia.

Ros Seilava
Under Secretary of State
Ministry of Economy and Finance

Acknowledgment

The Ministry of Economy and Finance would like to express its gratitude to the extended cooperation and contribution from the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) and the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) in providing technical support, comments and training on the concept of tracking climate expenditure and to the Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board in providing data from the Cambodia ODA database as an input to this report.

The Cambodia Climate Public Expenditure Review report has been developed with technical support from the NCSD (Dr. Tin Ponlok, Mr Sum Thy, Mr Ma Chan Sethea) and CCCA (Mr So Polen, Mr Ung Soeun and Mr Julien Chevillard), by the Climate Change Technical Team of the Ministry of Economy and Finance with support of their technical officials from General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management (GDICDM), General Department of Budget (GDB), and Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy Department (MFPD) of the General Department of Economic and Public Finance Policy.

Contents

List of Abbreviation and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
PB	Programme-based
CBR	Cost Benefit Ratio
CC	Climate Change
CCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CCFF	Climate Change Financing Framework
CCTT	Climate Change Technical Team
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CRDB	Cambodia Rehabilitation and Development Board
CPER	Climate Public Expenditure Review
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
KHR	Khmer Riel
CRI	Climate Relevance Index
DI	Department of Investment
DBF	Department of Budget Formulation
DCC	Department of Climate Change
DCDM	Department of Cooperation and Debt Management
FMIS	Financial Management Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
MPTC	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
MIH	Ministry of Industry and Handicraft
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NCDD-S	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
MWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MoInfo	Ministry of Information
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MoE	Ministry of Environment
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
PB	Program-based
PFM	Public Financial Management
PFMRP	Public Financial Management Reform Program
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia

SNC-UNFCCC	Second National Communication for United National Framework for Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC)
WRI	World Resources Institute

Executive Summary

This study provides an update on climate change public expenditure for fiscal year 2015, by analyzing public expenditure data for the 15 ministries and agencies with Climate Change Action Plans.

In 2015, one third of public expenditure, or 33.3%, was either fully or partially delivering climate change benefits. This share of public expenditure with some degree of climate change benefits has remained relatively stable since 2009, around 30%, with an increase in the last two years.

Once climate change relevance weights are applied to this expenditure, climate change expenditure[1] constituted 4% of public expenditure (up from 3.3% in 2009 but slightly less than in 2014). The proportion of climate change expenditure to GDP also increased overall, from 0.9% of GDP in 2009 to 1.2% of GDP in 2015, but dropped 0.1% of GDP compared to 2014. In absolute terms, climate change expenditure has steadily increased in Cambodia over the reporting period, from KHR 447 billion in 2010 to KHR 859 billion in 2015.

Sector allocation of climate change expenditure: Infrastructure climate change expenditure remains high at 76% of total climate change expenditure. Irrigation related expenditure under MOWRAM continues to represent over one third of climate change expenditure of the concerned ministries in Cambodia in 2015, although the continuous growth of this type of expenditure has stopped in 2015, with a 13.5% reduction compared to 2014. Road and urban infrastructure expenditure (under MPWT) and rural infrastructures (small irrigation, water and sanitation and rural roads under MRD) have continued to grow, representing respectively 27% and 9% of total climate change expenditure in 2015.

Climate change expenditure in the health sector has increased significantly (59% growth compared to 2014, for a share of 6%), while the trend for climate change expenditure in agriculture, forestry and fisheries remains unclear, with a 28% drop in 2015 following increases in 2013 and 2014. Climate change expenditure in other sectors remained very limited in 2015 (about 11% of the total), with a particular drop in funding for the energy sector due to the completion of several large projects.

Domestic and external resources: The amounts allocated from domestic resources (national budget) for climate change expenditure increased steadily from KHR 86 billion in 2009 to KHR 268 billion in 2015, an increase of KHR 42 billion from 2014. The 2015 domestically financed climate change expenditure represents 31% of the total climate expenditure, an 18% increase from 2014. The domestically-funded portion of climate change expenditure has increased regularly since 2012, with an average annual growth of 10%.

Externally financed climate change expenditure had grown steadily during the period 2012-2014, with an annual growth rate around 41%. However, although its share remains very high at 69% of total climate change expenditure, externally financed climate change expenditure dropped by 7% in 2015 for the first time since 2011 (-33%). The drop is largely due to a decrease in external funding flowing through MEF

[1] In this report, "climate change expenditure" refers to public expenditures that deliver climate change benefits, once they have been weighted for climate change relevance.

systems, and a lowest average rate of climate change relevance for expenditure with climate change benefits.

Adaptation and mitigation expenditure: Adaption expenditure of the 15 ministries and agencies represents 96% of total climate change expenditure in 2015, and 95% if we look at external climate finance only. This shows that there is significant potential to increase investment in mitigation, while maintaining adaptation as a priority for Cambodia.

More than two thirds of the ministries and agencies spent exclusively on adaptation activities, while mitigation spending was focused on 8 ministries: 94% of climate expenditure in MME was on mitigation, 40% in MoE, 9% in MIH, 7% in MLMUPC, 6% in MAFF, 5% in MPWT, and 1% each for MRD and NCDM.

Large donors financing climate change expenditure: the largest donors in 2015 were China (51%), ADB (25.1%), and Japan (7%), with other donors below 4%.

Alignment of overall climate expenditure with CCAP: Of the total climate change expenditure, the allocation of climate-related expenditure is broadly in line with the sectoral allocation in the CCAPs. MoWRAM (33%), MPWT (23%), MRD (8%), MAFF (6%) and MOH (5%) are the ministries with the most significant portfolio of climate-related expenditure. In 2015, climate-related spending on infrastructure decreased by 2% compared to 2014, while other sectors, such as agriculture have seen significant drops in 2015. Climate related expenditure in health has increased by 59%.

However, a more detailed assessment of climate expenditure and CCAP requirements for MAFF and MPWT indicate that climate expenditure is currently not very well aligned with CCAPs, and thus many climate change priorities remain unfunded.

I. Background

This 2015 Climate Change Public Expenditure Review (CPER) follows the initial Climate Change Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) conducted for the period 2009-2011, and the updates already produced for 2012 and 2013-2014 fiscal years. This work is conducted under a cooperation agreement between the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), with support from the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance.

1. Reminder on the first Climate Change Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) and Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF)

The CPEIR included a review of climate change public expenditure for the period 2009-2011 (with a focus on six key ministries[2]), as well as an analysis of capacity and institutional framework for the management of climate change finance. Recommendations from the CPEIR were reflected in the development of the Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF) for Cambodia, which was adopted by the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC, now NCSD) on 20 November 2014.

The CCFF includes an update of the climate change public expenditure data (2009-2012) and a broader focus on ten ministries and agencies[3], as well as sub-national administrations. It also includes scenarios for climate change finance, cost of action plans of key ministries and recommendations on required improvements at national and sub-national level for climate change finance management.

A CPER including 2013 and 2014 fiscal years was published by MEF in 2016, expanding the scope of the review to all ministries with Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs, 14 approved to date and one in draft form).

As part of its responsibilities under the CCFF, the MEF is committed to improve the integration of climate change in the national budget. This includes conducting regular monitoring of climate change finance through climate public expenditure reviews, in cooperation with CDC/CRDB for externally-funded programmes.

2. Methodology and scope of study

a. Scope of this study

This study updates the information provided in the last published CPER in the following way:

- Includes public expenditure for fiscal year 2015;
- Analyses the public expenditure data for the 14 ministries and agencies with an approved Climate Change Action Plan, and for the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications[4] (MPTC);

[2] MAFF, MoWRAM, MIME, MRD, MoH, and MoE.
[3] MoWA, MoEYS, MPWT and NCDM were added to the initial 6 ministries and agencies.
[4] MLMUPC, MoT and MoInfo were added to the CCFF exercise, and MIME was split in two: MIH and MME. MPTC was included although its CCAP is pending approval.

- Analyses in more detail the alignment of this expenditure with the Climate Change Action Plans, with sectoral profiles for two of the largest spending ministries: the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), and the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT).

b. Methodology

This CPER report follows the methodology used in the previous CPER, first identifying expenditures which deliver some degree of climate change benefits, and then weighing these expenditures based on the share of their benefits that contribute to the climate change response. Tools used for this report follow the "Methodological Guidebook: Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR)" produced by the UNDP regional programme on the Governance of Climate Finance.

The analysis in this report has improved on the following aspects:

- Disaggregated analysis for adaption and mitigation;
- Analysis of the climate change expenditure profile based on the following categories of activities: Planning/Enhancement, Research and Development, Capacity Development, Investment and Rehabilitation, Regulation, Gender and Cross-cutting issues.

The following sources of data have been used:

- National budget (recurrent expenditure): the recurrent budget data was provided by the Department of Budget Formulation (DBF/MEF). The analysis focused on the approved budget documents as the actual expenditure data disaggregated on a functional basis is not yet readily available due to ongoing public financial management reforms, with some ministries using programme budgeting while other still use the older economic classification. It is planned that all ministries will fully implement program budgeting by 2018. The budget outturn by each budget entity is expected to be tracked by the new Financial Management Information System (FMIS) of MEF, which is currently under deployment. Data obtained for programme budget ministries was in most cases broken down to sub-programme level only. Detailed data on the functional classification of the programme budget ministries' expenditures was available for six CCAP ministries in 2015: namely MAFF, MRD, MoH, MLMUPC, MoWA, and MoEYS;
- National budget (capital expenditure): budget data provided by the General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management of the MEF;
- External finance: data on development partner disbursements provided by the CDC/CRDB (ODA database) and the General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management, and General Department of Budget of the MEF. CDC/CRDB data includes all development partners' loans and grants with data templates designed by CDC/CRDB. MEF data includes actual disbursements from development partners' loans and grants under MEF management (mostly from development banks). When data on loan and grant projects came from two sources (CDC/CRDB and MEF), data from MEF was used;
- In the case of loan and grant programmes involving several implementing ministries/agencies, disaggregated information on the share of disbursements channeled to each implementing agency is not always available. In these cases, estimated percentages have been applied for each implementing agency based on the project/program document and past experience. It is assumed that the percentage share is constant for each year over the multi-year life of the project/program.

It should be noted that the analysis in this report is thus based on an analysis of approved public expenditure programs for the recurrent budget of line ministries and agencies rather than actual expenditure. It is expected that an analysis of actual recurrent expenditure will be possible once programme budgets are adopted across Government (2018), and once the new FMIS currently being deployed is fully in place.

Analysis of the ODA database relied on the climate change sector and thematic markers (with some limitations as donor tagging of these markers is not yet systematic), and on additional information available in the database on project objectives and outputs.

The CPER assignment was coordinated by the General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management of the MEF, with support from the General Department of Budget of the MEF to provide and process data as well as provide inputs for the report. The Information Management Department of CDC/CRDB provided the loan and grant data of the ODA database.¶MEF technical officials have processed the loan and grant data, including tagging for climate change relevance and allocation of disbursements to relevant ministries and agencies.

II. Climate Public Expenditure Review 2015

1. Climate Expenditure by trend and by ministry

a. Overall trend

In 2015, one third of public expenditure, or 32.4%, was either fully or partially delivering climate change benefits. This share of public expenditures with some degree of climate change benefits has remained relatively stable since 2009, around 30%, with an increase in the last two years.

Once climate change relevance weights are applied to this expenditure, climate change expenditure[5] constituted 3.9% of public expenditure (up from 3.3% in 2009 but slightly less than in 2014). The proportion of climate change expenditure to GDP also increased overall, from 0.9% of GDP in 2009 to 1.2% of GDP in 2015, but dropped 0.1% of GDP compared 2014. In absolute terms, climate change expenditure has steadily increased in Cambodia over the reporting period, from KHR 447 billion in 2010 to KHR 859 billion in 2015.

Table 1: Proportion of climate change expenditure to total public expenditure and GDP

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Public expenditure with CC benefits vs. total public expenditure	29.9%	30.0%	29.9%	31.4%	29.1%	33.6%	32.4%
CC public expenditure (weighted) vs. total public expenditure	3.3%	3.5%	2.9%	3.1%	3.4%	4.2%	3.9%
CC public expenditure (weighted) vs. GDP	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%

Source: MEF, CDC, IMF, MEF & expert team calculation.

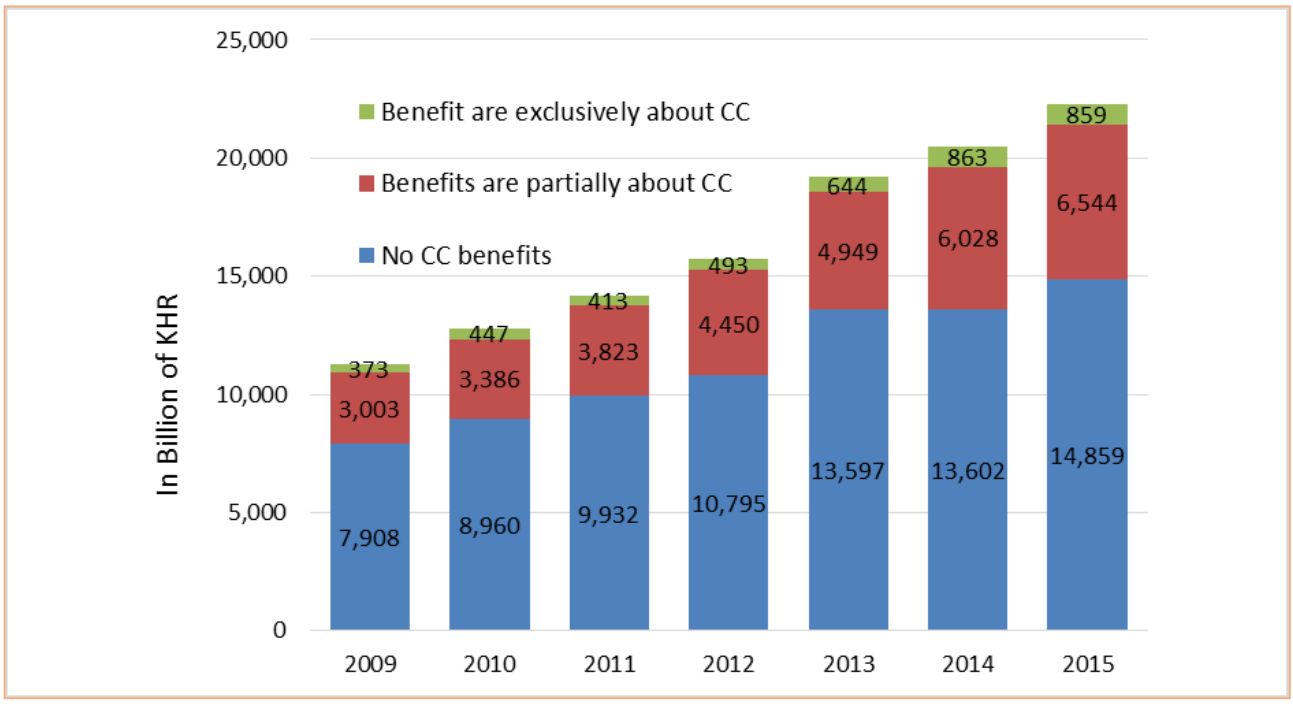


Figure 1: Public expenditure with CC benefits vs. total public expenditure (in billions of KHR)

Source: MEF, CDC, and MEF & expert team calculation.

[5] In this report, "climate change expenditure" refers to public expenditures that deliver climate change benefits, once they have been weighted for climate change relevance.

b. Sectoral allocation of climate change expenditure in CCFF ministries

Irrigation related expenditure under MoWRAM continues to take the largest share of climate change expenditure of the CCFF ministries in Cambodia (39%) in 2015, although the continuous growth of this type of expenditure has stopped in 2015, with a 14% reduction compared to 2014.

Road and urban infrastructure expenditure (under MPWT) and rural infrastructures (small irrigation, water and sanitation and rural roads under MRD) have continued to grow, representing respectively 27.3% and 9% of total climate change expenditure in 2015.

Climate change expenditure in the health sector has increased significantly (59% growth compared to 2014, for a share of 6%), while the trend for climate change expenditure in agriculture, forestry and fisheries remains unclear, with a 28% drop in 2015 following increases in 2013 and 2014.

Climate change expenditure in other sectors remained limited in 2015 (about 11% of the total), with a particular drop in funding for the energy sector. The proportion of climate expenditure flowing through sub-national administrations remains very low, at 2% of the total.

Table 2: Climate change expenditure by ministry (total donor and national) in billions of KHR

Climate Change Expenditure	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	In billion KHR (Total Donor and National)				
MLMUPC	4.2	4.4	4.5	0.1	1.3
MOT	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1
MIH	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.7	7.0
MoInfo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MPTC	0.0	0.0	0.8	7.1	7.0
MAFF	21.0	23.7	59.1	68.5	49.4
MoWRAM	194.8	227.6	262.7	327.4	283.1
MME	3.3	7.2	6.9	25.9	14.3
MPWT	93.0	119.8	119.1	172.6	197.9
MRD	27.9	37.1	44.5	60.5	67.3
MOH	14.8	16.9	32.7	28.5	45.4
MoEYS	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4
MoWA	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
NCDM	0.6	2.8	1.2	5.9	2.6
MOE	14.9	19.1	37.4	26.8	17.1
SNA	7.1	5.1	0.3	15.0	14.4
NGO	9.0	9.0	27.6	29.1	14.8
Total CC, CCFF ministries	392.2	474.2	600.4	776.6	723.9
Others	20.4	19.2	44.1	86.5	134.9
Total CC, all ministries	412.6	493.5	644.4	863.2	858.8
in million of USD	103.2	123.4	161.1	215.8	214.7

Source: MEF, CDC, and MEF & expert team calculation.

Table 3: Climate change expenditure by ministry (total donor and national, in percentage to total climate change expenditure

Climate Change Expenditure	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	In percentage to total (Total Donor and National)				
MLMUPC	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.2%
MoT	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
MIH	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	1.0%
MoInfo	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MPTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	1.0%
MAFF	5.4%	5.0%	9.8%	8.8%	6.8%
MoWRAM	49.7%	48.0%	43.8%	42.2%	39.1%
MME	0.8%	1.5%	1.1%	3.3%	2.0%
MPWT	23.7%	25.3%	19.8%	22.2%	27.3%
MRD	7.1%	7.8%	7.4%	7.8%	9.3%
MoH	3.8%	3.6%	5.4%	3.7%	6.3%
MoEYS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
MoWA	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
NCDM	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%
MoE	3.8%	4.0%	6.2%	3.5%	2.4%
SNA	1.8%	1.1%	0.0%	1.9%	2.0%
NGO	2.3%	1.9%	4.6%	3.7%	2.0%

Source: MEF, CDC, and MEF & expert team calculation.

Table 4: Climate change expenditure by ministry (total donor and national, in percentage change)

Climate Change Expenditure	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	In percentage change (Total Donor and National)				
MLMUPC	147%	3%	4%	-97%	1032%
MoT	23%	-20%	14%	19%	17%
MIH	-100%	-	-	235%	4%
MoInfo	-	-	-	-	-
MPTC	-	-	-	754%	-1%
MAFF	-54%	13%	150%	16%	-28%
MoWRAM	71%	17%	15%	25%	-14%
MME	-32%	119%	-5%	277%	-45%
MPWT	48%	29%	-1%	45%	15%
MRD	-9%	33%	20%	36%	11%
MOH	-48%	14%	94%	-13%	59%
MoEYS	-100%	-	-	724%	-35%
MoWA	-8%	53%	0%	16%	-12%
NCDM	-95%	335%	-58%	394%	-56%
MoE	-4%	28%	96%	-28%	-36%
SNA	-91%	-29%	-94%	4959%	-4%
NGO	-69%	0%	207%	6%	-49%

Source: MEF, CDC, and MEF & expert team calculation.

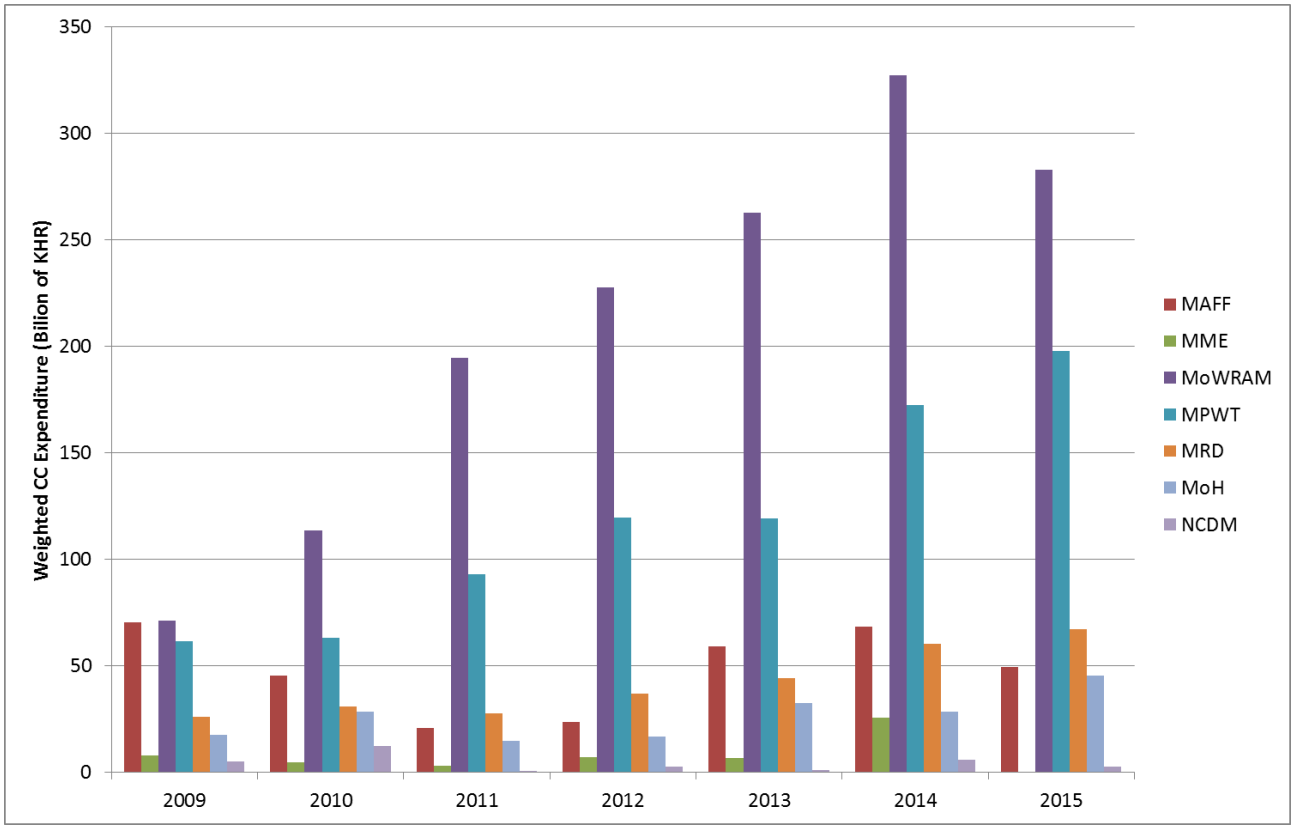


Figure 2: Selected ministries and agencies' climate change expenditure

Source: MEF, CDC, and MEF & expert team calculation.

2. Sources of climate public expenditure

The amounts allocated from domestic resources (national budget) for climate change expenditure increased steadily from KHR 86 billion in 2009 to KHR 268 billion in 2015, an increase of KHR 42 billion from 2014. The 2015 domestically financed climate change expenditure represents 31% of the total climate expenditure, a 23% increase from 2014.

Externally financed climate change expenditure had grown steadily during the period 2012-2014, with an annual growth rate around 41%. However, although its share remains very high at 69% of total climate change expenditure, externally financed climate change expenditure dropped by 7% in 2015 for the first time since 2011 (-33%).

The proportion of externally funded climate change expenditure using the national treasury and MEF financial systems decreased to 64% in 2015 from 69% in 2014. This reflects a decrease in the proportion of climate expenditure funded by development banks, mostly for large infrastructure and agriculture projects. It is too early to assess whether this signals a new trend. Climate finance from development banks would normally be expected to increase, in line with the reaffirmed commitments of these institutions to address climate change as a priority.

Other sources of climate change finance including domestic recurrent budget, domestic investment budget and external finance delivered outside national PFM systems remained robust, with growth of 13%, 24%, and 13% respectively. The domestically-funded portion of climate change expenditure has increased regularly since 2012, with an average annual growth of 10%.

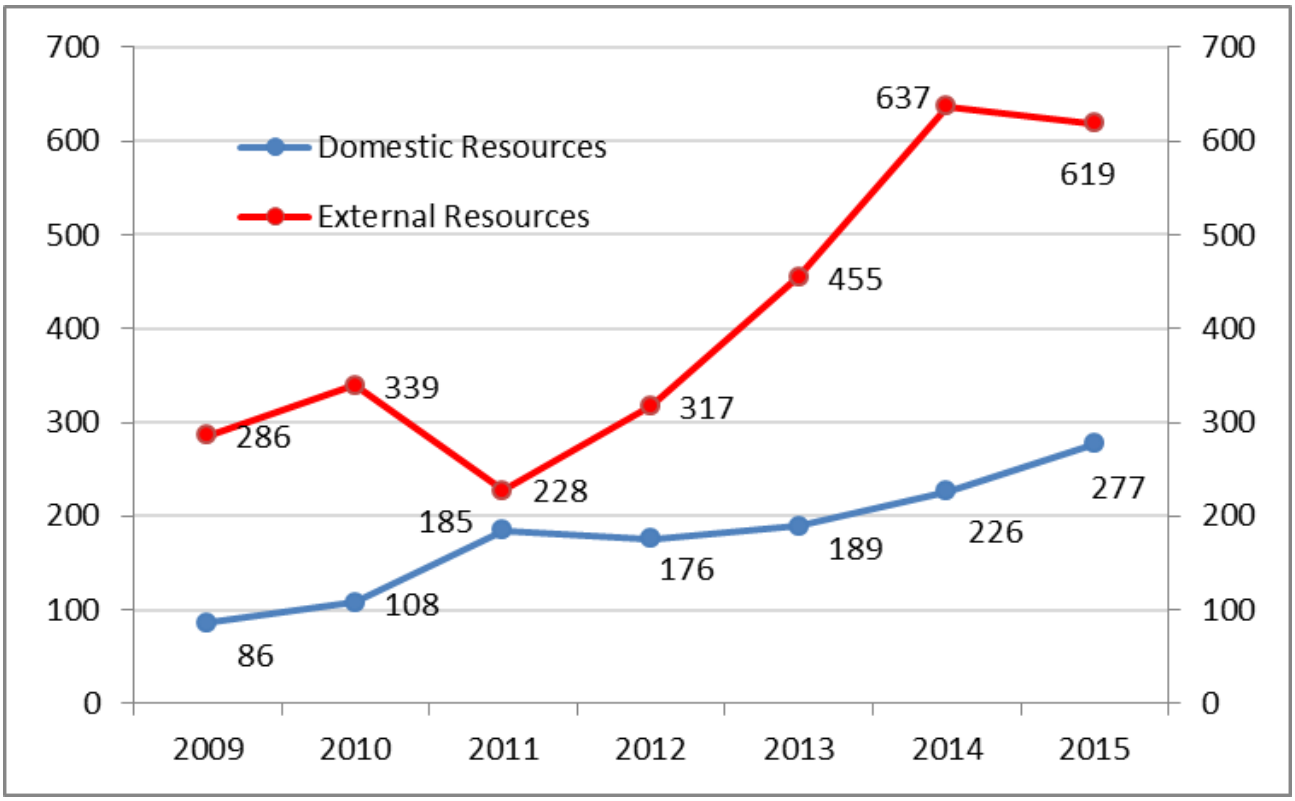


Figure 3: Source of Public Climate Finance (In billions of KHR)

Source: MEF, CDC, and MEF & expert team calculation.

For external resources, Table 5 below shows that the main donors for climate change expenditure in 2015 are China (51%), ADB (25.1%), and Japan (7%), while other donors are below 4%.

Table 5: Climate change (weighted) expenditure per donor in 2014 and 2015 (in USD)

Donor	Adaptation	Mitigation	2014	2015	2015 (Share)	Adaptation 2015	Mitigation 2015
China	58,020,484	1,252,351	47,732,483	59,272,835	51.2%	98%	2%
ADB	27,808,667	1,257,458	37,136,361	29,066,125	25.1%	96%	4%
Japan	6,828,401	1,143,194	9,806,815	7,971,595	6.9%	86%	14%
Republic of Korea	4,077,332	58,200	8,037,945	4,135,532	3.6%	99%	1%
USA	2,175,390	843,050	1,163,447	3,018,440	2.6%	72%	28%
France	2,393,646	266,766	1,060,232	2,660,412	2.3%	90%	10%
EU/EC	1,605,957	724,407	11,543,997	2,330,365	2.0%	69%	31%
IFAD	2,261,747	0	2,476,282	2,261,747	2.0%	100%	0%
Global Fund	1,316,661	0	1,837,193	1,316,661	1.1%	100%	0%
UNDP	1,030,148	149,667	3,680,938	1,179,814	1.0%	87%	13%
Germany	896,972	1,180	1,541,337	898,152	0.8%	100%	0%
Australia	645,061	12,158	6,186,635	657,219	0.6%	98%	2%
UNIDO	0	277,970	209,849	277,970	0.2%	0%	100%
Canada	233,969	0	274,727	233,969	0.2%	100%	0%
GAVI	208,829	0	0	208,829	0.2%	100%	0%
Czech Republic	37,933	48,000	49,270	85,933	0.1%	44%	56%
UNICEF	76,163	0	120,180	76,163	0.1%	100%	0%
Switzerland	43,157	0	30,315	43,157	0.0%	100%	0%
Sweden	40,364	0	1,841,207	40,364	0.0%	100%	0%
UNFPA	35,378	0	0	35,378	0.0%	100%	0%
FAO	12,000	7,820	287,150	19,820	0.0%	61%	39%
World Bank	7,099	0	12,095,951	7,099	0.0%	100%	0%

Donor	Adaptation	Mitigation	2014	2015	2015 (Share)	Adaptation 2015	Mitigation 2015
UNODC	0	2,140	0	2,140	0.0%	0%	100%
UK	0	766	826	766	0.0%	0%	100%

Source: CDC and team expert calculation.

3. Climate change expenditure and the implementation of the Climate Change Strategic Plan

a. How climate change expenditure is allocated to mitigation and adaptation, and is it in line with plans?

Fourteen ministries and agencies approved their Climate Change Action Plans by the end of 2015. This CPER covers expenditure from these fourteen institutions plus the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, whose CCAP is available in final draft form.

Total CCAP requirements for year 2015 amount to 692 billion KHR, with KHR 571 billion allocated to adaptation (83%) and KHR 121 billion allocated to mitigation (17%). The CPER indicates that in 2015, 96% of the climate change expenditure of "the 15 ministries and agencies" was focused on climate change adaptation. For externally funded climate change expenditure, this rate is at 95%.

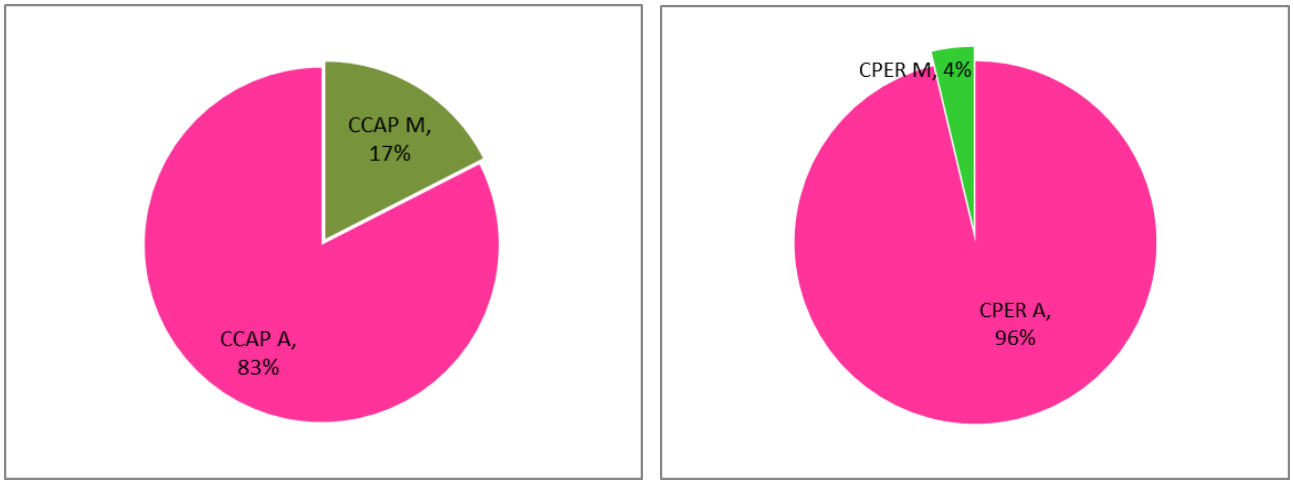


Figure 4: Shares of Adaptation (A) and Mitigation (M): CCAP vs. CPER 2015

Source: CCAP and CPER 2015.

Even though adaptation is the top priority for Cambodia, the very small volume of public funding available for mitigation activities is a concern for the implementation of the mitigation commitments included in the CCAPs and in Cambodia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Mitigation activities may be largely funded with private funds, but some public resources are required to leverage these funds and to develop national capacities to regulate and monitor emissions of Green House Gases (GHG) and manage mitigation activities.

At the ministry or agency level, the CCAPs of four institutions are mostly mitigation focused: 100% for MME, 86% for MIH, 63% for MPTC, and 57% for MOE. Another five ministries have a significant proportion of mitigation spending (30-40%): MoInfo, MoEYS, MAFF, and MOT. Other ministries have either less than 20%

of their CCAPs focused on mitigation – MPWT (18%), MoWA (14%), MRD (8%) and MLMUPC (5%) – or no mitigation spending (MOH, MOWRAM, NCDM).

Looking at the climate change spending in 2015, more than two third of the ministries and agencies spent almost exclusively on adaptation. Only 8 ministries have climate expenditure on mitigation activities, from as high as 94% in MME, to 40% in MoE, 9% in MIH, 7% in MLMUPC, 6% in MAFF, 5% in MPWT, and 1% each for NCDM and MRD. This shows a very low level of alignment with ministerial CCAPs, at least for ministries with mitigation activities. This may be due to the more recent emphasis but on climate change mitigation in Cambodia, compared to adaptation.

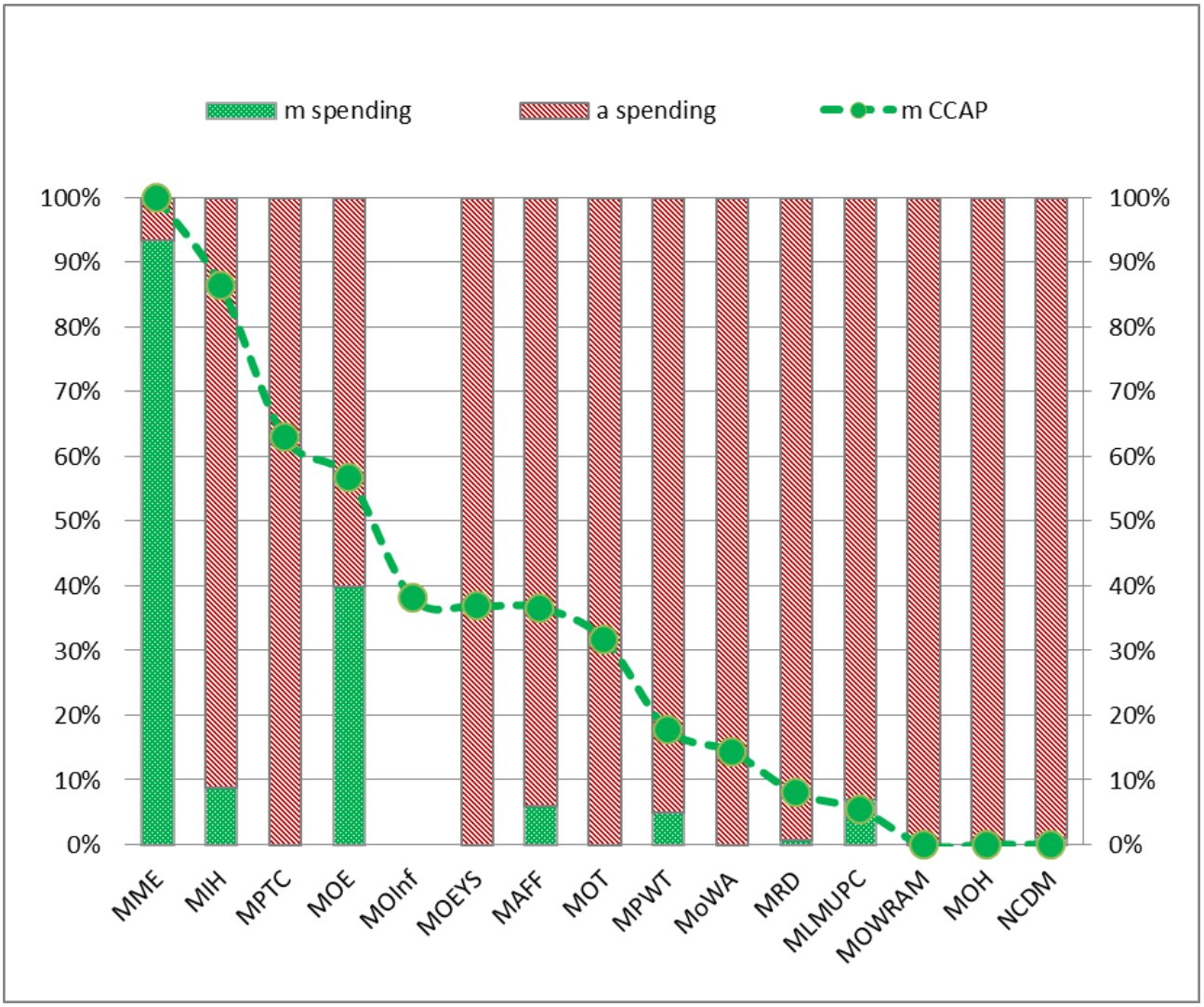


Figure 5: CCAP's mitigation (m) and adaptation (a) vs. climate related expenditure by ministry
Source: MEF, CDC, and MEF & expert team calculation.

Ministry of Mines and Energy, Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction and to a lesser extent Ministry of Environment seem to receive a mix of adaptation and mitigation funding that is broadly in line with priorities expressed in theirs CCAPs. However, many ministries seem to have difficulties accessing support for mitigation. This includes Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts, Ministry of Agriculture,

Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Ministry of Education Youth and Sports, and Ministry of Tourism.

b. Is the sector profile of climate change expenditure aligned with plans?

2015 was the first full year of implementation for the first 8 ministries and agencies with CCAPs: MAFF, MoWRAM, MPWT, MRD, MOH, MOEYS, MoWA and NCDM. It is therefore possible to assess to what extent climate change expenditure in 2015 is aligned with requirements by ministry, as expressed in their CCAPs. For other ministries, the CCAPs were gradually introduced in 2015 and cannot be expected to have influenced expenditure significantly.

Overall, the average annual CCAP cost for all 15 ministries is KHR 692 billion. In 2015, the estimated expenditure with CC benefits for these same ministries is KHR 695 billion, decreasing from KHR 733 billion in 2014.

Infrastructure ministries (MoWRAM, MPWT, MRD, as well as MME and MPTC) and MOH, continue to benefit from broadly adequate levels of funding. While MIH's and MoE's climate change activities were funded at 79% and 77% respectively, MAFF's climate change activities remain under-supported at only 33% of its CCAP. This is also the case for MoEYS (5% funded), as well as other ministries with smaller climate change portfolios.

Table 6: Average CCAP annual requirement vs. 2015 climate public expenditure for ministries with CCAP only (In billions of KHR)

CCAP Ministries and Agency	CPER (unweighted) 2015	CPER (weighted) 2015	Average annual CCAP cost	CCAP vs. CPER 2015
MoWRAM	878.4	283.1	218.0	130%
MPWT	2364.8	197.9	168.8	117%
MRD	393.0	67.3	45.2	149%
MAFF	301.6	49.4	150.0	33%
MoH	857.3	45.4	37.4	121%
MoE	21.6	17.1	22.1	77%
MME	553.9	14.3	4.0	357%
MPTC	140.4	7.0	3.7	191%
MIH	118.3	7.0	8.8	79%
NCDM	5.1	2.6	9.4	27%
MLMUPC	28.4	1.3	7.3	18%
MoT	54.3	1.1	2.7	40%
MoWA	35.7	0.9	2.9	31%
MoEYS	0.8	0.4	8.5	5%
MoInfo	0.0	0.0	3.5	0%
Total	5753.5	694.7	692.4	

Source: CCAPs, MEF, CDC, and MEF & expert team calculation.

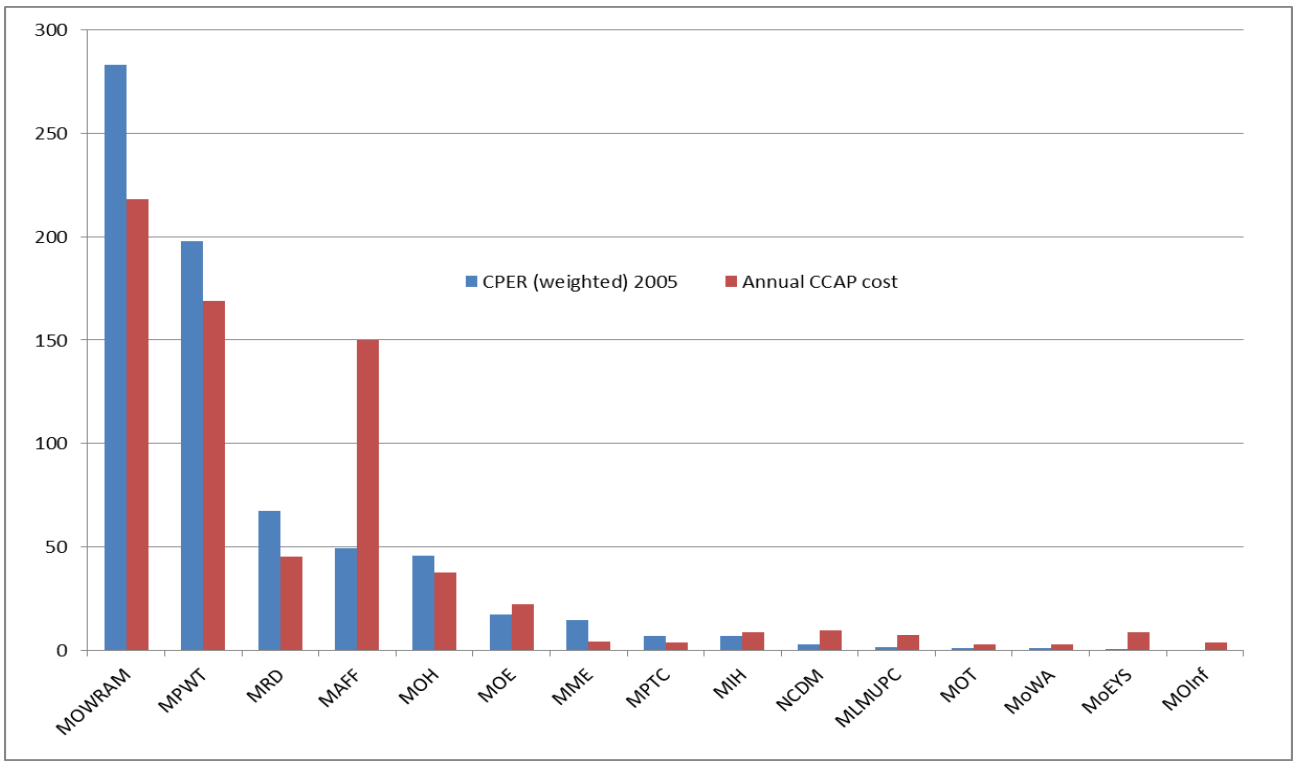


Figure 6: Average CCAP annual requirement vs. 2015 climate public expenditure for ministries with CCAP only (In billions of KHR)

Source: CCAPs, MEF, CDC, and MEF & expert team calculation.

The allocation of climate expenditure is broadly in line with the sectoral allocation in the CCAPs. MoWRAM (33%), MPWT (23%), MRD (8%), MAFF (6%) and MOH (5%) are the ministries with the most significant portfolio of climate-related expenditure. Over the reporting period, climate spending on infrastructure has increased by only 2% compared to 2014, while trends in other sectors, such as agriculture and education, have seen a significant drop in 2015. Climate related expenditure in health has increased by 59%.

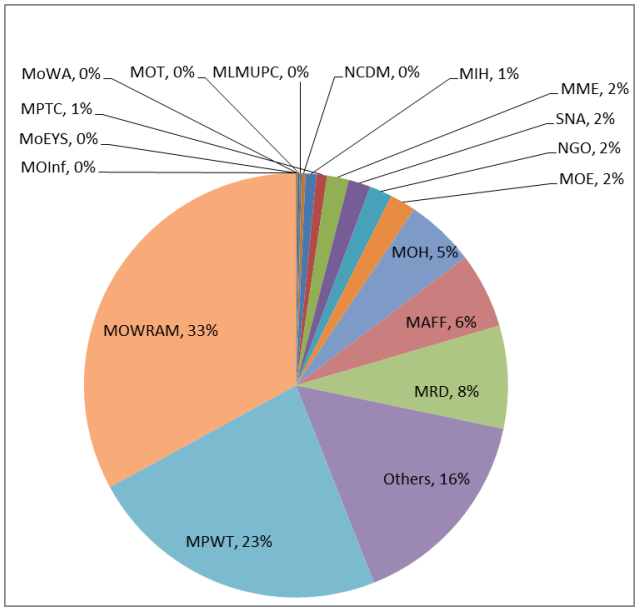


Figure 7: Allocation of 2015 climate expenditure per ministry

Source: MEF, CDC, and MEF & expert team calculation.

It should be noted that these findings do not mean that climate expenditure is necessarily aligned with CCAP priorities in each ministry. This requires more in-depth analysis, which will be presented for two of the ministries in the following section.

c. Assessment of climate expenditure alignment with CCAP priorities in two ministries: MPWT and MAFF

A more detailed analysis of 2015 climate public expenditure has been conducted for two of the key ministries, namely MAFF and MPWT. For each item of expenditure identified as having climate change benefits in these ministries, a review has been conducted to assess whether it was aligned with one of the priority activities under that ministry's CCAP.

The analysis is based on available information in the ODA database, including the title of the item of expenditure, its stated objectives and targets/outputs. Once the program budgeting reforms are complete and expenditure can be linked to programme objectives and targets, a similar analysis could be conducted for the Government budget. Each item has been classified as either aligned with one of the priority actions, or not aligned / lacking sufficient information to determine alignment.

The overall results are presented below

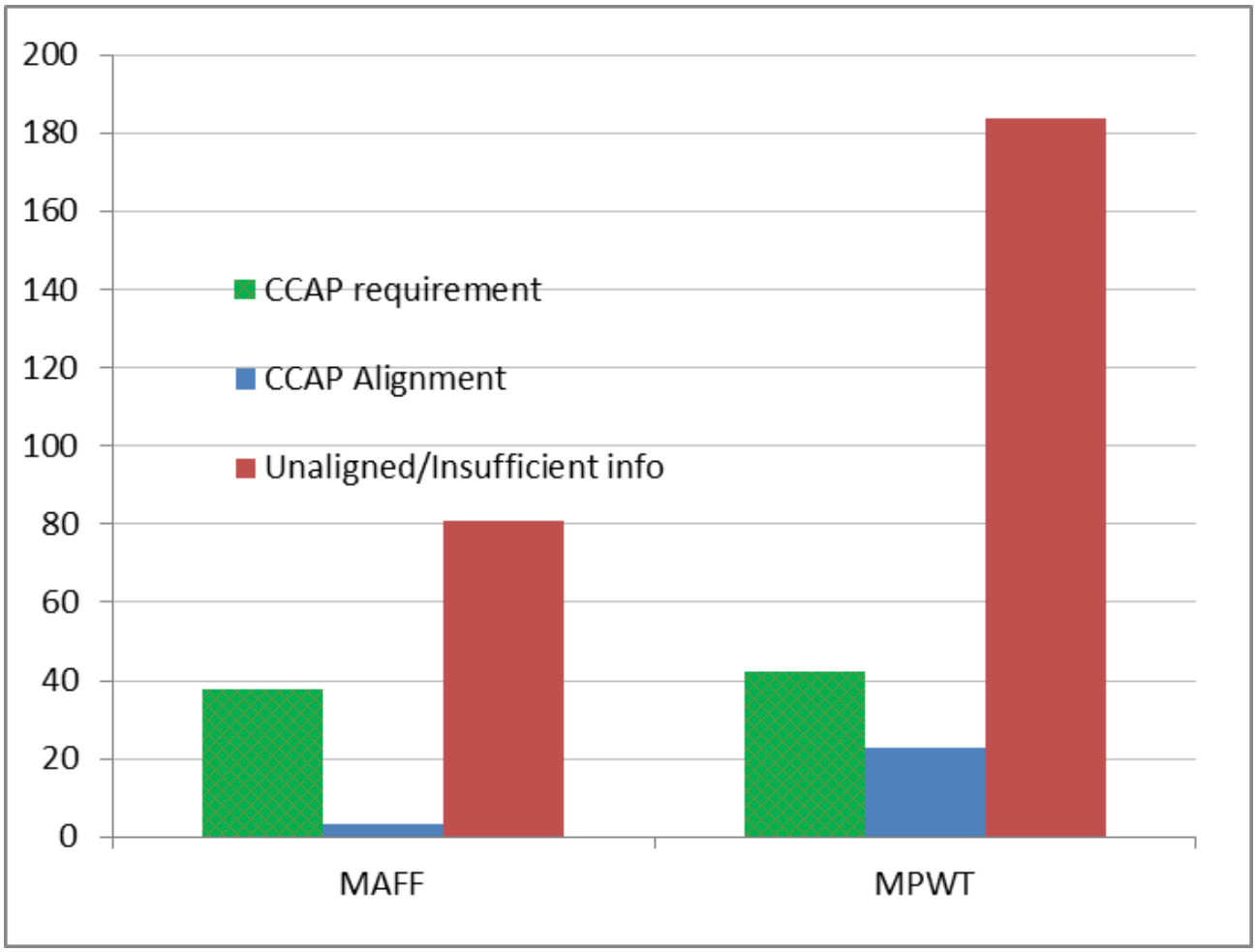


Figure 8: MPWT and MAFF's CCAP alignment (in millions of USD)

Source: CCAPs, MEF, CDC, and MEF & expert team calculation.

For MAFF**,** out of a total of USD 43 million in climate change expenditure recorded in the ODA database, only USD 3.5 million (8%) have been identified as aligned with the Climate Change Action Plan. In a sector that is crucial for Cambodia's adaptation to climate change, this indicates that although resources are available, their alignment with the climate change priorities of the ministry remains very limited. A better integration of climate change priorities in sectoral strategies, budgets and negotiations with development partners may help improve this situation.

For MPWT, the degree of alignment with CCAP priorities is higher, with 23 million USD (25%) identified as aligned with the CCAP, out of total climate expenditure in the ODA database amounting to 92 million USD. However, the degree of alignment remains far from satisfactory.

Figures for both ministries are indicative. In both cases, alignment was difficult to assess for a number of projects because their objectives and targets did not explicitly include climate change. Improving the integration of climate change benefits in the results frameworks of concerned projects will help to better assess their alignment with national priorities in the future.

III. Conclusions

This latest CPER exercise indicates that overall allocations of public expenditure for climate change have continued to grow in absolute terms, while their share of GDP has slightly dropped in 2015. Analysis over several years will be necessary to determine if this corresponds to a trend, or if this is a temporary issue due to the closure of several large projects while others are still in the pipeline. Government's contribution through the national budget has continued to increase, although the growth in climate expenditure (10% annually on average since 2012) remains slightly below the annual growth rate of the national budget.

Efforts have been made to improve tracking of climate change expenditure in the ODA database through a thematic marker, and training has been provided to development partner focal points in charge of entering data. For the national budget, guidelines have been issued to better integrate climate change in relevant programmes, but tracking systems are not yet in place for cross-cutting issues such as climate change. This should be considered for future phases of the deployment of the Financial Management Information System (FMIS), with corresponding human resources. The full implementation of program budgeting reforms should also allow the tracking of expenditures against sectoral programmes and sub-programmes within the next two years.

Another key finding of this review is that while the level of public climate change resources is broadly in line with requirements at the macro level and in terms of sectoral allocations, alignment with priorities expressed in the CCAPs remains very limited. This means that key priorities are unfunded, and is consistent with findings from earlier studies indicating that CCAPs are around 20% funded. Significant improvements in the planning, budgeting and – in the case of external assistance – negotiation of new climate change resources will be required to address this situation.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Weighted Climate Change expenditure by ministries and agencies

Total	in KHR bn							2005
Donor and national	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% share
WEIGHTED								
MLUPC	2.0	1.7	4.2	4.4	4.5	0.1	1.3	0.2%
MoT	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.1%
MIH	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.7	7.0	0.8%
MoInfo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
MPTC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	7.1	7.0	0.8%
MAFF	70.3	45.5	21.0	23.7	59.1	68.5	49.4	5.7%
MoWRAM	71.2	113.8	194.8	227.6	262.7	327.4	283.1	33.0%
MME	8.0	4.9	3.3	7.2	6.9	25.9	14.3	1.7%
MPWT	61.7	63.1	93.0	119.8	119.1	172.6	197.9	23.0%
MRD	26.2	30.8	27.9	37.1	44.5	60.5	67.3	7.8%
MoH	17.8	28.5	14.8	16.9	32.7	28.5	45.4	5.3%
MoEYS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.0%
MWA	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.1%
NCDM	5.2	12.6	0.6	2.8	1.2	5.9	2.6	0.3%
MoE	21.7	15.6	14.9	19.1	37.4	26.8	17.1	2.0%
SNA	44.8	75.8	7.1	5.1	0.3	15.0	14.4	1.7%
NGO	16.0	29.3	9.0	9.0	27.6	29.1	14.8	1.7%
Total CC, CCFF ministries	347.5	423.8	392.2	474.2	600.4	776.6	723.9	84.3%
Others	25.0	22.9	20.4	19.2	44.1	86.5	134.9	15.7%
Total CC, all ministries	372.5	446.7	412.6	493.5	644.4	863.2	858.8	100%
in USD	93.1	111.7	103.2	123.4	161.1	215.8	214.7	

Source: MEF, CDC, and MEF & expert team calculation.

Annex 2: Largest Items of Climate Change Expenditure

No.	Donor	Official Title	m/a	CCAP %	Weighted CC expenditure 2015 (USD)
1	ADB	LN 3125 Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project-Additional Financing	a	50%	11,396,000
2	China	Disaster management and anti-terrorism	a	25%	6,876,845
3	China	Staung River Basin Water Resources Development Project Phase I	a	50%	5,257,563
4	China	Vaico Irrigation Development Project - Phase I	a	25%	4,965,150
5	China	Multipurpose Dam Development Project in Battambang Province	a	25%	4,964,180
6	China	Stung Chikreng Water Resources Development Project in Siem Reap Province (Phase I)	a	50%	4,478,695
7	ADB	LN 2852 Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project	a	50%	4,317,000
8	China	Sreng River Basin Water Resources Development (Phase II)	a	50%	4,303,555
9	China	Development Project of Design-Build Stung Pursat Dam	a	50%	3,156,733
10	Japan	The Project for Flood Protection and Drainage Improvement in the Phnom Penh Capital City (Phase III)	a	50%	2,908,626
11	ADB	GR 0186 Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development	a	50%	2,707,500
12	ADB	GR 0302 Emergency Food Assistance Project - Additional Financing (GAFSP)	a	50%	2,646,000
13	China	Sreng River Basin Water Resources Development Project	a	50%	2,602,250
14	China	Project of Reconstruction NR.6 of Cambodia (The Section from Thnal Kaeng to Ang Kroeung)	a	5%	2,422,690
15	China	Achang Irrigation Development Project in Kompong Chhang Province	a	25%	2,232,280
16	Republic of Korea	Improvement of National Road No.21	a	15%	1,878,764
17	China	Prek Stung Keo Water Resources Development Project in Kampot ProvinceProject	a	33%	1,558,346
18	Japan	The Project for Flood Disaster Rehabilitation and Mitigation	am	50%	1,557,986
19	EU/EC	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance-Phase2	am	100%	1,535,944
20	Republic of Korea	Mongkol Borey Dam Development Project (EDCF)	a	25%	1,392,848

No.	Donor	Official Title	m/a	CCAP %	Weighted CC expenditure 2015 (USD)
21	ADB	LN 2672 Water Resources Management Sector Development Program (Project Loan)	a	50%	1,344,500
22	China	Kanghot Irrigation Development Project - Phase II	a	25%	1,255,334
23	USA	Economic Growth	a	5%	1,199,341
24	China	Project of National Road No. 58	a	5%	1,197,518
25	China	Project of National Road No.214 of Cambodia and construction of Across the Mekong River Bridge	a	5%	1,191,140
26	France	Technical assistance to support the investments program for rural water supply and electricity in Cambodia (AFD)	a	50%	1,112,760
27	Japan	West Tonle Sap Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	a	25%	1,004,970
28	China	Koh Thom Bridge Project	a	25%	1,004,478
29	ADB	TA 8179 Mainstreaming Climate Resilience Into Development Planning	a	100%	1,000,000
30	UNDP	Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agriculture in Rural Cambodia (NAPA Follow Up)	a	100%	903,990
31	China	Project of Extension National Road 76	a	5%	892,734
32	ADB	LN 2670 Rural Roads Improvement	a	15%	783,750
33	China	Project of Rehabilitation NR.44	a	5%	781,920
34	IFAD	Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project (grant)	a	50%	703,699
35	IFAD	Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project (loan)	a	50%	703,699
36	Japan	The Project for Construction and Rehabilitation of Small Hydropower Plants in Rattanakiri Province	m	20%	702,678
37	Japan	The Project for Expansion of Water Supply Systems in Kampong Cham and Battambang	a	5%	682,314
38	ADB	GR 0241 GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor	m	50%	678,000
39	France	Water resource management sector project (Grant) (AFD)	a	50%	667,656
40	France	Non-sovereign loan to PPWSA: Extend the Greater Phnom Penh Water Supply System (AFD)	a	5%	613,231

Source: CDC and expert team calculation.

Annex 3: Climate Change Expenditure of MAFF, projects aligned to CCAP

Donor	Official Title	CCAP links	Target Indicators	m/a	CCAP %	2015 Total Expenditure	2015 Climate Change Expenditu
ADB	GR 0349 Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program	AG7	Capacity, agri entrepreneurship	a	50%	87,000	30,450
ADB	GR 0350 Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program	AG7	Capacity, agri entrepreneurship	a	50%	209,000	73,150
ADB	LN 3007 Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Project Loan)	AG7	Capacity, agri entrepreneurship	a	50%	376,000	131,600
IFAD	Agricultural Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE)	AG1	Smart farming, sustable system	a	50%	800,000	320,000
IFAD	PROJECT FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (Grant)	AG1	Smart, sustainable farming system	a	5%	4,525,268	158,384
Republic of Korea	Development of New Variety and Seed Production System for Hybrid Corn in Cambodia (KOPIA)	AG3	Crop variety, maize	a	5%	20,000	1,000
Republic of Korea	Adaptability Trial of Heat Tolerance and Cultural Practices in Major Vegetables from Korea (KOPIA)	AG3	Crop variety, maize	a	5%	10,000	500
Switzerland	Global Program on Remote sensing based Information and Insurance for Crops in Emerging economies (RIICE) Phase II. A scaling up phase in Cambodia	AG5	Agro Climatic information	a	5%	67,617	3,381

Donor	Official Title	CCAP links	Target Indicators	m/a	CCAP %	2015 Total Expenditure	2015 Climate Change Expenditu
UNDP	Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agriculture in Rural Cambodia (NAPA Follow Up)	AG1	Farming system	a	100%	903,990	903,990
UNDP	Strengthening climate information and early warning system in Cambodia (EWS)	AG5	Climatic info	a	50%	106,233	18,591
USA	Seed Scaling: Stress-Tolerant Rice for Asia (Accelerating the adoption of stress tolerant varieties by Smallholder Farmers in Nepal and Cambodia, ASTV) (Washington DC Program)	AG3, AG4	Crop variety, Improve knowledge on soil, CC	a	5%	1,000,000	50,000
EU/EC	Strengthening Capacity of Fishing Communities in the Tonle Sap to Manage their Natural Resources Sustainably	FI2	Capacity building, natural fishery habitat management	a	5%	277,492	13,875
FAO	Good Community Fish Refuges Management Practices for Food Security in Four Provinces	FI2	Fish refuge	a	5%	140,000	6,300
Japan	Freshwater Aquaculture Improvement and Extension Project (Phase 2)	FI1	Aquaculture development	a	50%	619,067	309,534
Japan	Agricultural Productivity Promotion Project in West Tonle Sap	FI1	Aquaculture development	a	5%	619,067	30,953
Republic of Korea	Development of the Broiler Raising System in Cambodia (KOPIA)	FI	Aquaculture development	a	5%	44,184	2,209
Republic of Korea	Farmer's Income of Broiler Raising in	FI	Aquaculture development	a	5%	500,000	25,000

Donor	Official Title	CCAP links	Target Indicators	m/a	CCAP %	2015 Total Expenditure	2015 Climate Change Expenditu
	Cambodia (KOPIA)						
EU/EC	Promotion of inclusive and sustainable growth in the Agricultural Sector: Fisheries and Livestock	FI1, FI2, L1	Aquaculture + sustainable fish management, Animal production	a	5%	4,186,788	209,339
Japan	Project for Facilitating the Implementation of REDD+Strategy and Policy	FR4	policy implementing, REDD+	m	10%	619,067	61,907
Republic of Korea	Project for Forest Restoration and Establishment of Forest Research Facilities	FR3	Forestry research	m	10%	582,000	58,200
UNDP	Strenthening Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)	FR1	sustainable forest management	m	10%	371,074	37,107
UNDP	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility REDD+ Readiness Project	FR4	REDD+ implementation	m	10%	1,125,594	112,559
UNODC	Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime (WLFC)	FR1	sustainable forest management	m	10%	21,400	2,140
ADB	TA 8179 Mainstreaming Climate Resilience Into Development Planning	CR3	Institutional mainstreaming	a	100%	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Total					18,212,857	3,560,170

Source: CDC and expert team calculation.

Annex 4: Climate Change Expenditure of MPWT, projects aligned to CCAP

Donor	Official Title	CCAP links	Target Indicator	m/a	CCAP %	2015	2015 Climate Change Spending
ADB	LN 2670 Rural Roads Improvement	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	15%	5,225,000	783,750
ADB	LN 2539 GMS: Cambodia Northwestern Provincial Road Improvement Project	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	15%	1,300,000	195,000
ADB	LN 2839 Provincial Roads Improvement Project	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	4,845,000	218,025
ADB	GR 0187-CAM GMS: Rehabilitation of the Railway in Cambodia (financed by Gov't of Australia)	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	m	10%	121,576	12,158
ADB	GR 0278-CAM Provincial Roads Improvement Project (SCF)	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	15%	462,000	48,510
ADB	GR 0330-GMS: Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	50%	418,000	41,800
ADB	GR 0467-CAM Rural Roads Improvement Project II	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	893,143	31,260
ADB	LN 2970 GMS: Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	50%	559,000	55,900
ADB	LN 3125 Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project-Additional Financing	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	50%	22,792,000	7,977,200
ADB	LN 8254-CAM Provincial Roads Improvement Project	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	983,000	34,405
ADB	TA 8617 Advance Actions for Flood Damaged Reconstruction Project - Additional Financing	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	50%	95,000	23,750

Donor	Official Title	CCAP links	Target Indicator	m/a	CCAP %	2015	2015 Climate Change Spending
ADB	TA 8784 Second Road Asset Management Project	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	500,000	15,000
Australia	3i - Investing In Infrastructure	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	15%	601,353	63,142
Canada	Integrated Disaster Risk Management	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	50%	121,376	18,206
China	Project of Reconstruction NR.6 of Cambodia (The Section from Thnal Kaeng to Ang Kroeung)	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	48,453,800	2,422,690
China	Project of National Road No.214 of Cambodia and construction of Across the Mekong River Bridge	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	23,822,794	1,191,140
China	Project of Extension National Road 76	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	17,854,680	892,734
China	Project of Rehabilitation NR.44	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	15,638,400	781,920
China	National Road No. 5 of Cambodia	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	11,061,800	553,090
China	Construction of NR 41 from juction NR4 Thnal Toteung -Chum Kiri (Kampot)	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	4,710,100	235,505
China	Project of Takhmao Bridge over Tonle Bassac River and its Connecting Road	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	3,349,518	167,476
China	Enlargement Project of National Road No.6A of Cambodia	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	6,839,260	341,963

Donor	Official Title	CCAP links	Target Indicator	m/a	CCAP %	2015	2015 Climate Change Spending
China	National Road No. 55 Project (Pursat-Phnom Korvanh-Veaveng-Thmorda)	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	4,023,013	201,151
China	Project of National Road No. 58	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	23,950,355	1,197,518
China	Project of National Road 1577	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	7,260,280	363,014
Japan	National Road No.5 Improvement Project (Battambang - Sri Sophorn Section)	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	15%	942,722	141,408
Japan	National Road No.5 Improvement Project (Prek Kdam - Thlea Ma'am Section) (I)	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	15%	1,939,744	290,962
Japan	The Project for Constructing Trapeang Prasat Road Bridge in Oddar Meanchey Province	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	100,740	5,037
Japan	The Project for Improvement of the National Road No. 1 (Phase IV)	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	15%	3,936,906	590,536
Japan	The Project for Improvement of the National Road No1 Urban Section	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	15%	671,939	100,791
Republic of Korea	Improvement of National Road No.31 and 33, Provincial Road No.117 and Kampot Bypass Project	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	3,031,625	151,581
Republic of Korea	GMS Cambodia Northwestern Provincial Road Improvement Project	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	7,804,995	390,250
Republic of Korea	Improvement of National Road No.21	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	15%	12,525,091	1,878,764

Donor	Official Title	CCAP links	Target Indicator	m/a	CCAP %	2015	2015 Climate Change Spending
Republic of Korea	National Road No.2 and National Road No.22 Improvement Project	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood		15%	2,805,000	420,750
World Bank	Road - Main- IDA 44420- Road Asset Management Project	MPWT2	Maintenance and rehab of road, infrastructure damaged by flood	a	5%	141,987	7,099
	Total					239,781,196	21,843,484

Source: CDC and expert team calculation.

SUPPORTED BY :