



Nuon Leap, 37, a farmer under the project "Building capacity of institutions to help farmers better adapt to climate change and variability in Cambodia", RUA, Kamchaymear district, Prey Veng. Photo© CCCA-TFS/Chuon El

Cambodia Climate Change Alliance

Annual Report 2012

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Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Environment
Country Programme Outcome:	By 2015, national and local authorities, community and private sector are better able to sustainably manage ecosystem goods and services and response to climate change

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Cambodia Climate Change Alliance

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CARP	Coastal Adaptation and Resilience Planning Component
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan
CCD	Climate Change Department
CCE&AS	Climate Change Education and Awareness Strategy
CCPDK	Climate Change Policy Development and Knowledge Management
CCTT	Climate Change Technical Team
CEDAC	Cambodia Centre for Study and Development in Agriculture
CF	Community Forest
CFMC	Community Forest Management Committee
COP18	Conference of the Parties (UN)
CPA	Community Protected Area
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
EU	European Union
FIA	Fisheries Administration, MAFF
FWUC	Farmers Water Users Community
GIG	Grant Implementation Guideline
ICE	Information, Communication and Education
INC	Initial National Communication
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
MFAIC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoP	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MoWA	Ministry of Women Affair
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NCDD-S	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NCDM	National committee for Disaster Management
PBCR	Performance Based Climate Resilience
POC	Priority Operating Cost
PSB	Programme Support Board
RCPAD	Department of Research and Community Protected Area Development
RUA	Royal University of Agriculture
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change
VRA	Vulnerable Reduction Assessment
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Executive Summary

The CCCA programme has seen some major developments in 2012, including significant progress on the development of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) and related sector strategic plans, which are now available in draft form and are going through a consultation process expected to be completed in the first half of 2013. A lot of focus has been put on strengthening relationships between the Climate Change Department (CCD) and other priority Government agencies involved in CCCSP development.

Progress has also been made towards the development of a Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF), with the completion of a Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR), the development of a work plan for CCFF development, and the mobilization of parallel funding from a regional UNDP/Sida programme on Climate Finance to implement this work plan. Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Council for the Development of Cambodia have been associated to these initiatives and a Climate Finance Sub-Group has been formed, also including the Secretariat of the National Committee for sub-national Democratic Development.

A capacity assessment of CCD, the Climate Change Technical Team (CCTT) and National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC) has been conducted and a capacity development plan is being finalized. Priority actions have already been implemented and CCD and CCTT members have been engaged in both CCCSP development and Cambodia's contribution to COP18 meetings. However, current levels of funding do not allow for the full implementation of the proposed capacity development activities.

The Climate Change Communication, Education and Awareness Strategy has been launched in 2012, together with the provincial level awareness campaign, which has already covered 10 provinces through 3 sub-national events. The new online platform on Climate Change has also been launched, with an encouraging number of visits in the first two months of operation. Climate Change library corners have been installed in three leading universities, while alternative solutions are being sought for a physical information center due to the relocation of the ministry outside city center.

2012 has been a key year for the implementation of CCCA-funded pilot projects. The first 9 projects have conducted the necessary analyses and awareness-raising activities, selected demonstration activities and sites, and 7 of them have started their demonstration activities. Interesting lessons are gradually emerging, and will be captured in 2013 and 2014 as these projects come to a close. 11 new projects have been selected through a 2nd call for proposals and will start in January 2013. Together, these projects cover at least 8 priority sectors of the Climate Change response in Cambodia.

The Trust Fund Secretariat has been fully operational throughout the year. All key guidelines for grant selection and management have been developed and procedures have been put in place for the regular monitoring and provision of capacity development services to grantees. The recruitment of a part-time M&E advisor has allowed the Secretariat to gradually go beyond administrative management tasks to put more emphasis on capturing lessons learnt from the projects, through the development of a number of tools and hands-on support to grantees. This is expected to remain a major focus area in 2013, in close cooperation with the team working on policy development.

Overall, 2012 has been a very positive year and all programme components have moved towards their expected results. However, the policy and communication components face significant resourcing constraints, which CCCA will have to address in 2013 in order to fully support the proposed capacity development programme.



Grant project locations funded under CCCA-Trust Fund identified on Google Earth, QGIS: CCCA/Chuon EI

I. Implementation Progress

Result 1: Policy Development

The result is aimed at improving capacity to coordinate national policy making, outreach/advocacy efforts on climate change, and monitor the implementation of the national climate change strategy, policy and plans.

CCCSP Development: several consultation meetings with CCTT members, NGOs and civil society as well as private sector working on climate change adaptation were carried out to ensure the consistency and smooth progress of the drafting of the CCCSP and sectoral climate change plans. All priority line ministries (MAFF, MoH, MoEYS, MRD, MPWT, MIME, NCDM, MoWRAM, MoWA) signed Letters of Agreement to develop their sectoral CCCSP, and submitted their first draft by the end of September 2012. A consultation meeting was held between CCD and line ministries to review the vision statement and strategic objectives, and ensure alignment between the national strategic plan and sectoral ones. Cross-cutting issues related to gender, finance, M&E and communication were also discussed, and guidance provided to line ministries. The CCCSP roadmap has been updated and final consultations are planned in early 2013.

Capacity Needs Assessment: The identification of capacity needs for NCCC, CCTT and CCD was initiated and completed, and the capacity development plan will be finalized in the first quarter of 2013. As a first initiative, 60 key persons from NCCC, CCTT and CCD participated in a two-day CCCSP workshop on strategic climate change planning in October 2012.

Several consultation meetings and training workshops were carried out throughout the year to reach out to CCTT members, including the CCCA retreat held in May in Kampot, communication training in June, and technical consultation workshop on CCCSP development and communication strategy in June in Phnom Penh. The project assisted Cambodian delegates from line ministries including MoE, MoWA, MAFF, MEF, MFA, and MoWRAM in preparations for the pre-COP18 meeting to develop the negotiation position of Cambodia, which was submitted to Minister of Environment and further to the Council of Ministers for final approval. The outcome and background information about COP 18 is available on the CCD website:

<http://www.camclimate.org.kh/images/Report of the CoP18 to the Prime Minister.pdf>

Result 2: Knowledge Management

This component is aimed at improving access to updated climate change information, knowledge and learning opportunities at all levels.

Cambodia Climate Change Education and Awareness strategy: The Climate Change Education and Awareness Raising (CCE&AS) Guideline was completed through several consultation meetings with key stakeholders. The CCE&AS was launched on November 2, 2012 with 100 participants from government institutions, development partners, civil society, academia and media. It includes guidelines to mainstream CCE&AS into sectoral CCCSPs, in order to implement a systematic and effective approach in raising climate change awareness.

Knowledge and Information Platform: The CCD website and knowledge and information platform was launched at the same time as the CCE&AS. It can be accessed online at www.camclimate.org.kh. The number of website visitors has remarkably increased since it was launched, with 739 people accessing the website over a two-month period (57.44% new visitors and 42.56 % returning visitors).

The platform includes among others press releases, videos and articles, meeting minutes, information on CCCA (including Calls for Proposals and project briefs), CCE&AS Guidelines, links to useful documents, contacts and resources.

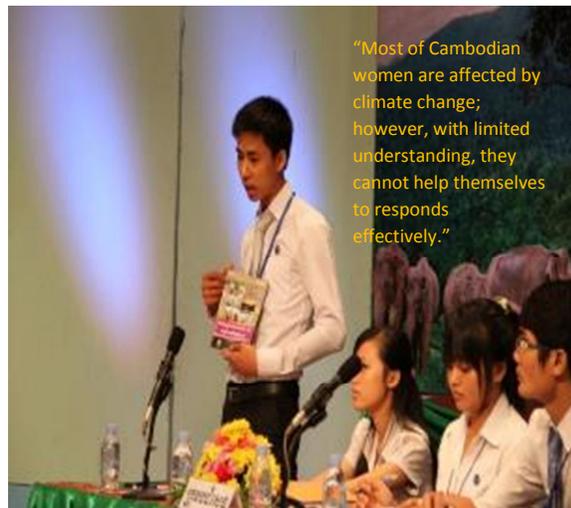
In addition to the e-library hosted on the website, climate change education materials in hard copies are necessary for the people who can't access internet. In this regard, three library corners with approximately 300 copies of books and other related materials were installed at three universities in Phnom Penh, including Pannasastra University of Cambodia, Royal University of Phnom Penh, and Royal University of Agriculture.

Climate Change Outreach and Learning Campaign: The project team engaged the youth through organizing the 26th Youth Debate Programme live on TVK, focused on gender, adaptation mechanisms through irrigation and development towards a low carbon society. The project also contributed to the celebration of the World Environment Day, which brought together approximately 1000 students, government officials and local community members in Pursat province.

At the academic level, the team met with representatives from Royal University of Phnom Penh, Pannasastra University of Cambodia, and Royal University of Agriculture to discuss their research and development capacity and scope for the promotion and integration of climate change into their curriculum.

At the sub-national level, the team also arranged a drawing contest on Climate Change for the youth. The authors of the selected 12 drawings received awards and their drawings are featured in the 2012 calendar produced by the project.

Two provincial trainings were carried out, in Svay Rieng on October 22-23 and in Mondolkiri on November 12-13, aimed at raising climate change awareness at sub-national level. 18 new training materials were tested as teaching tools with approximately 50 provincial department officials, including provincial department officials from the nearby provinces of Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, Stung Treng and Kratie.



"Most of Cambodian women are affected by climate change; however, with limited understanding, they cannot help themselves to respond effectively."

Students are from Mekong University, Topic: Women shall be firstly considered in addressing climate change. Photo: CCCA/ Sem Tola Sreyppoeu

Communication Networking: a monthly communication meeting was set up in coordination with the PPCR communication team.

Result 3: Trust Fund Administration

Road Map for Climate Change Financing Framework: A Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) was finalized in the third quarter of 2012, following a round of consultations with CCTT members. Discussions with key central ministries and agencies (MEF, MoP and CDC) have been held on next steps for the development of a Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF). Similar consultations will be held with NCDD-S in the first quarter of 2013. Proposed next steps include a review of existing pooled funding modalities in Cambodia and abroad, a costing of priority CCSP sector plans, and identification of potential sources of funding. Recommendations will then be formulated on potential funding and institutional models for the management of Climate Change finance in Cambodia, and related readiness and capacity development actions. The proposed timeframe for these activities is January to July 2013.

Second Call for Proposal: The Second Call for Proposals was launched in April 2012. The CCCA Trust Fund Secretariat received 90 concept notes, out of which 25 concept notes were selected to submit a full proposal. 11 projects were finally approved by the PSB, most of them covering thematic or geographic areas which were not covered under the first Call for Proposals. Seven projects will be implemented by government institutions: Department of Animal Health and Production (MAFF), Ministry of Women's Affairs, Provincial Department of Agriculture (BtB), National Center for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control (MoH), Department of Environment (Kampot), Prek Leap National College of Agriculture, and Royal University of Phnom Penh. 4 projects will be implemented by local and international NGOs: HelpAge International, Mlup Baitong, Conservation International, and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF Cambodia). Grant Implementation Guidelines were developed and introduced to successful applicants through a workshop held on November 23, 2012.

The CCCA-Trust Fund Secretariat developed a procedure for capacity assessment of selected grantees, to determine which procedures should be used during project implementation and identify any capacity gaps. Support was provided to the grantees to improve their results frameworks and monitoring, evaluation and learning arrangements.

10 out of 11 project agreements were signed by the end of 2012, and corresponding disbursements processed.

Very useful lessons have been learnt in terms of management of this type of calls for proposals, and can be integrated in the design of future Climate Change financing mechanisms.

Mid Term Review (MTR): A mid-term review of the CCCA programme was conducted in the first and second quarter. The management response to MTR recommendations was discussed and endorsed by the



CCCA workshop to provide feedback on concept note and advise on full project proposal formulation, August 3, 2012, Phnom Penh. Photo: CCCA-TFS/Chuon EI

6th PSB meeting in August 2012, and corresponding activities integrated in the CCCA work plan.

TFS staffing: A new CCCA Trust Fund Administrator, a part-time M&E adviser and an Administrative Assistant were recruited in 2012. A new M&E team leader (Government staff) joined the team in the last quarter of 2012. The TFS has been fully operational throughout the year despite the change in Trust Fund Administrator.

Grant Management, Monitoring and Evaluation: the ongoing 10 projects have been managed without any major implementation issues. The process of report submission and the quality of reports have gradually improved, with capacity building support from the TFS on both finance and M&E.

The secretariat continued conducting monitoring visits (13 field visits and 4 spot checks of grant projects in 2012), and followed up with concerned projects to ensure implementation of corrective actions when required.

No cost extensions have been granted to all projects, ranging from 2 to 6 months, in order to compensate project start-up delays in 2011 and to allow all projects to complete demonstration activities and compile solid lessons learnt, for inclusion in the policy process.

Result 4: Coastal Zone

The Coastal Adaptation and Resilience Planning Component (CARP) project focuses on increasing resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to climate change through adaptation planning, demonstrated targeted local interventions and provision of practical learning experiences in adaptation planning to NCCC/CCD.

Work in 2012 focused on analytical work, consultations with project stakeholders and the selection of demonstrations pilots in the four targeted communes (2 in Koh Kong province and 2 in Sihanoukville Province).

The following outputs have been produced by the project in 2012:

1. Assessment of implementation capacity of demonstration activities;
2. Assessment of current coping strategies in target communities in relation to flooding, drought and extreme events;
3. Vulnerability and risk assessment of community livelihoods in target districts;
4. A review analysis of the vulnerability of existing agricultural practices to the impacts of climate variability and climate change;
5. Analysis of economic and social costs and benefits of options for modified agricultural practices;
6. Assessment of training needs and implementation of training in FWUCs with regards to climate



Prey Nop, September 2012. Photo: DHI



Education on climate change adaptation in 3 schools to raise awareness through drawing art, Baphnom district, Preveang province, October 2012. Photo: WOMEN/Chea Sarith

risk management; involving local authorities.

The cost benefit analyses for the proposed demonstration activities – with a focus on improvement of livelihood and no-regrets solutions – showed that significant positive impacts on the livelihoods of the involved communities could be expected and that proposed demonstrations could be highly beneficial for the local communities. As part of the selection process, the proposed demonstration activities were presented at series of workshops from September to December 20012 with the technical working groups and the commune councils, and feedback was received through these consultations regarding the ranking of proposed demonstration actions in the communities. Based on this, additional work was conducted to formulate the actions into concrete projects including budget and implementation plans. This work has resulted into the development of six demonstration activities being:

Activity 1: Farmer Training Programme in climate change adaptation and integrated farming in 8 communes including demonstration on water conservation, water harvesting and small-scale irrigation;

Activity 2: Community Fisheries project for Peam Krasaob, Koh Kong;

Activity 3: On-Farm Field Trials for Seed Varieties, demonstration and training in seed selection in 8 communes;

Activity 4: Livestock Revolving Stock Scheme in 8 communes;

Activity 5: Awareness raising and resistant CC irrigation training;

Activity 6: Adaptation measures integrated in Commune Development Plans in 8 communes and linked to communes investment plans.

These activities will start early in 2013.

Land use maps have been developed, covering the selected communes based on detailed satellite images. They also identify hot spot areas and issues in the concerned communes.

Result 5: Grants

Brief progress updates of the eight grant projects are as follows:

1. “Together Addressing Climate Change Initiative – Prey Veng”, implemented by Women Organization for Modern Economy and Nursing (WOMEN)

The project aims to build a multi-sectorial approach to climate change adaptation in Prey Veng province (21 villages around Boeng Snae lake) through strengthening capacity and coordination at the sub-national level, involving the local government and community.

Progress over the past year has been very satisfactory. The project focused on communication, outreach and education activities in the initial stages of project implementation, including various trainings, meetings, national events, and school art contests. Over 16,000 participants from local authorities and

communities participated in these events with a focus on the concept of climate change, climate change adaptation for agriculture, and climate change mitigation. Specific outreach and awareness tools and materials (posters, caps, T-shirts) have been developed and tested by the project.

The project also promoted youth engagement in climate change adaption activities throughout the year. 1000 students attended the world environmental day to plant 3500 trees, and 76 students were invited to a drawing and poem writing contest on climate change and its impacts on their daily livelihoods.

Key provincial partners have been engaged, including deputy provincial governor, provincial technical group, district authorities, and commune chiefs, who have been involved in monitoring demonstration activities related to conservation of the Boeung Sne lake. These activities included support to community fisheries and forestry, and both areas have seen major improvements during the project period, with an increase in the availability of fish and significant improvements in the management of the Poun Taley forest. This is related to significant behavior change on the part of community members and leaders, for example in supporting the enforcement of fishing regulations to ensure long term benefits for the community.

Technical support and training was provided to community members to implement the Rice System of Intensification (RSI), including selection of rice crops, rice transplanting, use of natural fertilizer, etc. This has resulted in better yields for targeted farmers.

All project support has been delivered in close cooperation with the provincial departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, Environment and community leaders.

2. “Building Capacity of Institutions to Help Farmers Better Adapt to Climate Change and Climate Variability in Cambodia”, implemented by Royal University of Agriculture (RuA)

The purpose of project is to (i). Increase awareness of climate risks management among provincial department of agriculture and other interest stakeholders; (ii). To develop educational outreach materials and demonstration trial to increase farmer awareness to Climate Change; (iii). To determine trends of climate variability; (iv). Establish benchmark information on the effects of climate change on the agricultural sector in Cambodia; (v). Synthesize the lessons learnt from the project into farm-level adjustment guidelines.

The project has implemented demonstration activities in three districts of Prey Veng province to:

- assess the performance of the improved Cambodia rice variety Riang Chey, which is noted for its general drought tolerance;
- assess the performance of the improved Cambodia rice variety Chul’Sa, which is short maturity and adapted to regularly flooded areas;
- evaluate the production performance of selected forage for livestock for income diversification, and introduce forage crop variety for animal feeding in drought and flood prone areas;
- monitor and analyze climate variability in the three target districts.

A total of 92 demonstrations sites have been involved in these various trials. Initial mobilization of project



Mr. Koen Everaert, from EU visited to Building Capacity of Institutions to Help Farmers Better Adapt to Climate Change and Climate Variability in Cambodia,

beneficiaries was conducted through farmer field days and trainings to introduce the proposed demonstrations and practices. Initial results indicate significant potential and farmer interest for the Chul'Sa variety, at least for household consumption. Production of larger quantities of this variety would allow access to markets in the future. Demonstration activities for forage have also shown potential. The complete recommendations emerging from the demonstrations will be available by April 2013, once all sites have been harvested and results analyzed.

On the awareness side, the project conducted a student forum on November 23, 2012 at the Royal University of Agriculture with total of 216 participants. The purpose of the student forum was to improve presentation skills related to climate change communication, to share knowledge and experiences related to climate change, to share the initial project findings with students, and disseminate information on climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.

A national training event, involving 200 staff from provincial departments of agriculture was held in late September 2012. The event was designed taking into account the results of training needs assessments conducted with a sample of concerned officials, and focused on “Building Capacity of Institutions to Help Farmers Better Adapt to Climate Change and Variability in Cambodia”.

Two studies on “Climate modeling and climate change adaptation in Cambodia” and “The effects of climate change on the agricultural sector in Cambodia” have been published in the final quarter of 2012.

The project has overall shown very promising results in 2012. Further trials beyond the time frame of the current project (additional 2 to 3 years) may be required to fully validate initial results and test the proposed technologies in different conditions (weather variability and geographic locations).

3. “Capacity Strengthening for Community Protected Area (CPA) Communities in Boeung Per Wildlife Sanctuary to Adapt to the Impact of Climate Change”, Implemented by RCPAD, MoE

The purpose of this project is to build community capacity to understand climate change vulnerabilities and adapt to climate change within the community protected areas of Boeng Per Wildlife sanctuary, and encourage marginalized people to participate in biodiversity conservation to preserve their livelihoods.

In a first phase, the project identified of capacity/training needs for project staff and beneficiaries at both national and sub-national level, and delivered trainings on the concepts of community protected areas development and community climate change adaptation in the three provinces covered by Boeng Per Wildlife Sanctuary (Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear and Siem Reap). Project staff were also trained on the curriculum and training materials, as well as facilitation skills.

Information has been collected on climate change vulnerability in the target areas, with participation from village chiefs, CPA committees, CPA members, and commune councils. The general objectives were to build community awareness on climate change vulnerability, collect and assess information for vulnerability analysis. Natural resource flow and hazard maps, trends of changes in ecosystem services, extended livelihood profiles and identification of actions to adapt to climate change were some of the key tools and approaches used during this process.

Based on results of vulnerability analysis of all CPAs, the following sites have been selected for demonstrations:

- In Kompong Thom province: Choam Mrech CPA (Salavisay commune, Prasat Balang district)
- In Siem Reap province: Prey Thom CPA (Pungrou Leu commune, Chikreng district)
- In Preah Vihear province: either Phnom Preah Lean CPA or O-Pou CPA in Romney commune, Roveang district

Demonstration activities will be conducted in 2013. This project has experienced some delays due to competing priorities of concerned Government staff. Demonstration activities will be launched early in 2013 but the project timeframe (until April 2013) may only allow for provisional results to be analyzed.

4. “Sustainable Sihanoukville Through Climate Change Planning and Adaptation”, implemented by Provincial Hall of Preah Sihanouk

The purpose of this activity is to (i). Reduce in the long term Climate Change vulnerabilities in Sihanoukville, (ii). Strengthen the adaptive capacity of the provincial hall and department, and mainstream climate change into all provincial plans and policies, and (iii). Strengthen institutional capacity and coordination to adapt to climate change.

As a first activity, the project team conducted a study tour to Sorsogon City and Manila in the Philippines, helping the team learn about the experiences of other coastal cities in terms of urban planning for climate resilience.

A series of awareness and capacity development events were held during the year, including a training on weather forecasting for relevant provincial departments, local authorities and fisheries communities, the establishment of garbage transfer-points, billboards and trainings on waste-management, follow-up trainings on solid waste management for teachers and students, and the establishment of small scale material recovery facilities. A 10-minute video spot was also developed. The general objectives of the mentioned activities were to strengthen community awareness of climate change and encourage community participation in environmental protection and waste management.

An automatic weather station has been installed to monitor climate variability and

A feasibility study was conducted on providing access to basic services and disaster management capacities for Tomnop Rolok, as a disaster prone area, and is currently under discussion with the Sangkat authorities.

Zoning of coastal reef, fishing hook zones and tourist boat anchor zones, and other related activities related such as identification of mangrove boundaries and setting up a platform for patrolling are ongoing.

An expert has been contracted to conduct a beach assessment covering the two areas of Otres and Ochheateal. The beach assessment outcomes will be presented at a consultation workshop in January 2013.

This project has been extended until end April 2013.

5. “Building Resilience Against Climate Change for Small Scale Farmers and Local Authorities in Ratanakiri Province”, implemented by Cambodia Center for Study and Development in Agriculture (CEDAC)



Installation of Automatic Weather Station in Sihanoukville on 18 June 2012, Photo: SHV/Nay Shally

The aim of the project is to contribute to the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger among small-scale farmer families in Ratanakiri province, through enhancing their resilience against climate change. The project identified an inadequate technical and local institutional capacity as one of the greatest obstacles to achieve the project objectives, especially climate change knowledge related to agricultural practices.

As part of efforts to improve water management, 100 families of 20 villages from 6 communes have received 500 big jars to store raining water, and the project supported the rehabilitation of one small dam.

One of the identified strategies to ensure income diversification and resilience was the adoption of cycle gardens for farmers. Trainings were held to introduce local authorities, project staff and local communities to the concept of climate change and its impacts, techniques for selecting the right seeds and growing vegetables suitable for the dry and rainy seasons, review what they had learnt in connection to their practice, introduce pest management for vegetables and being able to solve problems within their home garden. 29 capacity building trainings were conducted, reaching out to 173 women out of 601 participants from 20 villages in 3 districts of Ratanakiri province. As result, 10% of participants decided to practice growing vegetables, and 20% to practice botanical pesticide.

These demonstrations are ongoing and the results will be available by the end of the project in June 2013.

6. “Building Capacity for Integrating Climate Change Adaptation in Fisheries Sector in Cambodia”, implemented by Fisheries Administration, MAFF

This project aims at (i). raising general awareness on the causes and effects of climate change on aquatic ecosystems and fisheries department communities, and on the need for response at national/sub-national and community level; (ii). Building institutional capacity of fisheries authorities, local resource managers, and development practitioners to respond through integrating climate change into policies, plans and guidelines; and (iii). Demonstrating appropriate responses in the fisheries sector.

To achieve the project objectives, during the year, the project focused on a review of climate change vulnerability, the selection of project pilot sites for field demonstrations in the four provinces of Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Pursat and Kratie, and needs assessment on climate change awareness and capacity building. The results of the assessment have been published, together with the draft climate change strategy for the fisheries sector.

Selection criteria for field-based pilot activities and target sites have been developed. The project implemented four field pilot projects in the provinces of Pursat, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Kratie. Two wet season pilots have been completed in 2012, including a pilot implemented by Fisheries Post-Harvest Department, and a pilot conducted by the Community Fisheries Department. The two remaining field pilots, implemented by Department of Fisheries Conservation, and Aquaculture will continue into 2013, as they focus on the dry season (until April 2013).

The project also developed and tested a set of tailored questionnaire templates to document lessons learnt for future climate change policies and training models in the fisheries sector. One of the key lessons learnt from the project is the need to develop tailored education material on climate change adaption for the fisheries sector, as currently available materials do not cover the needs. The project has been extended until June 2013.

7. “Adaptation to Climate Change Through Alternative Livelihood in Community Forestry”, implemented by Forestry Administration, MAFF

The project is designed to build capacity within the community forestry sector through supporting effective participation of community forestry management committees and commune councils in newly established Cantonment level community forestry planning and co-ordination committees, and implementing related Climate Change adaptation pilots.

As a first step, a number of inception workshops, trainings and meetings were undertaken in the target areas of Svay Rieng, Kampot, Kampong Thom and Siem Reap to raise awareness among community

forestry members about the project, climate change and sustainable forest management. These meetings laid the basis for the project team, local authorities, local communities, and forestry community members to develop community forestry management plans, forestry management techniques, to conduct forest inventory in community forests and to establish bio-digesters and home gardening pilots.

A total of 295 participants (57 women) participated in these trainings. 7 bio-digesters and 8 home gardens were established in Svay Rieng, 7 bio-digesters and 8 home garden in Kampot, 1 bio-digester and 8 home gardens in Kompong Thom, and 5 bio-digesters in Siem Reap. Initial results are very positive, with target communities benefitting in a variety of ways: electricity and time savings through use of bio-digester for cooking and lighting, savings on fertilizer, food for fish and pig-raising, and additional income and food security through home gardens.

To ensure that home gardens and bio-digesters are sustainable, the project is currently looking at the establishment of credit groups, grants to CFMCs for credit loans, and the arrangement of study tours to share experience and lessons learnt between sites.

With project support, a new CF Agreement was signed in Svay Rieng province. The project will be completed in April 2013.

8. “Local Governments and Climate Change”, implemented by the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD)

The project focuses on (i). Analysis of awareness of climate change at local levels, (ii). Design and operation of practical systems for mainstreaming climate resilience in a fiscally sustainable manner and within existing local government financing systems, (iii). Proposals for amendments to Sub-National planning guidelines and entry points for climate change financing into Cambodia’s nascent Sub-National Finance system.

Activities carried out since the project started included consultative planning process with the provincial, district/municipality level to brief them on the guidelines for the pilot climate change project, a feasibility study on making the design of infrastructure project resilient to climate change in nine communes of Borei Chul’Sa and Bati districts and Daunkeo municipality; conducting a training on climate change adaptation concepts and vulnerability reduction assessment; and conducting climate change adaptation and service activities.

The result of the various analyses was fed into a technical package for local communities and authorities to make their proposed infrastructure projects resilient to climate change.

31 people from 3 target communes were trained on vulnerability risk assessments.

The project provided top-up funding, through the local government financing systems, for climate change resilient investments and services. All non-infrastructure pilots and two infrastructure pilots, including



Social infrastructure was built in Borei Chulsa district, Takeo, implemented by NCDD-S, 2012. Photo: CCCA-TFS/Chuon EI

culverts, sewage water drainage, canal restoration, and water gate have been completed in 2012. A rural road in Koul Pur commune, Chul' Sa district, is 50% completed and will be completed in 2013. Five communes have benefitted from the pilots: Dong Kpos and Koul Pur in Borei Chulsa district, Krang Thong in Bati district, Baray and Krao Sangkats in Daunkeo municipality.

A strategic strategy workshop on climate change adaptation at sub-national level is planned for January 2013, bringing together various pilot projects to share lessons learnt and experiences CCA mainstreaming into local planning.

Dedicated sub-national M&E tools will be designed in 2013, before project completion scheduled for end April 2013.

Progress towards Project Outcomes and Outputs – Q4 2012

RESULT 1: Improved capacity to coordinate national policy making, capacity development, outreach/advocacy efforts, and to monitor the implementation of national climate change strategy, policy and plans

<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
CCD as the Secretariat of NCCC formally established and functional	CCD sub-decree	NCCC Secretariat fully staffed and functioning	Capacity assessment conducted (including needs for the NCCC secretariat function) and capacity development plan to be finalized early 2013. NCCC member institutions have been engaged in trainings and participation in COP processes at technical level.
Establishment of fully functioning National Inter-ministerial technical team (CCTT)	First Draft of the CCTT TOR	Appointed Inter-ministerial technical team and functioning in accordance with approved TOR.	CCTT has been formed with 24 members from 20 NCCC member institutions. Continued capacity building for CCTT through trainings, workshops and meetings. Capacity assessment conducted (including needs for the CCTT function) and capacity development plan to be finalized early 2013.
# of NCCC member institutions with CC focal point	2 ministries	At least 8 ministries	Nine ministries have developed sectoral CCCSP. They have either CC focal points or CC working groups.
Establishment of a national M&E framework	None	National M&E framework established to support CCCSP	Planned for 2013. Consultant recruited and initial discussions on the framework have started.

OUTPUT 1.1 National climate change policy and legislation that reflect national development priorities

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
Draft documentation on CC policy	Speech by PM during 1st CC Forum	CC policy drafted and proposed for approval by the council of ministers	Advanced drafts on CCCSP for sectors have been received and a first draft of the CCCSP has been developed following consultations with all priority ministries.
Compilation and review of relevant laws and provision of recommendations for CC legislation	UNEP-supported assessment of V&A legislation	CC Legislation recommendations agreed by NCCC	Revisiting the V&A legislation to prepare it for submission to NCCC, planned for 2013
# of policy recommendations emerging from the grantees projects	None	At least 3	Planned for the first half of 2013, due to the extension of ICFP projects

Delivery of this output is in line with plan

OUTPUT 1.2: National buy-in and ownership of the Cambodian CC Strategic Plan (CCCSP) and other key outputs

of INC, SNC, NAPA, etc.			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
CCCSP Endorsed by NCCC members	No CCCSP	CCCSP endorsed	Advanced drafts on CCCSP for sectors have been received and a first draft of the CCCSP has been developed following consultations with all priority ministries.
Climate Change Financing Framework endorsed by the NCCC	No CCFE	CC Financing Framework endorsed	A draft work plan for CCFE development is available and consultations with 4 of the 5 members of the CC Finance sub-group have been held. Additional funding has been secured from a regional UNDP/Sida programme on Climate Finance. Draft CCFE expected by July 2013.
# of sector plans which have integrated CC	None	At least 5 sectoral plans have integrated CC	Nine ministries have signed the LoAs and all have prepared and submitted a draft CC strategy. Additional ministries are planned for 2013.
# of CC projects implemented by priority sectors which are aligned with the CCCSP priorities	2 projects defined	6 active projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia project – ongoing LDCF-funded Coastal Adaptation project – ongoing Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities using micro watershed approaches to climate change and variability to attain sustainable food security— Project Concept Note approved by LDCF and Project Document development
Gender mainstreamed within CCCSP and Climate Change Sectoral Strategic Plans	None	Gender mainstreamed within CCCSP and Climate Change Sectoral Strategic Plans	Gender has been integrated in guidance for CCCSP development and MoWA has been engaged to train priority ministries and draft the relevant section of the national CCCSP
Delivery of this output is in line with plan			
OUTPUT 1.3: The NCCC, CCTT and CCD are enabled to deliver on their mandated roles			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
% of priority areas for capacity building identified in the Capacity Development Plan addressed through CCCA support	None	25%	Capacity assessment conducted and capacity development plan to be finalized early 2013.
% of NCCC, CCTT and CCD members engaged in learning and training (thematic, group)	None	80% of members of the NCCC, CCTT and CCD benefitted from capacity development training	100% of CCTT and CCD members have been engaged in capacity development activities related to CCCSP and/or COP. 14% of NCCC members have been directly engaged.
Capacity Development plan for NCCC, CCTT and CCD and Grantees	None	Capacity Development plan for NCCC, CCTT and CCD and Grantees developed and implemented	Plan available in draft form, to be finalized in 2013. For grantees, capacity assessments have been conducted and capacity development support is ongoing. A training on vulnerability risk assessment was organized in December 2012 for 2CFP grantees.
Delivery of this output is in line with plan.			

OUTPUT 1.4: Cambodia's negotiation capacity on CC matters and ability to comply with UNFCCC obligations is strengthened

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
(1) # of official negotiators with more than 3 year continuous experience of negotiations, participating in international CC negotiation meetings	5 staff	At least 8 staff able to articulate COP decisions	4 CCD staff joined the UN Climate Change Conference in Bangkok, Thailand. 9 Govt staff received CCCA support to attend COP18 in Doha, including 4 from CCD and 4 CCTT members
(2) # of Inter-ministerial technical team members involved in at least one key international UNFCCC meeting	0	At least 6 CCTT members attend UNFCCC related meetings	4 CCTT members were supported by CCCA to attend COP18 (MoFA, MEF, MoWRAM, MIME)
(3) # of regular CC negotiation related events (e.g. meetings, forums, field trips) held in Cambodia	1 pre-COP meeting	2 events per 12 months	1 pre-COP meeting held in November 2012

Delivery of this output is in line with plan

OUTPUT 1.5: Institutional arrangements to support CC mainstreaming in key ministries are in place

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
# of ministries and government agencies with CC focal person appointed or CC functional units identified and participating in CC mainstreaming	5	At least 8 ministries and government agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 ministries have nominated their representative for CCTT membership and acting CC focal person. - MOWA and MAFF have established working groups chaired at USoS level. - 9 ministries have signed the LoAs for developing sectoral CCCSPs
# of consultations between ministries or Government agencies and CSOs related to CCSP, CC policy, CC legislation etc.	2	At least 2 consultation meetings per year	2 meetings organized (Siem Reap in July and Sihanoukville in October). Numerous bilateral meetings held with concerned ministries.

Delivery of this output is in line with plan.

OUTPUT 1.6: Multi-Stakeholder CC mainstreaming guidelines prepared for progressive integration into sector activities at national and sub-national level

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
CC mainstreaming guidelines for NSDP, sectoral plans, sub-national development plans and NGO development plans	None	Draft CC mainstreaming guidelines used by the NCCC members	This activity is now coordinate with PPCR (lead). An initial outline of the guidelines was discussed with the PPCR team in 2012, and CCD inputs provided.

are relevant and used by the NCCC			
# of government institutions at the subnational level and CSO which have integrated CC in their development activities	Unknown	6 sub-national government institutions and 4 CSOs have integrated CC into their development plans	No activities in this quarter. Sub-national guidelines are being developed and have been tested as part of the LGCC pilot project funded under result 3.
Delivery of this output is in line with plan, but the PPCR project is taking the lead with CCCA inputs, as part of coordination efforts between the two projects.			
RESULT 2: Improved access to updated CC information, knowledge and learning opportunities at all levels			
<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
# of annual CC events with various knowledge sharing and learning opportunities	Unknown	At least 2 annual events (with at least 1 of them with gender focus)	2nd National Forum on Climate Change Organized. 3 provincial climate change awareness raising events covering local officials from 10 provinces: Kep, Kampot, Sihanoukville, Koh Kong, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kompong Cham, Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri and Stung Treng.
% of population who can describe the main causes and impacts of climate change	KAP Study data	20%	Repeat KAP study will be conducted by end of the project, subject to funding availability.
# of Government institutions that incorporate CC communication in their sectoral plans	1 (MoE)	At least 6	Training provided to the 9 CCCSP priority ministries
OUTPUT 2.1: Multi-stakeholder CC information sharing and knowledge management at national and sub-national level established			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
# of line ministries implementing the National CC Education and Awareness Strategy (CCEAS)	None	National CC Information and Knowledge Management Strategy endorsed	CCE&AS launched on 7 th November 2012. 9 priority line ministries received training as part of the sectoral CCSP development process. Ministry implementation to be monitored in 2013-14.
Knowledge management platform established	None	2 physical library corners and 1 e-based platform established	3 library corners in Phnom Penh universities and 1 in MoE. E-platform launched on 7 th November.
# of documents downloaded from e-platform per month	None	More than 50 documents downloaded per month	Total average per month: 5,048 downloads (this includes over 50% downloads from direct Google searches, not website visitors)
# of visits to the e-platform	None	More than 100 visitors per month	Average 369 visitors per month since launch early November 2012.
# of climate change knowledge products disseminated	1 (INC)	At least 5 knowledge products	KAP and CHDR Khmer Versions are being finalized. SNC has been reviewed by an International Consultant and is being checked by CCD management prior to publication.
# of CC Forum held	No annual CC forum	At least 2 CC fora by end 2014	No CC forum in 2012, next one is planned for 2013.

Delivery of this output is in line with plan.

OUTPUT 2.2: A National CC Information and Knowledge Management and Learning Centre that acts as a clearing house for CC data, information resources, and learning services

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
(1) # of visitors to the Centre segregated by sex, age group, and sector	(1) None	(1) 2,000	Physical Centre has not yet been established. CCD has established a mini-library for CC. Currently, at least 18 visitors per month, as well as 3 library corners
(2) # of CC reading materials compiled in learning centre database segregated by languages (English and Khmer)	(2) None	(2) 300 entries in Khmer and 1000 entries in English	Centre has not been established yet. The concept is being designed, but the relocation of the ministry creates funding issues for a location in city center. CCD's library has around 2,000 documents/materials. Result 2 team is sorting the most relevant CC documents and categorizing them by types for a Web based K&I platform.
(3) # of accesses to documents on website and database	(3) None	(3) 50 access/day	Average 21 accesses per day for the first 2 months.

Delivery of this output is behind plan.

OUTPUT 2.3: A CC outreach and learning campaign targeting all regions and vulnerable groups conducted

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
# of events organised, # of provinces covered, # of beneficiaries covered by outreach events, segregated by sex and age groups	Unknown	2 events per year, 2 provinces covered, 3000 beneficiaries	Provincial climate change awareness raising campaign engaging key provincial departments: 3 events held, covering 9 provinces.
# of media coverage focusing on CC	Unknown	50 coverages per year	At least 38 articles covering CC in Cambodia have been recorded in the local written press in 2012. Together with TV and radio campaigns, this is well over 50 coverages. Media training is planned to be conducted in Q1 2013. This will raise CC awareness among media and encourage them to search for CC story for their release.
% of TOT targeted in CC adaptation and mitigation education able to explain climate change adaptation and mitigation and DRR	None	70%	N/A (to be monitored in 2013-14)
# sessions on CC mitigation and adaptation delivered at the sub-national levels.	None	At least 7 provincial sessions	3 sessions held in 2012, covering 10 provinces

Delivery of this output is in line with plan.

RESULT 3. Strengthened capacity within the NCCC to mobilise and to effectively administer climate change funds and to prepare for a nationally owned trust fund

<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
Continued donor support to CCCA Trust Fund	US\$8.9 million	US\$11 million	Estimated US\$ 10.85 million mobilised

OUTPUT 3.1: Mechanism for providing financial resources from the CCCA Trust Fund is established			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
Relevant guidelines developed and approved	No Guideline	3 guidelines approved (1 Operational Manual for CCCA Trust Fund, 2. Grant Guidelines for Applicants, 3. Implementation Guideline for grantees)	Revision of the Grant Application Guidelines, Grant Appraisal Guidelines and Grant Implementation Guidelines completed.
TF Secretariat established and fully functioning	No TF Secretariat	TF Secretariat fulfils its role as per TORs	Technical staff (M&E, Financial Management, Information Management, and Grant Management Officer) mobilized. New TFA has joined the project in August. Recruitment of an international M & E advisor (part time) completed and first two missions conducted. Monitoring visits and spot-checks regularly conducted.
Grant proposal appraisal mechanism established and fully functioning	No formal appraisal mechanism	CCTT and the PSB participate in a timely manner to appraise project proposals	Concept notes and project proposals under the second call for proposals were appraised on time. Some CCTT members were involved in the review of full project proposals in September, on a voluntary basis. 11 new projects approved on time by PSB in November 2012.
# of CC priority areas supported through the CCCA TF	None	At least 4 CC priority sectors	21 projects ongoing, covering at least 8 priority sectors (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, environment, disaster management, water resources/meteorology, health, gender), as well as local governance and coastal zone adaptation.
Delivery of this output is in line with plan.			
OUTPUT 3.2: Conduct grant selection process for each defined Grant Window that aligns with national CC priorities			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
# of projects implemented under the CCCA grant programme	None	At least 15 projects implemented under the CCCA Trust Fund	21 projects: 8 projects under 1CFP, 11 under 2CFP, 1 under CCCA result 4 and 1 under results 1-2.
Delivery of this output exceeds plan.			
OUTPUT 3.3: CCCA Trust Fund becomes a key mechanism to provide financial support to CC initiatives in Cambodia			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
\$ of additional contribution to Trust Fund or parallel funding mobilised for financial support	None	US\$4M	An additional SEK 15 million have been approved by Sida (estimated 2.2 MUSD) Approximately 350,000 USD mobilized in parallel funding for the work on CCFF (UNDP/Sida regional programme)
Delivery of this output is in line with plan.			
OUTPUT 3.4: Monitoring and Evaluation of CCCA Trust Fund done in accordance with agreed rules			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
% of deviation	None	Expenditure is	2012 delivery is expected around 75% of the annual

between approved budget and expenditure		between 70% and 110% of original budget	budget.
# of fiduciary issues raised, which resulted in disciplinary action or compensation	None	Less than 1 case in 12 months	None in 2012
% of periodical reports received/prepared on time (including grant project reports)	None	More than 80%	6 financial reports out of 8 and 6 quarterly reports out of 10 have been received in time for quarter 4 of 2012. This is similar to Q3 and a significant improvement over Q2 when only 2 reports were received in time. Average: 54% on time; December 2012 reports: 67% on time.
# of events organized to share lessons learned and best practices emerging from grant projects	None	3	None in 2012. First event planned for January 2013.
# of knowledge products developed for disseminating lessons and recommendations	None	At least 4	The first ones will be identified following the January 2013 workshop

Delivery of this output is in line with plan.

OUTPUT 3.5: An appropriate CC financing mechanism identified and proposed to the NCCC

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
CC financing mechanism proposal submitted to NCCC	None	CC financing mechanism proposal submitted to NCCC	A draft work plan for CCFF development is available and consultations with 4 of the 5 members of the CC Finance sub-group have been held. Additional funding has been secured from a regional UNDP/Sida programme on Climate Finance. Draft CCFF expected by July 2013.

Delivery of this output is in line with plan.

RESULT 4. Increased resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to climate change through adaptation planning, demonstrated targeted local interventions and provision of practical learning experience in adaptation planning to the NCCC/CCD

<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
1. Number of coastal plans considering CC risk approved 2. Number of the government staff trained on climate change on technical adaptation themes 3. % of targeted population in coastal communities aware of climate change risks and appropriate adaptation measures 4. Perceived change	1. No climate change adaptation plans exist for the coastal zone 2. Very limited capacity available at national and provincial departments in relation to climate change 3. No or very limited awareness in coastal communities on CC risk 4. No interventions in the targeted areas so no change in livelihoods 5. No rehabilitation interventions are taking place recently in the targeted areas. 6. Limited or no capacity on climate change impacts and adaptation in	1. At least 2 coastal plans include consideration of climate change impacts by the end of the project. 2. At least 50% of the technical staff in the key ministry departments and institutions trained by the mid-term of the coastal component 3. At least 30 % of demonstration coastal	1. Land use maps have been finalized including maps of hot spot locations in each of the communes. Also the CDP and CIP for 2013 have been reviewed 2. Agreements have been made for preparation of training material and training in climate change awareness. Training of Trainers will be first, followed by training in climate change resilient irrigation. 3. Climate change awareness training start early 2013 in each of the eight communes and also involving schools.

<p>in livelihood of vulnerable coastal communities due to component interventions.</p> <p>5. % of mangrove forests in target areas restored and in good health.</p> <p>6. Capacity developed for identification of climate change impacts and adaptation measures in key provincial departments</p>	<p>provincial departments</p>	<p>communities well aware of climate change risks by the end of the coastal component</p> <p>4. At least 30% of targeted households show increased livelihood as a result of alternative livelihood activities</p> <p>5. At least 60% of the destroyed mangrove forests are restored in the targeted areas and show good health conditions by the end of the coastal component.</p> <p>6. Provincial interdepartmental units capacitated to implement climate change measures</p>	<p>The training materials are under finalization.</p> <p>4. The analyses show that the selected demonstration actions show significant positive impacts on the income level and that the calculations are very robust to variation in the assumptions.</p> <p>5. Land use maps include distribution of mangroves and will be used in the selection of sites for mangrove rehabilitation</p> <p>6. Targeted activities have been directed towards building capacity in provincial departments and commune councils for ranking and shortlisting proposed actions in relation to climate change and their direct involvement in the work should lead to the capacity being developed in the participating institutions.</p>
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Output 4.1: Improved climate change knowledge integrated into land use and coastal development plans

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
Number of plans, norms to take into account losses from CC and integrate climate change adaptation measures	None	At least one plan for each component targeted area is developed to integrate CC risk	Maps are finalized and will be used in the training sessions with the target groups
Coastal land use planning guide incl. climate change used in local planning	None	Commune plans developed considering climate change impacts in other vulnerable areas along the coast	The component is in a good position to deliver on this target as new five year commune development plans are under preparation in the communes and provide a good link for climate change integration
Understanding and awareness of climate change in local government system	None	In targeted communities local government well aware and reacting in relation to climate change	Through the continued sessions with commune councils and provincial working groups understanding of climate change impacts and coping strategies have been established. The continued extensive training in the following period will strengthen this understanding in the local government.

Delivery of this output is in line with plan.

Output 4.2: Increased resilience of coastal communities and coastal ecosystem buffers to climate change and improved livelihoods

% of households in the coastal communities with access to coastal agricultural practices adapted to CC.	None	At least 30% of targeted households participate in innovative sustainable and climate resilient coastal livelihood activities	The selected activities for livelihood activities will involve a significant number of households and it is expected that the significant beneficial impact of the proposed activities should make it very attractive for these households to adopt the proposed methodologies.
Number of people (male/female) from targeted coastal communities trained on coastal agriculture practices adapted to CC	None	At least 30% of people (male/female) living in the targeted areas are aware of climate change and climate resilient agriculture practices	The preparation of training material is on-going and will also include lessons learned from other projects in Cambodia. It is expected training will start early 2013
Perceived reduction of loss in agricultural production in targeted area.	N/A	At least 30 % of households show reduction of agricultural production loss	Losses due to floods/drought in the selected areas has been identified and the cost benefit analysis conducted indicated that the livelihood activities should clearly compensate for production loss
Ha of mangrove rehabilitated in target area	None	At least 60% of mangrove rehabilitated in identified target areas	Maps have been produced and will be used for estimation of mangrove rehabilitation in the target areas
% increase of the length of ecosystem-based protected coastline in target areas.	N/A	At least 20% increase in ecosystem-based coastal protection	Maps have been produced and will be used for estimation of areas with eco-system coastal protection in the target areas
% of coastal communities households in mangrove areas with improved livelihood due to access to alternative livelihood options.	N/A	At least 20% of households in mangrove areas adopt alternative livelihood options and have increased livelihood	The selected demonstration actions are expected to provide incentives through increased income generation that will make it attractive for households to adopt the proposed livelihood option
Number of people (female/male numbers) from targeted mangrove areas trained on climate change and alternative livelihoods	None	At least 40% of people (female/women) living in targeted communities are aware of climate change and alternative livelihood and show increased resilience through capacity established	Preparation of training materials has been finalized and the training program will be implemented in early 2013 including training of trainers and training of communities in all eight communes.
% of women participating in training on climate change and alternative livelihoods	N/A	At least 30% of participants in community training courses are women	Based on data from household interviews data will be generated on female participation. When selecting households for training this will be a criterion for selection.
% of female led	N/A	At least 20% of	Data from household

household participating in training activities		female participants represents female led households	interviews will be used for information on female participation and female led households. When selecting households for training this will be used as a criterion.
Number of demonstration locations implemented in the coastal area	None	A minimum of two to four demonstration sites identified and adaptation measures implemented. Two sites have been pre-identified but some additional sensitive sites might be included if funds are available.	Two sites have been identified for demonstration activities and these sites include eight communes
Capacity developed for identification of climate change impacts and adaptation measures in key provincial departments	None	Interdepartmental units capacitated to implement climate change measures	Capacity assessment of the national level and provincial departments has been conducted. This information will be used in the capacity building activities
Reporting structure established for climate change impacts in coastal area	None	Reporting structure established to NCCC and other relevant committees on climate change impacts in coastal area and measures implemented. 12a The results of at least one demonstration site is considered by the NCCC for potential replication in other areas of the country	Through the development of commune development plans and yearly financial plans a format for reporting of climate impacts and adaptation measures will be proposed.

Delivery of this output is in line with plan.

RESULT 5: Strengthened capacity in RGC agencies and civil society organisations for implementing CC response initiatives in line with agreed national CC priorities, independently or in partnerships, through access to new financial and technical resources

<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
# of CC priority sectors supported through the CCCA TF and other funding sources	None	At least 4 CC priority sectors addressed through CCCA TF	8 priority sectors covered.
% of CCCA funds allocated for projects implemented through government and CSOs partnerships.	None	At least 50%	57.2% (covering the 2 calls for proposals)
% of households in target areas reporting a reduction in their	None	At least 15%	N/A (to be monitored from 2013)

vulnerability to CC as a result of adaptation projects.			
OUTPUT 5.1: Capacities of RGC agencies and civil society organisations in project proposal development, implementation and M&E strengthened			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
# RGC agencies and civil society organisations participating to trainings on CCCA proposal development and implementation	None	At least 40	32 organizations in 2012 (14 Government agencies, 18 NGOs)
Delivery of this output is in line with plan			
OUTPUT 5.2: Awareness of climate change and capacities for adaptation planning of sub- national authorities are strengthened.			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
# of provincial and local government staff trained in CC adaptation	None	Will depend on the Grant proposals selected; at least 30% of trained staff are women.	New indicator, to be monitored from 2013
Delivery of this output is in line with plan			
OUTPUT 5.3: The resilience to climate change of vulnerable communities is improved			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (2010)</i>	<i>Target (Mid 2014)</i>	<i>Current status (31 December 2012)</i>
# of community members trained on CC or participating in CC awareness raising events (by gender)	None	Currently being defined based on grant proposals selected in 2CFP	N/A (to be monitored in 2013)
Type of field CCA demonstration activities and number of demonstration sites	None	Currently being defined based on grant proposals selected in 2CFP	N/A (to be monitored in 2013)
# of households directly benefiting from CCA demonstration activities	None	Currently being defined based on grant proposals selected in 2CFP	N/A (to be monitored in 2013)
% of households in target areas applying adaptation measures demonstrated	None	Currently being defined based on grant proposals selected in 2CFP	N/A (to be monitored in 2013)
Delivery of this output is in line with plan			

II. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

General:

The CCCA programme has made significant achievements in 2012, as described in the previous sections of this report. Overall challenges to programme implementation in 2012 have included staff turnover, both for some key government staff and for project staff (TFA, Technical Specialist). The team is however fully functional as of end 2012. The end of the Government-donor performance-based incentive scheme (POC) has created issues for project implementation, which can only be partially compensated through non-monetary incentives. The cross-cutting nature of Climate Change remains a challenge in Cambodia like in many countries, due to the diversity of actors who need to be involved in the response, and related coordination issues. CCCA has stepped up efforts to engage the priority ministries identified in the CCCSP, as well as key central institutions such as MoP, MEF, CDC/CRDB and NCDD-S, but continued engagement at both political and technical level will be required to ensure that Climate Change is prominently featured in the upcoming NSDP 2014-18 and related sector strategies.

Result 1: the major challenge for this component is the lack of adequate resources to implement a comprehensive capacity development plan for CCD, CCTT and NCCC members. Priority actions have been identified and funded, but current levels of resources for this result do not allow for the scope of activities that would be required to reach CCCA's capacity development objectives. Further resource mobilization would be required.

Result 2: the relocation of the ministry outside of city center represents a major constraint to find a suitable and sustainable location for the proposed information center. Alternative strategies include working with universities and through the e-platform. Result 2 also faces severe resource constraints, meaning that essential activities such as the conduct of a repeat KAP study on Climate Change are currently unfunded. Partnerships with other Climate Change projects (including PPCR) could cover some of these needs, but additional resource mobilization is required.

Result 3: No major challenges have been identified under this result. A key lesson learnt is that a longer timeframe is required for most pilot projects to fully demonstrate their pilot activities. A timeframe of 2 to 3 years would be ideal, providing enough time for initial awareness raising and analytic work, and at least two yearly cycles to monitor demonstration results.

Result 4: Measures have been agreed in 2012 to improve coordination and communication between this result and other aspects of the programme.

Result 5: Grantees have displayed very different levels of capacity and the TFS team has spent considerable time providing hands on support on project management issues. However, performance (including reporting quality and timeliness) has improved throughout the year and is now at satisfactory level. A key challenge for 2013 will be to ensure proper capture of lessons learnt and policy recommendations from these projects. This is likely to require dedicated support from the TFS team.

Risks/Issue Log

a. Updated project risks and actions

New risks and the measures taken are highlighted in the risk log below. Risk level was graded based on its probability and potential impact.

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ¹	Impact ² & Probability ³ <i>Note: 1=low, 5=high</i>	Counter measures / Management response	Owner	Submitted / updated by	Last Update	Status
1	The Ministry of Environment's and NCCC's leadership to coordinate the government's efforts to address the Climate Change adaptation challenges is not nationally recognized	NA	Strategic	Probability: 2 Impact: 4	Align future donor Climate Change adaptation support to the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP)	NP C	NA	Upon ProDoc signature	Reduced
2	The programme fails to fully engage the civil society in programme development and implementation	NA	Operational	Probability: 2 Impact: 3	Support the establishment of a voluntary, multi-stakeholder Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) attached to the PSB and NCCC	NP C	NA	30/9/12	Reduced. TAP has been replaced by a team of independent experts while CCTT and CSO participate in the grants review process on a voluntary basis. CSOs can apply for CCCA grants, and are engaged in consultation meetings e.g. on national position for COP CSOs are consulted

¹ Environmental, Financial, Operational, Organizational, Political, Regulatory, Security, Strategic or Other

² 1: Adverse effect is marginal, 2: Adverse effect is moderate, 3: Adverse effect is substantial, 4: Project result is severely damaged, 5: Kill the project

³ 1: Very unlikely, 2: Unlikely, 3: Possibly, 4: Likely, 5: Almost certain

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ¹	Impact ² & Probability ³ <i>Note: 1=low, 5=high</i>	Counter measures / Management response	Owner	Submitted / updated by	Last Update	Status
									for their inputs on the CCCSP
3	The Knowledge Management and Learning Platform is not able to deliver given the manpower, financial resources and access to information resources made available	NA	Operational	Probability: 2 Impact: 2	Anchor the Knowledge Management Platform in a prestige national entity which has sufficient human and financial resources to sustain its activities	NP C	NA	30/9/12	Reduced. Need to follow MTR recommendations. The online platform is now operational. Learning corners are being setup in the libraries of universities
4	Decentralisation reform will lead to power struggles and lack of clarity regarding climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction mandates	NA	Political	Probability: 3 Impact: 4	Institutionalise climate change mainstreaming into sub-national level via the CCCSP process”, enhance funding support for climate change activities at sub-national level.	NP C	NA	30/9/12	Reduced. Engagement of NCDD both through a pilot project on CC mainstreaming at sub-national level and through the CCCSP process.
5	Government staff capacity is not fully available for programme implementation due to other tasks other than CCCA	NA	Organizational	Probability: 4 Impact: 4	Commitments from Government will be sought to make available sufficient Government staff for programme implementation. <i>Note: The CCD within the MoE will need to have greater autonomy in terms of staff planning.</i>	NP C	NA	30/9/12	Unchanged. Additional staff, including short-term consultants have been recruited. Capacity development programme is being developed but will require additional funding for implementation
6	Suspension of salary supplement and consultant contract to Government officers	Feb. 2010	Political and Operational	Probability: 3 Impact: 4	Clear principles in each engagement option will be developed. CCCA will	NP C	PSB CTA	<u>30/09/12</u>	POC were suspended as of July 2012. Some project have been authorized by MEF to apply an alternative scheme.

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ¹	Impact ² & Probability ³ <i>Note: 1=low, 5=high</i>	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted / updated by	Last Update	Status
	creates difficulty to engage competent human resources to CCCA, and to achieve programme sustain-ability and capacity building aims, due to reliance on external short-term consultants and long-term advisers;				follow the Government/DP group policy for incentive system and apply it as soon as finalized.				Non-salary incentives provide an alternative option, which does not fully compensate for absence of POC. Unlikely to be solved without DP/Gvt decision at high political level
7	Support from external consultants remain inadequate	May 2011	Political and Operational	Probability: 4 Impact: 4	Request UNDP to look for qualified consultants	NP C	CCD	<u>30/09/12</u>	<u>Closed Advisors are operational</u>
8	Delay in the recruitment of Climate Change Specialist	Feb 2012	Political and Operational	Probability: 4 Impact: 4	Request UNDP to speed up the recruitment process	NP C	CCD	30/09/12	Closed CC specialist is operational

b. Updated project issues and actions

New issues and the measures taken are highlighted (underline) to the issue log below.

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ⁴	Impact & Probability <i>Note: 1=low, 5=high</i>	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	SNC/Danida joint work plan has outstanding activities to be completed but the project team is disbanded by E/Mar.	NA	Request for change	Probability: 5 Impact: 1	Some activities have been integrated into the CCCA work plan under result 1 & 2 such as support on the Cambodia delegations to UNFCCC or CC related negotiations or conferences, on the	UNDP	SMA	20/03/10	Closed

⁴ Request for Change, Problem or Other

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ⁴	Impact & Probability <i>Note: 1=low, 5=high</i>	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
					dissemination of the SNC report and organization of Annual Forums. The activities were already supported under the joint work plan and have been reflected under the CCCA work plan.				
2	Grand design of CCCA grant component is not described in the ProDoc. The strategic direction, e.g. grant size, sector focus, linkage to other programme will help detailed design.	15/03/10	Other	Probability: 4 Impact: 3	Board will give strategic direction. Outline will be submitted to the Board for review.	UNDP	SMA	30 June 2011	CCCA Trust Fund Operational Manual approved at the 4PSB. Closed.
3	The appraisal process of the Grant Component 1 is not clearly spelled out in ProDoc. Since the Grant management structure and manuals have not been developed, the specific direction from Board is needed.	NA	Request for change	Probability: 5 Impact: 4	Board will give direction for the grant management arrangement. UNDP rule (Project Appraisal Committee) will be applied for the Component 1. This is an ad hoc arrangement until proper procedures are in place	UNDP	SMA	19/05/10	Closed
4	Ambiguity and inconsistency in ProDoc	10/02/10	Request for Change	Probability: 5 Impact: 4	The inconsistency will be reconciled through ProDoc revision process through the inception phase.	UNDP	SMA	31 March 2012	Closed. ProDoc revised and endorsed by the DPs.
5	PPCR Phase 1 can be channelled	19/05/10	Other	Probability: 2	CCD to take a lead role in	CCD	PSB	11/08/10	Closed

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ⁴	Impact & Probability <i>Note: 1=low, 5=high</i>	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	through UN system that may be fed into CCCA trust fund to benefit programmatic approach.			Impact: positive	promoting the synergies and harmonization of implementation arrangements and programming between CCCA and PPCR and to move towards a programmatic approach; CCCA programme team to provide regular updates to the PSB on PPCR progress; Chair to invite one PPCR representative from World Bank or ADB to attend CCCA PSB meetings as observer				
6	Director of CCD has multiple tasks in the department and he cannot work for the CCCA in full time basis.	NA	Problem	Probability: 5 Impact: 4	Assistant to NPC will be hired externally	CCD	SMA	25/04/12	Closed
7	Delay in recruiting the CTA and TFA by UNDP	01/06/10	Problem	Probability: 4 Impact: 4	UNDP is engaging a staff from Nepal office to back stopping for a 2- week mission; and UNDP is also releasing the Climate Change Advisor to provide more support	UNDP	NPC	31/12/10	TA recruitment completed. Closed
8	No operation handbook to enable CCD recruiting supporting staff and procure equipment	01/4/10	Problem	Probability: 4 Impact: 5	MoE and UNDP will agree chapter by chapter of the draft	CCD	NPC	31/12/11	The issue is being addressed by

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ⁴	Impact & Probability <i>Note: 1=low, 5=high</i>	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	for office				Operation Handbook.				CCD by using draft Operation Handbook in combination with NIM. Closed
9	MoE will be (most likely) relocated to another location in one year's time and investing office renovation is not an efficient use of money.	19/05/10	Request for Change	Probability: 5 Impact: 3	The temporary solution is that CCD will get one additional room nearby the current office space to accommodate additional staff and the advisors under the CCCA.	CCD	SMA	31/12/10	2 new offices allocated to CCD. Closed
10	HACT assessment became the precondition of operation fund disbursement to MOE	29/06/10	Problem	Probability: 5 Impact: 3	MOE will receive the operational fund tranche by tranche (\$70,000) until HACT micro-assessment has been completed.	UNDP	SMA and NPC	31/12/10	HACT conducted. Closed
11	EU ROM mission recommends major re-formulation of CCCA structure	30/09/10	Other	Probability: 5 Impact: 4		UNDP	SMA	31/12/10	Revised structure approved by PSB 3. Closed
12	Coast component start delayed due to structure and legal gaps could cause delivery drop 2011;	Jan 2011	Financial, Operational, Organizational	Probability: 3 Impact: 4	UNDP to lead on establishing a sound implementation basis;	UNDP	CTA	31/03/12	Contract signed with DHI in Nov 2011. Closed
13	Office space for Trust Fund Secretariat	16 Feb 2011	Request for Change	Probability: 5 Impact: 3	CCD will get one more room for secretariat. CCD has requested MoE Senior Management	CCD	NPC	30 June 2011	Office space allocated. Closed

III. FINANCIAL STATUS AND UTILIZATION

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ⁴	Impact & Probability <i>Note: 1=low, 5=high</i>	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
					extending the balcony (add new room)				
14	Technical support from CTA remains insubstantial	May 2011	Change	Probability: 4 Impact: 4	Request UNDP to conduct performance evaluation based on ToR and further action to be taken.	CCD	NPC	30 June 2011	Closed.
15	Delay in recruiting CC Specialist	Jan 2012	Operational	Probability: 4 Impact: 5	UNDP needs to urgently finalize the recruitment	CCD	NPC	30/09/12	Recruitment completed. Closed

Table 1: Contribution Overview

	Donors	Committed	Received		Balance
			Original Currency	USD *	
1	EUROPEAN UNION	EUR 2,205,816.06	EUR 1,550,154.67	2,004,234.16	EUR 655,661.39
2	DANIDA	DKK 3,000,000.00	DKK 3,000,000.00	564,616.76	0
3	SIDA	SEK 30,000,000.00	SEK 27,000,000.00	3,977,518.32	SEK 3,000,000
4	UNDP	USD 3,000,000.00	USD 3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	0
	TOTAL	USD 10,848,783.71**		9,546,369.24	USD 1,302,414.47**

* Based on the exchange rate on the day collected the contributions.

** May change based on the exchange rates when receiving the balance contribution from EU and SIDA in the future.

Table 2: Annual Expenditure by Result [1 January - 31 December 2012]

RESULT	2012 Approved Budget	2012 Expenditure (Jan-Dec)	Balance	Delivery (%)
RESULT 1: Improved capacity to coordinate national policy making, capacity development, outreach / advocacy, efforts, and to monitor the implementation of national climate change strategy, policy and plans	635,245.45	541,661.05	93,584.40	85%
RESULT 2: Improved accesses to updated CC information, knowledge and learning opportunities at levels	215,902.00	170,724.51	45,177.49	79%
RESULT 3: Strengthened capacity within the NCCC to mobilise and to effectively administer climate change funds and to prepare for a nationally owned trust fund	570,601.52	611,740.05	(41,138.53)	107%
RESULT 4: Increased resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to climate change through adaptation planning, demonstrated targeted local	1,009,460.00	828,053.29	181,406.71	82%
RESULT 5: Strengthened capacity in RGC agencies and civil society organisations for developing and implementing CC response initiatives in line with agreed national CC priorities, independently or in partnerships, through access to new financial and technical resources	1,737,317.81	915,162.70	822,155.11	53%
Total	4,168,526.78	3,067,341.60	1,101,185.18	74%

Table 3: Cumulative Expenditure by Result [15 February 2010 - 31 December 2012]

RESULT	Total Project Budget	Cumulative Expenditure	Balance	Delivery (%)
RESULT 1: Improved capacity to coordinate national policy making, capacity development, outreach / advocacy, efforts, and to monitor the implementation of national climate change strategy, policy and plans.	1,965,290.97	1,214,717.03	750,573.94	62%
RESULT 2: Improved accesses to updated CC information, knowledge and learning opportunities at levels.	868,436.06	508,930.70	359,505.36	59%

RESULT 3: Strengthened capacity within the NCCC to mobilise and to effectively administer climate change funds and to prepare for a nationally owned trust fund.	1,634,410.79	1,049,721.82	584,688.97	64%
RESULT 4: Increased resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to climate change through adaptation planning, demonstrated targeted local.	2,242,559.90	1,291,153.29	951,406.61	58%
RESULT 5: Strengthened capacity in RGC agencies and civil society organisations for developing and implementing CC response initiatives in line with agreed national CC priorities, independently or in partnerships, through access to new financial and technical resources.	4,138,085.99	2,049,823.66	2,088,262.33	50%
Total	10,848,783.71	6,114,346.50	4,734,437.21	56%



CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

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