

Aide Memoire Cambodia: Joint Mission for the Pilot Program on Climate Resilience (PPCR) October 12 to 22, 2009

Introduction

1. The Pilot Program on Climate Resilience (PPCR) is designed to pilot and demonstrate ways to integrate climate risk and resilience into developing countries' core development policies and planning. Cambodia is one of nine countries worldwide and two regional groups selected for participation in the program. The PPCR in Cambodia is to be jointly implemented by the World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), with participation from the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other development partners.

2. Following Cambodia's acceptance of the offer to participate in the program in May 2009, an informal scoping mission was fielded by the two MDBs from June 1 – 5, 2009 to consult with government and key stakeholders on the status of climate risk management in Cambodia and to prepare for the first Joint Mission which would begin preparation of the Program. Accordingly, a mission¹ jointly led by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), the ADB, IFC and World Bank with participation from UNDP and DFID, was fielded in Cambodia from October 12 to 22, 2009.

3. The PPCR is structured in two phases. Phase 1 will involve putting in place the appropriate enabling framework to manage climate risks. Phase 2 will continue this process and also support on-the-ground adaptation activities. Following PPCR guidelines, the main objective of the joint mission was to assist Cambodia in the preparation for Phase 1. The specific objectives of the mission were the following:

- a. review progress in addressing climate risks;
- b. review policies, plans, and strategies and other relevant documents to assess the extent to which they take account of climate risks; and
- c. provide a platform for joint work of the development agencies, the private sector and NGOs to support government in the formulation of an agreed strategic approach and investment program for integrating climate resilience into core national and sub-national development and key sector strategies and actions.

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4. The mission held discussions with a range of national and provincial Government entities, civil society organizations, the private sector, and community groups (see paragraph 16 below for a description of the consultation process and Annex 4 for a list of organizations met) and made a field visit to Siem Reap province. The team wishes to thank H.E. Keat Chhon, Deputy Prime Minister for his support, his staff in the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), and those in the Ministry of Environment (MOE) for their diligence and assistance to the mission.

5. The findings and recommendations of this draft aide memoire were discussed at a wrap-up meeting chaired by H.E. Vongsey Visoth, PPCR Government Focal Point, Deputy Secretary General, MEF on October 22, 2009.

Context for Climate Risk Management (CRM) in Cambodia

6. **Climate risks and vulnerabilities.** Cambodia is already one of the more disaster-prone countries in the region, subject to flood and drought on a seasonal basis. Various models predict that rising temperatures are likely to increase the variability of rainfall patterns and intensity of weather events.² In the longer term, rising sea levels could pose a significant threat to marine coastal areas, which are already experiencing storm surges, high tide, beach erosion and salt-water intrusion. Aberrant rainfall patterns over the past few years and the recent destruction caused by Typhoon Ketsana in late September 2009 have captured the attention of key decision makers and line ministries, as well as the general public.

7. Cambodia does not have the highest exposure to natural hazards in the region but its vulnerability is heightened by a number of socio-economic factors. The country has a relatively narrow economic base with 80% of the population dependent on small scale agriculture. The vast majority of the population lives in the rural areas where there are few opportunities outside of agriculture. In 2004, 35% of the population was below the poverty line, with a larger percentage in rural areas. The National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) was prepared in 2006. It identified the most vulnerable sectors as agriculture, forestry, water, health and coastal zones. The First National Communication to the UNFCCC reported that over a five year period production losses for the major crop, rice, were mainly accounted for by floods (70%) and drought (20%). Cambodia also suffers periodic damage to physical infrastructure as a consequence of floods and droughts; and temperature increases could make vector-borne diseases more widespread. Cambodia already has the highest rate of fatalities from malaria in Asia (NAPA).

8. **Institutional arrangements for CRM.** The main national institutional responsibility for climate change coordination rests with the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), based in the Ministry of Environment (MOE). Established in 2006, it is chaired by the Senior Minister of Environment and comprises high level representatives from 19 line ministries, including the MEF. Its Secretariat, the Climate Change Office (CCO), has been functioning since 1999 as a project unit although limited staff, financial resources and mandate has restricted its effectiveness. The mission was informed that the CCO has recently been elevated to Department level. The NCCC is responsible *inter alia* for (a) coordinating the implementation of climate change activities in Cambodia; (b) developing climate change policies, strategies, legal instruments, plans and programs; and (c) the integration of climate change concerns

² Down-scaled modeling is being done as part of the work under the Second National Communications to the UNFCCC, which is scheduled for completion in March 2010.

into relevant policies, strategies and legal instruments. It has been partly effective in carrying out its mandate but has only recently begun to meet regularly to address climate change issues.

9. Line Ministries also have some responsibility for addressing climate change, for example, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries's Forest Administration Division and the Department of Meteorology (DoM) in the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM), which is the government focal point for weather and climate information. The DoM maintains an observation network of 21 manual and 9 automatic stations, many of which are not operating. Another relevant organization is the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), established in 1995 and chaired by the Prime Minister, it comprises 5 ministries (including the armed forces). The NCDM is the national inter-ministerial body responsible for providing emergency relief and disaster risk management, including relating to climate hazards. Linkages with the NCCC and other national committees are diffuse and there is limited coordination between the entities.

10. **Decentralization and Deconcentration.** At sub-national level in association with Provincial Rural Development Committees, the Provincial Departments of Planning (PDoP) coordinate the formulation of 5-year provincial development plans (PDP), 3-year rolling investment plans with participation of provincial line departments and sub-provincial authorities. The annual process includes preparation of commune investment plans which are integrated into district and then revalidation of provincial level plans for funding via relevant line ministries. Recent reforms involving a new policy on decentralization and deconcentration (D&D) mean that the provincial governance structure will be redefined, but there is expected to be increased planning and budgeting autonomy for sub-national entities, which promises to create a potential channel for mainstreaming climate change resilience measures at sub-national and local levels.

11. **Development Partners Cooperation Arrangements for Climate Change.** The principal donor coordination mechanisms are the joint Government-Donor Technical Working Groups (TWGs) for particular sectors and thematic areas, some of which include NGOs, aimed at strengthening cooperation between the RGC and external partners and facilitating technical level dialogue for strategy development, coordination, and programming. The Government-Donor Coordination Committee (GDCC) coordinates the work of the TWGs and was established as a high-level body and forum to review progress on a quarterly basis. Development Partner cooperation on climate change takes place through a monthly informal meeting chaired by UNDP with ad-hoc meetings between Development Partners and the NCCC. A draft proposal has recently been circulated for the Development Partners to commit to a Statement of Cooperation which would "provide a framework of shared objectives and both guiding and operational principles for Development Partners in relation to Climate Change." The proposal also aims to strengthen the coordination, harmonization and alignment of climate change activities and interventions to be developed through future bilateral and multilateral agreements and where possible through ongoing agreements. The proposal also commits Development Partners to establish a Partnership Agreement with RGC on Climate Change. The PPCR could help to integrate CRM into the work of the TWGs and would be aligned with the final agreed cooperation framework.

Main Mission Findings

Potential Synergies with Existing Initiatives

12. **Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA).** The European Commission (EC) and RGC are currently preparing, with the assistance of UNDP and UNEP, a program of cooperation through the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) initiative to support the RGC in implementing the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (CCSAP). The proposal includes the establishment of a multi-donor trust fund to be managed by UNDP with initial pledges³ of approximately USD9 million over 3 years. Component 1 of the program builds on the activities of UNDP and DANIDA and will focus on capacity building and institutional strengthening of the NCCC and CCO in order for them to support Government, academia, and civil society in mainstreaming climate change considerations into policies, strategy, plans and programs. This also includes the establishment of a Knowledge Management and Learning Platform and a grant facility to support mainstreaming in line ministries and agencies, and civil society. Component 2 will take the form of a demonstration project, focusing on increased resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems. This demonstration project is prepared by UNEP and addresses coastal zones, being one of the priority areas identified in the NAPA.

13. A number of the proposed expected outcomes, especially under component 1, are similar to those of the PPCR, which means that development of the two programs has to be closely aligned in order to ensure synergies and avoid duplication. As the CCCA is still in preparation and support is being provided by many of the donors who also support the PPCR, the PPCR Team is requesting guidance from the PPCR sub-committee on which activities should be supported by each program.

14. **UNDP and GEF.** The UNDP with support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has undertaken a series of climate change-related projects in Cambodia in support of the preparation of the First and Second National Communication in response to the UNFCCC, the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and the National Capacity for Self-Assessment (NCSA). The NAPA was completed in 2006 and includes 20 high priority adaptation projects with a combined budget of USD 130 million. The Second National Communication (SNC) is scheduled for completion in March 2010. The UNDP has recently committed additional support to expand the scope of the SNC to include, amongst other things, the preparation of the CCSAP by June 2010. The RGC and UNDP are presently commencing implementation of a 4 year GEF-funded NAPA project in the water and agriculture sectors. The PPCR would build on the NAPA, the SNC and the CCSAP. It could consider the priorities already identified by the NAPA and, where required, further expand the spatial and temporal coverage of the V&A assessments carried out under the SNC and in support of the implementation of the CCSAP.

15. **Synergies with disaster risk reduction.** The DRR community has made relatively limited progress to date in Cambodia. However, in March 2009 the RGC launched a new *Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2008-2013 (SNAP)*, firmly embracing principles of risk reduction. The SNAP covers a number of themes that are also on the CCA agenda, including mainstreaming DRR into national, sectoral and local development policies and plans; national and local risk assessments; improved flood forecasting and early warning capabilities; education and awareness raising; and the promotion of structural and non-structural measures to enhance resilience. Close dialogue should be maintained with the National Committee on Disaster Management (NCDM) and its development partners during the preparation and implementation of the PPCR to avoid duplication of effort and to help ensure maximum impact of resources. The PPCR should also actively promote the development of synergies and lesson learning mechanisms between the DRR and CCA communities more broadly.

Potential Opportunities for the PPCR in Cambodia

³ Financial support, in addition to the EC commitment, has been pledged by Sida, UNDP and DANIDA

16. **Consultation and participation processes.** The mission held separate workshops/consultations with government agencies, the private sector, civil society and donor partners. The purpose of the workshops was to provide stakeholders with an update on the PPCR; discuss climate risks and vulnerabilities as well as the climate resilience activities being undertaken in the country; and begin discussions on the sectoral and other priorities that could be addressed by the PPCR. The findings from the informal workshop held during the June scoping mission were the starting point for the discussions. These workshops were followed by meetings with individual organizations for more in-depth discussions. At provincial level the mission held discussions with local leaders as well as staff of the line agencies, and at commune level consultations were held with commune councils. These various consultations confirmed that the priority vulnerable sectors or themes for Cambodia that could be addressed by the PPCR are agriculture, water resources, and rural infrastructure.

17. **Overall Framework for the PPCR in Cambodia.**

There are cases where stand alone adaptation measures are needed, but on the whole adaptation initiatives will need to be implemented as part of a broader set of actions within Cambodia's existing development processes, decision cycles and institutional arrangements. It is recommended that a "whole of government approach" be adopted, which means integration should occur at all levels of governance. The process would begin with an assessment of the climate risks to the plans, policies and strategies at each level potentially preventing them from achieving their outcomes. Notice should also be taken of the interactions between the various levels, such as the budgetary decision-making from MEF to the line Ministries. For CRM to be mainstreamed, capacity building would be needed at all levels. At the sectoral level, the process could begin with the designated priority sectors/themes: agriculture; water resources; and rural infrastructure. Once climate risks have been mainstreamed, specific adaptation measures could be identified and applied. A summary of the levels and instruments is presented below:

- a. National Level Policies, Plans and Strategies (covering the whole country and cutting across sectors): Rectangular Strategy; National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP); forthcoming National Program for Sub-national Democratic Development; Public Investment Plan; budgetary frameworks
- b. Sectoral Level (policy and planning functions within a specific sector): sector development plans; sector investment programs, master plans.
- c. Project level (implementation responsibilities): project cycle; design and selection mechanisms
- d. Sub-national Level: provincial, district and commune development plans

18. In implementing the above approach and as mentioned previously, the PPCR has to be closely coordinated with the EC -CCCA. In the following sections, the status of climate risk management at these different levels is assessed, together with the decision making architecture, and examples of entry points for integrating climate risk management are proposed.

19. **CRM in national and sector policy, planning and budgetary processes.** There has been limited attention to climate risk concerns in national and sector policy, planning and budgetary processes or in the design of individual projects to date in Cambodia. For example, the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2006-2010 is Cambodia's medium-term-development plan which links the vision of the Government's Rectangular Strategy for growth, employment, equity, and efficiency to concrete goals, targets, and strategies. It contains a statement about the impacts of climate change and it acknowledges

that natural hazards could affect progress, but there is no systematic assessment of the climate risks to achieving its goals, strategies and targets. The NSDP is presently under revision for extension for the period from 2009 to 2013.⁴

20. Few line agencies appear to have explored what climate change could imply for their respective sectors or opportunities for strengthening resilience. The impacts of climate change on wider economic performance and the achievement of socio-economic objectives have also been poorly articulated and climate change is not at the forefront of thinking within either MEF or MoP.

21. The PPCR could consider providing support in the following areas:

- Mainstreaming climate risk concerns into national and sectoral policies and in developing related monitoring and evaluation indicators. Various Development Partners are also planning CCA initiatives with mainstreaming components. Close dialogue should therefore be maintained with these other initiatives, including under GCCA, UNDP-GEF, UNEP-GEF and Danida programs, and in the related field of disaster risk reduction, to ensure that PPCR activities complement and build on these undertakings.
- Awareness raising efforts to strengthen MEF and MoP commitment and attention to CCA.
- Building on lessons learned from the on-going RGC-World Bank Public Expenditure Review, mainstreaming climate change concerns into budgetary systems, allocation and reporting/tracking processes, following the guiding principles below:-
 - The additional costs of CCA are transparent. Levels of public expenditure on CCA across different sectors are sufficient relative to the levels and nature of risk faced, economic and social returns to CCA and the reasonable responsibilities and obligations of government (and the wider international community).
 - Budgetary mechanisms can support joint, interministerial climate change initiatives where appropriate.
 - There are adequate financial arrangements in place to manage the residual risk faced by government – that is, to access, manage and allocate adequate disaster relief and reconstruction resources, including via international assistance.
- Incorporating climate risk concerns into the project preparation and prioritization process, including relevant appraisal tools such as environmental impact assessment, and into related criteria for prioritizing projects for inclusion in the Public Investment Program (PIP).

22. **CRM in sub-national policy, planning and budgetary processes.** CRM is yet to be integrated into provincial policy, planning and budgeting processes. There is limited budget to meet even current priority development needs, let alone the cost of adaptation, limited understanding of climate risks and lack of technical capacity to integrate CRM into provincial planning processes. There has been no evidence of any training organized at provincial and commune levels to provide this capacity.

23. Not surprisingly, the approach has been to focus on disaster preparedness and post recovery. For example, the mission was informed that the Provincial Department of Public Works makes a limited budget provision as part of its planning process (3-year rolling plan and 5-year provincial development plan) for disaster preparedness, provision of temporary shelters, and health campaigns. However, it is difficult to assess if such budget provision also reflects the severity of climate risks in different provinces. When disasters such as floods and droughts occur, the Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM) closely cooperates with the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM). Budget

⁴ The NCCC was asked to provide a note on climate change adaptation for the NSDP revision.

allocation is usually done via two channels: 1) The government sector budget is allocated through the line ministries down to their respective provincial line department based on the budget proposal; and 2) The Development Partners fund (under D&D structure) is allocated by the National Committee for Democratic Development at Sub-National level (NCDD) down to Provincial Rural Development Committee (PRDC), who will reallocate it to various key sectors based on proposal and a set of criteria. The Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Rural Development, and Water Resources Management may allocate small budgets indirectly to cope with disasters but it remains unknown if such budget allocation is arbitrary or based on a systematic risk assessment. When disasters occur, the Provincial Department of Rural Development again assesses immediate damage and requests the appropriate budget, which may or may not be approved.⁵

24. At the commune level, a commune investment program is prepared annually and commune development plans are prepared every 5 years. The commune planning and budgeting committee (CPBC) expectedly conducts stakeholder consultations in villages, prioritizes activities under leadership of the commune councils and submits a prioritized list to PRDC. These priorities are integrated with the provincial line department and NGO investment plan via the annual District Integration Workshop, where the commune representatives present the commune priorities and get the technical feedback and support commitment from the NGOs and relevant line departments.

25. As mentioned previously, the National Program for Sub-National Democratic Development (NP-SNDD) is expected to enhance opportunities of the sub-national governments to integrate climate resilience in their actual local development activities. The NCDD, PRDC\ExCom, and provincial department staff expressed interest in PPCR support to enhance technical and institutional capacity to mainstream climate risks in planning and budgetary processes.

26. The PPCR could consider providing support in the following areas:

- Support for the integration of climate resilience in the National Program for Sub National Democratic Development (NP-SNDD)
- Support to strengthen technical and human capacity of provincial, district and commune levels and communities for climate resilience.
- Climate risk assessment, especially in the most vulnerable provinces and in provinces that contribute most to national GDP
- Institutional and technical capacity strengthening at provincial and commune levels to integrate climate risk and resilience in policy, planning (annual, 3-year and 5-year plans) and budgetary processes
- Assessment of reform options for strengthening sub-national institutional structures (e.g., aligning NGO activities with provincial plans, prospects for establishment of provincial disaster preparedness centers) to integrate climate risk management
- Integrating community-based indigenous knowledge in provincial and commune level adaptation and disaster risk reduction plans

⁵ In the case of a major disaster event – such as Typhoon Ketsana in late September 2009 – the Council of Ministers requests supplementary budget support from the RGC for immediate humanitarian relief and repair purposes, on behalf of NCDM, following the collation of damage assessment of information from affected line agencies. Prime Ministerial approval is required to access this funding. It is held in a reserve budget within the annual current (recurrent) budget under the Office of the Council of Ministers (OCM) and can be drawn upon for a range of unforeseen circumstances, including floods and droughts.

- Strengthening institutional coordination for CRM at the provincial level, especially among provincial rural development and disaster management councils and committees
- Piloting vulnerability and adaptation assessments, and investment interventions on an ecosystem-basis (e.g. Tonle Sap)

27. **Agriculture Sector.** Although the agriculture sector is considered the most vulnerable in Cambodia, public sector capacity to plan and implement climate adaptation strategies in the sector is weak. It is constrained by (a) inadequate institutional arrangements and a lack of policy guidance; and (b) insufficient human and financial resources. While there are scattered references to climate change and sustainable agriculture development in key policy and planning documents, such as the NSDP, there is not yet a coherent and comprehensive policy framework in place to guide action in the agriculture sector. For example, the Strategy for Agriculture and Water (SAW) (2006-2010), which is currently finalized, includes no mention of climate change adaptation. The Master Plan for Agricultural Research (2006) contains no reference to climate change, nor does the Development Scenario for Agriculture Sector in Cambodia (2007), a planning document supported by JICA. Awareness and knowledge about climate change and climate resilience is generally minimal across departments at MAFF (and MOWRAM and MRD), and even less at sub-national province and district levels.

28. There are a number of priority issues that could be addressed by the PPCR:

- In the short-term, capacity building and awareness-raising across all departments at MAFF (coordinated with similar efforts in MOWRAM and MRD), and at all levels, national and sub-national, is a top priority.
- A second short-term priority is to mainstream CRM into policy planning. This process can be used as one of many capacity building vehicles.
- There is an urgent need to strengthen data collection (e.g., agriculture productivity, land use, soil type) methodology and analysis within MAFF for both planning and research purposes.
- In the medium term, research and extension on CRM concerning productivity and diversification factors (e.g., soil and land use management, water resource use, rice and vegetable seed varieties) that will be affected by climate change are primarily issues for MAFF.

29. **Water Sector.** Even though the NAPA identified water resources as one of the most vulnerable sectors to climate change, there is no evidence of integration of climate change/resilience concerns into national water strategies, policies, plans and programs. As noted earlier, the Strategy for Agriculture and Water (2006-2010) does not refer to climate change adaptation. Climate change is projected to increase rainfall variability (timing, frequency, and intensity) and bring about major changes in basin hydrology. Several models predict changes to the future flood pulse in the Tonle Sap; floodplains are likely to be wetter with higher water levels and more extensive flooded area as well as longer flood duration, thereby altering both surface and groundwater characteristics. While people in Cambodia are well adapted to remarkable seasonal variation in water levels, their adaptive capacity towards unusual water regimes – such as extraordinary high floods or sudden storms – is extremely limited. Further, the capacity of MOWRAM, Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and other water related agencies to effectively manage water basins and irrigation systems has been low due to institutional, technical and financial barriers.

30. Two major areas of vulnerability in Cambodia's water resources relate to potable water supply, and flood protection and irrigation. While the general situation of potable water in the urban areas is

improving, up to 7 million people in rural areas do not have adequate safe water supply. In 2004, only 29% of the rural population had access to improved water supply and only 8% to improved sanitation, against 34% and 16% of the total population, respectively. Climate change is likely to exacerbate this challenge. As climate change impacts such as unusually heavy flooding cause significant damage to infrastructure, rehabilitation and climate proofing of flood control and irrigation infrastructure is crucial.

31. A number of priority issues in both areas could be addressed by PPCR:

Potable water supply:

- Institutional and technical capacity building of MoWRAM, MRD and sub-national agencies to integrate climate change concerns in potable water supply strategies and policies
- Assessment of options to enable rural households to diversify their water sources and to increase the storage capacity to survive periods of drought
- Investments in protection and diversification of existing water sources, and redesign of existing and planned infrastructure to increase water storage capacity

Irrigation and flood protection:

- Policy reforms necessary to integrate climate risks in irrigation and flood protection
- Integrated water resources management
- Assessment of on-going pilots of climate risk management and addressing options for scaling up
- Rehabilitation and/or establishment of hydro-meteorological data networks
- Rehabilitation of existing flood protection infrastructure to address climate change risks
- Integration of climate resilience in design of new infrastructure for irrigation and flood control
- Bioengineering-based options (such as vegetative plantin) for protection of embankments and irrigation infrastructure (such options are highly labor-intensive and will have the benefit of providing income to the rural people needed to enable them to invest in other adaptive measures at the household level)
- Expansion of the construction of small-scale systems that divert supplemental water to the fields and large scale investment in storage reservoirs at strategic locations

32. **Infrastructure sector:** Functionality of infrastructure such as road networks is a prerequisite to virtually all forms of poverty reduction, economic development and disaster relief. Even though impacts of climate change such as floods seriously damage infrastructure in Cambodia, climate risk and resilience were not integrated into infrastructure development plans at both national and sub-national plans. For example, the strategy and policy documents of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), and Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME) do not address climate change and resilience. In many cases, energy infrastructure including hydro electric power plants, and other planned generation facilities are at risk to flood, drought and local inundation. Integration of climate resilience concerns in infrastructure planning and investments thus requires interventions at multiple levels.

33. The PPCR may support a number of priority interventions listed below.

- Update of policies and strategies of MPWT, MRD and MIME to address the issues of climate resilience and provide scope for interventions
- Institutional and technical capacity strengthening in relevant ministries to integrate climate risk and resilience in infrastructure design and development
- Preparation of a climate resilience check list for infrastructure projects to include both inland flooding and flooding caused by a rise in sea level for the southern coastal area (for example, guidelines can be prepared to ensure that all road infrastructure projects are assessed for

compliance with climate resilience standards in a similar fashion to the current guidelines for environmental assessments)

- Review and revision of technical specifications and standards to support climate resilient road design
- Improved road inventories to record road sections at risk from flooding and other hazards to delineate and prioritize parts of the network at greater risk than others
- Review and revision of road design guidelines to provide knowledge and emphasis on the use of climate resilient road designs in terms of road levels and capacity of structures and the use of water resistant road making materials, including stabilization and recycling of existing road materials and the use of bio-engineering to reduce erosion in a cost-effective manner.
- A revision of the generally accepted approach of least cost road designs to recognize and select the most appropriate design (in recognition that a small increase in construction cost by selecting more resilient materials will provide climate resilient infrastructure)
- Support to review and redesign planned and completed infrastructure projects as necessary.

34. **Private Sector.** The mission has identified three priority areas where the private sector can and must play a key role in adapting to climate change: agriculture, hydro-power and insurance.

35. As mentioned previously, agriculture is not only the most vulnerable sector but it supports the most vulnerable groups who comprise the majority of the population. Rural farmers are an important contributor to private sector and economic development collectively as they are an important part of the agriculture supply chain. Current farming methods are heavily reliant on seasonal irrigation, with droughts and floods having devastating effects on harvests and livelihoods of rural Cambodian people and their contribution to the economy. The lack of crop diversification and limited knowledge of animal husbandry compound these challenges as no alternative sources of income are available when the main crop or livestock is affected.

36. Coordination, knowledge and access to information (including crop pricing) amongst agricultural communities at a rural, provincial and national level is limited. Interventions to raise awareness regarding climate risks and to provide better market information could strengthen resilience.

37. The development of climate-resilient irrigation systems for the entire country is a significant task. While much of this work will be undertaken by the public sector, the mission notes that there remains scope for the private sector to play a role here in delivering, operating and maintaining irrigation systems.

38. Hydro-power is central to the Government's efforts to increase stable access to electricity and reduce high electricity tariffs to support private sector growth and diversification. As Government moves forward with its proposed plan to expand hydro-power supply in Cambodia, the PPCR could support the inclusion of climate resilience in an analysis of the effects of large scale hydro power development on the climate risks of priority sectors.

39. Insurance can help meet the climate resilience objective of the agricultural sector through supporting diversification and expansion of crops. There is interest among existing insurance companies to look into developing agriculture-focused insurance products. A weather index insurance feasibility study commissioned by IFC concluded that weather index insurance was not currently a viable option for Cambodia due to the lack of available data. In light of this, the PPCR could focus its efforts on improving data availability while further exploring alternative risk management options for small land-holders.

40. **Social Development.** Climate change impacts the poorest and the most vulnerable members of society first. Therefore, sector responses to climate change need to include a better understanding of

the livelihoods of the poorest households and communities and the structural blockages that keep them in poverty. Elite capture, conflicts arising from asset depletion, and existing social structures are some of the problems determining the winners and losers. Efforts to focus responses at the *local* level are key to the meaningful engagement of households and communities, but face significant constraints. In Cambodia, “*adapting local institutions*” is problematic: the structures and processes of decentralization are in their infancy; citizen engagement is limited and dampened by patronage systems; voice and knowledge of rights is limited; and transparency, access to information and complaint mechanisms are not an integral part of the established modus operandi of commune governance. The transformation envisaged in the PPCR will require better knowledge on the ingredients of both social and institutional change.

41. Civil society (CSOs, the media and academia) are key stakeholders already engaged with communities and are helping in the response to climate change through practical actions. Many service delivery and advocacy NGOs are leaders in CC adaptation at the local level, but many need support to adapt planning and programs, and many will need support to engage in new functions such as conflict resolution. Enhancing partnerships between civil society and the government at national and sub-national levels are a vital but challenging aspect of the integration of climate resilience in planning and programming.

42. The PPCR offers the opportunity to address these and other social aspects of climate change:

- to address household and community vulnerabilities and risks in the context of sector responses
- to enhance existing commune level engagement of citizens in planning, reporting, monitoring and feedback in the selected sectors; and to improve transparency and access to information by all vulnerable groups
- to closely engage civil society (NGOs, the media, academia) and build partnerships in advocacy and service delivery functions
- to develop risk assessments and recognition of the inherently political nature of asset loss and the allocation of new resources
- to improve understanding of gender impacts in selected sectors: and to develop, with the MOWA, a strategy to addressing impacts on women
- to better understand how underlying structures and accountability systems will impact on the objectives of PPCR and other CC initiatives; and
- to develop strategic partnerships between state and non-state actors.

43. Proposals are presented below to undertake capacity building, awareness raising and analytical work during Phase 1 to better understand the above processes and to begin putting in place mechanisms to enhance partnerships with civil society.

44. **Implementation Arrangements.** The challenging role of MoE in guiding sector policy and planning or in shaping of financial flows to sectors and sub-national levels is one of the main difficulties facing coordination of climate change from within the CCO or NCCC. However, the NCCC is the designated entity for this purpose; the Government is committed to work with existing structures and likewise, the PPCR. Similarly, the central roles played by MEF and MoP in budgeting and planning requires close coordination with NCCC if an integrated approach to climate change adaptation is to be exercised. The historical and reforming role of the Ministry of Interior (MoI) in the flow of inter-governmental finances is also a key entry point for building sub-national climate change resilience.

However, inadequate working relations between MEF, MoP and MoI underline the potential challenges faced by the NCCC.

45. The mission recommends the following arrangements be adopted for the PPCR. The MEF will provide overall program oversight and monitoring. The NCCC (via CCO) would be responsible for overall coordination with implementation of activities undertaken in relevant line ministries. This approach would require substantial capacity development of the NCCC and CCO, but would build on the existing mandated structures. The involvement of MEF would leave open to NCCC the potential to leverage influence to other ministries. This approach will also leave the way open for PPCR to engage fully in the fiscal and planning mechanisms of all levels of government whilst directly supporting the technical agencies via their NCCC focal points. It will also enhance the effectiveness of coordination and potential harmonization with the proposed EC-CCCA and ongoing UNDP actions based in the CCO. The MOI will have an important role to play at the sub-national level and further consultation will be required during Phase 1 to properly define this role. A partnership mechanism should also be put in place to ensure that non-state actors such as civil society and the private sector participate in decision-making for the program.

46. **MDB Management Arrangements for Phase 1.** The MDBs would continue to engage cooperatively with the RGC and other partners through joint missions and virtual meetings. It is proposed that the PPCR grant be recipient executed as a package with the World Bank as implementing agency. These arrangements would be specified in the Phase 1 proposal document.

Potential Phase 1 Activities⁶

47. The purpose of Phase 1 is to help Cambodia put in place an appropriate institutional, policy and planning framework where CRM is mainstreamed and appropriate adaptation measures could be identified for implementation. This list of activities is preliminary and somewhat lengthy but it must be coordinated with those planned for implementation under the EC-CCCA program and other Development Partner activities. The emphasis would be on supporting integration at the national level first in MEF, MoP and MoE, then moving to the sector ministries and sub-national level. Phase 1 activities could also include support to a few “no-regrets” actions, e.g. development activities which address underlying vulnerability and could help to buffer vulnerable groups against climate trends or shocks; or immediate improvement of, for example, meteorological and agricultural data collection to improve planning and future implementation of projects.

Analysis of Climate Risks

- Rapid vulnerability assessments in selected provinces and in the agricultural and water sectors, identified based on NAPA and the Second National Communication.

Institutional Analysis

⁶ The mission identified many other activities not listed here which are more suitable for the detailed preparation work to be done at the beginning of Phase 2. These and other rich information gathered by the mission will be placed in the program files to be eventually available on-line.

- Review of selected provincial and commune level development plans and identification of suitable entry points for creation and/or modification of provincial policies and regulations focusing on harnessing synergies between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction at commune and provincial levels (e.g. community-based disaster risk reduction schemes).

Capacity Building

- Technical support and training to MEF in mainstreaming climate change concerns into budgetary systems, including allocation and reporting/tracking processes.
- Technical support and training to MoP and selected line ministries in mainstreaming climate risk concerns into national and sectoral policies and plans (e.g., Strategy for Agriculture and Water) and the identification and technical design of individual projects and in developing related monitoring and evaluation indicators.
- Establish a platform which aims to build civil society capacity and awareness of the importance of integrating climate resilience in planning and programs of advocacy and service delivery.

Knowledge and Awareness Raising

- Awareness-raising within MEF, MoP, and the private sector, around the potential consequences of climate change for socio-economic development and long-term sustainable growth.
- Awareness-raising within the private sector regarding adaptation measures relevant to agriculture, hydro-power and insurance, and related project design activities.
- Pilot citizen engagement in selected sectors in order to hear the poor voice their experiences of climate change (e.g. the climate hearings).

Knowledge, information and data

- Meteorological and agricultural data collection to improve planning and future implementation of projects and strengthening information/data systems (e.g. early warning systems) at provincial and commune levels, including
- Feasibility study on alternative risk management options for small farmers.
- Improving the gender disaggregation of data and defining the nature of gender targeting for PPCR.

PPCR Alignment with MDB and other Development Partner Investments

- Identification of opportunities with programming by the World Bank (e.g., Community-based Agriculture Program, now being planned), ADB (e.g., Water Sector Development Program, MOU signed with MOWRAM), and other development partners (e.g., AusAID's CAVAC program).

48. Next Steps. Listed below are the time-bound next steps following the mission:

- MEF consults with other agencies and provides comments on the aide memoire by November 15, 2009;
- Finalization of aide memoire by November 22, 2009;
- PPCR sub-committee guidance on alignment with EC-CCCA by end November, 2009;
- Phase 1 design: UNDP to assist MEF/MoE on design of Phase 1. Begin early December, 2009;

- First Draft Phase 1 Program (small mission to discuss with RGC and others) by mid-January, 2010;
- Phase 1 program proposal submitted to CIF Admin Unit by mid-February, 2010
- Program coordination arrangements established by end January, 2010.

Annexes

- Annex 1: Stocktaking of past and ongoing CCA activities and main lessons learned
- Annex 2: CRM in national and sector policy, planning and budgetary processes
- Annex 3: Synergies with disaster risk management
- Annex 4: Summary of Consultative Meeting with Private Sector (to be provided by IFC)
- Annex 5: Summary of Consultative Meeting with Government Agencies
- Annex 6: Summary of Consultative Meeting with Civil Societies
- Annex 7: List of Persons Met
- Annex 8: Final PPCR Mission Schedule

Annex 1: Stocktaking of past and ongoing CCA activities and main lessons learned

X.1 Climate change adaptation activities

Danida A two-year climate change project entitled "Climate Change Capacity Strengthening and Awareness Raising Programme" was launched by MoE in January 2009, with financial support from Danish International Development Assistance (Danida). The project aims to strengthen national technical and institutional capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change, as well as to contribute to the mainstreaming of climate change issues into national development efforts. The proposed project activities focus on climate change education and awareness raising, climate change capacity building and institutional strengthening, and the development of a national position for the 15th Conference of the Parties (CoP-15) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to be held in late 2009 in Copenhagen, Denmark.⁷

European Commission/Global Climate Change Alliance The European Commission (EC) and RGC are currently preparing a program of cooperation through the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) initiative to support the RGC in implementing the Cambodian Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. The three-year program will run over the period 2010-2012 and will be financed through a multi-donor trust fund. Current pledges total US\$8.9m, with contributions from the EC, Denmark, Sweden and UNDP. Component 1 of the program will focus on capacity building and institutional strengthening of the National Climate Change Committee and Climate Change Office in order for them to support Government, academia, and civil society in mainstreaming climate change considerations into policies, strategy, plans and programs. Component 2 will take the form of a demonstration project, focusing on increased resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to climate change through adaptation planning, demonstrated targeted local interventions and provision of practical learning experience. This demonstration project is one of the projects identified in Cambodia's NAPA. The program is expected to result in:

- Enhanced national capacity to drive the climate change agenda and implement the forthcoming Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
- The incorporation of climate change considerations in national policies, strategies, plans and programs
- The establishment of a Knowledge and Information Management facility to act as a centre of excellence for collection and dissemination of knowledge, best practices and experiences to the climate change community of professionals and practitioners
- The establishment of a multi-donor financial facility for funding climate change adaptation related projects and programs funding eligible projects (eventually to be substituted by country systems)
- The establishment of institutional mechanisms to fully engage civil society, including academia, non-government organizations and the private sector, in the national framework to address climate change challenges
- Pilot testing in the field of methodologies and tools for vulnerability mapping, identification of climate change hot spots, and engagement with local communities in community-based climate change adaptations practices and their acceptance for wider use, resulting in reduced vulnerability to climate change.

⁷ <http://www.phnompenh.um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/0FAE2120-4479-440D-95C3-5578E8557565/0/PressreleaseCCCSARP12Jan09.doc>

- The development and implementation of a plan to address the climate change needs of the most vulnerable locations and communities, contributing to increased resilience and reduced poverty.⁸

Mekong River Commission The Mekong River Commission (MRC) is preparing a new Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative for its member countries, including Cambodia. The precise scope of this initiative is currently being finalized but the following activities were prioritized at stakeholder consultations in January 2009:

- Implementation of NAPA priority activities
- Climate change awareness raising campaigns
- Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into development
- Institutionalization of an inter-organizational climate change coordination mechanism
- Integration of climate change adaptation into the national budgetary process
- Formulation of climate change adaptation and climate change proofing legislation/policies
- Strengthening of climate change research
- Riparian country cooperation to address trans-boundary issues related to adaptation activities.⁹

The MRC also has an on-going Flood Management and Mitigation Programme (see below).

Sida Sida is working to integrate measures to adapt to the effects of climate change into its operations in Cambodia.

UNDP-GEF The United Nations Development Programme and Global Environment Facility (UNDP-GEF) have undertaken a series of climate change-related projects in Cambodia in support of the preparation of the First National Communication in response to the UNFCCC, the National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) and the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA).

UNDP-GEF is currently implementing a project on “Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Kingdom of Cambodia’s Second National Communication to the UNFCCC”. This project began in 2006 and has been extended into 2010. The project is intended to help strengthen the country's technical and institutional capacity to implement the Convention by focusing on issues identified by the RGC as environmental and developmental priorities. It is expected that the project will help improve national capacities for participation in the UNFCCC process. The project reports that it has made substantial progress with the completion of the update to the Inventory of GHGs, and the data collection and analysis for assessment of vulnerability. The preparation of programs containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change and the mitigation of climate change are ongoing. Activities are also being undertaken to assist Cambodia in achieving the objectives required by the Convention and to identify constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs. The scope of the project is currently being expanded to include:

⁸ EC, 2009. ‘Action Fiche for Cambodia: Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)’. DCI-ENV/2009/021-476. Phnom Penh: Delegation of the *European Commission* to Cambodia, October.

⁹ Chea Chan Thou, 2009. ‘Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptations into Developmental Planning - Country Paper: Cambodia’. Presentation at Regional Workshop on Strategies and Options for Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Developmental Planning, ADBI, Tokyo, 14 - 17 April 2009.

- Expanded scope of analysis of the economic impacts of climate change.
- Cost-benefit analysis of adaptation and mitigation plan options.
- Recommendations for policy and mainstreaming in sectors.
- Preparation of a National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan

UNDP-GEF has a further on-going three-year project 'Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia', based on priority interventions outlined in the NAPA and begun in January 2009. This project seeks to address limited existing institutional and individual capacity in both government agencies and community organizations to understand potential climate change impacts and to internalize a perspective of longer-term resilience into sectoral policy and development planning processes. Part of the LDCF funding will be used to increase the adaptive capacity of key national and sub-national institutions, especially provincial and district departments of agriculture and water resources and meteorology, commune councils, and farmer water-use committees, and ensure that they are able to efficiently design, monitor and manage climate-resilient water resources and rural development projects. The project will develop expertise of district agricultural extension teams in the management of climate risks with respect to water management, and train Commune Councils and Planning and Budgeting Committees (PBCs) in two target districts in climate risk management techniques. In addition, key stakeholders at the community level (including religious leaders and indigenous elders) in both districts will be trained to support community-based adaptation planning processes. The project will also demonstrate various community-based adaptation options, including climate-resilient rainwater harvesting techniques, farming methods and design and management of reservoirs, irrigation channels, ponds and dams. The lessons learned will facilitate replication in other high risk areas, both within and outside Cambodia.¹⁰

In addition, under the GEF Small Grants Programme, UNDP-GEF is implementing a five-year program on 'Mekong and Asia Pacific Community-Based Adaptation' in 18 countries, including Cambodia, over the period 2009 to 2013, with Aus\$6 million funding from AusAID. The program will implement community-based projects to enhance the resilience of communities to climate change. Lessons learned will be leveraged to promote replication of successful community practice and integrated into relevant national and sub-national policies and development programs that reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts, from the community level to the national level. Planned outcomes of the program include strengthened technical and leadership capacities of key financial and planning institutions at the national, sub-national and local levels to secure, expand and/or re-align funds to support climate change adaptation. The program includes Aus\$960,000 for Country Programme grants in support of individual local level community based adaptation projects in Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, and Laos.¹¹

UNDP's 2010 National Human Development Report for Cambodia will also focus on the theme of climate change. This report, which will draw on the findings of the SNC, is currently under preparation.

UNEP-GEF The United Nations Environment Programme and Global Environment Facility (UNDP-GEF) is planning a US\$ 4.62m four-year 'Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Programme for Climate

¹⁰ UNDP-GEF, 2008. 'Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia'. PIMS no. 3867. UNDP Project Document. United Nations Development Programme, December

¹¹ UNDP-GEF, 2009. 'Mekong and Asia Pacific Community-Based Adaptation Programme (MAP-CBA). GEF Small Grants Programme - Project document. Environment and Energy Group, Bureau for Development Policy, United Nations Development Programme.

Change in the Coastal Zone of Cambodia considering Livelihood Improvement and Ecosystems' to begin in 2010. The program will have four components, focusing on:

- Strengthening national policy, regulatory and institutional coordination for managing climate change adaptation programs, including via awareness and capacity building for the NCCC and CCO. This strengthening is intended to ensure that climate change measures will be incorporated into the next national development plan via provision of a methodology for designing and implementing adaptation measures.
- Vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning for coastal zone adaptation, strengthening capacity for carrying out vulnerability and risk assessments, producing detailing vulnerability maps for climate change planning purposes in the coastal provinces and providing climate change scenario forecasts for identified hotspots. The climate change impact scenarios will also be integrated into land use/coastal development plans.
- Demonstration projects to enhance existing flood control measures to take account of sea level rise and climatological changes and to adapt coastal agricultural practices to the changing climate.
- Demonstration projects on coastal ecosystem based resilience measures, working with local communities to maintain and rehabilitate mangroves, to establish a secondary forest line as an additional ecological buffer against storms and to derive sustainable livelihoods from these resources.¹²

WHO The UN World Health Organisation has undertaken a health vulnerability assessment, as part of the on-going program of work to prepare Cambodia's SNC. WHO is also supporting the country in integrating climate proofing into the university curriculum for water quality and water supply.

NGOs A number of NGOs are supporting local communities in enhancing their resilience to climatic variability in the agricultural sector, including the International Development Enterprise and the Center for Study and Development of Cambodian Agriculture (CEDAC). Some NGOs are also engaged in climate change awareness building and education, including the Groupe Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités (GERES). GERES is currently preparing an inventory of local and international NGO activities in the area of climate change, which will provide an extremely useful reference source.

X.2 Lessons learned in climate change adaptation in Cambodia¹³

For effective mainstreaming of climate resilience, the PPCR can greatly benefit from key lessons learned from the past and ongoing initiatives on climate change in Cambodia. They include the following:

- (a) Focus on strengthening and reform of existing institutions rather than aiming to create new institutions for adaptation.

¹² UNEP-GEF, 2009. 'Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Programme for Climate Change in the Coastal Zone of Cambodia considering Livelihood Improvement and Ecosystems'. Project Identification Form. GEFSEC Project ID 3890. April

¹³ These lessons learned are drawn from the collective experience of the Southeast Asia START Secretariat, Helsinki University of Technology, AusAID, World Fish Center and other donors working in Cambodia and from a civil society consultation that was held over the course of the October 2009 PPCR Joint Mission in Phnom Penh.

- (b) Strengthen national climate data collection and information dissemination systems, including monitoring and forecasting systems, and early warning systems for floods and droughts (e.g. installing a rain gauge in a school or community-owned establishment).
- (c) Enhance country and community ownership through close consultations with key stakeholders at all stages of project development.
- (d) Get the adaptation challenges and targets recognized by multiple agencies while pushing for the cause at the highest levels of decision making and influence.
- (e) Create an enabling environment for climate risk management by focusing on inter-sectoral and institutional coordination.
- (f) Build on indigenous knowledge and local strategies to cope with climate variability in developing commune-level, provincial and national adaptation plans. (Rural Cambodians have highly evolved livelihood strategies to cope with environmental changes.)
- (g) Ensure that communities recognize the benefits of adaptation and see the value of investing their own resources in adaptive strategies.
- (h) Promote synergies between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (e.g. make use of the Cambodian disaster risk reduction forum by NGOs).
- (i) Strengthen organizational and individual capacities to interpret and address climate change vulnerabilities prior to recommending adaptation options.
- (j) Develop capacity building modules that use up-to-date information and are appropriate to local context and circumstances.
- (k) Utilize "learning by doing" approaches for effective implementation of tools and methods.
- (l) Increase resources available for community-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction (as communities are the first to face the climate change impacts at the local level).
- (m) Recognize that a holistic approach to adaptation is crucial, as the main determinants of successful adaptation to climate change often lie outside a specific sector.
- (n) Create mechanisms for scaling up of successful adaptation experiences (e.g. focus on decentralized small scale interventions instead of only large scale irrigation).
- (o) Identify champions for adaptation who can influence the way we adapt, by recognizing that climate change is only an additional factor that exacerbates vulnerability.

X.3 Disaster risk reduction activities

Several DPs and civil society organizations are involved in the related field of disaster risk reduction.

ADB/ADPC The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) in partnership with MoWRAM completed an advisory technical assistance project in Cambodia on *Community Self-Reliance and Flood Risk Reduction* in 2007. The TA was funded through the Asian Development Bank's Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund (TA 4574-CAM). The TA sought to enhance community participation in disaster risk reduction through a series of pilot projects in rural communities in Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, and Takeo provinces; and to provide strategic guidance to MoWRAM, NDCM and other stakeholders on improving participatory community flood and drought risk management.¹⁴

¹⁴ ADB, 2007. *Kingdom of Cambodia: Community Self-Reliance and Flood Risk Reduction (Financed by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund)*. Technical Assistance Consultant's Report. Project Number: 37290 Report prepared by Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, Bangkok, Thailand for Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology. Manila: Asian Development Bank, September 2007.

Chinese Government MoWRAM, with US\$30m financial support from the Chinese Government, is implementing a flood protection project in Kampong Trabek, Prey Veng over the period 2010 to 2012.

DIPECHO and partner agencies The Disaster Preparedness Programme of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department (DIPECHO) has been providing support to Cambodia for disaster risk reduction and preparedness since 1998. Between 1998 and 2009, it has supported some 40 actions, together totaling €7.5 million, including the establishment of flood and drought early warning systems, promotion of small scale mitigation measures such as dykes and ponds, the establishment and training of village disaster management committees, the development of local disaster management plans and their integration at commune and district levels. All projects have been implemented through DIPECHO partner agencies in Cambodia, including Action Aid, the Danish Red Cross, DanChurchAid and ZOA and regional partners such as IFRC, UNDP, WHO and MRC.¹⁵

The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and UNDP have also undertaken a regional program with financial support from DIPECHO to develop a disaster risk reduction module for incorporation into the secondary school curriculum and integrate disaster risk reduction concerns into the design of school buildings in three south-east Asian countries, including Cambodia. This project was completed in 2008.¹⁶

DIPECHO/UNISDR/ADPC The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and DIPECHO¹⁷ have funded the development of a Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2008 – 2013 (SNAP) for the RGC. The SNAP was prepared with technical assistance from ADPC. NCDM and the MoP established an inter-institutional task force to spearhead the preparation of the plan. The SNAP covers a number of themes that overlap with the CCA agenda, including mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into national, sectoral and local development policies and plans; national and local risk assessments; improved flood forecasting and early warning capabilities; education and awareness raising; and the promotion of structural and non-structural measures to enhance resilience.¹⁸

JICA The Municipality of Phnom Penh, with US\$20.23 m financial support from JICA, is undertaking a flood protection and drainage improvement project in Phnom Penh over the period 2006 to 2010.

Korean Government MoWRAM, with US\$1.45m financial support from Korea, is undertaking a project to rehabilitate a flood protection dam in Bathay, Kampong Cham, over the period 2008 to 2009.

Mekong River Commission/ADPC/GTZ The MRC has an on-going Flood Management and Mitigation Program which was begun in 2005 and is funded to a total value of around US\$20m (see below). The program has included the establishment of a Regional Flood Management and Mitigation Centre in Phnom Penh, providing technical and coordination services to the four countries in the Lower Mekong Basin. Other components of the program comprise structural measures and flood protection, mediation

¹⁵ ECHO, 2009. Humanitarian Aid in Cambodia. Brussels: European Community Humanitarian Aid, September.

¹⁶ ADPC. 2008. *Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction in the Education Sector in Cambodia*. Bangkok: Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, April.

¹⁷ Using funding available under its regional program.

¹⁸ NCDM and MoP, 2008. *Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2008-2013*. Phnom Penh: National Committee for Disaster Management and Ministry of Planning.

of transboundary flood issues, flood emergency management strengthening and land management. Forecasts, flood data, technical standards and training packages are key outputs of the program.¹⁹

The flood emergency management strengthening component is being undertaken with technical support from ADPC and financial support from GTZ. It has included a flood risk awareness campaign and an initiative to integrate flood risk reduction measures into formal local government development plans in two of the most flood-prone provinces in Cambodia, Prey Veng and Kandal.^{20 21}

USAID-OFDA The Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID-OFDA) is funding a US\$2.6m Asia Flood Network (AFN) which covers Mekong River Basin countries, including Cambodia, and countries in the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Megna basin.²² It also has a US\$1.2m project on Drought Preparedness in Southeast Asia, covering Cambodia, East Timor and Vietnam. USAID-OFDA previously funded a Community-Based Flood Mitigation and Preparedness Project in Cambodia over the period 1995-2004, under ADPC's Asian Urban Disaster Mitigation Program.

WFP The UN World Food Programme (WFP) supports the RGC in the overlapping field of food security. Flood and drought maps produced as an output of a 2003 NCDM and WFP exercise to identify flood and drought prone communes in the country are widely cited in both the disaster risk reduction and CCA literature for Cambodia. WFP has also supported NCDM in the preparation of post-disaster damage and needs assessment (DANA) guidelines.

World Bank GFDRR The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery has an indicative budget of US\$5.35m for Cambodia over the period 2009-2011. This program of technical assistance has yet to be finalized but is anticipated to include support for the better coordination and implementation of the SNAP, the integration of disaster risk reduction into national development planning, implementation of the national Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction strategy, the development of guidelines for the integration of disaster risk concerns into local development plans, initiation of the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into policies and programs of two line ministries, the development of provincial multi-hazard disaster risk reduction plans and the implementation of partnerships in at least two new provinces.²³

A completed World Bank Flood Emergency Rehabilitation Project which was implemented in response to the 2000 floods also included technical assistance to help build capacity to manage and mitigate future water disasters in Cambodia more effectively.

NGOs A number of NGOs have been engaged in disaster risk reduction activities in Cambodia, including those listed above via DIPECHO funding. NGOs of particular relevance to the PPCR include the Church World Service, which is currently supporting communities in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into

¹⁹ <http://www.mrcmekong.org/>

²⁰ ADPC and MRC, 2007. *Sustaining the Flood Preparedness and Emergency Management System in Cambodia: Creating the momentum for mainstreaming*. Safer Communities - Case Study 4. Bangkok and Vientiane: Asian Disaster Preparedness Center and Mekong River Commission, December.

²¹ ADPC and MRC, 2007. *Reaching out to the Public: Raising Community Awareness to Flood Risk Reduction in Cambodia*. Safer Communities - Case Study 3. Bangkok and Vientiane: Asian Disaster Preparedness Center and Mekong River Commission, December.

²² GFDRR, 2009. *Disaster Risk Management Programs for Priority Countries: Summary 200*. Washington, DC: Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery.

²³ GFDRR, 2009. Op cit.

commune investment plans; and Oxfam-America, which is supporting the NCDM in its submission to the RGC to ingrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation concerns into the updated NSDP. Other NGOs involved in various aspects of disaster risk reduction in the country include Action Contra la Faim (ACF), Cambodian Red Cross, CARE International, Lutheran World Federation, Oxfam Australia, Oxfam GB and World Vision.

Annex 2: CRM in national and sector policy, planning and budgetary processes

1. Status and ongoing processes

There has been limited explicit attention to climate risk concerns in national and sector policy, planning and budgetary processes to date in Cambodia, or in the design of individual development projects. It is widely appreciated that agricultural performance is closely tied to the timing and intensity of rainfall, reflecting heavy dependence on rainfed production, and that the country suffers periodic damage to physical infrastructure as a consequence of floods. For instance, in reviewing agricultural performance over the period 1993-2005, the *National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2006-2010* (p14) reported that ‘actual year-to-year growth rates in the sector were quite unsteady and uneven, marked by peaks and troughs, reflecting the high reliance on natural factors and susceptibility to climatic factors like drought, floods, etc’. Moreover, aberrant rainfall patterns over the past few years and the recent destruction caused by Typhoon Ketsana in late September 2009 have captured the attention of key decision makers and line ministries, as well as the general public. This unusual weather behavior is being widely attributed by non-scientific observers to climate change, reinforcing the awareness-raising efforts around climate change underway in the lead up to COP-15 and as part of the preparation of Cambodia’s Second National Communication. The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), for instance, reports that climate change risk has come up in recent budget discussions. However, levels of understanding of climate change are mixed and few line agencies appear to have gone a few steps further to explore what climate change could imply for their individual sectors or to identify concrete opportunities for strengthening resilience, either in their broad strategies and programs of work or individual projects.^{24 25}

National strategies and policies The impact of climate change on wider economic performance and the achievement of the Royal Government of Cambodia’s (RGC’s) socio-economic objectives have been poorly articulated and climate change is not at the forefront of thinking within either MEF or the Ministry of Planning (MoP). The *Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency in Cambodia* provides the broad overarching policy framework, outlining the RGC’s vision for growth, employment, equity, and efficiency. The original Rectangular Strategy was launched in 2004 and an updated Phase II Rectangular Strategy announced in September 2008. The Phase I strategy included no direct mention of climate change but referred to climate risk reduction benefits in the context of the development of irrigation facilities and improved water resource and sustainable forest management. It also included enhanced emergency assistance to ‘victims of natural disasters and calamities’ in the context of social safety nets. In contrast, the Phase II Rectangular Strategy does mention climate change but only as a factor contributing to global economic slowdown and inflationary pressure on the Cambodian economy, most likely a reference to the contribution of climatological extreme events to the world food crisis of 2007-08. Although the Strategy seeks to address rising food prices by increasing agricultural productivity, there is no further reference to climate change except in the context of forest management. The Strategy also places emphasis on flood and sea protection levies and other measures

²⁴ Individual sectoral plans in some of the sectors most vulnerable to climate change are discussed in the agriculture, water and infrastructure annexes to this Aide Memoire.

²⁵ The Water Department within MPWT reports that the Mekong River Commission (MRC) has run some hydrometeorological models to explore that impact of temperature change on downstream river flows. This study has revealed the need for the strengthening of river banks, bridges and port and other infrastructure in Cambodia but the Water Department has no budgetary resources to undertake such work. It has not estimated the full amount of funding required.

to boost agricultural production and reports on past success in rescuing and providing support to 'victims of natural disasters'.

The NSDP is closely aligned with the Rectangular Strategy, translating the Strategy into concrete goals, targets, and strategies. The current NSDP 2006-2010 only explicitly addresses climate change in the context of the NAPA, stating that 'to adequately respond to the urgent needs of climate change, in particular droughts and floods, a draft National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change has been prepared, containing priority actions needed to adapt to climate change in regard to agriculture, water resource management, coastal zone management and human health' (p16). It notes that successful implementation of the National Program of Action to Climate Change will depend on adequate resources. There is no attempt to integrate climate change considerations into other sectors.

Droughts and floods, more specifically, are mentioned several times in the NSDP but disaster risk reduction concerns are far from mainstreamed across the Plan. References to floods and droughts are made in the context of:

- The need to tackle 'drought, flood and pest affectation' as part of efforts to enhance the agricultural sector, which in turn is considered the key to poverty reduction. No specific measures for reducing climate risk are mentioned, however, within the specific context of agriculture.
- The need to better manage water resources, which support the needs of many sectors of the economy, to address cyclical patterns of water shortages in the dry season and excessive water during the rainy season. The Plan seeks to tackle this issue by adopting an integrated approach to water resources management and development, placing emphasis on measures (a) to ensure that water in sufficient quantities, and of appropriate quality, is available to meet year-round demands of all sectors while sustaining aquatic ecosystems; (b) to manage flood flows and enhance the capacities of communities to cope; (c) to control water for agricultural purposes, by means of storage, drainage or irrigation as appropriate; and (d) to keep water resources free of contaminants to support the ecological system, particularly fisheries.
- The importance of sustainable forest management policy, in part to provide protection against droughts and floods.
- The role of the new Integrated Rural Accessibility Planning (IRAP) mechanism in prioritizing underserved rural areas, including to help protect them against floods and droughts by enhancing their disaster preparedness and risk reduction capabilities.
- Continued assistance to 'victims of natural disasters'.
- Possible risk factors that could hinder NSDP progress. (The NDSP continues on to state that 'RGC is confident that it could withstand such challenges and adjust NSDP to accommodate realities as they emerge' (p xiv)).

The RGC is currently at a relatively late stage in finalizing the Updated NSDP 2009-2013 and the Plan is scheduled for consideration and approval by the National Assembly in April 2010. It is intended that the Updated Plan will pay greater attention to both climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The NSDP is based on submissions from individual line ministries outlining their projects and programs. These are then reconciled with macroeconomic analysis to ensure that the level of investment detailed in the Plan will be sufficient to achieve the desired rate of growth. The National *Climate* Change Committee (NCCC) is currently drafting a section on climate change for inclusion in the Updated Plan. The National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) is also planning to submit a section on

disaster risk reduction and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) reports that it considered climate change in its submission as well. However, a circular distributed to government agencies laying the RGC's main objectives and policies over the Plan period, with which sectoral submissions were required to be aligned, and related technical guidelines on the preparation of line agency submissions, did not touch on climate change or disaster risk concerns and the issue of climate risk reduction will not be integrated across the NSDP, within the goals, objectives and strategies of all relevant sectors.

Despite this, there is general agreement within RGC that climate change needs to be tackled by integrating efforts to enhance resilience into existing institutional structures, national and sectoral strategies and budgetary systems, rather than by creating separate systems. This mainstreaming approach is consistent with widely regarded best practice internationally.²⁶ The approach is particularly essential in countries such as Cambodia, which are set to be severely affected by climate change by virtue of their high existing vulnerability, rather than current or future exposure, to climatological hazards. This vulnerability needs to be tackled as a core element of development policy.

Sectoral plans, policies and operational activities are required to be in line with the NSDP and reflect the central objectives of government. However, despite its silo-ed treatment in the Updated NSDP, there is still scope for interpretation in incorporating climate change adaptation concerns across all relevant sectors. For instance, climate change adaptation goals can be readily linked to sustainable development objectives. Similarly, sectoral strategies already in place may contain obvious entry points to address climate change. For instance the Ministry of Rural Development's (MRD's) draft strategy already covers changes in hydrology, although climate change is not explicitly mentioned. Such entry points then need to be translated into both concrete projects and programs in the three-year rolling Public Investment Programme (PIP) and into broader efforts to ensure that climate risk concerns are explicitly considered in the identification, prioritization and design of all development projects in the PIP (see below).

The PIP provides the vehicle for achieving the goals and targets of the NSDP, detailing specific programs and projects that will be implemented to achieve these goals and targets and related funding requirements.²⁷ It includes all RGC capital expenditure projects and projects supported by external development partners (including technical assistance) and provides the basis for assisting the Cambodia Rehabilitation and Development Board (CRDB)/Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC) and all line ministries and agencies in attracting and directing external assistance to RGC-identified priority programs and projects. In practice, most of the projects in the PIP are funded through external assistance. The Ministry of Planning prepares the PIP every year on the basis of submissions from line Ministries and a related screening process.

Project identification, appraisal and design At the project level, current project identification and appraisal processes also pay little explicit regard to climate risk. For instance, the environmental assessment process²⁸ focuses only on the impact of a proposed project on the environment rather than

²⁶ For instance, see OECD, 2009, *Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation*. ISBN-978-92-64-05476-9. Paris: Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development.

²⁷ The most recent PIP notes that more work needs to be done to ensure that such linkages between the NSDP, PIPs, the medium-term expenditure framework and annual budgets and their mutual coherence and synergy are achieved in practice.

²⁸ In common with many other countries, RGC environmental screening criteria determining the extent of environmental assessment required are primarily based on scale thresholds (e.g., roads in excess of 100km²⁸;

of the environment – in this case in the form of a hazard event – on the project as well.²⁹ Moreover, the process does not necessarily explore the full impact of proposed investments on resilience to climatological extremes, whether within the immediate project locality or in the wider economy and society. Technical designs for certain types of infrastructure – for instance, roads – are better in as much as they do take account of flood risk. However, selected design parameters are based on historical climatological hazard records, not on expected changes in frequency and intensity in hazard events over the life of the investments.

Some changes in procedures for project identification, appraisal and design in Cambodia are required to incorporate a climate lens, as required to help ensure optimal use of investment resources. The introduction of a new, lengthy climate risk screening tool is probably unnecessary. A simpler, low-cost mechanism, starting with just a few lines in the project scoping document outlining the relevance of climate risk to the project outputs and objectives and how, if relevant, climate risk will be addressed, may be sufficient. In the case of projects that are more vulnerable to the consequences of climate change – or that themselves could affect resilience to climate change in the project locality or wider economy and society– further investigation could then be required, as relevant, during more detailed project appraisal (e.g., via a full environmental impact assessment, with related changes to environmental legislation to require this) and technical design, including examination of project design alternatives. It should be noted, however, that at present the environmental assessment process is apparently only loosely applied in Cambodia, particularly at the sub-national level, and resulting recommendations are not necessarily implemented.

In addition, design parameters and related technical manuals need to be reviewed to reflect the potential impacts of climate change on the frequency and intensity of floods and droughts and related return periods of hazards of particular intensities. There is also scope for support on alternative low-cost techniques for enhancing hazard resilience across a range of sectors (e.g., via geo-engineering). However, in areas such as roads, there are significant challenges in climate proofing infrastructure because of considerable sub-national investment, including small-scale community construction. Extensive programs of capacity-building would be required, including of engineers, builders, agricultural extension workers and others working on the ground.

Monitoring and evaluation Technical support around the monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation activities is required. The NSDP contains 43 indicators, including 28 Cambodian Millennium Development Goals, but none of these touch on climate risk resilience. The monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation is, moreover, particularly challenging. In the words of a recent OECD report:

“ Evaluating the success of an adaptation is not a straightforward task and may take a long time because the benefits of some adaptation measures may not be realised until the climate changes significantly. For adaptation measures that were designed to reduce vulnerability to

water supply systems for 10,000 users or more; irrigation systems covering in excess of 5,000 hectares) although certain categories of projects, particularly those likely to involve emission of pollutants, require full EIAs regardless of scale of operation. Full EIAs are also required for projects planned in natural protected areas, including natural parks , wildlife sanctuaries , protected landscape areas and multiple-use management areas. Agricultural operations in flooded and coastal forests similarly require a full EIA. All other projects in the agriculture, industry, infrastructure and tourism sectors are required to have Initial Environmental Impact Assessments (IEIAs).

²⁹ For instance, the construction of schools may have little impact on the environment but hazard-related safety concerns are paramount in building schools in hazard-prone areas.

infrequent extreme events, their evaluation can only be carried out if and after those extreme events occur. If such events do not occur, it may be difficult to evaluate the success of the adaptation strategy. For adaptation measures that have benefits if climate does not change (i.e. no regrets measures), their evaluation is facilitated as the benefits should be seen in the near term."³⁰

However, such problems are not insurmountable. For instance, lead or process indicators can be selected that will at least provide some sign of progress towards the achievement of project objectives (e.g., the number of schools constructed to withstand a flood of a specified depth). Leading or process indicators are also required in situations where the full benefits of a project will only become apparent after its completion (e.g., by measuring the progress of a mangrove planting scheme intended to provide protection against sea surges in terms of rates of growth and survival of the trees).³¹ Clear guidance and support is required to support the RGC in developing and implementing appropriate climate change adaptation monitoring and evaluation indicators, both for broad climate change adaptation objectives, as contained in national policies and strategies, and for individual project objectives.

Data and analysis constraints Limited attention even to existing climatic risk in national and sectoral plans in Cambodia partly reflects weak baseline data on the historical impact of disasters. The NDMC is primarily concerned with humanitarian impacts and related relief needs. Line ministries receive some information on damage to infrastructure but only, apparently, on an informal ad hoc basis for their own purposes. Moreover, even the data that do exist are not collated into a single, central database.³² Meanwhile there is apparently no data available at all on private sector losses (other than to domestic assets) in the public domain; and losses associated with small-scale localized events also often go entirely unrecorded.

There has been little analysis of the wider impacts of disasters on macroeconomic or budgetary performance or on their wider socio-economic consequences, including on progress in poverty reduction. The situation is not helped by the fact that there is no mention of either natural hazards or climate change in either the generic MDGs or the Cambodia-specific ones.

These various deficiencies make it difficult to make a case for the urgency of climate change adaptation in Cambodia on the basis of an increasing likelihood of floods and droughts as the socio-economic impact of current hazard threats is not widely understood. Instead, natural hazards are somewhat discounted as an issue of major concern, particularly in the face of more immediately pressing demands on public resources to tackle significant basic development needs.

³⁰ OECD, 2009. Integrating climate change adaptation into development co-operation. Paris: Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development, July, p56.

³¹ Benson, C, 2007. 'Logical and Results Based Frameworks'. In *Tools for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction: Guidance Notes for Development Organisations* - Guidance Note 6. Geneva: ProVention Consortium. Available at: <http://www.proventionconsortium.org/?pageid=37&publicationid=132#132>.

³² Documents that recite figures on disaster-related losses in Cambodia typically rely on those available in an international database, the Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT). EM-DAT is maintained by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) of the University of Louvain, Belgium and covers disasters that cause at least 10 deaths, affect at least 100 people, result in the declaration of a state of emergency and/or result in an international appeal for assistance. The EM-DAT database is based on information collated from various sources including UN agencies, NGOs, insurance companies, research institutes and press agencies.

Budgetary processes and systems Understanding of the budgetary implications of climate change and related arrangements for encouraging and monitoring climate change adaptation activities, securing international assistance to meet adaptation needs and ensuring that there are adequate arrangements in place for post-disaster response are key elements in mainstreaming climate change concerns into national systems. At the heart of this, a tracking system is required to provide transparency on levels of spending, highlight any funding gaps (both for climate risk reduction and post-disaster response), facilitate a comparison of ex ante risk reduction and ex post response expenditure and shed light on the implications of potential post-disaster reallocations of budgetary resources for the achievement of key government objectives.

Currently, neither the MEF, MoE nor NCDM maintain data on national expenditure on climate change adaptation or on disaster risk reduction and preparedness more narrowly defined. The NCDM, which falls under the Council of Ministers, receives a small annual budgetary allocation via the Council for operational purposes, including to support post-disaster damage assessments.³³ The allocation is currently set at 1,000 m riel (approximately US\$240,000). However, as in most developing countries, there are no specific lines anywhere across the budget for climate change adaptation or disaster risk reduction. Some explicit climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction projects can be identified in the PIP.³⁴ However it is only possible to identify those projects that explicitly mention climate change or natural hazards in some shape or form in the project title. Projects which include a climate change adaptation component as part of a larger project – or even simply indirectly strengthen climate resilience (e.g., an irrigation project) - cannot be counted.

As regards post-disaster response, individual line agencies draw on their own budgets, most commonly their routine maintenance budgets, to meet ‘small-scale’ disaster-related infrastructure rehabilitation costs in ‘normal’ years. In the case of the Department of Roads of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), which is responsible for national and provincial roads, 40% of the maintenance budget is specifically earmarked for periodic maintenance, including flood-related repair but minor damage is covered from the routine maintenance budget instead. Up to 8% of the Department’s maintenance budget does not have to be allocated at the start of the budget year, providing some flexibility to respond to disaster events without disrupting planned periodic and routine maintenance work. Meanwhile MAFF has a small budget for the maintenance of a 2,000-3,000 tonne revolving seed bank for distribution in the event of floods and droughts, with seed positioned at various points around the country. It also provides livestock and fisheries post-disaster on a limited, revolving basis. However, little, if any, data on levels of such expenditure is readily available.

In the case of a major disaster event – such as Typhoon Ketsana in late September 2009 – the Council of Ministers requests supplementary budget support from the RGC for immediate humanitarian relief and repair purposes, on behalf of NCDM, following the collation of damage assessment of information from affected line agencies. Prime Ministerial approval is required to access this funding. It is held in a reserve

³³ This annual allocation was apparently established following the severe 2000 floods and related lesson learning exercises, which highlighted the need to strengthen the NCDM and the country’s disaster management system.

³⁴ For instance, the 2010-2012 PIP listed projects on the Second report of UN framework on climate change (US\$405,000 GEF/UNDP funding for the period 2006-2009); Strengthening capacity and knowledge improvement on climate change (US\$380,000 Danida funding for the period 2009-2010); Flood protection in Kampong Trabek, Prey Veng (US\$30m funding from China for the period 2010-2012); Rehabilitation of flood protection dam in Bathay, Kampong Cham (US\$1.45 Korean funding for the period 2008-2009); and Flood protection and drainage improvement in Phnom Penh (US\$20.23m Japanese funding for the period 2006-2010).

budget within the annual current (recurrent) budget under the Office of the Council of Ministers (OCM) and can be drawn upon for a range of unforeseen circumstances, including floods and droughts. Funds remaining in this reserve budget at the end of the fiscal year (December) revert to the budget surplus. Longer-term reconstruction needs may also be projectized on the investment budget in subsequent years.

However, individual line agencies do not maintain separate figures on post-disaster response expenditure from their regular annual budget allocations whilst data on the annual size of the OCM's reserve budget and its actual use are confidential, according to MEF. There are also certain difficulties in separating out the cost of disaster-related reconstruction requirements and pre-existing repair and rehabilitation needs.

There are similar issues in identifying climate change and disaster related expenditure inflows of foreign assistance, both off and on-budget. External assistance is recorded by CDC using OECD's ODA classification system. Since 1995 this has included a category on emergency aid (including in response to complex emergencies but excluding aid to refugees in donor countries). OECD latterly relabeled this humanitarian aid and, since 2004, has separated out short-term reconstruction relief & rehabilitation from 'emergency and distress' relief. In 2005 it went a step further and introduced a new sub-title on disaster prevention and preparedness. However, these classifications have not yet been applied in Cambodia and there is no category for climate change adaptation. Moreover, some NGO activities are not included in the CDC database.

Finally, it should be noted that the MEF currently has no mechanisms in place for tracking expenditure on other cross-cutting issues (e.g., poverty reduction, gender) and thus no experience in this area. In the case of poverty reduction, for instance, the RGC simply seeks to ensure that all physical capital investment decisions are made with benefits to the poor in mind. Some interviewees during the October 2009 Joint Mission expressed the view that climate risk expenditure tracking would require considerable capacity strengthening and be extremely time-consuming and costly. They were not convinced of its net merit. More positively, the RGC is currently piloting a system of program budgeting, enabling it to cost individual programs. This could be explored as a possible mechanism for tracking climate risk-related expenditure (and other cross-cutting issues).

2. Opportunities for PPCR support

There are four potential opportunities for PPCR support within the context of national level mainstreaming that emerged as particularly beneficial during stakeholder discussions over the course of the mission:

- The PPCR could provide technical support to MoP and line agencies in mainstreaming climate risk concerns into national and sectoral policies and in developing related monitoring and evaluation indicators. Phase 1 of the PPCR will commence too late to support the preparation of the Updated NSDP 2009-2013, but could help identify entry points in the NSDP to which CCA endeavors could be tied and, latterly, monitored. The PPCR could also provide sector-specific support on mainstreaming to individual line agencies, including in sectoral policies and plans and in the identification and technical design of individual projects. Close dialogue should be maintained with other planned DP initiatives with mainstreaming objectives, including under GCCA, UNDP-GEF, Danida and, in the related field of disaster risk reduction, World Bank Global

Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) programs of support, ensuring that any PPCR activities complement and build on these undertakings. In undertaking this task, it would also be useful to examine lessons learned from past experience in mainstreaming cross-cutting issues into national development planning in Cambodia (e.g., gender).

- The PPCR could make an important contribution in strengthening commitment and attention to CCA on the part of MEF and MoP, via awareness raising around the potential consequences of climate change for socio-economic development, including poverty reduction, long-term sustainable growth, macroeconomic performance and economic returns to individual development projects. As the lead agency for CCA, MoE should also be covered by this activity, strengthening its ability to articulate the linkages between climate change, macroeconomic performance and socio-economic objectives in discussions with MEF and MoP and to make the case for the incorporation of CCA concerns into national and sectoral planning and budgetary processes. Some economic analysis is planned under the on-going UNDP-GEF project but is expected to take a different focus. In the longer-term, this awareness raising initiative could be extended to line ministries as well. Line ministries have some scope for influencing their budgetary allocations by making the case for particular budgetary requests and thus it is important that they, too, can justify requests for financial resources to support climate change adaptation costs in the language of MEF and MoF. Similarly, in liaising with DPs, they may find it beneficial to talk in terms of links of CCA to sustainable development, poverty reduction and economic growth.
- Building on lessons learned from the on-going RGC-World Bank Public Expenditure Review, which is examining climate change adaptation as a cross cutting theme, the PPCR could provide technical support to MEF in mainstreaming climate change concerns into budgetary systems, allocation and reporting/tracking processes, in accordance with the following guiding principles:
 - The additional costs of CCA are transparent. Ideally, one should aim to track the additional costs of climate change adaptation down to the commune level (e.g., the additional cost of constructing a road to withstand a 1-in-50 year flood under climate change scenarios, rather than prevailing climatological conditions). Such information is potentially very valuable in attracting international climate change adaptation funds. However, in practice, this may be unrealistic and it may be better to focus on national level projects and investments, at least at the outset.
 - Levels of public expenditure on CCA across different sectors are sufficient relative to the levels and nature of risk faced, economic and social returns to CCA and the reasonable responsibilities and obligations of government (and the wider international community).
 - Budgetary mechanisms can support joint, interministerial climate change initiatives where appropriate.
 - There are adequate financial arrangements in place to manage the residual risk faced by government – that is, to access, manage and allocate adequate disaster relief and reconstruction resources, including via international assistance.
- The PPCR could provide technical support to MoP and other concerned government agencies in identifying and utilizing windows of opportunity to build climate risk concerns into the project preparation process, including relevant appraisal tools such as environmental impact assessment, and into related criteria for prioritizing projects for inclusion in the Public Investment Program (PIP).

3. Phase 1 activities

It is proposed that Phase 1 should focus on the following activities with regard to national and sector policy, planning and budgetary processes:-

- A. Technical support to MoP and line agencies in mainstreaming climate risk concerns into national policies and individual project design and in developing related monitoring and evaluation indicators (subject to developments under the GCCA, UNDP-GEF, Danida and World Bank-GFDRR initiatives). Phase 1 could also include a component on the mainstreaming of climate risk management into the sectoral policies and plans of a single line ministry, initiating a body of work on sectoral mainstreaming work which should continue under Phase 2 of the PPCR.
- Awareness raising within MEF, MoP and MoE around the potential consequences of climate change for socio-economic development, including poverty reduction and long-term sustainable growth.
- Technical support and training to MEF in mainstreaming climate change concerns into budgetary systems, allocation and reporting/tracking processes.
- Technical support to MoP and other concerned government agencies in identifying and utilizing windows of opportunity to build climate risk concerns into the project preparation process and related criteria for prioritizing projects for inclusion in the PIP.

Annex 3: Synergies with Disaster Risk Management

The disaster risk reduction community has made relatively limited progress to date in Cambodia. RGC policies, legislation and operational activities have focused primarily on post-disaster response and reconstruction whilst development partner activities have been limited, largely focusing on some limited large-scale flood control investments and a number of small scale risk reduction initiatives at the sub-national, typically on a pilot basis and implemented through NGOs. Although there has been some effort to secure a greater emphasis on disaster risk reduction, one recent report noted that the field 'remains saturated with reports containing good recommendations that wait to be implemented; and interventions that are yet to make sustainable impact'.³⁵

However, a shift in emphasis is hopefully finally underway, following the RGC's launch in March 2009 of a new *Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2008-2013 (SNAP)*, firmly embracing principles of risk reduction and its mainstreaming into broader development, and on-going preparation of related legislation. The World Bank GFDRR is planning a program of technical assistance to support implementation of the SNAP. The UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and Disaster Preparedness Programme of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department (DIPECHO) are also closely involved in the SNAP process and further development partner funding will hopefully follow. On the government side, the National Committee on Disaster Management (NCDM) is responsible for coordinating disaster risk management issues in Cambodia. Other government agencies, including MoP, also contributed to the development of the SNAP.

The SNAP covers a number of themes that are also on the CCA agenda, including mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into national, sectoral and local development policies and plans; national and local risk assessments; improved flood forecasting and early warning capabilities; education and awareness raising; and the promotion of structural and non-structural measures to enhance resilience. In view of the considerable overlap in objectives and agendas between the two communities, it is essential that their respective policies, strategies and programs of action, including under the PPCR, are carefully coordinated to avoid duplication, ensure maximum impact and cost-effective use of resources and that the two communities learn from each other's experiences.

For instance, with regard to lesson-learning, NGOs working at the grassroots level have already accumulated a body of experience on disaster risk reduction but much of this work has been done on a pilot basis. There may be considerable benefit in reviewing this work and identifying opportunities for scaling up. DIPECHO has already undertaken an evaluation of its disaster risk reduction work in Cambodia over the period 1998 to 2007 (all implemented through NGOs – see Annex X), providing a useful start to such a review.

More fundamentally, it is essential that decision-making around disaster risk reduction, at both a policy level and in the design of individual disaster risk reduction interventions, is placed within this broader climate change framework and takes account of the likely consequences of climate change for the frequency and intensity of climatological hazards. This is crucial in ensuring that development resources are spent cost-effectively and their returns maximized.

³⁵ GFDRR, 2009. *Disaster Risk Management Programs for Priority Countries: Summary 200*. Washington, DC: Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery.

During the preparation and implementation of the PPCR, close dialogue should be maintained with NCDM and its partner agencies implementing relevant components of the SNAP. The PPCR should also actively promote the development of synergies between the disaster risk reduction and CCA communities more broadly. To some extent, the SNAP already seeks to do this, acknowledging the overlap, stating that it fully supports the NAPA and including the integration of disaster risk reduction into the climate change adaptation program as one of its priority programs. The SNAP also proposes a joint MoE-NCDM committee to identify and support common activities. However, considerable effort is required to ensure that such intentions are translated into the development of strong linkages between the DRR and CCA worlds and joint programs of action, particularly in sectors that are highly vulnerable to climatological hazards. Moreover, it should be recognized that the NCDM has no existing capacity for disaster risk reduction and is not an operational agency. Currently, it does not even monitor disaster risk reduction activities across different line agencies or at the sub-national level and so, as it stands, may not provide a particularly strong partner for collaboration with NCCO, CCO and the new climate change department within MoE.

Annex 4: Summary of Consultative Meeting with Private Sector (IFC)

Annex 5: Summary of Consultative Meeting with Government Agencies

Forum	Consultative Meeting with the Government.
Present	Representatives of the Government Ministries and Agencies and PPCR mission members.
Date	13 October 2009
Place	Himawari Hotel
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take stock of country level activities already underway on CR To help the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to set up process to further consult, analyze, and prioritize the strategic program design for PPCR
Structure	Participatory Consultation
Topics presented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refreshed the PPCR program including its Objectives, Principles, Approach (beyond business as usual characteristics), and supporting forms, for esp. activities during the PPCR phase 1 preparation. Presented a summary of key findings and follow ups (including high-priority sectors and their relevant aspects such as risks and vulnerability, enabling environment, on-going and pipeline CR activities, and priority actions... etc.) from the early June consultative forum Discussed and sought for inputs and suggestions from the participants on how to move the PPCR forward.
Significant topics discussed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PPCR mission refreshed or clarified with the participants the PPCR programmatic approach and intention to go project by project as has been introduced by some other development agencies in the past. In other words, the PPCR will not pick up to finance the selected projects under the NAPAs because the PPCR aims for cross-cutting supports with longer-term impacts at policy and programmatic approach which can be contributed towards scaling up for new/more investments. It is not to entertain academic or research purpose. Any proposed new or further study as part of the PPCR preparation should consider potential linkage to certain sector investment programs. A general observation that a number of line ministries wanted the PPCR to cover some activities directly related to/benefited for their respective ministry (e.g. integrating CR into the educational program, for cultural heritage protection and tourism benefits, just to name a few). Through the thorough consultative debate, there was ultimately a consensus that the PPCR should serve for national interest (e.g. focusing on the national development priorities, though not meet demands of each line ministry) rather than to trying to thinly meet expectation of all relevant line ministries. There was a confirmation on the <u>3 priority areas/sectors are agriculture, irrigation and infrastructure</u> based on the PPCR program nature and its

	<p>limited budget (for covering only 2-3 key sectors), the June forum inputs, development framework in the NSDP and Rectangular Strategy, NAPAs and the present CC Communication Strategy. The confirmation goes on with recommendation for the PPCR to move forwards on the basis of discussion and consensus in the two consultative meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There were lots of debates for mainstreaming Climate Resilience (CR) into priority sector-based development policy, strategy, and programs using or building on the existing structure (e.g. NCCC, NAPAs, NSDP... etc) and using and strengthening local capacity and skills and avoid creating new or parallel mechanism to get rid of possible confusion or wasting resources.• There are suggestions by the participants that the PPCR should identify and give priority consideration to climate change vulnerable or prone locations based on existing data and needed data. Many of the participants also emphasized on making the PPCR practically implementable, determining gaps and priority areas requiring further vulnerability assessment/ baseline data collection for the PPCR design purpose.• The consultation ended by welcoming the participants to continue providing opinions to ADB or the WB on how to maximize efficient and doable PPCR design and implementation in the Cambodian context.
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Annex 6: Summary of Consultative Meeting with Civil Societies

Objectives: To take stock of country level activities already underway on PPCR and help Cambodia set in place a process to further consult, analyze and prioritize the strategy program for PPCR.

Them of discussion	Issues/Discussion	Proposed Action/Special Remarks
Comment on NAPA	It was advised to be more careful when deciding to take certain projects from NAPA for the implementation in the PPCR. NAPAs process was noticed of not being fully consultative, not reflecting NGO-initiatives and on-going activities during the time of its formulation.	The PPCR needs to look into this especially on consultation process.
The effects of climate changes in Cambodia	It is confirmed that Cambodia has already felt the impacts from climate change, example of the Ketsana.	Urged speedy assistance for climate change resilience activities.
Ownership Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ownership building process should be a continued process starting from the beginning and to the end by involving all relevant ministries, private sector groups, NGOs and the people in project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the projects. • The implementation of the PPCR should use the existing government system including the Commune/Sangkat development system (e.g. commune development and disaster management system). • The NGOs should also be included in the implementation of project activities along with the government ministries. 	No specific groups should be excluded from the PPCR process.
Confirmation of the selected priority sectors/Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meeting confirmed the priority sector chosen for assistance by the PPCR. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Water • Rural Infrastructure <p>A suggestion was also to include the forestry sector for PPCR's intervention</p> <p>It was also discussed that the CC cannot be separated by itself. It should be integrate with other external factors like rural development and others. Option can be that working with central and provincial MAFF to implement Provincial and district level agriculture development and</p>	<p>The Forestry issues will not be taken up by the PPCR as there is a separate program to finance this sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start from small irrigation system. • Improve techniques for agriculture development practices

	<p>extension services which will improve their institutional capacity and the people capacity to cope with CC. Cambodia has adapted livelihood activities traditionally for a long time because they have faced variation of water availability for their agriculture or livelihood development. Recommending to look at non-conventional approach for CR – large irrigation scheme has roomed for improvement is not the only solutions. Small scale irrigation can also work for rural water management issues.</p>	<p>(SRI).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start from bottom up- from specific location/area of the priority sector that can provoke country ownership.
Implementation arrangement	<p>The following relevant ministries were recommended with the following roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEF: Oversight budget Monitoring and expenditures NCCC/MOE: coordination and execution Technical line ministries (MOE/MOWRAM/MAFF etc) are to implement related selected projects concerning the mandate of each ministry 	<p>Training should be provided to implement their roles.</p>
Climate Change Mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is lack of coordination in the CR though NCDM is there to coordinate. CR should be seen and supported as a cross cutting issue to be mainstreamed in all sectors. Govt's budgets for CC should be allocated/reflected in ministry's strategic and national strategic plan. National Committee for disaster management at provincial, district and commune level should be empowered to ensure that the PPCR adopted efforts/system is acceptable to all levels. PPCR can further educate and advocate on how disaster management and CR can be integrated in C/S development. Also there is NGO disaster management committee- most of NGOs are members can be used. 	<p>Some NGOs (Oxfam America) help NCDM to integrate Climate Risks (CR) into country disaster preparedness plan, however government policies/ framework to support the efforts are not yet available or publicly made available.</p>
Capacity Building and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity of local people to cope with the CC and the capacity of relevant ministries to plan and implement CC prevention, adaptation and response is very limited 	<p>Capacity building and CC awareness raising should be provided at all level from national to local level.</p>
Geographical Consideration	<p>Appropriate date and data collection and scope for the PPCR should be considered. A suggestion was to select the areas along the Mekong river and northern provinces for further data collection and analysis.</p>	<p>To be reviewed by the phase 1</p>

Annex 7: List of Persons Met

Nº	Name	Position	Institution	E-mail address	Phone Number
1	Mr. Srey Vuthy	Deputy Director, Department of Planning and Statistics	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	sreyvuthy@yahoo.com	012 845 918
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3	Mr. Mak Mony	Chief of Project Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Office, Department of Planning and Statistics	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	pcmeo@camnet.com.kh or mak.mony@yahoo.com	016 947 475
4	Mr. Duong Samkeat	Deputy Director of EIA Department	Ministry of Environment, EIA	N/A	012 880 240
5	Mr. Chea Leng	Vice Chief	Ministry of Environment, EIA	N/A	012 249 798
6	Mr. Kieng Karona	Vice Chief	Ministry of Environment	N/A	012 864 485
7	Mr. Sopheap Chhann	DIC/MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance	N/A	092 607 779
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12	H.E Rith Vuthy	Deputy Secretary General of CRDB/CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia	rith.vuthy@crdb.gov.kh	012 877 139
13	Mr. Touch Thearat	Disaster Risk Reduction Assistant, Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO) for South East Asia	European Commission	drira@echo-bangkok.org	N/A
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15	Mr. Olivier Gilard	Chargé de Mission, Program Officer	Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	gilardo@afd.fr	012 634 157
16	Mr. Phean Sophoan	Regional Policy Advisor	Oxfam America	N/A	012 811 599
17	Mr. Long Saravuth	Deputy Director General of Technic	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology	lsaravuth@online.com.kh or lsaravuth2009@yahoo.com	012 888 746 or 097 9188 871
18	Mr. Heng Kunleang	Director, Energy Development Department General Department of	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy	hengkunleang@yahoo.com	012 829 778

		Energy			
19	Mr. Nou Vaddhanak	Director	Ministry of Public Works and Transport	vaddhanak@mpwt-rid.com	017 600 777
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23	Mr. Hang Choeun	WD	N/A	N/A	016 566 111
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26	Mr. Houll Bonnaroth	Deputy Chief of World Bank Division. Department of Investment and Cooperation	Ministry of Economy and Finance	bonnarothmef@yahoo.com	012 411 918
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			Management (NCDM)		
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35	Dr. Chan Darong	Director General for Technical Affairs	Ministry of Rural Development	cbrdp@online.com.kh	012 599 599
36	Ms. Sophie Baranes	Deputy Country Director-Chair	UNDP	N/A	N/A
37	Mr. Sin Sovith	Senior Program Manager	AusAid	N/A	N/A

38	Ms. Linda Wishart	Counselor Development	CIDA	Linda.wishart@international.gc.ca	N/A
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43	Mr. Kumi Furuyashiki	Coordinator, NHDR Report	UNDP	N/A	N/A
44	Ms. Macarena Aguilar	Programme Communications Advisor	UNDP	N/A	N/A
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46	Ms. Sonia Ballecon	N/A	PACT Cambodia	bsonia@pactcambodia.org	077 514 912
47	Dr. Hassan Mohd Nasir	Environmental Engineer	WHO	N/A	N/A
48	Dr. Genandrialine Peralta	Regional Advisor	WHO, Manila	N/A	N/A
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51					
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60	Mr. Samreth Chedthaphirum	Deputy Director	CDC/CRDB	Samreth18@yahoo.com	012 943 911
61	Mr. Va Sopal	Deputy Director	MoP	va_sopal@yahoo.com	012 867 187
62	Mr. Ton Sa Im	Under Secretary of State	MoEYS	tonsaim@yahoo.com	012 869 458
63	Mr. So Lorn	Deputy Director FID	FA	lornchenda@yahoo.com	012 952 685
64	Mr. Sert Vichet	Secretary General Assistant		vichet_sert@yahoo.com	012 549 880
65	Ms. Prak Baureaksmeay	PGM	ActionAid	baureaksmeay.prak@actionaid.org	017 875 757
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67	Mr. Kim Sann	Deputy Director General	MPWT	kimsann@gmail.com	012 887 494
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69	Mr. Chhor Thanata	Deputy Director	Apsara	N/A	016 834 344
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80	Mr. Ith Pov: Deputy Director	Deputy Director	Apsara	N/A	N/A
81	H.E. Leng Thun Yuthear	Under Secretary of State	MPWT	N/A	N/A
82	Mr. Chheng Kim Sun	Deputy Director General	FA/MAFF	N/A	N/A
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88	Mr. Kim Sayha	Policy Manager	WWF	N/A	012 629 221
89	Mr. Govin Tritt	Country Representative	The Asia Foundation	gtritt@asiafoundation.org	012 333 070
90	Ms. Yumiko Kura	Regional Program Manager	World Fish Center	Y.KURA@CGIAR.ORG	012 777 483
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Annex 8: PPCR Mission Schedule

Date	Time	Activities	Objectives	Venue and contact	Attendee	Remarks
Mon Oct 12, 09	08.30-09.30	Team meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schedule and team division. - Mission arrangement. 	WB office	PPCR Mission Team	
	10.30-12.00	Kick Off Meeting with MEF and all Joint Mission Teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mission objective, expectation, schedule. - Team division and roles of each team in the mission. 	MEF Office	PPCR Mission Team	Confirmed by Mr. Kresna
	14.00-17.30	<u>Consultation meeting with the Private sector group</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present the result of stocktaking on climate resilience, - Possible involvement in PPCR. 	WB office	Team 2	Confirmed
	14:00 – 17:00	Climate Change workshop (SIDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assumption: Many of the PPCR team members attend this workshop. 	Cambodiana Hotel		Optional
	16:30	Meeting with Qimiao to brief the mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mission briefing 	WB office	PPCR Mission Team	TBC
Tue Oct 13, 09	08.30-10.00	<u>Consultation meeting with Development Partners group in the Climate Change DPs regular meeting.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finding on climate change resilience assessment. - Priority sector and mainstreaming into core development investment. - Possible involvement in PPCR. 	UNDP, (Andrew M.)	Team 1	Confirmed. Facilitated by UNDP. Can expand time after walking thru the agenda with DPs who can stay longer.
	14.00-17.00	<u>Consultation meeting with Government Agencies group</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present the result of stocktaking on climate resilience, - Mainstreaming into policies, planning, and institution. 	Himawari Hotel (due to a large	All	Confirmed. Facilitated by WB.

Date	Time	Activities	Objectives	Venue and contact	Attendee	Remarks
				number of attendees by govt and mission teams)		
	17.00	Health Sector Support Project, WB-TTL and Health Operations Officer	- Integrating Health aspect in PPCR?	WB office	Sam and WB team members.	
	17:30		-			
Wed, Oct. 14, 09	08.00	Meeting Mr. Rith Vuthy, Director Aid Coordination, CDC	- To discuss role of private sector in Climate Resilience.	CDC (building B; room 8B)	WB-Dr. Charlie (And other members who wish to also participate?)	Confirmed by Mr. Rith Vuthy
	10.00	Meeting NCCC full members	- Role in climate risk reduction and post-disaster response - Resources and arrangements for climate risk reduction and post-disaster response. - Climate Chang mainstreaming into policy,	MOE-Meeting Room	All	Tin Ponlok 012 915351 Climate Change Office. Facilitated by NCCC or PPCR mission. Confirmed by Mr. Meng Savuth: 011 74 16 04
	12:00	Meeting with JICA	-	WB office (MR1)		Confirmed

Date	Time	Activities	Objectives	Venue and contact	Attendee	Remarks	
	14.30	Meeting with H.E. Peov Samy, Secretary General, NCDM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PPCR formulation and implementation. Mainstreaming into policies, planning, and institution. - Role in climate risk reduction and post-disaster response - Progress of the Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2008-13. - Resources and arrangements for climate risk reduction and post-disaster response. 	NCDM	WB-Dr. Charlie (and others)	Confirmed by H.E Peov Samy	
	15.00	Meeting MEF, Budget Department, Dr. Sok Saravuth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budgetary mechanisms for post-disaster (e.g. unplanned reallocations) - Budget resources for climate risk reduction. - Process for determining the annual budget. 		Team 1	Propose to move to next week as he is busy this week	
	17:30	Team meeting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of the day sum up 	WB office	PPCR Mission Team	
Thurs Oct 15, 09	8:00-10:00	Consultation meeting with the NGOs Group: Attached list of NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finding on climate change resilience assessment. - Priority sector and mainstreaming into core development investment. Possible involvement in PPCR. 	ADB Meeting Room	All	Confirmed by Mr. Chanthou. Facilitated by ADB.	
	10:30	Meeting with Mr. Ros Sophornna Deputy Director of Water Department (012 628 356) Note: instead of meeting with Mr. Srey Sereyvoth (not the right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PPCR formulation and implementation. Mainstreaming into policies, planning, and institution. - Climate risks concern in infrastructure design, location, and wider sector policy /plans and opportunities for improvement - Impact of disaster events and budgetary mechanisms for post-disaster rehabilitation. Challenges raised by future climate change and how these can be tackled 	MPWT	PPCR Team	Confirmed	
	11:00	Meeting with Tim Johnston, Senior			WB office	PPCR team	Confirmed

Date	Time	Activities	Objectives	Venue and contact	Attendee	Remarks
		Health Specialist				
	13:30	Meeting with EC (Koen) as Jacob may not be available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support on climate change resilience. - The PPCR formulation and implementation. - Current and future plan around climate change adaptation, including support to government in mainstreaming climate risk into development policy and projects. 	DANIDA Office Danish Embassy	Team 2	Confirmed by Koen: 012 958 245
	15:00	Meeting with Mr. Hay Rathanak Deputy Director of Budget Department (012 555 929) Note: the team will meet with him instead of Dr. Saravuth because he is busy.	-	MEF office	PPCR team	Confirmed by Ms. Sopheap 017 57 42 87
	16:30	Meeting MoP, H.E Hou Tang Eng , Secretary of State.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PPCR formulation and implementation. Mainstreaming into policies, planning, and institution. - Role in climate risk reduction and post-disaster response - Progress of the Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2008-13. - Resources and arrangements for climate risk reduction and post-disaster response. 	MOP	WB-Dr. Charlie (And other members who wish to also participate?)	Confirmed by H.E: 012 610 326
	16:30	Departing to Siem Reap Province	Late afternoon flight Some team are leaving on Thursday evening and some of Friday morning	Stay at Apsara Angkor Hotel	Siem reap Team	Confirmed
		Day 1- National workshop on Sustainable Ventures toward Green Economy-15-16 Oct in Siem Reap.	Organized by UNEP and MOE	Apsara Angkor Hotel	Optional for Siem Reap team.	
	8:00	Meeting with Provincial ExCom: All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Related ExCom projects. - Provincial, district, and commune planning 	ExCom	Siem Reap	Confirmed by Mr. Piseth (012 78 45

Date	Time	Activities	Objectives	Venue and contact	Attendee	Remarks
Fri Oct 16, 09		key Members and 4 Unit Chiefs	process.	Office	team	84) Contact person (one of the ExCom member)Mr. Hen Puthy: 012 93 17 14
	10:30	Meeting Agricultural and Rural Development Directors	To raise awareness of and see how Climate Resilience can be integrated at provincial level.	Agricultural Dept?	Siem Reap team	This includes with ExCom project
	13:00	Visit agricultural development project.	To see how Climate Resilience can be integrated in agri sector at provincial level.	CEDAC project	Siem Reap	Confirmed by Mr. Ky Bandeth Phump: 017 59 76 83
	08.00-9:30	Meeting with Mr. Heng Kunleang Deputy Director (012 829 778) Department of Energy, MIME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PPCR formulation and implementation. - Mainstreaming into policies, planning, and institution. - Climate risks concern in infrastructure design, location, and wider sector policy /plans and opportunities for improvement - Impact of disaster events and budgetary mechanisms for post-disaster rehabilitation. - Challenges raised by future climate change and how these can be tackled 	MIME	Dr. Charlie and others	He is not available, will be going to mission. He proposed to move it to Monday 19
	10.00-11:30	Meeting with Mr. Nou Vaddhanak, Director of Road Infrastructure Department, MPWT (011 47 40 52)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PPCR formulation and implementation. - Mainstreaming into policies, planning, and institution. - Climate risks concern in infrastructure design, location, and wider sector policy /plans and opportunities for improvement - Impact of disaster events and budgetary 	MPWT located after H.E Chea Sophara's land, where	Dr. Charlie	Confirmed

Date	Time	Activities	Objectives	Venue and contact	Attendee	Remarks
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mechanisms for post-disaster rehabilitation. Challenges raised by future climate change and how these can be tackled 	we make		
	14:00-15:30	Meeting with H.E Veng Sakhon, Secretary of State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PPCR formulation and implementation. Current and potential role in climate risk management, extent of concerns tackled in sector policy and plans. Impact of disaster events on irrigation infrastructure and provision of services, and mechanisms for post-disaster rehabilitation Challenges raised by future climate change. 	MoWRAM	PPCR team	He is on mission in China, will be back on Monday
	16:00-17:30	Meeting with H.E. Suos Kong, Secretary of State, MRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PPCR formulation and implementation. Current and potential role in climate risk management, extent of concerns tackled in sector policy and plans. Impact of disaster events on irrigation infrastructure and provision of services, and mechanisms for post-disaster rehabilitation Challenges raised by future climate change. 	MRD	PPCR team	Confirmed by H.E: 089 800 256
		Day 2- National workshop on Sustainable Ventures toward Green Economy	Organized by UNEP and MOE	Apsara Angkor Hotel	Optional for Siem Reap team.	
	17:30	Team meeting	- End of the day sum up	WB office	PPCR Mission Team	
Sat Oct 17, 09	8:00-9:30	Meeting with Farmer and Nature Net (FNN)		FNN office	Siem Reap Team	No office in SR and PP. Reserve for AM writing
	7:30-9:30	Meeting with Commune Council, will participate to this meeting are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commune councils 2. Representative from 	Local ongoing livelihood project.	Lvea Commune office	Optional for Siem Reap team or if not can reserve for	Confirmed by ADB/Chanthou (012 262 265)

Date	Time	Activities	Objectives	Venue and contact	Attendee	Remarks
		Fisheries Community 3. Representative from beneficiaries of Tonle Sap project 4. Community livelihoods facilitation group & their advisors 5. Mission team			AM writing.	
	9:30-11:30	Visit pig rising and mushroom growing activities			Chief and Vice chief of the village	
Sun Oct 18, 09	9.00	Meeting Apsara Authority: H.E. Ngo Hongly (H.E will be meeting w/ WB team at Apsara's office at 9am and then go to field Runtaek (about 15km)	(proposed by APSARA Authority)	Apsara Office	Siem Reap team	Confirmed by Ms. Kunthea: 012 40 97 02 (H.E's assistant)
	14.00	Visit Apsara CD project: Agriculture and Vegetable activities farm.	(proposed by APSARA Authority)		Siem Reap team	Confirmed by Ms. Kunthea (H.E's assistant)
		Returning from Siem Reap Flight departure: 17:00 Arriving: 17:55				
Mon Oct 19, 2009			-			
	10.00	Meeting with H.E Ou Orhat, 18TWG Chairman on Natural Development Plan (NDP) and Public Investment Program (PIP)	- Discuss how to integrate Climate resilience/disaster management in NDP and PIP	MoP	Dr. Charlie and other members	TBC H.E is busy with other meetings and Climate

Date	Time	Activities	Objectives	Venue and contact	Attendee	Remarks
						Change Forum w/ MoE. Will reschedule the meeting to tomorrow or Wed 21. (TBC by his assistant)
	11:30	Meeting Dr. Yang Saing Koma, President, CEDAC		CEDAC office	Janelle and other members	Confirmed by Mr. Yi Kim Than CEDAC Program Director (Dr. Koma is busy)
	15:00	Meeting with Mr. Heng Kunleang Deputy Director (012 829 778) Department of Energy, MIME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PPCR formulation and implementation. - Mainstreaming into policies, planning, and institution. - Climate risks concern in infrastructure design, location, and wider sector policy /plans and opportunities for improvement - Impact of disaster events and budgetary mechanisms for post-disaster rehabilitation. - Challenges raised by future climate change and how these can be tackled 	MIME	Dr. Charlie and other members	Confirmed
	16:00	Meeting with H.E Veng Sakhun, Secretary of State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PPCR formulation and implementation. - Current and potential role in climate risk management, extent of concerns tackled in sector policy and plans. - Impact of disaster events on irrigation infrastructure and provision of services, and mechanisms for post-disaster rehabilitation - Challenges raised by future climate change. 	MoWRAM	Dr. Charlie and other members	Move to Oct 21
	16:00	Meeting with DIC and MEF and PPCR mission team	-	NAC room, MEF	Dr. Charlie and others	Confirmed by Mr. Kresna: 012 854 140

Date	Time	Activities	Objectives	Venue and contact	Attendee	Remarks
	17:00	Meeting with Ms. Eva Asplund, Country Director, SIDA	-	SIDA office Swedish Embassy	Dr. Charlie and other members	Cancelled as the team has already met with EC
	PM	Day 1- the Cambodian Climate Change Forum for 2.5 days.	- Prime Minister will do opening (many PPCR members will attend)	Chato Mouk theater	Many PPCR members	See invitations to be provided by Organizer/MOE
		Aide Memoire writing				
Tue Oct 20, 2009	8.00	Day 2- Cambodian Climate Change Forum	Present the finding on Climate Change Resilience Assessment	Hotel Inter Continental	Ian and others	Confirmed
	8:00	Meeting with Mr. Srey Vuthy, Deputy Director, Dpt of Planning and Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Consideration of climate risk in agricultural policies, plans and individual programs · Role in supporting post-disaster recovery of the agricultural sector · Data on annual crop losses as a consequence of floods and droughts. 	MAFF office	PPCR team	He is on mission in Thailand, will be back on Oct 23.
	8:00	Meeting with Dr. Yang Saing Koma, President, CEDAC		CEDAC office	Janelle and other members	Not possible
	10:00	Meeting with MoWA	-	MoWA office	Janelle and other members	Not possible
	10:30-11:00	Meeting with H.E Toun Thavrak, Director of General Planning	-	MoP office	Dr. Charlie and others	Confirmed by H.E: 016 839 857 (move to 2pm as

Date	Time	Activities	Objectives	Venue and contact	Attendee	Remarks
		He was assigned by H.E Ou Orhat				he is busy with another meeting now)
	14:00	Meeting with Mr. Sovann Narak from Center for Development (CFD)	-	CFD office #5F St 371	Janelle and other members	Confirmed by Mr. Narak: 016 59 60 64
	14:00-14:30	Meeting with H.E Toun Thavrak, Director of General Planning He was assigned by H.E Ou Orhat	-	MoP office	Dr. Charlie and others	Confirmed by H.E: 016 839 857
	16:00	Meeting with MoWA	-	MoWA office	Janelle and others	Confirmed
	16:00	Meeting with Mr. Puth Sorithy, EIA Department Director	-Discuss EIA process & linkages - discuss the PPCR formulation and implementation	MoE Building EIA	Dr. Charlie and other members	Confirmed by Mr. Kakrona: 016 66 56 00
		Aide Memoire writing				
Wed Oct 21, 2009	8.00-10.00	Cambodian Climate Change Forum closing remarks by MoE, UNDP, and WB		Hotel Inter Continental		
	8:00	Meeting with H.E Bun Hean, Secretary of State He has been assigned by the Minister	- The PPCR formulation and implementation. - Current and potential role in climate risk management, extent of concerns tackled in sector policy and plans. - Impact of disaster events on irrigation infrastructure and provision of services, and mechanisms for post-disaster rehabilitation - Challenges raised by future climate change.	H.E. 's office MoWRAM	Dr. Charlie and other members	Confirmed by his assistant Ms. Dom Chach: 011 93 00 96

Date	Time	Activities	Objectives	Venue and contact	Attendee	Remarks
	10.30	NCDD Secretariat, H.E Sak Setha, MOI Secretary of State	-Decentralization process	H.E's office	Janelle, Munichan and others	Confirmed by his assistant Mr. Ung Savuth: 012 85 72 76
	15:30	Team meeting with MEF and MoE	Discuss their findings and get their input	WB office (MR5)	MEF&MoE and others	Confirmed
Thurs Oct 22, 2009	8.30-	Debriefing the Country Managers and Representatives of ADB, WB, IFC, and UNDP (Can be separately or jointly)	Mission briefing	Qimiao's office	Sam and others	Confirmed by Mr. Thol (CM's assistant)
	9:30	Mission Wrap up Meeting		MEF Office	All mission members, RGC Counterparts & DPs.	Confirmed by Mr.Kresna
	14:30	Meeting with Mr. Srey Vuthy, Deputy Director, Dpt of Planning and Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Consideration of climate risk in agricultural policies, plans and individual programs · Role in supporting post-disaster recovery of the agricultural sector · Data on annual crop losses as a consequence of floods and droughts. 	his office	Dr. Charlie and other	Confirmed Mr. Srey Vuthy: 012 845 918
	WB Team: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Samuel G. Wedderburn, Sr. Natural Resource Management Specialist, Mission Team Leader - Charlei Benson, Climate Risk Management Specialist - Bunlong Leng, Environmental Specialist (012-946161) - Janelle Plummer, Senior Governance Specialist - Mudita Chamroeun, Senior Operations Officer - Munichan Kung, Operational Officer 					

Date	Time	Activities	Objectives	Venue and contact	Attendee	Remarks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brett Ballard, Agriculture Specialist (AusAid) - Ian Roy Noble <p>IFC Team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Julia Brickell, Resident representative, IFC Team Leader - Quyen Thuc Nguyen, EECF Program Manager - Towfiqua Hoque, Infrastructure Specialist - Eleonore Richardson, Project Manager, Mission Coordinator <p>ADB Team:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Ancha Srinivasan - Co-mission team leader and Senior Climate Change Specialist - Mr. David Salter, Water Resources Development Specialist - Mr. Michael O'Connell, Infrastructure Specialist (Consultant) - Ms. Nao Ikemoto - CARM Natural Resource Management Specialist - Mr. Chanthou Hem, Project Implementation Specialist/PPCR coordination (012 262 265) <p>Government Team (designees to attend the PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting in DC 26-27 Oct?):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H.E. Vongsey Visoth, PPCR Government Focal Point, General Secretary, MEF - H.E. Chan Sothy, Director of Investment and Cooperation Department, MEF - Mr. Sam Chamroeun, Planning and Legal Affairs Department, MOE - Mr. Tauch Chan Kresna, Chief of WB Division, MEF (012 854 140) <p>UNDP Team for it has been invested in and good at (e.g. Institutional Capacity Development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Andrew Mears (Climate Change Advisor) - Khim Lay (Environmental and Energy Cluster Leader) <p>DFID team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Anna Nileshwar (Regional Advisor; Environment and Livelihoods); to join on Oct 19, 2009 - Mr. Michael Scott (DFID Seconded in DANIDA) - Mr. Lesley Sauderson (British Embassy) <p>World Bank Program and Logistic Assistant, Ms. Darachan Heng. Tel: 012-890-515</p>				