



Royal Government of Cambodia
National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development



Entity Work Program
on Climate Change
Phase 2 (2024-2028)
for Green Climate Fund

Approved by the NCDD-S

in June 2024

National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDD-S)

Entity Work Program On Climate Change Phase 2 (2024-2028) for Green Climate Fund

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June 2024

Preface

National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD) acknowledged as National Direct Access Entity to the Green Climate Foundation (GCF) in November 2019. As a secretary of the NCDD, National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDDS) prepared a Five-year entity work program (2024-2028) on climate change to contribute to the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Climate Change, the National Strategic Development Plan, the National Program for Sub-National Democratic Development and other relevant policy documents.

The five-year entity work program (2024-2028) of the NCDD Secretariat on Climate Change is the second phase of the work program, which was formulated through the revision and update of the first phase (2021-2025) as well as consultation with stakeholders, including ministries, institutions, development partners and civil society organizations who wish to prepare project proposals within the framework of climate change to seek GCF funding through the NCDD Secretariat. In this regard, the second phase of the entity work program includes a summary of a total of 13 priorities project ideas related to climate change of the institutions for the period and as potential projects to request for GCF funding. The five-year entity work program document (2024-2028) has also been reviewed and endorsed by the relevant ministries, institutions and partners, such as the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation, the Ministry of Mines and Energy and the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction.

On behalf of the NCDD, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to the leaders and officials, ministries, institutions and relevant partners that have provided support and participated in the preparation of the five-year entity work program (2024-2028) of the NCDD Secretariat successfully in accordance with the plan.

I sincerely hope that Excellencies, Lok Chumteav, Ladies and Gentlemen will continue to cooperate, provide support and participate in the process of implementing the second phase of the entity work program more actively to achieve new successes to contribute to the preservation and protection of natural resources and the environment which is an important basis for local economic and social development, as well as poverty reduction and the successful implementation of Cambodia's Sustainable Development Goals.

Date June 14, 2024



Chan Sothea
Secretary of State of the Ministry of Interior
NCDDS Head

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National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDD-S)



ENTITY WORK PROGRAMME (EWP) 2024-2028

EWP for GCF-2 period (2023-27)	
Date of submission:	Click to enter a date
Version No.:	##

Date Accredited	Entity Type	Size	E&S	Fiduciary functions	
B.24 14 Nov 19 and AMA effective on 8 May 20	Direct Access - National	Micro	B/I-2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant Award	<input type="checkbox"/> On-Lending / Blending <input type="checkbox"/> Loans <input type="checkbox"/> Equity <input type="checkbox"/> Guarantees

Experience with GCF's Results Areas

Mitigation: Reduced emissions from:

- Energy access and power generation
- Low-emission transport
- Buildings, cities, industries and appliances
- Forestry and land use

Adaptation: Increased resilience of:

- Most vulnerable people, communities and regions
- Health and well-being, and food and water security
- Infrastructure and built environment
- Ecosystems and ecosystem services

five

List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AE	Accredited Entity
AF	Adaptation Fund
ASPIRE	Agriculture Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension
CCTWG	Climate Change Technical Working Group
CDRI	Cambodia Development and Research Institute
DAE	Direct Access Entity
Empower	Women for Climate Resilient Societies
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IP5-I	First Five-Year Implementation Plan (2021-2025) of NP2
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LGCC	Local Governments and Climate Change
LTS4CN	Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MISTI	Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MPWT	Ministry of Public Work and Transportation
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MOWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NCDDS	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NP	National Programmes for Sub-National Democratic Development
NP2	National Programmes for Sub-National Democratic Development, Phase 2 (2021-2030)
PBCRG	Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants
PPF	Project Preparatory Facility
SAP	Simplified Approval Process
SNA	Sub-National Administrations
SNC	Cambodia Second National Communication
SRELF00D	Strengthening Resilient Local Food Systems
SRL	Reducing the Vulnerability of Cambodian Rural Livelihoods through Enhanced Sub-National Climate Change Planning and Execution of Priority Actions
STARD	Promoting Use of Solar Technology for Agriculture and Rural Development in Cambodia
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme <i>phve</i>



UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
VCI Vulnerability to Climate Index *drive*

Section 1: Introduction and Strategy for engaging with GCF over a GCF replenishment period

1.1 Introduction

Being a Direct Access Entity (DEA), NCDD has prepared and submitted the first Entity Work Programme (EWP) 2021-2025 to GCF in 2021. The purpose of the EWP is to foster a proactive, strategic and country-owned approach to pipeline development and programming with the GCF. NCDD is undertaking a process to revise the EWP 2024-2028 to ensure its areas of work, strategies, and priorities are aligned with the new GCF Strategic Plan 2024-2027 as well as the national development and climate change agenda for the new 7th legislative mandate. It will also help to ensure NCDD work on climate change continue to be relevant to the ever-evolving climate issues and climate financing landscape.

1.2 NCDD Mandate and Climate Change

The National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD) was established in 2008. It is an inter-ministerial mechanism for promoting democratic development at the sub-national levels in Cambodia. In 2009, NCDD has established its Secretariat (NCDD) in 2009 to facilitate the design and implementation of the legal framework as well as to coordinate, and directly implement activities of the national decentralization and de-concentration programme. The National Programme on Sub-national Democratic Development (NP) set out the RGC's vision for the sub-national democratic development over the period of 10 years. The current National Program on Sub-national Democratic Development Phase 2 (NP2) describes the government's priorities from 2021 to 2030, aiming to strengthen capacity of the sub-national administrations in improving service delivery and development. The First Five-Year Implementation Plan (2021-2025) of NP2 (IP5-I) formulated and includes priorities of NP2 from 2021-2025. NCDD is the main government body supporting the RGC in the implementation of the NP2 on behalf of the NCDD. Under the decentralization reform in Cambodia, NCDD has a central role to mobilize and channel resources (technical and financial) to the sub-national administrations (Capital/Province, District/Municipality/Khan and Commune/Sangkat).

IP5-I provides a mandate for NCDD support sub-national administration to respond to climate change. Climate change was recognized as the one of the cross-cutting issues. One of the four outputs of component 5 of the IP5-I is on mainstreaming Climate change resilience, disaster risk management, and resistance to COVID-19 and serious infectious diseases into sub-national administration management system. To achieve this output, the IP5-I lay out the following prioritized actions:

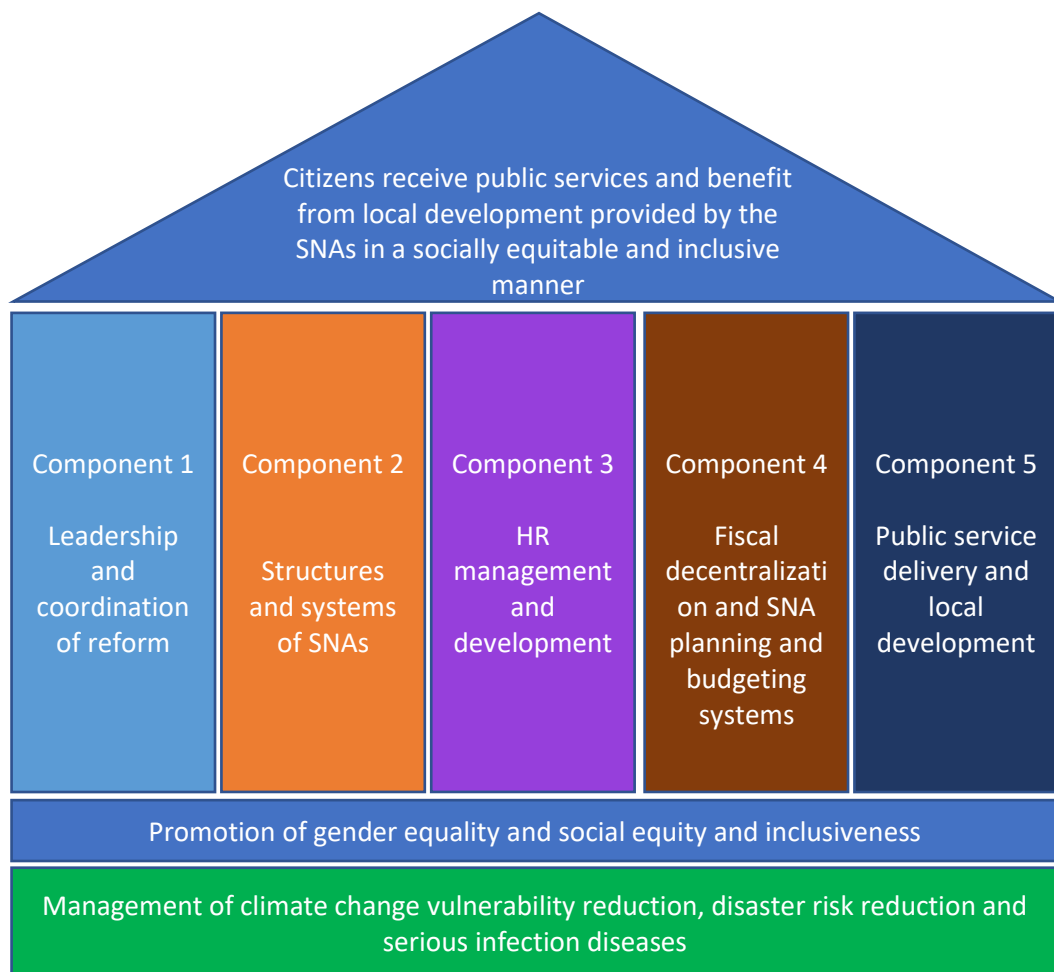
- Establishment of Subnational Climate Change and Disaster Response and Serious Infectious Diseases Committee
- Technical Standards for Climate Resilient Service Delivery
- Strengthening the Use of Data on Climate Change, Disasters and Serious Infectious Diseases
- Designing Climate and Disaster Resilience and Serious Infectious Diseases Investments *five*

1.3 NCDDS Strategies in Climate Change

Strategic Plan

NCDDS plays essential roles to mobilize climate finance from domestic and external sources for climate actions at the subnational level. NCDDS climate change activities including GCF work are guided by the NP2 and IP5-I. NCDDS operates under the principle that climate change is mainstreamed across sub-national administration activities at all levels. Figure 1 explains the NP2 architecture.

Figure 1: NP2 Architecture



Source: NP2, 2021

It is envisaged that climate change is mainstreamed within Sub-National Administrations (SNA) institutional system and policies to deliver the following outputs:

- The establishment of a mechanism and/or specific units at each SNA responsible for assessing climate and disaster risks and serious infectious disease risks, as well as developing appropriate short-term and long-term responses
- The strategy on management of climate change vulnerability, disaster risk reduction, and serious infectious diseases are prepared for Phnom Penh and for each DMK *phve*

administration. Priority actions are identified are mainstreamed in SNA plans and budgets at all levels

- Funds will be mobilized legally from domestic and external sources to finance climate resilience grants for the most climate-vulnerable District/Municipality/Khan and Commune/Sangkat
- Early Warning Systems (EWS) and mechanisms to respond effectively to disasters and serious infectious diseases are developed, implemented, and strengthened

Moreover, priorities activities identified under different components of NP2 and its first five-year implementation plan 2021-2025 (IP5-I) are as the following:

Table 1: Climate Change Priority Activities in NP2 and IP5-I

IP5-I's components	Priority activities related to climate change
SNA Structure and Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Dissemination (including climate change) to the Citizens through Information Technology
Fiscal Decentralization and SNA Planning and Budget System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare SNA Strategic Planning Documents on Technical Issues. This will include climate change resilience strategies and strategies to reduce the risk of serious infectious diseases • Review and Strengthening of SNIF Management. Financing facilities from the Green Climate Fund (managed by the NCD DS) to fund climate-resilient projects, and SNIF funds managed by the MEF to support SNA investment in climate change.
Public Service Delivery and Local Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Efficiency of Management and Implementation of Permissive Functions. Review of the procedures for implementing projects to include mainstreaming resilience to climate change and mitigating environmental impacts. • Develop Horizontal Cooperation Between SNAs for Public Service Delivery. This will include the design and implementation of a horizontal cooperation program to improve environmental and natural resource management and implement climate change mitigation programs.

Source: NP2, 2021 and IP5-I

The NP2 and IP5-I were designed to aligned with the national priorities and responsibilities of other government implementing agencies. Therefore, NCD DS carries out this strategy in coordination with other national climate change agenda and polices such as the Cambodia's Updated National Determined Contribution (NDC) and Cambodia's Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN). *phve*

Climate Actions under Cambodia Updated NDC and LTS4CN

NCDDS has submitted its climate actions are presented in Table 2. In addition, specific actions relevant SNA under the coordination of NCDDS and other sectoral ministries are listed in the table 3.

Table 2: NCDDS's Actions under the Cambodia's Updated NDC, 2020

Actions	Sector	Responsible Agencies
Reducing GHG emission though off grid street lightening of rural municipality	Building commercial	NCDDS
Toward Battambang city to green city	Building commercial & Residential	NCDDS
Towards an Agroecological transition in the uplands of Battambang	Agriculture	NCDDS
Scaled up climate-resilient agricultural production through increased access to solar irrigation systems and other climate-resilient practices	Energy	NCDDS
Strengthening Climate Resilient Cities	Infrastructure and Land use planning	NCDDS
Strengthen flood resiliency capacity of communities around lake Tonle Sap (access to clean water, off grid renewable energy and waste management)	Livelihoods, NCDD poverty and biodiversity	NCDDS
Building climate resilient livelihood and public infrastructures in social land concession for vulnerable communities	Livelihoods, NCDD poverty and biodiversity	NCDDS
Integrated groundwater management in Cambodia	Water NCDD resources	NCDDS
Market supply chain of rural women entrepreneurs resilient to climate change	Gender	NCDDS
Local government and climate change adaptation	Governance	NCDDS
Reducing vulnerability of local communities though sub-national climate	Governance	NCDDS

ph ve

Actions	Sector	Responsible Agencies
governance reform (focusing on policy)		
Building climate resilience for district and commune governance through policy and strategic development plan reform	Policy and Planning	NCDDS

Table 3: NCDDS's Action under the LTS4CN, 2021

Actions	Sector	Responsible Agencies
<p>Install weighbridges at new landfills and meters at new wastewater treatment plants with a proper data collection system.</p> <p>Develop and organize a central database (emission from landfills) that is kept up to date.</p> <p>Conduct studies on the composition of municipal solid and industrial waste and leakages to the environment, and analyse focal sludge.</p>	Waste	Ministry of Public Works and Transport; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation; subnational administrators
Reinforce and clarify the regulatory framework and focus on capacity building within government institutions, including for subnational administrators with direct oversight responsibilities for waste infrastructure and operations.	Waste	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Public Works and Transport; subnational administrators
<p>Public participation and buy-in during the development of policy and infrastructure on waste management</p> <p>Ongoing awareness raising on environment issues and</p>	Waste	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Public Works and Transport; subnational administrators

ph ve

Actions	Sector	Responsible Agencies
regulations applying to the community.		
Public participation and buy-in during the development of policy and infrastructure. Ongoing awareness raising on environment issues and regulations applying to the community.	Waste	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Public Works and Transport; subnational administrators

Partnership

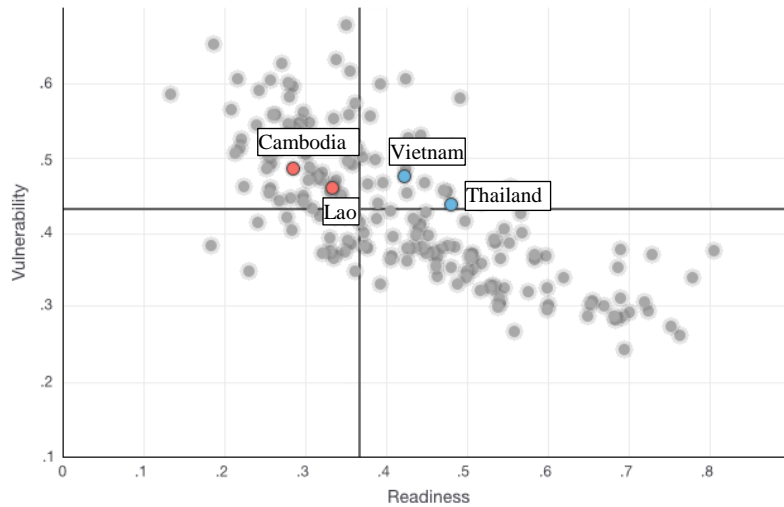
It is important to note that NCDDS depends on partnership with sectoral line agencies (for instance, water, agriculture, resilient livelihood, energy, rural development, etc.) in implementing the climate change strategies. NCDDS main roles are strengthening horizontal (sectoral actors) and vertical (SNA) coordination, providing technical capacity to SNA and developing necessary policies/guidelines on climate change projects. NCDDS has worked with civil society organization in different sectors and is seeking to continue to collaborate with CSO to benefit from their network as well as approach in reaching out to different segments of society such as youth, women and indigenous groups. Currently, NCDDS is working with different development partners mainly, ADB, IFAD, GGGI, UNCDF, UNDP and World Bank on climate change. A summary of different NCDDS's climate change projects supported by different partners is presented in the section on NCDDS's Comparative Advantage. In addition to the GCF accreditation, NCDDS is also exploring to gain accreditation and access to other global climate change finance such as the Adaptation Fund (AF). In term of private sector, NCDDS has sought and will continue to identify Public-Private Partnership modality between private sector investors and SNAs.

1.4 Added value of GCF

Cambodia aspires to become an upper-middle income country by 2030 and a high-income country by 2050. According to the of Notre Dame Global's climate change index, the country has high vulnerability with low readiness (figure 1). Amongst 185 countries, Cambodia is ranked 144 in 2021. The recent World Bank's report¹ projects that climate change will reduce GDP by 3% (low emission scenario) and by 9.4% (high emission scenario) by 2050. Loss will come from a) lower tourism revenue; b) reduction in labor productivity; c) damage to assets from floods; and d) lower agricultural yields. Failing to take climate change, Cambodia will hamper Cambodia to meet it development aspirations. *phve*

¹ Cambodia Country Climate Change Report, 2023

Figure 1: Cambodia Climate Change Index, 2021



Source: Notre Dame Global (ND-Gain Index)

One of the constraints for NCCDS as well as other government agencies across Cambodia to take climate actions is insufficient climate finance. To finance the LTS4CN, a proposed plan suggests devoting 1 percent of new public borrowing and diverting 2 percent of public spending on economic services to LTS4CN actions. These two measures would provide 40-50 percent of financing needs. To implement the Updated NDC, Cambodia needs USD 7.8 billion, with adaptation represents 26.1 percent and mitigation 73.9 percent. The annual budget is estimated at USD 780 million for NDC actions. The 2022 Climate Public Expenditure Review reported that USD276.7 million was funded in 2021 for actions considering aligning with NDC, which makes the financing gap around 65%². Sub-national expenditure represents only 3.3% of the total climate change spending in 2021. GCF offers a window of opportunity for Cambodia that is vulnerable to climate change to meet the financing need.

Lack of incremental budget is the main barrier faced by SNA to ensure that their development projects are low emission and climate resilient. Resource from GCF is crucial to shift on-the-ground investment of SNA toward low emission and climate resilient pathway. Other barriers include lack of make use of scientific climate data and information, limited access to meteorological data for short-and long-term planning and inadequate awareness and knowledge on climate technologies. GCF represents a window of opportunity of increasing finance, technology and capacity which are the prerequisites for SNA to implement climate change projects.

There are different partners supporting climate projects in Cambodia. However, GCF's unique approach in supporting Direct Access Entities has significant impact on country capacity for responding to climate change. Being Direct Access Entity (DAE), NCCDS recognizes gaps institutional capacity to achieve the effectiveness of the partnership with GCF. Thus, NCCDS intends to mobilize GCF Readiness Program support to strengthen its policy, system and capacity to access to GCF as well as other climate finances. The deployment of Simplified Approval Process (SAP) of GCF helps to accelerate national institutions as such NCCDS with *drive*

² Climate Public Expenditure Review, 2022

accreditation scope to micro size interventions to receive fund. NCDDDS also benefits from other developing countries DAE peer learning in term of increasing climate fund access.

1.5 NCDDDS's Comparative Advantage

NCDD-S is a member of the Climate Change Technical Working Group, which is spearheaded by MoE. The Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG) has been set-up as an inter-ministerial mechanism to support NCSD/MoE in coordinating climate change matter at the national level. Through the CCTWG mechanism, NCDDDS has actively participated and has contributed to the development of key climate change policies and strategies, for instance, the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2013-2023, the Cambodia Updated NDC and the Cambodia LTS. NCDDDS is identified as one of the main stakeholders to coordinate with SNAs for implementation of the NDC strategies and reporting on the progress of the NDC.

In addition to the national level policies, NCDDDS has designed technical guidelines and tools to support sub-national administrations on mainstreaming climate change in their development investment projects, mainly the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment tool and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction guideline for the Project Implementation Manual of the sub-national administrations, and a Manual for Performance Based Grant including climate resilient grant management. NCDDDS also has developed and provided capacity building program to sub-national administration throughout Cambodia on these policies/guidelines.

In response to climate change impact, NCDDDS has implemented different activities with support from various development partners aiming to build resilience in vulnerable communities across geographical areas in Cambodia. Up to date, NCDDDS implemented climate change project in 78 districts (consists of 50 districts received PBCRG and 28 districts received other climate change investment) (ref annex 3 for detail information on communes and districts). Table 4 summaries provides information about NCDDDS's project on climate change that are relevant to the GCF's eight result areas. These climate change projects have allow NCDDDS to understand the root causes and drivers of vulnerabilities of local communities as well as barriers for SNA to support resilient building. Staff of NCDDDS also have gained technical capacity to development and implement climate interventions. Through experience managing climate projects with different development partners, NCDDDS has put in place institutional system and policies to manage climate projects. At the organizational structure, the director and a few officials from Policy Analysis and Development Division/NCDDDS oversee and liaise with external partners on climate change activities including donors in designing and running climate change projects. *ph ve*

Table 4: NCDD-S past and on-going climate change projects and eight Result Areas of GCF

Summary of the Projects	GCF's Result Areas							
	Adaptation				Mitigation			
	Most vulnerable people, communities and regions	Health and well-being, and food and water security	Infrastructure and built environment	Ecosystem and ecosystem services	Energy access and power generation	Low-emission transport	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	Forestry and land use
Title: Local Governance and Climate Change Project 1 (LGCC-I) Duration: 2012-2014 Supported by: Cambodia Climate Change Alliance with technical support from UNCDF (Danida, Sida, EU, and UNDP)	x		x					
Title: Local Governance and Climate Change Project 2 (LGCC-II) Duration: 2016-2019 Supported by: Government of Sweden with technical support from UNCDF	x		x					
Title: Cambodia Community- Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP) Duration: 2010-2015 Supported by: Government of Sweden and UNDP	x		x					
Title: Scaling up climate change into sub-national planning and budgeting process (SNC Scale-up) Duration: 2013-2014 Supported by: UNDP			x					
Title: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience Technical Assistance (SPCR TA) Duration: 2011-2020 Supported by: Climate Investments Funds, ADB			x					
Title: Reducing the Vulnerability of Cambodian Rural Livelihoods through Enhanced Sub-National Climate Change Planning and Execution of Priority Actions (SRL) Duration: 2016-2020 Supported by: GEF-LDCF and UNDP	x	x	x					
Title: Agriculture Service Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE) Duration: 2015-2022 Supported by: IFAD and the Royal Government of Cambodia		x		x				
Title: Building Enabling Environment for Sustainable Development (BESD) Duration: 2019-2020 Supported by: UNDP								

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Title: Local Governments and Climate Change (LGCC-Kwater) Duration: 2020-2024 Supported by: Ministry of Environment of Korea and executed by UNCDF			x					
Title: Strengthening Human Rights and Gender Equality through Climate Change Action and Disaster Risk Reduction (EmPower) Duration: 2020-2021 Supported by: SIDA and UNEP	x							
Title: Enhanced Commune capacity to develop and implement food security, nutrition and climate-smart Commune plans in support of resilient local food system (SRELFOD) Duration: 2020-2021 Supported by: WFP	x	x						
Title: Promoting use of Solar technology for agriculture and rural development in Cambodia (STARD) Duration: 2021-2023 Supported by: UNDP	x				x			

1.6 NCDDS and GCF

GCF is the key partner for NCDDS in supporting its climate change work. While guided by the NP2, there are many alignments between NCDDS's strategies to climate change and the GCF Strategic Plan 2024-2027. NCDDS and GCF share common approach in climate change which is country-driven and promoting effective partnership. NCDDS commits to mobilize climate finance to work with key sectoral partners to identify areas where finance is most needed and how it can be used effectively to ensure transformative climate solutions. NCDDS seeks to work with public and private actors on innovative initiatives that have sustainable impacts after the project closure. It only pursues climate projects/programmes that translate national climate priorities as well as the adaptation and mitigation actions under the NDC and LTS4CN to build resilience of Cambodia.

Since 2019, NCDDS has received DAE accreditation status from the GCF. As an DAE, NCDDS is able to develop, submit and implement micro-sized activities up to USD 10 million per project. An Accreditation Master Agreement between NCDD-S and GCF was signed in May 2020. Recognizing the wider impacts of climate change on SNAs and the evolving mandate of NCDDS in climate change (including partnership with GCF), NCDDS undertook an Institutional Capacity Assessment in 2022 to identify capacity gap in implementing climate change, particularly in DEA for GCF. A Roadmap was developed laying out strategies to meet the NCDDS organizational capacity gaps and to effectiveness of overall performance in climate change area as well as DEA for GCF.

Following its accreditation, NCDD-S has prepared its 5-year EWP in 2021 to foster a proactive, strategic and country-owned approach to pipeline development and programming with the *five*

GCF. The NCDD-S's EWP identified 14 pipeline projects and five Readiness Projects. Amongst the 14 pipelines, only three ideas that have been developed into Concept Note Proposals and submitted to GCF. This is due to constraint in lack of internal technical experts and financial resource.

During the GCF-1 replenishment, NCDDS has implemented one readiness project: KHM-RS-005/Support to DEA in Cambodia to meet accreditation conditions. This readiness project was implemented with a total fund of USD 517,000 for three years (2021-2023). The main project outputs are: (1) a system to receive, register and respond to any E&S-related complaints and any grievance complaint including website access, is operational; (2) online grant award information-sharing, and information disclosure system is operational; (3) trainings and mentoring to staff on implementation of the OPP manual, internal audit manual and functioning of the Ethics and Audit Committee are conducted; (4) Satisfactory bi-annual verification progress reports are submitted every six months to GCF Secretariat in a timely manner; (5) EWP2 update; and (6) formulation of two concept note proposals with UNDP and GGGI. Key achievements include revision of the Operations Policies and Procedure Manual (OPP) and Internal Audit Manual; development of Policy of Information Disclosure on D&D for SNA; and establishment of Grievance Redress Working group and the Guideline on Mechanisms and Procedures for Receiving and Resolving Complaints Related to Implementation of Projects and Programs. NCDDS staff at the national and sub-national levels have been trained on the OPP Manual, Internal Audit Manual, Grievance Redress Procedure, and the functions of Audit and Ethics Committee. Using KHM-RS-005 budget, NCDDS has also mobilized additional co-financing from GGGI and UNDP to developed two concept notes, respectively. The first concept note -Climate resilient water and sanitation (CR-WASH) services in flood and drought prone Cambodian secondary cities was submitted in June 2022. GCF has provided feedback and it is being addressed. The revised concept note is expected to be submitted by May 2024. The second concept note - Climate-sensitive agroecology: transitioning Cambodia's Battambang Province to an agroecological landscape was developed under the SAP and was submitted for GCF review in June 2023. It was resubmitted in September 2023 after receiving comments from GCF. The fourth version was submitted in Feb 2024. Resource from KHM-RS-005 project is also being utilized to support the development of the second EWP of the NCDDS. NCDDS has requested for this readiness project extension till 08 Jan 2024. However, outputs 1, 2 and 4 are not fully achieved. The challenges were delay in implementation caused by COVID19 and NCDDS's procurement process to recruit firm and experts to support the implementation of IT system.

During the GCF-1 period, NCDDS also developed another concept note building on the experience and lessons learned in the implementation of the LGCC-I and II projects since 2011. With technical support from UNCDF, a concept note for the LGCC-III was submitted to the GCF by NCDDS in 2021. With the GCF support, the LGCC-3 project will directly address the barriers and gaps faced by local administrations by providing adequate capacity and funding at the district level, with climate adaptation investments integrated into the planning and budgetary cycles of local and district government plans. Investments will complement the national adaptation plan process by responding to climate challenges with locally appropriate *plve*

solutions and by directing resources to the most vulnerable communities. NCDD-S secured GCF support under the Project Preparation Facility for the full fledge development of the LGCC-III GCF funding proposal. This full funding proposal is planned to be submitted to the GCF by May 2024.

Vision

Under the NP2, the Royal Government of Cambodia envisions that *'citizens have improved access to public services and benefit from local development provided by the SNAs in a socially equitable and inclusive manner. These initiatives will eventually contribute to the achievement of the socio-economic objective of advancing Cambodia to an upper- middle income country by 2030'*. Thus, the vision the engagement with GCF derives from the RCG's vision laid out in NP2 and it is to see ***'Cambodia achieving climate resilient and equitable development by improving climate related service delivery and local development. The sub-national administrations will also have access to budget resources from internal and external sources that match their spending obligations in quantity and type to perform their duties with equitable and inclusive through climate investment'***.

Result Areas

The first NCDD's EWP identified result areas based on GCF's result areas, the Country Programme Document (CPD) 2021 of the NDA, and the Cambodia Updated NDC. During the last EWP formulation, NDA, sectoral line ministries, development partners, and relevant stakeholders were consulted on what sectors and how NCDD's best invest in. Finally, the selection and prioritization of those result areas also relied on NCDD's past experience and future direction of its management. The RGC prepared and submitted the LTS4CN in 2021. It covered the same sectors as the Cambodia Updated NDC. Given there is not a significant change in the country's sectoral priorities for climate change between the last EWP (2021) and this updated version (2023) as well as NCDD's areas of work in climate change, the result areas presented to GCF in the last EWP are still valid and they are:

Adaptation: 1. livelihood of people and communities; 2. health, food and water security; and 3. Infrastructure and built environment that systematically address climate change barriers and build country resilient objective.

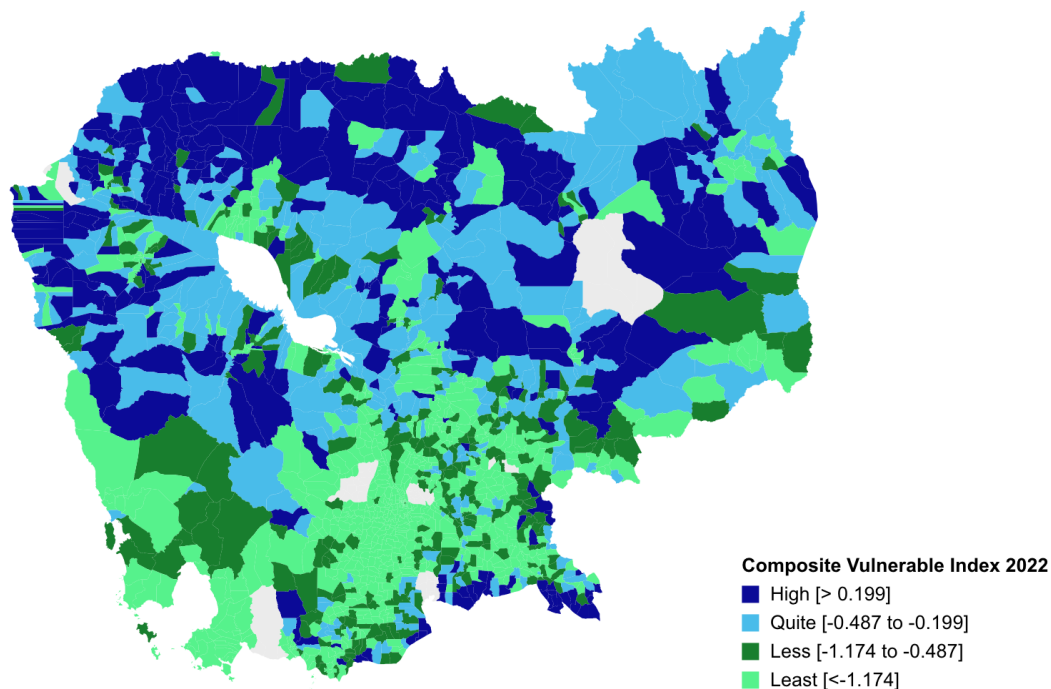
Mitigation: 1. energy generation and access (renewable energy and increase clean energy penetration); 2. building and cities (solid waste management and circular urban economy); and 3. transport (low emission public transport). The principle of mitigation interventions of NCDD is to support Cambodia to achieve it updated NDC and LT4CN targets as well as the Circular Strategy on Environment 2023-2028.

Indicative geographical coverage for working with the GCF

The indicative geographical coverage of NCDD is informed by the latest analysis of Vulnerability to Climate Index (VCI) of the government (MoE and NCSD). The VCI tracks annually the percentage and number of communes vulnerable to three main climate hazards: *five*

flood, drought and storm. It is a strategic tool to understand Cambodia’s vulnerability and to address climate risks. The latest available VCI is in 2023. This vulnerability assessment indicated that 17.3% of Cambodia’s communes were ‘highly’ vulnerable and 18.8% were ‘quite’ vulnerable to multiple climate induced hazards.

Figure 2: Commune level vulnerability index, 2022³



Source: MoE/NCSD, 2022

NCDDS’s intervention will focus on strengthen resilience of population in the most vulnerable communes. Groups such as elderly, people with disabilities, indigenous people, and other vulnerable groups who have unique needs will also considered. Other criteria such as exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capability will be included in the studies/assessment during actual project formulation stage. Table 5 below describes the 284 communes in 101 districts that are considered highly vulnerable out of 1646 communes and 207 districts. Figure 3 indicates that 17.25% of 1646 communes are considered highly vulnerable. Given, NCDDS has supported 41 districts with highly vulnerable through Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) and other climate change projects. The aim for the EWP2 is to close the gap of the remaining 60 districts. Note that the highly vulnerable districts vary from year to year.

Table 5: Number of Districts and Communes Highly Vulnerable to Climate Change (CVI), 2023

Provinces	Number of Districts	Number of Communes
Banteay Meanchey	8	32
Battambang	10	33

³https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/standard_report_visualize_final_report/d3_c_report/vulnerability?portal_id=16751&standard_report=10706. Accessed on 05/02/2024. White areas (except the Tonle Sap Lake) are due to data limitation. *Five*

Provinces	Number of Districts	Number of Communes
Kampong Cham	2	2
Kampong Chhnang	4	5
Kampong Speu	1	1
Kampong Thom	9	18
Kampot	5	7
Kandal	2	4
Koh Kong	6	12
Kratie	2	4
Mondul Kiri	5	20
Otdar Meanchey	2	4
Pailin	7	29
Phnom Penh	4	9
Preah Vihear	7	15
Prey Veng	5	16
Pursat	8	30
Ratanak Kiri	4	14
Siem Reap	6	22
Stung Treng	2	3
Svay Rieng	2	4
Takeo	8	32
Tboung Khmum	10	33
Grand Total	101	284

Source: MoE/NCSD, 2023

Figure 3: Commune level vulnerability index (CVI), 2022

Composite VI Threshold		# Communes	% Commune
>0.199	High	284	17.25%
0.199 to -0.487	Quite	310	18.83%
(-)0.487to (-)1.174	Less	272	16.52%
(-)1.174<	Least	780	47.39%
	Total	1646	

Source: MoE/NCSD, 2022

For specific project formulation, NCDDDS will expand to cover other indexes for assessing vulnerability of the target groups and geographical support. Other indexes such as exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capability will also be considered to determine geographical vulnerability. NCDDDS will leverage available knowledge and tool of GCF and other partners to shape up geographical based program and project. *five*

Section 2: Programming with GCF for GCF-2 (2024-27)

NCDDS has been working on the formulation of different pipeline projects and readiness projects that it intends to mobilize support from GCF and other partners. NCDDS intends to secure approval from GCF at least three SAP Funding Proposals and one Readiness Support Program during the first year (2024) of the GCF-2 as listed below:

Pipeline of Project Funding Proposal and Concept Notes being developed:

Local Government and Climate Change III (LGCC3) (GCF reference number 25220): it is designed to scale up a Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) facility in 15 districts. It addresses barriers faced by SNAs in 1). accessing and using data and climate science, in combination with participatory methods, to identify climate risks and vulnerabilities and plan effective interventions; 2) limited financial resources to implement necessary adaptation measures; and 3) integrating in climate smart investment into the planning and budgetary cycles. This will be achieved through two components: 1) institutional and community climate adaptation capacity development, integrating science-based and participatory adaptation planning and budgeting at the local government levels; and 2) on-granting of the PBCRG finance mechanism. NCDD-S will manage the grants and will monitor E&S risks. NCDDS has been working on this project with technical support from UNCDF. UNCDF will be the main implementing partner to provide support on capacity development, technical assistance and knowledge management during the project implementation. The SAP concept note was submitted and approved by the GCF Climate Investment Committee (CIC) in June 2022. A consultant company was recruited to support NCDDS in the preparation of PPF. Under the PPF, the district selections have identified 3 provinces (Battambang, Pursat and Preah Vihear) for the 15 districts. **NCDDS aims to submit this project to GCF by May 2024.**

Climate-sensitive agroecology: transitioning Cambodia's Battambang Province to an agroecological landscape (GCF reference number 29320): this project was developed to support smallholder farmers in Battambang to transit to a biodiverse agroecological landscape system. The project will accomplish this by 1) provides direct support to smallholder farmers to restore on-farm agricultural productivity and enhance agricultural livelihoods to be more climate-resilient through approaches to create an agroecologically biodiverse landscape system to reduce land degradation and enhance soil and biodiversity; 2) develops a supportive market system to drive the transition to agroecology and to establish a self-sustaining cycle that incentivises the transition to agroecological practices via smallholder farmer access to finance; 3) provides knowledge building in the agricultural sector improving access for policymakers and others (smallholder farmers, agriculture associations, local service providers and institutions, as well as facilitates future scale-up throughout other Provinces in Cambodia; and 4) provides institutional support for coordination, policy and planning support in local, provincial and national level. NCDDS, jointly with UNDP as co-EE will implement the project in partnership with MAFF, MOE, UNDP, CIRAD and Swisscontact. The SAP concept note was submitted in June 2023 and resubmitted *phve*

in September 2023. NCDDDS is carrying out stakeholder consultation to collect input responding to GCF's comments. **NCDDDS has submitted the revised 4th version concept note to GCF in February 2024.**

Climate resilient water and sanitation (CR-WASH) services in flood and drought prone Cambodian secondary cities (GCF reference number 27870): the project aims to assist secondary cities in shifting to a CR WASH system adapted to climate change risks. It proposes a mix of infrastructure development and retrofit combined with the development of institutional and financial sustainability arrangements to autonomously sustain the system at city level. It focused on three components: 1) improving of planning, policy and regulatory framework on CR WASH; 2) provision of design and construction (such as water supply, sanitation system, drainage and solid waste management); 3) strengthening institutional framework for sustainable CR-WASH service. The SAP concept note was submitted to GCF in June 2022. NCDDDS is designing the project in partnership with GGGI. Based on the GCF comments, NCDDDS is working to improve climate rational of the project as well as designing methodology for target city selection. Two municipalities – Pailin and Serei Sopoan – have been identified as potential target cities in Q1 2024. **NCDDDS intend to submit the next version of concept note in May 2024.**

New readiness proposal expected to be approved

Development of a Sub-national Climate Fund to accelerate local climate action in Cambodia: NCDDDS with technical support from UNCDF has prepared and submitted a readiness proposal FLUXX#2209-17033. This readiness project has an objective to support the scaling-up of climate adaptation finance at the sub-national level in Cambodia. To meeting this objective the project will establish a centralised fund for sub-national climate resilience to attract investors with a range of financial instruments. The project will be implemented by NCDDDS in collaboration with MoE and UNCDF. It was submitted to GCF in September 2022. During the formulation of this EWP, this readiness project was approved by GCF in March 2024.

Pipeline of Project Ideas being formulated under EWP2

During the consultation process NCDDDS has received 13 new project ideas from three partners. There were 10 projects submitted with concrete project ideas, which have been assessed for the prioritization of NCDDDS programming the for the next five years (Table 8). During this EWP implementation, NCDDDS will consider moving the other three projects that not listed in Table 8 to the concept note development stage when the project ideas are better articulated with the proposed partners. All the project titles submitted to NCDDDS are listed in Table 6 below. *phve*

Table 6: Project Ideas submitted by Partners to NCCDS during the EWP Consultation

	Project Title	Partners
1.	Scaling Up Sustainable Fisheries Management and Wetland Conservation Across the Mekong River in Cambodia	CI
2.	Climate change mitigation and adaptation through the transition of agriculture to Nature Positive Economies	CI
3.	Enhancing the capacity of local actors of Tonle Sap's riparian communities to cope impacts of the low water flow condition of the Tonle Sap Lake	NGO Forum
4.	Addressing Climate Crisis in Cambodia through METRI -Multi-stakeholder Engagement for Transformative, Resilient, and Inclusive Society	NGO Forum
5.	Protecting Communities through Green Building: Scaling Up Innovative Applications in coastal settlements (Kampot, Koh Kong and Preah Sihanouk) of Cambodia	UN Habitat
6.	Integrated Water Management in Vulnerable Communities	UNDP
7.	Strengthening Urban Climate Resilience in Phnom Penh: Ensuring a Safer, Healthier, and Sustainable Urban Community for All	GiZ
8.	Sustainable Aquaculture to Increase Community and Ecosystem Resilience	World Fish
9.	Realizing the full potential of Cambodian communities in a changing climate	Save the Children
10.	Promoting Green Industry, SMEs and Informal Economy for manufacturing sectors for Addressing Climate Resilience in Cambodia	MISTI
11.	Reducing Floods risk in the Upper Prek Thnoat Watershed	MOWRAM
12.	Neutral Carbon Green Building Development through Green Building Code Application	MLMUPC
13.	Support to spatial planning/mater plan to mitigate and adapt to climate change	MLMUPC

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For the prioritization, three criteria were applied to the project ideas. The criteria and assigned value are described in Table 7. Table 8 scores project priorities applying the three criteria.

Table 7: Criteria for prioritizing NCDD's project pipelines

	Criteria	Value
1.	Alignment to national climate priorities (NDC and LTS4CN)	30
2.	Alignment to the six GCF investment criteria (impact potential; paradigm shift potential; sustainable development; needs of recipient; country ownership; efficiency and effectiveness)	30
3.	Alignment to the track record and possibility of development and implementation GCF projects/programmes of the partners	40
Total		100

Table 8: NCDD's prioritized project based on assigned criteria

Project Title	Partners	NCDD's Result Areas	Criteria 1	Criteria 2	Criteria 3	Value
1. Scaling Up Sustainable Fisheries Management and Wetland Conservation Across the Mekong River in Cambodia	CI	Most vulnerable people and communities Health and well-being, and food and water security	25	25	30	80
2. Climate change mitigation and adaptation through the transition of agriculture to Nature Positive Economies	CI	Most vulnerable people and communities Health and well-being, and food and water security	25	20	30	75
3. Enhancing the capacity of local actors of Tonle Sap's riparian communities	NGO Forum	Most vulnerable people and communities	25	20	10	55

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Project Title	Partners	NCDDS Result Areas	Criteria 1	Criteria 2	Criteria 3	Value
to cope impacts of the low water flow condition of the Tonle Sap Lake						
4. Addressing Climate Crisis in Cambodia through METRI -Multi-stakeholder Engagement for Transformative, Resilient, and Inclusive Society	NGO Forum	Most vulnerable people and communities Health and well-being, and food and water security	20	15	10	45
5. Protecting Communities through Green Building: Scaling Up Innovative Applications in coastal settlements (Kampot, Koh Kong and Preah Sihanouk) of Cambodia	UN Habitat	Most vulnerable people and communities Health and well-being, and food and water security Building and cities	25	20	25	70
6. Integrated Water Management in Vulnerable Communities	UNDP	Most vulnerable people and communities Health and well-being, and food and water security	25	20	30	75
7. Strengthening Urban Climate Resilience in Phnom Penh: Ensuring a Safer, Healthier, and Sustainable Urban Community for All	GiZ	Most vulnerable people and communities Health and well-being, and food and water security Building and cities	25	20	30	75
8. Sustainable Aquaculture to Increase Community and Ecosystem Resilience	World Fish	Most vulnerable people and communities Health and well-being, and food and water security	25	20	15	60

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Project Title	Partners	NCDDS Result Areas	Criteria 1	Criteria 2	Criteria 3	Value
9. Realizing the full potential of Cambodian communities in a changing climate	Save the Children	Most vulnerable people and communities Health and well-being, and food and water security Ecosystems and ecosystem services	25	20	25	70
10. Promoting Green Industry, SMEs and Informal Economy for manufacturing sectors for Addressing Climate Resilience in Cambodia	MISTI	Most vulnerable people and communities Building and cities Energy generation and access	30	25	10	65

A. Summary table of the total pipeline for GCF-2 (2024-27)

In order of priority, new NCDDS's project pipelines are listed in the first part of Table A below. NCDDS will focus on the formulation and submission of the top six pipelines to the GCF, while it will work with the responsible partners to shape up the project idea during the last three years of the EWP.

Indicative EWP Pipeline						
No.	Project/Programme Title	Country(ies)	Theme (Mitigation vs Adaptation or Cross-cutting)	GCF Financing (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)	Co-Financing (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)	Estimated Submission Date for CN/FP
1.	Scaling Up Sustainable Fisheries Management and Wetland Conservation Across the Mekong River in Cambodia	Cambodia	Adaptation 50% and mitigation 50%	US\$10M	--	2024/2025

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2.	Climate change mitigation and adaptation through the transition of agriculture to Nature Positive Economies	Cambodia	Adaptation 50% and mitigation 50%	US\$10M	--	2024/2025
3.	Integrated Water Management in Vulnerable Communities	Cambodia	Adaptation 100% and mitigation 0%	US\$10M	USD 19,232,200 (Including GEF integrated program and LCDF)	2024/2025
4.	Strengthening Urban Climate Resilience in Phnom Penh: Ensuring a Safer, Healthier, and Sustainable Urban Community for All	Cambodia	Adaptation 100% and mitigation 0%	US\$10M	--	2024/2025
5.	Protecting Communities through Green Building: Scaling Up Innovative Applications in coastal settlements (Kampot, Koh Kong and Preah Sihanouk) of Cambodia	Cambodia	Adaptation 100% and mitigation 0%	US\$10M	--	2024/2025
6.	Realizing the full potential of Cambodian communities in a changing climate	Cambodia	Adaptation 100% and mitigation 0%	US\$10M	--	2024/2025
7.	Promoting Green Industry, SMEs and Informal Economy for manufacturing sectors for	Cambodia	Adaptation 50% and mitigation 50%	US\$10M	--	2026/2028

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	Addressing Climate Resilience in Cambodia					
8.	Sustainable Aquaculture to Increase Community and Ecosystem Resilience	Cambodia	Adaptation 100% and mitigation 0%	US\$10M	--	2026/2028
9.	Enhancing the capacity of local actors of Tonle Sap's riparian communities to cope impacts of the low water flow condition of the Tonle Sap Lake	Cambodia	Adaptation 60% and mitigation 40%	US\$10M	--	2026/2028
10.	Addressing Climate Crisis in Cambodia through METRI - Multi-stakeholder Engagement for Transformative, Resilient, and Inclusive Society	Cambodia	Adaptation 90% and mitigation 10%	US\$10M	--	2026/2028
	Sub-total:			US\$100M		
Officially Submitted Proposals⁴						
No.	Project/Programme Title	Country(ies)	Theme (Mitigation vs Adaptation or Cross-cutting)	GCF Financing (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)	Co-Financing (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)	Status of CN/FP

⁴ The AE has an option to insert information directly on to the table above or review the pipeline information available on the AE's GCF apps portal and confirm to the Secretariat in which case the Secretariat will extract the confirmed pipeline from the AE Portal.

1.	Local Government and Climate Change III (LGCC3) (GCF reference number: 25220)	Cambodia	Adaptation 100%	US\$10M	--	Under PPF. FP to be submitted by May 2024
2.	Climate-sensitive agroecology: transitioning Cambodia's Battambang Province to an agroecological landscape (GCF reference number: 29320)	Cambodia	Mitigation 30% and adaptation 70%	US\$10M	US\$3,500,000	4 th Revised concept note was submitted in Feb 2024
3.	Climate resilient water and sanitation (CR-WASH) services in flood and drought prone Cambodian secondary cities (GCF reference number: 27870)	Cambodia	TBC	US\$10M	--	Revised concept note to be submitted by May 2024
	Sub-total:			US\$30M		
	Total (Indicative and Officially Submitted Pipeline:			US\$130M		

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Overall indicative submission timeline




B. Indicative EWP pipeline

Project Idea 1

Non-disclosure*: Public Board NDA

Project/programme title*: **Scaling Up Sustainable Fisheries Management and Wetland Conservation Across the Mekong River in Cambodia**

Project/programme description*:

Building upon the success of our proven conservation and management program in the Tonle Sap Lake, this initiative aims to scale up CI's Families and Fisheries Resilience Building Model across the entire Mekong River within Cambodia. The program's core components include partnering with local community fisheries to implement sustainable practices, restoring key fish habitats, and fostering women-centered enterprises and savings groups. By enhancing market access and introducing a certification and compliance system for sustainably managed wild-caught fish, the program seeks to promote conservation, improve livelihoods, and establish formal protection for critical wetlands in the central alluvial zone.

Key Components:

1. **Community Fisheries Empowerment:** Collaborating with local community fisheries, the program will implement sustainable fisheries management practices. This involves training community members in responsible fishing techniques, monitoring fish stocks, and restoring crucial fish habitats. Through active community engagement, the aim is to ensure the long-term health and viability of fish populations, supporting both conservation and sustainable livelihoods.
2. **Women-Centered Enterprises:** The program places a special emphasis on empowering women in the fisheries sector. Initiatives will be designed to support women-centered enterprises and savings groups, providing training and resources for entrepreneurship, fish processing, and market engagement. This approach not only enhances gender inclusivity but also strengthens the economic resilience of local communities.
3. **Market Access and Certification System:** To create economic incentives for sustainable fisheries management, the program will establish a certification and compliance system for wild-caught fish. This system, complete with a distinct label, will denote adherence to sustainable practices. The certified fish will carry a price premium in the market, encouraging consumers to choose sustainably sourced products. This market-driven strategy aims to align conservation efforts with economic sustainability.
4. **Wetland Conservation and Management:** The program extends its impact beyond fisheries to establish formal protection for critically important wetlands along the Mekong River in the central alluvial zone. These wetlands, vital for ecosystem services such as fisheries, freshwater access, and flood mitigation, will be sustainably managed. By securing formal protection, the program aims to ensure the long-term health and resilience of these crucial areas.

Expected Outcomes:

- Strengthened community fisheries with sustainable management practices.

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- Empowered women-centered businesses contributing to economic growth.
- Establishment of a certification and compliance system promoting sustainable fishing.
- Formal protection and sustainable management of critical wetlands along the Mekong River.
- Enhanced ecosystem services, including improved fisheries, freshwater access, and flood mitigation.

This comprehensive program aligns with global conservation goals, fostering a balance between environmental protection, economic prosperity, and community resilience along the Mekong River in Cambodia.

Result area(s)*:

Mitigation: Reduced emissions from:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation: Enter number% | <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities, industries and appliances: Enter number% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low-emission transport: Enter number% | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use: 100% |

Adaptation: Increased resilience of:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people, communities and regions: 33% | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment: Enter number% |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security: 33% | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems and ecosystem services: 33% |

Alignment to country(ies) priorities and engagement with the NDA*:

The proposed program aligns closely with Cambodia's Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) by addressing key priorities outlined in the document. The CCCSP focuses on building climate resilience, promoting sustainable development, and mitigating the impacts of climate change across various sectors. Here's how the program aligns with specific elements of the CCCSP:

Sustainable Fisheries Management and Climate Resilience:

CCCSP Alignment: The CCCSP emphasizes building resilience to climate change impacts. The program's core component of sustainable fisheries management contributes directly to this goal. By implementing responsible fishing techniques, monitoring fish stocks, and restoring fish habitats, the program enhances the resilience of local communities dependent on fisheries. Climate-resilient fisheries management is crucial in the face of changing environmental conditions.

Wetland Conservation and Ecosystem Services:

CCCSP Alignment: The CCCSP recognizes the importance of protecting ecosystems for climate resilience. The program's focus on establishing formal protection for critical wetlands aligns with the CCCSP's goal of safeguarding ecosystems. Sustainably managing these wetlands for services such as fisheries, freshwater access, and flood mitigation directly contributes to climate adaptation and resilience.

Empowering Women and Social Resilience:

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CCCSP Alignment: The CCCSP underscores the importance of social resilience. The program's emphasis on empowering women-centered businesses aligns with the CCCSP's focus on fostering inclusive and resilient communities. By providing training and resources for women in the fisheries sector, the program contributes to gender-responsive climate action.

Market-Driven Sustainable Practices:

CCCSP Alignment: The CCCSP emphasizes market-driven solutions to incentivize sustainable practices. The program's creation of a certification and compliance system for sustainably managed fish, complete with a price premium, aligns with Cambodia's strategy to harness market forces for environmental conservation. This approach supports the CCCSP's goal of integrating climate considerations into market dynamics.

Community Engagement and Capacity Building:

CCCSP Alignment: The CCCSP highlights the importance of capacity building and community engagement. The program actively involves local communities in sustainable fisheries management and wetland conservation, aligning with the CCCSP's objective to enhance knowledge and participation at the community level for effective climate action

In summary, the proposed program aligns comprehensively with Cambodia's Climate Change Strategic Plan by addressing key pillars such as climate resilience, sustainable development, and market-driven solutions. Through its targeted initiatives in fisheries management, wetland conservation, women's empowerment, and market incentives for sustainable practices, the program reflects a holistic approach in line with Cambodia's overarching climate strategy.

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Climate rationale*:

The climate rationale for this program is grounded in its strategic and holistic approach to address climate change challenges and promote resilience within the Mekong River region in Cambodia. The key components of the program contribute to climate action in the following ways:

Enhancing Climate Resilience in Fisheries:

Rationale: The program's focus on sustainable fisheries management aligns with climate resilience goals. By adopting responsible fishing practices, monitoring fish stocks, and restoring fish habitats, the program aims to enhance the resilience of local fisheries to the impacts of climate change, such as changes in water temperature and extreme weather events.

Protecting and Sustainably Managing Critical Wetlands:

Rationale: The establishment of formal protection for critical wetlands contributes directly to climate resilience. These wetlands play a crucial role in providing ecosystem services such as flood mitigation, which is increasingly important in the face of changing precipitation patterns and the heightened risk of extreme weather events associated with climate change.

Empowering Women-Centered Businesses:

Rationale: The program's focus on women-centered businesses aligns with climate resilience and social adaptation. By empowering women in the fisheries sector, the program contributes to building social resilience within communities. Diversification of economic activities and increased community participation, especially with a gender-inclusive approach, strengthens the ability of communities to adapt to changing climate conditions.

Market-Driven Sustainable Practices:

Rationale: The introduction of a certification and compliance system for sustainably managed fish, coupled with a price premium, serves as a market-driven solution to promote sustainable practices. By creating economic incentives for responsible fishing, the program aligns with the climate rationale of leveraging market forces to drive environmentally friendly practices and support the transition to a more sustainable economy.

Community Engagement and Capacity Building:

Rationale: The program's emphasis on community engagement and capacity building is a fundamental component of climate resilience. By involving local communities in the decision-making processes and providing them with the knowledge and skills to adapt to climate change, the program contributes to building adaptive capacity at the grassroots level.

Ecosystem Services and Climate Mitigation:

Rationale: The sustainable management of wetlands for ecosystem services, including fisheries and freshwater access, contributes to climate mitigation efforts. Healthy ecosystems act as carbon sinks, playing a role in sequestering carbon and mitigating the impacts of climate change.



In essence, the climate rationale for this program lies in its integrated and proactive approach to address the interconnected challenges posed by climate change in the Mekong River region. By fostering sustainable practices, protecting critical ecosystems, empowering communities, and leveraging market forces for conservation, the program aims to enhance climate resilience while promoting a sustainable and inclusive future for the region.

Alignment to AE's vision for engagement with GCF:

Estimated Submission Date	Country(ies)* ^Δ	Estimated total Financing* ^Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated GCF Financing* ^Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated Co-Financing* ^Δ (US\$M, by Financier and Financial Instrument)			ESS category* ^Δ	Studies conducted ^Δ	NDA No-objection letter (s) ^Δ	Type of GCF proposal	
		Options	Options	15	(vi) Grants	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options				Enter Amount	Options
Concept Note: Click to enter Funding Proposal: Click to enter	Cambodia	Options	Options	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount	Enter Amount	Options	Options	Options	Options
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					

Project/programme's complementarity and coherence to other climate finance funding:

Project/programme preparation support to be requested:

Choose: Yes
Comments:

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Project Idea 2

Non-disclosure*: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Board <input type="checkbox"/> NDA			
Project/programme title*: Climate change mitigation and adaptation through the transition of agriculture to Nature Positive Economies			
Project/programme description*:			
<p>This sustainable agriculture transition program is a technical endeavor aimed at catalyzing a paradigm shift in the agricultural sector. Rooted in agroecological principles, the program strategically subsidizes and supports local farmers to transition from conventional practices to ecologically sustainable approaches. Central to this initiative is the comprehensive training and capacity-building of farmers, enabling the adoption of agroecological techniques that enhance both productivity and ecological harmony. The program is strategically designed to establish a symbiotic relationship between agriculture and the environment, emphasizing the integration of sustainable practices for long-term resilience.</p> <p>A key focal point of the program is the linkage between local farmers and higher value markets. Through targeted interventions, the program will link certified nature-positive agricultural products gain to markets committed to sustainable practices. This linkage not only serves as an economic incentive for farmers but also fortifies the importance of adopting ecologically sound practices. The technical framework places significant emphasis on the certification of agricultural products, creating a market-driven mechanism that encourages adherence to nature-positive economies.</p> <p>The program will address climate adaptation and mitigation through the systematic incorporation of agroecological methodologies. The agroecological practices act as a multifaceted toolset, enhancing climate resilience by mitigating the impact of changing weather patterns. Efficient water use, climate-smart agricultural techniques, and sustainable land management form integral components, collectively contributing to the overall ecological and climate resilience. The technical underpinning of the Sustainable Agriculture Transition program aligns with a broader vision of cultivating an environmentally sustainable and economically viable agricultural landscape.</p> <p>The focal landscape would be centered on the communities buffering Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary, but will be scalable across the country.</p>			
Result area(s)*:			
<u>Mitigation:</u> Reduced emissions from:		<u>Adaptation:</u> Increased resilience of:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation: Enter number%	<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities, industries and appliances: Enter number%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people, communities and regions: 33%	<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment: Enter number%
<input type="checkbox"/> Low-emission transport: Enter number%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use: 100%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security: 33%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems and ecosystem services: 33%
Alignment to country(ies) priorities and engagement with the NDA*:			
This program aligns seamlessly with Cambodia's Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) through:			

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Adaptation and Resilience Building:

The CCCSP underscores the need for adaptive measures to address the impacts of climate change. This sustainable agriculture transition program directly contributes to this by incorporating agroecological practices that enhance the adaptive capacity of the agricultural sector. By promoting climate-smart agricultural techniques, efficient water use, and sustainable land management, the program aligns with Cambodia's strategy to build resilience against climate-related challenges.

Promotion of Sustainable Practices:

Cambodia's climate strategy emphasizes the promotion of sustainable practices in various sectors, including agriculture. This program strategically aligns with this objective by subsidizing and supporting local farmers to adopt agroecological approaches. These practices not only contribute to sustainable and nature-positive economies but also align with Cambodia's commitment to fostering environmentally friendly and climate-resilient agricultural systems.

Capacity Building and Education:

The CCCSP emphasizes the importance of capacity building and education to enhance the understanding of climate change impacts and adaptation measures. The program directly addresses this by incorporating comprehensive training and capacity-building initiatives for local farmers. This ensures that the adoption of agroecological practices is accompanied by an informed understanding of the climate-related benefits, aligning with Cambodia's strategy for knowledge dissemination and capacity enhancement.

Market-Driven Solutions:

Cambodia's climate strategy recognizes the significance of market-driven solutions to incentivize climate-resilient practices. The program aligns with this approach by linking local farmers to higher value markets committed to nature-positive economies. This market-driven linkage not only provides economic incentives for farmers but also contributes to the overarching goal of integrating climate considerations into market dynamics.

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Climate rationale*:

The overall climate rationale for the program focusing on Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary lies in its multifaceted approach to climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience within the agricultural sector. This program strategically addresses several climate-related challenges and contributes to Cambodia's broader climate goals:

Mitigation through Agroecological Practices:

The adoption of agroecological practices by local farmers serves as a potent tool for mitigating climate change. These practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, and sustainable land management, contribute to carbon sequestration, reducing greenhouse gas emissions. By promoting climate-smart agricultural techniques, the program directly supports Cambodia's efforts to mitigate the impact of climate change on the environment.

Enhanced Climate Adaptation:

The program bolsters the adaptive capacity of the agricultural sector in the face of changing climatic conditions. Agroecological approaches, including climate-resilient crop varieties and water conservation measures, are integrated into farming practices. This enhances the sector's ability to adapt to unpredictable weather patterns, prolonged droughts, and other climate-related challenges, aligning with Cambodia's climate strategy focused on adaptation and resilience building.

Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Resilience:

The program's emphasis on biodiversity conservation contributes to the overall resilience of ecosystems surrounding the Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary. By establishing wildlife corridors, buffer zones, and implementing sustainable land management practices, the initiative safeguards biodiversity. A resilient ecosystem, in turn, plays a crucial role in adapting to and mitigating the impacts of climate change, aligning with global principles of nature-based solutions.

Market-Driven Nature-Positive Economies:

The linkage between local farmers and higher value markets committed to nature-positive economies not only provides economic benefits but also contributes to climate resilience. By creating a market-driven demand for sustainable and nature-friendly agricultural products, the program establishes a tangible economic incentive for farmers to adopt environmentally friendly practices. This approach aligns with climate strategies that emphasize market-driven solutions as a means to incentivize sustainable practices.

Community-Based Climate Action:

The program empowers local communities to actively participate in climate action. Through capacity-building initiatives, farmers become stewards of their environment, implementing practices that simultaneously address climate concerns and ensure sustainable livelihoods. This grassroots approach aligns with global climate goals that recognize the importance of community engagement in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.

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This program is a climate-resilient model that harmonizes agricultural practices with environmental sustainability. By addressing mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and community engagement, the program aligns with the broader climate rationale of fostering a resilient, low-carbon, and nature-positive economy in the face of climate change challenges.

Alignment to AE's vision for engagement with GCF:

Estimated Submission Date	Country(ies)* ^Δ	Estimated total Financing* ^Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated GCF Financing* ^Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated Co-Financing* ^Δ (US\$M, by Financier and Financial Instrument)			ESS category* ^Δ	Studies conducted ^Δ	NDA No-objection letter (s) ^Δ	Type of GCF proposal	
		Options	Options	25	(vi) Grants	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options				Enter Amount	Options
Concept Note: Click to enter Funding Proposal: Click to enter	Cambodia	Options	Options	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount	Enter Amount	Options	Options	Options	Options
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					

Project/programme's complementarity and coherence to other climate finance funding:

Project/programme preparation support to be requested:

Choose: Yes

Comments:

There is currently no funding available to support the development of this project, there is a need for technical support to develop the proposal.

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Project Idea 3

Non-disclosure* : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Board <input type="checkbox"/> NDA			
Project/programme title* : Integrated Water Management in Vulnerable Communities			
Project/programme description* : <p>The Tonlé Sap Lake in the Kingdom of Cambodia is the largest freshwater lake in Southeast Asia and supports the rural agricultural and fisheries livelihoods of over 3.5 million people in the region. Climate change is causing increasingly variable rainfall both within the Tonlé Sap region, as well as upstream along the Mekong River, resulting in shifts in seasonal hydrological flow, increasingly frequent and intense droughts, and more intense flooding events. For communities that rely on natural resources in the Tonlé Sap region, these changes have already had considerable impacts on, <i>inter alia</i>, water access and quality, crop productivity and food security, and rural livelihoods.</p> <p>The proposed project will address these climate change impacts and increase the climate resilience of communities in the Tonlé Sap Lake provinces of Kampong Chhnang, Pursat and Siem Reap provinces by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expanding the ground- and surface-water monitoring network and build technical capacity to conduct flood risk simulation studies, thereby strengthening the national water resources information system (WRIS); • producing seasonal agroclimatic information products to enable smallholder farmers to adapt to the increased climate variability; • introducing innovative financial mechanisms to promote investment in climate-resilient irrigation infrastructure; • building the technical capacity of farmers, water users and technical experts to design, install, operate and maintain climate-resilient water and irrigation infrastructure; and • increase institutional capacity and knowledge management systems to support climate-resilient agriculture and water practices. • The implementation of the interventions of the proposed project will be overseen by the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM), with support from UNDP. 			
Result area(s)* :			
<u>Mitigation</u> : Reduced emissions from:		<u>Adaptation</u> : Increased resilience of:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation: Enter number%	<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities, industries and appliances: Enter number%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people, communities and regions: 40%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment: 20%
<input type="checkbox"/> Low-emission transport: Enter number%	<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use: Enter number%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security: 20%	<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems and ecosystem services: 20%

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Alignment to country(ies) priorities and engagement with the NDA*:

In recent years, awareness of climate change has increased in Cambodia, both at the national and provincial level. Globally, Cambodia is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and a signatory to the Paris Agreement. Nationally, considerable efforts have been made to integrate climate change adaptation considerations into national policies and programmes. The RGC has several national policy, legal and institutional frameworks on climate change adaptation and water resource management, including the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC, the Climate Change Strategy Plan (CCSP) for Water Resources and Meteorology, and the Rural Development Strategy and Action.

The adaptation priorities in Cambodia's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) — submitted in 2020 to the UNFCCC95 — include: i) agriculture and water resources; ii) forestry; iii) coastal zones; and iv) human health. Out of the 58 prioritised adaptation actions, 17 are related to the agricultural sector, seven target livelihoods, poverty and biodiversity and six focus on water resources. The NDC also states the importance of integrating gender dimensions into climate change policy while promoting youth involvement and private sector engagement — which is strongly aligned with the proposed project. The Second National Communication (SNC)96 recognises the agricultural sector as one of the most vulnerable to the climate change impacts — notably floods and droughts. It emphasises the central imbrication of water and the impacts of climate change for vulnerable communities — both in terms of availability of clean and adequate drinking water for human use, and the impacts of water-related climate hazards such as floods.

To address the sectoral adaptation priorities outlined in the abovementioned strategy documents, RGC has enacted several programmes and projects. In order to minimise the existing effects and likely future impacts of climate change across different ecological regions and sectors within the country, the RGC Cambodia formulated its Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCSP) in 2014. The CCSP key targets include: i) promoting climate resilience through the improvement of food, water and energy security; ii) the reducing sectoral, regional, gender vulnerability and health risks to climate change; iii) ensuring climate resilience of critical ecosystems (including Tonlé Sap Lake), biodiversity, protected areas and cultural heritage sites; iv) promoting low carbon planning and technologies to development; v) improving capacities, knowledge and awareness for climate change responses; vi) promoting adaptive social protection and participatory approaches in reducing loss and damage induced by climate change; and vii) strengthening institutions and coordination frameworks for national climate change responses. To facilitate the global CCSP's implementation, subsequent sectoral CCSP were initiated by the different Cambodian ministries. The CCSP for Water Resources and Meteorology has two main objectives for strengthening the climate resilience of the water sector in Cambodia. These objectives include, through the promotion of an integrated water resource management approach: i) water resources and meteorology are effectively and sustainably managed; and ii) early warning system and climate information are equitably accessed and adapted to climate change and extreme weather events97. Given the high vulnerability of water resources to climate change, the CCSP's main priority actions consist in: i) establishing departments of water resources management and meteorology and provide meteorological equipment in all provinces; ii) rehabilitating irrigation sites; and iii) creating farmers' water users communities (FWUC).

In 2019, the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) formulated the Rural Development Strategy and Action98. It has three main strategic objectives: i) strengthen institutional and human resource development; ii) increase coverage and resilience of rural infrastructure and quality of rural public services; and iii) ensure



good quality of life through inclusive social and economic development of the rural areas. Out of the four programmes designed to address these challenges, the third programme is specifically focussed on ‘increased access to improved rural water supply and healthcare’ while the fourth aims at ensuring a ‘sustainable rural economy and harmonious community development’.

These strategy documents and action plans have been developed to enhance climate change adaptation with a focus on water management, early warning and agriculture. The proposed project has been designed to align directly with these initiatives and build on them to address the additional impacts of climate change on Cambodian — and in particular Tonlé Sap — rural communities’ livelihoods.

Climate rationale*:

The Tonlé Sap Lake in Cambodia is the largest freshwater lake in Southeast Asia, supporting the rural agricultural and fisheries livelihoods of over 3.5 million people in the region. Climate change is exacerbating baseline vulnerabilities of local communities living on and around the lake, particularly during the dry season when water resources are scarcer. Although total annual rainfall is projected to increase under future climate scenarios, these changes are expected mostly during a shortened wet season, increasing the intensity of rainfall and resulting in more frequent extreme flood events. These intense rainfall events will be interspersed among prolonged dry seasons, with increased temperatures and evapotranspiration exacerbating the drought risk. Changes in rainfall are also impacting the natural hydrological cycles in the Tonlé Sap Lake, causing decreases in both surface and groundwater resources and altering river flow regimes considerably, which will further exacerbate the severity of floods and droughts. These changes will have considerable impacts on the agriculture sector given the reliance of the population on subsistence rainfed agriculture. Rice production, as a staple crop, is particularly vulnerable, with 80% of rice paddy fields reliant on rainfall and natural flood cycles as the primary source of water. Without urgent intervention, the lives and livelihoods of rural communities in Cambodia, partially those Kampong Chhnang, Pursat and Siem Reap provinces, will continue to be severely impacted by climate change, resulting in food and water insecurity and the consequent health related impacts. However, multiple barriers prevent, inter alia, local communities, as well as local and national governments from adequately adapting to these impacts.

Increasing climate resilience in Cambodia requires a shift in the country’s current development trajectory away from unsustainable agricultural livelihood practices towards climate-resilient food production and water resource management. Given the strong reliance of most of Cambodia’s population on small-scale and subsistence agriculture, this can be achieved by supporting integrated water resource management (IWRM) practices to conserve and maintain water resources and support communities in improving household and agricultural water-use practices. Several projects and programmes have already been implemented or are underway across the country to support these objectives⁹⁴. To complement these efforts, improved climate information systems are needed to improve monitoring, knowledge management and local capacity to respond to climate change. In addition, there is a need to expand on-the-ground irrigation infrastructure to improve access to and distribution of water. Under the IWRM approach, strengthened agriculture practices and farm-level water management is needed along with improved access to finance for these elements. Knowledge management is the overarching component needed to translate climate change information into actionable agricultural adaptation solutions for rural farming villages in the Tonlé Sap region to support effective IWRM practices that can be upscaled in Cambodia.

Alignment to AE’s vision for engagement with GCF:

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Estimated Submission Date	Country(ies)* ^Δ	Estimated total Financing* ^Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated GCF Financing* ^Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated Co-Financing* ^Δ (US\$M, by Financier and Financial Instrument)			ESS category* ^Δ	Studies conducted ^Δ	NDA No-objection letter (s) ^Δ	Type of GCF proposal	
		Options	Options	10	(vi) Grants	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options				Enter Amount	Options
Concept Note: Click to enter Funding Proposal: Click to enter	Cambodia	Options	Options	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount	Enter Amount	Options	Options	Options	Options
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		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount				Options	Options
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount				Options	Options
Project/programme's complementarity and coherence to other climate finance funding: GEF integrated program and LCDF													
Project/programme preparation support to be requested: Choose: Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pre-feasibility and feasibility studies - Environmental, Social and Gender Studies - Risk assessments including hazards, surface water and flood risk mapping - Identification of programme indicators 													

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Project Idea 4

Non-disclosure*: Public Board NDA

Project/programme title*: Strengthening Urban Climate Resilience in Phnom Penh: Ensuring a Safer, Healthier, and Sustainable Urban Community for All

Project/programme description*:

The **Strengthening Urban Climate Resilience project** aims to shift the paradigm of urban disaster management and early action in Phnom Penh in Cambodia from a fragmented, scarcely informed approach towards an integrated intervention system, paired with financing mechanisms that enhance climate resilience.

- Installing a dedicated **monitoring desk for climate risks in urban areas** of Phnom Penh will enable continuous assessment and analysis, facilitating proactive decision-making and timely interventions. Data improvement focusing on the urban area of Phnom Penh will build on existing initiatives to improve the hazard monitoring capacities of Cambodia.
- Informed by current, high-quality data, the project focuses on the **institutionalization of Phnom Penh contingency protocols**. Robust frameworks and protocols will ensure early and effective action to climate-related risks, prioritizing heatwaves and floods.
- The development of a layered climate and disaster risk financing approach, including the **development of parametric climate insurance for Phnom Penh (focusing on heatwaves and floods)**, will ensure that the contingency measures developed are backed with the relevant financial means to mitigate the financial impacts of climate-related disasters. Linkages to the social protection system will ensure appropriate money-out channels.
- Recognizing the importance of housing in climate resilience, the project aims to design and seek endorsement for an **urban climate-sensitive social housing program**, integrating climate-sensitive design principles to enhance resilience and protect vulnerable urban populations.

In addition to designing a new urban climate-sensitive social housing program, the project will **integrate climate considerations into key social protection schemes** active in urban areas, ensuring that vulnerable populations receive adequate support in the face of climate-related challenges. This could include linking existing social insurance schemes to the parametric heatwave and flood insurance.

- To ensure sustainability, uptake and upscaling by the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the project will develop capacities at the city governance level in Phnom Penh to increasingly be able to **leverage internal fiscal space and external development funding** for urban climate change adaptation measures.
- Lastly, targeted awareness raising will be conducted to **increase understanding of urban climate risks** among vulnerable communities and relevant service providers.

Project results also have the potential to be further upscaled to other cities and to broaden their focus, e.g. by using the improved data to inform climate resilience housing initiatives paving the way for private investments.

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Result area(s)*:

Mitigation: Reduced emissions from:

- Energy access and power generation: Enter number%
- Buildings, cities, industries and appliances: Enter number%
- Low-emission transport: Enter number%
- Forestry and land use: Enter number%

Adaptation: Increased resilience of:

- Most vulnerable people, communities and regions: 25%
- Infrastructure and built environment: 20%
- Health and well-being, and food and water security: 25%
- Ecosystems and ecosystem services: 30%

Alignment to country(ies) priorities and engagement with the NDA*:

The project aligns seamlessly with national priorities, policies, strategies and plans on climate change resilience, sustainable development, and poverty reduction of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Cambodia, at a policy level, has already institutionalized linkages between the climate change and social protection agendas, amongst others and prominently in the National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030 ([RGC 2013](#)). By strengthening urban climate resilience and ensuring safer, healthier, and sustainable communities for all, this project idea will help put the policy commitments into practice.

- The project is designed to feed into the strategic objectives of the country's key climate change policy, the **Cambodian Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023** (still active). Notably the following goals will be supported: reduce vulnerability of sectors, regions, gender and health to climate change impacts (strategic objective 2), develop city level coordination mechanisms (under strategic objective 4) improve capacities, knowledge and awareness and participation in climate change response actions (strategic objective 5), and promote adaptive social protection (strategic objective 6) ([RGC 2013: Cambodian Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023](#)).
- Cambodia's **Nationally Determined Contributions** commit to goals that are sustained by the proposed activities. Notably, establishing a national climate and flood warning system, including a service centre and flood emergency response plans under the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology. Heatwaves are considered a key risk for Cambodia ([RGC 2020: Cambodia's updated nationally determined contributions](#)).
- Likewise, the planned activities align with **Phnom Penh's sustainable city development plan 2018-2013**. The following sustainable city sectoral objectives will be supported: Protect the population of Phnom Penh from extreme flood events (under objective 2: Urban Vulnerability), low-income housing units designed or retrofitted to be resistant to natural disasters (under objective 5: Built Environment), increase the green canopy coverage of the city [through cash for work programmes] (under objective 8: Public Spaces and Cultural Heritage) ([RGC 2019: Phnom Penh Sustainable City plan 2018-2030](#))
- Alignments are established in accordance with the recent overarching **Pentagonal Strategy**, particularly focusing on Pentagon 1, side 3 and Side 4, which emphasize enhancing human capital by improving health and well-being and fortifying social protection systems. Additionally, it is aligned with Pentagon 2: Economic diversification and competitiveness, exploring innovative financing mechanisms and financial products to support investments via insurance (side 5). Furthermore, Pentagon 4: Resilient, sustainable and inclusive development is addressed by bolstering urban management and modernization to

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ensure safety, a favorable environment, and well-being, while side 5 focuses on environmental sustainability, readiness to counter climate change, and the promotion of a green economy ([RGC 2023: Pentagonal Strategy-Phase I for Growth, Employment, Equity, Efficiency and Sustainability: Building the Foundation Towards Realizing the Cambodian Vision 2050](#)).

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Climate rationale*:

Cambodian cities are already grappling with climate change effects, notably heatwaves and flooding, which are anticipated to exacerbate in the future, disproportionately impacting impoverished urban communities.

- **Phnom Penh has particularly high Urban Heat Island levels compared to the region.** Urban areas are experiencing exacerbated temperature rise and heat stress due to the Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect. Factors such as dark surfaces, heat from residential and industrial sources, lack of vegetation, and air pollution contribute to this phenomenon. In global mega-cities, UHI can elevate temperatures by 0.1°C to 3°C. Cambodia's capital has temperature differentials of up to 4°C between rural and urban areas during the daytime (The World Bank Group, ADB 2021: Climate Risk Country Profile Cambodia).
- **Projections indicate that by 2050, hot nights may occur for 80% of the year in Phnom Penh, even in an optimistic climate scenario.** In high-climate-change scenarios, the most heat-prone neighborhoods could experience these conditions year-round (The World Bank Group 2023: Unlivable: What the Urban Heat Island effect means for East Asia's cities, p. 85).
- **Major cities in Cambodia are already highly vulnerable to floods: The number of settlements defined as "very high risk" increased by 251% between 1985 and 2015.** Phnom Penh faces daily rainy season events and episodic larger-scale floodplain events. In 2011 and 2013, the city experienced extreme flooding caused by a combination of abnormal level monsoon rains, successive typhoons, and rising water levels in the Mekong River, impacting over 17,000 families in the 2011 floods, and over 3,500 families in the 2013 flood. More recently, with scarce land and limited planning controls, new urban residents are increasingly located in flood-prone areas, such as river basins and flood plains. (The World Bank Group, ADB 2021: Climate Risk Country Profile Cambodia and The World Bank Group 2018: Cambodia, Achieving the Potential of Urbanization).
- **The population exposed to flooding in Cambodia is projected to increase by 19% by 2050.** In terms of the proportion of the population affected Cambodia is one of the world's most flood-exposed countries in the world. Estimates indicate that around 4 million people, or 25% of the population, are affected when an extreme river flood strikes. Estimates from the World Bank put the increase in the population exposed to flood by 2050 at 19% (The World Bank Group 2015: Disaster Risk, Climate Change, and Poverty - Assessing the Global Exposure of Poor People to Floods and Droughts).
- **Many of the projected climate changes are likely to disproportionately affect the poorest groups in society.** For instance, heavy manual labor jobs are commonly among the lowest paid whilst also being most at risk of productivity losses due to heat stress. Likewise, poorer businesses are least able to afford air conditioning, an increasing need given the projected increase in cooling days. Poorer people are also often attracted to flood-prone areas by cheap housing. While richer and poorer people alike tend to be affected by high-intensity flood events, poorer people are more likely to be impacted by smaller, more frequent flood occurrences, prevalent in Phnom Penh [The World Bank Group, ADB 2021: Climate Risk Country Profile Cambodia](#) and [The World Bank Group 2022: Three things we learned about poverty and flood risk from urban household data](#)).

Alignment to AE's vision for engagement with GCF:

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Estimated Submission Date	Country(ies)* ^Δ	Estimated total Financing* ^Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated GCF Financing* ^Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated Co-Financing* ^Δ (US\$M, by Financier and Financial Instrument)			ESS category* ^Δ	Studies conducted ^Δ	NDA No-objection letter (s) ^Δ	Type of GCF proposal	
		Options	Options	Options	(vi) Grants	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options				Enter Amount	Options
Concept Note: Click to enter Funding Proposal: Click to enter	Cambodia	Options	Options	10	(vi) Grants	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount	Options	Options	Options	Options
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
Project/programme's complementarity and coherence to other climate finance funding:													
Project/programme preparation support to be requested: Choose: Yes Comments: <i>The project requires in-depth assessment and feasibility studies to be conducted ahead of the intervention. The PPF would cover the costs for these studies.</i>													

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Project Idea 5

Non-disclosure* : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Board <input type="checkbox"/> NDA			
Project/programme title* : Protecting Communities through Green Building: Scaling Up Innovative Applications in coastal settlements (Kampot, Koh Kong and Preah Sihanouk) of Cambodia			
Project/programme description* : <p>The project demonstrates replicable green building models for many cities facing similar challenges. The activity also reduces the socio-economic vulnerability through improving healthy living conditions and providing alternatives for energy efficiency thus reducing economic burden and furthering the carbon footprint of the households.</p> <p>Moreover, it is expected to utilize Japanese robust technologies in clean energy and ICT, to improve energy efficiency in communities and public facilities (air conditioning and lighting, etc.). Also, the project will disseminate/promote the outcome to surrounding communities/ stakeholders through partnerships with Kyudenko, Panasonic, Kyushu University, and Japanese Association for Urban Planning and Architect, etc.</p> <p>The project will aim to undertake the following main activities in selected cities in Cambodia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1). Develop community based rapid assessment system to identify urgent green building improvements to promote healthy living conditions in vulnerable communities for efficient use of energy, water, and other resources. 2). Provide clean energy options mainly energy efficient cooking stoves to reduce their vulnerability to respiratory infections due to cooking with polluting fuels and technologies worsening air quality inside houses. 3). Provide emergency grants to retrofit and repairs houses which are poor in ventilation and lighting directly affecting the populations that are more susceptible to poor outcomes if they expose to extreme weather conditions. 			
Result area(s)* :			
<u>Mitigation</u> : Reduced emissions from:		<u>Adaptation</u> : Increased resilience of:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation: Enter number%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities, industries and appliances: Enter number%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people, communities and regions: 25%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment: 20%
<input type="checkbox"/> Low-emission transport: Enter number%	<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use: Enter number%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security: 25%	<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems and ecosystem services: 30%
Alignment to country(ies) priorities and engagement with the NDA* :			

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The proposed Project has been designed to align with national and sub-national development policies, strategies, and plans on sustainable development, climate change, and disaster resilience reforms of the Royal Government of Cambodia on national poverty reduction. The proposed Project aims to enhance climate change adaptation and resilience of Cambodia's most vulnerable rural and coastal human settlements through concrete adaptation actions.

The project components are designed to align with (adaptation) priorities of key Government plans and consistent with national sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies in the current Vision for 2050, National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (NSPSD) 2024 – 2028, and the SDG goals. This includes the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP), the Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP), and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

Climate rationale*:

- According to Cambodia's Climate Risk Country Profile, the country is projected to experience warming of 3.1°C by the 2090s, against the baseline conditions over 1986 – 2005 under the highest emissions pathway, RCP8.5.
- The temperature is expected to increase by 0.6 °C by 2030, by 1.4 °C by 2050. The annual mean projected rainfall changes by -1% (RCP 4.5) and the rainfall is projected to decrease during the rainy season and increase in other parts of the year.
- It is estimated that climate change could reduce the GDP of Cambodia by 2.5 percent by 2030 and by almost 10 percent by 2050. The vulnerability of Cambodia to climate change is exacerbated as the economy relies heavily on climate-related sectors like agriculture and tourism.
- The mean temperature in Cambodia has increased significantly, a trend that is predicted to continue with projected increases in monthly averages between 0.013°C and 0.036°C per year by 2099, with higher predictions for locations at low latitudes.
- The number of 'hot days' in the country has increased by 46 days per year over the last century.
- Cambodia is especially vulnerable to floods, droughts, windstorms, and seawater intrusion. Coastal zones are among the most affected in the country.
- The agricultural sector is most heavily affected by droughts and floods and the loss of yields of staple crops due to extreme heat in the two provinces. The incidences of extreme heat represent a significant threat to human health, especially for outdoor laborers.

Alignment to AE's vision for engagement with GCF:

Estimated Submission Date	Country(ies)* ^Δ	Estimated total Financing* ^Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated GCF Financing* ^Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated Co-Financing* ^Δ (US\$M, by Financier and Financial Instrument)			ESS category* ^Δ	Studies conducted ^Δ	NDA No-objection letter (s) ^Δ	Type of GCF proposal	
		Options	Options	10	(vi) Grants	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options				Options	Options
Concept Note:	Cambodia	Options	Options	10	(vi) Grants	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount	Options	Options	Options	Options

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		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
Project/programme's complementarity and coherence to other climate finance funding:													
Project/programme preparation support to be requested:													
<p>Choose: Yes</p> <p>Comments: International Experts to assist with the full proposal development with the technical design and financial assistance is required for technical assistance, travel, operation and consultation.</p>													

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Project Idea 6

Non-disclosure*: Public Board NDA

Project/programme title*: Realizing the full potential of Cambodian communities in a changing climate

Project/programme description*:

Save the Children (SC) has been working in Cambodia over the last 40 years in close partnership with government partners and CSOs, to support vulnerable and risk prone children, families and communities to prepare and respond to disasters, as well as to strengthen their overall resilience to climate change. Save the Children has been working in some of the most hazardous prone areas over the last decades, in particular the Tonle Sap Lake or Koh Kong, to strengthen access and quality of education, child protection, health and nutrition or livelihood services.

Save the Children and partners (including: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of Education Youths and Sports) will address existing vulnerabilities and build resilience to current and future climate impacts, particularly drought, floods, water and food security shortages through a holistic and transformative approach aimed at strengthening the climate resilience of key institutions (schools, health facilities, government actors, community-based fisheries, agricultural producers and farmers in the value chain) and at-risk population. The program will work with vulnerable communities in highly exposed areas to these natural hazards, such as Koh Kong and the Tonle Sap area, to develop an impactful, gender sensitive and inclusive community-based climate change adaptation solution based on Save the Children’s existing vulnerability assessment and resilience factor analysis. By focusing on adaptation in various government prioritized sectors, the programme aims to meet the diverse needs of highly exposed populations in a structured and scalable manner, while connecting this to regional and national level climate policies and governance processes. Partnerships with climate and development partners, civil society, the private sector and local government will be a key component to help enhance institutional coordination in responding to climate change impacts. Save the Children in Cambodia chairs the joint action group (JAG) for Disaster Risk Reduction and will use these existing networks to help streamline institutional coordination.

Save the Children, to ensure its alignment with country priorities and to identify complementary actions, has designed the program in consultation with a number of stakeholders, including the National Designated Authority (NDA), the department of the Climate Change, as well as the secretariat of the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDDs). A series of discussions with NCDDs led Save the Children to the identification of two key areas for collaboration: household economic vulnerability analysis and the active participation of children, families, and communities in sub-national authorities planning and budgeting processes. Building on Save the Children’s global and local expertise in household economic analysis (HEA) and meaningful child participation, Save the Children will prioritise these two areas to support the Royal Government of Cambodia.

This programme would have a particular focus on the gender and child aspects of climate change and will build on our collaboration with the Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MoWA) and Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation. Save the Children has been involved in reviewing and developing the new climate change action plan (2020 – 2023) of MoWA, focusing on gender-sensitive climate change resilience and adaptation strategies. This action plan will help the programme to focus on the gender-sensitive climate change.

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The proposed program, “Realizing the full potential of Cambodian communities in a changing climate” aims to 1) Improve the capacity and knowledge of vulnerable communities and local governments on household vulnerability analysis (HEA) and meaningful child and community participation in local climate change planning and decision making; 2) Establish risk financing and risk insurance mechanism and coordination platform for climate-shocks livelihood and TVET with bridging to social service and social protection 3) Strengthening child-sensitive shock responsive social protection schemes to improve communities food security and livelihood as well as their overall socio-adaptive capacity to climate change.

The proposed program complements the Building the Climate Resilience of Children and Communities through the Education Sector (BRACE) project by linking child-sensitive social protection and climate-smart livelihood to the education outcome of the BRACE.

Result area(s)*:

Mitigation: Reduced emissions from:

Energy access and power generation: Enter number%

Buildings, cities, industries and appliances: Enter number%

Forestry and land use: Enter number%

Low-emission transport: Enter number%

Adaptation: Increased resilience of:

Most vulnerable people, communities and regions: 50%

Health and well-being, and food and water security: 50%

Infrastructure and built environment: Enter number%

Ecosystems and ecosystem services: 30%

Alignment to country(ies) priorities and engagement with the NDA*:

The government of Cambodia has adaptation as a key priority in their strategic focus on climate change, and this priority is further reflected in the Rectangular Strategy Phase IV, as well as in several sectoral strategy documents, most notably: the Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan 2014 – 2018, the Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries 2010–2019, the National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development in Cambodia 2016-2030, the National Action Plan for DRR and the Cambodian Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023. Save the Children’s tentative programing is aligned to the following strategic objectives from the Cambodian Climate Change Strategic Plan:

Strategic Objective 1: Promote climate resilience through improving food, water and energy Security

Strategic Objective 2: Reduce sectoral, regional, gender vulnerability and health risks to climate change impacts

Strategic Objective 5: Improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for climate change responses

Strategic Objective 6: Promote adaptive social protection and participatory approaches in reducing loss and damage due to climate change

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Climate rationale*:

Cambodia is highly vulnerable to climate change. Although with some improvements in readiness to adapt for the past decades, the University of Notre Dames still considers Cambodia both highly vulnerable and with low readiness to adapt to climate change in its global adaptation index.

Rising temperatures are expected to reduce productivity in agriculture, fisheries and forests and to reduce labour productivity across most sectors. Changing rainfall patterns with prolonged droughts and a likely increase in the intensity of heavy rainfall events by 2050, and increased frequency of tropical storms will lead to increased flooding and reduce resource productivity, especially in agriculture and fisheries. An increased damage from extreme events is projected, affecting roads, water supply and other infrastructure. Decrease in both the quality of water for drinking and limited fresh water supply is expected. Rising sea levels will cause flooding and storm damage in coastal areas, affecting urban areas and natural resources and saline intrusion of key fresh water sources.

Cambodia's Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP), published in 2013, reported that temperature in Cambodia is likely to rise by between 0.13 and 0.36 C per decade. Rice yields are likely to decline by 10% for every 1 C rise. Rainfall patterns are less clear, with some increase in average rainfall in hill areas in the wet season and a decrease in the dry season, which could harm coffee and rubber production. Sea level rise could reach 0.56m by 2090 under high CC scenarios, inundating 25,000 ha and increasing vulnerability to storms and affecting coastal towns and tourism. Coastal areas and the central plains are expected to become more vulnerable to flooding, affecting agriculture, fisheries, tourism, navigation and other services.

Agricultural share of GDP in Cambodia has steadily decreased from 45% in 1995 to 26% in 2011; however, agriculture employs over 50% of the population. Agriculture in Cambodia suffers from server climate change impacts, especially on the agricultural livelihoods of Cambodians, which remains a predominant livelihood strategy but is characterised by low productivity and incomes impacting on household economic security and wellbeing. Agriculture in Cambodia also suffers from low productivity and high post-harvest losses, especially for horticulture and rice. Approximately 60-80% of vegetables on the Cambodian market are imported. Aagricultural practices tend to be climate reliant, mostly rain fed agriculture, and as such vulnerable to short and long-term climate variability and shocks, impacted by both floods and droughts. Fisheries also play a key role in supporting household incomes and food security: Cambodia has the highest freshwater fish consumption in the world⁵, which provides 81.5% of animal protein intake and employment for over 3 million individuals. However, climate change, overfishing, weak enforcement of policies and poor techniques have been resulting in a decline in natural fish catches. In Koh Kong especially, the effects of climate change are multiple (e.g. saltwater intrusion and high tide, drought, storm / heavy rain, storm surge, flash floods).⁶

Climate Change Projections

Cambodia is in the top third of countries with a high risk of climate change, ranking 46th out of 163 nations in the Children's Climate Risk Index Report of UNICEF. The study discovered that Cambodian children are significantly exposed to disease via vectors, riverine flooding, and lack of potable water.⁷ However, investment in social services, particularly access to health and nutrition, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, and social protection services, can significantly impact how well we can protect their futures from climate change.⁸

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The projected average temperature trend in Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP4.5) and (RCP8.5) is expected to rise by 1.0 C by 2050 or sooner.⁹ Both climate change and human influences, particularly deforestation over the Mekong River regime threaten to reduce the productivity of the Tonle Sap Lake and Cambodia's fisheries.¹⁰ The Ministry of Economy and Finance and the National Council for Sustainable Development projected in 2018 that climate change impacts could reduce Cambodia's expected GDP by 2.5% by 2030 and by almost 10% by 2050.¹¹

Save the Children in Cambodia has been actively researching the climate resilience space within our organization's child safeguarding frameworks, and conducted a study on the risk and potential long terms effects of hazard and climate change on children's access to quality basic education and protection in Koh Kong and Stung Treng in 2017. The study found that Koh Kong receives a very high rainfall compared to other provinces in Cambodia, but flooding is less common in that province than other areas in the country since it is in a mountainous area. Drought and windstorm surges are the major issues for the province. Drought has the highest incidence followed by windstorms (including high tide). In some locations such as on islands, there are multiple hazards faced by communities including lack of fresh water (drought would be more intensified for islanders if the nearby suppliers of water experience drought too). For example, if the Koh Kong mainland water supply experiences drought, nearby islands would experience a fresh water price hike.

The study also found that climate change really impacted children in terms of quality education and protection in both directly and indirectly. The indirect impacts of natural hazards on schools were especially observed through the interruption of the livelihood of communities. When parents are faced with crop failure, they will pull their children out of school to help them at the farm and/or migrate to other places or other countries. While it is hard to discern the school dropout of children due to the impacts of hazards, the study noticed that the percentage of pupils per school dropout increased as the grades got higher. Girls are more likely to dropout earlier than boys in rural communities as they get married earlier and/or become garment workers. Save the Children in Cambodia has utilized these lessons learned and used an investigative approach with children in Koh Kong through another project in march 2018 (Documentation and Endline Survey for Disaster Resilience through improved education and livelihoods) to educate students on climate change and hazards. Through this approach, children demonstrated confidence and articulation in understanding about disasters and climate change. Lessons learned from this approach will be utilized within the programme in objective two.

⁵ Joffre, O., Kura, Y., Pant, J., and So, N., (2010). "Aquaculture for the Poor in Cambodia – Lessons Learned." Phnom Penh: WorldFish Centre.

⁶ Supplementary Appendix M - CAM GMS BCC-PPCR Climate Change Impact Modelling and Vulnerability Assessments for Koh Kong and Mondulakiri Provinces in Cambodia

⁷ <https://www.unicef.org/cambodia/press-releases/children-cambodia-very-high-risk-impacts-climate-crisis-unicef>

⁸ UNICEF, (2021). *The Climate Crisis is a Child Rights Crisis: Introducing the Children's Climate Risk Index*

⁹ Third National Communication submitted under the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

¹⁰ The World Bank and ADB, (2021). *Climate Risk Country Profile: Cambodia*

¹¹ UNDP, (2018). *Modelling of Climate Change Impacts on Growth*

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Save the Children’s consultations with 3,113 children and youths from 23 provinces and towns of Cambodia in 2021 have revealed that Cambodian children are worried about the effects of climate change and environmental degradation, pollution, and the overuse of plastics. Children are worried about losing their families’ livelihoods, homes, and schools to drought and floods- particularly in areas already experiencing climate change impacts.¹²

While Cambodia has made significant improvements in the public health performance since the 1990’s, including reducing child mortality by 74 percent between 2000 and 2014, climate change poses new challenges to the health system and the health performance in addition to already existing ones. The number of hot days has increased by 46 days per year since 1960, and is projected to rise a further 14 to 49 percent by 2060. This will increase the likelihood of heat related health conditions such as heat stroke, exhaustion, cramps, or rashes for high risk groups, particularly the elderly, pregnant women, infants and young children. Local environmental conditions such as deforested areas are expected to be impacted even more. Extreme weather can have direct health impacts such as death, injury and psychological distress, damage to public health system, with the need for a health system prepared to handle increased rates of injuries and illnesses during disasters. Water- and vector borne diseases can increase, such as malaria and dengue, and with the potential to further increase Cambodia’s high level of diarrheal disease, causing nearly 10,000 deaths a year. Stresses of availability of clean water, that already is a stress factor many places in the country, can have further impact this and can together with decreased food security have serious nutritional impacts. This has made the Cambodian government make health one for their priorities, aiming at an up-scaling of national programmes to address the risk of acute respiratory infection, diarrheal disease and cholera in disaster-prone areas.

The climate change impacts in Cambodia is interlinked with other social processes, and issues as deforestation and development of hydro power. The population most exposed are often those with less capacity to adapt.

Alignment to AE’s vision for engagement with GCF:

Estimated Submission Date	Country(ies)*Δ	Estimated total Financing*Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated GCF Financing*Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated Co-Financing*Δ (US\$M, by Financier and Financial Instrument)			ESS category*Δ	Studies conductedΔ	NDA No-objection letter (s)Δ	Type of GCF proposal	
		Options	Options	10	(vi) Grants	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options				Options	Options
Concept Note:	Cambodia	Options	Options	10	(vi) Grants	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount	Options	Options	Options	Options

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¹² Save the Children (2021). *Climate Survey with Children and Youth In Cambodia*.

Click to enter Funding Proposal: Click to enter		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
Project/programme's complementarity and coherence to other climate finance funding:													
Project/programme preparation support to be requested:													
<p>Choose: Yes</p> <p>Comments: The application seeks GCF support for the design process. If granted, the PPF allocation will be utilised to support development of this innovative proposal. It will support the engagement of specialist consultants at global and national level in the three countries to undertake a range of analyses to help define the parameters of project activities.</p>													

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Project Idea 7

Non-disclosure*: Public Board NDA

Project/programme title*: Promoting Green Industry, SMEs and Informal Economy for manufacturing sectors for Addressing Climate Resilience in Cambodia

Project/programme description*:

The project is aimed to strengthen the sustainable development goals (SDGs) such as Economic, Social and Environmental Dimensions. With economic dimension by addressing to competitiveness and green levels of Industry, SMEs and Informal Economy for manufacturing sectors; with social dimension by building the resilience by connecting Industry, SMEs and Informal Economy for manufacturing sectors with communities; with environmental dimensions by promoting the sustainable uses of resources (Energy, Material and Water) and also contributing in climate mitigation through CO2 Reduction and also forest restoration through EMS and CSR Program. The project targets to Industry, SMEs and Informal Economy for manufacturing sectors in the most vulnerable provinces, districts and communes (Sub-National). The project composes of 4 components such as follows:

Component 1: Promoting Green Industry and Supply Chain

- Capacity Building at National and Sub-National Level for Industry on TEST
- Strengthening Industry with TEST Methodology (Mitigation)
- Promoting Green Industrial Systems including Corporate Social Responsibility CSR (Adaptation)
- Strengthening Standards of SMEs for aligning with Green
- Industrial Supply Chain Requirement (Green Industry Levels 1- 5)
- Policy and Regulations for promoting Green Industries at National and Sub-National Levels

Component 2: Strengthening SMEs with Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP)

- Capacity Building at National and Sub-National Level for SMEs on RECP
- Strengthening Industry with Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP) (Mitigation)
- Promoting Green Industrial Systems including Corporate Social Responsibility CSR (Green Industry Levels 1-4)
- Strengthening Competitiveness of SMEs for aligning with Green Industrial Supply Chain
- Policy and Regulations for promoting Green SMEs at National and Sub-National Levels

Component 3: Integrating and Strengthening Informal Economy for Manufacturing Sectors

- Capacity Building at National and Sub-National Level for Informal Economy for Manufacturing Sectors;
- Integrating Informal Economy for manufacturing sectors into Formal SMEs System of manufacturing;
- Strengthening Standards and Competitiveness of integrated manufacturing SMEs (Informal Economy) for aligning with Green Industrial Supply Chain;

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- Demonstrating Integrated Manufacturing SMEs at National and Sub-National Levels for Green Industry (Green Industry Levels 1- 3);

Component 4: Promoting Green Industry and SMEs Investments

- Capacity Building on Quality of Investment for Local Commercial
- Banks and Technology Transfer and Investment Promoters
- Promote Green Technology Transfers through Quality of
- Investment for Industry and SMEs
- Policy and Regulation for Promoting Green Technology Transfers

Expected Outcomes:

- Green Industry and Supply Chain are promoted
- SMEs with Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP) are strengthened
- Informal Economy for manufacturing sectors is integrated and strengthened
- Green Industry and SMEs Investments are promoted

Result area(s)*:

Mitigation: Reduced emissions from:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation: 15% | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities, industries and appliances: 15% |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low-emission transport: 10% | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use: 10% |

Adaptation: Increased resilience of:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people, communities and regions: 10% | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment: 15% |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security: 10% | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems and ecosystem services: 15% |

Alignment to country(ies) priorities and engagement with the NDA*:

Pentagon Strategy Phase I (2023-2028), Industrial Development Policy (2015-2025), Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP) Strategy and Action Plan 2021-2030, Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) 2021-2050, and National Energy Efficiency Policy (2022-2030)

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Climate rationale*:

As Cambodia is vulnerable to Climate Change, Communities in those vulnerable provinces, districts and communes need the supports to increase the climate resilience. By combining Green Industry Program and also to address the climate resilience at sub-national level, the sustainable development (Economic, Social and Environmental Dimensions) is promoted through Greening Industry, SMEs and Informal Economy for manufacturing sectors by using the Green Industrial platform, tools and built capacity of MISTI. Also, it aims to expand the good practices and momentum of Greening Industry from National to Sub-National Level through MISTI Programs.

Alignment to AE's vision for engagement with GCF:

Estimated Submission Date	Country(ies)*Δ	Estimated total Financing*Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated GCF Financing*Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated Co-Financing*Δ (US\$M, by Financier and Financial Instrument)			ESS category*Δ	Studies conductedΔ	NDA No-objection letter (s)Δ	Type of GCF proposal	
		Options	Options	Options	(vi) Grants	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options				Options	Options
Concept Note: Click to enter Funding Proposal: Click to enter	Cambodia	Options	Options	10	(vi) Grants	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount	Options	Options	Options	Options
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					

Project/programme's complementarity and coherence to other climate finance funding:

Project/programme preparation support to be requested:

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GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

Choose: Yes

Comments: Project Preparation

Project Idea 8

<p>Non-disclosure*: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Board <input type="checkbox"/> NDA</p>
<p>Project/programme title*: Sustainable Aquaculture to Increase Community and Ecosystem Resilience</p>
<p>Project/programme description*:</p> <p>In Cambodia, 77 percent of rural households rely on agriculture, fisheries, and forestry for their livelihoods. Rural livelihoods based on rice-based farming systems in the country are becoming increasingly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and the associated changes in the social and economic systems. On the other hand, fish being a major part of the Cambodian diet and major source of protein (with annual average annual fish consumption estimated at 52.4 kg kg/person- FAO, 2021), there has been a steady decline in capture fisheries resources over the years with increasing pressure on freshwater ecosystems, making both the ecosystems and the communities that rely on them vulnerable to climate change. This environmental and socio-economic context necessitates the need for the development of sustainable aquaculture for diversifying livelihoods, reducing pressure on ecosystems and strengthening both community and ecosystem resilience.</p> <p>The specific objective of the project will be to increase the supply of and access to affordable and nutritious farmed fish and fish products for enhanced nutrition and food security through environmentally sound and climate-smart aquaculture technologies suited to local contexts. The proposed project, taking climate change effects on livelihood systems and pressures on critical ecosystems into consideration, will concentrate on suitable agroecological pockets and partnerships with aligned policy priorities.</p> <p>The key components of the project are;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enabling framework for implementing and scaling up sustainable aquaculture: Building on the progress to date, this component will focus on the policy/regulatory framework, institutional capacities, and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms to lay the groundwork for the implementation of component 2. 2. Sustainable and market oriented aquaculture: This component will work on three major focal areas; increased availability (supply of farmed fish- e.g. through Genetically Improved Farmed Tilapia- GIFT or other identified species like catfish, this will involve provisioning of a sustainable seed production and dissemination system, and utilization of best aquaculture technology available), increased accessibility (increase consumer access to locally produced farmed fish that is affordable and safe to consumption) and increased consumption (given the strong preference culturally for natural catches, it is pertinent to implement behavior change initiatives to include farmed fish in the diet) 3. Women and youth centered enterprises: This component will focus on increased participation of women and youth in aquaculture value chains. This will be throughout the value chain, ensuring access to training, resources, services and markets. <p>Key outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The self-sustaining and inclusive market based aquaculture model developed and adapted widely improving livelihoods of local communities and their resilience to climate change

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- Women and youth centered aquaculture value chains playing a critical role in local economies
- Reduced pressure on freshwater ecosystems and enhanced ecosystem services

Result area(s)*:

Mitigation: Reduced emissions from:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation: % | <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities, industries and appliances: Enter number% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low-emission transport: Enter number% | <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use: Enter number% |

Adaptation: Increased resilience of:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people, communities and regions: 20% | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment: Enter number% |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security: 40% | <input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems and ecosystem services: 40% |

Alignment to country(ies) priorities and engagement with the NDA*:

The proposed project aligns closely to the Cambodia's Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) and the key strategic objectives.

Strategic Objective 1: Promote climate resilience through improving food, water and energy security

This project is aligned with this strategic objective as it addresses the issues of production diversification, increase in fisheries productivity and contributes to improved ecosystem management.

Strategic Objective 2: Reduce vulnerability of sectors, regions, gender and health to climate change impacts

This objective emphasizes the need to adopt community-centered adaptation approaches, to strengthen multisectoral and multilevel stakeholder partnerships, to promote appropriate technologies and to improve fisheries management. This project will adopt a community-centered approach, working with a myriad of partners (farmers, civil society, provincial government, university, local businesses/enterprises, etc.), introducing and disseminating successful and tested aquaculture technology to increase local fish production.

Strategic Objective 3: Ensure climate resilience of critical ecosystems (Tonle Sap Lake, Mekong River, coastal ecosystems, highlands etc.), biodiversity, protected areas and cultural heritage sites

This project will work on selected sites where there's critical pressure on the ecosystems, the aquaculture model will reduce the pressure on these ecosystems and ensure the maintenance of critical ecosystem services and conservation of natural resources.

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Climate rationale*:

The climate rationale for this project is centered on a climate smart aquaculture model that integrates resilience of local communities to climate impacts and resilience of freshwater ecosystems through reduced pressures.

Community Resilience: The sustainable and climate smart aquaculture model will diversify local livelihoods and enhance food security, making them resilient to climate impacts on rice production and reduced capture fisheries, and enable them to adapt better to changing conditions. The project's focus on women and youth will also contribute to enhanced community level climate resilience. The capacity building activities carried out through the project will improve the understanding and awareness of climate change impacts at the ground level.

Ecosystem Resilience: The reduced pressure on freshwater ecosystems will contribute to the revitalization of the resources, and thus the ecosystem's ability to adapt to changing conditions. Similarly, with improved livelihoods, there will be less pressure on conservation/protected areas around the project sites.

Climate Mitigation: Aquaculture has the highest feed conversion ratio (FCR), is resource efficient and has very low level of GHG emission in comparison to other production systems. Use of right technology and practices will enable aquaculture production systems implemented through the project to contribute to the mitigation of GHG emissions.

Alignment to AE's vision for engagement with GCF:

Estimated Submission Date	Country(ies)*Δ	Estimated total Financing*Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated GCF Financing*Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated Co-Financing*Δ (US\$M, by Financier and Financial Instrument)			ESS category*Δ	Studies conductedΔ	NDA No-objection letter (s)Δ	Type of GCF proposal	
		Options	Options	10M	(vi) Grants	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options				Enter Amount	Options
Concept Note: Click to enter Funding Proposal:	Cambodia	Options	Options	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount		Options	Options	Options	Options
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					

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Click to enter		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
Project/programme's complementarity and coherence to other climate finance funding:													
Project/programme preparation support to be requested:													
Choose: Yes													
Comments: Project Preparation													

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Project Idea 9

Non-disclosure*: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Board <input type="checkbox"/> NDA			
Project/programme title*: Enhancing the capacity of local actors of Tonle Sap's riparian communities to cope impacts of the low water flow condition of the Tonle Sap Lake			
Project/programme description*:			
<p>The NGO Forum on Cambodia is a member-based organization, established in the early 1980s by international NGOs campaigning for an end to the aid embargo that was imposed on Cambodia at that time. Following the full restoration of development aid in 1993, NGO Forum began to work on a broader range of issues including transboundary water governance in Cambodia through CSO coordination, building CSO's capacity and public awareness, research and document, and creating an enabling environment for policy dialogue and development.</p> <p>Given the critical issue of the low water flow of Tonle Sap in recent years that has had impacts on the Lake's ecosystem and the socio-economy of the riparian communities, the proposed project will address the issue of the low water flow of Tonle Sap and its impacts by enhancing the capacity of commune councils and water-based community, water-land-based community, and land-based community through improving awareness, improving the capacity to develop proper documentation of the impact, creating enabling environment for mitigation and adaptation, and enhancing multi-stakeholder dialogue, and enhancing local led economy resilience. The project aims to fairer, greener and sustainable livelihoods for communities surrounded Tonle Sap, and riparian communities.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise public awareness of the low flow condition of the Tonle Sap Lake and the impacts on the lake's ecosystem and the livelihood of riparian communities. 2. Enhance the capacity of commune councils and riparian communities to document issues on the ground to be incorporated into the commune investment plan to address the needs of the local communities. 3. Foster an enabling environment to encourage inclusive engagement and development of the Tonle Sap Lake through research-based knowledge, and a multi-stakeholder platform. 4. Enhance local and resilient economy led by the communities, especially youth and women in the Tonle Sap communities and riparian communities. 			
Result area(s)*:			
<u>Mitigation:</u> Reduced emissions from:		<u>Adaptation:</u> Increased resilience of:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation: %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities, industries and appliances: 30%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people, communities and regions: 40%	<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment: Enter number%
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use: 30%	<input type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security: Enter number%	

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Low-emission
transport: Enter
number%

Ecosystems and ecosystem
services: Enter number%

Alignment to country(ies) priorities and engagement with the NDA*:

The project is in line with the Pentagon 4 of the Pentagon Strategy which is Resilient, Sustainable, and Inclusive Development. It is a holistic approach and a path to socio-economic transformation to ensure that the entire society is well prepared to respond to various challenges and uncertainties of globalization, environmental sustainability, and climate change. In this regard, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) focuses on five priorities three of which are relevant to the project development which are:

- 1) sustainable management of natural resources, cultural heritages, and tourism
- 2) ensuring environmental sustainability and readiness for responding to climate change as well as promotion of a green economy.

The proposed project is also in line with the national adaptation process in Cambodia which aims to:

- 1) promote climate resilience through improving food, water, and energy security
- 2) reduce sectoral, regional, gender vulnerability and health risks to climate change impacts
- 3) ensure climate resilience of critical ecosystems (Tonle Sap Lake, Mekong River, coastal ecosystems, highlands, etc.), protected areas and cultural heritage sites
- 4) improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for climate change responses
- 5) strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks for national climate change responses
- 6) strengthen collaboration and active participation in regional and global climate change processes.

The project is also in line with the Basin Development Strategy 2021-2030 and MRC Strategic Plan 2021-2025 which are:

- strategic priority 1: maintain the ecological function of the Mekong River Basin;
- Strategic priority 2: enable inclusive access and utilization of the basin's water and related resources
- Strategic priority 3: Strengthen resilience against climate risks, extreme floods and droughts
- Strategic priority 4: strengthen cooperation among all basin countries and stakeholders.

It also contributes well to the upcoming Strategic Plan 2024-2028¹³ of the Tonle Sap Lake Commission aim at protecting, and conserving biodiversity, and responding to climate changes.

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¹³ Draft strategic plan of the TSL commission for 2024-2028

Climate rationale*:

Tonle Sap Lake (TSL) is the largest freshwater lake in the Mekong River Basin (MRB) and Southeast Asia. The lake connects to the Mekong River (MR) via the Tonle Sap River (TSR), and it has an exceptional water regime (Kummu et al., 2014)¹⁴. The lake covers 2,500-3,000 km² in the dry season with an average water level of 1.30m. However, the size of TSL increases to 13,000-15,000km² in the wet season with a water level of 10-11m, following the reverse flow of water from the Mekong River to Tonle Sap Lake (Kummu et al., 2006)¹⁵. These phenomena are influenced and driven by a 'flood pulse,' which transforms both the physical and human landscapes of the Tonle Sap, submerging vast areas during the wet season, exposing those areas in the dry season, creating inundated forests with unique species adapted to the rhythms and cycles of the pulsing ecosystem, and providing habitats for many species of flora and fauna (Lambert, 2006).

Tonle Sap Lake is under critical condition. The water level in the lake in the dry season has dropped to about 1.37m, while the wet season water level remains at an average of 7.60m between 2010 and 2023. The reverse flow from the MR to TSL has also changed and becomes irregular.

In 2023, the NGOF conducted a study of the Tonle Sap and it has confirmed that the reserve flow of Tonle Sap Lake (TSL) has gradually declined in the last ten years on average. The flow fluctuation has affected the seasonal calendar of farmers and fish catch. That is causing the water shortage problem in the whole region of TSL.

The monthly flow volumes presented by year between 2018 and September 2023 flowing into TSL, compared with the long-term average (LTA) of volume entering into TSL. The average dry season monthly volume of TSL is 4,166 MCM (4.16 km³), measured between 1997 and 2019. The wet season monthly volume is 49,698.19 MCM (50km³). Compared with the volume of water estimated by Kummu et al. (2014), the volume of TSL has declined. Also, looking into the monthly water volume entering TSL. According to the study, the monthly volumes of 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 are smaller than the LTA average volume of 1997-2019. The water volume of the Tonle Sap Lake from 2023 up to September 2023 has reduced by 50% compared with the LTA average (about 50%) during the same period. Thus, flow alterations in the mainstream could directly impact the Tonle Sap Lake water levels and its hydrology. However, the monthly water volume in 2022 increased above the monthly water volume of 2021, 2020, and 2019, which is lower than the TLA average.

The annual fish catch from TSL accounts for 250,000 tons. However, between 2018 and 2020, it dropped from 291,260 tons in 2018 to 144,635 tons in 2020--a 50% reduction (Figure 4). The decline of fish production in TSL is associated with the lowering water level, volume, inundated areas, and flood duration. Of course, it cannot deny other factors that contributed to the decline in fish catches in TSL, such as the destruction of flooded forests, illegal fishing, and the disappearance of some fish species. It also demonstrates the decline in fish catch by provinces in TSL. Fish catch has declined at the household level, affecting their incomes, food, and livelihoods. The decline in fish catch has happened in two ways; first, there is an increase of small fish in the catch, such as Trey Bandol Ampov, Trey Riel, and Try Chrologn Moan, which are small and low prices. Some species are getting rare, such as Trey Proma, Trey Damrey, Trey Sanday, Trey Kcheung,... etc., and they are expensive. Second, among the species under immense fishing pressure and dwindling numbers is the striped catfish *Pangasianodon hypophthalmus*, which is now endangered as per the IUCN due to its decreasing numbers in the Tonle Sap Lake, the Cambodian Mekong River, and the Chao Phraya River in Thailand. The increased small fish and reduced large fish in the catch are indicators of a decline in fish productivity in TSL.

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Different communities around the lake have responded differently to the changing hydrological regimes of TSL. The land-based community has responded to the changing hydrological regime and the decline in fisheries by expanding the agricultural lands into the flooded forest areas and increasing the dry season rice farming from one to 2 or 3 rice crops a year. These have led to encroaching the flooded forest areas and increased water use for dry season rice farming. There is increased use of pesticides and fertilizers for rice, which could impact aquatic resources. On the other hand, the water-land-based community has tended to capture the flooded forestlands and practice farming, given the increased land speculation, conflicting with other land uses such as conservation areas. The water-based community has little alternative but to increase fishing efforts regarding decreased fish catches. There is an increase in migration to cities and overseas between 5-10% among these communities around the lake. Also, there is an increase in indebtedness in the fishing communities in the lake varies between 28% to 90%.

The government has responded to support fishing communities in the lake by providing social land concessions to the water-based communities and social funds to support the ID Poor 1&2. Also, NGOs with funding support from donors, such as the EU, ADB, World Bank, etc., have worked to address the issues faced by different communities in TSL. Community Fisheries and Community Protected Areas have been established to protect fisheries and biodiversity in TSL, but they suffer from a lack of resources, capacity, and participation of local communities. The effects of these interventions remain to be seen, and it takes time. However, some of these interventions, such as social land concession programs, do not sufficiently address the root causes of the problems, wasting government resources. Also, some of the issues facing communities around the lake are caused by regional development, which cannot be resolved nationally.

Alignment to AE's vision for engagement with GCF:

Estimated Submission Date	Country(ies)* Δ	Estimated total Financing* Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated GCF Financing* Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated Co-Financing* Δ (US\$M, by Financier and Financial Instrument)			ESS category* Δ	Studies conducted Δ	NDA No-objection letter (s) Δ	Type of GCF proposal	
		Options	Options	10M	(vi) Grants	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options				Options	Options
Concept Note:	Cambodia	Options	Options	10M	(vi) Grants	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount	Options	Options	Options	Options

¹⁴ Kumm M, Tes S, Yin S, Adamson P, Józsa J, Koponen J, Richey J, Sarkkula J. 2014. Water balance analysis for the Tonle Sap Lake–floodplain system. *Hydrological Processes*. 28(4):1722-1733.

¹⁵ Kumm M, Sarkkul J, Koponen J, Nikula J. 2006. Ecosystem management of the Tonle Sap Lake: an integrated modeling approach. *International Journal of Water Resources Development*, 22(3), pp.497-519.



Click to enter Funding Proposal: Click to enter		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
Project/programme's complementarity and coherence to other climate finance funding:													
Project/programme preparation support to be requested:													
Choose: Yes Comments: Project Preparation													

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Project Idea 10

<p>Non-disclosure*: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Board <input type="checkbox"/> NDA</p>
<p>Project/programme title*: Addressing Climate Crisis in Cambodia through METRI -Multi-stakeholder Engagement for Transformative, Resilient, and Inclusive Society.</p>
<p>Project/programme description*:</p> <p>The NGO Forum on Cambodia is a member-based organization, established in the early 1980s by international NGOs campaigning for an end to the aid embargo that was imposed on Cambodia at that time. Following the full restoration of development aid in 1993, NGO Forum began to work on a broader range of issues, such as removal of economic embargo on Cambodia, an international ban on land mines, the creation of a permanent tribunal for crimes against humanity, and concerns about the impacts of development aid</p> <p>NGO Forum since 2004 has actively involved in influencing policies and practice on Gender, Trade and Economic Development, Environmental Awareness, Pesticides Reduction, Mekong Basin Community Rights, Resettlement and Forest Livelihoods, Indigenous Rights, Water and Agriculture and Climate Change and Environmental Actions.</p> <p>The NGOF welcomed a new executive director in July 2023. NGOF is currently developing a new seven-year strategic plan (2023-2030) named METRI16 - មេត្រី -Multi-stakeholder Engagement for Transformative, Resilient, and Inclusive Society. The METRI will be implemented base on interconnected 3Ps as key priorities including: 1) People (Social Sustainability): Pro poor communities have equal access to foods safety, basic education, health, public services and cultural services with freedom of choice; 2) Prosperity (Economical sustainability): Pro-poor communities increased their income and graduate from poverty through agri-food system, market value chains, access to finance, and green skills and jobs, and other climate resilient livelihood initiatives; 3) Planet (Environmental sustainability): All products and services with the value chains are eco-friendly, innovative, and sustainable.</p> <p>The ultimate goal of the METRI is a genuine multi-stakeholder engagement for transformative society, inclusive and green growth, resilient and sustainable planet which are beneficial for all, especially youth, women, marginalized and vulnerable people in Cambodia, especially those are living in provinces of coastal areas, Tonle Sap Lake and Mekong River.</p> <p>The proposed objectives are:</p>

¹⁶ METRI (មេត្រី) refers to Maitri in Sangskrit which means benevolence, amity, good will, friendship, compassion, loving kindness and active interest in others. It is the first of the four sublime states (*Brahmaviharas*) and one of the ten *pāramīs* of the [Theravāda school of Buddhism](#). Read more at [Maitrī - Wikipedia](#)

1. To address climate actions through enhancing and influencing pro-poor policies and laws development process related social wellbeing, social cohesion, inclusive growth, and sustainable planet.
2. To foster ecosystems for transformative, resilient, and prosperous communities through mobilizing supports for implementation and monitoring of the enacted pro-poor policies and laws, and community led initiatives.
3. To strengthen a resilient and resourceful organization of the NGO Forum and its members through capacity development, and joint impactful initiatives.

Result area(s)*:

Mitigation: Reduced emissions from:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation: % | <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities, industries and appliances: Enter number% |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low-emission transport: 10% | <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use: Enter number% |

Adaptation: Increased resilience of:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people, communities and regions: 30% | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment: 10% |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security: 20% | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems and ecosystem services: 30% |

Alignment to country(ies) priorities and engagement with the NDA*:

Cambodia formulated a Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 is the first-ever strategic paper¹⁷ to fight climate change in Cambodia. The objectives are: 1) Promote climate resilience through improving food, water and energy security; 2) Reduce vulnerability of sectors, regions, gender and health to climate change impacts; 3) Ensure climate resilience of critical ecosystems (Tonle Sap Lake, Mekong River, coastal ecosystems, highlands etc.), biodiversity, protected areas and cultural heritage sites; 4) Promote low-carbon planning and technologies to support sustainable development of the country; 5) Improve capacities, knowledge and awareness about climate change responses; 6) Promote adaptive social protection and participatory approaches in reducing loss and damage; and 7) Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks for national climate change responses.

To keep abreast with the global trends, the Royal Government of Cambodia RCG has adopted the Natural resource and Environmental Code, and the National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation (2018-2027). Since the determined targets in Cambodia has not been met, the Ministry of Environment has formulated a circular strategy on environment 2023 – 2028. With three key pillars—clean, green, and sustainable—the strategic plan intends to achieve a carbon neutral economy by 2025 while directing and prioritizing environmental protection, conservation of natural resources, and sustainable growth. This strategy is served as a guide and development initiatives aiming to meet public needs, utilizing the environmental sector's potential for the good of all Cambodian generations, and contributing to the fight against climate change¹⁸. This strategy is aligned with the four paradigm shifts: 1) fast-tracking the energy transition and slashing emissions before 2030; 2) transforming climate finance, by delivering on old promises and setting the framework for a new deal on finance; 3) putting nature, people, lives, and livelihoods at the heart of climate action; and 4) mobilizing resources for full inclusivity.

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¹⁷ [Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014 – 2023 | United Nations Development Programme \(undp.org\)](https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/climate-change/cambodia-climate-change-strategic-plan-2014-2023.html)

¹⁸ Circular Strategy on Environment 2023-2028 [ព្រឹត្តិបត្រយុទ្ធសាស្ត្របរិស្ថាន ២០២៣-២០២៨ \(moe.gov.kh\)](https://www.moe.gov.kh/)

This project is vitally contributing and accelerating to the Cambodian and UN Sustainable Development Goals, especially CSDG/SDG 13, CSDG/SDG14, and 15 where their progresses are seemed too slow compared to the commitments.

The RGC issued a pentagon strategy (2023 – 2028) ¹⁹ to update national program policies and strategies for social and economy development, stating that a small country like Cambodia is threatened by adverse effects of climate change such as natural disasters destroying factories, affecting supplies and production lines and its negative impacts affect the growth of economy and cause inflations. The followings are the five angles with strategic directions: **Angle 1: Human Resource Development** - Improving the quality of education, science and technology; Vocational training; Improving public healthcare and nutrition; Strengthening gender equality and social protection. **Angle 2: Economy Diversification** - Enhancing transport and energy connectivity; Developing key and new sources of economic growth and digital economy; Development of industries and readiness for industrialization; Promoting financial and banking sector development and Strengthen and link Cambodia's Economy to international trades. **Angle 3: Promotion of private sector development and employment** - Job market development; Promotion of SME and entrepreneurship; Public-private partnership; Enhanced competitiveness and Promote economies of scale. **Angle 4: Economy development and Social Digital** - Establish and develop digital infrastructures; Digital trust development; Establish and continue implementing baseline data and basic digital settings, enhancing financial technologies and Develop digital business. **Angle 5: Inclusive and Sustainable Development** - Promotion of agricultural and rural development; Strengthening sustainable of natural and cultural resources; Strengthening management of urban; Ensure environmental sustainability and readiness for climate change and Promote automatic systems.

The proposed METRI Program is to become a synergy and complement efforts address the strategic priorities articulated in the five angles of the pentagon strategy.

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¹⁹ Extracted from the Concept note of the RCG on the 7th Mandate Government to update the current Rectangular Strategy and now in the process of formulating next five-year strategy (2023 – 2028) called Pentagon Strategy of five angles.

Climate rationale*:

The U.N. general secretary stated that “The era of global warming has ended; the era of global boiling has arrived 20. Likewise, the Cambridge physicist regarded global warming as one of the biggest threats to life on the planet. Fossil fuels – coal, oil and gas – are by far the largest contributor to global climate change, accounting for over 75 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions and nearly 90 percent of all carbon dioxide emissions²¹. Climate hazards aggravate poverty, marginalisation and social exclusion. Structural inequalities increase the exposure and vulnerability of certain groups of people and communities to climate hazards and through this greater exposure and vulnerability, disadvantaged people and communities experience disproportionate losses of their lives and livelihoods²².

Climate change is the biggest threat to sustainable development everywhere. Its impacts disproportionately burden the poorest and most vulnerable. Urgent action to halt climate change and deal with its impacts is integral to successfully achieving all SDGs.²³ Goal 13 of the SDGs calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. It is intrinsically linked to all 16 of the other Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.²⁴ Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, aggravating water management problems, reducing agricultural production and food security, increasing health risks, damaging critical infrastructure and interrupting the provision of basic services such water and sanitation, education, energy and transport.²⁵

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encapsulates a global commitment to end poverty and promote social and economic development while ensuring healthy ecosystems and addressing climate change. It also includes a key pledge by UN member states to ‘leave no one behind’ – a commitment to not only ensure that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are achieved by all countries on a national level, but also to reach population groups within countries who are vulnerable due to geography, gender, socio-economic forces, age, or status as minorities or indigenous peoples.²⁶

The Paris Agreement was adopted by all 196 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at COP21 in Paris on 12 December 2015. In the agreement, all countries agreed to work to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius, and given the grave risks, to strive for 1.5 degrees Celsius. Implementation of the Paris Agreement is essential for the achievement of the SDGs, and provides a roadmap for climate actions that will reduce emissions and build climate resilience.²⁷ Everyone has a role in climate action. The United Nations is calling on people everywhere to work together to solve climate challenges and realize the commitments of the 2015 Paris Agreement.

According to a report by the United Nations Environment Programme, the Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report, humans are responsible for all global heating over the past 200 years leading to a current temperature rise of 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels, which has led to more frequent and hazardous weather events that have caused increasing destruction to people and the planet. The report reminds us that every increment of warming will come with more extreme weather events. The report outlines that the 1.5°C limit is still achievable and outlines the critical action required across sectors and by everyone at all levels. The report focuses on the critical need for action that considers climate justice and focuses on climate resilient development²⁸.

A news article from Palatinat Online reports that NASA’s Administrator, Bill Nelson, underscores the dire implications of climate change, with extreme weather “threatening lives and livelihoods around the world.” Research published in the Journal of Nature Medicine demonstrates that 61% of deaths worldwide are attributable to climate change²⁹

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To address the global emerging climate crisis, there have been 27 years from the first Conference of the parties (COP). The first UNFCCC Conference of the Parties took place from 28 March to 7 April 1995 in Berlin, Germany and until now there have been 27 COPs convened, raising concerns and commitments to combat climate change. According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change that was adopted by 196 parties at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, France, on December 12, 2015. The agreement aims to hold “the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels” and pursue efforts “to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels³⁰. However, the State of Climate Action report found progress is happening too slowly for the world to meet its emissions-reduction targets³¹.

Cambodia ranks amongst the countries most vulnerable to climate change as a large proportion of its population depends on agriculture for livelihoods and lives in flood-prone areas³². Rainfall patterns are changing and becoming less predictable, leading to more severe extreme weather events, such as tropical storms, floods, and droughts. This will significantly impact communities and may further result in economic losses, indebtedness, increased inequality, food insecurity, loss of life, with agriculture, infrastructure, forestry, and human health being the most affected sectors³³.

According to the World Bank Cambodia Country Development Report – October 2023³⁴ indicated that there is a significant danger that climate change may undermine Cambodia's ambitions. Cambodia is one of the world's most vulnerable countries to flooding, extreme heat and drought. The poorest communities and regions are the most exposed to the damage and losses these events can bring. Climate change could increase the poverty rate by up to six percentage points by 2040. Flooding often causes damages to infrastructure, losses to labor productivity, and diminished crop yields that could collectively decrease GDP by up to 9.4% by 2050. The Makong River Basin and the heart of Cambodia, home to millions of people, is plagued by recurring droughts. A diminished supply of fresh water in turn, hurts the production of agriculture and fishery. Deforestation and loss of wetlands are high, while urban residents are increasingly located in floodplains, exposing them to climate risk.

²⁰ [The U.N. warns climate change is leading to 'global boiling' - The Washington Post](#)

²¹ [Causes and Effects of Climate Change | United Nations](#)

²² [WESS 2016 Report.pdf \(un.org\)](#)

²³ [Action on Climate and SDGs | UNFCCC](#)

²⁴ [Climate Action - United Nations Sustainable Development](#)

²⁵ [GOAL 13: Climate action | UNEP - UN Environment Programme](#)

²⁶ [Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development | Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(un.org\)](#)

²⁷ [Paris Agreement Signing Ceremony - 22 April 2016 - United Nations Sustainable Development](#)

²⁸ [Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report | UNEP - UN Environment Programme](#)

²⁹ [Climate Crisis 2023: Record Temperatures and Lukewarm Responses – Palatinat](#)

³⁰ [The Paris Agreement | UNFCCC](#)

³¹ [Are we on track to meet the 1.5C climate goal? | World Economic Forum \(weforum.org\)](#)

³² Cambodia - Vulnerability | Climate Change Knowledge Portal. <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/cambodia/vulnerability>

³³ Cambodia Climate Change Country Profile | U.S. Agency for International <https://www.usaid.gov/climate/country-profiles/cambodia>.

³⁴ [Cambodia Country Climate and Development Report \(worldbank.org\)](#)

Cambodia can respond to climate change by steering the economy onto a more climate compatible development path. Measures to adapt and build resilience to climate change can reduce losses. These could include the promotion of resilient transport corridors, energy efficient cooling systems, flood resistant buildings, especially schools and hospitals, and climate smart agriculture. The adaptation measures have high economic returns while rendering multiple development benefits at the same time.

Achieving Cambodia's ambitious goal of carbon neutrality by 2050 is possible and could benefit development. It will require reversing deforestation, promoting afforestation and steering energy, transport and industry onto a lower carbon growth path. The global low carbon transition also offers opportunities for Cambodia. Exports of green technology are already on the rise. Manufacturing, clean technologies and integrating into global supply chains for these products could diversify exports. The World Bank's Country Climate and Development Report identifies 3 priorities for Cambodia to achieve its development ambition in a way that is compatible with climate change and the transitioning global economy. These are three Rs **Reduce** exposure and vulnerability to climate change impacts by building resilience and supporting climate adaptation; **Realize** it's emissions trajectory through a carefully tailored response to achieve climate mitigation goals in ways that benefit development; and **Reorient** the economy to seize new opportunities for trade, investment, and new technologies from the global low carbon transition.

Climate change is a major concern for Cambodia, particularly given its low adaptive capacity, still-prevalent poverty, and geographic location. The country's rich natural resource base, including diverse and productive inland fisheries, is threatened by changing climatic conditions. Increased temperatures, drought, and changes in seasonal rainfall patterns, in combination with extensive damming for hydropower throughout the Mekong Basin, threaten to impact food security and human health through reduced freshwater availability which may in turn reduce agricultural and fishery production. Nearly half of Cambodia's total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) are from the land-use change and forestry sector, with deforestation and forest degradation contributing almost all GHG emissions. Agriculture was the second highest emitter, followed by energy, industrial processes, and waste sectors³⁵.

One of the most significant climate change issues for Cambodia is the impact it has on the Tonlé Sap lake and Mekong river system. Climate change will impact water flow in the country and increase the frequency of droughts. Hydropower dams have further exacerbated the issue. Every year during the June-October monsoon season, the Mekong river floods and reverses the flow of the Tonle Sap, replenishing the lake and drawing bountiful fish stocks into the lake system. But lately this natural cycle has been delayed, hampering local farming and destroying fisheries³⁶.

Cambodia is one of the more disaster-prone countries in Southeast Asia. Climate hazards in Cambodia such as flood, storm, rising temperature, drought and unpredicted rainfall can destroy people's livelihoods, homes, and other property, reduce the ability of farmers to produce food, increase the spread of diseases and other health risks, lead to higher costs for families businesses, and the government. It is seriously threatening Cambodia's people livelihoods and economy.

³⁵ [Cambodia Climate Change Country Profile | U.S. Agency for International Development \(usaid.gov\)](#)

³⁶ [Climate change, Mekong dams threaten crucial lake – DW – 09/23/2021](#)

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Between 2011 and 2018, nearly one million households were reported to have suffered from extreme weather of flood and storms. The share of the total 2019 budget has slightly improved to 7%, at 2,181 billion riels. The report suggests that unless greater efforts are taken to address climate change, the Cambodia's plans to become an "upper middle income" country and to lift people out of poverty would remain at great risk.³⁷

During the last quarter of 2023, the NGOF conducted dozens of consultation meetings with national, and sub-national authorities and CSOs including provincial governors and NGO leaders, it is confirmed that climate change issues are considered as one of the top priorities where they are ready and strongly believe that multi-stakeholders and all actors can collectively and successfully address the climate change challenges. During a two-day national farmer forum and knowledge fair co-organized by the NGOF and its members/partners on 6-7 December 2023 with about 357 participants from civil society organizations, private sector, related ministries, UN Agencies, and national assembly has affirmed earnestly that addressing climate issues are deemed imperative to circumvent the climate risks. The forum has documented best practices of agriculture food safety values chains ranging from inputs to processing/harvesting which can be replicated in this project.

Alignment to AE's vision for engagement with GCF:

Estimated Submission Date	Country(ies)*Δ	Estimated total Financing*Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated GCF Financing*Δ (US\$M, by Financial Instrument)		Estimated Co-Financing*Δ (US\$M, by Financier and Financial Instrument)			ESS category*Δ	Studies conductedΔ	NDA No-objection letter (s)Δ	Type of GCF proposal	
		Options	Options	Options	(vi) Grants	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options				Options	Options
Concept Note: Click to enter Funding Proposal: Click to enter	Cambodia	Options	Options	10M	(vi) Grants	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount	Options	Options	Options	Options
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount				Options	Options
		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount				Options	Options

³⁷ Cambodia's Citizens Climate Budget Report 2018-2019, p 2-6.

		Options	Enter Amount	Options	Enter Amount	Name of Institution	Options	Enter Amount					
Project/programme's complementarity and coherence to other climate finance funding:													
Project/programme preparation support to be requested:													
Choose: Yes													
Comments: Concept Note preparation													

C. Officially submitted proposals and Project Preparation Facility (PPF) requests (as at [date]):

The table below is to be extracted by the GCF Secretariat from the AE's GCF Apps Portal, which will include all official submissions to the GCF for projects and programmes, as well as PPF requests.

No.	CN/FP ID	PPF Request ID	Country(ies)	Project/ Programme Title	Latest Stage	Status	Approval Process Modality	Theme	GCF Financing (US\$M)	Co-Financing (US\$M)	Total Financing (US\$M)

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Section 3: Supplementary information

A. Partnership with other Accredited Entities³⁸

NCDDS continues to build strong partnership with other international AEs to implement climate change projects supported by GCF. Currently, NCDDS has been identified as a partner for one country project (led by IFAD) and one regional project (led by UNDP) with information summarized in the table below.

Project/ Programme Title	Country(ies)	Lead AE Name	Role of the NCDDS	Status	GCF Financing (US\$M)	Co- Financing (US\$M)	Total Financing (US\$M)
Climate Adaptive Irrigation and Sustainable Agriculture for Resilience – CAISAR	Cambodia	IFAD and AIB	Coordinate between SNA and provincial line departments	Concept note being prepared and expected to be submitted in Q1 2024.	GCF Loan: US\$40M GCF Grant: US\$40M	AIB: US\$100M IFAD: US\$20M RGC: US\$15M	US\$240M
Multi-country Project Advancing EW4All	Chad, Ethiopia, Somalia, Cambodia, Fiji, Ecuador, Antigua and Barbuda	UNDP	Coordinate with and capacity building support to SNA on climate information dissemination	Concept note approved. Under PPF implementation (FFP development).	US\$100	--	US\$100

In addition to the aforementioned projects, NCDDS is working with other development partners, which are also GCF AEs, to formulate different pipelines that are currently not seeking GCF finance. However, there might be possibility that NCDDS and its partners will mobilize support from GCF to co-finance these initiatives.

The first initiative is in partnership with the World Bank, called Sustainable Climate-resilient Accelerated Local Economic Development Project (SCALED), which aim to use and enhance the decentralized governance structure to accelerate inclusive and climate-resilient local economic development, particularly in areas with high poverty, unemployment, and vulnerable populations. SCALED will be built on the current NCDDS's project (Implementation of Social Accountability Framework-ISAF) financed by the World Bank. It will: 1. finance small scale infrastructure in the commune/sangkat identified and prioritized by the citizens that promotes economic growth, jobs, and are climate resilient; 2. strengthen district level service delivery infrastructure and services (e.g., one window services and digital infrastructure),*five*

³⁸ If the AE is involved in GCF projects and programmes in a capacity other than an AE (as Executing Entity, co-financier etc.), please provide relevant details in this section in addition to providing the overall strategy and approach in Section 1.

including with respect to monitoring and accountability; 3. enhance local governance systems and capacity for climate resilient planning (i.e., flood management tool, etc.) and monitoring. SCALED would be supported by a US\$100 million credit from the World Bank and the current ISAF donors (SDC, Germany and DFAT). The Bank is exploring possibility to access to GCF finance for the project preparation. The project formulation is expected to be approved by the World Bank Board in 2025.

ADB has proposed NCDDS as one of the main partners for the Climate Resilient Smallholder Development Project (CSDP), which is being formulate based on experience from ADB financed projects on disaster risk management and poverty reduction of smallholders around the Tonle Sap lake. The project aims to enhance production of selected high value crops in the target provinces while adopting low carbon and climate resilient practices. The project will support climate resilient agricultural value chain development and commercialization by (i) addressing inadequate local drying, milling/processing and storage capacity through an appropriate PPP; (ii) developing and connecting smallholder farmers with export-oriented agribusinesses and financial institutions ; (iii) strengthening agricultural cooperatives on inputs supply and outputs marketing through contract farming arrangements; and (iv) promoting climate-smart technologies in natural resources management. The project is tentatively planned for implementation stage in 2026.

As a part of NCDDS partnership strategy, it has explored different partnership modalities with other GCF AEs to complement its DAE capacity. However, during the project formulation it is discovered that there are multiple barriers. One of the barriers is legal issue to collaborate with UN agencies as the co-EE. Given that there are a number of clauses in the NCDDS AMA with GCF which NCDDS would be legally required to impose on its Executing Entities, including in the case at hand to UN Agencies (as EE). Given the abovementioned obligation to pass clauses from the NCDD AMA and FAA down to the EE, UN Agencies has indicated; however, that such clauses would be incompatible with UN's policies and Financial Regulations and Rules. Another example is the lack of experience/modality in having DAE and international AEs as co-AEs. This is particular case for an intervention where NCDDS wish to seek co-AE to scale up a project under AF. NCDDS wishes to see that GCF and other international AEs will explore and resolve such issue to strengthen national capacity for DAEs to increase chance of success in GCF project approval.

B. Strengthening Institutional Capacity³⁹ (For Direct Access Accredited Entities only)

Being DAE to GCF, NCDDS has institutional capacity to manage climate change programs and projects. NCDDS is equipped with technical expertise, system and procedures to ensure the projects are developed to meet with GCF standards and implemented in accordance with GCF policies. Notwithstanding, there are important areas required continued support from GCF *phve*

³⁹ The AE may wish to provide information related to its Readiness needs for strengthening its institutional capacity, addressing accreditation conditions, and/or upgrading its accreditation scope. If the AE, in consultation with the NDA/focal point, is planning to seek GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP) please indicate the areas it seeks to strengthen/address, the amount of funding to be requested, and indicative timelines for submission of the readiness proposal by the NDA/focal point. Please note that the GCF Secretariat will add an annex on Readiness support already accessed or officially requested by the DAE, if applicable. Therefore, please use this section to provide information on the Readiness support that the AE is planning to request. All Readiness funding requests must be initiated by the NDA/focal point of the relevant country.

for NCDDS to continue partnership with GCF and to improve NCDDS capacity and knowledge management to effectively develop and implement paradigm-shifting climate projects.

One key action of NCDDS in 2024 is to obtain reaccreditation from GCF for the same accreditation scope. NCDDS intends to seek GCF readiness support for the reaccreditation process. The support will be used for institutional assessment and completeness check. The readiness project will also be utilized to close gaps that cannot be met during implementation of the first readiness project (KHM-RS-005). The two remaining gaps are: 1. effectiveness of the functions of NCDDS Ethics and Audit Committee; and 2. development and put in operation of online systems of PBCG awarding and grievance redress mechanism. It will help NCDDS to ensure the process is line with national development and climate change agenda, NCDDS strategies, and NCDDS internal policies. Learning from the past experience as the DAE, the readiness support will be used to support NCDDS to keep effective communication and coordination with GCF and NDA. The support will also be important to increase awareness about NCDDS's capacity as DAE to sectoral line ministries in designing and implementing climate change projects for GCF. Under this support, NCDDS will also seek partnership with different actors such as development partners and private sectors with different innovative and financial instruments to complement NCDDS accreditation scope.

Knowledge of GCF policies, tools and procedure is critical to the success of project formulation and implementation. Through the past experience, NCDDS has gained understanding and clarity on GCF policies and requirements for pipeline projects. Nevertheless, NCDDS will continues to benefit from engagement and capacity building support from GCF to to ensure staff have well understanding the evolving GCF policies, rules and templates. This support can be done through on-going online webinars, in-person workshops of GCF, and information dissemination by emails. More importantly, NCDDS values opportunity to have regular bilateral conversations with GCF on pipelines during the development stage for NCDDS to understand GCF's expectation which will greatly improve speed and chance of pipeline approval.

In term of pipeline development, NCDSS is likely seeking GCF readiness support. According to the internal capacity assessment in 2022, NCDDS constrained with human resource and budget to engage in complex and various stages of GCF pipeline development. NCDDS will seeks support from the GCF for concept note preparation, PPF, feasibility study and proposal preparation work for all of the projects in its pipeline. NCDDS needs this support to also coordinate with different stakeholders ranging from NDA, line ministries, consultants, and others engaging in the pipeline formulation.

GCF requires all funding proposals to apply IRMF. NCDDS is equipped with human resource, policies, system and technology for project monitoring, evaluation and reporting. However, NCDDS still needs additional support to strengthen capacity of responsible staff for GCF and monitoring, evaluation and reporting officers/unit on IRMF. The support will also focus on improving understanding and use of climate data for project design and reporting. Therefore, NCDDS plans to request GCF funding window for IRMF for its first funding proposal approval (LGCC3) in 2024/2025, and subsequently years for the other future approved funding proposals. *duve*

C. Supporting Direct Access Entities⁴⁰ (For International Access Accredited Entities only)

D. Delivering on GCF Readiness Support⁴¹ (For AEs who are also Readiness Delivery Partners)

1. Overall strategy and approach

As informed in Section 1.6, NCDSS is currently implementing one readiness project to close its accreditation condition. NCDSS has developed and submitted one readiness proposal on Development of a Sub-national Climate Fund to accelerate local climate action in Cambodia, which NCDSS is the delivery partner (ref to Section 2 on this readiness project). There are new readiness pipelines (as expressed in Section B) that NCDSS is likely to submit in the next GCF-2 cycle. These readiness ideas and pipelines are based on NCDSS's institutional capacity needs to carry out its DEA mandate and to effectively mobilize GCF resource.

It worth noting that during the development of this EWP, GCF undertook the revision of its Readiness Strategy 2024-2027. NCDSS's strategy and approach for its future readiness projects took in account of this revision with an assumption that there will be no significant change in the final Readiness Strategy 2024-2027 of GCF. For instance, the new readiness pipelines are proposed to align with the new three set of readiness objectives. NCDSS also closely consulted with NDA. It was highlighted by NDA that to effectively managed the new GCF Readiness 2.0 multi-year program, NDA will be solely managing just one Readiness Program. NDA will consult and collect input from partners wishing to get support from GCF readiness to develop and submit readiness program proposal to GCF. NDA will sign multiple Implementation Agreements with multiple partners under this new arrangement. Thus, NCDSS will align and included its readiness activities for under NDA single country readiness program. These activities are estimated to cost approximately US\$1M covering: (1) closing the accreditation gaps; (2) re-accreditation; and (3) developing at least two concept note proposal development. Another readiness program required GCF support is IRMF window for M&E support, which NCDSS intends to prepare and submit a separate IRMF readiness proposal once the LGCC3 approved by GCF. *me*

⁴⁰ In decision B.10/06, paragraph (i), the GCF Board decided that "all international entities, as an important consideration of their accreditation application, shall indicate how they intend to strengthen capacities of, or otherwise support, potential subnational, national and regional entities to meet, at the earliest opportunity, the accreditation requirements of the Fund in order to enhance country ownership and that they report annually on these actions". Note that in section 1 IAEs are requested to provide overall strategy and approach for supporting DAEs either through targeted initiatives or by involving in GCF projects/programmes. In this section, the AE may wish to provide information related to the details of specific actions taken to support existing or potential DAEs in the countries where it works. Please only include the support the International Access AE is providing in its capacity as an AE (not as a Delivery Partner under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme). This section is forward-looking and is intended to capture the support the IAE is planning on providing to DAEs. Note that certain IAEs are also required to report annually on the support they provide to DAEs as part of the Monitoring and Accountability Framework (MAF) of the GCF. The MAF is backward-looking and reports on what support the entity has provided DAEs during the previous year.

⁴¹ Please indicate if the AE is also a Delivery Partner of the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP). If so, the entity may wish to provide information on its plans related to deliver on Readiness support, for example, by indicating the areas of Readiness it seeks to address, countries/organizations to be covered, the amount of funding to be requested, and indicative timelines for funding request. Please note that the GCF Secretariat will add an annex on the Readiness support already delivered/being delivered or officially submitted on behalf of an NDA/focal point. Therefore, please use this section to provide information on the Readiness support the entity anticipates it may be identified by the NDA/focal point as the Delivery Partner. All Readiness funding requests must be initiated by the NDA/focal point of the relevant country.

2. Pipeline of Readiness grant requests:

- **Officially requested Readiness grants** [to be extracted by the GCF Secretariat from the AE's GCF apps portal, which will include all official submissions to the GCF for Readiness grants]
- **Indicative pipeline of Readiness grants**

Readiness request	Description (up to 100 words)	Country(ies)	Estimated GCF Financing (US\$)	Estimated Co-Financing (US\$)	Estimated submission
Development of a Sub-national Climate Fund to accelerate local climate action in Cambodia	Establishment of a sub-national climate fund framework and supporting operations manual to guide and direct climate finance through the sub-national level down to the on-ground, grassroots level to assist vulnerable communities in adapting to climate change impacts	Cambodia	US \$446,345	--	Proposal was submitted in 2022. 4 th version was submitted in Feb 2024. The proposal was approved in March 2024.
Readiness proposal for a strategic medium-term support on closing accreditation gaps, reaccreditation application and resource for project pipeline development (to be submitted by NDA under single country readiness program)	Support to NCDDDS close accreditation gaps and NCDDDS's reaccreditation application for the same scope and strengthening capacity of NCDDDS to develop and manage GCF project pipelines	Cambodia	US\$1	--	2024
Readiness support for the implementation of IRMF for NCDDDS	This readiness will be utilized to strengthen capacity of NCDDDS staff on IRMF for project development and management as required by GCF	Cambodia	US\$250,000	--	2025

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3. Approved portfolio of Readiness grants *[to be completed by the GCF Secretariat from the AE's GCF apps portal, which will include all approved Readiness grants]*

E. Annexes:

1. Approved Funded Activities and Project Preparation Facility requests (as at [date]):

[The table below is to be extracted by the GCF Secretariat from the AE's GCF apps portal, which will include all approved GCF projects/programmes and PPF applications]

No.	Approved FP Ref.	Approved PPF requests			Country (ies)	Project/ Programme Title	Status	GCF Financing (US\$M)	Co-Financing (US\$M)	Total Financing (US\$M)
		Ref.	Amount (US\$M)	Status						

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2. EWP Consultation Process

List of stakeholder consultations for the EWP 2024-2028

1. Meeting on the Formulation of 5-Year Program on the Climate Change, Phase II (2024-2028) of NCDD Secretariat, 30 November, 2023

No	Names	Position	Institution
1.	Chhun Bunnara	Division Director	NCDDS
2.	Chheng Vatanak	Division Deputy Director	NCDDS
3.	Bun Sang	Dept. Director	MISTI
4.	Meas Pisedh	Under Secretary of State	MAFF
5.	Khouy Ratana	Office Vice Chief	MOI
6.	Oum Sony	CI Director	CI
7.	Sith Lyna	Office Chief	MOWRAM
8.	Rithy Sileap	Economist	MEF
9.	Dok Doma	Deputy Director General	MLMUPC
10.	Bith Chankhan	Dept. Deputy Director	MOI
11.	Nhann Bora	Office Chief	MME
12.	Chhet Srieng	Center Director	CDRI
13.	Sang Polrith	Consultant	NCDDS
14.	Vorn Sokuntheary	Officer	NCDDS
15.	Or Sophoeun	Program Assistant	NCDDS
16.	Pin Ratha	Office Vice Chief	MISTI
17.	Soeung Saroeun	Executive Director	NGO Forum
18.	Tieng Thida	Officer	UNDP
19.	Roeun Phearun	Officer	NCDDS

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2. List of stakeholders consulted from December 2023-February, 2024

No	Names	Position	Institution
1.	Jakub Smutny	Programme Policy Officer – Climate and Disaster Risk Management	WFP
2.	Chanthoeun Meng	Programme Officer	WFP
3.	Rafael Moser	Programme Specialist	UNCDF
4.	Sok Narin	Country Representative	UNIDO
5.	Touch Sopheakna	Project Assistant	UNIDO
6.	Ankit Bhatt	Program Lead – Circular Economy and Waste, Asia Region,	GGGI
7.	Sut Samedy	Green Investment Expert	GGGI
8.	Paolo Della Stella	Environment Policy Specialist (Sustainable Financing and Natural Resource Management)	UNDP
9.	Tieng Thida	Senior Environment and Climate Change Officer	UNDP
10.	Anupa Rimal Lamichhane	Lead Regional Environment and Climate Specialist for Asia Pacific	IFAD
11.	Suos Pinreak	Country Programme Officer	IFAD
12.	Sok Vanna	Programme Manager	UN Habitat
13.	Anshuman Saikia	Portfolio Manager Asia and Oceania - Multilateral Finance (GEF, GCF)	IUCN
14.	HE Ny Kimsan	Deputy Head of Secretariat	NCDSDS
15.	HE Sum Thy	Acting Director General, General Directorate of Policy and Strategy	MoE
16.	Oum Sony	Country Director	CI
17.	Jackson Frechette	Technical Director	CI
18.	Heng Sorith	Project Manager	CI
19.	Soeung Saroeun	Executive Director	NGO Forum
20.	Pol Chanrithy	Deputy Project Manager	GiZ
21.	Maren Suchta Platzmann	Advisor	GiZ
22.	Sanne Sigh	Head of Operations	GiZ
23.	Diane McFadzien	Regional Manager	GCF
24.	Samantha Rabine	Regional Manager	GCF
25.	Princess Kaite Corporal	Regional Analyst	GCF

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3. List of communes and districts supported by NCDD's climate change projects

List of District received PBCRG from NCDD

N.	District/Municipality	Province	Project/Program
1	Borichulsar	Takeo	LGCC
2	Bati	Takeo	LGCC
3	Dounkeo	Takeo	LGCC
4	Rokhakiri	Battambang	LGCC
5	Ratanakmundul	Battambang	LGCC
6	Phnom Prek	Battambang	LGCC
7	Sampov Lun	Battambang	LGCC
8	Kas Kralar	Battambang	LGCC
9	Mong Reousey	Battambang	ASPIRE
10	Thmar Kol	Battambang	ASPIRE
11	Bovel	Battambang	ASPIRE
12	Sangke	Battambang	ASPIRE
13	Ek Phnom	Battambang	ASPIRE
14	Bakan	Pursat	ASPIRE
15	Kra kor	Pursat	ASPIRE
16	Kendeang	Pursat	ASPIRE
17	Veal veng	Pursat	ASPIRE
18	Chet Bori	Krati	ASPIRE
19	Prek Prasap	Krati	ASPIRE
20	Chhloung	Krati	ASPIRE
21	Sambo	Krati	ASPIRE
22	Kulen	Pravihear	ASPIRE
23	Cham Kshan	Pravihear	ASPIRE
24	Roveng	Pravihear	ASPIRE
25	Chey Sen	Pravihear	ASPIRE
26	Bantey Meas	Kampot	ASPIRE
27	Chumkiri	Kampot	ASPIRE
28	Dangtung	Kampot	ASPIRE
29	Romdul	Svay Reang	ASPIRE
30	Romeas Heak	Svay Reang	ASPIRE
31	Svay Chrom	Svay Reang	ASPIRE
32	Kampong Ror	Svay Reang	ASPIRE
33	Baphnom	Prey Veng	ASPIRE
34	Kamchaymear	Prey Veng	ASPIRE
35	Kancheach	Prey Veng	ASPIRE
36	Mesang	Prey Veng	ASPIRE
37	Kamponglang	Kampong Chhaning	ASPIRE
38	Samkimeanchey	Kampong Chhaning	ASPIRE
39	Kampong Talach	Kampong Chhaning	ASPIRE
40	Toek Phos	Kampong Chhaning	ASPIRE
41	Prasat Bakorng	Siem Reap	SRL
42	Kralach	Siem Reap	SRL
43	Srey Snam	Siem Reap	SRL
44	Svay Leou	Siem Reap	SRL

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45	Varin	Siem Reap	SRL
46	Baray	Kampong Thom	SRL
47	Kampong Svay	Kampong Thom	SRL
48	Santuk	Kampong Thom	SRL
49	Prasat Balang	Kampong Thom	SRL
50	Sandan	Kampong Thom	SRL
	50	11	3

4. List of District received Climate Change Grant from NCDD

	District/Municipality	Province	Project/Program
1	Bakan	Pursat	EmPower
2	Kandieng	Pursat	EmPower
3	Tramkork	Takeo	EmPower
4	Angkor Borey	Takeo	EmPower
5	Samrong	Takeo	EmPower
6	Kep krong	Kep	BESD
7	Mong Reousey	Battambang	SRELFODD
8	Thmar Kol	Battambang	SRELFODD
9	Bakan	Pursat	SRELFODD
10	Kandieng	Pursat	SRELFODD
11	Kompong Svay	Kampong Thom	SRELFODD
12	Brasat Sambo	Kampong Thom	SRELFODD
13	Rolea Baear	Kampong Chhaning	SRELFODD
14	Baribour	Kampong Chhaning	SRELFODD
15	Chulkiri	Kampong Chhaning	SRELFODD
16	Pouk	Siem Reap	SRELFODD
17	Rokhakiri	Battambang	SPCR
18	Mong Reousey	Battambang	SPCR
19	Preah Sdach	Prey Veng	SPCR
20	Peam Chro	Prey Veng	SPCR
21	Prasat Bakong	Siem Reap	STARD
22	Srey Snam	Siem Reap	STARD
23	Kralanh	Siem Reap	STARD
24	Baray	Kampong Thom	STARD
25	Santuk	Kampong Thom	STARD
26	Taing Kork	Kampong Thom	STARD
27	Kampong Svay	Kampong Thom	STARD
28	Brasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom	STARD
	28	9	5

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5. List of potential targeted districts for the NCCDS's EWP based on VCI

Province/Districts	Vulnerable communes	Vulnerable Districts	PBCRG	Other CC Grant	Overlapped
Banteay Meanchey	32				
Malai	2	1			
Mongkol Borei	5	1			
Ou Chrov	4	1			
Phnum Srok	5	1			
Preah Netr Preah	7	1			
Serei Saophoan	1	1			
Svay Chek	4	1			
Thma Puok	4	1			
Battambang	33				
Banan	3	1			
Bavel	5	1	ASPIRE		
Kamrieng	3	1			
Koas Krala	2	1	LGCC		
Phnum Proek	5	1	LGCC		
Rotonak Mondol	3	1	LGCC		
Samlout	3	1			
Sampov Lun	3	1	LGCC		
Sangkae	5	1	ASPIRE		
Thma Koul	1	1		SRELFOD	
Kampong Cham	2				
Kaoh Soutin	1	1			
Prey Chhor	1	1			
Kampong Chhnang	5				
Baribour	1	1		SRELFOD	
Chol Kiri	1	1		SRELFOD	
Kampong Leaeng	2	1			
Tuek Phos	1	1			
Kampong Speu	1				
Phnum Sruoch	1	1			
Kampong Thom	18				
Baray	2	1	SRL	STARD	Overlap
Kampong Svay	4	1	SRL	SRELFOD / STARD	Overlap
Prasat Ballangk	1	1	SRL	STARD	Overlap
Prasat Sambour	1	1		SRELFOD	Overlap
Sandan	3	1	SRL		
Santuk	2	1	SRL	STARD	Overlap
Stoung	3	1			

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Province/Districts	Vulnerable communes	Vulnerable Districts	PBCRG	Other CC Grant	Overlapped
Stueng Saen	1	1			
Taing Kouk	1	1		STARD	
Kampot	7				
Banteay Meas	2	1	ASPIRE		
Chhuk	1	1			
Dang Tong	1	1	ASPIRE		
Kampong Trach	1	1			
Tuek Chhou	2	1			
Kandal	4				
Leuk Daek	3	1			
Sampov Poun	1	1			
Kratie	12				
Chetr Borei	4	1	ASPIRE		
Chhloung	2	1	ASPIRE		
Ou Krieng Saen Chey	1	1			
Prek Prasab	3	1	ASPIRE		
Sambour	1	1	ASPIRE		
Snuol	1	1			
Mondul Kiri	4				
Kaev Seima	1	1			
Kaoh Nheaek	3	1			
Otdar Meanchey	20				
Anlong Veang	4	1			
Banteay Ampil	4	1			
Chong Kal	4	1			
Samraong	3	1			
Trapeang Prasat	5	1			
Pailin	4				
Pailin	1	1			
Sala Krau	3	1			
Preah Vihear	29				
Chey Saen	3	1	ASPIRE		
Chhaeb	5	1			
Choam Ksant	7	1	ASPIRE		
Kuleaen	3	1	ASPIRE		
Rovieng	5	1	ASPIRE		
Sangkum Thmei	4	1			
Tbaeng Mean Chey	2	1			
Prey Veng	9				
Kamchay Mear	1	1	ASPIRE		
Kampong Trabaek	2	1			
Peam Chor	3	1		SPCR	

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Province/Districts	Vulnerable communes	Vulnerable Districts	PBCRG	Other CC Grant	Overlapped
Preah Sdach	3	1		SPCR	
Pursat	15				
Bakan	2	1	ASPIRE	EmPower / SRELFODD	Overlap
Kandieng	2	1	ASPIRE	EmPower / SRELFODD	Overlap
Krakor	2	1	ASPIRE		
Phnum Kravanh	2	1			
Pursat	2	1			
Ta Lou Senchey	2	1			
Veal Veang	3	1			
Ratanak Kiri	16		ASPIRE		
Koun Mom	4	1			
Lumphat	3	1			
Ou Chum	3	1			
Ou Ya Dav	2	1			
Veun Sai	4	1			
Siem Reap	30				
Angkor Chum	6	1			
Angkor Thum	1	1			
Kralanh	7	1	SRL	STARD	Overlap
Puok	3	1		SRELFODD	
Soutr Nikom	1	1			
Srei Snam	5	1	SRL	STARD	Overlap
Svay Leu	3	1	SRL		
Varin	4	1	SRL		
Stung Treng	14				
Borei Ou Svay Senchey	1	1			
Sesan	2	1			
Siem Bouk	3	1			
Thala Barivat	8	1			
Svay Rieng	22				
Bavet	1	1			
Chantrea	4	1			
Kampong Rou	10	1	ASPIRE		
Romeas Haek	4	1	ASPIRE		
Svay Chrum	2	1	ASPIRE		
Svay Teab	1	1			
Takeo	3				
Borei Cholsar	2	1	LGCC		
Kaoh Andaet	1	1			
Tbong Khmum	4				
Dambae	1	1			
Krouch Chhmar	3	1			
Grand Total	284	101	34	16	9

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Province/Districts	Vulnerable communes	Vulnerable Districts	PBCRG	Other CC Grant	Overlapped
Total PBCRG & Others		50			
Overlapping		9			
Net		41			
Gap		60			

6. EWP Validation Consultation Process

List of Line Ministries providing feedbacks, project ideas to NCDDS

No	Institution	Submitted Project Idea	Submitted Project Title	Submitted Feedbacks
1.	MISTI	Yes (1)		
2.	MLMUPC		Yes (2)	
3.	MOWRAM		Yes (1)	
4.	MOE			Yes
5.	MME			Yes
6.	MAFF			Yes
7.	MPWT			Yes
8.	MRD			Yes

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