

CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

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Annual Programme Report



January-December 2021

Annual Programme Report
01 January to 31 December 2021

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General Secretariat of the National Council
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Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations	i
List of figures/pictures	ii
List of tables	ii
Context on Major Climate Change-Related Developments in Cambodia in 2021	iii
Executive Summary.....	1
1. Programme Achievements	3
2. Challenges and Remedial Actions	42
3. Cross-Cutting Issues	43
3.1 Gender Mainstreaming	43
3.2 Partnership.....	45
4. Learning	45
4.1 Lessons Learned.....	45
4.2. Significant Change.....	46
5. Communication and Visibility	50
6. Logical Framework Analysis/Project Tracking Table	52
7. Financial delivery	66
Annex 1: 2022 Annual Work Plan by Quarter.....	69
Annex 2: 2022 Budget Plan by Quarter	79
Annex 3: Risk log Update by 31 December 2021.....	80

Cover Page Pictures: 1. Energylab (A young lady is using an e-bike ride-sharing service in Phnom Penh) 2. FAEC (A woman at her backyard plantation field) 3. NUBB (A member of the project team is showing the root of a cover crop plant used for conservation agriculture) 4. TS1001 (A primary school girl is filling drinking water provided by TS1001 water kiosk in Domril commune, Ou Rang Ov district, Tbong Khmum province).

Acronyms and Abbreviations

BK	Bikay IT firm
CCCA3	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance-Phase 3
CCAPs	Climate Change Action Plans
CPER	Climate Public Expenditure Review
CCTWG	Climate Change Technical Working Group
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCC	Department of Climate Change
DPs	Development Partners
EU	European Union
ITC	Institute of Technology of Cambodia
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GSSD	General Secretariat of the NCSD
GDPS	General Directorate of Policy and Strategy
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LTS4CN	Long Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality in Cambodia
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS/MRD	Management Information System/Ministry of Rural Development
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PEB	Programme Executive Board
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
UN	United Nations
UBB	University of Battambang
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	World Bank

List of figures/pictures

Figure 1	Number of users to NCS D website from January to December 2021
Figure 2	The 2021 Calendar and Diary
Figure 3	Staff retreat, 16 th -17 th December 2021, Preah Sihanouk province
Figure 4	The submitted LTS4CN to UNFCCC
Figure 5	The 2 nd programme Executive Board Meeting, 17 March 2021
Figure 6	The updated NDC online tracking system and virtual training session to line Ministries
Figure 7	The field monitoring visit and spot check to PIN, UBB, HEKS, and FAEC
Figure 8	The CCCA3 logo, including donor logos at project sites of PNIA, PIN, NUBB and TS1001

List of tables

Table 1	The summary of communication products developed under the CCCA3 grant
Table 2	The summary of CC documentary, TV spots, and video lessons
Table 3	Progress of research partnership grants
Table 4	The summary of financial delivery of research partnership grants
Table 5	Progress of agreed NDC tracking system support to line ministries as of December 2021
Table 6	Progress of result-based LoAs to support line ministries as of December 2021
Table 7	The financial delivery of LoAs with line ministries as of December 2021
Table 8	The schedules of financial spot check and field monitoring visits as of December 2021
Table 9	The summary of financial delivery of CCCA3 innovation grant round1, 2, and COVID19 response as of December 2021
Table 10	Summary of project progress of CCCA3 innovation grant round 1, 2 and COVID19 response
Table 11	Summary of project progress of LoAs with Line ministries (GIG)

Cambodia became one of only forty-nine out of 197 UNFCCC parties and only the second Least Developed Country to submit a long-term strategy with a clear target for carbon neutrality by 2050. The Long Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) includes 2050 targets on electric mobility, public transport, renewable energy, energy efficiency, forestry, agriculture, waste management, and industrial processes.

The Government announced in October 2021 that no new coal power plants would be approved. Additional solar capacity has been added to the grid and the share of solar generation in the energy mix reached 6.4% in 2021 (almost doubling from 2020).

The National Energy Efficiency Policy has gone through inter-ministerial consultations and is expected to be approved in 2022. The Power Development Plan (up to 2040) is also expected to be approved in 2022.

Preparations for Cambodia to participate in the new carbon finance regime under the Paris Agreement (Art.6) have accelerated but key pieces of legislation (starting with the Sub Decree on the management of GHG emissions reduction mechanisms) are still being finalized for approval.

Connections with the European Union's new programming cycle:

The LTS4CN provides official targets, estimated costs, and proposed priority actions in several areas prioritized for the Team Europe initiatives, including energy efficiency in industry, forestry sector, and climate-smart agriculture.

CCCA3 also contributed climate change inputs to the finalization of the energy efficiency policy, expected to be adopted in 2022 under the leadership of MME.

Several of CCCA3's grants can also provide insights for the proposed two Team Europe initiatives, including:

- Research partnership on heat stress (for garment workers) led by ITC;
- Innovation grant on agro-ecology for pepper, cashew and rubber farmers (including some ethnic minority communities) with HEKS;
- Research partnership on conservation agriculture's contribution to adaptation and mitigation (carbon storage), led by National University of Battambang;
- Innovation grant on use of biochar fertilizer in agriculture for carbon storage and resilience, with FAEC.

At the policy level, CCCA3 support for the adoption of the sub-decree on management of GHG emissions reduction mechanisms will be the foundation for the regulation of any carbon trading activity in the coming years, in case EU is considering this type of financing for mitigation activities in Cambodia.

Executive Summary

The main policy outcome for this year was the submission of Cambodia's Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) to UNFCCC in December 2021, with a commitment to carbon neutrality by 2050. Cambodia is only the 2nd Least Developed Country (LDC) in the world and the 1st country in ASEAN to submit a strategy with a 2050 target. The LTS4CN includes clear targets in a number of key sectors and provides a policy signal for investors and development partners, consistent with the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), but with a longer-term vision.

Still, at the policy level, CCCA3 advocacy with decision-makers contributed to positive outcomes in 2021 on coal policy ("no new coal" announcement) and on electric mobility (reduced import duties for electric cars).

The online tracking system for the updated NDC implementation has been launched and training to line ministries has been provided so that they can complete their first data update at the beginning of 2022. The private sector engagement plan was finalized with a compilation of comments collected from the Department of Climate Change (DCC), the CCCA3, and key stakeholders

The NCSD website and data portal have been thoroughly updated, including the Vulnerability Index and Families Affected Indicators (CDB data 2017-2019), climate change financing for 2020, GHG emissions inventory, the expert roster, and factsheets of projects under CCCA3 (innovation grants, research partnerships, line ministries, COVID 19 response grants).

The KAP3 study report and the corresponding communication materials were officially launched. The findings of the KAP studies are also integrated into the online M&E system on NCSD's website.

Research partnerships are now in place with four universities, all of them involving cooperation with international universities and research centers. The fourth partnership, led by the Institute of Technology of Cambodia, researches potential nature-based solutions for flood management in coastal cities (Sihanoukville case)

CCCA3 completed the selection process for five new innovation grants under its second call for proposals, focused respectively on a coastal marine protected area, industrial waste water management, the switch to innovative electric cooking appliances, climate-resilient drinking water in rural areas, and biochar technology for carbon storage in soils in agriculture.

Progress on the ground under the grants and ministries projects have been affected by travel and meeting restrictions in 2021, but most projects have found ways to mitigate these impacts, at least partly, and results are still expected to be delivered, with possibly some delays. Some lessons learned are beginning to emerge from the most advanced projects and identifying the most promising approaches for scaling up will be a key focus in 2022.

Both virtual and physical monitoring visits and financial spot checks of grant projects signed in 2020 have been arranged due to the COVID19 situation. The recommendations, comments, and actions to follow up have been discussed and shared with grantees after monitoring visits.

Engagement with MEF has focused on i) a carbon pricing scoping study (with follow-up activities planned for 2022 in partnership with UNDP for Cambodia to access carbon markets under the Paris Agreement framework), and ii) a study on the economic costs and benefits of urban green

infrastructures, which will be disseminated by MEF in 2022 and next steps discussed with key institutions. Also, in partnership with UNDP, the CCCA team has facilitated the engagement of MEF to pilot SDG tagging of the national budget (including SDG13 on climate change).

1. Programme Achievements

Outcome 1: Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, suitable to sectors and targeting specific needs.

Output 1.1: Climate Change data portal enhanced, enabling greater access of stakeholders to key climate data in support of effective climate action.

From January to December 2021, there were a total of 44,556 visitors (43,864 are new visitors) who visited the NCSD's website, showing an increase of 153% compared to the number of visitors in the same period in 2020 (17,210 visitors). Of that, the number of visitors who visited the website in the fourth quarter (12,232 visitors) also increased 68% compared to the number of visitors during the first quarter of 2021 (8,022 visitors) due to the increasing number of materials and documents uploaded, particularly KAP3 study, project factsheets, ToRs for consultancies, project information updates, project posters, and LTS4CN.

In total, 6,549 users downloaded documents of which 1,619 were female users and they are mainly from government, academia, private sector, and NGOs. Remarkably, the users who downloaded the documents increased 56% compared to the number of users in 2020 (4,201 users) while the downloaded resources and materials included guidelines and policies, press releases, data sets on climate change vulnerability indexes and GHGs emissions, KAP findings and indicator portal, research reports and case studies.

Regarding the website satisfaction rating, 99% of the users of the NCSD website declared it is useful and user-friendly. On the other hand, 235 visitors (73 females) have downloaded climate data from the data portal from January to December 2021.

From January to December 2021, many data portals and knowledge products were developed and deployed on the NCSD's website such as online climate change lexicon, KAP portal including KAP3 key findings and indicators, climate vulnerability index, GHGs emissions inventory, climate finance, expert roster, and the project profiles under CCCA3 (innovation grants round 1 and 2,

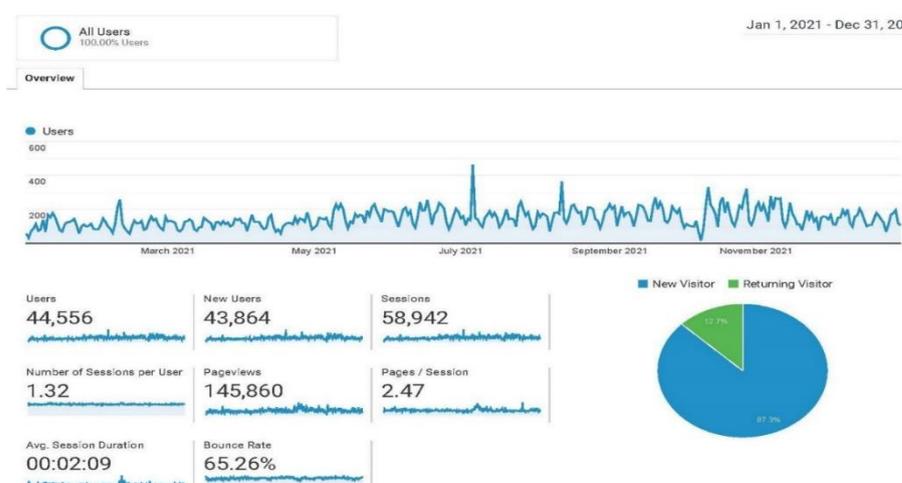


Figure 1: Number of users to NCSD Website from January to December 2021

research partnerships, line ministries 'projects, COVID 19 response) for a total of 21 projects. The links below lead to the updated online climate change and KAP portal as well as NDC tracking system:

- Online climate change lexicon: <https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/lexicon>
- KAP portal: <https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/dcc/data-portal/knowledge-attitude-and-practices-climate-change-kap>
- NDC tracking system: <https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/ndc-tracking/>

The needs assessment for the web-gis platform is underway while the ToR is already approved and the consultant to carry out the assignment will be on board in the first quarter of 2022. In addition,

the updated online climate change lexicon, with new climate change terminologies was reviewed based on needs and updated. However, the process of meeting with the National Council of Khmer Language, Royal Academy of Cambodia to discuss and approve the new collected terms was postponed due to COVID19 and the process will be resumed in 2022

Regarding the communication products, the 2021 calendar and diary focusing on visibility and key achievements of the CCCA3 and DCC in terms of policies, research initiatives, and grants and significant data set produced in 2021 were developed and distributed to the stakeholders. The quarterly climate change bulletins were developed and shared related-climate change information, events, and the key finding of KAP3 events with stakeholders. The third climate change bulletin of the year 2021 includes key events from July-December 2021 and will be shared by January 2022. The fourth bulletin was developed with a focus on key summary and findings of LTS4CN and it will be distributed along with the third one.

A total of 21 project posters were developed and presented in the knowledge-sharing event concerning key highlights of the project progress, technologies, and key recommendations. In cooperation with CCCA3 project grantees, many knowledge and communication products such as case studies and videos highlighting key progress, capacity development, and climate change mitigation and adaptation-related actions have been produced to address impacts of climate change not only in the community but also at the national level (Table 1).

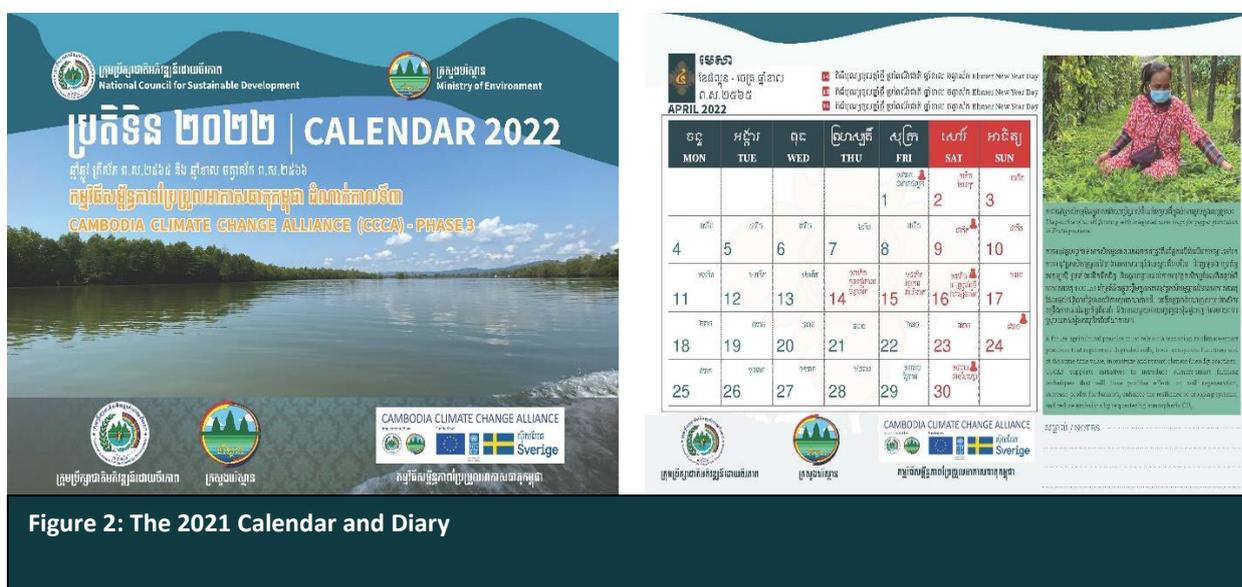


Figure 2: The 2021 Calendar and Diary

Moreover, several climate-related news, press releases of the LTS4CN, articles, and publications of grant projects were produced and uploaded on the NCSN’s website.

Nine video lessons on climate change for lower secondary students have been finalized by the MoE, and this will be officially launched by January 2022 due to waiting for final comments from the MoEYS on the nine videos and its Training of Trainers video.

Table 1. Summary of Communication Products Developed under the CCCA3 grants

Grantee names	Project name	Communication products made CCCA3	Other products developed by grantees
Innovation Grant Round I			

Grantee names	Project name	Communication products made CCCA3	Other products developed by grantees
EnergyLab	Building the Electric Mobility Ecosystem in Cambodia	<p>Project information and factsheet</p> <p>https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/EnergyLab-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf</p>	<p>Electrification of Vehicles for a Cleaner Cambodia- Online event:</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/events/836025897091610/?acontext=%7B%22event_action_history%22%3A%7B%22surface%22%3A%22page%22%7D%7D</p> <p>EnergyLab featured four professionals who work in the EV sector:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://www.facebook.com/EnergyLabCambodia/photos/1308651102911548 2. https://www.facebook.com/EnergyLabCambodia/photos/1309270566182935 3. https://www.facebook.com/EnergyLabCambodia/photos/1309271586182833 4. https://www.facebook.com/EnergyLabCambodia/photos/1309304646179527
Swiss Church Aid (HEKS/EPER)	Climate Smart Farming Project	<p>Project information and factsheet</p> <p>https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/HEKS-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf</p>	

Grantee names	Project name	Communication products made CCCA3	Other products developed by grantees
Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)	Pushing Energy Efficiency in Cambodia	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/ITC-CEE-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	Youth Energy Games All submissions: https://seveaasso.sharepoint.com/:f:/s/SeveaOneDrive/Emsioa_4CkZJlbP3Jt6KIK4B408MQhc2kxCPHRSEnw_u1w?e=z8Vh3x https://seveaasso.sharepoint.com/:f:/s/SeveaOneDrive/EumFXIVModlCIKAaY3KN5QAB1FeP2P4p50cE9L0sQqjg3w?e=KCLjJf https://seveaasso.sharepoint.com/:f:/s/SeveaOneDrive/EkAlsw_KqMpCi3UxR5h-AC8BJR2-tEaACrvx_18GRkCDzA?e=zaCQp5 https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1A27ZQo-kHKpSi3NAPB0gPyYFgeS7S23KK-aR_nGoMk/edit#gid=514276218
People In Need Cambodia (PIN)	Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning System in Cambodia to Support Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change.	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/PIN-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	Virtual workshop on flood and early warning system (x1) https://www.facebook.com/ews1294/photos/a.189937989110257/607987937305258/?type=3&theater Urban EWS Awareness Online Campaign (x3) https://www.facebook.com/ews1294/photos/a.189937989110257/673058370798214/?type=3&theater

Grantee names	Project name	Communication products made CCCA3	Other products developed by grantees
			<p>https://www.facebook.com/ews1294/photos/pb.100681151369275.-2207520000../708476927256358</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/ews1294/photos/a.189937989110257/674983243939060/?type=3&theater</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/ews1294/photos/pcb.679310986839619/679309530173098/?type=3&theater</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/ews1294/photos/pb.100681151369275.-2207520000../701732744597443</p> <p>Urban EWS raising awareness training to Battambang city citizen (x1)</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/ews1294/photos/pb.100681151369275.-2207520000../681743723263012/?type=3&theater</p> <p>World cities day: Urban innovation: helping Cambodia's cities prepare for disaster (x1)</p> <p>https://www.peopleinneed.net/helping-cambodias-cities-disasters-8176gp</p>

Grantee names	Project name	Communication products made CCCA3	Other products developed by grantees
Prek Leap National Institute of Agriculture (NIA)	Innovation Facility Installation of Demonstration Ram Pump	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/NIA-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	
The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC)	Sustainable financing for climate action through community forestry in the Prey Land landscape	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/RECOFTC-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	Event sharing experiences in Siem Reap https://www.facebook.com/RECOFTCCambodia/posts/4368287779965817 Field visit O' tanoeng Community in Kratie Province https://www.facebook.com/511076995686934/posts/4374860852641843/?sfnsn=mo
Teuk Saat 1001 (TS1001)	Ensuring safe and resilient drinking water supply services for 3 communes in times of COVID-19	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/TS1001-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	
Innovation Grant Round 2			
Preah Sihanouk Province Coastal Development and Management Committee (CDMC)	Enhancing Climate Resiliency Through Strengthening Marine Protected Area	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/CDMC-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	Project Monitoring and Inspection by Head of TWG https://www.facebook.com/103211115374260/posts/160747092953995/?d=n

Grantee names	Project name	Communication products made CCCA3	Other products developed by grantees
	Management Effectiveness in Kampong Smach, Prey Nob District	0Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	<p>Training on SMART tool to local community</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/103211115374260/posts/159761689719202/?d=n</p> <p>Patrol activity on 14 December 2021</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/103211115374260/posts/157494903279214/?d=n</p> <p>Patrol and mangrove seedling nursery</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/103211115374260/posts/131365892558782/?d=n</p> <p>Handover of a Motorcycle to Patrol Group</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/103211115374260/posts/128170349545003/?d=n</p>
Facilitation Association of Economy for Cooperatives (FAEC)	Resilience and Adaptation Planning for Ecosystem and Sustainable Development (RAPESD)	<p>Project information and factsheet:</p> <p>https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/FAEC-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf</p>	<p>Training on climate change, focusing on the knowledge related to adaptation and resilience to the climate change and natural disasters for the members of Tatork Toulden Agricultural Cooperative,</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/100007820953861/posts/3212549529015714/?d=n</p> <p>ToT training course to agriculture cooperatives from Battambang and Kampong Thom provinces</p>

Grantee names	Project name	Communication products made CCCA3	Other products developed by grantees
			<p>https://www.facebook.com/100007820953861/posts/3208032162800784/?d=n</p> <p>Training course on facilitation skills for the focal trainers</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/100007820953861/posts/3206137919656875/?d=n</p> <p>Biochar distributing to the model-selected farmers in Battambang and Kampong Thom provinces</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/100007820953861/posts/3190844187852915/?d=n</p>
International Development Enterprise (iDE) Cambodia	Scale pilots to accelerate the uptake of efficient electric cooking appliances to mitigate climate impacts through avoided deforestation and reduced emissions	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/iDE-Poster%20Presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	
Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation (MISTI)	Promoting Waste Water Treatment in Industrial and SMEs Sectors	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/MISTI-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	

Grantee names	Project name	Communication products made CCCA3	Other products developed by grantees
CSO-Public partnership to favor resilient access to safe water in rural areas (MRD-TS1001)	Department Rural Water Supply (DRWS) of Ministry of Rural Development	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/MRD-TS10001-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	
LoAs with the line ministries			
Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport (MoEYS)	Mainstreaming Climate Change and increasing resilience in the education sector	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/MoEYS-Poster%20Presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	
Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	Piloting Energy Efficiency and Solar Micro Grids for Cambodia's Clean Energy Future	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/MME-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	Strengthening Air and Climate Pollution Management in Cambodia	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/MoE-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	

Grantee names	Project name	Communication products made CCCA3	Other products developed by grantees
Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)	Promotion of electric motorbike adoption for a sustainable transport sector	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/MPWT-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	
Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)	Building Climate Resilience for Rural Water Supply Infrastructures in Cambodia (BCR-WS)	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/MRD-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	
LoAs with Research Partner Universities			
Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)	Study on the impact of heat stress to human productivity and economic in Cambodia	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/ITC-HSC-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	
University of Battambang (NUBB)	Investing into Soil Organic Carbon management for resilient upland farming (ISOC)	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-01/NUBB-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	
Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP)	The cost of adaptation to climate change and for	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/sites/default/files/2022-	

Grantee names	Project name	Communication products made CCCA3	Other products developed by grantees
	infrastructure, water, and agriculture projects	01/RUPP-Poster%20presentation%20Knowledge%20sharing%20event.pdf	
Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)	Improving capacity on integrated coastal management with low impact development considering environmental sustainability and climate change in the coastal area of Cambodia	Project information and factsheet: https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/dcc/project/improving-capacity-integrated-coastal-management-low	

Table 2: Summary of Climate Change documentary, TV spots, and video lessons

Video title	Nature of video	Progress update	Published site
Climate Change and traffic congestion	TV Spot	Completed	NCS D YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uSKiJhDaCpl
Food waste	TV Spot	Completed	MoE's Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/314699302002531/videos/544730126653479/ (16k views) https://www.facebook.com/536400793115327/videos/535514284263620/ (586k views)
Saving energy	TV Spot	Completed	MoE's Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=823548818345782 (14k views)

			https://www.facebook.com/536400793115327/videos/528305441615861/ (469k views)
Plastic reduction	TV Spot	Completed	MoE's Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/314699302002531/videos/152617560294855/ (31k views) https://www.facebook.com/536400793115327/videos/832776117629806/ (482k views)

Output 1.2: Tailored data, information, and knowledge product targeting the needs of public institutions, private sector and CSOs, in priority sectors.

The KAP3 report (in English and infographics) was officially launched in July 2021, while many KAP3 related products, particularly infographics and special bulletin, were uploaded and shared with concerned stakeholders. The Khmer translation version is being cross-checked by the DCC/CCA3 and will be finalized and shared in the first quarter of 2022. In addition to the KAP3 report and infographic, CCA3 developed a KAP data portal highlighting the map and important graphs of the KAP3 findings and indicators that could be easily accessed and downloaded by different levels of practitioners, especially researchers, and decision-makers

Regarding the climate change research partnerships to address data and information gaps identified, the CCA3 team has continued to support the cooperation of local universities (ITC 2 projects, NUBB, and RUPP) with their international university partners. The research on the impacts of heat stress on human productivity and the economy of Cambodia led by ITC is underway, with data collection from key focal points and interviewees in the three sectors (garment, construction, and education). The economic modeling and school survey questionnaires are being developed by the research team. However, the field measurement was also affected by COVID19, and the activities could only resume in the fourth quarter of 2021.

The research project on adaptation to climate change through soil organic carbon management (ACCOC) led by NUBB is on track, particularly on field works and soil sampling. 128 soil samples of baseline sampling on conservation agriculture were almost completed at the General Directorate of Agriculture while the soil sampling of native vegetation soils were completely done. The initial results of the soil analysis and results have been presented to the CCA3 and research partners in monthly meetings.

Another research project on the cost of adaptation measures in the infrastructure sector led by the RUPP supported by international partner universities from Thailand and Germany started in late May 2021 and the official kick-off meeting took place on 11th October 2021. The relevant literature and publications related to loss and damage were reviewed and evaluated by the RUPP research team and its partners. The specific model selections will be determined after the full reviews and baseline survey are conducted.

The final LoA of a research project was with the ITC on Improving capacity on integrated coastal management with low impact development considering environmental sustainability and climate change in the coastal area of Cambodia was signed off on 25th August 2021 and the kick off meeting was conducted on 23rd November 2021. Up to now, the staff recruitment was completed and the literature review and modelling on sea-level rise are underway by the ITC and its research partners.

Table 3: Progress of Research Partnership Grants

01	Research: Impacts of heat on health, productivity, and economy in Cambodia	Progress up to date
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 149,995 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has been delayed by COVID restrictions, close monitoring is needed.
Implementer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The literature reviews on heat stress impacts on the economy, heat parameters, and index are being conducted by Ph.D. students and reviewed by the national and international committees
Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National University of Singapore (NUS) • Hong Kong Polytechnic University (Hong Kong) • Health and Environment International Trust (New Zealand) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The research team received approval of research ethics on humans from MoH • The interviews and field measurements in the garment factories and construction sites are underway by using the structured questionnaire developed and measurement device. The heat stress modeling from school and questionnaire were developed and ready for the field survey in the first quarter of 2022. • The knowledge products such as a draft handbook of heat stress measurement, poster and factsheet were developed. • The first knowledge sharing workshops regarding heat stress in the selected sectors and its initial observations will be conducted in early January 2022.

02	Research: Investing into Soil Organic Carbon management ISOC for resilient upland farming (ISOC)	Progress up to date
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 149,990 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different land use observations from the forest to cultivated lands in the study areas were conducted through field survey and satellite image • 37 soil samplings sites in the depleted forest areas were designated where 740 soil samples were collected to quantify the soil organic carbon and N stock and another 640-soil sample will be analyzed for bulk density. The soil samples will be analyzed in Thailand. • In the experimental site of conservation agriculture (CA) field and cover crop assessments were conducted. • 128 soil samples were collected and being analyzed by a PhD student. The preliminary results of his study was regularly shared in the monthly meetings. • Biofunction assessment was also conducted by the PhD student in the CA to quantify C transformation, soil structure maintenance and nutrient cycle and about 50% of the process is done. • Agronomic and economic assessment of CA is underway using physiological measurement and farmer survey. The preliminary results of the assessment will be shared in the next quarter.
Implementer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Battambang (NUBB) 	
Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Agricultural Land Resources Management (DALRM), General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA), the MAFF • Cambodian Agriculture and Research Development Institute (CARDI) • Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) • Centre de Coopération en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD, Research Unit AIDA/CSIA), ENSAT Toulouse, France 	

03	Research: The cost of adaptation to climate change and for infrastructure, water and agriculture projects	Progress up to date
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 149,975 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LoA of the research proposal was signed off in May 2021 then staff recruitment process also completed based on Grant Implementation Guidelines. • The official kick off meeting with relevant stakeholders was virtually organized in October with the participation from MPWT and MRD representatives, AIT and University of Freiburg and other local research institutions, which provided valuable comments and inputs to implement the research project effectively following the research's objectives. • Regular meeting with RUPP and its partners along with CCCA3/DCC. • The RUPP research team conducted several meetings with MPWT and MRD, consequently the supporting letters from MPWT and MRD were endorsed following research agreement between the RUPP and the two ministries. • The relevant literature and modeling related to loss and damage were reviewed and evaluated by the RUPP research team and its partners. • The specific model selections will be determined after the full reviews and baseline survey conducted in January 2022.
Implementer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) 	
Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) • University of Freiburg (Germany) 	

04	Improving capacity on integrated coastal management with low impact development considering environmental sustainability and climate change in the coastal area of Cambodia (CLID)	Progress up to date
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 149,940 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The research project was signed off on 25th August 2021 • The project manager and accountant were recruited. • Due to Covid19, the official kick-off meeting was virtually conducted in November 2021 with the participants from ITC, partner universities: Kyoto, RUA and sub-national officers in the coastal areas. Valuable comments and inputs were agreed upon and gained at the meeting • The literature review and modeling on sea level rise is underway while the baseline survey design on CLID in the coastal areas is also under progress with the support from RUA.
Implementer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC) 	
Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Research for Development (IRD), France • Kyoto University (KU), Japan • Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) 	

Table 4: Summary of Financial Delivery of Research Partnership Grants

No	Grantee's Name	Total Budget	Disbursement (USD)		Expenditure (USD)	
			Disbursement (to date)	% of Total Budget	Expenditure (to date)	% of Disbursement
01	Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)-Heat Stress	149,995	83,568	56%	42,555	51%
02	University of Battambang (NUBB)	149,990	48,284	32%	42,965	89%
03	Royal University of	149,975	16,796	11%	16,392	98%

	Phnom Penh (RUPP)					
04	Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)- Coastal	149,940	21,410	0%	-	0%
Total		599,900	170,049	28%	101,913	60%

Output 1.3: Reliable and timely data to enable monitoring and evaluation of climate change response.

About the establishment of the NDC tracking system, the updated climate finance data portal has been successfully implemented with close coordination and cooperation with CDC. CDC's climate financing data has been formatted and uploaded into the NCSD's Climate Finance Data Portal. The 2020 updated data can be accessed in the following links:

- The overview of external climate finance:
https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/standard_report_visualize_final_report/d3_d_report/d3_d_1
- Climate finance profiles of development partners:
https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/standard_report_visualize_final_report/d3_d_report/d3_d_2
- Climate finance profile by sectors:
https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/standard_report_visualize_final_report/d3_d_report/d3_d_3

Moreover, a handover presentation was also provided by the BIKAY IT firm to the DCC and CCCA3 staff members to build their capacity on the climate data cleaning and uploading process to take over the responsibility for future years.

Second, under the LoAs with MPWT, MRD, MoEYS, MME, and MoE, the activities related to the MRV/NDC tracking system have been completed with good achievements, particularly on the tracking system development and planning for the training implementation and the key progress of those agreed activities is summarized in the following table.

Table 5: Progress of agreed NDC tracking system support to target ministries as of December 2021

Partner ministries	Agreed activities on NDC Tracking System as per Q3	Progress up to date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) • Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) • Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport (MoEYS) 	<p>In each ministry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap assessment (on the current status regarding the activities, data available, data needs, and existing systems and indicators) • Setting up the NDC reporting system (agreement on data and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) • Ministry of Environment (MoE) 	<p>institutional arrangements for reporting)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System training and implementation (workshop, system tested, and operational) 	
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Under the LoA with NCCDS, the vulnerability index and families affected data for 2020 have been verified and are ready to be uploaded in the NCSD data portal following the national M&E framework for tracking adaptation.

The GHG Emissions Section of the data portal (inventory) has been updated to be consistent with the National M&E Framework for Climate Change in Cambodia with inputs and guidance from the DCC and CCCA3 team. The upgrade focused on displaying the data of GHG Emissions by Sector and GHG Emissions Per Capita in the data portal.

Output 1.4: Regular knowledge-sharing event between researchers, policy-makers, practitioners, and other targeted audiences.

Finally, the staff retreat: The staff retreat event was organized on the 16th - 17th December 2021 at Preah Sihanouk Province. During this event, we have collected and shared information regarding the DCC/CCCA3's project/programme activities and make another space for all DCC/CCCA staff has adequate knowledge to be involved in the implementation of these activities.



Figure 3: Staff retreat, 16th-17th December 2021 at Preah Sihanouk Province

As result, we have reviewed results and key achievements of the year 2021 and inputted on the annual work plan of the year 2022, including the team spirit strengthening.

Outcome 2: Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of climate change into policies, regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors.

Output 2.1: Decision-makers, practitioners, private sector actors, and communities in priority sectors are sensitized and engaged in climate responses

In 2021, continued CCCA3 advocacy on some of the issues already raised with decision makers since 2020 have contributed to positive policy outcomes. CCCA3 has supported DCC/NCSO in their internal advocacy work within Government, on issues relevant to climate action. This has included support to NCSO for a brief to the Prime Minister on reducing reliance on coal power, with both environmental and economic aspects covered. The Government recently announced an end to new approvals of coal power stations. On a related issue, CCCA3 also supported a brief to the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Economy and Finance, on the implications of the “Renewable Energy 100” initiative for investments in Cambodia. There are signs that the new Power Development plan for Cambodia, to be announced in 2022, will be significantly greener than initially envisioned.

On vehicle taxation, CCCA3 supported a brief to the ministry of finance on potential changes to the import tax regime to promote more efficient vehicles. In February 2021, MEF issued a new scale for import taxes including reduced taxes on electric vehicles. Although this did not fully implement CCCA3 recommendations, it provides a strong incentive for electric vehicles, who are taxed approximately 50 less than vehicles with internal combustion engines.

Output 2.2: Amended programming / budgeting procedures and processes in priority sectors to incorporate climate change

The CCCA3 has coordinated and provided technical support in integrating climate change in the budgeting process of the MPWT and the MRD, who are the CCCA3 target ministries with the largest investment budgets. The approach to deliver on these activities had to be adjusted due to COVID19 restrictions and the exceptional nature of the national budget process in 2020 and 2021, with less time and less opportunities to introduce new budget activities due to the demands of the COVID19 pandemic and the reduced fiscal space.

In MRD, the agreed objective was to support provincial departments to incorporate climate change in their budget requests for infrastructures, and to present the relevant evidence - including cost-benefit analysis - in a standardized way for budget negotiations. Due the pandemic, in-person trainings and field visits could not be held and the potential for additional budget was not there, so the focus has been on an initial training on how climate change impacts rural infrastructures for the three participating provincial departments (online), followed by a pilot cost-benefit analysis case for a proposed new model for drinking water access and distribution in Kampong Chhnang province. This has been presented to MEF who have provided feedback on the information they expect for budget negotiations. This will be followed-up in 2022 with more hands-on support to a pilot provincial department to fully incorporate climate change in their budget submission.

In MPWT, the focus has been on support to the department of road infrastructure, as they are primarily in charge of preparing budget submissions (less decentralized process than MRD). The department provided a shortlist of potential projects suitable for climate-proofing. Based on these shortlisted projects, the CCCA3 provided technical support and coordination to analyze one road project from a climate change perspective and prepare a standardized submission to MEF. This standardized format has been discussed with MEF who have provided suggestions for improvements.

Both ministries have finalized new Climate Change Action Plans, submitted for ministerial approval (MPWT) and already approved (MRD).

Output 2.3: New or updated policies / standards in priority sectors incentivizing climate-smart investment (public or private)

The Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) for Cambodia was the main policy outcome for year 2021. Cambodia submitted it in December, delivering on a commitment made by the Prime Minister a year earlier at the UN Climate Ambition Summit.

The document was developed in consultation with concerned line ministries and CCCA3 played a coordinating role, in support of NCSD. Other development partners involved in specific aspects of the analysis include the United Kingdom, World Bank, FAO, AFD and GGGI.

The LTS4CN essentially aims to serve as a roadmap or vision document based on a comprehensive analysis and modelling of all relevant economic sectors, and it looks several decades ahead. It outlines priority mitigation actions for each sector to achieve the country's goal of a carbon neutral economy in 2050. The strategy largely builds on existing commitments of the Royal Government and proposes a trajectory consistent with the Updated Nationally Determined Contribution. It takes into consideration the balance between emissions reductions, economic growth, social justice, and climate resilience. Economic analysis shows that the investments to be made under this strategy have the potential to create 449,000 additional jobs, and deliver an additional 2.8% of annual GDP growth by 2050 for Cambodia. Cambodia can achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 through continued efforts to promote sustainable management of forests and land use; decarbonize the power sector and pursue higher energy efficiency; as well as promote low-carbon agriculture, industrial processes, and waste management.

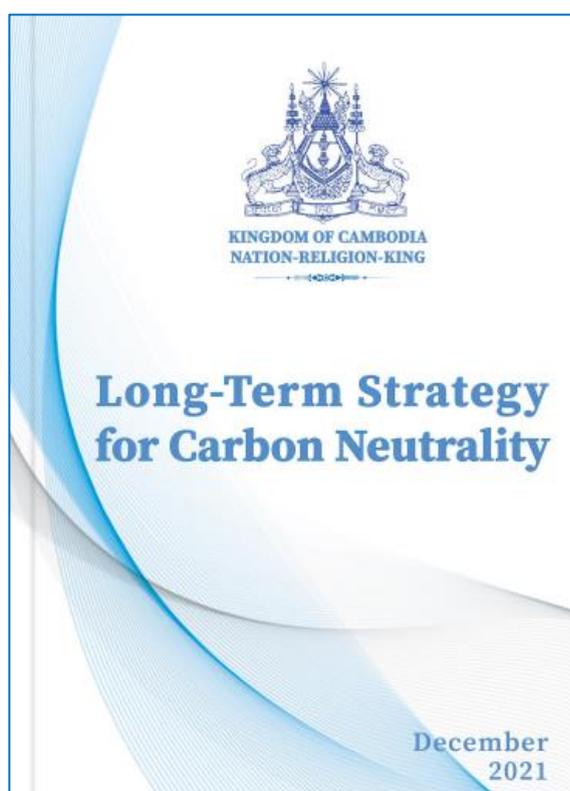


Figure 4: The submitted LTS4CN to UNFCCC

The LTS identifies 32 priority actions, serving as policy signals for public and private investors. Financing needs are expected to grow from around USD 500 million per year now to USD 1.8 billion by 2050, with two thirds private sector financing and one third for public finance.

CCCA3 supported the consultation and approval process for the proposed sub-decree on GHG emissions reduction mechanisms, for which a full draft in Khmer and English has gone through a final round of comments from all concerned ministries. A revised draft is currently under consideration at NCSD level, before being sent to the Council of Ministers. This sub-decree is a critical foundation for Cambodia to be able to trade carbon under the new regime established by the Paris Agreement.

As mentioned under Output 2.1, several of CCCA's advocacy activities – combined with advocacy from other actors – have already contributed to changes in policy, including the February 2021 decision on import tax incentives for electric vehicles. On coal policy, government announced on in October 2021 that it

would not approve any new coal power plant projects.

On the adaptation side, MRD is now testing new technical guidelines for its climate-resilient water infrastructures with support from CCCA.

Output 2.4: Top-up financing provided for selected public investment which have gone through a climate screening process

CCCA3 is supporting its five target ministries for the implementation of climate change projects falling under their mandate and strategic priorities, with some starting implementation in 2020 and some in 2021.

In Ministry of Public Works and Transport, CCCA3 is supporting a policy/regulatory review of bottlenecks for the introduction of electric 2-wheelers in Cambodia. The review has been completed

and MPWT has decided to focus on addressing the following issues: 1) mainstreaming the EV registration process and 2) allocation of public space to EV charging and battery swapping stations. Work is ongoing to propose updated regulations on these issues. In addition, MPWT is preparing a pilot for electric 2-wheelers in both the public and private sector (targeting at least 150 users), in order to gather data on user experience but also test a potential incentive scheme for the private sector to adopt electric in their fleets of 2-wheelers. The pilot will start in 2022. The initiative has registered strong public support from the senior minister of MPWT.

In Ministry of Rural Development, CCCA3 is supporting testing of new guidelines for climate-resilient water infrastructures and related capacity development for MRD staff, through pilots in two communes of Kampong Thom province. The performance of these investments in ensuring access to water year-round will be monitored against the performance of more traditional designs in the same area. The project experienced delays due to travel restrictions during the pandemic, but the design process is completed and construction of infrastructures has now started. 3,500 people are expected to benefit as direct beneficiaries.

In Ministry of Environment, support is focused on improved monitoring of GHG emissions from stationary sources, particularly coal and cement factories, and engagement of these factories to reduce their emissions. CCCA3 also supports data collection and transparency through the establishment of an online database to track air pollution and GHG emissions data from these sources. Equipment has been procured and monitoring missions have started in Q3 2021. As detailed under outcome 1, Ministry of Environment also received support to strengthen their work on climate education in the context of the COVID pandemic, with the development of online lessons (draft videos are available and will be launched jointly with MOEYS), and for public campaigns (TV spots) on behavior change to address climate change related issues.

In Ministry of Mines and Energy, CCCA3 is supporting 1) an energy efficiency initiative focused on public buildings (audits, trainings and guidelines), and 2) the piloting of an off-grid AC solar model for remote villages, with 400 expected beneficiaries. The project started in Q2 2021.

In Ministry of Education Youth and Sports, CCCA3 supports greater integration of climate change in the curriculum, combined with better integration of climate change in water/hygiene infrastructures for schools (for better resilience), and student engagement through eco-clubs. Building on CCCA2 support to such activities in secondary schools, CCCA3 put additional focus on developing a model for primary schools. This includes testing of an innovative teaching manual for climate change and environmental education “outside the classroom” for better student engagement. The activities have been severely constrained by the closure of schools in the first half of 2021, and the project has focused in 2021 on developing the required materials. Field activities are gradually starting as schools reopen. The project targets 21,412 students (9,923 female), 726 teachers (300 female), and 106 school principals (39 female).

Table 6: Summary of project progress of LoAs with Line Ministries (GIG) as of December 2021

No.	Grantee's Name	Project name	Progress to date	Challenges
01	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)	Promotion of Electric Motorbike Adoption for a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed regulations to be upgraded have been identified and work is underway with some 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dissemination and training on regulations

		Sustainable transport sector	<p>technical advice from GGGI;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilots for e-bike adoption in public and private sector are being designed for launch in 2022. 	for officials is delayed.
02	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)	Building climate resilience for rural water supply Infrastructures in Cambodia (BCR-WS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed three pump wells in three villages in Sala Visia commune, Prasat Balang, Kampong Thom Province. • Conducted two supervision and monitoring visits to evaluate the technical inspection and checking with climate change resilience standards of MRD • Recruiting the firm to conduct the audit for the first year implementation. • Prepared all the materials for the training to water user group (WUG) which already formed in the three target villages and the training will carry out next report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to COVID19, delay the implementation activities, the project, staff have to work from home and the community and gatherings have to postpone until the restriction is over. • The training was delayed and waiting till get approval from district authorities.
03	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	Strengthening Air and Climate Pollution Management in Cambodia (SACPMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted training on operating the air quality monitoring equipment and using and managing data platform for officers from Department of Air Quality, Noise, and Vibration Management (DAQNVM) and Provincial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some delays for the development of Sub-decree on Air Quality, Noise, and Vibration Management, for instance, on values for

			<p>Department of Environment,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted the monitoring the air quality in Uddar Meanchey and Battambang Province, • Discussion with officers of Kampong Cham and Kandal Provincial Departments of Environment about the status of air pollution, emission, and sources in order to identify the location for monitoring of air quality, • Recruiting local consultant or university researchers to conduct capacity building on SLCP mitigation to provincial and government officials, and • Conducted training courses on SLCP mitigation to officials at national levels. 	<p>the emission standards, lack of reference data</p>
04	Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport (MoEYS)	Mainstreaming Climate Change and Increasing Resilience in the Education Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted follow-up visits and mentoring to 10 Eco-schools in Kg. Chhnang, Kampot, Svay Rieng and Stung Treng Province. • Developed the first draft of learning and teaching materials on climate change education for primary school (DCD) • Developed the first draft of booklets on Climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though the COVID 19 situation has become better and the project could be able to go to the field, there are many activities delayed from the previous quarter

			<p>Change Response for teachers and students for primary and secondary school (SHD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted an orientation workshop to PoE and primary school principals on the project and climate change impacts on school children. • Conducted an orientation workshop to PoE and secondary school principals on the project and climate change impacts on school children. 	
05	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	Piloting Energy Efficiency and Solar Micro Grids for Cambodia's Clean Energy Future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted local stakeholder engagement and field trips, • Recruited the qualified and experienced consultant(s) for 1) a study on building energy efficiency services and 2) To develop a feasible operation model for a solar micro-grid and conduct the design and installation of smart solar micro-grid in the selected remote area and 3) to conduct the production of promotional video clips in the context of this demonstration project. • The qualified remote village was selected and activity of design and installation of smart solar micro-grid has started. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project started behind the original plan due to delayed bank account opening and COVID19 challenges.

Table 7: The financial delivery of LoAs with line ministries (GIG) as of December 2021

	Grantee's Name	Total Budget	Disbursement (USD)		Expenditure (USD)	
			Disbursement (to date)	% of Total Budget	Expenditure (to date)	% of Disbursement
01	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)	250,000	55,152	22%	54,945	100%
02	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)	250,000	54,108	22%	51,007	94%
03	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	185,999	118,217	64%	90,108	76%
04	Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport (MoEYS)	250,000	48,747	19%	32,895	67%
05	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	249,865	25,570	10%	7,064	28%
Total		1,185,864	301,794	25%	236,018	78%

Output 2.5: The climate response is coordinated across sectors and actors, under NCS D leadership

NCS D has continued to play its role as coordinator of the climate change response in Cambodia, through regular meetings of the climate change technical working group with development partners, and through the coordination of major policy processes including the updated NDC in 2020 (described under 2.6 below), and the Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) in 2021. As of June 2021, CCCA3 has been assisting NCS D to coordinate inputs from several development partners and sectoral teams (energy, forestry and land use, waste, industry, and agriculture) to develop a pathway to carbon neutrality by 2050. The government is committed to issuing the strategy by the end of 2021.

The 2nd Programme Executive Board meeting was conducted virtually on 17th March 2021, chaired by H.E Say Samal, the Minister of Environment and Chairman of the CCCA3. Participants included the CCCA3 Board members from the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Environment (MoE), Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS), Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), the development partners, including the European Union, UNDP, and Embassy of Sweden and national and international observers of the relevant line ministries.

In this PEB meeting, the main achievements of the CCCA3 implementation in 2020 were presented and the annual workplan for 2021 was approved. The meeting also discussed the long-term low emission development strategy, NDC implementation plan and monitoring of the climate change response, 2nd round of innovation grants, partnership with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and other climate change-related issues in Cambodia.



Figure 5: The 2nd Programme Executive Board Meeting, 17th March 2021

Second, the 8th CCTWG and DP meeting to discuss the process for the “Long-term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) in Cambodia” via virtual Zoom was conducted on 2nd July 2021. The workshop was chaired by Dr. Tin Ponlok, 2nd Vice Chair of the National Council for Sustainable Development and Secretary of State of the Ministry of Environment, with participation by representatives of relevant ministries and institutions as members of the NCSD, members of the Climate Change Technical Working Group, representatives of embassies, development partners, civil society, the private sector, educational institutions and other stakeholders with a total of 153 participants.

The workshop introduced the process for development of the LTS4CN to the key ministries, agencies, and development partners as well as the role and responsibilities of the stakeholders and partners engagement in the LTS4CN process.

The members of the workshop praised and supported the initiative to develop a LTS4CN in Cambodia, as well as expressed willingness to cooperate in the process of developing this strategy and proposed the establishment of a telegram group to facilitate communication and to share the information more easily.

Third, the 9th meeting of the Technical Working Group on Climate Change with Development Partners: This event was organized for the consultation on proposed scenarios for LTS4CN on the date of the 29th September 2021.

This consultation meeting presented and make a room for discussing on economic assessment, and adaptation co-benefit; two possible LTS4CN Scenarios and agreed on proposed mitigation actions and the development of the scenario to achieve Carbon Neutrality.

Members of the CCTWG; Line ministries; LTS4CN Core team; and Development Partners were participated.

Output 2.6: An NDC implementation plan is developed, including required sectoral actions and governance arrangements

The NDC tracking system has been launched and is being updated by line ministries. Since December 2021, the CCCA3 and DCC team have provided a series of trainings on 1) NDC Tracking System and 2) Institutional Readiness Indicator. The training guided line ministries on how the NDC Tracking System works, and how the updates can be made according to the timeline.

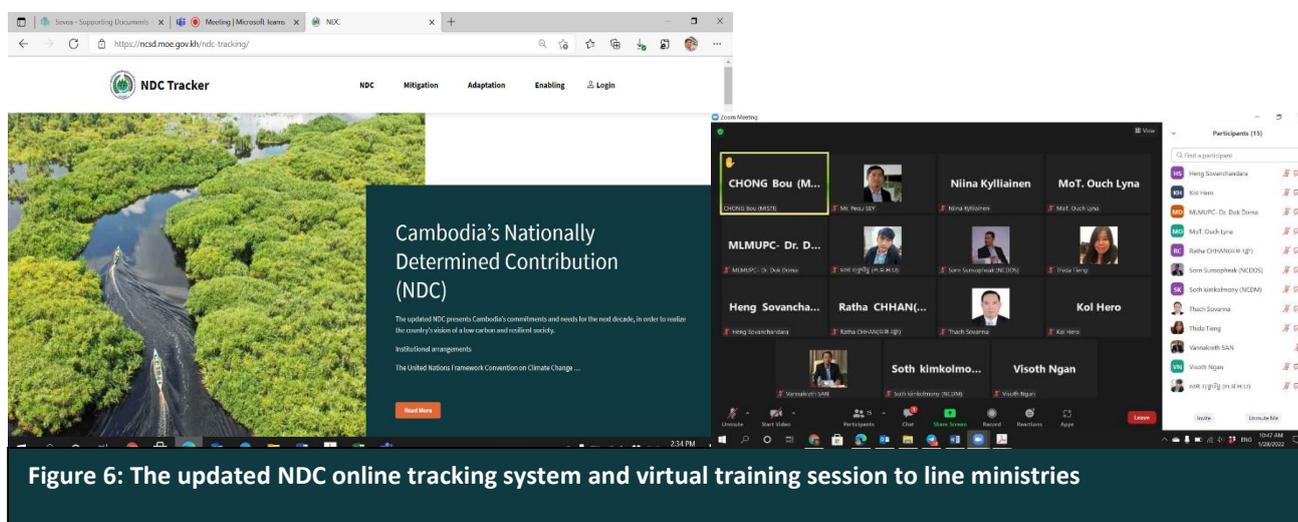


Figure 6: The updated NDC online tracking system and virtual training session to line ministries

CCCA3 will provide continuous support on these NDC tracking and Readiness Indicators. The deadline to update is mid-February 2022. Following the structure of the National Climate Change Monitoring & Evaluation Framework (sectoral indicators, NDC action implementation tracking, and readiness indicators), the NDC tracking system will assist the coordination of the NDC implementation, provide a collective and easy way to update on the progress made, serve as a communication and engagement tool, and provide access to all information relevant to the reporting under the Paris Agreement

Output 2.7: Model for delivery of climate change response at district and provincial level is developed and tested, in line with decentralization reforms

Activities for this output are expected to start in 2022. CCCA liaised with NCDD-S to identify suitable activities to support the mainstreaming of climate change in systems used by sub-national administrations. The proposed project is focused on establishing or upgrading NCDD-S databases so that climate change indicators and climate change finance allocations can be tracked at the sub-national level. This will help fill an important gap in the monitoring of the climate change response, ensure better information is available to local decision-makers and potential partners, and support capacity development of NCDD-S as accredited entity for multilateral climate funds.

Outcome 3: National capacities for the mobilization, coordination, and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened.

Output 3.1: Climate-related expenditures are regularly tracked and their efficiency and effectiveness is analysed

The CPER for 2020 was developed in cooperation with MEF. This report provides an update on climate finance trends, including data up to the fiscal year 2020, to monitor to what extent Cambodia and its development partners are effectively supporting national climate change priorities. This year's report has benefitted from further improvements in the quality of data available and actual expenditure of the sub-national administrations (SNA), which represent a growing percentage of the government budget expenditure, at 7%.

In 2020, climate change expenditure remains high at 2.2% of GDP (from 2% in 2019) or KHR 2,365 billion. The main component remains climate-proofing of infrastructure as part of the measures against floods. The government's investment during the Covid-19 pandemic has displaced some other investments but it also had some climate change resilience co-benefits for the most vulnerable. For example, social protection through cash transfer to the vulnerable groups and the poor has been implemented as part of the Covid-19 measures, amounting to USD 300 million spent in the first phase.

This report also takes a look at gender issues in the climate change response. Partial data indicates that gender issues remain under-addressed in climate change programmes. Case studies of specific climate change programmes show that initiatives have been taken to address these gender issues, but comprehensive information on the effectiveness of these efforts is not always available. This is an area where progress needs to be made, so that the most vulnerable groups are effectively protected and that women and men can contribute to increased resilience and low carbon development.

Connected to this CPER, in coordination with UNDP, the CCCA3 has discussed with the MEF on the possibility to tag the SDGs in the National Budget. A mock mapping exercise will be conducted and a proposed methodology will be developed for consultation with MEF (with co-financing from UNDP) in 2022. Climate change will be tagged through SDG13. In 2021, the ToR for this assignment has been developed in coordination with the MEF under the CCCA's facilitation.

Finally, climate change guidance was included in the Budget Strategic Plan for 2022 - 2024 to Line Ministries.

Output 3.2: MEF receives technical support to increase its capacities to conduct policy research on fiscal and economic policy issues related to climate change and develop the corresponding policy instrument

In 2021, the Report on a study of the potential value of Green Infrastructure (GI) in urban centers in Cambodia, with a focus on Phnom Penh, has been completed. The study was commissioned for the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and the Cambodian Climate Change Alliance. The objectives of the study were as follows:

- To diagnose the current status of urban infrastructures as well as demand for resilient and green urban infrastructure development in Cambodia;
- To conduct cost and benefit and other relevant analysis for potential urban infrastructure initiatives in residential and commercial areas under baseline and resilient/green infrastructure scenarios;
- To benchmark current resilient and green infrastructure policies in Cambodia against international best practices and provide policy options to the Ministry of Economy and Finance and other relevant Government institutions aiming at promoting green infrastructure, including measures for the development of a supportive ecosystem along with financing approaches.

This Final Report describes the results of a study into the economic and policy analysis for resilient urban green infrastructure (GI) in Phnom Penh. As required in the Terms of Reference, the final report focuses on: i) the results of the consultation around the current status and demand for urban GI; ii) the results of the cost benefit analysis; and iii) findings regarding the macroeconomic impact and policy options including scenarios.

The study found a positive cost-benefit ratio for many green infrastructure interventions, and in particular tree planting in urban areas due to their contribution to water / flood management. CCCA will support MEF in 2022 to engage the municipality of Phnom Penh and the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction in a dialogue on the results of the study and concrete next steps in Phnom Penh.

Output 3.3: Innovative adaptation and mitigation approaches from the public and private sector receive seed funding and have access to scaling-up opportunities

During this reporting period, both virtual and physical monitoring visits were conducted to grant projects signed by 2020 have been arranged in line with Grant Implementation guidelines (at least one visit per year of implementation). The recommendations, comments, and actions to follow up have been discussed and shared with them after monitoring visits.

Spot checks were conducted for the year of 2021 to the following grantees aiming to provide an opportunity and give these grantees hands-on support on management systems and practices in line with agreed guidelines and provide capacity development services to grantees to address any identified gaps.



Figure 7: The field monitoring visit and spot check to PIN, NUBB, HEKS and FAEC



Table 8: The schedules of financial spot check and monitoring visit as of December 2021.

Date		Grantee	Project Title
(Virtual/Field) Monitoring Visit	Spot check		
21 Sept 2021	17 August 2021	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)	Promotion of Electric Motorbike Adoption for a Sustainable transport sector
17 Sept 2021	19 August 2021	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	Strengthening Air and Climate Pollution Management in Cambodia (SACPMC)
22 Sept 2021	23 August 2021	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)	Building climate resilience for rural water supply Infrastructures in Cambodia (BCR-WS)
09 Sept 2021	14 December 2021	Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport (MoEYS)	Mainstreaming Climate Change and Increasing Resilience in the Education Sector
10 Aug 2021 25 Nov 2021	30 June 2021	Teuk Saat 1001	Resilient access to safe water
30 Aug 2021	20 July 2021	Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)	Pushing Energy Efficiency in Cambodia
17 Aug 2021	21 July 2021	Energy Laboratory Limited (Energy Lab)	Electric mobility
26 Aug 2021	22 July 2021	Prek Leap National Institute of Agriculture (NIA)	Installation of Demonstration Ram Pump (Low-carbon irrigation)
31 Aug 2021 25 Nov 2021	23 July 2021	The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC)	Sustainable financing for climate action through community forestry in the Prey Land landscape (Community forestry)
24 Aug 2021 24 Nov 2021	25 July 2021	Swiss Church Aid (HEKS/EPER)	Climate-smart agriculture

Date		Grantee	Project Title
(Virtual/Field) Monitoring Visit	Spot check		
17 Aug 2021 30 Nov 2021	26 July 2021	People In Need Cambodia (PIN)	Early warning system (floods)
03 Sept 2021	26 July 2021	Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)-Heat Stress	Impacts of heat on health, productivity, and economy in Cambodia
08 Set 2021 30 Nov 2021	30 November 2021	University of Battambang (NUBB)	Investing into Soil Organic Carbon management ISOC for resilient upland farming (ISOC)
01 Oct 2021	---	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	Piloting Energy Efficiency and Solar Micro Grids for Cambodia's Clean Energy Future
27 Dec 2021	27 Dec 2021	Facilitation Association of Economy for Cooperatives (FAEC)	Resilience and Adaptation Planning for Ecosystem and Sustainable Development (RAPESD)
22 Dec 2021	---	International Development Enterprise (iDE) Cambodia	Scale pilots to accelerate the uptake of efficient electric cooking appliances to mitigate climate impacts through avoided deforestation and reduced emissions

Based on requests received, the Department of Climate Change (DCC) and the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA3) virtually organized a refresher training workshop on the CCCA3 Grant Implementation Guidelines on 12th November 2021.

Table 9: Summary of financial delivery of the CCCA3 innovation 1 &2 and COVID19 response grants as of December 2021

No.	Grantee's Name	Approved Budget	Disbursement (USD)		Expenditure (USD)	
			Disbursement (to date)	% of Total Budget	Expenditure (to date)	% of Disbursement
Innovation Grant Round 1 and COVID19 Response						
01	Energy Laboratory Limited (Energy Lab)	100,000	82,647	83%	76,417	92%

02	Swiss Church Aid (HEKS/EPER)	100,000	73,486	73%	49,864	68%
03	Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)	99,884	68,116	68%	37,782	55%
04	People In Need Cambodia (PIN)	100,000	68,915	69%	90,430	131%
05	Prek Leap National Institute of Agriculture (NIA)	99,987	90,050	90%	67,928	75%
06	The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC)	99,977	93,323	93%	90,086	97%
07	Teuk Saat 1001	112,879	112,879	100%	112,879	100%
Total		712,728	589,416	83%	525,385	89%
Innovation Grant Round 2						
01	Facilitation Association of Economy for Cooperatives (FAEC)	100,000	25,012	25%	17,259	69%
02	Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation (MISTI)	100,000	23,225	23%	19,499	84%
03	International Development Enterprise (iDE) Cambodia	99,884	43,042	43%	58,532	136%
04	Preah Sihanouk Province Coastal Development and Management Committee (CDMC)	100,000	21,957	22%	14,858	68%
05	Ministry Rural Development (MRD/ Teuk Saat 1001	99,987	73,648	74%	52,444	71%

	Total	499,871	186,886	37%	162,592	87%
Special Grants						
01	The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC)	95,000	95,000	100%	89,062	94%
02	Teuk Saat 1001	39,972	39,972	100%	39,972	100%
	Total	134,972	134,972	100%	129,034	96%

Table 10: Summary of project progress innovation 1, 2 and COVID19 grant's status as of December 2021

No.	Grantee's Name	Area of focus/ Project title	Progress to date	Challenges
Innovation Grant Round 1				
01	Energy Laboratory Limited (Energy Lab)	Electric mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75 e-ride share bikes on the road. The electric bike share has reached 236,850 in total from the start of the project. Docking stations at City Bus stops for Go2 ride share have begun operations. An online panel discussion on 'Electrification of vehicles for a cleaner Cambodia' was successfully organized on November 4th 2021 with H.E. Sun Chanthol from MPWT, H.E. Keo Rattanak from EDC, H.E. Ambassador Pablo Kang from the Australian Embassy, and H.E. Ambassador Tina Redshaw from the British Embassy. Three educational videos were released before the panel discussion to drive traffic to attend the event. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some delays in roll out of bike share due to technical issues and reorientation due to COVID (from bike-share to delivery companies), resulting in 75 out of 300 bikes deployed and 236,000 km out of 484,000 km target driven.

No.	Grantee's Name	Area of focus/ Project title	Progress to date	Challenges
			<p>The three videos have a total reach of 2,275, 2 648 views and 105 engagement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The digital marketing intern at Oyika has completed her 3-month internship. • The Electric Mobility Showcase 2022 promotion was launched online and is scheduled for Saturday January 29th 2022. Almost 10 companies are already confirmed to exhibit and offer test rides of their electric vehicles on the day 	
02	Swiss Church Aid (HEKS/EPER)	Climate-smart agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 140 farmers (53 women or 38%) had participated in the learning events of climate-smart farming • 21 farmers received the inputs of seed and the Natural Growth foliar fertilizer to use on their farm • One video documentation titled "What is Climate Smart Farming" has been developed • A second Farmer Field School (FFS) series learning conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
03	Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)	Pushing Energy Efficiency in Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Opening Ceremony of the Cambodia Energy Efficiency Competition was held on 2nd December 2021 at the French Embassy. • Up to date, 23 private buildings (15 private companies) have registered out of a target of 20 private buildings. For the target of 5 public buildings, the project has redesigned the strategy by reducing the duration to 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to COVID19, postponing the start of the competition giving companies some time to recover, and the CEE Comp team more time to recruit companies and redesign the strategy for public building

No.	Grantee's Name	Area of focus/ Project title	Progress to date	Challenges
			<p>months of competition between university buildings/ministries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 technical workshop trainings were provided by the Institute of Technology of Cambodia and organized by Sevea on November 12th and November 23rd 2021 ● Participant Kit has been finalized in both English & Khmer ● 10 Green Team sessions have been organized in Khmer or English to explain to the green team their role in the competition and to present them the different available resources. ● The first candidates' meeting was held including the individual meetings conducted. It allowed the candidates to meet each other, share their experiences, discuss their questions, brainstorm and identify new ideas to save energy. 	
04	People In Need Cambodia (PIN)	Early warning system (floods)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Urban EWS hardware, fixed public speaker development was completed and proceeded to the testing and verifying stages of the technology development processes. ● The construction activity at the targeted communities was done by timeline ● Flood modelling activities below was completed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GIS flood hazard maps produced for varying conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are few activities delayed due to the technology developing processes and COVID-19

No.	Grantee's Name	Area of focus/ Project title	Progress to date	Challenges
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flood inundation maps for Battambang City ▪ Final Battambang Urban Flood Modelling report (in English) • Virtual training on Urban EWS awareness to local authorities and youth group in Battambang city were conducted • Project team has prepared training plans and contents for the provincial officials and local officials to understand about how Urban EWS can help community to be well prepare for the climate-hazardous events, especially flood events in Krong Battambang 	
05	Prek Leap National Institute of Agriculture (NIA)	Installation of Demonstration Ram Pump (Low-carbon irrigation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The installation of ram pump at the demonstration site at PNIA is now completed. • The solar water pump installation is now finished at the demonstration site. • Only 39 households (120 individual) have been interviewed against the 60 households target mentioned in the result framework. The survey was conducted at Kompong Seila District, Preah Sihanouk Province; another project site • Land topography and selection of location for site 2 installation is already studied. All materials and equipment for the ram pump installation are ready to be installed and tested upon clearance on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the school was just reopening by mid-January 2022, therefore some capacity building activities were delayed. • Since the project area is in CPA, there is need approval for construction permission in protected area (Stung Chral, Obakrotes, Kompong Seila, Seihanoukville).

No.	Grantee's Name	Area of focus/ Project title	Progress to date	Challenges
			<p>land entitlement and permission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training materials and videos on ram pump are being developed while a master student to support the study is being recruited 	
06	The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC)	Sustainable financing for climate action through community forestry in the Prey Land landscape (Community forestry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 provincial CF network meetings and 1 Provincial Community Forestry Programme Coordination Committee PCFPCC meeting were conducted • CF credit capital of 10 CFs is increased to USD 51,487.10 and CF credit interest with total of USD 1,142.81 (USD 381.00 per month), allocated to implement CFMPs especially on patrol and tree planted maintenance • CF tree maintenance team in Kampong Thom conducted tree planted monitoring for 17 ha of 2 CF sites for tree planting supported by various projects of RECOFTC including RECOFTC-CCCA, RECOFTC USAID-GPL and CF credit contribution. There were 30,132 out of 32,200 trees planted, 94% was good survival. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Covid19 and delayed rainy season have affected the project implementation however the survival rate for planted trees is up to 94%.
Innovation Grant Round 2				
01	Preah Sihanouk Province Coastal Development and Management	Enhancing Climate Resiliency Through Strengthening MPA Management Effective in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The baseline report has been developed. • Patrol groups were formed as a result of a consultation meetings. There are 9 groups total of 96 members (13 are women). 	The project has been delayed by COVID19. It was difficult to conduct a consultation meeting with national level and other partners. Few activities are behind the schedule.

No.	Grantee's Name	Area of focus/ Project title	Progress to date	Challenges
	Committee (CDMC)	Kampong Smach, Prey Nob District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The patrolling group conducted regularly at ground but the patrol group will begin using the SMART tool for patrolling in January 2022 once it is developed. • The final draft of Boundary Map was issued on 10 September which it is waiting to present to CMDC Provincial Committee for approval in January 2022. • The MPA Facebook page has been reached in total 500. 	
02	Facilitation Association of Economy for Cooperatives (FAEC)	Resilience and Adaptation Planning for Ecosystem and Sustainable Development (RAPESD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The kick-off of RAPESD project conducted with the participations of representatives of PDAFF, local competent authorities and the project's beneficiaries. Totally, 30 participants (12 females) • The 2-day facilitation skill training course conducted to 13 focal trainers from 13 agriculture cooperatives in Battambang and Kampong Thom provinces • Developed one strategic & business plan format for the agriculture cooperative • The 3-day training on strategic and business plan • 10 tons of biochar provided to 10 farmers for model farm • Conducted one 2-day orientation workshop to 10 selected-model farmers • Sent 13 ACs representatives to join network meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID19 was a big challenge to project implementation • The staff shortage is also found (need to recruit new staff)

No.	Grantee's Name	Area of focus/ Project title	Progress to date	Challenges
03	International Development Enterprise (iDE) Cambodia	Scale pilots to accelerate the uptake of efficient electric cooking appliances to mitigate climate impacts through avoided deforestation and reduced emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The sale team has reached more than 750, delivered 622 sales pitches to promote the awareness of the negative impacts associated with the use of biomass fuels. ● As a result, 124 electric cookstoves have been sold following successful sales promotion and awareness activities ● A data collection system has been developed that will allow the project team to assess the overall success of the project in real time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The baseline is being developed ● Inventory shortages due to shipping delays
04	Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation (MISTI)	Waste Water Treatment Waste Management in Industry and SMEs Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Official Project Launching Workshop conducted with 43 participants ● 17 companies have been selected as the potential participants for the project. ● Technology Needs Assessment and GHG inventory for the sector are underway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are couple of activities delayed but the project should be able to catch up.
05	CSO-Public partnership to favor resilient access to safe water in rural areas (MRD-TS1001)	CSO-Public partnership to favor safe water access in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The sites selection conducted ● The team visited the potential land put at disposal and took raw water samples, to be tested in Teuk Saat 1001 laboratory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The project was severely impacted by COVID19 since project start. They could not implement the activity related to the water kiosks, as they faced

No.	Grantee's Name	Area of focus/ Project title	Progress to date	Challenges
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drought management guideline for water kiosk operators is on the table for discussing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> difficulty to gather together. Several activities are behind the schedule

2. Challenges and Remedial Actions

The COVID19 pandemic has been by far the most important challenge again in 2021. All grants have been impacted in some way, particularly when travel restrictions came into force. Meetings have been moved online whenever possible or organized in smaller groups for field activities. This has led to some delays. Some grants have been more affected, for example activities with the education ministry due to school closures, or research on heat impacts on workers due to the closure of many garment factories and construction sites. With the gradual reopening of Cambodia in the second half of 2021, most grants have moved back on track, with some facing more difficulties (for example education sector took longer to reopen). Monitoring visits have been held virtually for most of the year, through online interviews of grant project stakeholders and verification of their outputs through reports and pictures from the field. Physical monitoring has resumed in the last quarter of 2021.

Restrictions have also impacted CCCA3's policy work, as it has been more complicated to meaningfully engage multiple ministries on cross-cutting policy documents, such as the LTS4CN, through online meetings. Despite these constraints, CCCA3 has been able to deliver key policy outputs.

Large knowledge-sharing events had to be postponed and replaced by smaller meetings or online discussions. A first in-person knowledge event was held at the end of 2021.

Budget priorities and fiscal space have also seen some major effects from the pandemic, which has limited the space to increase climate change integration in the budget process. Capacity development activities with line ministries have continued and the fact that climate change resilience and green economy feature in the economic recovery package provides an opportunity to increase climate-responsive budgeting activities in the remaining three years of CCCA3.

In some cases, such as the work on regulations for GHG emissions reduction projects, the inter-ministerial approval process has taken much longer than planned due to the many stakeholders involved and technicality of the subject, but the CCCA3 team believes this process is necessary to ensure the regulations are nationally owned and that they will be effectively implemented. A new target for adoption of this sub-decree is the first half of 2022.

3. Cross-Cutting Issues

3.1 Gender Mainstreaming

No	Key activities	Indicator and baseline	Progress
01	KAP 3 Study	- Indicators and baselines to be defined by the study	- The gender perspective has been reflected in the questionnaires used as well as analysis in KAP3 reports - Gender-disaggregated data was analyzed in the KAP3 report and in recommendations
02	Gender analysis incorporated in Cost-Benefit Analysis of relevant public climate investments	- Gender analysis (qualitative or quantitative) is presented in the CBA document for the proposed investments	- CBA of MRD and MPWT, analysed the gender issues.
03	Mainstream gender issues and analysis incorporated in the design and result frameworks of the investments funded by CCCA3 in target sectors	- Project document and results frameworks include gender analysis	- All 21 CCCA3's grant documents have a gender component and gender-disaggregated information and data. - The gender-disaggregated indicators have been tracked in RBM7 (beneficiaries tracking annex)
04	Gender analysis integrated in Cambodia's updated NDC	- The NDC documents include up-to-date analysis and targets on gender	- The NDC incorporates a gender lens. This was recognized by a UNESCAP assessment ¹ , where Cambodia is highlighted for progress in mainstreaming gender into climate change action.
05	Sectoral gender/ climate change assessments	- Number of CCTWG, Gender Mainstreaming Action Group, and non-governmental stakeholders who have	- The sectoral gender assessments conducted for the key sectors (energy, transport, rural development, education, waste, biodiversity) of the NDC

¹ <https://www.unescap.org/kp/2021/15degc-within-reach-asia-pacific-region-ambition-and-potential-ndc-commitments-asia-pacific>

		participated in the assessments	<p>update process included all (16) of the CCTWG representatives/or substitute representatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The private sector engagement in the NDC implementation related assessment for the NDC update process included 5 members
06	Tailored data products exploring different dimensions of gender and climate change issues in Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of data products directly addressing gender/CC data needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The KAP3 study results are aggregated by gender and analyze the gender dimensions in terms of the knowledge, attitudes and practices on climate change in Cambodia. - The LTS for Carbon Neutrality includes some initial analysis of economic gender impacts of the proposed mitigation measures.
07	Gender analysis incorporated in the annual climate public expenditure review exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CPER report includes analysis of gender mainstreaming in climate change projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The assessment of gender integration in the climate change programme has been conducted in the CPER for the fiscal years 2018, 2019 and 2020 including a quantitative assessment (where data is available) and several case studies.
08	Gender analysis incorporated in the design of CCCA3-funded grant projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grant project documents include gender analysis in their situation analysis, and work plans/budgets strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender analysis has been included in the grants documents as well as the result frameworks
09	Monitoring and evaluation frameworks for CCCA3-funded grant projects are gender-sensitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grant project results framework include gender data and evaluation ToRs include gender analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender tracking has been integrated into the M&E framework and the tracking sheet of the grants

10	Gender/CC data being tracked by M&E national or sectoral frameworks	- Number of gender/CC indicators being produced	- Gender targets are included in the updated NDC and the NDC tracking system ²
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3.2 Partnership

With support from CCCA3, the NCS D coordinated stakeholder engagement, activity submissions and commenting rounds from 16-line ministries on priorities for the LTS4CN development. During the updated LTS4CN process, the NCS D and CCCA3 worked closely with the main support providers of the ministerial work including the United Kingdom, World Bank, FAO, GGGI and AFD. Two rounds of consultations were also organized with the Climate Change Technical Working Group and development partners, civil society representatives and private sector.

CCCA3 also provided support and information to numerous partners seeking to support Cambodia’s climate change response, including institutions involved in developing a pipeline for the Green Climate Fund and institutions interested in carbon finance, among others.

4. Learning

4.1 Lessons Learned

Lessons and challenges related to COVID-19 are described above.

The updated NDC and LTS4CN processes identified several data gaps that will need to be addressed to monitor Cambodia’s commitments. Specific actions had already been included in the CCCA3’s 2021 work plan to support its target ministries in strengthening their MRV systems, and will be further supported in 2022. Over the long term, the best option would be for climate change to be fully integrated in the core monitoring systems of the concerned ministries. In the education sector, this seems well underway through a partnership with UNICEF, and climate change indicators have also been mainstreamed in the rural water sector. CCCA3 has been looking at potential partnerships with other donors who have long term engagement in the concerned sectors, for example Germany/GIZ in the transport sector. In MOE, CCCA3 is supporting the establishment of a database on air pollution and GHG emissions and strengthening of capacities to collect such data.

There is significant need for capacity development on carbon pricing mechanisms, and corresponding demand in MEF and in NCS D. Mechanisms under the UNFCCC, including carbon trading, are highly technical and it will be important for Cambodia to develop adequate capacities to negotiate future partnerships, and fully understand implications for Cambodia’s NDC and reporting under the UNFCCC.

Universities offer a potentially interesting avenue to build capacity on technical aspects of the climate change response, with better chances of sustainability than by focusing purely on ministries. Ministries could develop partnerships with these universities and outsource some of

² <https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/ndc-tracking/public/enabling/>

the technical work (e.g. GHG inventories, vulnerability assessments...), if such a model can be adopted in Cambodia.

One additional lesson regarding grants is that capacity development support to grantees remains essential for some of the organizations who may have a good positioning but do not have very well-developed management systems. For small organizations, staff turnover can also be an issue requiring retraining of new staff and close follow-up by CCCA. The CCCA grant management officer and the M&E officer had to dedicate a significant amount of time to this type of support in 2021, with a focus on 2 to 3 grants where management arrangements or staff capacity required improvements.

Looking ahead, a crucial activity for 2022 and 2023 will be the identification of approaches within the grant portfolio which have a potential for scaling-up, and working actively on policy linkages or identification of funding sources to support this scaling-up. This means the focus of the CCCA3 team should gradually shift from implementation issues (priority in the beginning and especially under COVID-19) to knowledge management and facilitation of partnerships for a scaled-up response.

4.2. Significant Change

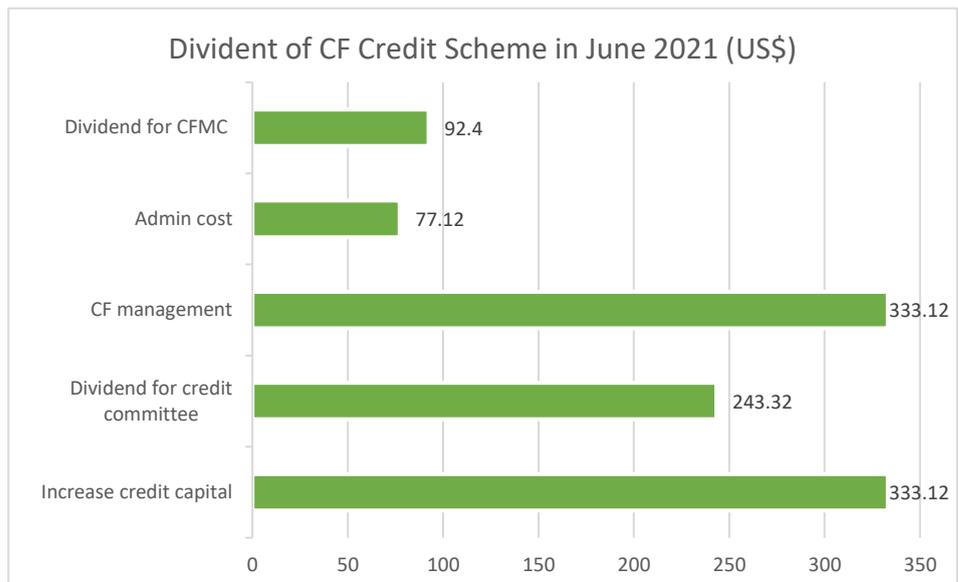
Two supplementary grants to previous CCCA grantees have been approved by the CCCA3 board in June 2021 to deliver quick impact in the context of COVID-19 and reallocate funds which would otherwise remain unspent, while delivering climate change benefits. The two grants were respectively allocated to RECOFTC (community forestry, 95,000 USD) and TS-1001 (distribution of water and hygiene kits, 40,000 USD). In addition, and in line with the same board no-objection, NCS directly administered the installation of 10 solar water pumps in Siem Reap and Kompong Thom provinces and 11 solar systems (in 1 referral hospital and 10 health centers in Tbong Khmum and Takeo provinces).

4.2.1. Expansion of reforestation and community forestry credit schemes for sustainable livelihoods and forest protection in the context of COVID-19 implementing by RECOFTC Cambodia

CCCA3 has been supporting RECOFTC to implement the project called Reforestation and capitalization of CF credit schemes in Prey Lang (CCCA-RCCFPL). The project aims to expand CF credit schemes and reforestation area especially in the context of Covid-19 outbreak in Cambodia.

Within the period of the project from 11 May to 30 June 2021, the project provided additional financing for tree planting and additional capitalization of credit schemes in 10 Community Forests (CF) in Kampong Thom and Kratie.

The increasing capital of US\$ 5,000 per CF from the project allowed 614 (327 women; 53%) of CF credit members to access to loans. As a result, CF credit capital increased from USD 44,364 to USD49,364 to support livelihood activities.



The community divided the income

from interest for a different purpose. Among them, they use it to implement their management plan. The community is able to have at least US\$ 10 to US\$ 42.50 per month depending on their total capital spending on their community’s activities especially for patrolling which is the main activity for protecting the forest resource. In June 2021 the 10 CFs is able to contribute US\$ 333.12 for patrol covered 6,059ha of CF area.

“The community forestry group is more active than it was before,” Thon Phanny, a community member who gets support from the project says. “There is more patrolling, more money to do activities now.”



Ms. Thon Phanny, a community forest member from O Taneung, collects bamboo shoots from the community forest where she also joins with CF for patrolling

Another support from the program was tree planting for 34.8 ha in 4 CFs in Kratie province with a total of 78,500 tree seedlings in CF degraded areas where forests are under threat. There are three kinds of seedlings including 39,100 of Acacia, 20,700 Pterocarrpus macrocapus (Thnoug), and 18,700 Dalber cochinchinensis (Kranhoun). These three types were planted based on the discussion with the community to adapt to climate and geography of the area.

This activity also contributed to supporting 506 CF members (268 women, 53%) who joined with the project through cash for work during the Covid-19 outbreak when some of them lost their income due to lockdown and decreasing price of agriculture products.

“We lost our job during Covid-19,” said Mok Sithon, a member of the community. "Joining with the project to plant trees has reduced the difficulty for us in some ways.”

The project formed 31 groups involving a total of 217 CF members (42 women, 19%) to engage in regular tree maintenance activities to ensure the survival rate of tree planting after the project end.



“We ensure the rate of seedlings survival rate is high with regular groups to maintain it,” says Pao Kosal the chief of O Taneung CF. “We still need support. But we’re going to climb up the mountain—we’re going to get to the top.”

Mr. Pao Kosal, O Taneung community forest chief, Kbal Damrey

Commune, Sambo District, Kratie, Cambodia, said.

4.2.2: Ensuring Safe and Resilient Drinking Water Supply Services for Three Communes in Times of Covid-19 implemented by Teuk Saat 1001 (TS1001)

This grant was approved in 2020 and implemented in 2020 and 2021. A complementary grant (as described above) was awarded in 2021.

70% of rural communities are using dry wood or charcoal to boil water, contributing to a high rate of deforestation and a bad carbon footprint. In 2020, 35% of rural population in Cambodia lacked access to basic water supply, affecting their livelihoods and health, with even lower access during the dry season. Teuk Saat (TS) 1001 model provides safe drinking water all year round at the beneficiaries’ door step, classifying the water kiosk as a safely managed water supply.

TS1001 was funded by Cambodia Climate Change Alliance-phase 3 (CCA3) to implement The project of Ensuring Safe and Resilient Drinking Water Supply Services for Three Communes in Times of Covid-19, targeting rural communities in Damril commune, Ou Reang Ov district, Tboung Khmum province, in Sameakki commune, Prasat Ballangk district, Kampong Thom province and in Svay Sa commune, Varin district, Siem Reap province, with the overall objective of serving communities with safe drinking water through climate-resilient safely managed water systems and, ensuring continuity of operations even during global pandemic such as Covid-19.

During the ten-month (Sep 2020-July 2021), project, Teuk Saat 1001 used five main approaches to reach project’s goal including decentralized production and entrepreneurship for affordable safe drinking water, community awareness raising on safe drinking water, contribution to reduce the climate change, and Covid-19 hygiene, stakeholder dialogue and discussion, capacity building and training, and providing safe drinking water for improving community health.

All 3 water kiosks have been operating on average 29 days per month, with an average of 2188L/Day sold per kiosk, benefitting 8053 beneficiary households and 95 tons of annual GHG emission reduction per kiosk.

The supplementary grant awarded in 2021 has helped incentivize an additional 13,176 people from ID poor households into the circuit for access to safe water, by providing them with a first bottle free of charge (and some COVID-19 hygiene products), which they could then exchange / refill at the kiosk. The incentive scheme has been very successful with 45% of these ID poor beneficiaries becoming regular users of the service (for a subsidy equivalent to just 2 dollars per household).

Three water kiosks were successfully installed with purification process powered by solar energy. The targeted three communes' inhabitants have access to safe and affordable water, directly at their home freeing women and girls of fetching water for their families, and received awareness about safe drinking water, climate change related issues, and Covid-19 precaution



measures. By drinking safe water, households around the water kiosks do not harm the environment by fetching wood to boil their water. The water sources connected to the water kiosks have the capacity to provide water all year long. Communities' changed behavior and improved health thanks to water kiosks and

entrepreneurs engagement.

"I would like to thank CCCA for providing fund to establish the water kiosk for our communities so that we have safe drinking water to use especially during Covid-19 pandemic while we all faced difficulties for earning income...," *Said Mr.Son Sokunthea, an entrepreneur of the water kiosk in Sameakki commune, Kampong Thom province*

Together, *Ms. Bient Sokhea, CCWC, and Owe Committee in Sameakki Commune, Kampong Thom Province expressed: "We really appreciate CCCA for providing funds to build an Owe*

water kiosk in our commune, for technical support, and strengthening our capacities. Through project activity implementation, it has provided jobs to entrepreneurs and operators. It reduced the rate of unsafe drinking water. It improved our villagers'



health through drinking safe water which reduced the illness rate caused by drinking unsafe water. It reduced rate of treatment and improved villager's living condition".

5. Communication and Visibility

The NCSD website (<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh>) serves as an online climate change knowledge and data-sharing platform that provides up-to-date information relevant to the development of climate change policies and strategies, and lessons learned from the climate change initiatives implemented. The Climate Change Data Portal contains relevant scientific datasets such as vulnerability assessments, analysis of climate finance, data on perceptions of climate change in Cambodia, and GHG inventory information.

Links to a selection of CCCA3 outputs are provided below:

- Infographic of the third Study on Understanding Public Perceptions of Climate Change in Cambodia: Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP3):
<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources/document/infographic-third-study-understanding-public-perception-climate-change>
- Climate Change Action Plan for the Energy Sector 2021-2023:
<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources/document/action-plan-respond-climate-change-energy-sector-2021-2023>
- Factsheets on all CCCA3 grants and research projects:
<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/dcc/program/cambodia-climate-change-alliance-ccca-phase-iii>
- Electric Vehicles Survey Result:
<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources/document/electric-vehicles-survey-result>
- Understanding the effects of heat stress on labour productivity in Cambodia's garment industry, construction and education sectors:
<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources/document/understanding-effects-heat-stress-labour-productivity>
- Meeting on the preparation of Cambodia's position for the 26th Summit of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/kh/dcc/news/Cambodia%20position_COP26
- Knowledge Sharing Event of the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance – Phase 3 (CCCA3): https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/dcc/news/KS_SRP
- Climate Change Bulletin January-March 2021: <https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/node/12764>
- Climate Change Bulletin April-June 2021:
<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources/document/climate-change-bulletin-april-june-2021>
- Cambodia Climate Public Expenditure Review 2019:
<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/node/12763>

- LTS4CN press release

<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/resources/document/cambodia-long-term-strategy-carbon-neutrality>

In addition, CCCA3 grants and the UNDP Country Office have been promoting CCCA3 activities through a variety of channels including social media (Facebook, twitter), direct engagement of the public (EV demonstrations for example under EnergyLab). The Ministry of Environment Facebook page and the account of the minister have been used to promote CCCA3 activities or videos, with large viewership. When possible before and after COVID-19 restrictions were imposed, in person launch events have been held and CCCA3 donors have been associated.

Examples of social media pages and videos from CCCA3 grantees for the energy efficiency competition and for the promotion of EVs can be found here:

- <https://www.facebook.com/pg/CEECComp/posts/>
- <https://tr-tr.facebook.com/EnergyLabCambodia/videos/highlight-from-sustainable-e-mobility-at-the-ministry-of-environment/426390471921115/>

Equipment and small infrastructures funded with CCCA3 resources are systematically labeled with the CCCA3 logo, including donor logos.



Figure 8: The CCCA3 logo, including donor logos at project sites of PNIA, PIN, NUBB and TS1001



6. Logical Framework Analysis/Project Tracking Table

Overall objective:			
Indicators	Baseline	Target (2021)	Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)
Number of final beneficiaries of adaptation measures	7, 600 (2017)	13,000	109,371 (90,369 Females) to date. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 89,552 people (from ID poor and female households) benefited from the short-term COVID19 water and hygiene intervention • 11, 842 people (2,107 Females) benefited in Livelihood • 6,454 (1,036 Females) people benefited in Disaster Risk Reduction • 1,522 people benefited from agriculture
GHG emission reduced or avoided with support from program [CCCA3] in kt. Of CO2 eq	0(2018)	150	0.3127kt. of CO2 to date.
Overall status of this result:	On track for adaptation, behind schedule for mitigation		
Outcome 1: Relevant climate Information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, is suitable to sector and target specific needs			
Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Target (2021)	Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)
Change in social response to climate risk [disaggregated by sex and sector)	4.2 [w 4.6] (2015)	--	-1.25% (-1.46 F): This indicator shows a decrease due to a change in methodology in KAP3. However, the community response to climate change also showed positive signs compared to the KAP2 findings (91% reported that their

			community is taking action compared to 83% reported in KAP2). Also, 89% of women reported that people in their communities were taking action (compared to 83% in KAP2).
Level of user satisfaction with data and knowledge products made available with CCCA3 support	N/A	75%	99% (based on the user satisfaction generated from the website)
Overall status of this result:	On track		

Output 1.1: Climate change data portal enhanced, enabling greater access of stakeholders to key climate data in support of effective climate action

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target (2021)</i>	<i>Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)</i>
Number of users of data products available through the data portal [number of female]	0	1,300 [550]	589 (Female 133) downloaded from the data portal between Feb 2020- December 2021 (data portal tracking system started in Feb 2020) 10,790 (Female 2,599) downloaded a knowledge product between Feb 2020- December 2021 (Downloading tracking system started in Feb 2020) 44,556 visitors for the CC platform from January to December 2021 while 67,462 visitors between July 2019- December 2021.
Overall status of this result:	On track: the number of users of the data products available through the data portal is behind the plan, but downloads from the website overall are high.		

Output 1.2: Tailored data, information and knowledge products are available, targeting the needs of public institutions, private sector and CSO in priority sectors

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target (2021)</i>	<i>Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)</i>
Number of tailored data and knowledge products available through the data portal [with data product directly addressing gender/CC data needs], with support by CCCA 3	6[0] (2018)	12 [3]	10 [2] 4 additional to the baseline: - Updated CC lexicon; - GHG inventory data; - KAP3 data; - NDC tracking system.
Number of joint climate change research projects established between local universities with other national institutions and with international and regional research centers focusing on CC related research	6(2018)	10	10. See below indicator for an update.
Number of joint climate change research projects involving line ministries, NCS and national/international academia established with support by CCCA3	0(2018)	4	4. Four research partnerships are under implementation (heat stress, soil carbon management, adaptation costing in the infrastructure sector, and vulnerability assessment in the coastal areas)
Overall status of this result:	On track.		

Output 1.3: Reliable and timely data generated to enable monitoring and evaluating of climate change response			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Target (2021)	Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)
Number of M&E/MRV frameworks with indicators timely updated and accessible through the online data portal	1 (2018)	7	<p>7. The Institutional Readiness Indicator, Climate Finance Data Portal, vulnerability index, family affected, GHG emission projects registry have been updated respectively in 2019, 2020, and 2021 and the GHG inventory data and KAP 3 data has been added in 2021 (total 7)</p> <p>In addition, the MRV/NDC tracking system has been developed, and the capacity development of the NDC Tracking System to line ministries was conducted in December 2021 with a first round of data collection in Q1 2022.</p>
Overall status of this result:	On track.		

Output 1.4: Strengthened knowledge sharing mechanism in place for researchers, policy- makers and practitioners			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Target (2021)	Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)
Number of regular knowledge sharing event and awareness raising campaigns organized per year	4 (2018)	4	<p>1. Large in-person knowledge events were less of a priority for 2021 due to COVID19 (one organized at the end of 2021). A smaller event and an online vent have been held in 2021 for grants to share information and challenges with CCCA3.</p> <p>CC awareness videos are currently under production for</p>

			youth, children and elderly. One mixed (online/in person) awareness-raising campaign on e-mobility was held through the EnergyLab grant.
Overall status of this result:	Behind schedule. Due to COVID-19, we have redesigned with virtual meetings and smaller number of people.		

Outcome 2: Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of CC into policy/regulatory frameworks, programs and budget of priority sector			
Outcome indicators	Baseline	Target (2021)	Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)
Number of ministries/agencies that include climate criteria in planning/screening procedure [with gender aspects explicitly addressed]	3[0] (2017)	5 [1]	<p>4 [1]. The CCCA3 has been working with the MRD and the MPWT to integrate climate change in the budget preparation for climate public investment projects.</p> <p>The CCCA3 has been working and coordinating with the CDC to integrate the climate thematic markers into the CDC's ODA Database (allowing for cross-analysis with gender).</p> <p>The CCCA3 has been working and coordinating with the MEF to integrate climate change criteria in the BSP budget circular 2022-2024 and work on a CC/SDG marker is ongoing.</p>

Number of development plans that explicitly integrated climate change in budget and M&E (national, sectoral, sub-national) with support by CCCA3	3 (2017)	6	4 (3 in progress). In addition to previous work on the NSDP, MRD strategic plan and MPWT Budget Strategic plan (baseline), CCCA provided inputs for the integration of GHG emissions reduction targets in the energy efficiency policy currently being finalized by MME, and for the development of climate resilience indicators/database systems in MOEYS (in partnership with UNICEF). Moreover, the CCCA3 has worked on integrating climate change in the intermodal transportation master plan of MEF (not yet approved), and in the COVID-19 recovery strategy of MEF (issued early 2022).
Overall status of this result:	Behind schedule		
Output 2.1: Decision-makers, practitioners, private sector actor and communities in priority sectors are sensitized and engaged in climate responses			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target (2021)</i>	<i>Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)</i>
Number of advocacy products, including policy briefs targeting high level decision makers, on climate change produced	0(2018)	5	4. One brief produced for the MEF on vehicle study and recommendation for revising taxation to promote vehicles with lower emissions. The CCCA3 also supported a brief to the Prime Minister on coal power vs renewable energy, and a brief to the Minister of Economy and Finance on impacts of a “brown” energy mix on investment attractiveness. Policy briefs of key KAP3 findings with infographics were presented in the 2nd PEB meeting.
Overall status of this result:	On track		

Output 2.2: Programming/budgeting procedures are processes in priority sector amended to incorporate climate change			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Target (2021)	Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)
Number of sectors having amended procedures and processes to incorporate climate change in programming and/or budgeting	3(2018)	4	<p>3. The CCAP of the MME had been completed and approved.</p> <p>The CCAP of the MRD was approved, and the CCAP was launched by the ministry.</p> <p>The CCAP of the MPWT was submitted for approval by their Minister.</p>
Overall status of this result:	On track		
Output 2.3: New or updated policies/standards in priority sectors incentivizing climate-smart investments (public or private)			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Target (2021)	Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)
Number of policy documents, standards or regulations incentivizing climate –smart investment developed	0 (2017)	3	<p>2 (3 in progress). The additional inputs from relevant ministries had been collected for the final draft of the sub-decree on GHG emissions reduction mechanisms.</p> <p>The tax on imports of electric cars has been reduced by MEF, following advocacy from CCCA.</p> <p>CCCA also contributed to the national energy efficiency policy which is now being finalized by the MME.</p> <p>The Long Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality has been developed and submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2021, as a policy signal to investors on Cambodia’s priorities.</p> <p>Technical review of the MPWT's "National Strategic Plan for</p>

			Climate Change Adaptation and Greenhouse Gas Mitigation in Transport Sector" and alignment with the new CCAP was provided.
Overall status of this result:	Behind schedule		
Output 2.4: Top-up financing provided for selected public investments which have gone through a climate screening process			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Target (2021)	Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)
Amount, USD value and type of climate-smart public investment in priority sector topped up with CCCA 3 financing	0 (2018)	2/ 1,000,000 USD	5/1,250,000 USD. Electric motorbike promotion with MPWT, climate-proofed rural water infrastructures with MRD, energy efficiency and solar micro grid with MME, climate-resilient schools with MOEYS and for MoE support to improved monitoring/reduction of GHG emissions in industry and support to climate change education and campaign videos.
Number of beneficiary households of adaptation and mitigation activities supported by target ministries	0 (2018)	500 HH (2,000 people, 60% female)	647 HHs (2,850 people, 467 Females) to date The targets for the approved projects are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MRD: 3,500 people (50% female) ● MPWT: 150 people (37% female) ● MME: 400 people (50% female) ● MoEYS: 21,412 students (9,923 female), 726 teachers (300 female), 106 school principals (39 female). ● MoE: n/a (focus on industries and communication/education campaigns)
Overall status of this result:	On track		

Output 2.5: The climate response is coordinated across sector and actors under NCSD leadership			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Target (2021)	Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)
Number of meeting of the climate change technical working group per year including number of meeting with DPs	4 including 2 with DPs (2018)	4 including 2 with DPs	<p>3 (all with DPs)</p> <p>Dissemination Workshop on “Cambodia’s updated Nationally Determined Contribution” was organized on the 8th of February 2021.</p> <p>The 8th CCTWG and DP meeting was organized virtually to launch the LTS4CN process on the 2nd of July.</p> <p>The 9th CCTWG and DP meeting was held to organize the LTS4CN consultation workshop on the 29th of September.</p>
Level of engagement of targeted sectors in CCTWG meeting, including meeting for update national M&E indicators	83% (2018)	85%	85% (online)
Overall status of this result:	On track		
Output 2.6: An NDC implementation plan is developed including required sectoral actions and governance arrangement leadership			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Target (2021)	Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)

NDC implementation plan developed with required sectoral actions and governance arrangement and with private sector participation and engagement	No	Yes	Yes. In addition the key data for the MRV/NDC tracking system has been collected from the line ministries, and the focal points were designated by target ministries and trained. The final private sector engagement plan has been finalized.
Overall status of this result:	On track		
Output 2.7: Model for delivery of climate change responses at district and provincial level is developed and tested, in line with decentralization reform			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Target (2021)	Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)
Status of procedures developed and tested in at least one province and one district for climate change mainstreaming in lien with their functioning responsibilities	No (2018)	No	Activity to start in 2022. The CCCA3 team has discussed with NCDDs to provide technical assistance to help them further mainstream CC in their systems (particularly MRV and project database), for use by local authorities and NCDD-S.
Overall status of this result:	N/A		
Outcome 3: National Capacity for mobilization, coordination and tracking of public and private climate change resource are strengthen			
Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Target (2021)	Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)
Amount of climate change public expenditure at national, sectoral and sub-national levels (<i>domestic funds only</i>)	71M USD (2016)	87M USD (2020 Data)	270M USD based on the CPER 2020. The climate change expenditure remains high at 2.2% of GDP (from 2% in 2019)
Overall status of this result:	On track (over target)		

Output 3.1: Climate related expenditure are regularly tracked and their efficiency and effectiveness is analysis

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target (2021)</i>	<i>Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)</i>
Annual Climate Public expenditure report is available, including analysis of effectiveness and gender analysis	No (CPER does not include effectiveness or gender (2017))	Yes (2020 data)	Yes. The CPER for fiscal year 2020 has been completed, including analysis of gender data (where available), and a case study on CC and gender from NCDD-S. Preliminary analysis of alignment with the NDC targets was included for two ministries.
Overall status of this result:	On track		

Output 3.2: MEF receives technical support to increase its capacities to conduct policy research on fiscal and economic policy issue related to climate change and develop the corresponding policy instrument

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target (2021)</i>	<i>Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)</i>
Number of policy studies (support by CCCA3) with MEF staff involvement economic and fiscal policy issue related to climate change	1 (2018)	4	4. 3 additional: Study on intermodal transport master plan completed in 2021. The research on the economic, climate change and development costs and benefits of selected green urban infrastructure initiatives; A scoping study on carbon pricing options in Cambodia (in cooperation with regional programme of UNDP-Sweden).

<p>Number of legal and policy instruments introduced with CCCA3 support to promote climate-smart investment and practice</p>	<p>1(budget circular) (2018)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3. 2 additional:</p> <p>The Long Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality had been developed and submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2021.</p> <p>Import tax on electric vehicles has been reduced by MEF in February 2021.</p> <p>Not yet approved:</p> <p>Technical review of the MPWT's "National Strategic Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Greenhouse Gas Mitigation in Transport Sector" and alignment with the new CCAP was made.</p> <p>The draft of the Sub-decree on the Management of GHG Emissions Reduction Mechanisms has been further improved with receiving feedback and comments from the inter-ministries.</p>
<p>Overall status of this result:</p>	<p>On track.</p>		

Output 3.3: Innovative adaptation and mitigation approaches from public and private sector receive seed funding and have access to scaling up opportunities

Output Indicators	Baseline	Target (2021)	Current status (July 2019- 31 December 2021)
Number and type of adaptation and mitigation activities supported by CCCA3 innovation grant facility	(2018)	5	<p>11. Eleven full proposals under the CCCA3 innovation grants (Round1 &2) facility.</p> <p><u>Innovation Round1:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Energy efficiency in buildings b. Electric mobility; c. Conservation agriculture (climate-smart); d. Early warning systems (urban floods); e. Community forestry; f. Low-carbon irrigation technology <p><u>Innovation Round2:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Marine Protected Area Management b. Adaptation and carbon storage through soil management c. Efficient electric cooking appliances d. Industrial Waste Water Treatment e. Resilient access to safe water in rural areas
Number and type of beneficiaries' households of adaptation and mitigation activities supported by CCCA 3 innovation grant facility (disaggregated by sex)	0 (2018)	500 HH (2,000 people, 60% Female)	<p>2,309HHs (9,929 people, 2,090 Females) to date.</p> <p>Below are the targets for the approved projects are:</p> <p><u>Innovation Round 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. HEKS: 1,160 HH (364

			<p>indigenous HH).</p> <p>b. PNIA: 60HH (400 university students)</p> <p>c. RECOFTC: Focus on CFs cover 6,059 ha of forest and include 1,434 families, for a total of 5,032 community members, of which, 2,275 are women</p> <p>d. ITC-EE: n/a project focus on EE with engaging lecturers, researchers at ITC and other relevant universities), the private sector (energy service providers, building owners, building tenants, facility manager) and the public sector (energy related governmental bodies).</p> <p>e. PIN: The specific communes will be determined by the initial data collection and assessment into Battambang's flood history with estimated population of 196,709³.</p> <p>f. EnergyLab: People living in Phnom Penh will benefit from the project. The key target audience is young professionals and students.</p> <p><u>Innovation Round 2</u></p> <p>a. CDMC: 32,500 people (16,650 females), 8 CFis and 2 CPAs</p> <p>b. FAEC: 7 ACs in BtB, 3 ACs in Kg Thom (658 Males, 965 females, 343 youths)</p>
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³ NIS, 2012

			<p>c. IDE: 1,000 HH, 300,000 people benefit from social media</p> <p>d. MISTI: 500 SMEs</p> <p>e. MRD-TS1001: Create 6 new jobs And another 4,000 people having access to climate-resilient safe water.</p>
Volume of funds (by type public/private) leveraged through the financing facility	0 (2018)	200,000 USD	<p>702,887 USD</p> <p>USD 284,619 (public) USD 418,268 (private)</p> <p>Co-financing for the 11 approved projects to date</p>
Overall status of this result:	On track		

7. Financial delivery

7.1 Contribution Overview

No	Donor	Committed		Received
		Original Currency	USD ⁴	USD ⁵
1	UNDP	USD 500,000.00	500,000.00	112,136.32
2	EU	EUR 6,000,000.00	6,715,200.00	3,292,017.00
3	SIDA	SEK 34,000,000.00	3,730,740.16	3,738,018.95
4	Funding Gap (estimate)	USD 1,394,380.50	922,955.17	
		Total	11,868,895.33	7,142,172.27

⁴ Based on the exchange USD1=EUR0.8935 (info EURO in June 2019)

⁵ subjected to change based on the date of the actual fund receive from EU and SIDA donor

7.2 Total Expenditure by Outcomes

Outcomes	In USD			
	2021 Approved Budget	2021 Expenditure (Jan-Dec)	Balance	Delivery (%)
Outcome 1: Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, suitable to sectors and targeting specific needs.	713,409.00	515,940.23	197,468.77	72%
Outcome 2: Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of climate change into policies, regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors.	1,182,317	791,377.09	390,939.91	67%
Outcome 3: National capacities for the mobilization, coordination and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened.	1,069,862	859,763.49	210,098.06	80%
Indirect Eligible Costs (GMS)	222,056.75	159,802.05	62,254.70	72%
Total	3,187,644.75	2,326,883.31	860,761.44	73%

7.3 Cumulative Expenditure by Outcomes

Outcome	In USD				Balance	Delivery (%)
	Total Project Budget (Initial)	Cumulative Expenditure as of Dec 2020	2021 Expenditure (Jan-Dec)	Accumulative as of Dec 2021		
Outcome 1: Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, suitable to sectors and targeting specific needs.	3,398,745.85	920,594.66	515,940.23	1,436,534.89	1,962,210.96	42%

Outcome 2: Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of climate change into policies, regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors.	4,186,631.01	676,906.07	791,377.09	1,468,283.16	2,718,347.85	35%
Outcome 3: National capacities for the mobilization, coordination and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened.	3,439,271.50	817,187.26	859,763.94	1,676,951.20	1,762,320.30	49%
Evaluation costs	60,000	0.00			60,000.00	0%
Indirect Eligible Costs (GMS)	784,246.96	181,324.31	159,802.05	341,126.36	443,120.60	43%
Total	11,868,895.33	2,596,012.30	2,326,883.31	4,922,895.61	6,945,999.71	41%

Annex 1: 2022 Annual Work Plan by Quarter

Outcomes	Outputs and Activities	Responsible Staff *	2022			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 1: Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, is suitable to sectors and targets specific needs	Outcome 1: Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, is suitable to sectors and targets specific needs					
	Output 1.1: Climate Change data portal enhanced, enabling greater access of stakeholders to key climate data in support of effective climate action.					
	1.1.1. Management/maintenance of CC website and data portal (to ensure it responds to user needs)					
	Website maintenance					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collecting comments to improve the NCS D website (assessment survey on the NCS D Website) - Pop-up feedback box - Update the indicators: readiness, vulnerability and the families affected 	CA, OO	x	x	x	x
	Develop web page/portal: GCF application mechanism, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make a contract with IT firm 	CA, KMO, TS, AO	x	x	x	
	Develop project geographical mapping for all CCCA3 projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make a contact with IT firm 	CA, KMO, TS,	x			
	1.1.2. Enhance CC data portal (webGIS) to make available georeferenced data					
	Needs assessment for web-gis platform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruit the consultant to analyse the gap and the information required including ICEM/SPCR - Working with consultant to integrate the collected data 	KMO, CA, TS	x	x	x	

Outcomes	Outputs and Activities	Responsible Staff *	2022			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	in the platform					
	1.1.3. Enhance CCCA3 programme data management and visibility					
	Online Bulletin (Each per quarter): new format	CA, KMO	x	x	x	x
	Prepare posts for MoE social media	CA, KMO	x	x	x	x
	Develop and print out the 2023 calendar	CA, KMO				x
	Develop and print out the 2023 diary	CA, KMO				x
	Awareness raising campaign on NCSD website (videos, animations artworks) link to MoE Social Media	CA, KMO		x	x	
	Output 1.2: Tailored data, information and knowledge products targeting the needs of public institutions, private sector and CSOs, in priority sectors.					
	1.2.1. KAP3 (including gender dimension)					
	Integrate the KAP3 findings into the NCSD's data portal: upgrade	CA, KMO	x			
	Translating of the KAP3 from English to Khmer	CA, KMO	x			
	Printing out of the KAP3 (full report in Khmer)	CA, KMO	x			
	Continue disseminating the KAP3 findings to the partners (Using the communication strategy in KAP3 for improving the awareness raising)	CA, KMO	x	x		
	1.2.2. Support collaborative CC research					
	Research partnership with ITC on heat stress research	KMO, TS M&E, AO, MO	x	x	x	x
	Research partnership with NUBB on soil organic carbon	KMO, TS M&E, AO, MO	x	x	x	x
	Research partnership with RUPP on adaptation costing in the infrastructure sector	KMO, TS M&E, AO, MO	x	x	x	

Outcomes	Outputs and Activities	Responsible Staff *	2022			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Research partnership with ITC on vulnerability assessment in the coastal areas	KMO, TS M&E, AO, MO	x	x	x	
	Support and follow up on student scholarship (two left) for MSc degree in Climate Change. Organize two presentations from the students who have already finalized their thesis research.	KMO, TS M&E, AO, MO	x			
	1.2.3 Update the CC Lexicon (Online)					
	Collect the new words and update into website	KMO, CA, TS, M&E, AO, MO	x	x		
	Output 1.3: Reliable and timely data to enable monitoring and evaluation of climate change response.					
	1.3.1. Establish an enhanced MRV system					
	Update Vulnerability Index and Families Affected (CDB Data 2021)	AO, CA, KMO, TS	x	x	x	x
	Online MRV/tracking mechanism for NDC/LTS4CN implementation, operationalization of the system	TS, M&E, Mo, AO	x	x	x	
	Institutional Readiness Indicator	TS, M&E, AO	x	x		
	Update climate finance data portal	CO, AO, TS		x		
	Update the indicator in the data portal regarding the GHG projects	MO, TS/ M&E, KMO, CO	x	x	x	
	1.3.2. Enhance M&E frameworks for target sectors and provide tailored M&E training programs	TS, M&E				

Outcomes	Outputs and Activities	Responsible Staff *	2022			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	MRV/NDC/LTS4CN Capacity Building trainings for all sectors	TS, MO, AO, M&E		x	X	
	Support to line ministries in order to operationalize their MRV systems, in line with NDC/LTS4CN commitments and sectoral indicators/targets (including gender aspect)	TS, MO, AO, M&E	x	x	x	x
	1.3.3. Agree on programme of work under the LoAs with target line ministries to improve their data collection / MRV capacity					
	MPWT	CTA, CO, TS, MO, AO, M&E	x	x	x	
	MRD including the MIS	CTA, CO, TS, MO, AO, M&E	x	x	x	
	MoEYS	CTA, CO, TS, MO, AO, M&E	x	x	x	
	MoE	CTA, CO, TS, MO, AO, M&E	x	x	x	
	NCDDES	CTA, CO, TS, MO, AO, M&E	x	x	x	
	1.3.4. Revision of the National M&E Framework/ develop the national Enhanced Transparency Framework					
	Revise methodology base on BUR, NDC update, LTS4CN	TS, AO, MO, M&E	x	x	x	X
	Draft revised National M&E/ET Framework	TS, AO, MO, M&E	x	x	x	x
	1.3.4. Capacity development to DCC					
	GHG inventory survey at provincial level (energy/agriculture/transportation/industry)	MO, TS, M&E		x	x	x

Outcomes	Outputs and Activities	Responsible Staff *	2022			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	GHG emission reduction projects: monitoring visits	AO, MO, M&E	x	x	x	x
	Output 1.4: Regular knowledge- sharing events between researchers, policy-makers, practitioners and other targeted audiences.					
	Knowledge Sharing Event for grant recipients/university partnership/ministries	TS, KMO, CA		x		
	Knowledge Sharing Event for youths, private sector and relevant stakeholders on climate change (following the CC issues, KAP vulnerability assessment)	TS, KMO, CA				x
	Develop 3 videos on CC for young children, youth, and elderly people	TS, KMO, CA	x	x	x	
	Documentation of the lessons learnt from the field projects	KMO, CA, MO, AO, M&E			x	
	CCCA3 Retreat	OO, CO			x	
	PEB meeting	OO, CO	x			
	Photos/paintings/essays/short video competition on climate Change	KMO, CA		x		
	Training on gender and climate change targeting local authorities, community people for both national and sub-national officers	KMO, CA, CO, OO, AO, MO		x		
	Outcome 2: Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of CC into policy/regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors					
Outcome 2: Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of CC into policy/regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors	Output 2.1: Decision-makers, practitioners, private sector actors and communities in priority sectors are sensitized and engaged in climate responses					
	Tailor-made policy briefs for decision maker (relating to grant implementation, lesson learned)	CO, CTA,	x	x		

Outcomes	Outputs and Activities	Responsible Staff *	2022			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Output 2.2: Amended programming / budgeting procedures and processes in priority sectors to incorporate climate change					
	2.2.1. Advisory support and training to target ministries on planning/budget					
	MPWT - Make a contract with a national consultant (Climate Proof road proposal)	CO, CTA,	x	x		
	MRD - Make a contract with a national consultant (CBA, integrate CC into PDRD budget process)	CO, CTA,	x	x		
	Output 2.3: New or updated policies/standards in priority sectors incentivizing climate-smart investments (public or private)					
	2.3.1. Policy studies in support of target ministries					
	Output 2.4: Top-up financing provided for selected public investments which have gone through a climate screening process					
	2.4.1. Top-up for climate resilient and low carbon public investments in target ministries					
	MRD	CO, CTA, AO, MO, M&E	x	x	x	
	MME	CO, CTA, AO, MO, M&E	x	x	x	
	MPWT	CO, CTA, AO, MO, M&E	x	x	x	
	MRD	CO, CTA, AO, MO, M&E	x	x	x	

Outcomes	Outputs and Activities	Responsible Staff *	2022			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	MoE	CO, CTA, AO, MO, M&E	x	x	x	
	MOEYS	CO, CTA, AO, MO, M&E	x	x	x	
	Output 2.5: The climate response is coordinated across sectors and actors, under NCSD leadership					
	2.5.1. Support to inter- ministerial coordination mechanisms including TWG					
	CCTWG meeting	CO, OO		x		x
	CCTWG meeting with DPs	CO, OO	x		x	
	2.5.2. CCCSP strengthening following MTR					
	Develop the approach for the new CCCSP taking into account the updated NDC and LTS4CN (hire an international consultant)	CTA, TS, M&E, AO, MO, OO			x	
	2.5.3. Support to Cambodia's participation in UNFCCC Mechanisms					
	Support DCC/CCTWG members to join relevant sectoral TWGs and other events	CO, OO	x	x	x	x
	Pre-CoP meeting with stakeholders	CO, OO			x	
	Draft of briefing for CoP27	CO, OO			x	x
	Post-CoP events	CO, OO	x			x
	2.5.4. Long Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality in Cambodia (LTS4CN)					
	Development of the LTS4CN implementation plan. Operationalizing of the LTS4CN implementation in line with the NDC implementation and following the national ETF in progress.	CTA, TS, M&E, AO, MO	x			

Outcomes	Outputs and Activities	Responsible Staff *	2022			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	2.5.5 Support to adoption of GHG mechanisms sub-decree					
	Support any final revisions and processing for PM's approval	CTA	x	x		
	Output 2.6: An LTS4CN implementation plan is developed, including required sectoral actions and governance arrangements.					
	2.6.1. Development of LTS4CN implementation plan					
	Development of the MRV/tracking mechanism for the LTS4CN implementation (gender indicators included)	TS, AO, MO, M&E	x			
	Translate the LTS4CN into Khmer (executive summary, full report and the annexes)	KMO, OO, TS, AO, MO, M&E	x	x	x	
	Output 2.7: Model for delivery of climate change response at district and provincial level is developed and tested, in line with decentralization reforms					
	2.7.1. Advisory support on sub-national administrations mandate in relation to climate change					
	NCDDS Support to a sub-national climate investment information system development (LoA)	TS, AO, MO		x	x	x
Outcome 3: National capacities for the mobilization, coordination and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened	Outcome 3: National capacities for the mobilization, coordination and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened					
	Output 3.1: Climate-related expenditures are regularly tracked and their efficiency and effectiveness is analyzed					
	3.1.1: Support to MEF and CDC/CRDB for annual climate public expenditure reviews, including a gender lens	CTA, CO	x	x	x	

Outcomes	Outputs and Activities	Responsible Staff *	2022			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	CPER for fiscal year 2021	CTA, CO		x	x	
	CDC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support CDC on ODA data entry on climate change financing (quality assurance for their database and training for CDC and donor staff) Sharing CC finance data with NCS D website 	CTA, CO	x	x	x	x
	Output 3.2: MEF receives technical support to increase its capacities to conduct policy research on fiscal and economic policy issues related to climate change and develop the corresponding policy instruments					
	3.2.1: Conduct research with MEF on fiscal and economic policy issues related to climate change and develop the related policy instruments	CTA, CO	x	x	x	
	Follow-up support on policy measures for green urban Infrastructure – details TBC after workshop – see 3.2.2 (LoA)	CTA, CO	x	x	x	
	3.2.2: Advocacy events and promotion materials on policy findings					
	Presentation of policy research on promotion of green urban Infrastructure and dialogue with MLMUPC, PP Municipality (LoA)	CTA, CO	x	x	x	
	Output 3.3: Innovative adaptation and mitigation approaches from the public and private sector receive seed funding and have access to scaling-up opportunities					
	3.3.1: Support delivery of selected grants and monitor results					
	Review and comment on quarterly progress and financial report from the grantees	FMO, M&E, AO, MO, KMO	x	x	x	X
	Review and comment on next disbursement request from the Grantees	FMO	x	x	x	X

Outcomes	Outputs and Activities	Responsible Staff *	2022			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Conduct spot check to grantees and debriefing on findings and recommendation then follow up on agreed actions	FMO, M&E	x	x	x	x
	Update the grant management scorecard	FMO, M&E	x	x	x	x
	Refresher training on GIG	FMO, M&E		x		x
	Overall monitoring and evaluation activities					
	Identification of case study, lesson learnt and best practices and promotion of successful practices/private sector /policy makers	M&E, KMO, AO, MO, Designed DCC staff		x		
	(Virtual/physical) monitoring visit to the project sites including donor field trips	M&E, KMO, AO, MO, Designed DCC staff	x	x	x	x
	M&E capacity development services to applicants per request	M&E, FMO	x	x	x	
	Review quarterly reports from grantees	M&E, FMO	x	x	x	x
	CCCA3 mid-term review	TS, M&E, CTA	x			
	Quarterly and Annual Reporting (CCCA3)	M&E	x	x	x	x

Annex 2: 2022 Budget Plan by Quarter

Outcomes	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total (USD)
Outcome 1: Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, suitable to sectors and targeting specific needs.	145,361	272,356	290,575	210,620	918,911
Outcome 2: Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of climate change into policies, regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors.	301,357	405,254	242,495	255,214	1,204,320
Outcome 3: National capacities for the mobilization, coordination and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened.	271,819	108,960	171,433	108,336	660,548
Total	718,537	786,570	704,503	574,170	2,783,779

Annex 3: Risk log Update by 31 December 2021

No	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Changes in leadership in counterpart institutions lead to lower commitment to climate change action	10/2018	Political	May affect the capacity of the project to engage on certain policy issues, or to support improvements in planning/budget systems in these institutions P = 2 I = 4	Sensitization and engagement of HL decision- makers. Nurturing relationship with technical levels in key institutions (informing choice of focus sectors).	Project Manager	Project Developer	31 December 2021	Unchanged
2	New directions are taken for the National Strategic Development Plan (2019-2023) and sector-wide policies deviating from green growth	10/2018	Strategic	May affect the capacity of the project to engage on certain policy issues P = 1 I = 4	Engagement in the Mid Term Review of the CCCSP (2014-2023) in 2018. Support key stakeholders in the use of climate mainstreaming tools in key planning documents (applied research, CBA, making the business case).	Project Manager	Project Developer	31 December 2021	Unchanged

3	Decentralization agenda compromised by internal debate within Government stakeholders and disengagement of development partners' support	10/2018	Strategic	Affect the capacity of the project to engage sub-national institutions P = 2 I = 3	A cautious and gradual engagement of sub-national level authorities in climate response. Piloting approaches while NCDD issues conclusions from its study on sub-national institutions' capacities. Undertaking a "needs based assessment" to reinforce climate action at the subnational level and envision investments only in the 2 nd part of the programme.	Project Manager	Project Developer	31 December 2021	Unchanged
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4	Brain-drain, high staff turnover posing sustainability risks and limited availability of Government staff to engage in or lead proposed activities	10/2018	Organizational	Limits the potential for capacity development and transfer of knowledge P = 3 I = 3	Proposed activities are in line with Government staff mandates (not add-ons), and contribute to the core functions assigned to Government staff (public officials will be assigned to programme activities based on their usual functions). Nurturing relationships with Government managers already engaging with CCCA and offering hands-on mentorship, training and knowledge exchange opportunities to public officials engaged in the programme.	Project Manager	Project Developer	31 December 2021	<i>Unchanged</i>
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5	Vested interests in specific sectors (e.g. energy, transport) may prevent the enactment of climate-smart policy measures if they are perceived as threats to their business model	10/2018	Strategic	Recommended measures may not be approved/applied in concerned sectors P = 2 I = 3	Engagement of all concerned actors through private sector dialogue. Building the business case of climate-smart and green technology solutions through local evidence. Positive incentives to mobilise climate-smart and low-carbon investments (technical assistance, access to financing, tax regime). Promote schemes to reward private sector “champions”/ green investors (awards, certifications).	Project Manager	Project Developer	31 December 2021	<i>Unchanged</i>
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6	Lack of availability of international support for “means of implementation ” for NDCs	10/2018	Financial	Limited financing to scale up solutions developed by CCCA P = 2 I = 3	Tracking the increase of domestic investments to reduce dependence on international support. Use public funds to leverage private investments. Track international climate finance and engage in UNFCCC negotiations to hold donors accountable to existing commitments.	Project Manager	Project Developer	31 December 2021	Unchanged
7	Unfavorable exchange rate variations	10/2018	Financial	Insufficient budget for planned activities P = 3; I = 2	Track exchange rates and anticipate any reductions through timely USD budget revisions.	UNDP Prog. Associate	Project Developer	31 December 2021	Unchanged

8	Restrictions to activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic	03/2020	Heath / Operational	Restrictions to our capacity to deliver, conduct meetings and field activities, threat to CCCA3 staff health P = 2; I = 2	Implement remote working arrangements whenever possible, adjust work plans.	Project manager, and PEB	Project manager	31 December 2021	Risk realized already in March 2020, ongoing. Work plan adjustments implemented and further adjustments may be needed.
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Issue Log

1	Complaint received from a group claiming control of one of our grantees (FAEC)	09/2021	Nature of the issue: Email sent to project manager from a group who are contesting internal decisions made by FAEC on their board / management, and alleging mismanagement on other projects (not the CCCA project). A case is pending before the courts.	October 2021	Action taken: The CCCA3 team checked legal documentation and registration with Ministry of Interior, and the team engaging with CCCA3 is the legally recognized one (pending resolution of the court case). CCCA3 also conducted a spot check and a field monitoring visit. The field monitoring visit was satisfactory, with good feedback from local beneficiaries and partners. The spot check revealed some weak management systems due to staff turnover / small size of the organization, but no evidence of fraud on CCCA3 funds. The CCCA3 team is closely monitoring the situation, including recruitment of a new finance/admin assistant who will be trained by CCCA3 on applicable grant procedures. The size of financial advances to FAEC will be kept to a minimum until the staffing situation is resolved, and spot checks/monitoring visits will be conducted with a higher frequency. UNDP CO has been informed.
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Cambodia Climate Change Alliance

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