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TA-8179 CAM MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE RESILIENCE
INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING – PACKAGE A (45283-001)

Cambodia's Response to Climate Change & Indigenous and Traditional Practices for Adaptation Workshop Report

Date of training: November 29-30, 2016

Date of this record: December 5, 2016

Location: Sihanoukville Province, Cambodia



Prepared for: Asian Development Bank
Prepared by: Climate Change Department, NCSD
Technical supported by: ICEM







TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Project Overview.....	2
1.2 Workshop Purpose	2
2 OPENING AND SESSION 2: GOVERNMENT EFFORTS IN ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE	4
2.1 Cambodia's Climate Change Response.....	4
2.2 National Strategy and Plans for Addressing Climate Change	5
2.3 Session 2 Plenary Discussion.....	5
3 SESSION 3: PROGRAM EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED.....	7
3.1 Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)	7
3.2 SPCR/TA: Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning.....	7
3.3 Plan International: Civil Society Support Mechanism	8
3.4 MoE - Adaption Fund Project: Adaptation Practices	9
3.5 Session 3A – PROGRAM Experiences, lessons learned and potential synergies	9
3.6 Session 3A - Plenary Discussion.....	9
4 SESSION 4 – KNOWLEDGE SHARING ON COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION	12
4.1 Traditional and indigenous adaptation practices: INTERNATIONAL case studies	12
4.2 Traditional/ indigenous adaptation practices in Cambodia.....	12
4.3 Sample practices in climate resilience and empowerment of women.....	12
4.4 Session 4 – Plenary Discussion	12
5 SESSION 5 - DISPLAYS OF COMMUNITY LEVEL CCA PRACTICES	14
5.1 Overview of Adaptation Practices Submissions.....	14
5.2 Case studies on indigenous PRACTICES for adaptation in Cambodia	14
5.3 Introduction to the Joint Principles on Adaptation (JPA)	15
5.4 Session 5 Plenary discussion	15
5.5 Walk around display of selected ADAPTATION practices.....	16
6 CLOSING PANEL	18
6.1 Panel - Reflections on shared experiences and opportunities for mainstreaming into national policies.....	18
7 CONCLUSION	20
8 PHOTOS	21
APPENDIX 1. AGENDA	24
APPENDIX 2 – ATTENDANCE LISTS	28
APPENDIX 3 – PRESENTATIONS	37










EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report documents the presentations and discussions that took place at the event *Cambodia's Response to Climate Change* that also covered sessions on indigenous practices to climate change adaptation. The event was organized by the Department of Climate Change of the National Council for Sustainable Development with support from the SPCR program and CCCA and was held in Sihanoukville from November 29 – 30 2016.

The conference brought together over 100 stakeholders including representatives of community members, NGOs, CSOs, government agencies, academia and the private sector, as well as development partners to take stock of the climate change adaptation and mitigation related programs and practices. The objectives were to:

-  Take stock of the broad range of initiatives and stakeholders involved in the implementation of community base climate change adaptation and mitigation related practices.
-  Identify better support for coordination, design and implementation of climate change related actions in Cambodia.
-  Promote greater awareness on the role of community based adaptation and DRR practices and to document and share practices related to the following two themes:
 - Indigenous/Traditional Practices for Climate Change Adaptation and DRR
 - Practices that Promote Climate Resilience and Empowerment of Women and Children/Youth
-  Create a forum to exchange knowledge about community based climate change response practices and potential policy directions for scale-up of these practice.

The event covered the following topics:

-  Government Efforts in Addressing Climate Change;
-  Program experiences and Lessons Learned – CCCA, and SPCR;
-  Program experiences, lessons learned and potential synergies – diverse adaptation and mitigation programs;
-  Knowledge Sharing on Community-based Adaptation;
-  Traditional and indigenous adaptation practices – Agriculture, Water Resources, Urban and Transport;
-  Presentation of top five sample indigenous practices and practices for climate resilience and empowerment of women and youth submitted by external stakeholders;
-  Introduction to the Joint Principles on Adaptation (JPA) by the NGO Forum;
-  Walk around poster display of selected indigenous and women/youth adaptation practices;
-  Panel - Reflections on shared experiences and opportunities for mainstreaming.

Sessions were followed by active plenary discussion with time permitting. The participants commented on their high level of interest in seeing practical adaptation measures but highlighted the challenges related to identifying what was adaptation compared to 'business as usual'. The participants, including the government participants responsible for climate change policy highlighted the importance of such multi-stakeholder engagement activities to ensure concerted efforts to respond to the challenges of climate change in Cambodia.

These proceedings summarize the content of each session as well as the plenary discussion. The full presentations were distributed to participants at the event. These presentations are available on the MCRDP Google Drive and a link to the presentation can be shared by upon request.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Ministry of Environment (MOE) is the executing agency of TA 8179-CAM: Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning. The Technical Assistance (TA) is aimed at enhanced resilience to climate change in Cambodia through strengthening institutional and technical capacity of the government to mainstream climate resilience into development planning, as well as improving coordination among various sectoral line ministries, sub-national agencies, non-government organizations (NGOs) and the private sector.

The TA has four outputs: (i) SPCR coordination, technical support and capacity to mainstream climate resilience into development planning strengthened; (ii) detailed feasibility studies for selected National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) projects conducted; (iii) civil society support mechanism established and capacity of NGOs and civil society organisations (CSOs) to mainstream adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) into their operations strengthened; and (iv) climate change adaptation knowledge products developed and disseminated. ICEM - International Centre for Environmental Management was contracted in February 2015 to support MOE for Package 1 of this TA, covering outputs (i), (ii) and (iv).

The project includes a series of knowledge-sharing events to share experiences, lessons and practices from the technical assistance project with a wider group of stakeholders. With impacts from climate change expected to severely affect Cambodia's socio-economic development, the ability to harness existing climate change knowledge and capitalize on lessons learnt from ongoing interventions will be key to Cambodia's future.



The need to strengthen climate change knowledge to guide climate change responses is widely recognized, in particular in vulnerable developing countries such as Cambodia where much of the climate. Understanding that there are numerous local climate change adaptation and mitigation practices throughout the country which are yet to be captured (ranging from indigenous and traditional practices to efforts to promote inclusion and empower vulnerable groups, including women and youth/children), the Department of Climate Change (DCC) of the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD) is making concerted efforts to promote the documentation of these practices.

The Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning technical assistance collaborated with the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA), to facilitate the DCC to hold the two-day knowledge sharing event *Cambodia's Response to Climate Change* in order to feature a broad range of local climate change interventions, featuring documented climate change related practices that aim at increasing resilience on the ground, and identifying new ways to tap into opportunities to address climate change adaptation and mitigation issues in Cambodia.

1.2 WORKSHOP PURPOSE

The overall objective of the event was to bring together a wide range of stakeholders to share their experiences in implementing and supporting community based climate change related practices in Cambodia.

Specific objectives of the Event included:

-  Take stock of the broad range of initiatives and stakeholders involved in the implementation of community base climate change adaptation and mitigation related practices.
-  Identify better support for coordination, design and implementation of climate change related actions in Cambodia.

- ☐ Promote greater awareness on the role of community based adaptation and DRR practices by inviting various stakeholders (such as local communities, I/NGOs and civil society organizations, the private sector, government officials, CCCA, SPCR and Plan International project team members, grantees and researchers) to document and share practices related to the following two themes:
 - Indigenous/Traditional Practices for Climate Change Adaptation and DRR
 - Practices that Promote Climate Resilience and Empowerment of Women and Children/Youth
- ☐ Create a forum to exchange knowledge about community based climate change response practices and hold discussions on potential policy directions for scale-up of these practices and their integration into Cambodia's development planning.

A total of 120 stakeholders attended including representatives of community members, NGOs, CSOs, government agencies, academia and the private sector, as well as development partners. Grantees from CCCA, SPCR, Plan International and Small Grants Program (SGP) attended and shared lessons and challenges from their work under way at the community level.



2. OPENING AND SESSION 2: GOVERNMENT EFFORTS IN ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE

To start the conference welcome remarks were made by Mr. Julien Chevillard, UNDP representative who emphasised the importance of collaboration in order to translate lesson learned - both successes and failures - from project initiatives into policy directions so that efficient scale program can be designed and implemented. Mr. Suos Pinreak, ADB / SPCR Representative remarked on the importance of partnerships among programs, projects, civil societies and private sectors to succeed in reaping indigenous knowledge and other resilient practices to combine with new ideas and generate innovation.

The opening speech was delivered by H.E. Tin Ponlok, Secretary General, NCSD who highlighted how the Royal Government of Cambodia recognizes the necessity of mainstreaming climate change into national policies and socio-economic development plan, both at the national and sub-national levels, as well as other relevant sectorial plans, since climate change is a matter of inter-sectors and requires the relevant ministries and institutions to cooperate and coordinate to respond to climate change effectively. To this effect, the Royal Government of Cambodia i) officially launched the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023, created ii) National Council for Sustainable Development and iii) to date 15 sectors ministries and institutions have adopted climate change action plans are mobilizing resources for their implementation. H.E. Ponlok also highlighted that on November 22, 2016, the 7th meeting of the 5th National Assembly approved the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The recommendations from the conference will be useful in setting future climate change policy directions.








2.1 CAMBODIA'S CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE

Mr. Sum Thy, Director of DCC and CCCA Project Manager, GSSD

Session Summary:

This speaker shared how Cambodia, as a signatory to international agreements on climate change, has put in place institutional arrangements to meet its commitments. Cambodia has joined UNFCCC and has developed institutional arrangement to manage and work on climate change. Cambodia is a member of Kyoto Protocol which it direct link to global climate change

Key achievements presented:

-  The Paris Agreement has been put to review by inter-ministry council, and have been endorsed by parliament on 22 Nov 16.
-  Under CC, Cambodia has submitted national communication report every four years to UNFCCC
-  Cambodia has NAPA document: Cambodia was one of 49 countries that submit and got approval on NAPA: NAPA document. Following that, NAPA follow up projects have been implementing by MAFF, NCDD, MOWRAM, and other agencies.
-  Cambodia has been visit by Nepal delegation to learn experience from Cambodia. We also seeking for visit to other countries to gain lesson learn and good practices.
-  We also work on technology transfer and Clean Development Mechanism initiatives.
-  In raising financing, Cambodia has received approximately 80 million per year for climate change. This funding is from GEF, EU, Sweden, JICA, IFAD.
-  Cambodia is also working to get direct finance from the Green Climate Fund. The government is committed to establishing a national implementation entity (NIE) for National Accreditation. It will be hard to get approval for NIE since their requirement is high. NCDD has already taken some steps in this direction.

In addition, knowledge sharing has been a key part of these efforts from the start. The government has emphasized sharing internally across ministries and sub-national entities, with development partners, academics, and I/NGO through events like this one. Increasingly Cambodia is active in south-south cooperation to share practices and new technologies.

2.2 NATIONAL STRATEGY AND PLANS FOR ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE

Dr. Heng Chanthoeun, Deputy Director DCC, GSSD



The next speaker presented information on key elements of Cambodia's climate change response – the National Strategy and Action Plans for Climate Change. With CCSP, Cambodia has an over-arching strategy that provides the road map to implementing adaptation actions in each development sector through concerned ministries and agencies involved in developing their action plans.

The initiative of development of climate change strategic plan was approved by government. The development was based on national document of government, such as National development strategy (2009-13), 4th rectangular development strategy of government.

Objective of CCSP is: (i) to reduce impact of CC on people, (i) to reduce carbon emission, (iii) to education on climate change. Climate change action plans for the target sector are being implemented in two stages, short term (2014-18) and long term (2014-23). We need to focus more on financial access and financial planning. We have a limited budget compared to what we need to work on climate change. In 2014, there are 8 finalized CCAPs from 8 government institutions, and in 2015, there are 7 institutions (2.0million) finished this CCAP.

The use of climate change terminology will be consistent after approval the climate change glossary in 2017.

Other challenges include:

-  Information sharing: still very limited for stakeholders to get enough information to use, especially researchers. There are lacks of research/studies.
-  Model for climate projection: we have models but but the level of certainty is low especially at down-scaled level; we need to upgrade to an acceptable scale.

We need to continue to engage with all stakeholders to address these constraints.

2.3 SESSION 2 PLENARY DISCUSSION

Question 1– Could you please provide more information on the Paris Agreement and how this will influence the legal framework to respond to climate change in Cambodia?

Question 2 – This question is similar to the first question on the Paris Agreement. What will be the influence of the Paris Agreement on Cambodia Climate Change Strategy and Action Plans? Cambodia has allocated some funding to their implementation, but what other sources can we access to realize the commitments from the Paris Agreement in our country.

Response from Sum Thy: The main article from the Paris Agreement that is relevant for Cambodia is for the RGC to submit its commitments to the committee as a signatory of the agreement. There are many other clauses and it is difficult to go through them all. It is best for participants to review the Paris Agreement to understand more about the essential elements and values that every signatory member will fulfill. For example, there are to be regulations on limiting temperature increase to 2 degrees, reducing poverty, enhancing sustainable development, promoting emission development technologies. Some articles are still subject to discussion in terms of how these will be implemented. RGC also needs to review and discuss further its resource capacity to meet these joint commitments by 2020.

Regarding Question 2, on funding sources to support climate change response: the Paris Agreement does not specify that any country will receive a certain amount of funding. What is demonstrated in the document is that there is an opening for every signatory to get access to the existing climate change funding sources to support the implementation of their programs in effective ways. Since COP 15 up to now the developing countries have been mobilizing resources from varied sources – developed countries have committed raising 100 billion to support climate change mitigation and adaptation. We do not know to what the developed countries will meet these commitments – the

funds have not reached these levels yet. There are no specific terms in the agreement on what criteria will be used to allocate the funds raised– may depend on geography, vulnerability, poverty level or other factors.

Response from H.E. Ponlok – The difference of Paris agreement compared to Kyoto Protocol is that the commitment to emissions reduction and other agreements is voluntary and emerging and developing countries also make voluntary commitments. For this reason, more countries have signed the the Paris Agreement but it is less binding. The Paris Agreement the main mechanism will be the reporting of information on mitigation and adaptation efforts, and disseminate the status of voluntary commitments to wider public. In Cambodia we have from stressed our commitment to realizing CC mitigation and adaptation. We have encountered problems due to our limited financial and technical capacity to implement new measures.

Regarding the issue of resources, we are discussing how to access to the Green Climate Fund to funds for adaptation and mitigation. We need to show our capabilities, commitment and the interesting initiatives that Cambodia could implement to the world. Cambodia could get direct access – for example, NDCC – has already been reviewed and could get budget to support activity; getting direct access is beneficial – would reduce the interest rate. Requirements from GCF a bit complicated; sometimes we are still persuading the GCF to support Cambodia directly.



3. SESSION 3: PROGRAM EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED




In the next session, speakers from CCCA, SPCR and the Adaptation Fund Project shared their program experiences and lessons learned.

3.1 CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE (CCCA)






Mr. Sona LONG, Program Management Officer, CCCA

CCCA highlighted its support to strengthening the governance of climate change including the creation of the NCSD which has elevated the responsibility for climate change, resilience and green growth to the secretariat level for a more effective policy development and implementation. In addition, CCA has made it possible for government to finance the ministry level climate change action plans as well as develop monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management systems.

Challenges

-  The establishment of a coordination mechanism for CC has been delayed due to the need to align with institutional reforms in NCSD, which are just getting started. The climate change TWG is expected to be launched in December, and a first meeting with development partners early next year;
-  Based on line ministries experiences, MEF and sector ministries leadership have limited knowledge on climate change concept that could affect on budget negotiation/defense.
-  Translate pilot projects to core program at the ministries level

Lessons Learned

-  The review of climate change mainstreaming in the MAFF planning and budgeting process has shown that while climate change integration at strategy level is satisfactory, integration in the budget is not satisfactory yet.
-  There is significant interest from PDoEs to play their advisory role in helping sub-national administrations to integrate climate change in their plans and budgets.
-  Climate change integration into BSP and annual budget circular 2017 encouraged line ministries have more confident to integrate CC into planning and budgeting request to MEF.
-  Capacity building to line ministries and CCCA grantee had much contribution to achieve objectives of the work programme. For example,
-  Cost-Benefit Analysis can help line ministries and strongly evident support on climate responsive budget and planning request to MEF.






3.2 SPCR/TA: MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE RESILIENCE INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Dr. Seak Sophat, Deputy Team Leader and Water Resource Specialist, SPCR TA8179




Dr. Neou Bonheur, Deputy Team Leader/ M&E and Climate Change Specialist, Package C, SPCR TA8179

The speakers from SPCR highlighted the techniques being used to build capacity of national government, sub-national government and CSOs to mainstream climate resilience into their regular policy and program planning process. The SPCR presenters emphasized the need for a comprehensive and tailored approach to capacity-building on climate change to ensure that target stakeholders not only implement adaptation measures while a grant or program is operational but they mainstreaming climate resilience into how they plan and operate on a day to day basis.

Lessons Learnt:

-  Capacity-building is more than a one-time training session – requires a series of events, tasks and accompaniment to develop appropriate tools, apply these and ensure their integration into Ministry planning processes.
-  Agencies need a range of measures and technologies in the form of manuals, guides & training
-  The entry point for mainstreaming climate resilience needs to be both top down and bottom up – most effective is to develop a planning process where national planners engage with sub-national counterparts.
-  Adaptation needs to be built into annual budgets and plans- adaption viewed as additional – little understanding how to budget for adaptation in a way which shows cost effectiveness
-  Technical assistance projects need to include practical demonstrations to apply learning – so that adaptation can be piloted in various sectors.

Challenges






-  Need to strengthen knowledge on science based adaption and down scaling as modeling to commune, district and provincial levels-- this takes time
-  Introducing an all-of-government information system on climate change is essential to climate change risk management, but requires long-term coordination of agencies
-  Fully addressing the climate change impacts for adaptation and resilience requires more investments--adding budget on implementation and mitigation as grant.

3.3 PLAN INTERNATIONAL: CIVIL SOCIETY SUPPORT MECHANISM











Mrs. Jeanne Everett, Project Team Leader, Package B, PPCR TA8179

The presentation on SPCR's Civil Society Mechanism shared observations about the role, opportunities and challenges in relation to CSOs and implementation of community based CCA.

Key Achievements

-  2-stage competitive selection process from original list of 130+ applicants
-  33 Vulnerability Reduction Analysis (VRA) process conducted at commune level as part of individual project design process
-  Partner baseline capacity assessments of 19 (+4 control) CSOs
-  CSO Capacity development: 4-day comprehensive trainings to CSOs on various topics relevant to CB-CCA and DRR, project implementation and technical adaption sectors
 - On the ground coaching and mentoring to each partners
-  Knowledge Product(s)

Observations from work with CSOs

-  CSO huge role at nexus between: Science / government / DPs / vulnerable
-  CSO capacity greatly varies
-  Struggle to distinguish between: resilience building ≠ development as usual
-  Difficulty of communities to distinguish between climate and non climate driven impacts, demand driven programming challenging
-  More effective and proactive advocacy welcome and needed.
-  Better translate trainings into concrete, effective & durable project interventions
-  CCA/DRR too often still single target project
-  For many, best adaptation decisions may not align with commercial / productivity decisions (incentives to better align those)
-  Climate unpredictable & data not localized: adaptation choices challenging and risky
-  Carefully formulate climate info and services because of liability potential

3.4 MOE - ADAPTION FUND PROJECT: ADAPTATION PRACTICES

Mr. Ouk Navann, Deputy Director General, MoE

The final speaker in this session presented some critical measures being taken to enhance climate change resilience of rural communities living in protected areas in Cambodia through the Adaptation Fund Project.







TIME OVER - NO PLENARY DISCUSSION

3.5 SESSION 3A – PROGRAM EXPERIENCES, LESSONS LEARNED AND POTENTIAL SYNERGIES

The afternoon had parallel sessions on adaptation and mitigation. The following presenters shared experience in adaptation programming:

- *Small Grants Program Mrs. Ngim Navirak National Coordinator GEF SGP, UNDP*
- *Smart Agriculture Mr. Prum Vimean Coordinator, Preah Vihear Province*
- *Life and Nature Project Chea Chanthan M&E Officer, FAO*
- *Building local adaptation to changing flood and drought condition: The lessons from climate smart village in Battambang province Mr. Dyna Eam WorldFish*
- *Sustainable NTFP Harvesting Inside Protected Areas in the Eastern Plains Landscape of Cambodia Phath Moul EPL Manager, WWF*
- *Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation Mainstreaming into Sub-national Planning Mr. Kong Chanthan, Climate Resilience Specialist, NCDD-S/Mol*
- *ASPIRE project, Dr. Mak Soeun, Deputy Director General, GDA, MAFF*

The focus of these sessions was on experiences, lessons learned and potential synergies on local level CC adaptation projects.

-  In this session five presenters – from UNDP, FAO, Preah Vihear Province, World Fish and WWF shared experiences on community-based grants for agriculture and livelihoods.
-  Two presenters one from NCDD, and another from MAFF shared experiences from implementing climate change in local governance projects; a third speaker from GIZ presented on Readiness for NAP and Climate Financing;
-  These sessions showed different practices for climate change adaptation that were being implemented at field level, and highlighted the importance of making resources available at local level to develop adaptation measures that responded to the priority needs of communities from agriculture livelihoods to water access.
-  These presentations also highlighted the importance of an inclusive approach where women and diverse social and ethnic groups are involved in developing measures that respond to their needs.
-  The presenters shared many lessons for example, the need to build capacity for project design and implementation for communities and sub-national governments at each step of adaptation planning and the importance of participatory techniques such as farmer field schools and study visits of community groups to more widely disseminate successful adaptation practices.
-  Some key challenges related to the short-time frame available to implement pilot programs making it difficult to evaluate effectiveness and find the right methods for scaling-up.

3.6 SESSION 3A - PLENARY DISCUSSION

Question 1 – We have heard about interesting livelihood approaches but how are these practices related to climate change?

Response from Mr. Vimean - We are trying to show that even with the change in the climate, agriculture is important and will continue even with increased climate risks. These are the good agriculture practices and through the right practices farmers can to overcome climate change impacts.

Response from Mr. C. Chanthan: For the climate smart agriculture implementation – we are gathering information on the changes in rain patterns. We have studied the different types of rice varieties and have tested the adaptability to flood as well as drought. Based on this evidence we promote certain varieties – and so we are aiming to find the right adaptation measures to deal with climate change.

Question 2 – We have seen some improvements in the sub-national authority over the past period as Cambodia has worked on decentralization. Is there a monitoring and evaluation system to more effectively measure the effectiveness of the sub-national programs for climate change adaptation so far?

Question 3 – SPCR has presented this morning that package A of SPCR will compile the climate smart techniques and adaptation toolkits for Agriculture, Water Resources and Urban Development and Transport. In August, our group has presented the toolkit to MAFF and we had a comment on the lack of information on forestry and fishery. So the question is the availability of documentation of tools and toolkit in fishery, animal, forestry – are such documents available so that we can collaborate to disseminate to relevant stakeholders?

Response from Mr. K. Chanthan: Concerning monitoring the improvement of capacity, we do have an M & E system in place. First at NCDD, we have an institution that is working on M & E of the overall process and implementation of NCDD's activities. We will integrate the activities of climate change mainstreaming projects into this procedure. We also created a monitoring and evaluation system at commune and district level. For more information on this existing M & E system, you can go to the NCDD web site. We will not create a new M & E system for every project at sub-national level within NCDD. Rather we collaborate with existing partners responsible to implement such projects in order to follow-up and monitor the project that are funded by NCDD. At the end of every year we have a national monitoring action to review the implementation of programs by sub-national authorities. We also collaborate with donors and other agencies to conduct evaluations at local level – to get scores from their previous implementation of projects. If a sub-national authority or implementing NGO gets a high score, they will have priority for another project; if they have less than 15% they may not get further funding from NCDD.

Response from Dr. Mak Soeun to Question 3: We would welcome any documentation what was developed by SPCR Package A on vulnerability assessment and adaptation of climate change. Our institution is concerned with implementation of climate smart agriculture – we welcome any new information or technique so we can widely disseminate in our target area.

ASPIRE project focuses on adaptation through seed selection, increasing yield, intervene market, capacity building, technology, soil preparation. If SPCR needs guidelines on adaptation through seed selection, livelihood, technology, and soil preparation please let me know, I can share.

Question 4: The ASPIRE program has funds for small grants to local organisation – how will you roll these out to civil society organisations?

Response from Dr. Mak Soeun: ASPIRE is using a public-private partnership approach to implementation. We have 17 innovation grant for diverse stakeholders – NGO, gov't, university and private sector. In order to request a grant, applicants need to submit the concept note. If the concept note is of interest to the committee, we will support the CSO in proposal writing. But the proposal must contain an innovation or new technique that can be demonstrated through a model farm. Mr. Prum from Preah Vihear Province has presented such examples. So far it is the process we are using, and we will continue to use this process in the future. We believe this project will get more financial support from the government – but it will remain independent of the government. You can find more information on the grant mechanism from ASPIRE's web site as well as IFAD's web site.

Question 5 – I would like to add to the discussion on developing a climate change knowledge management information system/platform. CCCA has been working to build a climate change knowledge platform – this work is still ongoing. We would like to link this with ASPIRE and other

climate change projects in order to get support and get information to store in our database so that wider stakeholders can access it. At this point, CCCA is still designing the web site but we would like everyone to be aware the platform will be available soon and we will be reaching out to get information from all of the programs represented here for a more comprehensive database of climate change knowledge products.

Question 6: The question is for ASPIRE: what criteria do you use in order to select successful applicants? For example, do you pay attention to geographic area? That is choosing Tonle Sap area or do you consider any specific climate hazard? When will NCDD be able to share their mainstreaming guidelines to the wider public?

Response from Dr. Mak Soeun: We discuss with many stakeholders in order to identify the most climate vulnerable area. From our mapping exercise we can identify three major areas –mountainous, around Tonle Sap and the plains region. We do not do the mapping ourselves –we get the information from other institutions like NCDD.

ASPIRE is selecting the areas that have high agriculture production that is vulnerable to climate change impacts. The first step is to map the vulnerable areas among district and communes in Cambodia. Then we prioritize based on their level of being prone to disaster risks, and their level of agriculture production. After that we consider the existing area that are under paddy that have already been funded by IFAD which is our main funder. In order to identify target districts, we have indicators related to vulnerability for agricultural production and practices. Second we take into account the climate change trends. Then we take into account the 2 most important hazards, flood and drought. Third, we base our selection on actual exercises using the VRA tool. From all indicators we add them up and the discuss with national committee for disaster risk management in order to decide the area. For example, some districts have a high risk but do not have agriculture production and so we do not select those districts.

Response from Mr. K Chanthan: Regarding sharing the guidelines, we have different types of documents: first for people interested to understand about CC in general, we have a pocket book for district and commune level. This document is to help district and commune council to learn about climate change adaptation. We also have some planning guidelines on the five steps for the development of the program. I will be happy to share these documents. But for detailed guidelines on implementing the program at district and commune level, these guidelines still need legal approval and stamp. I am not able to share them now. Hopefully these guidelines will be approved soon, and then disseminated before the commune council elections.



4. SESSION 4 – KNOWLEDGE SHARING ON COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION

4.1 TRADITIONAL AND INDIGENOUS ADAPTATION PRACTICES: INTERNATIONAL CASE STUDIES

Mr. Suos Pinreak, SPCR Coordination Specialist, ADB

This presentation served as an introduction to the sessions on indigenous and traditional practices for adaptation. Mr. Pinreak presented the definition and conceptual framework for indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices. Indigenous communities are often dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods and as a result are more sensitive to change in the climate and ecosystems.

As a result, indigenous communities have developed means to adapt to climatic stresses and other environmental factors. An international movement developed to better acknowledge and recognize the role that indigenous knowledge could have in identifying adaptation measures. The presenter then highlighted several international cases of indigenous practices related to climate forecasting, forest protection, climate resilient settlements, water resources, agriculture and other examples.

4.2 TRADITIONAL/ INDIGENOUS ADAPTATION PRACTICES IN CAMBODIA

This session features examples of indigenous adaptation practices that had been researched and documented under the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience. The cases presented a description of the practice, how it responded to climate change, the local parties involved, the benefits, the cautions, the cost and how to scale it up. The presentations covered three sectors.

Water Resources – Dr. Seak Sophat, Deputy Team Leader and Water Resource Specialist, SPCR TA8179

This presentation featured a household rainwater harvesting system (wooden tank) practiced by the Phnong ethnic minority in Monduliri province.

Infrastructure - Mr. Thai Vathara, Infrastructure and Climate Change Specialist, SPCR TA8179

This presentation featured various method for climate proofing roads to be climate resilient, covering a mix of traditional and modern practices.

Agriculture- Dr. Lay Chanthy, National Adaptation Project Expert, SPCR

This presentation featured the Participatory community forest protection of the Phnong ethnic group in Monduliri Province.

4.3 SAMPLE PRACTICES IN CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Ms. Doung Sophors, Project Manager, Women Organization for Modern Economy and Nursing (WOMEN, Plan partner)

This presentation featured various community-based livelihoods resilience measures implemented by the WOMEN organization to enhance capacity of women to adapt to the impacts of climate change on food security and income generation.

Mr. Chen Tepsamol, Project Manager, Child Right Foundation (CRF, Plan Partner)

This presentation featured practices related to safer schools and educating youth about climate change and climate resilient practices that were demonstrated by CRF in partnership with Plan International.

4.4 SESSION 4 – PLENARY DISCUSSION

Question / Comment 1 – It is good to see the different types of indigenous practices. However, we need more scientific evidence. For example, if we need to have more modelling on climate change

to better understand climate change projections for Cambodia. Also it is important to understand what kind of technology and scientific support could we provide to local communities to enhance their capacity in managing the risks, especially in the field of agriculture. We are pleased to see the documentation of these practices but how could we combine the science / evidence in order to support and improve traditional wisdom. It would help us to combine our traditional and scientific methods in order to have the best response to climate change. For example, people may use their knowledge to say tomorrow it will rain. But what if this is not correct - it does not rain? We need scientific information to enhance knowledge and be sure that local communities have the most reliable information to make decisions.

Response from Dr. Sophat: Many of us here are scientists and researchers. normally when When we listen to such topics in terms of applying traditional practices it is natural to ask questions to know more about the methodology – for example, what kind of scientific methods could be alternative or could support these practices. But, for SPCR the study that we have done is really to look at the traditional knowledge in terms of how do people build their water tank. How have they reduced their dependence on nearby waterways that may be drying up? What are effective methods to use in the dry season? In the case of extreme weather, the use of this water tank system is helpful. Certainly, we need to cross check the findings and validate if this type of practice is still appropriate in the present. At the same time, we need to improve people's perception on how to use the technology and advance their knowledge. Normally people transfer knowledge from ancestors to descendants – this is not necessarily scientific but it is reliable tin the local context. It is knowledge people have based on local wisdom – and so they know it is sound and safe. We agree on the need to consider the inclusion of scientific method to enhance people's capacity building. But we need to be sure new technology is understood and does not replace the local wisdom that works and is familiar to people already. We need to use their knowledge in terms of how to cope with extreme weather-new technology could make things more difficult for them.

Question/comment 2: Traditional knowledge is good. But we still have to learn more about climate resilience in infrastructure. The presentation on infrastructure showed both traditional and modern methods – is it necessary to use both or when do we use each one? I did not see a distinction between modern and traditional in the presentation. Are the traditional/indigenous practices still relevant? How will it help people to tackle environmental risks?

Response from Mr. Vathara: It is true the for infrastructure we need to combine both traditional and modern methods. What we have showcased is that we still use traditional practices in order to construct roads in a proper manner depending on the location.

Question/Comment 3: We would encourage further study of methods that have been used in ancient traditional practices in terms of building temple, old roads, water systems. How did our ancestors deal with extreme weather systems? Have we observed that some of the systems used in our country in some regions are prone to floods due to limited drainage.

Response from Mr. Chanthy: The main purpose of this SPCR activity is to brief on individual cases on climate change adaptation from traditional / indigenous community perspective. In each case we raise the advantages, disadvantages, cautions. In some cases we show that the traditional practices has some disadvantages that can be overcome by combining with a modern practices.



5. SESSION 5 - DISPLAYS OF COMMUNITY LEVEL CCA PRACTICES

5.1 OVERVIEW OF ADAPTATION PRACTICES SUBMISSIONS

Ms. You Porny, Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist

Session 5 consisted of an Overview of Adaptation Practices and the submission process presented by Ms You Porny. She referred to the earlier presentation by Mr Suos Pinreak, in defining what is meant by traditional and indigenous adaptation practices. She explained that there were two categories of adaptation practices for the submission:

1. Traditional and indigenous practices for adaptation in water management, agriculture, NTFPs, and infrastructure
2. Empowerment of women and children's livelihoods

There were several criteria that were used to select the practices that were prepared as posters on display and for the five presentations to follow. These criteria included the relevance to climate change and adaptation, the evidence base and the way in which the submissions were presented.

There were 20 case studies submitted which were reviewed by a technical review committee of which 11 were selected for poster display. These and the others that are not displayed will be prepared for publication after further refinement and collection of more information.

All 11 authors of the poster displays were then presented with a certificate of appreciation.

5.2 CASE STUDIES ON INDIGENOUS PRACTICES FOR ADAPTATION IN CAMBODIA

The session then heard presentations from the five cases selected.

1. **Conservation of bamboo forest and thatch meadows for indigenous people, Kat Bun Heng/MIPAD:** Use of bamboo and meadow grasses by the Phnong people in Mondulkiri for climate resilient housing. These indigenous people live in the upland areas on steep slopes, plateau areas and near water sources. Traditionally they use bamboo and grass thatching because these materials are easy to access, lightweight, and quick to replace. Other wooden structures near their agricultural fields are less easy to replace after storms and flash floods. The Phnong people have traditional rules for sustainable use of these bamboo and grass resources, but they are threatened by changes in land use, illegal logging and forest fire. The resources need official/legal protection e.g. as Community Forests.
2. **Rainwater harvesting formulation in rural Cambodia, Pheng Kea/ RainWater Cambodia:** Rainwater harvesting foundation – presented the different methods of rainwater harvesting from household roofs. This adaptation practice is especially important in the light of the prolonged drought experienced this year. The different storage tanks included jumbo jars, concrete rings tanks, ferro-cement tanks, blue polythene tanks and elevated tanks. They presented an improved risk-managed system which contained a filter to prevent leaves and dust from being washed into the tanks, protection from domestic animals, offtake tap etc. Such systems have been installed in households, clinics and schools in several provinces including in Koh Kong. Risk analysis on this system has shown a reduced level of risk compared to other systems.
3. **Local chicken raising adaptation, Prum Mao:** CEDAC in Siem Reap presented a system for improved housing for poultry rearing. This system used traditional knowledge of poultry rearing to increase production due to the demand for poultry in Siem Reap. The system consists of a chicken biosafety cage made of bamboo fencing/roofing to keep the chickens inside, and protect them from increasing temperatures and reduce their susceptibility to

disease. The cages are about 100 sq m. In addition, the chicken dung can be collected and used for compost for vegetables.

4. **Sustainable, Hygienic, and Resource Efficient Solar Dryers for Chan Hoan Fishery Community in Kampot Province, Mathieu Vergez/ ASSIST ASIA:** ASSIST presented an improved solar drier for enhancing women's empowerment and livelihoods. The example was taken from a coastal community near Kampot used for drying shrimps and fish products. Open air solar drying is a traditional method, but is often unhygienic and not very effective; it is susceptible to rainfall and high humidity which prevents and delays drying. The improved system consists of a frame over the drying racks with polycarbonate sheets and a solar powered extractor fan. It can dry shrimps and fish products within a few hours. The benefits include improved performance of drying, reducing post-harvest loss, improved hygiene, and better business as well as providing protection from heavy rains and storms.
5. **Agro-ecology approach in agriculture skills in public schools project, Northwest Cambodia, Ratana Oeurn/ ODO.** CEPA provided an example from Rattanakiri using improved water management from springs in the mountainous region with changes in agricultural crops. Water scarcity and drought are the main issues which leads to communities moving from their agricultural areas, and this has been made worse by movement away from the river due to river fluctuations caused by upstream dams. These people near the springs have adapted by using dry rice cultivation, garlic and pepper. They need to provide irrigation water for 2 – 3 ha of fields between 4 – 5 households using upland spring water.

There was no questions or discussion after these presentations.

5.3 INTRODUCTION TO THE JOINT PRINCIPLES ON ADAPTATION (JPA)

Mr. Sey Peou, Climate Change Policy Monitoring Project Coordinator, NGOs on Environment and Climate Change Alliance (NECA) Secretary

Mr. Peou presented the seven Joint Principles of Action on Adaptation. This framework is international and NGO Forum is using these principles to develop a framework to describe what is happening on Climate Change in Cambodia. The JPA is a process for documenting best practices jointly for CSO and NGOs. The principles provide a benchmark to compare to what is happening and develop recommendations on how to better meet the needs of the community in adaptation planning. The steps include conducting assessments with partners to see how the principles are applied, identifying needed policy changes, building capacity to make the changes, promoting the policy recommendations, and influencing the design of policies.

A key challenge is that some communities are reluctant to raise their voice on what are the issues that concern them or the changes that they want to see; and so we need to encourage community members to raise points in meetings, compile these and bring them to the national level as policy recommendations.

Another challenge is that the dissemination of budget for climate change to sub-national level is still not complete have to consider what is the best way to disseminate information about this issue and raise awareness on the available budget. Civil society has been collaborating with the Ministry of Environment in terms of consulting on the findings from the study. NGO Forum has also promoting the findings to wider public to improve their awareness and understanding.

5.4 SESSION 5 PLENARY DISCUSSION

Comment from Ms. Jeanne Everett: Proposed to the plenary to add points in terms of achievements and gaps in terms of Cambodia's CC response based on 7 principles. This session was an opportunity for participants to indicate what it considers to be achievements in Cambodia's response (use blue card to write) and which issues represent gaps in meeting the principles (write on pink card).

Question 1: Among the seven principles, which ones have been implemented in Cambodia and which ones are most relevant to our context?

Response from Mr. Peou: These are international principles that each country needs to adapt. We are still in the process of consulting on how to adapt to the Cambodia Context.

Question 2: We are happy to see these types of principles. We note that under the principle C all levels of government should have sufficient resources for climate change adaptation. Normally the government may have the will but not sufficient resources. We still see the weaknesses or gaps that we need to fill. Are the principles instructions, are they practical to implement? It would be good to hear from the Ministry of Environment, in terms of what they think of these principles – are they possible to implement?

In the case of Thailand and Malaysia, they have followed principles but first the discussed with stakeholders to know are they practical, implementable in the context of the country. How do we use this framework in Cambodia – do we have to follow it or just use as a reference?

Response from Mr. O. Chantearith MOE: We request that the NGO forum please hand over the document to the government and other stakeholders to study and consider how to use in future implementation. We are ready to cooperate with NGO Forum on how to use this framework. We request that you please work closely with the Ministry of Environment.

Question/comment: The principles are generic but we should also consider other key issues such as capacity building. Within this point you should mention we should consider capacity-building to be enhanced and managed appropriately for the development. What should be the right percentage of balancing physical infrastructure compared to capacity-building to deal with climate change at all levels including community level. Capacity-building has been done in so many programs but we are still concerned about community knowledge. How do we encourage the community to use the knowledge that they have acquired? To what extent have the target communities been building their knowledge? Another suggestion is to consider the means to do more capacity building so that the community will raise their voice in the climate change adaptation policy development process. We should think on how to differentiate whether our principles have contributed to climate change adaptation or only to development issues.

Response from Mr. Peou: The principles are intended to be used across many countries. We have consulted many stakeholders already but we are ready to discuss more with government and other stakeholders on how to apply the principles in Cambodia. We welcome all inputs. For capacity-building this issue is already reflected in principles and we need to find more resources to ensure local communities raise their voices in climate change policy development.

5.5 WALK AROUND DISPLAY OF SELECTED ADAPTATION PRACTICES

This session mainly featured direct discussions between workshop participants divided into small groups and those who were invited to the workshop based on their submission of an adaptation practice. Eleven of practices that were submitted to the conference were selected for display and summarized into a poster. The session featured an exercise to walk around and view the posters.

1. Conserving bamboo forest and thatch meadows for indigenous people to adapt to climate change
2. Rainwater harvesting formulization in rural Cambodia
3. Local chicken farming technique to adapt to climate change
4. Sustainable hygienic and resource efficient solar dryers for CHANHOAN fishery community in Kampot province
5. Transferring agro-ecology skills to young women and men in North West Cambodia
6. Regeneration of mangroves as an adaptation measure benefitting women and youth in Trapeang Sengae fisheries community

7. Utilization of upland water springs for dry season rice farming by Charay minority ethnic group in DAL VEAL VENG village of Ratanakiri
8. Growing animal forage to adapt to climate change in Punleak village, Tboung Khmum
9. Adopting shorter season rice varieties to adapt to climate change
10. Mainstreaming climate change into university curriculum and student practicums in the community
11. Multi-crop farming systems using biomass waste in the Prey Thom village, Kampot

The posters were divided into three zones and each submitter stood by the poster showing their practices. The workshop participants were divided into three groups one for each zone. The participants went to each zone and then selected a poster to view. The submitters made a short presentation of their practice and then answered questions from the group. The participant groups viewed each poster in their zone. After 20 – 30 minutes they moved to the next zone.



6. CLOSING PANEL

6.1 PANEL - REFLECTIONS ON SHARED EXPERIENCES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR MAINSTREAMING INTO NATIONAL POLICIES

The panel discussed perspectives from: Government, Development Partners, Civil Society and Private Sector on some key questions.

Moderator: Please share your views on what would it take to scale up climate adaptation and mitigation responses?

UNDP representative: As we have seen from these sessions, there are many projects and many best practices. We need to think about how to scale up the successful projects for better replication. The penetration or consolidation of best practices into development planning especially at commune level is crucial. In 2013, because we observed more interest in communal decentralized development framework, we saw this as a way to also mainstream climate change at sub-national and community level. These projects are only successful and possible to scale up if we have good coordination and proper multi-stakeholder mechanisms.

MOE representative: On scaling up, it is a very necessary work to do together – government has been struggling to support interactive adaptation and climate change framework at different levels through multi-stakeholder engagement. We have build capacity, developed legal framework, submitted regulatory document to get national assembly approval. There are many projects working on greenhouse gas emission reductions. Some transformative projects have been scaled up for Clean Development Mechanism. Capacity building in climate change adaptation is crucial. We have learned a lot from the presentations, especially from the adaptation practices. We need to pay attention to the malfunction of the adaptation project. We could realize a goal without changing adaptation. We have to focus on livelihoods and natural environments and do better projections to better understand what are the impacts and the needs in the future. Will need to think of technology and facilities, and how to integrate the traditional practices.

ADB representative – We have two development partners on this panel – we hope that we could have more. Such a gathering is fundamental and have seen a variety of dialogue and stakeholder engagement during these sessions. The reason we want to have such dialogue is to understand what is done, what worked and not worked, and how to scale up to right extent with needed support and participation from sector specific programs. We wish to extend the benefits of these practices and programs to more people in Cambodia.

However, scaling up presents various challenges – we have to know about the possible strategies for scaling up. We might have different strategies like sustainable land management, community-based approach, landscape approach. So we will have to first list down the existing mechanisms and then review the practicality of scaling up. The local adaptation practices, innovative or conventional are all necessary. But we first need to have a proper assessment for those scaling up strategies. What is the best way to scale up that has been used in other places? We cannot just assume that traditional in one place is feasible and practical in another. We have to really consider the climate factors and think about the use of scientific knowledge and methodology as well as the technology in order to help in the designing of the projects.

Climate modelling is very necessary for our local farmers to understand the best cropping pattern to use. Who can be this the climate service provider? Who should provide this information to what communities and what organization? We need reliable data on climate before we can disseminate to the wider public. We have talked of different approaches – centralized, decentralized. We are building a closer rapport in order to better compile and together disseminate information for more scaling up. Financing mechanisms, social capital and the necessary technology and methods are key issues to support the scaling up strategy. We will also have to think of our resources, human resources and

other technical and financial resources. We have resources from ASPIRE and other programs – these could be opportunities to scale up the issues.

Other windows of funding may be possible. However, we should not be dependent on external sources – we have to scale up using our intrinsic strategies. Have to think about needed technical and financial resources. How to align strategies of CSO and government agency in order to be more harmonized? For donor agencies, donors should support the climate change adaptation initiatives that can be replicated, are participatory and inclusive, and practical to implement.

Private sector representative: The presenter introduced himself as the owner of a sustainable charcoal production company. For Cambodia's climate change response, it is important to support more collaboration with the private sector. Sometimes NGOs and CSOs see the private sector as intending to harm the environment to make profits and the government sees the private sector as a tax source. But private sector can give much more to society than paying taxes. The private sector can partner with government, development partners, and NGOs. The private sector is the main generator of jobs. We have seen the cases of the small business women using the solar dryer to create jobs and alternative source of income where before agriculture was the only source of income. This is one example of how the private sector can create products and services to adapt and/or mitigate to climate change. In some cases, the support of government or donors is needed to do research or develop new products like we saw in the case of projects the NTFP project. But for the businesses to become sustainable, the but private sector needs to get involved. The private sector can provide investment to scale-up new technology or new products that are developed that help people to adapt to climate change or promote green growth. At some point it is the responsibility of the private sector to take over and support a more climate resilient economy.

NGO Forum representative: In our previous experience, the periodic support from donor agencies and constant support from national and sub-national administration has contributed to the implementation of adaptation projects. But also we see the challenges when the projects end –how to continue the adaptation measures. In the near future, we need to improve this project framework and take measures at community level that are more replicable and sustainable. We need political will and strong commitment from RGC and institutional support to facilitate the implementation of our projects. We know emissions are increased. We have to take this issue into account. We have to enhance our efforts and take more consolidated efforts that are directed more at the community level.

MOE representative: MOE is working to improve the quality of the national strategic action plan for the environmental sector. Before we endorse national environmental strategy we would like to hear what should be included?







Facilitators then commented on the national strategic action plan for the environmental sector such as the need to consider emissions and how to mainstream adaptation and mitigation into this plan. Need technology to support this process. CSOs wish to see more discussion and consultation on the environment – so we welcome opportunity to provide inputs to the strategy.

Private sector is in many sectors of activity; we hope environmental strategies do not stay in MOE only but also go into other ministries. MOE cannot control all the private sector activities as the private sector comes under different ministries and it is necessary to work with these other ministries to have a real impact on regulating environment and climate change issues with the private sector.







7. CONCLUSION

The conference resulted in a number of outcomes in line with the objectives set:

-  Participants from diverse sectors were able to convene and become familiar with the range of climate change initiative taking place.
-  A wide range of adaptation practices – with emphasis on indigenous practices and practices for climate resilience of women and youth – were collected and documented covering all zones of the country.
-  Extensive knowledge and lesson learned on implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation were shared in presentations as well as through plenary and information discussions among participants.
-  Recommendations on scaling up adaptation initiatives through more concerted programming were shared for consideration by key climate change policy makers.
-  The SPCR program in particular MCRDP three packages had an opportunity to showcase their progress to date and consult with other stakeholders, receive inputs on the products being developed and future steps.
-  CCCA, MCRDP, Plan, UNDP and other participating agencies and departments collaborated with the Department of Climate Change – a starting point for future initiatives.

As a next step, the MCRDP TA will undertake the following:

-  Debrief with DCC, CCCA and Plan International to identify the strengths and lessons learned from the event to improve for future activities.
-  Contact participants to receive additional indigenous and gender/youth responsive strategies
-  Provide inputs to finalization of official conference proceedings lead by CCCA and share with government counterparts.
-  Prepare a publication on Indigenous Adaptation Practices and Climate Resilient Practices that Promote Empowerment of Women and Youth based on the material submitted for the event.

8. PHOTOS



H.E Tin Ponlok, Secretary General of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD), delivers opening address.



Mr. Julien Chevillard, UNDP Representative, provides a welcome remark.



Mr. Suos Pinreak, ADB Representative, provides a welcome remark.



Mr. Sum Thy, Director of DCC and CCCA Project Manager, presents about Cambodia's Response to Climate Change



Dr. Seak Sophat, Deputy Team Leader of MCRDP Package A, presents MCRDP Program.



Mr. Sona Long presents CCCA program.



Presentation of stakeholder



Presentation of stakeholder



Presentation of stakeholder



Participant poses Q&A



Participant poses Q&A



Participant poses Q&A



Participant poses Q&A



Participant poses Q&A



Participant poses Q&A



Display of adaptation practices



Display of adaptation practices



Display of adaptation practices



Certificates for selected practices



General view of the meeting



Participants pose for a photo

9. APPENDIX 1. AGENDA


DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE
 GENERAL SECRETARIAT, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
 KNOWLEDGE-SHARING EVENT

CAMBODIA'S RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE
 INDEPENDENCE HOTEL, SIHANOUKVILLE, 29-30 NOVEMBER 2016

Time	Session		Speaker	Moderator
Day 1 – 29 November 2016				
08:00-8:15	Registration			
Session 1: Opening Session				MC: Ms. Kien Danary, CCCA
08:15-08:20	National Anthem			
08:20-08:30	Welcome remarks	Mr. Julien Chevillard UNDP representative		
08:30-08:40	Welcome remarks	Mr. Suos Pinreak ADB Representative		
08:40-09:00	Opening remarks	H.E. Tin Ponlok Secretary General, NCSD		
09:00-9:30	Group Photo and Coffee break			
Session 2: Government Efforts in Addressing Climate Change				
9:30-10:00	Cambodia’s Climate Change Response	Mr. Sum Thy Director of DCC and CCCA Project Manager, GSSD	H.E. Tin Ponlok Secretary General, NCSD	
10:00-10:30	National Strategy and Plans for Addressing Climate Change	Dr. Heng Chanthoeun Deputy Director DCC, GSSD		
10:30-10:50	Plenary Discussion			
Session 3: Program Experiences and Lessons Learnt				
10:50-11:05	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)	Mr. Sona LONG Programme Management officer, CCCA	H.E. Tin Ponlok Secretary General of NCSD	
11:05-11:30	SPCR/TA: Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning at the national and sub-national levels	Dr. Seak Sophat Deputy Team Leader and Water Resource Specialist, SPCR TA8179 Dr. Neou Bonheur Deputy Team Leader/ M&E and Climate Change Specialist, Package C, SPCR TA8179		
11:30-11:45	Plan International: Civil Society Support Mechanism	Mrs. Jeanne Everett Project Team Leader, Package B, PPCR TA8179		
11:45-12:00	MoE - Adaption Fund Project: Adaptation Practices	Mr. Ouk Navann Deputy Director General, MoE		
12:00-13:30	Lunch			
Parallel sessions: Session 3.A and Session 3.B				

Time	Session	Speaker	Moderator
Session 3.A: Experiences, Lessons Learnt and potential synergies on local level CC adaptation from different projects			
13:30-14:30	<i>Experiences and lessons from community-based grants and agriculture and livelihood projects</i>		Mr. Sum Thy Director of DCC, GSSD
	- Small Grants Program	Mrs. Ngin Navirak National Coordinator GEF SGP, UNDP	
	- Smart Agriculture	Mr. Prum Vimean Coordinator, Preah Vihear Province	
	- Life and Nature Project	Chea Chanthan M&E Officer, FAO	
	- Building local adaptation to changing flood and drought condition: The lessons from climate smart village in Battambang province	Mr. Dyna Eam WorldFish	
	- Sustainable NTFP Harvesting inside Projected Areas in the Eastern Plains Landscape of Cambodia	Phath Moul EPL Manager, WWF	
14:30-15:00	Q&A and plenary discussion	Presenters	
15:00-15:30	Coffee break		
15:30-16:30	<i>Experiences and lessons from local governance projects</i>		Mr. Sum Thy Director of DCC, GSSD
	- Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation Mainstreaming into Sub-national Planning	Mr. Kong Chanthan Climate Resilience Specialist, NCDD-S/Mol	
	- ASPIRE project	Dr. Mak Soeun Deputy Director General, GDA, MAFF	
- National Adaptation Plans and Climate Financing	Mr. Erik Wallin CF Ready Project manager, GIZ-Kh		
16:30-17:00	Q&A and plenary discussion	Presenters	
Session 3.B: Experiences and Lessons Learnt from different climate change mitigation projects			
13:30-13:45	Status of Climate Change Mitigation in Cambodia	Mr. Uy Kamal Deputy Director DCC, GSSD	Mr. Uy Kamal, Deputy Director DCC, GSSD
13:45-14:45	<i>Experiences and lessons from mitigation projects in Cambodia</i>		
	Advanced Clean Cooking Solutions in the Mekong	Thomas Blackburn Program Director, Nexus	
	Angkor Bio-Cogen CDM project	Mr. Adisorn Chue Managing Director, Angkor Bio-Cogen Co., Ltd.	
	NAMA on Charcoal Production	Yann Francois GERES	
14:45-15:00	Q &A and Plenary discussion	Presenters	
15:00-15:30	Coffee break		

Time	Session	Speaker	Moderator
15:30-16:00	Investing in Forests: Cambodia Forest Investment Program, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, REDD+	Dr. Khorn Saret Chair of REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat, FA, MAFF (tbc)	
	Programmatic CDM on Clean Water	Mrs. Dominique Dufieu Deputy Director, TEUK SAAT 1001	
16:00-16:15	Q &A	Presenters	
16:15-17:00	Moderated discussion: Key factors in mobilizing investment to scale up and diversify mitigation efforts <i>Key note on Contribution from Private Sector to the implementation of CC response</i>	Key note speaker: Mr. Julien Chevillard CCCA Trust Fund Administration, UNDP	
Day 2 – 30 November 2016			
Session 4: Knowledge Sharing on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA)			
08:30-08:40	Recap of Day 1 and introduction to Day 2	Mr. Sona LONG Programme Management Officer, CCCA	Mr. Ou Chantearith Deputy Director, DST, GSSD Program Manager, SPCR
8:40-8:50	Understanding traditional and indigenous adaptation practices: case studies from other countries	Mr. Suos Pinreak SPCR Coordination Specialist, ADB	
8:50-9:20	Traditional/ indigenous adaptation practices in Cambodia:  Water Resource,  Infrastructure,  Agriculture	Dr. Seak Sophat Deputy Team Leader and Water Resource Specialist, SPCR TA8179 Mr. Thai Vathara Infrastructure and Climate Change Specialist, SPCR TA8179 Dr. Lay Chanthy National Adaptation Project Expert, SPCR	
09:20-09:30	Q&A and Plenary discussion		
09:30-10:00	Coffee break		
10:00-10:20	Sample practices in climate resilience and empowerment of women and children/youth	Ms. Doung Sophors Project Manager, Women Organization for Modern Economy and Nursing (WOMEN, Plan partner) Mr. Chen Tepsamol Project Manager, Child Right Foundation (CRF, Plan Partner)	Mr. Ou Chantearith Deputy Director, DST, GSSD Program Manager, SPCR
10:30-10:45	Q&A session		
Session 5: Displays of community level CCA practices under the themes of ITP and women and youth/ children resilience and empowerment, and potential for broader replication and mainstreaming into national policies.			
10:45-11:00	Overview of Adaptation Practices Submissions Hand out of Appreciation Letters to selected participants	Ms. You Porny Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist and selected candidates from among the cases received	Mr. Ou Chantearith Deputy Director, DST, GSSD Program Manager, SPCR

Time	Session	Speaker	Moderator
11:00-12:00	Case studies on indigenous/traditional for climate change adaptation in Cambodia	Selected candidates from among the cases received	
12:00-13:30	Lunch		
13:30-14:30	Walk around display of selected practices that promote ITP and Climate Resilience and Empowerment of Women and Children/Youth  Q&A in front of each display	Selected candidates from among the cases received	Jeanne Everett Team Leader, Pla International
14:30-15:00	Introduction to the Joint Principles on Adaptation (JPA) – contextualization to Cambodia and the themes of ITP and women and youth/children’s resilience and empowerment	Mr. Sey Peou Climate Change Policy Monitoring Project Coordinator, NGOs on Environment and Climate Change Alliance (NECA) Secretary	
15:00-15:30	Coffee break		
Session 6: Closing reflections on shared experiences and opportunities ahead			
15:30-16:15	Panel - Reflections on shared experiences during the event and opportunities for broader replication and mainstreaming into national policies	<i>Panel will discuss perspectives from:</i> - Government - Development Partners - Civil Society - Private Sector	Dr. Heng Chanthoeun Deputy Director, DCC, GSSD
16:15 – 16:30	Closing Remarks	H.E. Tin Ponlok Secretary General, National Council for Sustainable Development	

10. APPENDIX 2 – ATTENDANCE LISTS

សិទ្ធិសាធារណៈនៃកម្ពុជា
ការឆ្លើយតបរបស់កម្ពុជាទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ
សណ្ឋាគារឯករាជ្យ ខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ ថ្ងៃទី២៩-៣០ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦

ADB icem PLAN

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម

GSSD/MoE

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ឈ្មោះជាអក្សរឡាតាំង Name in Latin	ភេទ Gender	ឋានៈ/Position	គ្រួសារ អង្គភាព Organization	ទូរស័ព្ទ Phone-Number	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី១ Signature	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី២ Signature
1	កែវ ស្រីល	KEO SREY MOL	M	មន្ត្រី	MoE	093438631		
2	កែវ រតនា	KEO ROTHANA	M	មន្ត្រី	MoE	010798788		
3	គ. ច័ន្ទធី	Chen Chan Thov	M	—	MOE	011750750		
4	ស៊ី សុខា	Sy Soa	M	មន្ត្រី				
5	ស្រី ចាន់ថា	Srin Chanthor	M	មន្ត្រី	MoE	012499562		
6	ក្រុក វិចិត្រា	Khok Vichet Ratha	F	មន្ត្រី	MoE	012509966		
7	ស៊ី តី	SUM TITY	M	ប្រធានក្រុម	GSSD	016707266		
8	ម៉ា ចាន់សេនា	Ma Chan Setha	M	ប្រធាន/នាយក	GSSD	077730401		
9	សុខ រតនា	So Putha	M	មន្ត្រី	GSSD	095948882		
10	ស៊ី ចាន់ថា	SO CHANTHA	M	មន្ត្រី	ម.ក.ស.វ.	0717041666		
11	ណេត បារ៉ាច	Netu Baroch	F	មន្ត្រី	GSSD	078589985		
12	គឹម សុវណ្ណ	KIM SOBEN	M	ប្រធាន/នាយក	AVA	012794686		
13	ឌុក ណាវ៉េន	OUK NAVANN	M	មន្ត្រី	MoE	011845845		

អ្នកចូលរួមសរុប៖ ១២ នាក់ (ប្រុស៖ ៩ នាក់) អ្នកចូលរួមសរុប៖ ៣០ នាក់ (ប្រុស៖ ៩ នាក់)

សិទ្ធិសាធារណៈនៃកម្ពុជា
ការឆ្លើយតបរបស់កម្ពុជាទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ
សណ្ឋាគារឯករាជ្យ ខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ ថ្ងៃទី២៩-៣០ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦

ADB icem PLAN

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម

GSSD/MoE

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ឈ្មោះជាអក្សរឡាតាំង Name in Latin	ភេទ Gender	ឋានៈ/Position	គ្រួសារ អង្គភាព Organization	ទូរស័ព្ទ Phone-Number	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី១ Signature	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី២ Signature
1	Seth Sopannong		F	មន្ត្រី	MoE	086300203		
2	ឈ ម៉ារី		F	មន្ត្រី	MoE	061666602		
3	Kong Chanthan	គង់ ចាន់ថា	M	មន្ត្រី	NGDS	012 898552		
4	HENG CHANTHORN	អង់ ចាន់ថា	M	មន្ត្រី	GSSD/MoE			
5	ចូក ណាវ៉េន	Pouch Navann	M	មន្ត្រី	ម.ក.ស.វ.	012310564		
6	គឹម សុវណ្ណ	Kim Sobann	M	ប្រធាន/នាយក	GSSD	012910377		
7	សុខ រតនា	Sok Putha	M	មន្ត្រី	ម.ក.ស.វ.	015772554		
8	សុខ ប៊ុនហេន	Sok Bun Hen	M	មន្ត្រី	MEF	012773570		
9	គឹម ម៉េនឡា	Kim Mengcha	M	ប្រធានក្រុម	MOE	012923400		
10	វ៉ាន់ ឌីណា	Vann Dina	F	មន្ត្រី	GSSD	012931363		
11	ច័ន្ទ ប៉ានាណា	Chen Panannat	F	មន្ត្រី	GSSD	012589995		
12	ឌី កាណា	Dy Kamol	M	មន្ត្រី	GSSD/CCD	012233956		
13	អ៊ុក ណាវ៉េន	Huy Navann	M	មន្ត្រី	GSSD	012596800		

អ្នកចូលរួមសរុប៖ ១៣ នាក់ (ប្រុស៖ ៩ នាក់) អ្នកចូលរួមសរុប៖ ៣០ នាក់ (ប្រុស៖ ៩ នាក់)

សិទ្ធិសាធារណៈនៃកម្រិតខ្ពស់
ការឆ្លើយតបមេសកម្មភាពនៃការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ
សណ្ឋាគារកាក្ស័យ ខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ ថ្ងៃទី២៩-៣០ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម

CCCA

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ឈ្មោះជាអក្សរឡាតាំង Name in Latin	ភេទ Gender	មុខតំណែង/Position	អង្គភាព/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	ទូរស័ព្ទ Phone-Number	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី១ Signature	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី២ Signature
1	ថាង ឌីណា	Thung Dina	ស្រី	នាយក	MRD	០៩៦២៨៦៣៣		
2	គនី សាមី	KONIC SAMY	ស្រី	ប្រធានការ	MRD	០៩៧៤៤៥៣៧៥		
3	ហេរ សុផេឡា	HER SOPHEAP	ស្រី	នាយកប្រចាំ (កម្មវិធីបណ្តុះបណ្តាល)	MRD	០៩៨៥៧៩៩៨		
4	ឡុង បូឡិន	UNG BOEUN	M	លេខាធិការ	CCCA	០៩២៧១០១១		
5	វ៉ា ឈុយ	Va Vuthy	M	A.O	CCCA			
6	ក្លែរ ឡានដេវីន	Clara Landeiv	F	CC Specialist	CCCA	០៧២៩០១៣១		
7	ឡុង ឡុង	LONG LONG	M	PMO	CCCA	០៩២៥៦៤១១		
8								
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អ្នកចូលរួមសម្រាប់ថ្ងៃទី១: ៩ ឆ្នាំ (ស្រី) ៣៩ ឆ្នាំ (ស្រី) អ្នកចូលរួមសម្រាប់ថ្ងៃទី២: ៩ ឆ្នាំ (ស្រី) ៣៩ ឆ្នាំ (ស្រី)

ទំព័រ ៩

សិទ្ធិសាធារណៈនៃកម្រិតខ្ពស់
ការឆ្លើយតបមេសកម្មភាពនៃការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ
សណ្ឋាគារកាក្ស័យ ខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ ថ្ងៃទី២៩-៣០ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម

CCCA

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ឈ្មោះជាអក្សរឡាតាំង Name in Latin	ភេទ Gender	មុខតំណែង/Position	អង្គភាព/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	ទូរស័ព្ទ Phone-Number	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី១ Signature	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី២ Signature
1	គុយ ឡាន		ស្រី					
2	ហ៊ុន សុភ័ក្ត្រ	NIHAN SUPHAKOS	ស្រី	ប្រធានការ	RUPP	០៩២៩៤២៥៣៥		
3	គីម សំឡាន	RITH Sam OL	ប្រុស	អ្នកបកប្រែ	GTB	០៩៥៤៥២៣២		
4	ប៊ុន ឌីណា	Bun Dina	ស្រី	Assistent	GSS	០៩៥៨៤៧១៤		
5	ឡាន ហង់	Leang Hang	ប្រុស	MRD	CCCA	០៩៨៧៤៧១៥		
6	គីន ឡាន	Ken Sonoy	ប្រុស	Admin officer	CCCA	០៩៣១៩៦១		
7								
8	តេ ឡាន	TE ALINE	ស្រី	នាយកប្រចាំ (កម្មវិធីបណ្តុះបណ្តាល)	CCCA	០៩៧៥៥៥៦៦		
9	សារ៉ា ប៊ុនស៊ុន	SARAH BONSUN	F	project officer	MoWA	០៩៥២៥០៩៦៩		
10	ឡាន ឡាន	Phaychan Makara	P	officer		០៩២៨៥៤៦២		
11	នេវ ឡាន	Neou Reksney	F	CA	CCCA	០៩២៥៥៥៧២		
12	ស៊ីន ឡាន	So Sokleap	M	officer	GSS	០៩២៨៤៧១២		
13	ERIE WACCIN		M	Progr. Man	GLZ/NCSD	016591730		

អ្នកចូលរួមសម្រាប់ថ្ងៃទី១: ៩ ឆ្នាំ (ស្រី) ៣៩ ឆ្នាំ (ស្រី) អ្នកចូលរួមសម្រាប់ថ្ងៃទី២: ៩ ឆ្នាំ (ស្រី) ៣៩ ឆ្នាំ (ស្រី)

ទំព័រ ៩



សិទ្ធិសាធារណៈកម្មនៃកម្មវិធី
ការឆ្លើយតបមេសកម្មជាតិក្នុងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ
សណ្ឋាគារឯករាជ្យ ខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ ថ្ងៃទី២៩-៣០ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦



បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម

CCCA

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ឈ្មោះជាអក្សរឡាតាំង Name in Latin	ភេទ Gender	ឋានៈ/Position	ភ្នាក់ងារ Organization	ទូរស័ព្ទ Phone -Number	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី១ Signature	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី២ Signature
✓ 1	គ្រូ នារេន	Chrun Naren	F		CCCA	០១២ ១១ ៩៦២៤	Non	Non ✓
✓ 2	យ៉ា ឡាន់	Youn Grouth	M	Operator of	CCCA	០៩១ ៩៤៧ ៩០៤	Youn	Youn ✓
✓ 3	ស៊ី ធីតាឈុន	Sith Chhitha	M	Operator of	NCDM	០១២ ២២ ២០៧	Sith	Sith ✓
✓ 4	ស៊ី ប៊ុនហ៊ុន	Sor Bounheng	M	Driver	CCCA	០១ ២៦ ៩០ ២៩	Sor	Sor ✓
✓ 5	ស៊ី ស៊ី ឈុន	Seng Somyta	F		CCCA	០៩៦ ៩៦៦ ៩៣៧	Seng	Seng ✓
✓ 6	លី តូច	Lim Touch	M	Driver	CCCA	០១២ ៩២ ២២០	Lim	Lim ✓
✓ 7	ស៊ី ឡាន់	Sith Chhitha	M	Operator of	UNEP	០១២ ៧១ ០០១	Sith	Sith ✓
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11								
12								
13								

អ្នកចូលរួមសរុបសរុប៖ ៧ នាក់ (ស្រី៖ ៤ នាក់) អ្នកចូលរួមសរុប៖ ៧ នាក់ (ស្រី៖ ៤ នាក់)

ទំព័រ ៩



សិទ្ធិសាធារណៈកម្មនៃកម្មវិធី
ការឆ្លើយតបមេសកម្មជាតិក្នុងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ
សណ្ឋាគារឯករាជ្យ ខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ ថ្ងៃទី២៩-៣០ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦



បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម

DR / Edu
GSSO/MoE

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ឈ្មោះជាអក្សរឡាតាំង Name in Latin	ភេទ Gender	ឋានៈ/Position	ភ្នាក់ងារ Organization	ទូរស័ព្ទ Phone -Number	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី១ Signature	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី២ Signature
✓ 1	គ្រូ ឡាន់	Pol Mouy	ប	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ	០១២ ៩១១ ៧១២	Pol	Pol ✓
✓ 2	Chen Chantlan	Chen Chantlan	ប	MPE Expert	PAO	០១២ ៧៩ ១១-៧៩	Chen	Chen ✓
✓ 3	ម៉ូល ផាត	MOUL PHATH	ប	UNEP EPL	WWF	០១២ ២២ ៤១១២	Moul	Moul ✓
✓ 4	យ៉ា ប៊ុនហ៊ុន	Youn Bounheng	ប	Climate R Dnc Technical Ad.	GERES	០៩៣ ៩៩៦ ៥៧៧	Youn	Youn ✓
✓ 5	ណាប សុខា	Nap Sokhai	ប	Advisor	GIZ	០៩៨ ៩៩៩ ៩៩៩	Nap	Nap ✓
✓ 6	Dufieux DOMINIQUE		F	Deputy Executive Director	Touk Sot 1001	០៩៥ ៧៧៧ ១១០	Dufieux	Dufieux ✓
7	អ៊ិន វ៉ាន់ណា		M	UNEP	ICM/NOE	០១៨ ៨៨៨ ៨៨៨	Van	Van ✓
✓ 8	Pete Bolan	PETER BOLAN	M	DCA/CA	Country Dr.	០៩២ ៦៦៥ ៧០៦	Pete	Pete ✓
✓ 9	ណាវីន ណាវីន	Navi Navi	F	NC	UNDP	០១២ ៩៤ ៦៩៩	Navi	Navi ✓
✓ 10	អ៊ិន ធីតាឈុន	Sith Chhitha	F	Policy Analyst	UNDP		Sith	Sith ✓
✓ 11	Julia Chantlan		F	TFA	CCCA	០៩២ ២៧៧ ៧៩២	Julia	Julia ✓
✓ 12	យ៉ា សុខា	Youn Sokha	M	CCCA GMD	CCCA	០១៦ ៧០២ ៩២៩	Youn	Youn ✓
✓ 13	អ៊ិន ធីតាឈុន	Sith Chhitha	M	Proj. coordinator	World Bank	០១២ ៧៧៧ ៧៧៧	Sith	Sith ✓

អ្នកចូលរួមសរុបសរុប៖ ១៣ នាក់ (ស្រី៖ ៥ នាក់) អ្នកចូលរួមសរុប៖ ១៣ នាក់ (ស្រី៖ ៥ នាក់)

ទំព័រ ៩

សិទ្ធិសាធារណៈនៃកម្មវិធីស្តីពី
ការឆ្លើយតបរបស់កម្ពុជាទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ
សណ្ឋាគារឯករាជ្យ ខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ ថ្ងៃទី២៩-៣០ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦
បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម

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ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ឈ្មោះជាអក្សរឡាតាំង Name in Latin	ភេទ Gender	ឋានៈ/Position	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	ទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី១ Signature	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី២ Signature
1	Res Sokhman	Res Sokhman	M	Producer	Res Sokhman	016 886836		
2	Res Sokhman	Res Sokhman	M	Producer	Res Sokhman (Media)		725	725
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ប្រភពរូបថត/ឯកសារ: 1 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 2 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 3 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 4 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 5 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 6 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 7 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 8 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 9 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 10 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 11 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 12 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 13 ឯកសារ (រូបថត)

សិទ្ធិសាធារណៈនៃកម្មវិធីស្តីពី
ការឆ្លើយតបរបស់កម្ពុជាទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ
សណ្ឋាគារឯករាជ្យ ខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ ថ្ងៃទី២៩-៣០ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦
បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម

ADB icem PLAN **Grant window 1, 2, 3**

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ឈ្មោះជាអក្សរឡាតាំង Name in Latin	ភេទ Gender	ឋានៈ/Position	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	ទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី១ Signature	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី២ Signature
1	Prum Vimean	Prum Vimean	M	Director	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	095 712306		
2	Chen Phalla	Chen Phalla	M	Appraisal	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	095 555555		
3	OUK Deneith	OUK Deneith	F	Program Manager	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	012 250715		
4	ADISON CHIEU	ADISON CHIEU	M	MD	ABC	099 238282		
5	Dr. Siam	Dr. Siam	M	Director	MOAHS	012 809467		
6	bul. Jolly	bul. Jolly	M	Deputy Director	MOUHAM	077 878938		
7	KIM Lemyang Apok	KIM Lemyang Apok	M	Bureau Chief	CDC/CAN	013 517629		
8	PHUONG DARA	PHUONG DARA	M	Senior Agr. Slumy	NBP	012 940 997		
9	KORN SARET	KORN SARET	M	A.D.	FA	092 954626		
10	THOMAS BLACKBURN	THOMAS BLACKBURN	M	Program Director	NEXUS	011 737020		
11	Prak Preth Rangsay	Prak Preth Rangsay	F	Director	MOH	012 862022		
12	Carlo Fija Tolomana	Carlo Fija Tolomana	M	CEO	SGFE/Eurochan	097 8153256		
13	Sey Pen	Sey Pen	M	PC	NGOP	085 997 902		

ប្រភពរូបថត/ឯកសារ: 1 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 2 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 3 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 4 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 5 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 6 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 7 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 8 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 9 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 10 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 11 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 12 ឯកសារ (រូបថត) 13 ឯកសារ (រូបថត)



សិទ្ធិសាធារណៈនៃការបោះឆ្នោត
ការឆ្លើយតបរបស់កម្ពុជាទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ
សណ្ឋាគារកាកាដូ ខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ ថ្ងៃទី២៩-៣០ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦



បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម

Grant Window 1,2,3

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ឈ្មោះជាអក្សរឡាតាំង Name in Latin	ភេទ Gender	មុខតំណែង/Position	ស្ថាប័ន/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone-Number	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី១ Signature	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី២ Signature
1	លី ឌីណូ	LI DINH	M	Deputy D.	GDA/HAFF	011922162	[Signature]	[Signature]
2	កឹក រតន៍	KIC RAKSHEY	M	Chief of ESO	MPWT	012718530	[Signature]	[Signature]
3	ណូវ ប៉ូនេ	NOU BONEY	M	Deputy Director of Environment	NME	012387230	[Signature]	[Signature]
4	យ៉ុង ធីន	TUNG CHY	M	Manager	MDH	012429106	[Signature]	[Signature]
5	ឈង ផារ៉ូ	CHHUNG PHARON	M	Manager	MDH	012704231	[Signature]	[Signature]
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អ្នកចូលរួមសរុបសរុបទាំងអស់ ៥ នាក់ (ស្រី៖ ០ នាក់) អ្នកចូលរួមសរុប៖ ០ នាក់ (ស្រី៖ ០ នាក់)

ទំព័រទី



សិទ្ធិសាធារណៈនៃការបោះឆ្នោត
ការឆ្លើយតបរបស់កម្ពុជាទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ
សណ្ឋាគារកាកាដូ ខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ ថ្ងៃទី២៩-៣០ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦



បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម

Plan Organization

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ឈ្មោះជាអក្សរឡាតាំង Name in Latin	ភេទ Gender	មុខតំណែង/Position	ស្ថាប័ន/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone-Number	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី១ Signature	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី២ Signature
1	លី សម្បត្តិ	OEUN SAMBROT	F	PO	PLAN	011444902	[Signature]	[Signature]
2	ចាម សុក្ខា	CHAM SOKHA	M	PO	Plan	012806746	[Signature]	[Signature]
3	យ៉ុង សីនា	YUN SINHA	M	Specialist	Plan	091556007	[Signature]	[Signature]
4		PHILIP CARLI	F	Project Manager	Save the Children Foundation	0963928712	[Signature]	[Signature]
5	ស៊ីម ផា		F	Manager	Save the Children	096243028	[Signature]	[Signature]
6	ក្រុង ផារ៉ូ		M	P.C	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	099266766	[Signature]	[Signature]
7	អ៊ិន វិហារ	IN VIPHAN	M	Manager	CRDT	012381558	[Signature]	[Signature]
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អ្នកចូលរួមសរុបសរុបទាំងអស់ ៧ នាក់ (ស្រី៖ ២ នាក់) អ្នកចូលរួមសរុប៖ ០ នាក់ (ស្រី៖ ០ នាក់)

ទំព័រទី

សិទ្ធិសាធារណៈនៃការបំពេញការងារ
ការឆ្លើយតបរបស់អង្គការដើម្បីការងារប្រកួតប្រជែង
 សណ្ឋាគារឯករាជ្យ ខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ ថ្ងៃទី២៥-៣០ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម Plan Organization

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ឈ្មោះជាអក្សរឡាតាំង Name in Latin	ភេទ Gender	មុខតំណែង/Position	អង្គការ/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	ទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី១ Signature	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី២ Signature
1	ឌូង សុភក្តិ	Doung Sophors	M	PM	WOMEN	016 608682		
2	ម៉េស សត្វី	Meas Sathy	F	P.C	HURRERO	078331355		
3	គ្រាង ធីតា	Long Thin	M	E-3	Krang Serey	016814896		
4	រីតិកា រតនា	Riget Rattana	M	FO	PLAN	092 847823		
5		Jeanna Everett	F	TL	PLAN	012333278		
6	យុន ស៊ីរា	YUN SINRA	M	sp-list	Plan	083556607		
7	ហ៊ុ តុង	Phou Tong	M	CWDCC	CWDCC	092643196		
8	ហត កេត		M	SSF	SSF	012920426		
9	ឈន់ សុភក្តិ	Chann Sophors	M	PC	KWRA	0919287888		
10	ចាន់ តេសាន	Chan Tesan	M	PC	CRF	017727241		
11	សែន ស៊ីរា	Sam Sinra	M	ED	CRFD	086 444242		
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ប្រធានអង្គការសហប្រតិបត្តិការ: 11 ឆ្នាំ (ប្រាំពីរ ឆ្នាំ) ប្រធានអង្គការសហប្រតិបត្តិការ: 11 ឆ្នាំ (ប្រាំពីរ ឆ្នាំ) ទំព័រ 1

សិទ្ធិសាធារណៈនៃការបំពេញការងារ
ការឆ្លើយតបរបស់អង្គការដើម្បីការងារប្រកួតប្រជែង
 សណ្ឋាគារឯករាជ្យ ខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ ថ្ងៃទី២៥-៣០ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម SPCR

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ឈ្មោះជាអក្សរឡាតាំង Name in Latin	ភេទ Gender	មុខតំណែង/Position	អង្គការ/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	ទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី១ Signature	ហត្ថលេខាថ្ងៃទី២ Signature
1	ស៊ីន តាច	Sin Tauch	M	គណៈកម្មាធិការ	MOE	01242024		
2	ឡាន ធីតា	Lay Chantana	M	គណៈកម្មាធិការ	MOE	089793202		
3	ឈន់ សុភក្តិ	Chann Sophors	M	អគ្គនាយក	MONA	017042261		
4	ម៉ាក សុភក្តិ	MAK SOEUN	M	អគ្គនាយក	MAFF	012826612		
5	ស៊ុន តាច	Sun Pinet	M	គណៈកម្មាធិការ	ADB	01822977		
6	កេត សុភក្តិ	Ket Sophors	F	គណៈកម្មាធិការ	ICEM			
7	ហ៊ុ តុង	Phou Tong	M	គណៈកម្មាធិការ	CEPA	097373578		
8	ថាម ចាន់ធីតា	Tham Chanthetha	F	គណៈកម្មាធិការ	CDC	01247752		
9	ប៉េត សុភក្តិ	Pet Sophors	M	TL	ICEM			
10	VERGEZ NATHIEU		M	Content Manager	ASSIST	010 680488		
11	RIHAL SURCME		F	PM	ASSIST	099851849		
12	ផាន់ គី	PHANG KEA	M	គណៈកម្មាធិការ	RWC	012755365		
13	ផាន់ រីតិកា	PHALLA RITHY	M	គណៈកម្មាធិការ	MOE	098272922		

ប្រធានអង្គការសហប្រតិបត្តិការ: 12 ឆ្នាំ (ប្រាំពីរ ឆ្នាំ) ប្រធានអង្គការសហប្រតិបត្តិការ: 12 ឆ្នាំ (ប្រាំពីរ ឆ្នាំ) ទំព័រ 2

SPCR

អ្នកចូលរួមសម្របសម្រួលទំព័រទី : 12 ឆ្នាំ (ស្រី) ឆ្នាំ () អ្នកចូលរួមសម្របសម្រួល : ឆ្នាំ (ស្រី) ឆ្នាំ ()

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ទំព័រ ៥

[illegible]

12. APPENDIX 3 – PRESENTATIONS

Included in separate file