

GCCA+

THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS INITIATIVE



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Case Study Nr. 3 – Cambodia



IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY STUDY CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE (CCCCA)

CRIS CODE: DCI-ENV/2009/O21-476

MARCH 2021

www.gcca.eu

List of Acronyms

ADB: Asian Development Bank
ASPIRE: Agriculture Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension
AWS: Automatic Weather Station
CA: Contribution Agreement
CARP: Coastal Adaptation and Resilience Planning
CC: Climate Change
CCAPs: Climate Change Action Plans
CCBAP: Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme
CCCA: Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CCCSP: Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan
CCD: Climate Change Department
CDC/CRDB: Council for the Development of Cambodia/Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board
CCFF: Climate Change Financing Framework
CCSPs: Climate Change Strategic Plans
CCTT: Climate Change Technical Team
CC-TWG: Climate Change Technical Working Group
CI: Conservation International
CNM-MOH: National Centre for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control
CPA: Community Protected Areas
CPEIR: Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
CPER: Climate Public Expenditure Review
CRCD: Cambodian Research Centre for Development
CSO: Civil Society Organisation
CTA: Chief Technical Adviser
DAHP: Department of Animal Health and Production
DANIDA: Danish Cooperation Agency
DfID: Department for International Development
DOE-Kampot: Department of Environment, Kampot
EU: European Union
FAC: Forestry Administration Cantonment
GCCA+: Global Climate Change Alliance Plus
GSSD: NCSD's General Secretariat
HAI: Help Age International
IIED: International Institute for Environment and Development
ISO: International Organization for Standardization
KAP: Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
LGCC: Local Governments and Climate Change
LoCAL: Local Climate Adaptive Living
MAFF: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MB: Mlup Baitong
MEF: Ministry of Economy and Finance
MIME: Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
MME: Ministry of Mines and Energy
MoE: Ministry of Environment
MoEYS: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
MoH: Ministry of Health

MOP: Ministry of Planning
MoWA: Ministry of Women's Affairs
MoWRAM: Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MPF: Multi-Purpose Farming
MPTC: Ministry of Post & Telecommunication
MPWT: Ministry of Public Works and Transport
MRD: Ministry of Rural Development
MRF: Material Recovery Facility
MTR: Mid-term review
M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation
NAPA: National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCCC: National Climate Change Committee
NCDD-S: Secretariat of the National Committee for Democratic Development
NCDM: National Committee for Disaster Management
NCSD: National Council for Sustainable Development
NDC: Nationally Determined Contribution
NSDP: National Strategic Development Plan
OO: Overall Objective
PAFCC: Promotion of Adaptive Farming to Climate Change
PBCRGs: Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants
PDA-Battambang: Provincial Department of Agriculture, Battambang
PMU: Programme Management Unit
PNCA: Prek Leap National College of Agriculture
POPs: Persistent Organic Pollutants
PUC: Pannasastra University of Cambodia
PU: Pannasastra University
RGC: Royal Government of Cambodia
RUA: Royal University of Agriculture
RUPP: Royal University of Phnom Penh
SIDA: Swedish Cooperation Agency
SNC: Second National Communication to the UNFCCC
SPCR: Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience
TACCI-PV: Together Addressing Climate Change Initiative –Prey Veng
TAMD: Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development
TFS: Trust Fund Secretariat
UNCDF: United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change
USAID: United States Agency for International Development
VRA: Vulnerability Reduction Assessment
WB: World Bank



I. Project Details and Outputs Delivered

PROJECT TITLE: Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)		
CRIS CODE: DCI-ENV/2009/021-476		
AAP YEAR: 2008	DURATION: Initially 36 months ¹ starting with the signature of the Contribution Agreement (CA) between EU and UNDP, later extended to 54 months ²	DATE OF COMPLETION: 06/2014 ³
TOTAL PROJECT COST: 8,345,261 EUR Other donors ⁴ : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DANIDA (Danish Cooperation Agency): 434,321EUR SIDA (Swedish Cooperation Agency): 3,397,432EUR UNDP: 2,307,692 EUR 		GCCA ALLOCATION: 2,205,816 EUR (about 26% of the total project cost)
AID MODALITY: Project Approach Multi-donor Action		MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS: Joint Management with an International Organisation through a Contribution Agreement (CA) between UNDP and the EU. 2 Calls for Proposals were organised by UNDP under the CA with 19 grants ⁵ awarded (8 under the first CfP and 11 under the second CfP).

¹ The Contribution Agreement was signed in December 2009.

² As per addendum 2 approved by the Programme Support Board in June 2014

³ As per CCCA final report

⁴ Figures as per October 2012; source: GCCA Technical Fiche completed by the EUD

⁵ Grant beneficiaries, intervention areas and technical foci of the respective pilot projects:

- CFP1, Grant 1: CEDAC – Ratanakiri Province – Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture techniques and incorporation of Climate Change policies into the local government framework.
- CFP1, Grant 2: Forestry Administration – 5 communities located in the provinces Svay Rieng, Kampot, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap and Pursat - Building adaptive capacity within the community forestry sector through supporting effective participation of community forestry management committees and communal councils in newly established cantonment level community forestry planning and co-ordination committees, and supporting local communities to adopt bio-digesters in order to reduce pressure on forests and contribute to alternative income generation activities.
- CFP1, Grant 3: Fisheries Administration (with technical assistance from WorldFish) – dispersed intervention areas - Project Title: "Building Capacity for Integrating Climate Change Adaptation in Fisheries Sector in Cambodia".
- CFP1, Grant 4: NCDD-S (Secretariat of the National Committee for Democratic Development) and UNCDF (United Nations Capital Development Fund) – national scope – "Local Governments and Climate Change Project" aiming at demonstrating the role of Local Governments in fostering climate change resilience and to identify practical ways to mainstream CC resilience into Sub-National planning and finance systems
- CFP1, Grant 5: MoE, Research and Community Protected Areas (CPA) Department – selected protected areas – Awareness raising and Livelihoods
- CFP1, Grant 6: Royal University of Agriculture – Prey Veng Province – Development of CC-adapted agricultural techniques
- CFP1, Grant 7: Sihanoukville Provincial Hall - Sihanoukville Province - The Sustainable Sihanoukville through Climate Change Planning and Adaptation project aimed to develop capacity among government staff and local communities in order to better understand climate change through pilot project implementation in Sihanoukville Municipality. Various technical areas were covered: solid waste management, mangrove protection, early warning systems.
- CFP1, Grant 8: WOMEN - Prey Veng Province - the "Together Addressing Climate Change Initiative – Prey Veng (TACCI-PV)" project aimed to build a multi-sectoral approach to climate change adaptation through strengthening capacity and coordination of sub-national authorities; enhancing National/sub-national relationships and dialogue; and enhancing all stakeholders' awareness, participation and management of natural resources and climate change adaptation processes.
- CFP2, Grant 1: Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) - the project focused on developing capacities to integrate climate change in the planning and design of rural water and sanitation infrastructures, with pilots in two flood-prone provinces, Kompong Cham and Battambang.

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE:

The project operates at national level for the institutional components; Result Area 4 is implemented in the coastal areas; Result Area 5 (grant projects) is implemented across the country with a focus on the areas most affected by CC. On the latter, more detailed information is provided in footnote 5.

MAIN STAKEHOLDERS:

- UNDP is the main implementing agency, providing technical support and oversight and administering the CCCA Trust Fund for the duration of the programme.
- The Climate Change Department (CCD) of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the main governmental partner. The CCD has the mandate to develop national climate change policies and strategies and to coordinate national efforts to address mitigation and adaptation issues. The CCD operates in close coordination with the Climate Change Technical Team (CCTT) and the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), to which it also provides secretarial services.
- The consulting firm DHI, together with the Coastal Coordination Unit of the MoE, is the implementing partner of the CC adaptation project in coastal areas (Result Area 4).
- The grant projects (Result Area 5) are implemented by relevant line ministries, agencies and civil society organisations. More detailed information is provided in footnote 5.



- CFP2, Grant 2: Provincial Department of Agriculture, Battambang (PDA-Battambang) – Battambang Province - The project aimed to strengthen the drought and flood resilience of farmers in three pilot districts of Battambang province with high levels of poverty and climate vulnerability, through the introduction of climate resilient agriculture practices.
- CFP2, Grant 3: Mlup Baitong (MB) - Kompong Speu province - “Promotion of Adaptive Farming to Climate Change” (PAFCC) project
- CFP2, Grant 4: Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MOWA) - Stung Treng and Oddar Meanchey provinces - the project delivered clean water and other knowledge and skills for improving rural livelihoods in two remote provinces of Cambodia, with a particular focus on women groups. In Stung Treng, problems are mostly associated with river floods, and in Oddar Meanchey with flash floods from the Dongrek Mountains range and storms during the rainy season. Both areas are affected by drought during the dry season.
- CFP2, Grant 5: National Centre for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control (CNM-MOH) – national scope - the project “Strengthened Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation in Health: Integrated Response to Climate Sensitive Vector Borne Diseases in Cambodia” had the objective to build capacity in country to minimize consequences of VBDs to populations in areas that are prone to CC.
- CFP2, Grant 6: WWF-Cambodia, in partnership with Kratie Forestry Administration Cantonment (FAC) – Kratie - the objective of the project was to reduce the vulnerability of communities along the Mekong River to the adverse impacts of climate change by protecting and restoring Community Forests.
- CFP2, Grant 7: Help Age International (HAI) – 2 communes of Aek Phnom district in Battambang Province – Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in flood prone areas.
- CFP2, Grant 8: Conservation International (CI) – Tonle Sap Lake - The project implemented the top four recommendations from the Climate Change Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) for Kampong Prak, Ou Ta Prok and Kampong Lor community fisheries on the Tonle Sap lake: Awareness raising about ecosystem-based adaptation; Reforestation of ten hectares of flooded forest; Strengthening community fisheries and development of management plans; Establishment of savings and loan groups.
- CFP2, Grant 9: Department of Animal Health and Production (DAHP) - Takeo and Pursat provinces - the project focused on strengthening resilience to climate change of livestock-raising farmers in four pilot areas (two affected mostly by drought and two affected mostly by floods).
- CFP2, Grant 10: Provincial Department of Environment, Kampot (DOE-Kampot) in partnership with the Cambodian Research Centre for Development (CRCD-Camdev) – Province of Kampot - The project “Water for Community Climate Change Adaptation in Kampot” aimed to strengthen local government institutions to assist vulnerable communities to adapt to climate change in the water sector. The project addressed the lack of access to safe water, the weak institutional capacity to assist local communities to adapt to climate change, and the limited awareness of climate change in general amongst the population of the province.
- CFP2, Grant 11: Prek Leap National College of Agriculture (PNCA) – Takeo Province – the project “Building a Climate Change Resilient Food System: Integrating a Reservoir and Rice-Fish System” aimed to develop a climate resilient food system based on linking terrestrial (rice agronomy) and aquatic (rice field fisheries) systems through a process of adaptive learning.

- International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) was mobilised for the design and the implementation of a national CC M&E mechanism.
- The 3 universities (Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) and the Pannasastra University (PU)) are hosting library corners, while also being involved in the implementation of the grant projects.

BENEFICIARIES:

- Cambodia's institutional "hub" of climate change management, consisting in the CCD, the NCCC and the CCTT.
- National and sub-national levels of the concerned line ministries as well as local authorities.
- Farmers and communities that are most vulnerable to CC effects.

GCCA PRIORITY AREA(S):

Mainstreaming of climate change, adaptation, disaster risk reduction

MAIN SECTOR(S):

Overall development and poverty reduction, coastal zone management, agriculture and food security, forestry, fisheries, disaster risk reduction, water management, health.

OVERALL OBJECTIVE:

- OO as per logframe attached to the CA/Description of the Action⁶:
Climate Change interventions/programmes in Cambodia are nationally owned and aligned with Cambodia's development priorities, and are effectively coordinated and implemented.
- OO as per logframe developed by UNDP during the project's inception phase:
To strengthen the capacity of the NCCC to fulfill its mandate to address climate change and to enable line ministries and CSOs to implement priority climate change actions.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE(S):

No specific objectives were formulated, not in the logframe attached to the CA/Description of the Action and not in the logframe developed by UNDP during the project's inception phase.⁷

EXPECTED RESULTS⁸ :

1. Improved capacity to coordinate national policy making, capacity development, outreach/ advocacy efforts, and to monitor the implementation of the national climate change strategy, policy and plans
2. Improved access to updated CC information, knowledge and learning opportunities at all levels
3. Strengthened capacity within the NCCC to mobilise and to effectively administer climate change funds and to prepare for a nationally owned trust fund
4. Increased resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to climate change through adaptation planning, demonstrated targeted local interventions and provision of practical learning experience in adaptation planning to the NCCC/CCD (Coastal Adaptation and Resilience Planning – CARP)
5. Strengthened capacity in RGC (Royal Government of Cambodia) agencies and civil society organisations for the implementation of CC response initiatives in line with agreed national CC priorities, independently or in partnerships, through access to new financial and technical resources

⁶ The Contribution Agreement/Description of the Action included a second logframe, specifically developed for the support to the Coastal Adaptation and Resilience Planning (CARP) component. This CARP logframe was later integrated into the final overall GCCA logframe with the CARP Overall Objective appearing as Expected Result / Outcome 4 in the overall logframe. (as made evident by the structure of the final project report).

⁷ Most logframes of UN implemented projects have only 1 level of objectives; they do not distinguish between overall and specific objectives. The lower UN-template levels are: outcomes, outputs, and activities. The UN outcome level corresponds to the Expected Results level of the EC template.

⁸ As based on the structure of the final narrative project report; as mentioned above, a copy of the final logframe was not available/found during the desk phase.

OUTPUTS DELIVERED⁹:

RESULT 1:

- Climate Change Department (CCD) in the Ministry of Environment formally established, amongst others as the Secretariat of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)
- The NCCC revitalised and operational, with good representation of line ministries and technical working groups
- A national inter-ministerial technical team for CC (CCTT) (including working groups) established
- The National Strategic Development Plan (2014-2018) CC mainstreamed (including formulation of climate-related indicators to monitor implementation)
- The Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) for 2014-2023 developed and adopted by the Council of Ministers and PM (November 2013)
- 9 sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plans (CCSPs) and CC Actions Plans developed for the line ministries
- Planning and budgeting guidelines for sub-national administrations are CC mainstreamed
- A national M&E framework to support CCCSP implementation established
- Reviewed legal framework, with recommendations for CC mainstreaming
- 80% of the CCD, NCCC, CCTT staff and grantees trained in CC (based on capacity needs assessments and capacity development plans)
- 21 Climate Change Technical Team members trained for effective participation in UNFCCC

RESULT 2:

- 4 Climate Change library corners established in CCD, PUC, RUA, RUPP¹⁰
- An online CC knowledge platform (www.camclimate.org.kh) established and regularly updated¹¹
- Knowledge and communication materials (newsletters, factsheets, learning event reports, case studies, practice notes, guidebooks, videos) developed and disseminated
- Learning and training materials (CC guidebook for secondary schools, CC Education and Awareness Guidelines, CDM brochure, media training tools, mitigation tools) developed and disseminated
- 1000 students and lecturers in 3 provinces sensitised and trained on CC
- 634 sub-national officials sensitised and trained in CC mitigation and adaptation
- 15 journalists from 10 provinces trained in CC and media

RESULT 3:

- A Climate Change Financing Framework designed, and submitted to NCCC
- Trust Fund Secretariat established
- Trust Fund Secretariat staff trained in fund management and grant management

RESULT 4 (CARP - COASTAL ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE PLANNING)

- 8 Communal Investment Plans (Prey Nob and Mondul Seima districts) developed with CC action for increased resilience included, and under implementation
- 8 communal governments in Prey Nob and Mondul Seima districts trained in communal CC planning
- CC guidelines for Communal Development Planning revised
- 75 staff of local governments (province, district, commune) in the provinces of Preah Sihanouk and Koh Kong trained to train in CC
- 1,850 villagers sensitised in CC risks and appropriate adaptation measures
- Climate resilient livelihood options presented/demonstrated to 1,790 households
- Climate change awareness raised in 31 villages in the coastal area, reaching out to around 3,000 households

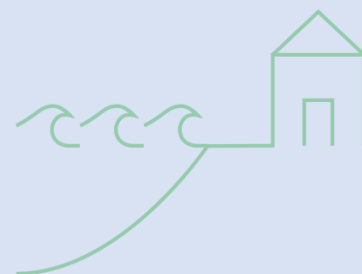
⁹ As per information provided in the final project report by UNDP (June 2014) and verified during the field phase.

¹⁰ 1900 visitors of the CC libraries in 2013 & 2014

¹¹ 9690 visitors of the CC platform in 2013, 9000 documents downloaded in 6 months

RESULT 5:

- 2,243 staff of local government (provincial, district and communal levels) trained in CC adaptation
- 40,133 community members sensitised and trained in CC
- 74 organisations (18 government agencies and 56 NGOs) trained in the development and implementation of CC-related proposals/projects
- **PILOTED ADAPTATION MEASURES IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR:**
 - Seeds of drought resilient rice varieties supplied to 354 households and varieties demonstrated in 278 sites
 - 3 rice seed producer groups with 25 members established
 - 1 compost making demonstration site
 - 250 forage crops demonstration sites
 - 22 cassava and peanut demonstration sites
 - 539 home gardens established
 - 22 Multi-Purpose Farming (MPF) demonstration sites
 - 5 crop diversification demonstration sites
 - 5 integrated Farming Systems demonstration sites
 - 80 animal food / feed formulation demonstration sites
 - 2,000 heads of livestock vaccinated and treated
- **PILOTED ADAPTATION MEASURES IN THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR:**
 - 1 reservoir constructed
 - 20 wells drilled
 - 13 ponds constructed
 - 500 big jars for water harvesting supplied
 - 76 latrines (some linked to biodigesters, some flood-proof) constructed
 - 1,055 water filters supplied
 - 772 m of water conducts installed
 - 1 water gate constructed
 - 14 water pumps installed
- **PILOTED ADAPTATION MEASURES IN THE FISHERY SECTOR:**
 - 12 fish hatcheries installed
 - 54 fish raising ponds constructed
 - 9 fish protection zones established
 - 1 demonstration site for community-based fishery and water management
 - 1 aquaculture demonstration site
 - 25 rice-fish farming demonstration sites
 - 4 community conservation areas established
 - 5 demonstration sites for processing fishery products
- **PILOTED ADAPTATION MEASURES IN THE FORESTRY SECTOR:**
 - 7,800 forest trees planted
 - 2,100 fruit trees planted
 - 7 community nurseries established
 - 2 forest restoration sites (50 ha) established
 - 3 community forest protection areas established
- **PILOTED ADAPTATION MEASURES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR:**
 - 203 test kits for dengue supplied
 - Existing disease surveillance system extended with climate data (tested in 4 sites)
- **PILOTED ADAPTATION MEASURES IN THE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SECTOR:**
 - 23 rain gauges supplied and installed
 - 3 sub-weather stations supplied and installed
 - 1 Automatic Weather Station (AWS) supplied and installed
 - 1 communal early warning system (flood markers and early warning network with 500 members) developed, including response mechanisms (boats).



- **PILOTED MITIGATION MEASURES IN THE RENEWABLE ENERGY SECTOR:**
 - 76 bio-digesters supplied and installed
- **PILOTED MEASURES FOR ECOSYSTEM-BASED COASTAL MANAGEMENT:**
 - 1 conservation area for coral established
- **PILOTED MEASURES IN THE WASTE MANAGEMENT SECTOR:**
 - 1 Community-based solid waste management system developed and established
 - 1 Material Recovery Facility (MRF) supplied and installed
- **PILOTED SMALL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS FOR CC ADAPTATION:**
 - 3 irrigation dams rehabilitated
 - 5 irrigation canals constructed
 - 1 dike for irrigation constructed
 - 4 restored rural laterite roads
 - 2 water drainage/culverts constructed
 - 2 community ponds created

II. Analysis of impact

2.1. Impact expected as per logframe objectives and their indicators:

At **OO level**, the initial, indicative logframe attached to the CA/Description of the Action (OO = *Climate Change interventions/programmes in Cambodia are nationally owned and aligned with Cambodia's development priorities, and are effectively coordinated and implemented*), provided the following indicators:

- Indicator OO.1: Representation of CC considerations in policy, plans and budgets at national and sub-national levels.
- Indicator OO.2: Effectiveness of a multi-stakeholder framework in Cambodia which facilitates action required on sector policies, strategies, plans and programmes that are climate sensitive in a socially inclusive manner at all levels.
- Indicator OO.3: Availability of systematised capacity development frameworks on technical issues (climate observation, modelling and risk assessment), national compliance to UNFCCC obligations, operation and management of the Climate Change Knowledge Management and Learning Platform.

Baselines nor targets are specified, and the selected indicators are not really objectively verifiable.

Further to the above, the contractual document "Description of the Action" describes the expected impact as follows:

"The CCCA is designed to contribute to a CC resilient development in Cambodia.

The vision is that the organisations involved in national and local development planning and service delivery recognise the importance of considering the impact of CC and can capitalise on CC related financing and other opportunities available to address these issues.

NCCC and CCD are expected to have by the end of the project the capacity and resources to address CC challenges across the country. The CCD will draw on the experience of the SNC¹² and establish a similar decentralised platform for the collection, analysis and communications of CC related data. This

¹² Second National Communication to the UNFCCC

will feed into a (nationally owned) multi-stakeholder platform for knowledge and lessons sharing that will provide a basis for effective decision making, planning and awareness raising.

Further, support will be provided to the relevant government agencies, civil society organisations and academia in the form of capacity building, TA and/or seed-funding to support design and implementation of CC mainstreaming initiatives.”

Specifically, for the field-based components (CARP + grant projects), the expected impact was described as:

“The field-based component is expected to lead to a considerable improvement in the adaptation, community resilience and effective response to climate induced changes and natural disasters. Ultimately this must improve the living standards, health and welfare of the people presently affected by CC effects and those who would otherwise be more severely affected in the future.

CC in Cambodia is more likely to affect the poorer, marginalised groups whose livelihoods are dependent on natural resources and who inhabit low lying and flood exposed and potential drought prone areas. The component will thus assist in reducing the poverty of these people mainly but not only through preventative means.

At the same time the component will provide important information and learning experience which will feed into CCCA's capacity building and institutional strengthening activities.”

Logframe¹³ indicators (without baselines, without targets) at the objectives level are:

- A coastal climate change adaptation plan approved, and the associated resources established and operational
- Capacity developed in CCD and other institutions in adaptation planning and implementation
- Awareness raised on climate change and sustainable management of marine and coastal resources
- Living standard of the targeted coastal communities improved
- Degradation of coastal ecosystem reduced or stopped

As for the logical framework developed by UNDP¹⁴, the following four indicators were selected at OO level (OO = *To strengthen the capacity of the NCCC to fulfill its mandate to address climate change and to enable line ministries and CSOs to implement priority climate change actions*):

INDICATOR OO.1: # OF MINISTRIES FUNDING CLIMATE CHANGE RELEVANT EXPENDITURES AS DEFINED IN THE CLIMATE EXPENDITURE REPORT

- Baseline (2010): The Ministry of Environment; Target (by mid 2014): Up to 5 ministries
- Means of Verification: Climate Public Expenditure report

INDICATOR OO.2: ENDORSEMENT OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE FINANCING FRAMEWORK

- Baseline (2010): No Climate Change Financing Framework; Target (by mid 2014): Climate Change Financing Framework agreed and endorsed by the government
- Means of Verification: Climate Change Financing Framework document with letter of endorsement or minutes from NCCC

INDICATOR OO.3: CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGIC PLAN (CCCSP) ENDORSED

- Baseline (2010): No CCSP existing; Target (by mid 2014): CCCSP endorsed by NCCC
- Means of Verification: NCCC minutes or letter of endorsement

INDICATOR OO.4: # OF CLIMATE CHANGE SECTORAL STRATEGIC PLANS ENDORSED

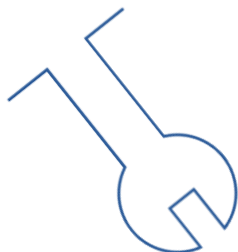
- Baseline (2010): None; Target (by mid 2014): 9 sectoral strategic plans endorsed by line ministries
- Means of Verification: Climate Change Sectoral Strategic Plans

At **SO level**: No SOs formulated; not applicable.

¹³ This concerns the “sub-logframe” specifically developed for the field based component (Results 4 and 5)

¹⁴ Paragraph added after the field visit as during which a copy of the logframe was made available locally.

2.2. Direct and indirect impact as reported in the available documents (desk phase):



As indicated above, none of the documents that were collected and consulted during the desk phase did report on progress made towards the objectives or on achievement of the indicator targets. Yet, both reports provide some relevant comments on potential or generated impact. These include:

FROM THE MID-TERM REVIEW REPORT, 2012:

- Measurement of results is constrained by inadequate performance indicators (all performance indicators in all five result areas need to be reviewed and made more functional). Capacity-building *per se* is not captured in the indicators, and without proper baselines, it is difficult to determine the extent to which it has occurred, in any case.
- The CCCA concept directly links the climate change strategic planning process to fundable adaptation activities on the ground and facilitates their implementation and replication through more effective policies, regulations, incentives, and enforcement. The MTR Team believes that, with patience and persistence (protecting the investments already made), the CCCA concept can lead to transformative change. However, at least another two years of implementation and collection of lessons learned will be necessary to set a foundation for such change. The real test will be the perceived effectiveness of adaptation activities in the communities and the evolution of policies to encourage their replication throughout Cambodia.

FROM THE FINAL PROJECT REPORT, 2014:

- In relation to the field-based grant projects: By the end of the project, 19,713 households had directly benefited from the demonstration of CC adaptation measures. 17.1% of the households in the targeted villages effectively applied/adopted the demonstrated adaptation measures. 72.4 % of the households in the target areas reported a reduction in their vulnerability to CC as a result of the adaptation projects.
- In relation to the CARP project: 572 households (32% of the targeted households) that were supported to develop livelihood activities and to apply appropriate farming and livestock raising practices, reported an increase in their incomes.
- Two of the CCCA grant projects were replicated elsewhere: one on CC and local Governments (NCDD-S and UNCDF, funded by SIDA), and one on CC and Protected Areas Management (MoE and UNEP, funded by Adaptation Fund). In addition, at least nine CCCSP aligned projects are being implemented or in pipeline, e.g. under ADB/SPCR (7) and UNDP (2).

2.3. Findings from the desk phase and specific issues to be further explored during the field phase:

- Available information on impact generated at the end of the project is limited but undeniably positive.
- There are gaps in the framework of objectives and indicators against which impact is usually assessed. During the field phase, an attempt must be made to complete the framework so that it can be used as reference when commenting on impact. In the first place, a full copy of the project logframe should be requested from key stakeholders¹⁵.

¹⁵ This full copy of the logframe was retrieved during the field phase and the relevant sections in the present report are adjusted accordingly.

- Other useful sources of information for impact assessment to be requested during the country visit: (1) the KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) survey conducted in 2014 to assess the impacts of awareness raising and information campaigns; (2) key performance indicators that would have been developed for the CCCA Trust Fund and data on their level of achievement.
- In case the project logframe – developed during the inception phase on basis of the initial indicative logframe - does not contain measurable impact indicators and/or when no monitoring data on impact are available, a broader frame of reference – going beyond the CCCA – should be used. For example, the national CC M&E framework that was established under the project. It is reported that this framework contains a set of five process indicators, using customized scales (of 1 to 10 steps) to measure the progress that Cambodia is making towards mainstreaming climate change in its national systems. At the level of results, a climate vulnerability assessment system with indices was designed, using available data from the Commune Database. This was planned to be completed by the end of 2014 (under CCCA Phase 2), and the system should therefore be available and operational at the time of the field visit. Also, the mentioned set of four core climate indicators for monitoring the implementation and impact of CC action under the NSDP could be used to assess impact.
- In addition to logframe objectives and indicators, the following aspects are relevant to assess project impact: (1) levels of adoption and replication of the demonstrated adaptation measures; (2) levels of resilience against CC impacts in terms of reduced losses, increased income levels, increased food security, reduced physical risks (early warning systems); (3) the steering and coordinating capacities for CC action across the country; (4) the budgets (national + donor-sourced) available for CC action.
- The impact assessment must take account of the fact that follow-up phases have been designed, financed and implemented, equally under the joint management modality with UNDP-Cambodia. CCCA II was directly built on the outputs and achievements of the present project and focused on consolidating and replicating. To date, also CCCA II is completed. CCCA III was formulated in 2018 and started operating earlier this year.

2.4 Achievement of the logframe indicators at overall and specific objectives levels (direct impact):

INDICATOR	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	EXPLANATORY NOTES
OO.1: # of ministries funding climate change relevant expenditures as defined in the climate expenditure report <i>Target: Up to 5 ministries</i>	> 100%	Achievement as of 2015: 15 ministries have climate relevant allocations; by 2015 the allocations of 6 ministries exceeded the annual cost of CC action plans (MOWRAM, MRD, MOH, MME, MOE, MPTC). Means of verification: CPER 2015, Table 2: Climate change expenditure by ministry (total donor and national)
OO.2: Endorsement of the Climate Change Financing Framework <i>Target: Climate Change Financing Framework agreed and endorsed by the government</i>	100%	Achievement by the end of the Project: Consultations on the first draft held in January 2014. Achievement as of March 2020: endorsed by NCCC in November 2014 Means of verification: Final project report and Final Evaluation report of Phase 2
OO.3: Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) endorsed <i>Target: CCCSP endorsed by NCCC</i>	100%	Achievement by the end of the Project: CCCSP approved and launched by the Prime Minister (November 2013); CC mainstreamed as a cross-cutting issue in the National Strategic Development Plan (2014-18)

		Means of verification: Final project report and CCCSP document
<p>OO.4: # of Climate Change Sectoral Strategic Plans endorsed</p> <p><i>Target:</i> 9 sectoral strategic plans endorsed by line ministries</p>	> 100%	<p>Achievement by the end of the project: 9 line ministries had endorsed their sectoral CC strategic plan by November 2013. These ministries were the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF); the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME); the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS); the Ministry of Health (MoH); the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA); the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM); the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT); the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD); and the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM). They also completed detailed Climate Change Action Plans (CCAP), with seven of these approved by the end of the project.</p> <p>Achievement as of March 2020: 14 ministries had approved their Climate Change Action Plans by the end of 2015.</p> <p>Means of verification: CCCSP document, CPER 2016, CCCSP Mid-term review</p>

2.5. Achievement of the overall and specific objectives (direct impact, exceeding the scope of the indicators)

OVERALL OBJECTIVE (OO): To strengthen the capacity of the NCCC to fulfil its mandate to address climate change and to enable line ministries and CSOs to implement priority climate change actions.

Achievement: "1" (> 75%)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

General conclusion:

Targets of all 4 impact indicators were fully met or exceeded. The project has been instrumental in developing a well-defined institutional framework for policy development and climate change programming. It also effectively supported the NCCC in the process of developing the first national climate change strategy and related action plans in 10 priority sectors. The grant component allowed line ministries and CSOs to implement priority climate change actions which also contributed to the creation of an array of actors engaged in climate change.

Related to the steering and coordinating capacities for CC action across the country and to the national and donor-sourced budgets available for CC action:

- ◆ The national climate change M&E framework has established a milestone-based scorecard system to track progress in terms of climate change institutional readiness. The spider diagram below illustrates the evolution from 2014 to 2019. While changes and improvements must be attributed to various initiatives, the GCCA project has undoubtedly been key in enabling progress on all five dimensions.

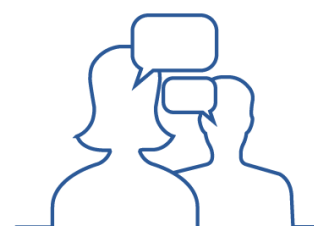


Chart of the trends of the 5 institutional readiness indicators

Indicator 1

Status of development of nation policies strategies and action plans for climate change response

Indicator 2

Level of inclusion of climate change in long, medium (NSDP) and short (PIP) national and subnational planning documents

Indicator 3

Establishment and functionality of a national coordination mechanism for climate change response and implementation of the CCCSP

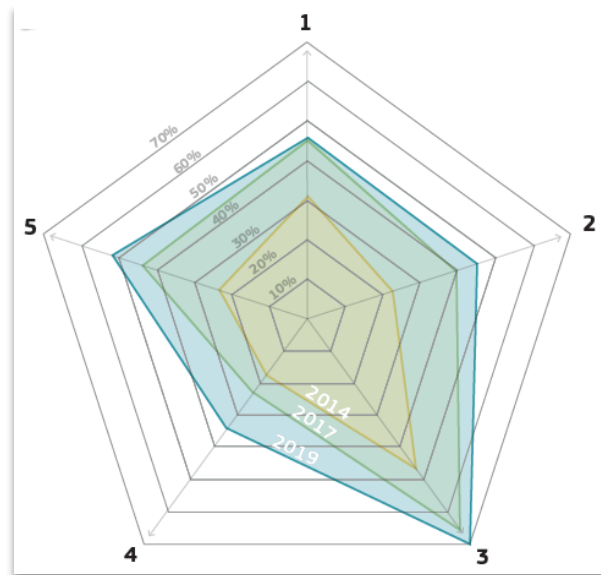
Indicator 4

Production, access and use of climate change information

Indicator 5

Availability and effectiveness of a financial framework for climate change response

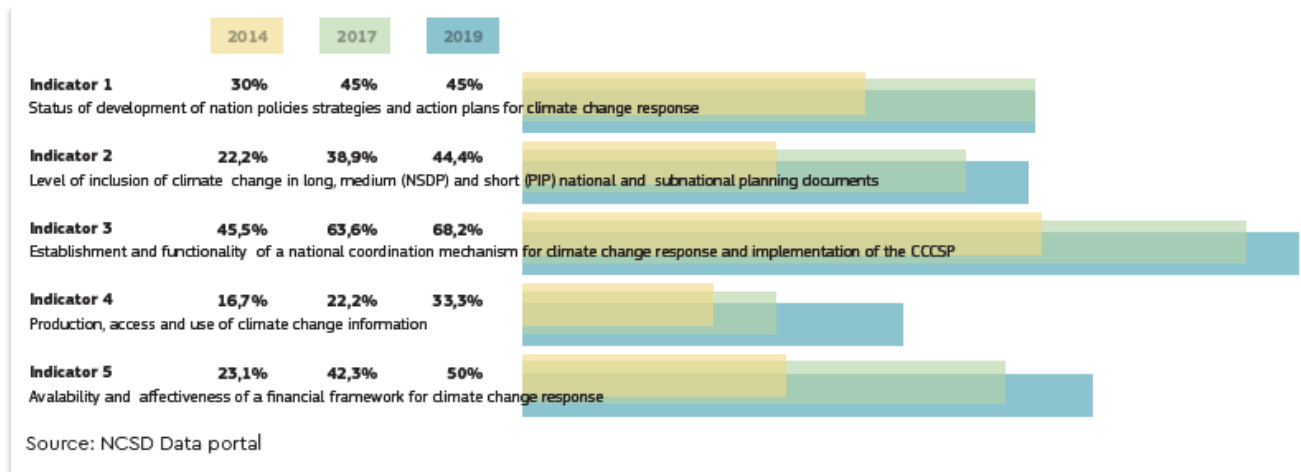
Source: NCSD Data Portal



The inter-ministerial coordination capacity has steadily progressed and met the overall target set by the CCCSP. Institutional reforms have been implemented, with the establishment of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD), an inter-ministerial body within the MoE. According to the CCCSP mid-term review report, “the NCSD has the overall responsibility for mainstreaming CC into National Development Plans, other planning instruments and in legal frameworks and for monitoring the implementation of CC action. NCSD provides overall direction and coordination of the M&E framework, and approves the biennial M&E reports. The Department of Climate Change (DCC) is responsible for the overall management of the framework. The Climate Change Technical Working Group (CC-TWG), which is an inter-ministerial body composed by representatives of key ministries and government agencies, facilitates technical support to the NCSD. Its members are responsible for the mainstreaming of climate change into national, sub-national or sectoral legislation and regulations and participate in the regular reporting on the implementation of CCCSP and sectoral climate change strategic and action plans, among other duties.”

As can be seen in the diagram and the table below, mainstreaming response at sectoral level has progressed, but at a slower pace. Recent planning guidelines from the Ministry of Planning (MOP) have contributed to integrate climate change in sector strategic plans in the 2019-2023 planning cycle.

Trends of the 5 institutional readiness indicators



- Similarly, progress has been made in the establishment of a climate financial framework. The CCCA project (phase 2) specifically focused on supporting the implementation of Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs). The percentage of the CCAPs' annual resource requirements covered by national budgetary and extra-budgetary resources is one of the project's impact indicators.

The CCCSP Mid-term review (MTR) report indicates that “according to the latest CPER, 30.2% of public expenditure was either fully or partially delivering climate change benefits. After weighing¹⁶, climate change expenditure constituted 3.2% of total public expenditure in 2017. In terms of sources of climate change expenditure, in the period 2009-2017, domestic sources (national budget) represented 29% of total public climate expenditure – external sources represented 71%.”

The CCCSP MTR acknowledged that the Cambodia Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF) provides a useful common approach to climate finance, but highlighted gaps regarding guidelines and tools to mobilize financial resources at sectoral level. The CCFF aims to improve Government-partner coordination on climate change, to enhance climate expenditure tracking and assessing its efficiency and impacts, to fully mainstream climate change in public management (policies, planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) and regulatory practices, and to establish incentives for the private sector to contribute. Regarding the gaps identified, the MTR states that “the CCFF did not provide useful guidelines and tools to mobilize and manage financial resources for climate change at the sectoral and sub-national levels. At sectoral level the CCFF provides indicative ceilings in terms of overall budget for climate change activities for nine ministries, but almost half of the ministries (3 out of 8) did not respect these ceilings when preparing their CCAPs. While the CCFF seeks to increase the share of climate change funding that goes through sub-national authorities, it does not provide a clear strategy on how to achieve this. Moreover, the CCFF does not provide useful tools to mobilize private sector funding for climate change. The CCCSP and CCFF seek to engage the private sector and promote public-private partnerships on climate change response, but they do not clearly indicate how to achieve this. In July 2016, NCS published the report “Promoting Private Sector Contribution to the Climate Change Response in Cambodia”, addressing the gaps of the CCFF in this regard.”

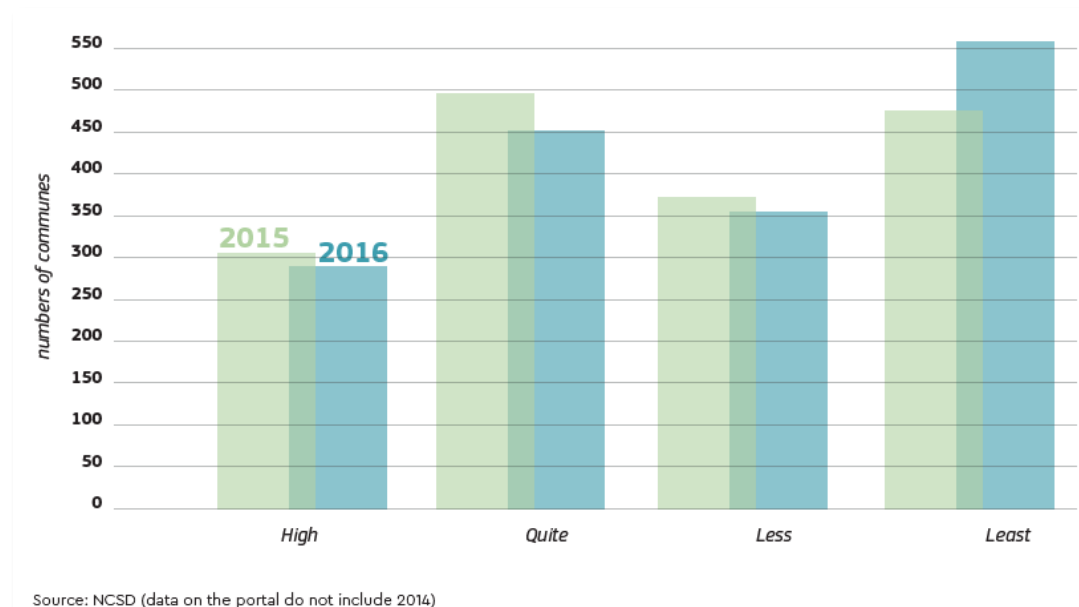
¹⁶ This CPER report follows the methodology used in the previous CPER, first identifying expenditures which deliver some degree of climate change benefits, and then weighing these expenditures based on the share of their benefits that contribute to the climate change response. Tools used for this report follow the “Methodological Guidebook: Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR)” produced by the UNDP regional programme on the Governance of Climate Finance.

Related to levels of resilience against CC impacts in terms of reduced losses, increased income levels, increased food security, reduced physical risks (early warning systems).

- ◆ According to the project final report, 19,713 households directly benefited from demonstration activities. 72.4% of the households in the target areas reported a reduction in their vulnerability to CC as a result of the adaptation projects (target: at least 15%). In the coastal zone component of the project (CARP-result 4), 28% of the total households in mangrove areas adopted the livelihood options.
- ◆ The Final Review report commented that the team could not observe such widespread reductions in vulnerabilities in the few sites visited. Still, some model farmers were able to double incomes from project-supported activities. It also noted that “some significant local results have occurred at model demonstration sites although the portfolio impact is difficult to gauge. A central question is whether these activities have introduced any specific innovation that may be worth of scaling-up in future climate resilience programmes. The financial drivers for replication are not yet well defined”.
- ◆ In the two projects visited during the field visit, improvements in livelihoods and reduction in vulnerability to climate change could be observed, as well as examples of replications. As it will be discussed later in the report there are however limitations in the quality and sustainability of some of the interventions.
- ◆ The national M&E framework includes two indicators to track the impacts of climate change policies and interventions on the vulnerability of the population at national and sub-national levels: (1) the composite vulnerability index, and (2) the proportion of families affected by climate hazards. Of course, changes in these indicators reflect the impacts of many interventions (and of other socio-economic factors beyond climate change response) and cannot be attributed exclusively to the CCCA project. They are provided here to illustrate the broader trends and the concrete application of the national CC M&E system to whose creation the CCCA project directly contributed. Other interventions are also catalysed by the achievements of the CCCA project in terms of capacity strengthening and institutional building.

Cambodia's vulnerability at the national level is measured by the percentage and number of vulnerable communes (i.e. those with Vulnerability Index values rating High or Quite High).

Chart of the trends of the composite Vulnerability Index



Source NCSD (data on the portal do not include 2014)

◆ According to the CCCSP Mid-term review:

- The commune database shows a certain decrease in the percentage of communes that are classified as highly vulnerable or quite vulnerable to floods, droughts and storms. By type of hazard, the decrease was particularly notable for storms (13% decrease), was good for droughts (almost 11% decrease), and limited for floods (almost 3% decrease).
- Also, data on the proportion of families affected by climate hazards showed a positive trend, notably from 186 affected families per 1,000 households in 2014 to 14 in 2016. (with an increase in between in 2015: 217 affected families per 1,000 households. By type of hazard, the progress was good for floods (11% decrease), low for storms (slightly more than 2% decrease) and insignificant for droughts. In 2016, families were mostly affected by drought (344 per 1,000 households) and considerably less by floods (54 per 1,000 households) and storms (21 per 1,000 households).

Related to levels of adoption and replication of the demonstrated adaptation measures

- ◆ According to the project final report, demonstrations under the pilot projects covered all key sectors of the climate change response¹⁷ and 17.1% of the households in the target areas would have adopted the promoted techniques (as direct project beneficiaries or through subsequent replications). The final evaluation report however highlighted gaps and quality issues in the project's M&E data related to increased climate change resilience and levels of uptake of adaptation technologies that were promoted. The report also flagged its doubts about the cost-effectiveness and financial viability of the promoted technologies, two characteristics that are crucial for subsequent spontaneous replication. The report mentioned that some of the promoted adaptation technologies were heavily subsidised, particularly the rooftop rainwater harvesting, biogas and drip irrigation systems. It seems that the majority of the grant projects were implemented without a clear sense of sustainability or potential for replication. Based on examples from 6 grant projects, the evaluation report includes a cost-benefit analysis of the promoted techniques and innovations, including an assessment of their respective replication potential. Finally, it should be noted that several of the promoted/introduced adaptation measures had been tested previously through other government and NGO projects and programmes (over 50 small projects in the framework of the UNDP Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme CCBAP Programme and NAPA-follow-up projects).



- ◆ The project made efforts to develop lessons from the pilots: notes on best practices, factsheets on selected pilots including cost benefit analysis, 2 workshops dedicated to lessons learning (2013 and 2014) and the NAPA follow up learning event. Also, links with the sectoral level were established for policy development. The note on “Factors for Change” provides a very good synthesis on challenges and options related to adoption and future upscaling. According to this note, the level of adoption and upscaling depended on their cost-effectiveness, on the existence of market incentives and access to markets, on local ownership, on the availability of the inputs, on land ownership and land use arrangements, on immediate project incentives, and on financial incentives.

On the down side, there has been no systematic monitoring and assessing of what works and under what conditions. A structured follow-up assessment of rates of adoption and replication levels is also missing.

¹⁷ Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, water and sanitation, protected area management, health, disaster management, renewable energy and waste management. Local development and gender were covered as cross-cutting elements.

Related to changes in public awareness of climate change

- ◆ The project engaged over 36,000 participants in 267 events, including 40 national meetings, 21 media events and 5 fora¹⁸. The training events were attended by 19,347 participants (4,320 or 22% female).
- ◆ According to the final project report, a revamped website was launched at the end of 2012. In the project's final quarter, 3,087 visitors (63% new) had accessed the online platform, being a 27% increase when compared to the figures from 2013. Climate Change library corners were installed in three leading universities and in the Ministry of Environment. They attracted a total of 533 visitors (213 female) in the final quarter of the project, a 56% increase when compared to the previous year. Close to 3,700 climate-related documents were uploaded on the e-library or available in library corners.
- ◆ The Climate Change Communication, Education and Awareness Strategy was launched in 2012, together with a provincial level awareness raising campaign. By the end of the project, 10 provinces had been covered through 3 sub-national events. Media training was provided to 15 journalists from 10 provinces. According to the final evaluation report, the broad-based communication, education and awareness activities have clearly enhanced engagement and awareness of government staff, universities, civil society groups, journalists, and the public in general.
- ◆ In 2016, the CCCA project, phase 2, commissioned a follow-up study to the first KAP survey that was conducted in 2011¹⁹. The KAP2 study consisted in a national survey with 1,000 representative Cambodians and in-depth interviews with 67 key informants from media, industry, national and provincial government agencies, non-governmental organisations, as well as celebrities and local leaders including commune councils, village chiefs, elders and religious leaders. The key findings are²⁰:
 - Changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices have been observed since KAP1.
 - The term “climate change” has become slightly better known since KAP1; but perceptions of causes and effects of climate change have barely changed.
 - Attitudes towards climate change have changed. A higher number of respondents were aware that their daily activities can contribute to climate change. The activities they referred to were strongly linked to only agricultural production and firewood collection.
 - Television, radio and word-of-mouth still play critical roles in communicating information about climate change to all people regardless of their socio-demographic background.
 - High-level political commitment is in place. Policy responses to climate change since KAP1 include the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan and 15 sectoral climate change action plans. Even so, more concerted efforts and supports are needed to translate that commitment into action.
- ◆ CCCA has done remarkably well in terms of open publishing of data and reports. The vast majority of documents and data are publicly available on the NCSD web portal. This contributes to creating and promoting a culture of openness and sharing that is still not prevalent in the public administration.

2.6. Signs of indirect impact

No particular points to highlight, besides the *promotion of a culture and practice of openness and public access to climate change information and data*.

¹⁸ Source: Final Evaluation Report Table 3.

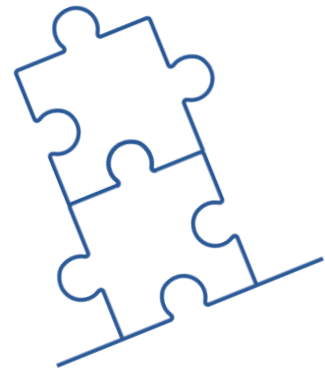
¹⁹ “A Second Study on Understanding of Public Perception of Climate Change in Cambodia: Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices”, 2016

²⁰ A useful infographic is summarising the key results – see list of documents consulted.

2.7 Conclusions on direct and indirect impact generated by the project and discussion on factors for success and failure

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS:

- Targets of all OO level indicators were met and the project achieved its overall objective. Still, it is due to mention that the logframe indicators only relate to part of the project's coverage, i.e. they only concerned the aspect of institutional strengthening.
- The project has indeed been instrumental in the development of an institutional framework for programming, planning and budgeting CC action. This framework covers both national and local levels. CC mainstreaming has been achieved in both general development and sectoral strategies and plans. The field visit revealed thereby that this institutional framework (mainly specialised institutions with trained people, tools and instruments) that was set up by the project has been expanded and improved over the years and that it has been – and still is - effective in responding to CC issues.
- The follow-on phases (GCCA 2 and 3) directly built on the achievements of the first phase and have been crucial in generating the present impact and success.
- Reliable and consistent information on the impact generated by the field component²¹ in terms of creating resilience against the effects of CC (reduced losses, increased food security, increased income levels, reduced physical risks) does not exist due to the lack of a common framework for collecting and analysing the required data. Still, it should be mentioned that a certain level of adoption of promoted techniques has been observed in the field; that 2 successful projects were replicated elsewhere; that lessons from the field have been learned, partly documented and disseminated; that relevant links were established with the technical sectors for policy development and improvement; and above all that the field component has allowed a wide array of government agencies and CSOs to gain experience in project development & management as well as in technical issues related to CC adaptation and building resilience.
- So, while there is probably some reduction of vulnerabilities in the target areas, in absence of robust ex-post data it is not possible to draw firm conclusions on the actual achievements and, more importantly, even not on the effectiveness of the measures that were promoted.
- Awareness amongst decision-makers, development workers and the public in general has increased. A follow-up KAP survey indicated increased awareness and changed attitudes (linked to firewood collection and agricultural practice). Knowledge on causes and effects of CC, however, had hardly changed.
- Further to this, the country can currently rely on political commitment at the highest level. Policy responses to CC since KAP1 include the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan and the 15 sectoral climate change action plans. Even so, more concerted efforts and supports are needed to translate that commitment into action. Media coverage on CC-related events and effects has increased considerably thanks to the project-provided training.
- As an indirect impact, the project has been promoting a culture and practice of openness and public access to information and data.



FACTORS CONDUCIVE TO GENERATING IMPACT:

- Political will and commitment to address CC
- Tight integration of the project team within the CCD, excellent working relationships, strong ownership by the MoE and high level of trust. Commitment of the Government to continue the project that had built the reputation of a well-respected initiative.
- Successive phases to ensure longer term support, taking initial achievements to a next level of envisaged change and progress. While the first phase laid the foundations for all achievements obtained to date, continuity of the support through the implementation of phase 2 and 3 has been indispensable for the generation of the currently observed impacts and for the consolidation of the reform processes that were initiated.
- An integrated approach to capacity development, simultaneously addressing the levels “system”, “institutional” and “individual”. This is unfortunately rarely seen in similar initiatives. Such approach was possible also because of the long term engagement of CCCA over a period of 15 years.
- Support from top leadership is of paramount importance. Developing awareness and tangible evidence of the relevance and impacts of climate change (and solutions), particularly on economic aspects, played an important role.
- Involvement of a wide range of relevant actors (mobilisation and motivation)

FACTORS HAMPERING THE GENERATION OF IMPACT:

- Promotion of inappropriate adaptation solutions (e.g. low cost-effectiveness, too labour intensive, heavily subsidised), often combined with unqualified project implementing partners.
- Lack of a proper system for monitoring progress and assessing effectiveness that would allow timely corrections. Project implementers need to conduct structured and systematic analysis in order to know what is working and under which conditions.
- As noted by the final review, significant replication and widespread effects were not apparent due to the short time frame, small budgets, capacity limitations and lack of scale up strategy. The synergies and lessons learned have only been partially exploited due to the complexity of the portfolio and limited field data on performance.
- The lack of a robust evaluation system to assess the effectiveness of the adaptation measures and the conditions for replication and upscaling undermined to a large extent the usefulness of the piloting approach and its potential to be the first step in delivering adaptation at scale. It concerns an important design flaw that needs to be urgently addressed in the next generation of climate initiatives, in Cambodia as well as globally.
- Interviews with line ministries indicate that getting allocations for climate change from the national budget is still a major challenge. This is also the case at provincial level. Projects should put more emphasis on the identification of sources for funding and on increasing accessibility of the partner country to international climate funds.
- While knowledge products were developed, it seems that these outputs remained relatively underexploited by Cambodia.

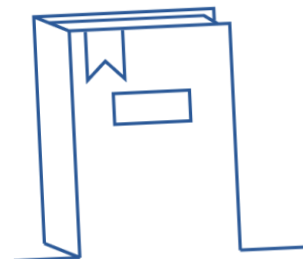
²¹ Field component: the Coastal Adaptation and Resilience Planning (CARP) project and the 19 grant projects awarded through two Calls for Proposals.

III. Analysis of Sustainability Levels

3.1. List of services, systems and products that were established/delivered under the project and that should have been maintained (based on the outputs delivered):

- The CCD still operational and complying with its official mandate
- The NCCC still operational, complying with its official mandate, and enjoying good representation of the concerned line ministries
- The CCTT still operational, complying with its official mandate, and enjoying good representation of the concerned line ministries
- Current NSDP of Cambodia (2018-2022) properly CC mainstreamed
- Level of implementation of the CCCSP 2014-2023, including use of the associated national CC M&E framework
- Level of implementation of the 9 sectoral CCSPs and associated Action Plans
- Level and quality of participation in UNFCCC meetings, opportunities, obligations
- 4 CC library corners in the CCD, PUC, RUA and RUPP still open and visited
- The online CC knowledge platform (www.camclimate.org.kh) still accessible and updated
- 15 trained journalists still reporting on CC issues in national media
- The CC Financing Framework still operational and with funds
- The Trust Fund Secretariat still functional
- Level of implementation of the CC actions in the 8 Commune Investment Plans (Prey Nob and Mondul Seima districts)
- Government agencies and NGOs that were trained in proposal writing, continue to develop and submit proposals for CC-related actions. Successfully?
- The introduced resilient rice varieties are still being produced? With local seed production?
- The introduced crops – cassava and peanuts – are still being produced in the country
- The 12 fish hatcheries still productive and profitable
- The rice-fish farming system still in use and profitable
- The 5 fish processing plants still operational and profitable
- The 7 community nurseries still in production and profitable
- The 2 forest restoration sites still protected and with forest vegetation developing
- The 3 community forest protection areas still protected and under forest cover
- The supplied and installed meteorological equipment still functional and effectively used (23 rain gauges, 3 sub-weather stations, 1 AWS)
- The early warning system still functional

- The 76 bio-digesters still functional and produced energy effectively used
- The coral conservation area still protected and coral system conserved
- The Community-based solid waste management system, including the Material Recovery Facility, still functional
- Irrigation infrastructure well maintained and still functional (3 dams, 1 dike, 5 canals)
- Restored rural laterite roads well maintained and still passable
- The 2 water drainage/culverts still functional



3.2. Information and comments on sustainability aspects from the available reports (desk phase):

FROM THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION, 2009:

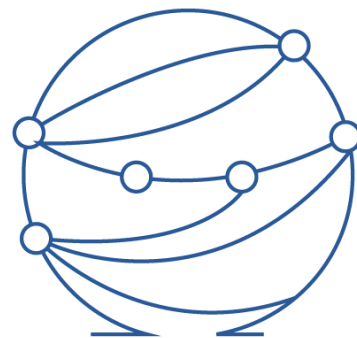
- The present CA is for 3 years but the Programme is planned as a long-term commitment by the government and the donors, and efforts will be made by all parties to mobilise ongoing support preferably through country systems.

Therefore, the present multi-donor initiative should be seen as transitionary and eventually to be substituted by country systems, possibly a government managed trust fund or direct budget support, in a later phase.

FROM THE MTR REPORT, 2012:

- At the mid-term point of project implementation, one can say that there is increasing Government acceptance of CCCA - if not ownership - and that the elements and mechanisms are appropriately established, logical, and sufficiently understood to expect their sustainability in the post-project phase. There is reference to the Government assuming all key positions and functions and paying for all inputs. This would mean that CCD assumes all functions currently being addressed in Results 1 and 2, which would require them to complete their staffing (within the current CCD organogram) and to develop skills and competence of specific individuals to handle strategic planning and information management. It would also be required to better activate the CCTT and to support the NCCC. Particularly the latter is a challenge, as the NCCC is not a permanent entity that can actually be supported and managed on a day-to-day basis. These requirements will only be met if there is political will (to fund the filling of the vacant positions) and if staff can make time to be actively engaged in CCCA activities (learning on-the-job). The latter requires personal motivation and professional interest, as well as perhaps more time and more financial incentives. There is a plan to engage an advisor for at least a year, to work with CCD on policy and other aspects (hopefully directly with the National Project Director and the National Project Coordinator), so this may be an opportunity to spur CCD along.
- Lack of ownership by CCD staff is due to Government practices and constraints rather than to any project design flaws. So, one hopes that the Government can be encouraged to address the human resource issues over the longer term. As an alternative, to protect the integrity of the CCCA concept, the MTR Team suggests that linking the Trust Fund function with the climate change strategic planning and coordination functions, bringing them under one semi-autonomous agency be seriously examined. This scenario was discussed with many stakeholders in Cambodia, including government and CSOs, and was considered to at least warrant more examination and discussion, as it would address both the human resource constraints and the need for a closer connection between strategic climate change planning and the disbursement of climate change funds.

- With regard to Result 3, it seems clear to the MTR Team that the Trust Fund Secretariat and its mechanisms are well established; they work, and grants are now being disbursed. It is hard to imagine that other structures and mechanisms would bring any other advantages, beyond the current process of advertising the opportunities and the selection process, defining the climate change criteria, creating fair access to those opportunities, selecting and approving grants in an objective and transparent manner, managing and monitoring the disbursements, and disseminating the results from the grants. This is what the current TFS is set up to do. Regardless of who “owns” the TFS, it can certainly be sustainable if it proves that it can effectively manage the functions listed above, but this depends very much on the experience and skills of the TF Administrator (whether contracted or a Government appointee). Donors will fund the TFS, but they need to be convinced to not continue directing funds to other ministries/agencies. In addition, individual ministries have to accept the TFS concept, instead of competing with each other for donor funds. In time, the Government might start to invest in the Trust Fund as well, depending on the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) findings and their domestic revenue generation (including small incremental climate change taxes and such, which may evolve over the next 5-10 years).
- The most important question is whether or not the Cambodian public will assume ownership of climate resilient approaches and technologies and sustain them on their own. Dissemination of information (within Results 2 and 5) will certainly help, **but in the end the most important thing is to demonstrate the practicality of simple actions within agriculture, fisheries, forestry, water resource management, and coastal protection that do not require huge investments of time and money in the communes.** If these climate resilient approaches and technologies can prove their worth in the next extreme weather event (allowing communities to survive extremes and maintain livelihoods and income), then they will replicate throughout Cambodia and ensure their own sustainability. The MTR Team believes that the TFS grant system is the best chance to facilitate this, with Government, CSOs, and communities working together on adaptation approaches. This is now up-and-running and needs at least 18 months to consolidate actions and experience. Actual demonstration/pilot activities must occur within all grants to be most effective (not just planning and information dissemination). If the positive experiences from the grants can then be used to inform policy reform at the national and sub-national levels, then climate resilient behavior in Cambodia can be embedded within Government and community systems.



3.3. Findings from the desk phase and specific issues to be further explored during the field phase:

- The comments in the available reports generally indicate a good potential for sustainability but also the need for consolidation through follow-up phases. These phases (CCCA II and CCCA III) have materialised, with CCCA III recently started (2019).
- The sustainability analysis of the present project – the first CCCA phase - must take account of the effects of CCCA II and CCCA III.
- Otherwise, the general guidelines (provided in the I&S ToR) for assessing the levels of sustainability will be applied.

3.4. Results of the sustainability analysis (as per table in annex)

30 items were listed for assessment of their sustainability. Information could be collected for only 12 of these (see footnote 32), all related to Results 1, 2 and 3.

Still, two grant projects²² were visited during the field visit and sustainability levels could be assessed for 6 items, all through direct observation.

The analysis is presented in the table below:

ACTIVITY	SCORE ²³	EXPLANATORY NOTES
Small ponds at household level for rainwater harvesting and fish farming	1	The small ponds were still in use and were a good source of proteins and some additional revenue (between 120 and 200 USD/year). The measure was replicated by other households in the neighbourhood. The cost for digging the pond is limited (around 200 USD). In some cases, the excavation had no cost at all since it was done in exchange for the soil, which was used by the excavator for construction purposes.
Fish farming at household level using groundwater	4	The activity was abandoned, and the concrete structures were run down. Due to drought (and possibly excessive groundwater consumption) the groundwater table had dropped and the amount of water available had become insufficient for filling the tanks.
Livelihoods diversification through vegetable, fruit gardens and animal raising	1	Still practiced and expanded by the farmers visited.
Establishment of community-based Fishery Committee for the Boeng Snae Lake	3	The committee is still active but lacks basic resources to ensure patrolling to prevent illegal fishing.
Establishment of protected areas in the lake to allow replenishment of wild fish stock	3	The areas are still existing but their demarcation is deteriorating. Due to lack of funds, the poles used for demarcation are not renewed if and when break. Patrolling by community volunteers is also irregular.

²² “Together Addressing Climate Change Initiative – Prey Veng Province (TACCI-PV)” implemented by the NGO WOMEN; Local Government and Climate Change Project – NCDD-S, Takeo Province.

²³ The common scoring method, used throughout the I&S study, was applied.

Community pond for rainwater harvesting for drinking purposes

2

The pond is still in use and is an important source of water for the community during the dry season.

A user committee has been established to maintain the pond, but the fees collected are not sufficient to cover the costs for the dredging operations so the required maintenance is not ensured.

The resulting statistics are as follows

The scores of the 18 items assessed are as follows:

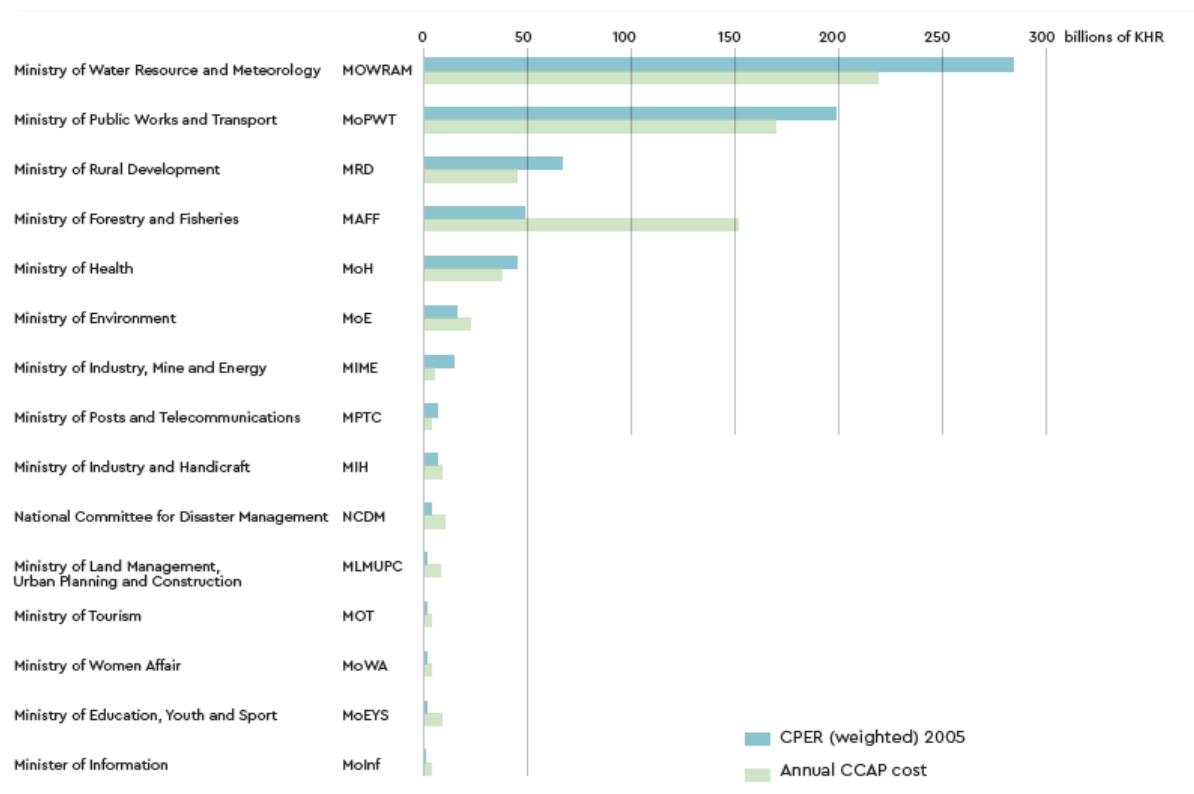
- 10 items (56%) scored 1, meaning that they were fully sustained and expanded or improved
- 4 items (22%) scored 2, meaning that they were fully sustained in a “status quo” situation
- 3 items (17%) scored 3, meaning that it still exists but with quality and/or coverage issues
- 1 item (5%) scored 4, meaning that they disappeared or lost their functionality

Evidence was found through direct observation for 9 items (50%) and through reporting by reliable sources for 9 items (50%).

3.5. Conclusions on the sustainability aspects and discussion on factors for success and failure

- As illustrated by the sustainability analysis in annex which only covers these project outputs that are linked to result areas 1, 2 and 3 (related to institutional strengthening and national capacity building), these outputs are very well sustained with 8 out of 12 outputs getting a score of “1” and 3 a score of “2”. However, the question is *to what extent this would have been the case in the absence of a follow-up phase*. The interviewees were unanimous in acknowledging that Phase 1 laid the foundations, but that phase 2 had been indispensable to consolidate the results and ensure sustainability. **So, it is most likely that without a second phase the levels of sustainability would have been substantially lower.**
- Regarding the allocation of public funds by the government to implement the CC strategies and plans (CCCSP and sectoral CCAPs) that were developed under the project (GCCA-1), the following observations can be mentioned:
 - ◆ The CCCSP development process supported by GCCA engaged all priority line Ministries. Consultants were hired to assist them in developing costed sectoral action plans (CCAPs), directly linked to the CCCSP. This planning process was conducted towards the end of Phase 1 and had initiated CC mainstreaming into sectoral strategies and budgets. The CPER 2017 reports for 2015 *high levels of overall funding for the CCAPs, with remarkable differences among sectors* (see chart below). The CPER also indicates a *serious imbalance between financial allocations for adaptation (96% of total climate change expenditure in 2015) versus mitigation*. Even though adaptation might be top priority for Cambodia, the very small volume of public funding for mitigation activities is a concern for the national mitigation commitments as included in the CCAPs and in Cambodia’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

Average CCAP annual requirement vs 2015 climate public expenditure for ministries with CCAP only
(in billions of KHR)



- ◆ Some years later though, the final evaluation of the CCCA-2 reported that only 19% of the CCAPs annual requirements were funded through budgetary and extra-budgetary resources by the end of the project's second phase (against a target of 40%). The report concluded that *fundamental organisational and resource constraints were impeding climate change integration into the programmes, budgets and operations of the line ministries*. This conclusion would be in line with the CCCSP mid-term evaluation which suggested a *very limited implementation of the CCAPs due to limited ownership and lack of funding*.

- ◆ Further, the CCCSP MTR indicated that the country's upgrade to a lower middle income economy might affect (reduce) the amount of donor funding it receives. This could very well compromise the implementation level of the CCCSP and the sectoral CCAPs, given their *high dependence on external funding sources*. According to the report, the involvement of the private sector is still limited and certainly not compensating the possible loss in donor funding.

- The CCCA-2 final report indicated that a critical mass of committed staff in partner ministries (far beyond the individual focal points for CC) is required for sustaining achievements and for scaling-up and that this critical mass could not be mobilised in some of the partner ministries. Therefore, the partnership approach was changed under phase 3; the support would be limited to and *focused on a few priority line ministries with high level of commitment and ownership*. *Responsible leadership* in the partner institution (adhering to accountability mechanisms) is also a fundamental factor for sustainability, together with adequate incentives.
- While it had not been possible to find detailed data regarding the sustainability of specific outputs delivered through the CARP and grant components of the project, the final evaluations of Phase 1 and 2, and the interviews conducted provided some interesting insights regarding sustainability aspects:

- ◆ Several adaptation measures that were promoted involved significant *subsidies*; e.g. in case of the rooftop rainwater harvesting, biogas and drip irrigation systems. The sustainability and/or replication levels of these measures/technologies were clearly unsatisfactory.
- ◆ In most cases, effective and sustainable adaptation solutions require some investments of the beneficiaries. In that sense, the poorest / most vulnerable households benefit to a lesser extent from project support and offered opportunities. *Projects should address this challenge and identify approaches which allow for participation of the poorest / most vulnerable households and delivery of benefits to them, while leveraging the resources, assets and capacities of other members of the local community, in order to ensure that more people benefit.*
- ◆ When establishing community-based user- or producer-groups in whatever technical sector, it is crucial for sustainability to *train them in management and financial issues* (business plans and investments, financial and technical viability, organisational and regulatory issues, leadership, etc.).
- ◆ The *long-term engagement or presence of the grantee in the intervention area is likely to enhance sustainability*. This was observed in one of the projects visited.
- ◆ The expectation that implementing agencies would have acquired sufficient experience and capacity from participating in the project's grant component and would be able to independently replicate the interventions is mainly false and has certainly not been the case in this project. In many cases, the *resources, incentives and capacities that are required for replication are lacking*.
- ◆ For sustained adoption and spontaneous replication, *adaptation measures must be affordable, must provide tangible and short-term benefits, must be simple and preferably based on locally available materials or inputs*.

Sustainability challenges of the CARP and grant components were also reported by the final evaluation of CCCA-2. As an illustration of the problem, the CCCA-2 evaluation quotes a survey done in 2017 of the 2,525 irrigation schemes in Cambodia, which determined that 1,574 schemes or 62% did not function at all; 802 schemes or 32% functioned partly and only 149 schemes or 6% functioned well.

The interviews confirmed that adequate arrangements for maintenance and allocations from national budgets at the local level are still a substantial challenge.

Lastly, it should be highlighted that two grants had focused on testing and consolidating the use of the *Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRGs) approach* at local level²⁴. The approach was highly successful, also in terms of sustainability, and has been replicated afterwards through the LoCAL programme.

FACTORS ENHANCING SUSTAINABILITY:

- Long-term commitment from the donor; continued support through subsequent phases
- Long-term commitment or presence from local development partners in the intervention area
- Focus on few but highly committed and responsible partner agencies (ministries in this case)
- Comprehensive training of community-based user or producer groups in managerial / organisational / entrepreneurial matters
- Introduction and promotion of (adaptation) measures that are affordable, that provide tangible and short-term benefits, that are simple and preferably based on locally available materials or inputs.
- The use of the Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) approach, developed and applied by the UNCDF programme Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL)

FACTORS AFFECTING NEGATIVELY SUSTAINABILITY:

²⁴ The two grants supported the LGCC project in three local administrations in the Takeo province: Doun Keo municipality and the Bati and Borei Chulsar districts. Based on this experience, the LoCAL follow up project was developed that received 1.9 M USD from Sweden and the GCCA (through UNCDF). This project expanded the approach to five districts in Battambang – Bavel, Mong Ruessei, Rukhak Kiri, Sampov Lun and Thma Koul – benefiting a total population of 1.8 million and with around 125,000 direct beneficiaries (51 per cent of whom were women). Three of these districts (Bavel, Mong Ruessei and Thma Koul) were also selected to participate in the International Fund for Agricultural Development's Agriculture Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE), which will support climate-adaptive productive infrastructure in 32 districts.

- Dependency on donor funding without adequate local alternatives (private sector, public funding)
- Overestimation of the capacity of local development partners to independently continue and/or replicate activities after the project's closure.

IV. Additional elements

4.1. M&E Practice

M&E ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE:

- **Project level (internal)**

The CCCA project implementers have granted high attention to Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning. The annual project reports reflected a strong commitment to tracking progress against the project logframe and performance indicators, and to identifying ongoing implementation issues and risks. The monitoring activities involved standardized reporting from the grant projects, field checks and implementation assessment, and quarterly and annual CCCA reporting on progress. On the other hand, data on actual results related to impact such as increased climate change resilience and the level of uptake of the adaptation technologies being promoted were much more elusive. The M&E system performed well at tracking activities and expenditures and at monitoring progress in the development of the climate change policy and strategic plan.

One of the grants (the LGCC project) has an interesting experience with participatory evaluation (Report of Participatory Evaluations, April 2013).

- **Project level (external)**

Both a mid-term (March 2012) and a final external review (June 2014) were organised and conducted. Further, the project management responded well by taking the recommended measures; the review recommendations were also taken into account during the formulation of the follow up phase.

- **National CC M&E framework**

The CCCA project directly supported the establishment of a national climate change M&E framework, as integrated part of the CCCSP. This was done in partnership with IIED. The process for developing the framework is well documented by the following reports: (1) Cambodia National Climate Change Monitoring & Evaluation Framework Workshop report; and (2) Developing a National M&E framework for Climate Change Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) in Cambodia, IIED, 2015

The framework design was finalised in 2015 but formal approval is still pending, apparently due to issues related to the institutional arrangements. Progress in its application is quite good at the level of the NCSD, but is limited at sectoral levels. Data on the 5 institutional readiness indicators and the 2 impact indicators are published on the NCSD data portal. The CCCSP Mid-Term Review used the framework to assess the progress in CCCSP implementation and proposed a number of revisions and improvements. In particular, the mitigation component of the framework would require further development.

Regrettably, no further progress is being made on a key part of the framework related to the establishment of a permanent network of monitoring sites to feed an evidence-based database on effectiveness of adaptation measures. Also, limited progress is reported on the establishment of a dedicated unit within CCD for monitoring, evaluation and learning. Also the ADB-implemented project SPCR included activities to strengthen national capacities for CC-related M&E, with support directed to the Ministry of Planning. It has not been possible during the field visit to ascertain to what extent SPCR aligned with the framework set forth in CCCSP. From the interviews, it emerged that the SPCR efforts met with limited buy-in from the line ministries and that its application would not be sustainable due to a lack of climate change capacities within the MoP.

Still, Cambodia is one of the few countries in the world to have established a national CC M&E framework, and its experience is a case of good practice worth sharing widely with the community of practice.

% OF BUDGET ALLOCATED TO M&E THAT HAS BEEN USED

In total, appr. 300,000 USD was spent for Monitoring and Evaluation. As the initial budget did not indicate a clear allocation for M&E (M&E being aggregated with other items), it is not possible to calculate the requested ratio of expenditure. However, according to the PMU, the expenditure was higher than initially planned because the support of the international consultant for M&E (IIED) was expanded as compared to the initial plans. Additional resources were provided in kind by IIED through the global DFID project “Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD)”.

ADDITIONAL M&E REPORTS THAT HAVE BEEN COLLECTED:

- ♦ CCCA1 Mid-term review, March 2012
- ♦ CCCA1 Final review, June 2014
- ♦ Local Governments and Climate Change, Report of Participatory Evaluations, April 2013
- ♦ Cambodia National Climate Change Monitoring & Evaluation Framework Workshop report
- ♦ Developing a National M&E framework for climate change Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) in Cambodia, IIED, 2015

4.2. Contributions to GCCA+ knowledge management and communication

PROJECT-SUPPORTED RESEARCH AND RESEARCH FINDINGS:

PUBLICATIONS

The CCCA has been quite prolific in producing quality knowledge products, especially under its second phase. The phase 1 and phase 2 reports both present a comprehensive list of knowledge products delivered; they are also published and accessible from the NCSD portal (<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/dcc/data-portal>).

Yet, most of these knowledge products are based on lessons learned and experiences (best practices for adaptation, methodological approaches) gained from project implementation rather than on research findings/scientific evidence.

The papers/reports (all phase 2 publications) that come closest to research / scientific evidence are:

- Summary of a Second Study on Understanding Public Perception of Climate Change in Cambodia - Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP2), 2016
- Modelling and Report on Addressing Climate Change Impact on Growth (NCSD/MEF, 2018)
- Why Payment for Ecosystem Services is a Cost-Effective Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation? (Va, D., RUPP, 2018) (<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources/document/why-payment-ecosystem-services-cost-effective-strategy-climate-change-adaptation-and-mitigation>)
- The Danger of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Pesticide in Cambodia: Promoting Integrated Pest Management to Reduce POPs. (Thav S., RUA, 2018) (<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources/document/danger-persistent-organic-pollutants-pops-pesticide-cambodia-promoting-integrated-pest-management-reduce-pops>)
- Better Understanding of the flood regime and habitat change under Climate Change in Tonle Sap Lake. (Hul, S., ITC, 2019) (<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources/document/better-understanding-flood-regime-and-habitat-change-under-climate-change-tonle-sap-lake>)
- (Heat Stress Effect on Labour Construction Productivity (Vongchanh, K. And Chan, S., ITC, 2019) <https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources/document/heat-stress-effect-labour-construction-productivity>)

COLLABORATION WITH SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

Collaboration was established with 3 local universities: (1) the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA); (2) the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP); and (3) the Pannasastra University (PU).

COMMUNICATION MATERIALS:

The GCCA project produced a wealth of good materials for communication. They are also listed in the final reports of both phase 1 and 2.

The successes obtained with the Local Governments and Climate Change (LGCC) grant project (CFP1, grant 4), implemented by the National Committee for Sub-National Development Secretariat (NCDD-S) and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), are recommended to be used for visibility purposes of the entire GCCA+. The small CCCA grant project successfully tested a new approach to local climate change adaptation relying on national systems; called the Performance Based CLimate Resilient Grants (PBCLRGs) approach. Following this positive experience, SIDA and the EU-GCCA provided additional funding for its replication within the country. The approach strongly enhanced capacity building within the NCDD-S, ultimately resulting in NCDD-S' accreditation as a direct access entity to the Green Climate Fund. UNCDF is further promoting and replicating the approach in 13 countries around the world under its Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility. The LoCAL Facility is now planning to have the PBCLRGs certified under an ISO standard.

STORIES FROM BENEFICIARIES OF CCCA-II GRANTS:

- The Story of Chour Chheng – Shaping a Climate-Smarter Business
(<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources/document/story-chour-chheng-%E2%80%93-shaping-climate-smarter-business>)
- The Story of Chheang Yengsreylen – Making Our School and Society Greener and Climate-Smart
(<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources/document/story-chheang-yengsreylen-%E2%80%93-making-our-school-and-society-greener-and-climate-smart>)
- The Story of Noch Saroeun – Safe and Cheap Drinking Water, Harder and Harder to Find in Drought-Prone Areas
(<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources/document/story-noch-saroeun-%E2%80%93-safe-and-cheap-drinking-water-harder-and-harder-find-drought-prone-areas>)
- The Story of Soy Soknang – Accessing Electricity In A Remote Health Center, A Complete Game Changer
(<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources/document/story-soy-soknang-%E2%80%93-accessing-electricity-remote-health-center-complete-game-changer>)
- The Stories of Sem Sarem and Than Sophat – Living a Better and More Climate-Resilient Life Next to the Mekong River
(<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources/document/stories-sem-sarem-and-sopha-%E2%80%93-living-better-and-more-climate-resilient-life-next-mekong-river>)
- The Story of Hor Sopha – Starting off a Chicken Business
(<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources/document/story-hor-sopha-starting-chicken-business>)

VIDEO:

Knowledge Sharing Event: <http://camclimate.org.kh/en/ccd/ccd-news/210-no-second-chance-video-released.html>

TV AND RADIO CAMPAIGNS (PHASE 2):

Talk shows (10), video features (8), and quick shows (2) have been produced by MolInfo and broadcasted on the National Television of Cambodia and on the Radio National Kampuchea via FM 105.75 and AM 918, reaching an estimated 40% of the population.

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCH_djn3-z4pfg0lqRJXedLg/videos

Talk show productions:

1. Efforts of the Royal Government of Cambodia in responding to climate change
2. The Development of Low Carbon Emission, Climate Change Solutions at Community Level
3. Climate Smart
4. Addressing El Niño
5. Biomass for Sustainable Energy
6. Climate Change Proofing Infrastructure
7. Resilient Housing
8. Private sector's Contribution to Climate Change

9. Climate Change integration in education and research
10. Cambodia's climate change negotiation strategy on the international

Video features:

1. Climate and water data collection experience in Oddar Meanchey
2. Climate Change Resilient Roads
3. Climate Smart Agriculture
4. Solar energy
5. Forestry and REDD+
6. Medium scaled bio-digester
7. Solar power pumping systems
8. Climate change integration at sub-national level



OTHERS:

Infographics from “A Second Study on Understanding Public Perception of Climate Change in Cambodia - Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP2)”

4.3. Opportunities for scaling up (future GCCA support activity)

As already highlighted, the approach (Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants) developed and adopted by the LoCAL programme (UNCDF's Local Climate Adaptive Living programme) is widely recognised and relevant to be adopted by other countries; the approach provides a good opportunity for further GCCA support.

4.4. Climate Finance – evidence of funding mobilised from public and/or private local sources

After the closure of the GCCA project (phase I), substantial additional donor funding (EU-GCCA follow-up phases, SIDA, DfID, UNDP) was attracted for CC; local/national contributions to the respective projects were mostly in-kind.

In the period 2009-2017, domestic sources (national budget) represented 29% of total public climate expenditure (versus 71% external sources).

Cambodia established a Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF) which has proven to be a useful common tool to mobilise financial resources for climate action at sectoral level.

In July 2016, the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) published the report “Promoting Private Sector Contribution to the Climate Change Response in Cambodia”, addressing the gaps of the CCFF in this regard.”

V. Sources of Information

DOCUMENTS COLLECTED AND CONSULTED FOR THE DESK PHASE ANALYSIS:

- **Programming documents**
 - ◆ Contribution Agreement EU-UNDP, including Description of the Action, logframe and budget, December 2009
 - ◆ Amendment 2 to the Contribution Agreement, without attachments (modified description and modified budget), January 2012
- **Progress reports**
 - ◆ Final project report (narrative), June 2014
- **Monitoring and Evaluation reports**
 - ◆ Mid-term review report, June 2012

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS COLLECTED AND CONSULTED DURING THE FIELD PHASE:

- **Phase 2 and 3 prodocs and reports**
 - ◆ Prodoc, Phase 2
 - ◆ Final project report, Phase 2
 - ◆ Prodoc, Phase 3
- **Policy Documents**
 - ◆ Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP), 2014-2023
 - ◆ Sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plans <http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/117-sectoral-ccsp-english.html>
 - ◆ Guideline for Sectoral Strategic Development Plan Preparation, 2018
- **M&E and learning**

Project level evaluations and reviews:

 - ◆ Phase 1 Final Review report, June 2014
 - ◆ CCCA 2 Mid-Term Evaluation,
 - ◆ CCCA 2 Final Evaluation,

Learning and sharing from pilot projects and adaptation practice:

 - ◆ Experience sharing workshop for pilot Climate change projects, 2013
 - ◆ Climate change adaptation Learning event, summary report and follow-up actions, CCD, June 2014

Other documents:

 - ◆ Local Governments and Climate Change, Report of Participatory Evaluations, April 2013
 - ◆ Cambodia National Climate Change Monitoring & Evaluation Framework Workshop report
 - ◆ Developing a National M&E framework for climate change Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) in Cambodia, IIED, 2015
 - ◆ Briefing on Cambodia's national climate change monitoring & evaluation framework, National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD), 2016
- **Technical documents**
 - ◆ Mainstreaming climate change resilience into development planning in Cambodia, IIED Country Report, 2013
 - ◆ Practice Note 1, Factors for Change
 - ◆ Practice Note 1, Factors for Change – Short Briefing
 - ◆ Practice Note 2, Stakeholder Participation
 - ◆ Practice Note 2, Stakeholder Participation – Short Briefing
 - ◆ Cambodia Climate Change Financing Framework, 2015
 - ◆ Report on climate public expenditure review (CPER) 2013-2014, 2016

- ♦ Report on climate public expenditure review (CPER) 2015, 2017
- ♦ Mid term review of Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014 – 2023, July 2019
- ♦ Modelling and Report on Addressing Climate Change Impact on Growth (NCSD/MEF, 2018)
- ♦ Summary of a First Study on Understanding Public Perception of Climate Change in Cambodia, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP1), 2012
- ♦ Summary of a Second Study on Understanding Public Perception of Climate Change in Cambodia - Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP2), 2016
- ♦ Second Study on Understanding Public Perception of Climate Change in Cambodia - Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP2), 2016
- ♦ Report on Promoting Private Sector Contribution to the Climate Change Response in Cambodia (NCSD, 2016) (Over 11K downloads)

■ **Communications**

- ♦ Beneficiaries Stories from Phase 2 grants (see box 5.2 for details)
- ♦ Policy briefs from Phase 2 grants (see box 5.2 for details)

■ **Videos**

- ♦ Knowledge Sharing Event <http://camclimate.org.kh/en/ccd/ccd-news/210-no-second-chance-video-released.html>
- ♦ Broadcasts and talk shows from Phase 2 (see box 5.2 for details)

RELEVANT WEBSITES:

- <http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/>
- <http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/activities/cambodian-climate-change-alliance.html>
- <http://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/about-us>
- <http://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/projects/cambodia-climate-change-alliance--phase-2--ccca-ii-1.html>
- <https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/dcc>: new page of the Department of Climate Change, within the Website of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)
- <https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/dcc/program/cambodia-climate-change-alliance-ccca>: new Cambodia Climate Change Alliance website
- <https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources>: resource library
- <https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/dcc/data-portal>: National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) Data portal

Contacts of stakeholders collected during the desk phase:

■ EU/EUD:

- ♦ Clemens Beckers, current programme manager, clemens.beckers@eeas.europa.eu
- ♦ Koen Everaert, previous programme manager, koen.everaert@eeas.europa.eu
- ♦ Achim Tillessen, geographical desk Cambodia, achim.tillessen@ec.europa.eu

■ Implementing partners and institutional beneficiaries:

- ♦ Kristina Kuhnel, Head of Development Cooperation, SIDA, Embassy of Sweden, Phnom Penh, Kristina.Kuhnel@sida.se
- ♦ Napoleon Navarro, Deputy Country Director, UNDP, napoleon.navarro@undp.org
- ♦ Mr Sum Thy, Director of the Climate Change Department and National Coordinator of CCCA, cceap@online.com.kh
- ♦ Dr Tin Ponlok, Deputy Director General, Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection, and Head of the CCCA Trust Fund Secretariat, etap@online.com.kh

Persons contacted during the field phase:

Ministry of Environment

- Sum Thy, Deputy Secretary General of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)
- H.E Dr Vann Monyneath, Secretary General, NCSD
- Julien Chevillard, UNDP, CTA for CCCA Phase 3

Other line ministries

- San Vanakreth, Director of Investment Planning, Ministry of Planning
- Sok Bunheng, Official of MEF, Office of multilateral cooperation, Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Teang Chhay Heang, Ministry of Rural Development, Deputy Director
- Touch Siphath, Ministry of Rural Development, Director of department of training and research
- My Novida, director of Planning Department, Ministry of Public Works and Transport
- Chan Vibol, Ministry of Health, WHO climate change coordinator

Pilot Projects

- Chea Sarith, President, WOMEN (NGO)
- Chum Socheat, NCDD-S
- Neang Vanny, NCDD-S
- Ouk Navann, Deputy Director General, MoE
- Sokhem Pech, Pech CLimate System Consultancy and Research, Director
- Community Members and Representatives of the Communes

Annex to the report: Sustainability Analysis

Nr.	DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM/SERVICE/PRODUCT TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
1.	The CCD still operational and complying with its official mandate	1	D	The institutional arrangements for climate change response improved considerably with the establishment of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) to which the CCD is now attached.
2.	The NCCC still operational, complying with its official mandate, and enjoying good representation of the concerned line ministries	1	D	The NCCC has been upgraded to the NCSD. The Royal Decree creating the NCSD and its Sub-Decree establishing the NCSD's General Secretariat (GSSD) were approved in 2015. Ministerial Declarations (Prakas) on GSSD Departments and on the Climate Change Technical Working Group (CC-TWG) are finalised and approved by the Chair of the NCSD.
3.	The CCTT still operational, complying with its official mandate, and enjoying good representation of the concerned line ministries	1	R	<p>The CCTT has been upgraded to the high-level Climate Change Technical Working Group (CC-TWG) attached to the NCSD. It was officially established by the Prakas of the Minister of Environment and Chair of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) on May 5, 2017. The CC-TWG is chaired by the Deputy Secretary General (GSSD/NCSD) and is composed of 25 members from 19 ministries and government institutions. The Director of the Department of Climate Change (DCC, GSSD/NCSD) and the Director of the Department of Marine and Coastal Zone Conservation of the Ministry of Environment figure as first and second vice-chairs respectively.</p> <p>All key ministries have focal points for the CC-TWG. Nine ministries and agencies (MEF, MAFF, MoWA, MRD, MOH, MPWT, MOEYS, MOP, CDC/CRDB) have established climate change working groups or teams, with different levels of engagement.</p>
4.	Current NSDP of Cambodia (2018-2022) properly CC mainstreamed	1	R	In 2018, the Ministry of Planning introduced in the guidelines for the next NSDP preparation (period 2019-2023) instructions for all sectors to include climate change risks and strategies to address these risks in their NSDP submission. Climate change was also included in the sustainable development pillar of the general section of the NSDP (2019-2023). The Ministry of Finance integrated climate change in the economic policy and added CC elements in the 5 screening criteria for assessing loan applications.
5.	Level of implementation of the CCCSP 2014-2023, including use of the associated national CC M&E framework	2	R	<p>The CCCSP is being implemented. The NCSD has been formally mandated for ensuring its implementation and also for ensuring CC mainstreaming at sectoral level. A mid-term review of the CCCSP implementation was conducted in 2019.</p> <p>The national CC M&E framework was finalised and implemented although formal approval is still pending; the collected data are published at the online NCSD data portal, openly accessible. The CCCSP mid-term review proposed improvements to the framework.</p>

Nr.	DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM/SERVICE/PRODUCT TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
6.	Level of implementation of the 9 sectoral CCSPs and associated Action Plans	3	R	In spite of the specific focus of CCCA-phase 2 on supporting the implementation of the sectoral CCAPs, the progress is highly variable across the different line ministries concerned. Comprehensive information on the levels of implementation of the various CCAPs is unavailable.
7.	Level and quality of participation in UNFCCC meetings, opportunities, obligations	2	R	Cambodia is regularly attending UNFCCC meetings.
8.	4 CC library corners in the CCD, PUC, RUA and RUPP still open and visited	1	R	The libraries are still open and visited. In addition, the libraries have been upgraded by the hosting universities. Apart from hosting and developing the libraries, the universities also extended their CC-related activities with support from USAID and WB projects: a climate change curriculum was developed; a master level course on climate change is on offer at the RUPP; CC-related research was initiated.
9.	The online CC knowledge platform is (www.camclimate.org.kh) still accessible and updated	1	D	A new site has been developed https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/dcc with major improvements. It also features a data portal (https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/dcc/data-portal) and a well populated virtual resource center with 795 items available. The CCCA is featured at the following page: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/dcc/program/cambodia-climate-change-alliance-ccca
10.	15 trained journalists still reporting on CC issues in national media	1	R	The CCCA project was among the first to train journalists. Media coverage of CC has substantially grown over the last years. The issue is very prominent in political discourse. Interviewees claim that barely a week goes by without CC-related news. Phase 2 of the CCCA project continued to promote CC coverage by the media and established cooperation with the Ministry of Information to develop contents, including a talk show, for state TV and radio stations.
11.	The CC Financing Framework still operational and with funds	2	R	From the final evaluation report of CCCA phase 2: The national Climate Change Financing Framework, developed with assistance from international consultants, was endorsed by the NCCC in November 2014. Implementation progress over the past five years has been steady but modest.
12.	The Trust Fund Secretariat still functional	1	R	The original idea of establishing a stand alone Climate Change Trust Fund was dropped by the government. The focus changed towards the implementation of a CC Financing Framework and the full integration of climate change into the sectoral government budgets (budget mainstreaming).

Nr.	DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM/SERVICE/PRODUCT TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
13.	Level of implementation of the CC actions in the 8 Commune Investment Plans (Prey Nob and Mondul Seima districts)	5		See footnote for items 13 to 30 ²⁵
14.	Government agencies and NGOs that were trained in proposal writing, continue to develop and submit proposals for CC-related actions. Successfully?	5		
15.	The introduced resilient rice varieties are still being produced? With local seed production?	5		
16.	The introduced crops – cassava and peanuts – are still being produced in the country	5		
17.	The 12 fish hatcheries still productive and profitable	5		
18.	The rice-fish farming system still in use and profitable	5		
19.	The 5 fish processing plants still operational and profitable	5		
20.	The 7 community nurseries still in production and profitable	5		
21.	The 2 forest restoration sites still protected and with forest vegetation developing	5		
22.	The 3 community forest protection areas still protected and under forest cover	5		
23.	The supplied and installed meteorological equipment still functional and effectively used (23 rain gauges, 3 sub-weather stations, 1 AWS)	5		
24.	The early warning system still functional	5		
25.	The 76 bio-digesters still functional and produced energy effectively used	5		
26.	The coral conservation area still protected and coral system conserved	5		
27.	The Community-based solid waste management system, including the Material Recovery Facility, still functional	5		
28.	Irrigation infrastructure well maintained and still functional (3 dams, 1 dike, 5 canals)	5		
29.	Restored rural laterite roads well maintained and still passable	5		
30.	The 2-water drainage/culverts still functional	5		

²⁵ For the services/systems/products 13 to 30, no information could be obtained. The PMU, currently in place for the implementation of CCCA-phase 3, did not maintain information regarding the sustainability of the products and services that were delivered by the grant projects under phase 1. To obtain the information, the respective grantees needed to be contacted directly and, in addition, the items listed in the table needed to be linked to the respective grants/grantees. The latter proved to be difficult as the file from which the data were aggregated in the final report, could only be located after the end of the mission. The grantees were then contacted by email on 9 March, with deadline for response by 16 March. Unfortunately, none of the contacted grantees responded.



This **Impact and Sustainability Assessment of the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance** (2009/021-475) Project is one of the 22 case studies that were conducted to feed into the overall **GCCA/GCCA+ Impact and Sustainability Study**.

This case study report provides a summary list of outputs delivered, a detailed analysis of ex-post impact and sustainability levels as well as additional information on the project's M&E practices, on the available knowledge and communication products, on scaling-up opportunities and on ex-post climate finance mobilised from local public and private sources.

All reports are available on www.gcca.eu/ressources

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