

CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

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CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PHASE II

PROGRESS REPORT July 2016 – June 2017



JULY 2017

Front Page: Swedish delegation comparing soil samples from conservation agriculture and traditional agriculture practices, General Department of Agriculture research and innovation project in Ratanak Mondul district, Battambang Province, March 2017.

Photo by: CCCA

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PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT TITLE:	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance –Phase II (CCCA)
ORGANISATION:	Department of Climate Change, General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment
REPORTING PERIOD:	1st July 2016 to 30th June 2017
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CCCA-TFS	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance Trust Fund Secretariat
CCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan
CDC/CRDB	Council for the Cambodia Development/Cambodia Rehabilitation and Development Board
CDP	Commune Development Plan
CPEIR	Climate Change Public Expenditure Institutional Review
CCSAP	Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
CCTWG	Climate Change Technical Working Group
COP21	Conference of Parties 21
CPA	Community Protected Area
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCC	Department of Climate Change
EU	European Union
EU ROM	European Union Results Oriented Monitoring
EFI	Economic and Finance Institute
GDA	General Department of Agriculture
GSSD	General Secretariat of NCSD
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
INC	Initial National Communication
KAP	Knowledge Attitude Practice
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MAFF	Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIME	Ministry of Industry, Mine and Energy
MTR	Mid Term Review
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport

MoPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MoInf	Ministry of Information
MOWA	Ministry of Women Affair
MOWRAM	Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MRC	Mekong River Commission
NAPA	National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NCDD-S	The National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
ODA	Official Development Assistance
POC	Priority Operating Cost
PPCR	Pilot Project for Climate Resilience
PSB	Programme Support Board
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SNAs	Sub-National Administration
SNC	Second National Communication
SNIF	Sub-National Investment Fund
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
UN	United Nation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WOMEN	Women Organization for Modern Economy and Nursing

Executive Summary

Key achievements for this reporting period are as follows:

- CCCA supported the first meeting of NCSD, held at the Ministry of Environment on 31 August 2016. Key decisions include the creation of a climate change technical working group - which also serves as an interface with development partners - and adoption of the NCSD organizational structure, rules of procedures and programme of work for the next two years. The Climate Change TWG is now operational with CCCA support (two meetings in 2017, plus one initial meeting with development partners);
- CCCA provided technical support for the ratification process of the Climate Change Paris Agreement, which Cambodia signed in April 2016, and ratified through a law adopted by both chambers of Parliament and signed by His Majesty the King on 19 December 2016. The Instrument of Accession has been submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat. CCCA also contributed comments for the climate change title and other climate-relevant sections of the new Environmental Code;
- Under the coordination of Ministry of Planning, support is being provided to DCC/GSSD on the ongoing exercise for the localization of Sustainable Development Goals. The Department of Climate Change is finalizing proposed targets and indicators for SDG goal number 13 (combating climate change), and providing comments on other relevant goals, including sustainable production and consumption and sustainable energy;
- Continued support to the implementation of ministerial Climate Change Action Plans has been provided through the eight existing grants and six additional ones approved for Ministries of Mines and Energy, Industry and Handicraft, Tourism, Land Management, Environment, and Information;
- For two years in a row, CCCA successfully advocated for the inclusion of climate change guidance in MEF budget circulars, and three ministries have received support to integrate climate change in their budget submissions during the reporting period (MOWRAM, MPWT and MRD);
- An EU ROM mission and a Mid-Term Review were conducted in 2016. Findings, recommendations and follow-up actions have been discussed at the 2017 Programme Support Board meeting;
- Training on mainstreaming climate change into commune investment plans (CIP) to three additional provincial departments of environment (PDoE) and commune councils has been conducted in Koh Kong, Svay Rieng and Siem Reap. Retraining may be required following the recent commune elections, which have led to staff turnover at local level;
- Eight grants under Window 3 on research and innovation are now under implementation (progress detailed in the report).
- Overall progress and financial delivery are on-track. Delayed activities such as the work on the Knowledge Management and Information System have picked-up pace and are expected to be delivered in 2017

I. Implementation Progress

Result 1: Strengthening the governance of climate change

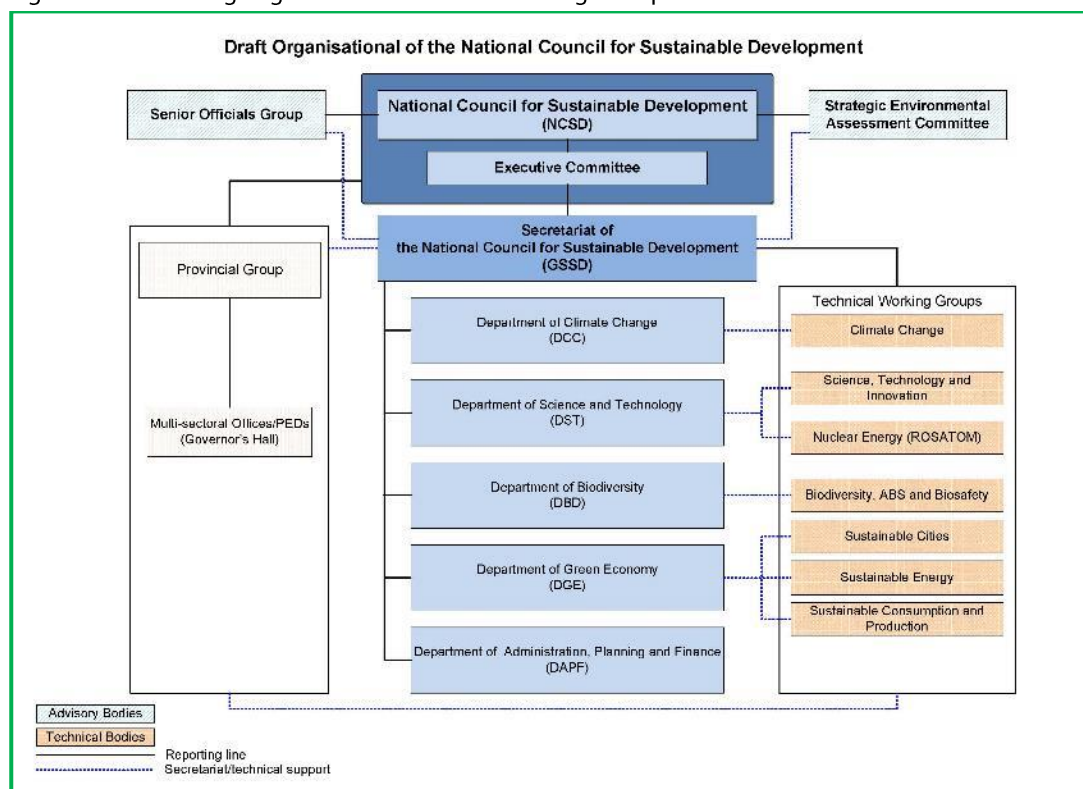
Output I.1: Consolidation of the legal and institutional framework for the CC response

First meeting of NCSD and operationalization of institutional arrangements

Following the creation of NCSD in 2015, its first meeting was held at the Ministry of Environment on 31 August 2016, led by the Minister of Environment and chair of NCSD with participation from NCSD members including senior representatives of ministries and agencies for the national level and provincial governors for the sub national level. The meeting focused on endorsement of NCSD's working arrangements, including NCSD's logo, structure and subsidiary bodies, rules and procedures, and priority strategic programmes for the next two years. An update was also provided by Ministry of Environment on the National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) and the Environmental Code.

Seven Technical Working Groups (TWGs), including the climate change technical working group (CC TWG) were established as an integral part of the NCSD structure to coordinate and provide support to the development and implementation of legal, policy and regulatory frameworks, as well as research, education and training, exchange of technologies and innovation and dissemination to promote sustainable development. The TWGs now created focus on the following areas: Climate Change; Sustainable Cities; Sustainable Energy; Sustainable Consumption and Production; Biodiversity, Access and Benefit Sharing and Biosafety; Science, Technology and Innovation; and Nuclear Energy.

Figure 1: NCSD's Organigram and Technical Working Groups



Establishment and operationalization of CCTWG

The Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG) was officially established by a Prakas of the Minister of Environment and Chair of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) on 5th May 2017. This legal instrument designates H.E Chuop Paris, Deputy Secretary General, GSSD/NCSD as chair of CCTWG, the Director of the Department of Climate Change (DCC) as first vice-chair, the Director of the Department of Marine and Coastal Zone Conservation, Ministry of Environment as second vice-chair, and representatives from 19 ministries/agencies with a total of 25 members. The mandate of CCTWG includes:

- Mainstream climate change into national, sub-national or sectoral legislation and regulations
- Review and strengthening of climate change monitoring and evaluation frameworks
- Contribute inputs to national and international reporting on the implementation of the national climate change response, including implementation of Cambodia's Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) and sectoral climate change strategic and action plans (CCAP), and greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory;
- Resource mobilization for an effective response to climate change through regular policy dialogues and coordination with donors, private sector and civil society organisations;
- Identify technology development and transfer needs and opportunities, and piloting of new technologies.

A preparatory meeting with all members was held on 20th February 2017 in Phnom Penh to discuss the draft Prakas, including composition, roles and responsibilities of the CCTWG.

The first CCTWG meeting was held at Sihanoukville on 20-21 July 2017 with 58 participants (26 women), including CCTWG members and M&E officers from ministries represented in the CCTWG. The focus of this first meeting was to update the 5 institutional readiness indicators of the climate change national M&E framework for 2017, to discuss a proposal for Cambodia's Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG 13) on combating climate change prepared by DCC, and to discuss the reporting mechanism to track progress of the implementation of CCAPs and upcoming reporting exercise for 14 sectors.

The first meeting of the CCTWG with Development Partners was held on 27th June 2017, bringing together CCTWG members and representatives of Development Partners, NGOs, private sector and academia to discuss the establishment of an ongoing policy dialogue and coordination mechanism.

Support for climate change related legislation

The law on ratification of the Paris Agreement was approved by His Majesty the King of Cambodia on 19 December 2016, following unanimous endorsement by the National Assembly and the Senate. Support provided to the ratification process included the preparation of supporting documents, such as translation of Paris Agreement into Khmer language, and preparation of the supporting documentation and talking points for adoption by the Royal Government of Cambodia, National Assembly and Senate. Instruments of ratification are expected to be officially sent to the United Nations in January 2017.

During the reporting period, a draft of the Climate Change Title was prepared and later submitted NCSD for inclusion into the draft Environmental Code which is being prepared by MoE. The Climate Change Title defines responsibilities for a number of actors (NCSD, relevant ministries and institutions and sub-national governments, and other public and private entities) and includes specific provisions on (a) policies, strategies and plans to respond to CC; (b) implementation of CC responses; (c) monitoring and evaluation; (d) CC information, including the GHG Inventory and the National Registry for GHG emissions reduction projects; (e) capacity building, technology development and transfer and knowledge; and (f) Climate Finance.

CC Mainstreaming into Commune Investment Program (CIP)

At the sub-national level, CCCA has worked in 2016 with Provincial Departments of Environment (PDoE) in three provinces, namely Oddar Meanchey, Takeo and Tboung Khmum, and with ten commune councils on the integration of climate change into the commune development plans (CDP). CCCA has continued to provide technical support both to PDoEs and commune councils to ensure that commune development plans address climate change issues in the planning and budgeting of interventions. Commune Councils have analysed climate change issues through the use of VRA tools to identify vulnerable areas and design response interventions. All CDPs have captured climate change in the table of priority investments and presented these proposed investments in the district integration workshop. Most of the projects have received interest and buy in from the provincial departments, development agencies and local NGOs.

Table 1: Communes supported through PDOEs for mainstreaming of climate change into their investment plans 2017

Province	District	Commune	Vulnerability Index 2014 (IIED)	Number of CIPs	Number of CIPs related to climate change
Oddar Meanchey	Banteay Ampil	Kouk Khpos	Highly vulnerable	18	10
		Beng	Highly vulnerable	23	11
		Ampil	Highly vulnerable	22	9
Takeo	Prey Kabbas	Pou Rumchak	Low Vulnerable	21	6
		Ban Kam	Highly vulnerable	16	5
		Kampeaeng	Moderately Vulnerable	24	5
Tboung Khmum	Ou Reang Ov	Damrel	Moderately Vulnerable	52	12
		Ampil Ta Pok	Highly vulnerable	45	16
		Mien	Highly Vulnerable	43	20
		Kong Chey	Moderately Vulnerable	43	15

As follow-up support to the PDOEs and communes supported in 2015, CCCA provided technical and financial support to the implementation of two investment projects which were identified in last year's round of planning, during the process of integrating climate change in 2016 CDPs. 229 families of farmers have benefited from these interventions.

Table 2: Profiles of adaptation projects implemented by communes with CCCA funding

Location	Project Title	Cost of Project	Project beneficiaries
Kampot, Teok Chhu, Boeng Tuk Commune	Construction of water gate to prevent the saltwater intrusion from sea	USD5,175.66	- 95 families with approximately 95 ha of rice paddy and water storage in the dry season
Pursat, Krakor, Kampong Pou Commune	Renovate water gate to retain more water for irrigated rice	USD5,000.00	- 134 families with approximately 123 ha of rice paddy



Photo 1: Commune Investment Project supported by CCCA funding

In 2017, CCCA selected and provided training to three provincial departments of environment (PDoE) and 12 commune councils on mainstreaming climate change into commune investment plans (CIP) in the provinces of Koh Kong, Svay Rieng and Siem Reap. This process is ongoing.

Table 3: Selected communes and Vulnerability Index

Province	District	Commune	Vulnerability Indicator 2015 ¹
Svay Rieng	Svay Chrum	Basak	Highly vulnerable
		Kampong Chamlang	Highly vulnerable
	Svay Rieng	Svay Toea	Highly vulnerable
		Sangkhoar	Less vulnerable
Siem Reap	Kralanh	Sambuor	Highly vulnerable
		Snuol	Highly vulnerable
	Srei Snam	Prei	Highly vulnerable
		Slaeng Spean	Highly vulnerable
Koh Kong	Koh Kong	Trapang Rung	Quite vulnerable
		Tatai Kraom	Quite vulnerable
	Sre Ambel	Kampeng	Quite vulnerable
		Chroy Svay	Quite vulnerable

Below is a list of potential investment projects to be supported in 2017, for 6 communes which received support in 2016 for their Commune Investment Plan.

¹ National CC M&E Framework, based on Vulnerability Index values for 2015. World Food Programme map of VI values at the commune level: <https://mangomap.com/chanvibol/maps/1b2a0292-a242-11e5-865c-22000b758293#>

Table 4: Potential commune investments 2017

Province	Commune	Project	Estimated cost	Status	Beneficiaries
Tboung Khmum	Domril	Renovate gravel road (750 meter)	USD 4,978	Completed	138 households
		Water well with handle (2)	USD 2,000	Q3+Q4 2017	43 households
		Tree planting at school and pagoda (2000 seedlings)	USD 2,000	Q3 2017	460 students
Takeo	Poum Chak	Commune pond 2	USD 3,263	Q3+Q4 2017	98 households
Oddar Meanchey	Kouk Khpos	Commune pond	USD 5,000	Q3+Q4 2017	68 households
	Ampil	Commune pond, but waiting final discussion among the villagers	USD 4,600	Q3+Q4 2017	124 households

Output 1.2: National and key sectoral M&E frameworks are developed and submitted for approval

National CC M&E framework

In order to track progress of efforts in responding to climate change, the five institutional readiness (IR) indicators of the National CC M&E Framework were updated for 2017 by CCTWG at its first meeting. These included: 1) status of climate policy and strategies, 2) status of climate integration into development planning, 3) status of coordination, 4) status of climate information, and 5) status of climate integration into financing. The results show an overall increase of all five IR indicators, with the status of coordination, and of development of climate policy, strategies and action plans for climate change response continuing to register the highest scores (respectively 61% and 50% in 2017), and the status of production, access and use of climate change information continuing to score the lowest (26% in 2017). Also noted is the uneven rate of improvement of institutional capacity over the 5 dimensions of institutional readiness, with the indicator on CC financing for example increasing at a significantly higher pace than other readiness indicators.

Table 5: Status of five Institutional Readiness indicators in 2014 and 2017

Institutional Readiness indicators	2014 Baseline	2017 Update
Indicator 1: Status of development of national policies, strategies and action plans for climate change response	30%	50%
Indicator 2: Level of inclusion of climate change in long, medium (NSDP) and short term national (PIP) and subnational planning documents.	22%	41%
Indicator 3: Establishment and functionality of a national mechanism for climate change response and implementation of the CCCSP.	45%	61%
Indicator 4: Production, access and use of climate change information	17%	26%
Indicator 5: Availability and effectiveness of a financial framework for climate change response.	23%	45%

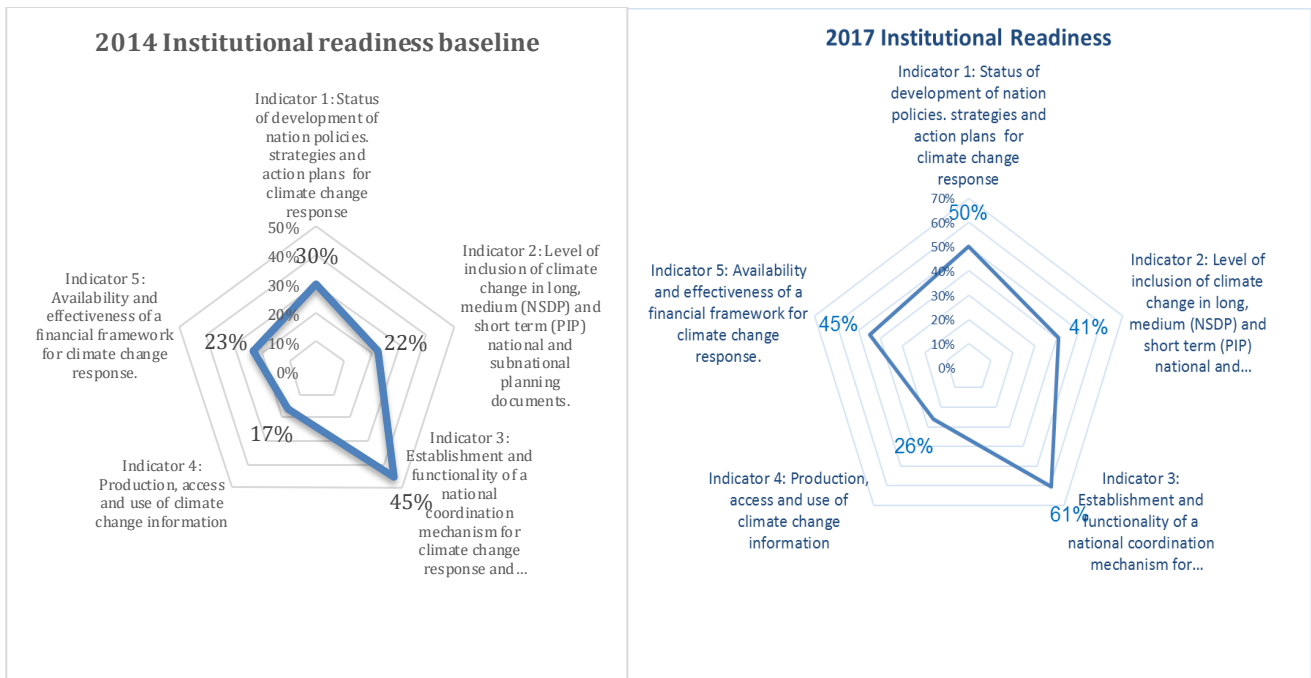


Figure 2: Update of Institutional Readiness Indicators in 2017

Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) – Goal 13

A draft proposal of SDG 13 on combating climate change was prepared by DCC as part of the localization exercise for Cambodia. This proposal was reviewed by CCTWG members during their first CCTWG meeting held in Sihanoukville on 20-21 June 2017. SDG 13 includes 4 targets and 10-11 indicators and though most of the indicators were confirmed or fine-tuned by CCTWG, there are 3 indicators that need to be finalized and confirmed by three representatives (MoH, NCDM and MoP). CCCA team has been providing support to the SDG localization process on matters of sustainable development and environment.

Table 6: Status of localization of the SDG 13

SGD 13's Indicator as per proposal discussed at this CCTWG meeting	Agreed	Suggestions
13.1.1. Percentage of communes vulnerable to climate change, disaggregated by drought, storms, floods (Proxy)	Confirmed	Vulnerability indicator disaggregated by three extreme weather events (drought, floods, storms)
13.1.2. Number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people [proposed by NCDM previously]	Confirmed	CCTWG would not need to discuss/propose this indicator, as NCDM already prepared and officially sent this to MoP. However, NCDM may want to consider revising the unit in which the indicator is expressed and let NCSD know what the proposed unit is.
13.2.1. % of forest cover (60% by 2030)	Revised	Changed to: Amount of GHG emission reduced from National REDD+ Program implementation
13.2.2. Carbon intensity of the economy	Confirmed	

13.2.3. Prevalence of climate-related diseases (disaggregated by vector-water borne diseases and by <u>gender</u>)	Awaiting feedback from MoH	Edit required: disaggregated by sex (not gender) Indicator will be confirmed later by MoH
13.2.4. Percentage of increase in public expenditure for climate change (Disaggregated by key CC sensitive sectors, namely MoWRAM, MPWT, MRD, MAFF and MoH)	Confirmed	Best to check with MEF (not in attendance at the meeting)
13.3.1. Percentage of population with understanding of climate change (Disaggregated by <u>gender</u>)	Confirmed	Edit required: disaggregated by sex (not gender)
13.3.2. Composite of 5 indicators of institutional readiness for climate change response in 2030 (Proxy)	Confirmed	DCC/GSSD will adjust the current institutional readiness indicator from the national CC M&E framework and develop milestones for the long-term (i.e. until 2030); the detailed methodology will be shared for comment with CCTWG.
13.3.3. Suggest to include an additional institutional readiness indicator for DRM, to be discussed with NCDM (see note)	Awaiting information from NCDM*	NCDM will provide feedback on the detail for this indicator [*this indicator has been withdrawn by NCDM after the CCTWG meeting; DCC suggested that NCDM consider including one indicator of the Sendai framework as part of SDG 13 (indicators G3 or G4), which would start to be tracked in 2020. Awaiting feedback on this from NCDM]
13.3.4. Formal education on climate change and disaster risk management	Awaiting information from MoEYS	Possibly change to: % schools/academic institutions with climate change related courses, e.g. earth and environmental science courses, as part of formal curricula, using CC and DRM materials/guidebooks (disaggregated by primary, secondary, tertiary levels) To be confirmed by MoEYS.
13.a.1. Climate finance mobilized through the Green Climate Fund (GCF), disaggregated by multilateral agencies and direct access	Confirmed with revision	Amount of USD per year of new additional climate funds under UNFCCC (counting towards USD 100 billion commitment) mobilized through Green Climate Fund by International, Regional and National Implementing Entities. [*indicator has been confirmed by CRDB/CDC soon after the CCTWG meeting]
13.b. -- <i>No indicator proposed</i>	Confirmed (no indicator to be proposed)	

Support was also provided to the mid-term review of NSDP, with updated information on its four climate change indicators, ensuring greater alignment with the national CC M&E framework.

Climate Change Action Plan Reporting

The reporting mechanism (and reporting template) on the implementation of CCAP was prepared and presented at the first CCTWG meeting. CCTWG agreed that the representatives of the 14 sectors currently implementing CCAP would prepare and submit the CCAP report to GSSD by third quarter 2017. Support from CCCA/DCC will be provided to sectors if requested.

Output 1.3: Capacity of key line ministries has been strengthened to manage their CCAP and contribute to CCTWG/ NCS D activities

Capacity assessment/capacity development plan

The CC related capacity assessment of NCS D, GSSD, and CCTWG/sector CC teams is scheduled to be conducted in conjunction with the broader capacity assessment of NCS D (under the Environmental Governance Project). CCCA has provided inputs for the TORs of the staff to be recruited under the EGR project as well as to the project's work plan (including the scheduling of the capacity assessment/s and the formulation of the capacity development plan/s), however the assessment exercise has not yet commenced.

Support to CCAP implementation through projects funded by the CCCA Grant Facility Window 1 (rounds 1 and 2)

14 Government Ministries/Agencies have received grant support to date for the implementation of priority actions in their Climate Change Action Plan, with the final 6 grants approved during the reporting period (MoT, MoInfo and MME started in January 2017 and MLMUPC, MOE and MIH in April 2017). Their progress is presented below.

Table 7: Status of CCCA Grants

	Ministry	Project Name	Key achievements to date (June 2017)	Challenges
I.	Ministry of Health- Preventive Medicine Department (PMD); National Centre for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control (CNM)	Strengthening country capacity to deal effectively with climate-sensitive vector-borne and water-related diseases and reducing the health impacts of disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two workshops on development of common operational datasets for health sector inputs into DRR/DRM and CamDi; - First and second round of entomological survey (vector borne diseases); - Two workshops and one consultative meeting to align the National Climate Change Action Plan for Public Health (NCCAPPH) with National Strategic Plan on Disaster Risk Management for Health (NSPDRM). As a result, a draft new strategy and action plan are under development following the outcomes of the discussions held during the workshops; - Mid-term review of the project conducted; - A workshop on development of case definitions and clinical guidelines for emerging climate-sensitive infectious diseases (leptospirosis, melioidosis and schistosomiasis). As a result, the Clinical Guideline for these diseases and action plan have been drafted; - Six training workshops to scale-up education and training of health professionals in: prevention, diagnosis and management of water-related diseases (WRDs), applied epidemiological analysis, and application of GIS for health. This led to improvements in key stakeholders' skills in environmental epidemiology and its application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remaining spare parts of PCR and ELISA machines are pending and are expected to be received and fully functional in September 2017. This will increase capacity for dengue surveillance activities.

			<p>for the management of climate-sensitive diseases;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two training workshops on health sector in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) with a total of 58 participants (10 of them are female). - The PCR and ELISA machines for dengue surveillance have been received 	
2.	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM)	Increase the Knowledge of the water cycle in order to reduce vulnerability to Climate Change hazards through an integrated approach (IKWCRCC) in 3 districts of Oddar Meanchey province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project site assessments on the monitoring network locations for the weather and surface water monitoring. As a result, the location for meteorological station is at Chong Kal commune, and the locations for hydrological stations are at Deng, Chong Kal, and Lum Toung communes, Oddar Meanchey province; - The PDOWRAM project team has compiled and collected water cycle data every month as planned; - One meteorological station, 6 ground water monitoring wells, 3 drilling wells (observation wells) and 2 river gauges and 6 rain gauges were installed in order to record climate data and extend the scope of current monitoring; - A baseline survey report has been completed; - Agreement on exchange of water cycle data collected by the Department of River Works and Hydrology and the Department of Meteorology. This data will be gathered in one unique database able to assess the situation on water resources in Oddar Meanchey; 	- No major issues

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A study on design of canal rehabilitation (4 kilometres long and 1,5 meter-deep) benefiting a total of 1142 households was completed. As a result, around 4 km of canal have been rehabilitated and the community completed the green grass plantation along canals in order to avoid erosion and maintain sustainable use. Moreover, the farmer water user groups have been established and are in process to get official accreditation from MOWRAM. - A training on TST (Total Station) equipment in order to get land elevation and location data. and data processing was provided for PDOWRAM staff; - Training on land management/GIS software for 9 MOWRAM staff; - Training on how to use Topo station machine (which is helpful to monitor the condition of groundwater table against the rainfall pattern and ground water extraction the area as well as availability of ground water, and this machine is used to design and manage the structured surface water, and it helps the decision maker to with source should be used for what purpose based on their availability), analyse data from the tools, development of database system, compilation of data and reviews and data interpretation for 9 MOWRAM staff; - Download data from 6 rain gauges, 6 ground water monitoring wells, 2 river gauges and 1 weather station on a monthly basis and monitoring existing equipment; - Three pumping tests were conducted in order to test the operation of the pumping and monitoring equipment, to make sure that everything is working safely and efficiently, and if applicable, to confirm that the contractors have done their job properly and to provide information on water quality. 	-
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3	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), Department of Planning (DoP)	Green House Gas Emissions Inventory and Mitigation Plan for the Road Transport Sector in Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidance Document and spreadsheet for national GHG Inventory for Road transport sector has been completed, including inputs from GSSD/DCC; - Training on national greenhouse gas inventory for Road Transport held at the Royal University of Phnom Penh for MPWT staff; - Guidance Document for city-level GHG Inventory for Road Transport sector developed; - Final draft technical report on national GHG inventory for the road transport in Cambodia has been submitted for review; - Dissemination workshop on EI results was organised; - EI training workshop at city level was conducted; - A Stakeholders Engagement Workshop was organised to review the modules on city-level GHGs inventory; - Conducting of Rapid GHG EI for road transport in Siem Reap with 25 participants (5 of whom are female) - Preparation and analysis of demonstration options with a consultation with DCC and CCCA technical staff; - All technical documents including guidance document and spreadsheet, guidance documents for city-level GHG inventory are in process to get an endorsement from MPWT management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty in accessing national fuel consumption data: in the end the team obtained customs data (imports of fuel) and monitoring data from MME - Pilot mitigation activities in Siem Reap are behind schedule
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4.	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)	Climate-Proof Integrated Rural Community Development in Kampong Thom Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field survey on needs and capacity assessment (including site assessment); - Draft vulnerability mapping and technical guidelines for climate resilient rural infrastructures; - Published 500 books of training manual on “Training of Trainer on Food Security and Nutrition” in context of climate change; - 8 model green houses were established and there are 02 water gates that were constructed (with co-financing); - 2 meetings with PCDM of Kampong Thom to produce contingency planning book; - Development of housing guidelines for climate resilience in Cambodia is in progress; - 4 meetings were conducted at village level to develop DRR Plan by using Hazards Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (HVCA) tools, and 1 meeting with commune council’s members and village leaders in order to discuss about the integration of DDR/CCA in to commune development plan; - 6 trainings on climate change concept and resilience were provided to members of village development associations (VDA) and members of NCDM at village and commune level in the target district; - 15 families have received support to renew their houses while 45 received a new model resilient house; - A consultative workshop on vulnerability map was organised with 46 participants (8 of whom are female); - Eight awareness raising events on climate change and sanitation and hygiene were conducted with 969 community members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality assurance of products such as vulnerability mapping and guidelines, is time-consuming. - Construction of climate proof infrastructure is expected to be started in August 2017
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5	National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)	Living with Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Impact in Coastal Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed training plan and curriculums focusing on the priority area of Emergency Preparedness and Response, in cooperation with PCDM; - Women climatic platform members selected. 25 hygiene change agents selected and trained, will participate in distribution of safe water; - 14 beneficiaries of climatic adaptation ponds selected; - Two water stations are completely constructed and fully functioning. Since then, 20 people have been trained on how to produce pure drinking water, marketing and maintenance of the Water System Unit. Three early childhood schools and 18 poor families receive free drinking water; - A training on business concept for 19 people; - 6 awareness raising events on water and sanitation to communities with a total of 77 participants (65 of whom are women); - Training on how to integrate DRR/CC activities into CIP for target commune councils; - Facilitated the meeting with Commune-CCDM for developing Emergency Preparedness Response Plan (EPRP: tools, process, district integration workshop); - NCDM lead to organize the meeting with PCDM, DCDM, CCDM to review roles and responsibilities of all groups involved in provincial EPRP; - NCDM conducted training to provincial and local government staff on Early Warning System, damage reporting; - 7 climatic ponds for 7 vulnerable households are established and supported in Kep province. - Meeting with CCDM is organized to develop EPRP. As a result, EPRP in Kampot is finalized and EPRP in Kep is drafted. 	- N/A
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6.	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change for farmers in rural Cambodia: through Climate Smart Agriculture practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inception workshops in the three target provinces conducted; - Participatory Vulnerability Assessment tool completed (includes scenarios/models, and role play); - Manual on climate-smart agriculture practices, diagnosis and implementation and guidelines of diagnosis of the climate vulnerability and assessment of adaptation strategies to climate change using participatory modelling and simulation drafted; - 4 trainings on climate-smart agriculture practices, diagnosis and implementation held for MAFF national and provincial staff; - 4 trainings on diagnosis of climate vulnerability and assessment of adaptation strategies to climate change using participatory tool and modelling held for MAFF national and provincial staff; - Vulnerability assessment diagnostics conducted in all three target provinces/communes; - 7 RUA intern students have been selected to be involved and learn from the project; - Project developed draft CSA demonstration options report for each commune resulting from vulnerability assessment; - 2nd Project steering committee was organised to review the project progress up-to-date, finalise the report on demonstration activities and make decision on demonstration activities; - A meeting was organised to review the budget and plan of demonstration activities. As a result, the budget and plan are drafted; 	- No major issues
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7.	Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA)	Mainstreaming of gender impacts of climate change and disasters in education sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline survey conducted; - Joined the vulnerability assessment of eco-schools conducted by the MOEYS project; - Conducted monthly coordination meeting with MOEYS/DCD and relevant stakeholders to finalize training curriculum/modules. As a result, gender is included into the draft climate change training curriculum (Grade 10-12) - Organized two meetings to develop the gender-sensitive training curriculum on CCA/DRR for grades 7-9; - ToT training curriculum (grade 7-9) was finalized; - A consultative workshop on EPRP Development at school and community level was organized; - VRA and activities plan of eco-school was conducted at Hun Sen Angkor Chey high school; - Training of Trainers were conducted in four targeted provinces with 97 participants (40 of whom are female); - A training on life skills and alternative agriculture skills was organized with 183 participants (144 women); - The school kits and drawing materials were provided to target schools for drawing contest preparation. A drawing contest was organised; - GCC conversation/dialogue were organized to discuss about women's needs when disasters or climate change happened with 80 participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstration activities in schools are behind schedule
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8.	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS), Department of Curriculum Development (DCD)	Mainstreaming Climate Change in Education (MCCE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organized two-day workshop on mainstreaming CC into education sector with the members of technical working group; - The project conducted project launching in four target provinces with participation of approximately 50 educational officers and teachers and 100 students for each target province; - Two training workshops on project development and management were provided to project staff at two target provinces to enhance their capacity to effectively implement the project; - The project organized a one and half-day workshop to discuss the establishment and management of each of the 10 pilot Eco-Schools. In doing this, firstly a VRA (Vulnerability Reduction Assessment) to CC was conducted for each Eco-School and its catchment area. Then issues to be addressed for each Eco-School were identified, prioritized, and selected; - Organized three TWG meetings on Modules Development of Mainstreaming of Climate Change in Education. As a result, second draft of training curriculum on climate change (grade 10-12) was developed.; - The VRA and operational plans and budget of eco-schools have been finalized and a training on implementation of eco-schools was carried out in each target school; - 30 teachers (6 of them are female) are selected to test a new climate change curriculum (grades 10-12); - 10 formal agreements on MCCE Project Implementation were signed between Department of Curriculum Development (DCD) and each school; - Eco-School Steering Committee and Eco-Club Committee of each school were established; - A Facebook Group named “Eco-School Alliance” was created for all schools to share knowledge, experience and project progress: https://www.facebook.com/groups/1138629222932365/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnership issue with Mlup Baitong has been resolved and a new agreement has been signed and implemented, giving a more prominent role to MOEYS. - The finalization of the climate change curriculum has been delayed but a final draft is expected by early August, in time for teacher training.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A 3rd Cambodian Eco-School Prize was awarded to one of MCCE Project's target schools – Hun Sen Chrey Thom High School; - A technical training on composting and vegetable gardening was delivered; - A technical training on how to grow trees, set-up sample forest demonstration and establish biodiversity garden was delivered by Global Forest and Biodiversity Innovative (GFB); - 10 Information boards, 8 water containers, 4 irrigation systems, 10 garbage bins, 2 school ponds, 4 latrines with washing sinks; a pumping well; and 14 garbage cages for separating plastic waste installed in target schools 	
9	Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH)	Demonstration of best practices on available technology for contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation in industrial and handicraft sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project have started job announcement and the contracted staff are expected to be on board next quarter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some activities were delayed at the start-up phase.
10	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	Promote Low-Carbon Technologies in Energy Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project completed job recruitment for technical advisor; - A kick-off meeting was organized with 29 participants (5 are female); - A team is formed to facilitate the data collection, analysis and compilation. The team is already assigned with drafting the energy balance manual with detail SOP and worksheet for support the energy balance work in both English and Khmer; - The technical committee for energy statistics is established and awaiting approval from minister; - An energy statistic manual is drafted; - A field monitoring visit was conducted to the pilot sites in Pursat and Prey Veng province in order to understand the need, change from earlier survey, project update to the beneficiaries, site energy demand study and to establish the connection. 	

11	Ministry of Tourism (MoT)	Public Awareness of Climate Change in Tourism Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project completed opening bank account; - Job recruitment of contracted staff is in progress. They are expected to be on board next month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some activities are delayed at the start-up phase.
12	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)	Promote settlement development adapted to natural disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project completed opening bank account; - An inception workshop was organized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some activities are delayed at the start-up phase.
13	Ministry of Information (MoINFO)	Strengthening and Capacity Building on Climate Change through Television, Radio, and Digital Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project completed opening bank account; - Job recruitment of contracted staff completed and they are on board now; - A concept note of Radio/TV Talk-Show was developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N/A
14	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	Develop and test low carbon resilient approaches and options in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project completed opening bank account; - Job recruitment of contracted staff completed and they are on board now. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N/A

A brief update on core output targets for the ongoing grants is presented below (status by end 2016).

Table 8: Status of core indicators and targets of CCCA grants

2019 targets (output indicators only)*	June 2017 status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 24 (12 Window 1 and 12 W3) different types of adaptation activities and 3 different types of mitigation activities will be demonstrated, with 7,662 households as direct beneficiaries (at least 10% female-headed households and 10% ID poor households); - At least 1,235,000 USD in public and private resources will be leveraged by CCCA grant projects for adaptation and mitigation activities; - 400 provincial, national and local government staff will be trained on CC adaptation and/or mitigation (at least 20% female); - 6,300 community members will be trained on CC adaptation and/or mitigation (at least 40% female); - 33 knowledge products (22 Window 1 and 12 W3) will be published (including e.g. flood vulnerability maps, guidelines for CC resilient infrastructures, CC curriculum for schools, etc.); - At least 12 Government policies or regulations will take into account evidence produced by CCCA projects (for example guidance on control and treatment of climate-sensitive diseases) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three adaptation activities (surveillance and treatment of climate sensitive diseases, drinking water and sanitation pilot, climate-resilient access to water) and 1 mitigation activity (medium-scale bio-digesters with lagoon technology), with 977 households as direct beneficiaries (including 5.2% female-headed and 97% ID poor households) • 1,106,676 USD have been leveraged to date from private and public sources; • 571 government staff trained (23.1% female) • 1130 community members trained (58.2% female) • 17 knowledge products including e.g. three clinical guidelines for climate sensitive diseases, guidelines and report on GHG emissions in the transport sector, training curriculum on gender and climate change for Grades 7-9, climate vulnerability map for one district of Kompong Thom, technical guidelines and standards for MRD climate proofing of infrastructures, guidelines on participatory methodology for diagnosis on climate vulnerability and assessment of adaptation strategies for MAFF, 4 best practice briefs on solid waste management, architectural plans for medium-scale biodigesters, etc. • 5 Government policy/guidance documents: 3 in health (CC-sensitive diseases), 1 in rural development (climate-proofing of small infrastructures), 1 in transport (GHG inventory guidelines)

* Outcome level progress will be reported in 2018 once the grant projects are sufficiently advanced to make impacts at outcome level.

19 spot-checks were conducted over the reporting period, including all initial spot-checks for Window 3 projects which started mid-2016. No major issues were identified and detailed follow-up actions have been agreed in areas identified for improvement. Progress is monitored regularly by the CCCA grants team, with repeat spot-checks where necessary.

11 monitoring visits were conducted during this period to monitor project activities, in addition to the monitoring done through the EU ROM mission (July 2016) and the mid-term review mission (December 2016).

Table 9: Summary of financial status of CCCA grantees under Window 1

No.	Grantee's Name	Total Budget	Disbursement (USD)		Expenditure (USD)	
			Disbursement (to date)	% of Total Budget	Expenditure (to date)	% of Disbursement
1	MOH	400,000	351,714	88%	244,847	70%
2	MPWT	250,001	155,773	62%	65,133	42%
3	MOWRAM	350,000	344,999	99%	269,252	78%
4	MRD	250,000	151,790	61%	66,410	44%
5	NCDM	100,000	73,515	74%	70,893	96%
6	MOWA	100,000	98,000	98%	43,367	44%
7	MOEYS	350,000	239,275	68%	142,605	60%
8	MAFF	450,000	205,158	46%	131,205	64%
9	MME	250,000	45,652	18%	5,000	11%
10	MOINFO	125,000	30,939	25%	5,000	16%
11	MOT	125,000	51,365	41%	5,000	10%
12	MLMUPC	250,000	44,719	18%	5,000	11%
13	MIH	250,000	5,000	2%	5,000	100%
14	MOE	300,000	5,000	2%	5,000	100%
Total		3,550,001	1,802,899	51%	1,063,711	59%

Result 2: Domestic and external finance effectively oriented in support of climate resilient, and low carbon development

Output 2.1: Coordination mechanism is established and functional for climate change domestic and external finance and investments

The first meeting of the CCTWG and DPs was successfully organized on 27 June 2017 in Phnom Penh. Key results of the meeting include agreement on ToRs of CCTWG and DPs meeting, shared understanding among DPs, NGOs and Private sector on mechanisms for planning, financing, implementation and monitoring of the climate change response, and existing challenges for the coordination and effectiveness of international climate finance. Current status of engagement with the Green Climate Fund was also discussed, as well as a framework for a unified national approval mechanism for carbon offset projects.

The Cambodia national position for Climate Change negotiations in CoP 22 was drafted by GSSD and discussed with key stakeholders including line ministries, CCTT members, development partners, NGOs and academia, and endorsed by the Prime Minister. The Minister of Environment and Chair of NCSO delivered a statement during the Leaders Events. A team of 18 Cambodian delegates from NCSO, MOE, MAFF, MoPT, MoWA participated in COP22 and related events (G77+China, REDD+ meetings, DAP, COP, SBI) from 7-18 December 2016 in Marrakesh.

Output 2.2: NCSO Secretariat procedures updated and applied in line with the requirements for National Implementing Entities of multilateral funds

An operational manual for GSSD/NCSO was finalized by the ad-hoc technical working group of GSSD and adopted by the NCSO Secretary General. Department of Administration, Planning and Finance (DAPF) submitted the operation manual to Minister of Environment and Chairman of NCSO for approval and delivered a training for all concerned staff.

Output 2.3: Climate change related expenditures are integrated into the government plans and budgets including the ODA database

For the first time, and following recommendation of GSSD/NCSO, the Royal Government of Cambodia through Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) integrated climate change into BSP circulars (2017-2019 and 2018-2020) and annual budget law circulars for 2017 and 2018 budgets. The BSP circulars encouraged sector ministries to contribute to crossing-cutting issues such as climate change, gender, industrial development and DRR related issues, and the budget provided more details on which types of programmes should take into account climate change impacts.

In line with the circulars, CCCA in 2017 supported two infrastructure ministries (MRD and MPWT) to prepare their climate responsive budgets and plans with strong evidence through climate-sensitive cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and cost effectiveness analysis. Two reports including six case studies on climate sensitive projects of both ministries were produced by consultants to support the budget negotiation with MEF, and 14 officials were trained on using these tools. Both ministerial BSPs (2018-2020) now integrate climate change elements.

The Climate Public Expenditure Review for fiscal year 2015 (CPR 2015) was approved by MEF in March 2017 and published. CPR 2015 reflected that government increased the allocation of national budget to support climate change initiatives of line ministries. It also analysed for the first time the alignment of external financing with the CCAPs of MAFF and MPWT, showing that only a small portion of climate-related financing is explicitly

aligned with the CCAPs. This report is available for download at <http://camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library /category/39-financing.html>

In response to the request of the Minister of MoE and Chairman of NCSD, the Minister attached to Prime Minister and CRDB/CDC Secretary General accepted three suggestions of NCSD for continuous cooperation on external climate change finance: 1) *NCSD was accepted and included in the list of government institutions to participate in consultations with Cambodia's donors on their country strategies. H.E Tin Ponlok, Secretary General is a NCSD's focal point and Mr. Ma Chan Sethea, Director of DAPF is alternative focal point.* 2) *Assigned technical staff of CRDB/CDC will provide support to set up a mechanism to automatically share ODA data related to climate change with DCC/NCSD's climate change data portal.* 3) *NCSD staff will support CDC/CRDB staff to do quality assurance on the data of climate change-related projects, and to train donor focal points as required.*

Following the cooperation agreement between DCC/GSSD and CRDB/CDC, a second training workshop on ODA database and international climate change financing for development partners and CRDB staff was held on 20 September 2016. Over 65 donor focal points and CRDB technical staff have been trained on how to record and track international climate finance (new and additional funding under UNFCCC framework) in their programmes, through the ODA database system. The general public can access this data through CRDB website: http://odacambodia.com/Reports/reports_by_sector.asp

As per request from CRDB and donors focal points, CCCA has developed a brief guidance note for climate change sector and sub sector tagging in order to support DPs focal points and CRDB technical staff to track climate financing flows and classify them in the database. CCCA and NCSD/GSSD will provide follow-up support in 2017 to do quality assurance of the climate change data in the ODA database.

CRDB/CDC and DCC/GSSD have agreed on a joint work plan for 2017-2018. Four expected outputs will be delivered under the work plan: 1) improvement of climate finance tracking in ODA database and data quality assurance, 2) integrate climate change into DPs country strategic plans, 3) Data analysis of external climate financial flows and 4) Capacity development to DPs related to climate change financing and how to tag cc finance in their projects.

Table 10: Summary of achievements for grants under Window 2:

#	Applicant	Project Title	Key Achievements	Key Planned Events	Challenges
1	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Economic and Public Finance Impacts of Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MEF approved on final CPER 2015 and published. - Follow the Inputs of GSSD/NCSD, RGC through MEF integrated cc into budget strategic plan circular 2018-2020 and circular on annual budget law 2018. - Support MRD and MPWT to integrate CC into budget and planning process for 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct CPER 2016 - Annual review meeting with MEF on two case studies (MRD and MPWT) - Providing support to MPWT on budget negotiation and capacity building (upon request from MPWT) 	N/A
3	CRDB/CDC	Improve Cambodia's tracking and mobilization of international climate financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signed on join cooperative work plan 2017-2018 on climate finance tracking on ODA database. - Presentation the methodology of cc finance tracking in ODA to DPs focal points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide feedback to CDC on their CC data (quality assurance). - Provide capacity building as requested by CRDB 	N/A
4	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)	Supporting resource mobilization for climate change programme of MPWT through integration of climate change in budget submissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signed LoA and programme of work with MPWT - Conducted a study on pilot projects including cost-benefit analysis for road construction where sensitive to climate change. - Two workshops delivered to discuss on findings of pilot study. - Strengthen capacity of concerned departments under MPWT on CBA and cc responsive budget 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuing support for cc integration into budget as required. - Capacity development to concerned technical staff as requested from MPWT - Additional study on inputs of CC into final BSP 	N/A

#	Applicant	Project Title	Key Achievements	Key Planned Events	Challenges
5	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)	Supporting resource mobilization for climate change programme of MRD through integration of climate change in budget submissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signed LoA and programme of work with MRD - Conducted a study on pilot projects including cost-benefit analysis for road/water infrastructure construction where sensitive to climate change. - Two workshop delivered to discuss on findings of pilot study. - Strengthen capacity of concerned departments under MRD on CBA and cc responsive budget 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuing support for cc integration into budget as required. - Additional study on inputs of CC into final BSP 	N/A

In the reporting period, CCCA made disbursements to the grantees under window 2 as summarized below:

Table 11: Summary of financial status of CCCA grantees under Window 2:

N	Grantee's Name	Total Budget	Disbursement (USD)		Expenditure (USD)	
			Disbursement (to date)	% of Budget	Expenditure (to date)	% of Disbursement
01	MEF	70,000	55,000	78.5%	55,000	100%
02	MRD	5,000	4,000	80%	4,000	100%
03	MPWT	5,000	4,000	80%	4,000	100%
Total		80,000	63,000	79%	63,000	100%

Result 3: Strengthened human and technological capacities to support climate change response

Output 3.1: Standards and procedures for quality assurance of climate change awareness raising materials and knowledge management are developed

Finalization and implementation of a Knowledge Management Information System (KMIS):

Rotati consulting firm previously recruited by CCCA/DCC has been developing the new website, which should be launched in Q3 2017. CCCA and Rotati have facilitated discussions amongst DCC, CCCA, and GIZ staff on the structure, functionalities and design of the new platform which will include a data portal for climate change related data and information. R3 team is working together with the consultants on the migration of the existing content on camclimate to the new website. This process is being conducted with the assistance of a temporary host server, while issues related to the overall structure of NCSD and GSSD website (including domain name) are being considered by GSSD. Camclimate will continue to run until the launch of the new website. Summary information on the mockup prepared for the new website is attached.

Website visits: Camclimate remains one of the top online sources of climate change information and knowledge. Key climate change related publications and articles continue to be published on a regular basis on camclimate website and on the official MoE facebook page. In the final quarter of this reporting period, camclimate registered 7073 visits. This average of 2,357 visits per month is a 12% increase over the 2016 average of 2,099 visits per month.

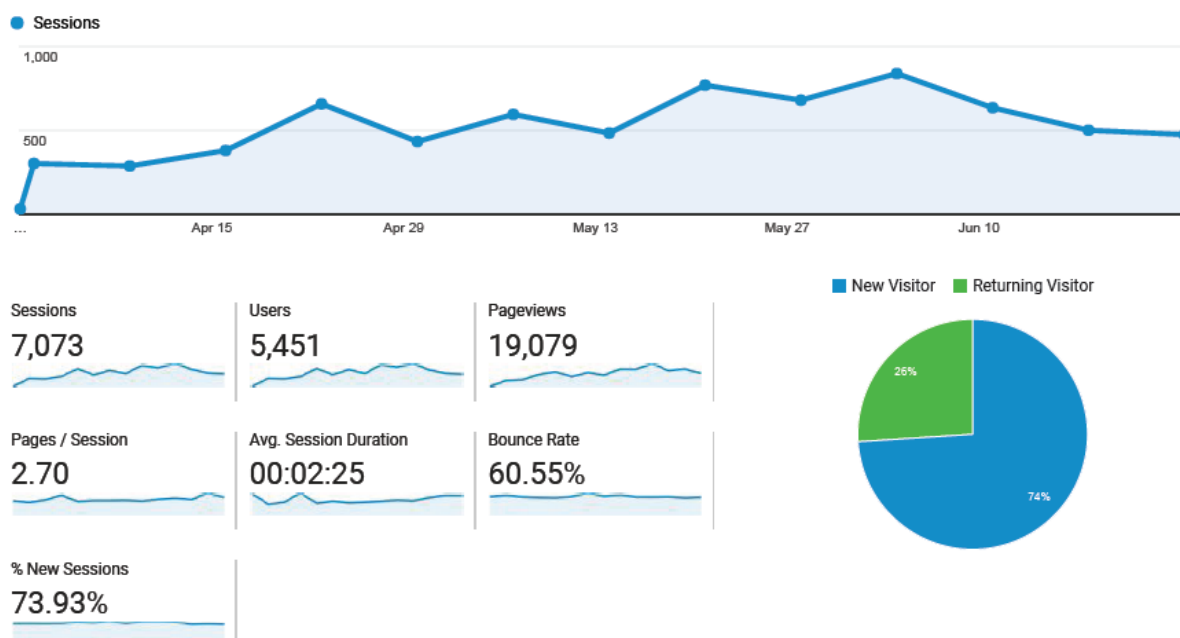


Figure 3: The number of visits to Camclimate from 1 Apr – 30 Jun 2017

The operationalization of the KM framework is also resulting in a clearer definition of the institutional arrangements for KM within DCC (with the designation of the KM team) and in the development of a number of standards and procedures for tasks that need to be routinely performed (e.g. DCC/CCCA house style drafted; guidelines for the production of DCC newsletter). A first draft of standard and procedures for QA/QC of climate change awareness raising, communication materials has also been drafted.

A program of continuous training and mentoring on capturing knowledge and lessons learnt from ongoing climate change related interventions has started in the second half of 2016, and is scheduled to continue through 2017 and beyond. A team of three DCC staff has been designated and is currently receiving training and simultaneously developing case studies based on projects currently being implemented with the support of the CCCA Grant Facility. In the future they are expected to be able to train other colleagues as DCC and GSSD expand.

A communication strategy following the EU template has been developed and is being submitted together with this report (see Annex II).

Output 3.2: Partnerships with education institutions established to integrate climate change into curriculum development and research

Provide support to MoEYS in the implementation and integration of CC into secondary education curriculum and research: As part of the efforts to mainstream climate change into the secondary education curriculum, a syllabus for grade 10, 11 and 12 has been drafted by MoEYS. GSSD/DCC has reviewed the structure and content of subjects to be covered so that it fits both the targeted students and the existing curriculum on Earth and Environmental Sciences (where CC subjects will be included). The syllabus is expected to be finalized in August 2017 and MOEYS will then organize trainings for teachers in pilot schools.

Provide support to MoInfo for the integration of CC in mass media awareness programs: Under CCCA's grant implementation, MoInfo is producing two main programmes in Television Kampuchea (TVK) and National Radio. TV/Radio talk-shows with a duration of 30 minutes per topic on 1) Awareness on Low Carbon Technology, 2) Awareness on using water and Climate change, 3) Smart Agriculture and 4) Significance of using Solar Technology. A news feature will also be produced to air during the TV/Radio talk show.

Partnership with universities and research institutions: To promote research and teaching in the areas of climate change and thus to contribute to both strengthen human capital and to increase policy research in the area of climate change, formal collaborations with research and academic institutions in Phnom Penh and in the provinces, are being discussed, with draft MoUs already prepared for four universities, namely Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), Prek Leap National College of Agriculture (PNCA) and Meanchey University (MCU) are part of a total of the group of six universities selected during the assessment exercise conducted in the first quarter. Two other universities, namely University of Heng Samrin Thbongkhmum (UHST) and Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC), will be considered for the establishment of MoUs in 2018.

Output 3.3: Lessons generated from innovative practices pilots are documented and shared with relevant stakeholders

The eight grants under window 3 on research and innovation are operational. A summary of progress to date is presented below.

Table 12: Status of achievement of grantee under window 3

#	Applicant and Partner Names	Sector(s)	Key Achievements	Challenges
1	GERES Partner: ITC	Industry, Energy, Agro-industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project has started to quantify and map the biomass energy demand and supply in the garment industry through a preliminary desk review. The project made headway in the collection of primary data in the garment industries, through both electronic surveys and interviews with operational management of garment factories. The project is now looking to engage with other stakeholders (Association, Ministries, Institute of Statistics etc.) that could provide comprehensive and national data on the garment industry; - H&M offered GERES an access to 11 factories within their network of suppliers and to existing primary data of the 50+ factories in their pool of suppliers. A partnership agreement is formally setting this arrangement; - The project procured the machines (pellet, grinding, crushing, and carbonization furnace machine) required to produce the alternative fuel. The project has also defined the protocol and methodology for the future sampling and testing of fuel, which will start in February; - For the garment industry, data has been collected and analysed and first lessons have emerged. Regarding the brick industries, the challenge is now to find a comprehensive and updated database that would allow to assess at the national level the demand in term of wood fuel. For the agricultural residues, after a preliminary review, project has been able to select the most relevant residues to study: rice husk, bagasse, empty fruit bunches (EFB) and corn cob. 	The experimentation has begun but ITC's team has not been able yet to produce pellets or briquettes made out of EFB, combined or not, with another biomass due to difficulties to crush the EFB. Therefore, modifications of the machines were necessary which has delayed the production of pellets or briquettes and their tests in the laboratory;
2	National Biodigester Program	Energy, Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 134 pig farms operate in Kampong Speu. Amongst these, 72 pig farms have technical potential for medium scale bio-digester plant which requires 500-2500 pig heads. The criteria, requirements and terms and conditions for the agreement with pig farms were developed. 	The project team has visited several pig farms to identify a farmer for installation of the medium scale Floating Drum

	Partner: Department of Agriculture of Kampong Speu Province		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The innovative model design of medium scale bio-digester for piloting was developed by using AutoCAD software; - A knowledge sharing meeting between NBP and UNIDO was conducted in order to share information on the largescale Bio-digester project of UNIDO which focused on farms with more than 4000 pig heads to produce 1MW electricity; - During this period, 7 pig farms were visited to conduct the feasibility study for this project. As a result, two of them have been selected and have signed an agreement with the project; - In terms of influencing policy development, the project has provided inputs into the policy on bio-digester development in Cambodia 2016-2025, which is being developed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, in particular to include medium and large scale bio-digester development; - A Training Need Assessment (TNA) for Integrated Farming System farmers was conducted, where the piloting two medium scale bio-digesters are located. 47 farmers were selected to conduct individual interviews. The surveyed farmers provided their priority needs for capacity development, with soil management and natural fertilizer management as the most common need, followed by compost making, farmers field schools, chicken raising, techniques of bean plantation, cucumber and water convolvulus respectively; - The project completed construction of two Lagoon medium scale biodigesters in order to store biogas for daily cooking purpose, and produce bio-slurry. Moreover, an electricity generator was equipped to generate electricity for running cooling system in pig pens after the biogas is produced, but one of them is pending for an electricity generator; - The project team has conducted on-going monitoring visits and technical supports to the pig farm owners; - Project completed construction of two compost store sites in order to provide compost demonstration on-site learning, learning by practicing in compost production training to key farmers and compost making with liquid bio-slurry and its applications. 	model, but it is not identified yet (market for this technology may be difficult). Thus, the project will request to change from medium scale floating drum to medium scale lagoon biodigester.
3	Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT)	Agriculture, Water, Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project also organised two orientations in two target villages with a total of 47 participants (21 of whom are women); - The project conducted refresher trainings on group management. As a result, the community members drafted group by-law, and regulation and especially, more than 90 % of them have improved knowledge on concept 	Model farmers can't work regularly in model farms as they are busy with their domestic tasks

			<p>of group (facilitation, leadership, vision, objective and role of group members) referring to pre-and post-training assessment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project conducted four refresher trainings on financial management. As a result, more than 80% of participating community members have improved knowledge (on book keeping, lending, monthly saving records referring to pre-and post-training assessment); - Land for model farms has been identified, as well as model farmers, and the farms' activities have been agreed in a participatory manner; - New training manuals have been developed on the concept of cyclical farms and the project conducted a workshop to introduce 10 model farmers (6 of whom are women) on cyclical agriculture farms concept. - Three trainings on vegetable and mushroom growing techniques were organised for the model farmers; - Two solar-powered water supply systems in target villages have been installed to support farming activities and improve access to water 41 vulnerable households have benefited from this water system. Two water management committees with three members in each committee have been trained on technical fixing on the water system and on how to record data of water usage; - The project conducted 9 meetings with 4 CBOs with 90 participants (80 of whom are women) to strengthen capacity on better group management, leadership and book keeping. As a result, CBOs have improved their capacity on saving recording and committed to create small business on vegetable and livestock within their members; - Project is being facilitated CBO members to form as Agriculture Cooperative (AC) for sustainable business model for farmers. Moreover project team have conducted 2 meetings with 53 participants (39 of them are female) in cooperation with Kratie provincial technical department (Department of Agriculture) to provide explanation on the AC concept to operate potential agriculture business; - Project provided trainings on micro agricultural enterprise for a total of 33 CBOs members (30 of them are female); - Project conducted 6 meetings to follow up and coach 4 SHGs with a total of 56 participants (52 of whom are women); - During this reporting period, UK tourists through CD Tour donated 2400 USD to CBET and the money obtained was used to purchase two chicken homes and 20 heads of chicken for the poorest households in the 	
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			<p>villages, and build a ladder for community, and support the construction of iron fence to model cyclical farm;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For model farmers, the project provided 2 training courses on chicken raising with 8 participants (5 women) and also provided additional coaching on farm management, preparation of home garden with drip system and preparation fence for chicken houses. Moreover, project provided additional trainings on bookkeeping to 2 model farm cashiers so that they are able record the data of expense and revenue; - The solar powered water supply system has generated a total of 249 USD from the water user fee and this money is being kept by the water user committee for maintenance, admin, community development, and committee member wage as set in committee by-law; - Project in collaboration with PDoA conducted two meetings to introduce Agricultural Cooperative law with 45 participants (33 women); - Project conducted a market survey to identify potential business and network for agricultural products. 	
4	<p>General Department of Agriculture (GDA, MAFF) Partners: RUA, ITC, CIRAD</p>	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 staff from RUA, ITC, GDA/DALRM and CASC attended a regional training workshop in Thailand (as co-financing activity) - The experiment fields on crop and cover crops sown with 2.5 ha of land, were established in order to compare conventional plough-based management and direct seeding mulch-based cropping systems. - The 4th partner meeting was organized to share views, methods and tools to assess soil ecosystem services and (iii) to plan on-coming activities in Cambodia and for several locations. - Two focus group discussions (with 55 farmers) were organized to share the knowledge with smallholders on paddy rice production managed under DMC and the utilization of fodder crops for livestock production. After the focus group discussion, all the participants were invited to join a farmer field day. In addition, experiments in the uplands and cover/fodder crop collections were also used for the field visit. As a result, 18 voluntary farmers with the total surface of 38.1 ha were interested in testing DMC on their own farm under the technical support from CASC. - The Director General of the General Directorate of Agriculture visited the experiments and shared views with farmers in Banan and Rattanak Mondoul districts. This visit was an opportunity for CASC's team to present its activities and to emphasize the diversity of innovative cropping systems that are implemented and assessed and tested on-farm in the 	No major issues

			<p>lowlands (upper sandy terraces and flood plains) and in the uplands (annual upland crops with maize and cassava);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In partnership with Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology (TUAT), a master student from the soil science lab of TUAT collected soil samples from soybean cropping system trial for the assessment of enzymatic activities; Soil and plant samples were collected at the Bos Khnor Station, Stung Chinit and Battambang in order to analyze the diversity of microbial communities between contrasted cropping systems (conventional plough-based management and DMC systems) and to identify contrasted trends in terms of abundance and diversity (fungi and bacteria); - Soil sampling was organized in collaboration with RUA for assessing soil ecosystem services; - Maintenance of the experiments in the Bos Khnor Research Station. As a result, cover crops were established and rolled down early June. Biomass was assessed on each plot; - Participation to the 2017 World day to combat desertification that was organized at the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA). 	
5	Wildlife Conservation Society Partners: MOE/GIS Department and USAID SERVIR Mekong	Protected Areas / Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project started off with a hosted two-day training, in partnership with USAID SERVIR Mekong, on Google Earth Engine (GEE) with a total of 42 participants; - The training meetings were held at the MoE Department of GIS to discuss MoE monitoring needs; - With a process of establishing wildlife corridor areas to connect protected areas carried out by MOE, WCS provided technical support in aerial image interpretation to the MoE staff. Moreover, monitoring requirements specific to wildlife corridors are being integrated into the overall monitoring system design; - Many software scripts written to produce analyses and data products on the GEE infrastructure. These include: 1) Basic Imagery Export for Landsat and Sentinel; 2) Cloud-free mosaics and greenest pixel; 3) Imagery transformations into indices (NDVI, EVI etc.) and 4) Time series analysis. These are the building blocks of the overall system that is being developed; - A 10 terabyte network server for spatial data management was installed. A training session in the use of the server was also held. Subsequent training and storage design are scheduled throughout October; 	No major issues

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project developed remote sensing data access tools, and land cover classification algorithms. The tools are intended to provide access to the advance capacity of Google Earth Engine (GEE) without requiring the end user to use computer program scripting methods previously required. This scripting requirement was identified in previous workshops and consultations with DGIS staff to be a major obstacle in using GEE; - Project developed a refinement of satellite data selection tool for protected area landscapes, satellite image sorting and visualization tool (click through), random Forest machine learning algorithm development and Image interpretation data collection method development for trial. 	
6	Ministry of Health Partners: WHO, and James Cook University	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project organized an inception meeting with a total of 23 participants (6 of whom are women) in order provide an overview of the project and outline the responsibility of different agencies, clarify management arrangements and discuss plan for communication, monitoring and evaluation; - There was a mission from project partner, namely WHO to organize a consultative meeting on development of methodology for vulnerability index, including the literature review of existing research. As a result, a final draft of literature review was developed; - 2nd visit mission of WHO expert was organized in order to review project progress, finalize plans for ongoing implementation of research project and further review of draft <i>National Strategic Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction for the Health Sector</i>; - A technical assistant has been recruited to provide expert data analysis and database management and specifically benefit the development of the Climate Change and Health Vulnerability Index for the project; - MOU between MOH and WHO is finalized and is expected to be signed next quarter. 	WHO will seek an additional academic partner to support index development.
7	NEXUS Partners: ITC, MOE/NCSD and PP municipality	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project conducted desk review of current waste management contracts /master plans, existing reports, projects, policies; - Best practices report (4 case studies) at local, regional or international level; - An inception workshop was organised with 57 attendees (13 of whom are women); - Signing of a trilateral MoU between PPCH, Nexus and project partner IGES; 	No major issues

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An introductory city-level Technical Working Group meeting was conducted with 31 participants (district vice-governors and representatives of line ministries); - Recruitment of a new International Consultant; - The second Technical Working Group (TWG 2) meeting with the city-level stakeholders took place at City Hall with 35 participants; - A Strategy Formulation Workshop (Milestone) Workshop co-organized by IGES and Nexus took place with over 95 participants. As a result, a proposed Strategy Structure was drafted; - Sessions of Interest (Eoi) was issued in order to collect ideas for a small-scale demonstration project. As a result, 4 proposals were received and reviewed by NEXUS and City hall's waste management division representatives. It was found that all the proposals were very relevant. Nexus and City Hall chose the UPWD-PIN implemented project for 2 poor remote communities in Meanchey and Dangkor districts of Phnom Penh suffering from lack of/insufficient waste collection. The contract is planned to be signed in July 2017; - Two technical working group meetings on waste collection and landfill management were organised. 	
8	Provincial Department of Environment in Stung Treng Partner: BDLink	Protected Areas / Ramsar site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project organised the kick-off meeting with a total of 35 participants, and the 1st meeting of project steering committee with 14 participants; - 2-day workshop on SPSS was organised with 20 participants (11 of whom are women); - The stakeholder engagement plan was prepared and used by the project when involving stakeholders during project implementation; - A review literature on vulnerability assessment tools including vulnerability index and livelihood vulnerability index was completed and a VA methodology proposed; - 200 note books with pictures and climate and gender educational statement were produced; - Project conducted pre-test of questionnaire at the near-by village and then project collected primary data of vulnerability assessment from households in the target communes in order to construct the vulnerability index; - The data from field survey has been entered and the analysis is under way. Moreover, the existing data (Climate Data) and climate-related section (temperature and precipitation) has been drafted; 	No major issues

			- A training on climate change and vulnerability assessment was organised with 22 participants (12 women).	
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To date, CCCA has disbursed a total of USD 477,172.00 out of a total budget of USD 699,558.00 for Window 3. Expenditures reported so far amount to USD 291,924.00 representing approximately 61% of delivery of the total disbursed.

Table 3: Status of the disbursement of funds to grantees under Window 3

No.	Grantee's Name	Total Budget	Disbursement (USD)	Expenditure (USD)		
			Disbursement (to date)	% of Total Budget	Expenditure (to date)	% of Disbursement
1	CRDT	91,000	55,227	61%	34,483	62%
2	GDA	91,000	45,064	50%	16,261	36%
3	GERES	91,000	76,992	85%	49,322	64%
4	MOH	91,000	46,970	52%	7,473	16%
5	NBP	81,000	45,567	56%	41,717	92%
6	NEXUS	89,558	89,558	100%	36,323	41%
7	STDOE	75,000	58,492	78%	18,115	31%
8	WCS	90,000	59,303	66%	48,230	81%
Total		699,558	477,172	68%	291,924	61%

II. Personnel

- A Climate Change Technical Officer was recruited (part-time) to cover functions related to the Mitigation Officer who resigned in the previous year, and provide support on (i) review of the quality of grantee knowledge products, and (ii) national and sectoral M&E for climate change;
- The TOR for a new Knowledge Management Officer have been revised and started recruiting in the reporting period;

III. Log Frame Analysis

Overall objective:			
Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target (2017)	Current status (30 June 2017)
1. % of CCAP annual requirement funded through budgetary and extra-budgetary resources	1. No action (CCAP is being finalised)	1) 30%	- 19.37%. This is based on the latest assessment conducted in cooperation with GIZ in early 2016. An update using data provided by CCTWG members is expected to be available by end 2017
2. % of CCAP actions implemented with the support of the NCCC Secretariat or climate change working groups of line ministries	2. No action (CCAP is being finalised)	2) 30%	- 43% (43/101 CCAP actions) received some level of support through CCCA grants. - A more in-depth reporting on the implementation of CCAPs is expected by end of this year (with input from CCTWG)
3. CCCSP implementation on track (incl. process and impact indicators ²)	3. The CCCSP is approved, national M&E framework is being finalized	3) Annual improvement in CCCSP process and impact indicators	- National CC M&E framework has been launched and baselines published (except for GHG inventory). - NSDP indicators have been updated during NSDP's mid-term review. - The core set of indicators of the CC M&E framework has been updated with CCTWG input.

Result 1: Strengthening the governance of climate change			
Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target (2017)	Current status (30 June 2017)
1. National M&E Framework is approved and functional including gender disaggregated and poverty indicators	1. A draft M&E Framework is under discussion	1. M&E Data collection and analysis in line with approved procedures	- National CC M&E framework finalized and launched. - An official document of the national CC M&E framework in Khmer approved by the Minister of Environment to ensure alignment of the different CC M&E efforts. - Four CC indicators were included in NSDP 2014-2018, as well as one indicator on gender and climate

² Impact indicators for the CCCSP were under development when CCCA was launched.

			<p>change. The 4 NSDP CC indicators are now aligned with the national CC M&E framework through the reporting conducted as part of the NSDP MTR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCCA is providing support to SDG localization exercise, in particular on the development of targets and indicators for SDG Goal 13 on climate change, ensuring the necessary alignment with the national framework and liaising with relevant sectors.
2.Number of ministries with institutional arrangement to manage their CCAP and contribute to CCTT activities	2.Two line ministries have CC working groups (MoWA and MAFF)	2.Seven line ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All key ministries have focal points. - Five ministries (including MAFF, MoWA, MRD, MoH, MPWT) have established climate change working groups or teams, with different levels of engagement. It should be noted that ministries which are more active at present seem to be those engaged in CCCA work (on CC mainstreaming of planning and budget instruments, or CCCA grant project implementation). - A more in-depth reporting on the implementation of CCAPs is expected by end of this year (with input from CCTWG)
3.Number of ministries that demonstrate capacity to implement at least 50% of actions in their CCAPs and report on CCAP progress in line with national standards (incl. gender analysis)	3.CCAPs is being finalized	1. 3.Two line ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A status/update on implementation of CCAPs will be available in 2017.
4.Strengthen legal mandates for the NCCC, CCTT and NCCC Secretariat	4.Institutional and legal review is ongoing	4.Ministerial Prakas adopted in line with royal decree and sub-decree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Royal decree on the NCS and sub-decree on its General Secretariat were approved in 2015. - Prakas on CCTWG finalized and submit to Chair of NCS for approval

Output 1.1: Legislation on climate change institutions, including roles of sub-national administrations has been strengthened			
Output Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target (2017)	Current status (30 June 2017)
1.1.1 Status of the legislation on	1.1.1. Institutional and legal	1.1.1 Recommendations submitted to ministries/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Royal Decree on NCS and sub-decree on General Secretariat approved.

climate change institutions	review is ongoing	agencies for at least 4 sectors/themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prakas on CCTWG approved by Chair of NCSD - CC Title included in the Environmental Code (to be approved in 2017). - Guidelines for CC mainstreaming at the sub-national level endorsed by NCDD-S for the piloting phase. - MoE integrated in the board of the new Sub-National Investment Fund. - Recommendations prepared for the draft Fisheries Law and the Agriculture Land Law (both processes are inactive at present, and it is unclear when/if legislation will be discussed). Further work is currently being discussed with the Fisheries TWG.
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

Output 1.2: National and key sectoral M&E frameworks are developed and submitted for approval			
Output Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target (2017)	Current status (30 June 2017)
1.2.1 Status of National M&E Framework for Climate Change	1.2.1 A draft M&E Framework is under discussion	1.2.1 National M&E framework finalized and submitted to NCSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National CC M&E framework finalized (launched on April 7, 2016). - The framework is part of the new legal framework for CC, set out by the draft Environmental Code
1.2.2 Number of sectoral M&E plans developed and submitted for approval by concerned ministries	1.2.2 None	1.2.2 Three	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 sectoral CC M&E frameworks developed. - MPWT M&E framework (transport sector) launched on April 7, 2016. - MAFF and MOH CC M&E frameworks have been finalized and baselines established, in alignment with the national framework (workshops held on 7-8 April 2016). Draft documents of these sectoral frameworks have been submitted to the respective ministries (tbc). Follow up required regarding final approval and the update of the frameworks' indicators.
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

Output 1.3: Capacity of key line ministries has been strengthened to manage their CCAP and contribute to CCTT/NCCC activities			
Output Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target (2017)	Current status (30 June 2017)

1.3.1 Number of line ministries that receive inputs for inclusion of climate criteria in planning/screening procedures	1.3.1 None	1.3.1 Three ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three ministries to date. - Done for the MAFF 2016 budget submission, and with MEF for overall budget guidelines. MEF integrated CC into the Budget Strategic Plan and Annual Budget circulars. - In 2016, follow-up support was provided to MAFF and training and hands-on support was provided to MOWRAM and MPWT, for their 2017 budget submissions. Both ministries have prioritized CC-relevant projects as a result.
1.3.2 Status of capacity development programme for climate change officials in NCCC, CCTT, NCCC Secretariat and line ministry working groups	1.3.2 Draft capacity development plan for NCCC, CCTT and DCC is available and only some activities are being implemented	1.3.2 Tailored training programme delivered (1 st round) for Govt officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An overall capacity assessment of NCCSD and its Secretariat, based on the new institutional arrangements and mandates, will be conducted by the Environmental Governance Reform Project (ERG, UNDP) in 2017. The ERG project implementation has been delayed, with commencement now scheduled for Q2 2017. CCCA will provide CC focused support during the capacity assessment phase and will contribute to the development of the capacity development plan and delivery of training programs in 2017. - Capacity building/mentoring to DCC, CCTWG and GSSD/NCCSD members is ongoing, in particular on M&E and CC mainstreaming in subnational planning and budgeting processes (CIPs).
1.3.3 Number of line ministries producing annual CCAP monitoring reports	1.3.3 None	1.3.3 Three ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Templates for CCAP reporting have been prepared and instructed in CCTWG meeting.
1.3.4 Number of line ministries/agencies' receiving CCCA grant support for the implementation of CCAP priority actions	1.3.4 None	1.3.4 Seven ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 14 Ministries/agencies receiving grants from CCCA to implement their approved CCAPs

<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan
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Result 2: Domestic and external finance effectively oriented in support of climate resilient, and low carbon development			
Outcome indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target (2017)	Current status (30 June 2017)
1. Status of government – partners coordination mechanism	1.No formal mechanism in place	1.Coordination mechanism is functional	- First meeting with partners held in June 2017 and TORs agreed.
2. Status of Cambodia’s direct access to Multilateral climate funds	2.No direct access	2.Accreditation request submitted to one fund	- Two are in the pipeline (NCS and NCDD), but some changes to procedures and time to demonstrate a track record are required before the applications can be submitted. NCDD has undergone an initial assessment from GCF and should be able to apply by end 2017.
3. Number of ministries benefiting from NCCC Secretariat support on financing sourcing and modalities	3. Four (MOWRAM, NCDD, MAFF, MOE)	3.Seven ministries	- 8 ministries and agencies. MAFF, MPWT, MRD and MOWRAM (domestic budget), NCDD-S (GCF access), MOE (LDCF/GEF projects), MOH/WHO (LDCF access), CDC/CRDB (training on all sources/modalities) + UNITAR/EFI training to 6 ministries (MAFF, MOWRAM, MPWT, MOE, MRD, MOH, MEF).
4. Status of public-private dialogue on climate change investments	4.No formal mechanism in place	4.Recommendations in at least one thematic area	- Mapping of private sector contribution to CC completed, including recommendations for a dialogue mechanism. - On-grid solar, PES, climate-smart agriculture and potentially climate-smart industry have been identified as themes for 2017 events and policy work. The work on PES is ongoing.
5. Number of ministry planning and budgeting documents explicitly integrating CC		5.Seven ministries	- Four ministries. MPWT’s CCAP is fully reflected in their PIP and partially in their 2017 and 2018 budgets. - MAFF and MOE budget submissions for 2016, 2017 and 2018 integrate CC, with support from CCCA (and GIZ for MOE) - MOWRAM’s CCAP is partially reflected in their 2017 budget submission.

			- MRD's CCAP is partially reflected in their 2018 budget submission / BSP.
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Output 2.1: Coordination mechanism is established and functional for climate change domestic and external finance and investments

Output Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target (2017)	Current status (30 June 2017)
2.1.1. Status of government-donor coordination mechanism	2.1.1. There is no formal government-donor coordination mechanism	2.1.1. Regular meetings	- CCTWG and DPs meeting conducted with 47 institutions in attendance
2.1.2. Status of mechanism for NCCC-Secretariat to respond to requests from line ministries and other stakeholders for financial and technical support on CC finance	2.1.2. Not established	2.1.2. Mechanism provides effective response to stakeholders' requests	- Director of DAPF acts as focal point for requests on climate finance. The newly established CCTWG will provide a forum to gather these requests for support. - Factsheets on climate funds and how to access them have been finalized.
2.1.3. Availability of dialogue platform with private sector on climate change	2.1.3. Not established	2.1.3. At least one event held in line with agreed programme	- First consultations held in 2016, with issue-specific events planned for 2017. Private sector representatives have been included in the coordination mechanism on CC.
2.1.4. Percentage of NCSD, CCTT and NCSD Secretariat staff participating in preparations and involved in international negotiations on CC	2.1.4 TBC	2.1.4. 80% for CCTT/Secretariat and 50% for NCSD	- Two DCC/GSSD (8%) senior officers were engaged in the CC negotiations on Climate Change adaptation in Bonn.
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan

Output 2.2: NCCC Secretariat procedures updated and applied in line with the requirements for National Implementing Entities of multilateral climate funds

Output Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target (2017)	Current status (30 June 2017)
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2.2.1. Status of NCCC secretariat procedures	2.2.1. The first version of NCCC secretariat procedures is under pilot implementation	2.2.1. Procedures consistently applied, as confirmed by annual audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revision of the operation manual completed. - 27 GSSD staff were trained on the Operations Manual
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

Output 2.3: Climate change related expenditures are integrated into the government plans and budgets including the ODA database			
Output Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target (2017)	Current status (30 June 2017)
2.3.1. Status of CC expenditure reviews against national CCAP	2.3.1 First Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review conducted in 2012 and updated in 2013	2.3.1. Annual updated expenditure review available and mapped against CCAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate Public Expenditure Review for fiscal year 2015 (CPEP 2015) has been finalized by MEF. The CPEP for 2016 will be contracted in the second half of 2017.
2.3.2. Quality and application of climate change tag in the ODA database managed by CDC/CRDB	2.3.2. Climate change tag not consistently applied in the ODA database	2.3.2. Use of CC tag by ODA database users improves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thematic marker in ODA database is more specific. Sector classification has also been adjusted to track "new and additional" CC finance. Guidance developed for donor focal points, who have been trained by CDC/CRDB and GSSD. A quality assurance exercise will be run by NCSD in July 2017.
2.3.3. Number of knowledge products on cost-benefit analysis of the climate change response in Cambodia	2.3.3. Initial estimates and case studies integrated in the report on Climate Change Financing Framework (2014)	2.3.3. One knowledge product available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate Change lexicon produced and official launched with 500 technical terminology.
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan		<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan

Result 3: Strengthened human and technological capacities to support climate change response

Result Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target (2017)	Current status (30 June 2017)
1. Status of procedures for management and exchange of climate change related information	A climate change website exists but key data bases remain scattered	A metadata base listing climate change related information is functional and publicly available	- The consultancy firm is currently working on the development of the CC portal, including the transfer/restructuring of the existing Camclimate.org.kh content, and development of the data portal (initially with 4 datasets: 2 M&E indicators, climate finance data, and MoH indicators/HIS database). A Khmer CC Lexicon (database of CC related terms, definitions and acronyms) has been created and is now accessible via internet or mobile devices.
2. Status of integration of climate change in schools and universities' curriculum	KMIS framework and action plan have been finalized and are now being operationalized Database management consultancy arrangements are delayed.	Primary and secondary curriculum completed. Partnerships with at least 2 universities in place	- CC integration in secondary school curriculum is ongoing under the MoEYS and MOWA grants. - Partnerships with universities included in CCCA Window 3 grants (RUA, ITC, PNCA). - Additional work to expand partnership with universities is being conducted, with ongoing discussions with 4 universities on the establishment of MoUs.
3. Mechanism is in place to identify and test relevant technologies for CCAP implementation	There is no mechanism in place	NCCC Secretariat monitors at least 6 projects with a focus on innovation	- DC/GSSD is currently monitoring the implementation of window 3 related projects, as well as MoE window 1 project (electrical motorbikes)
4. Availability and functionality of standards and quality assurance procedures for climate change publication and data	Not available	Standards and quality assurance procedures are in place and functional	- DCC QA and QC procedures for CC publications (awareness, communication and knowledge products) has been drafted. Additional guidance on QA/QC procedures for data products will be developed under the consultancy on database management and the establishment of the CC portal.

Output 3.1: Standards and procedures for quality assurance of climate change awareness raising materials and knowledge management are developed

Output Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target (2017)	Current status (30 June 2017)
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3.1.1. Status of standards for awareness-raising on climate change	3.1.1 Not established	3.1.1. Standards for awareness-raising on CC approved by NCSD	- See number 4 above.
3.1.2. Status of quality assurance procedures of key CC materials and technologies	3.1.2. Not established	3.1.2. QA procedures implemented	- See number 4 above.
3.1.3. Status of a protocol for management and exchange of climate data	3.1.3. Not established	3.1.3. Protocol implemented	- See number 4 above.
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

Output 3.2: Partnership with education institutions is established to integrate climate change into curriculum development and research			
Output Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target (2017)	Current status (30 June 2017)
3.2.1. Number of partnerships with universities on CC curriculum development and research	3.2.1. No comprehensive partnerships in place, but three academic institutions have been involved in CCCA pilots projects (RUA, RUPP and PNCA)	3.2.1. Two partnerships under implementation, one new partnership in place	- Partnership assessment were conducted with 7 universities (4 in Phnom Penh and 3 at provinces). 4 universities have been selected Royal University of Phnom Penh, Meanchey University, Royal University of Phnom Penh and Prekleap National College of Agriculture (PNCA) and respective areas for partnership development identified. 4 draft MoUs have been prepared.
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan		<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan

Output 3.3: Lessons generated from innovative practices pilots are documented and shared with relevant stakeholders			
Output Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target (2017)	Current status (30 June 2017)
3.3.1. Number of sectors/sub-sectors who have piloted innovative practices with support from CCCA grants	3.3.1.0	3.3.1. Four	- Eight grants have been approved in June 2016, covering six sectors: agriculture, rural development, sustainable energy, waste management, health, protected area management.

3.3.2. Number of knowledge products from research initiatives in key sectors	3.3.2.0	3.3.2. Two knowledge products	n/a
3.3.3. Number of knowledge sharing events for CC practitioners, researchers and policy-makers	3.3.2.1 per year	3.3.3. Two knowledge sharing events	- 1 knowledge sharing event held on 7-8 June in Siem Reap.
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

IV. Issues encountered

1. Some members of commune councils of the selected communes for mainstreaming CC into their action plans changed as a result of recent commune elections. This will cause some delay in implementation of pilot projects. Additional efforts will be made on training and engagement of new council members.
2. Some grantees of Window 1 Round 2 reported delays in the project start-up phase, due to administrative processes in getting approval for project bank accounts from Ministry of Economic and Finance.

V. Lessons Learned

1. Officials of Provincial Departments of Environment have relatively limited capacity to facilitate CC mainstreaming into commune development planning processes and view this as an add-on activity. Thus, a new approach is required to make these efforts part of the day-to-day functions of provincial staff.
2. Mainstreaming of CC into sectors' legal frameworks will not be effective if solely relying on the usual consultation processes, which usually occurs at the final draft stages. A mechanism for the earlier review of legislation (both under review or development) led by CCTWG needs to be discussed and agreed to by the TWG in 2017.
3. The perception of NCSD as an inter-ministerial entity (in line with the intent of the institutional reform) is not sufficiently gaining traction. The development of strategies for HR development, communications, etc. in the near future is expected to help ensure a clear separation of roles and mandates between MoE and GSSD/NCSD.
4. CCTWG discussions are leading to greater engagement of sector focal points, and contributing to new areas of work (e.g. monitoring mainstreaming of CC into Public Investment Plans, proposed by MoP as a joint activity with DCC).
5. Efforts undertaken as part of the upgrade of the current CC website aiming at promoting CC related data and information sharing by government institutions through DCC's website show that some ministries are ready to share their databases with DCC/GSSD, e.g. MoP, CRDB/CDC, MoH. It is expected that their example can mobilize other sectors to do the same.

VI. Risk log (See Annex I)

VII. Financial Utilization

Contribution Overview

	Donors	Committed	Received		Balance (original currency)
			Original Currency	USD *	
1	SIDA	SEK 28,000,000.00	SEK 23,000,000.00	2,847,143.00	SEK 5,000,000
2	EU	EUR 6,000,000.00	EUR 2,971,427.00	3,226,642.61	EUR 3,082,593.80
3	UNDP	USD 1,394,380.50	USD 1,291,818.55	1,291,251.55	USD 102,561.95
	TOTAL	USD 11,101,758.15 **		7,365,037.16	

* Based on the exchange rate on the day the contributions were received.

Annual Expenditure by Result [1 Jan - 30 June 2017]

RESULT	2017 Approved Budget	2017 Expenditure (Jan-June)	Balance	Delivery (%)
RESULT 1: A clear governance and accountability framework is functional for the climate change response at national and sector levels.	1,399,967.00	556,715.43	843,251.57	40%
RESULT 2: Public and private resources are leveraged and managed efficiently, in support of climate resilient, and low carbon development	455,004.40	153,045.59	301,958.81	34%
RESULT 3: Strengthened human and technical capacities to support climate change response	1,041,997.43	600,519.78	441,477.65	58%
Total	2,896,968.83	1,310,280.81	1,586,688.02	45%

Cumulative Expenditure by Result [1 Jul 2014- 30 June 2017]

RESULT	Total Project Budget	Cumulative Expenditure	Balance	Delivery (%)
RESULT 1: A clear governance and accountability framework is functional for the climate change response at national and sector levels.	5,883,912.78	2,977,912.08	2,906,000.70	51%

RESULT 2: Public and private resources are leveraged and managed efficiently, in support of climate resilient, and low carbon development	1,748,059.13	870,444.82	877,614.31	50%
RESULT 3: Strengthened human and technical capacities to support climate change response	3,442,040.15	1,896,938.54	1,545,101.61	55%
Total	11,074,012.06	5,745,295.45	5,328,716.61	52%

VIII. Supporting documents (for the reporting period)

- Climate Change Lexicon (web version) : <http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/lexicon.html>
- Climate Public Expenditure Review 2015: <http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/39-financing.html?download=824:report-on-climate-public-expenditure-review-cper-2015>
- CCCA learning event proceedings 2016: <http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/activities/374-knowledge-sharing-event-dec-2016.html>
- Brief on findings of the 2nd Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions Study on Climate Change: <http://camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/139-second-study-on-understanding-public-perception-report-kap2.html?download=752:kap2-brief-en> (English)
<http://camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/139-second-study-on-understanding-public-perception-report-kap2.html?download=753:kap2-brief-kh> (Khmer)
- Factsheets for the 6 grant projects approved in late 2016 and early 2017: <http://camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/143-2015-grant-window-3.html>

Annex I: Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ³	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Government staff capacity is not fully available for programme implementation due to other tasks (other than CCCA) and lack of sufficient national monetary incentives. (across results)	15 Feb 2014	Operational	P: Medium I: Medium	This programme is designed with a recognition of this risk. The CCCA will fully align with national arrangements, and Government staff will be engaged in line with their official functions and TORs, to minimize extra project-related tasks. Where additional support is required, project-financed personnel will be deployed to work in twinning arrangements with government project counterparts. The Government has committed to make available sufficient Government staff for programme implementation. Non-monetary incentives will be promoted through the implementation of the Capacity Development programme that was developed in CCCA phase I. The CCCA will also stand ready to follow the Government/ Development Partner/ EU member states policy for incentive system (if	MoE/CCD	NPM	June 2017	No change

³ Organisational, Financial, Operational, Environmental, Strategic, Regulatory, Security, Political, Other

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ³	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
					re-established) and apply it as soon as available.				
2	Cross-sector coordination and joint programming involving different ministries or agencies remains difficult and challenging for climate change mainstreaming effort (across results)	15 Feb 2014	Organisational	P: Medium I: Low	The CCCA Phase 2 will support the establishment of an effective coordination platform through strengthening of the NCCC and CCTT. It also aims to facilitate the establishment of a formal donor coordination group and it will engage proactively in existing Technical Working Groups. The CCCA will strengthen the role of the NCCC secretariat to enable them to facilitate regular meetings and to coordinate between ministries.	MoE/DCC	NPM	June 2017	Improved. NCCC has been replaced by NCSD since May 2015, which will be the framework for new coordination mechanisms. A CCTWG is established and operational (first 2 meetings of CCTWG were held in June 2017).
3	Limited human and technical capacity of the line ministries in coordinating climate change mainstreaming activities within their sectors (across results)	15 Feb 2014	Organisational	P: Medium I: Medium	The capacity development plan developed under the CCCA phase 1 aims to address this risk. An effective implementation of the capacity development plan needs to be rolled out to ensure that line ministries are part of the process and gain knowledge and experience related to the mainstreaming activities into their respective sectors. Line ministries have demonstrated commitment during the	MoE/DCC	NPM	June 2017	No change. Capacity development plan will be revised now that the new NCSD structure is approved. The CCAP reporting mechanism agreed to at the first CCTWG

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ³	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
					development of their strategies and action plans.				meeting will contribute to enhance technical capacity of line ministries.
4	Public finance management and regulations related to green and sustainable development remain weak, making the perspective for climate-smart investments more difficult. (Result 2)	15 Feb 2014	Regulatory	P: Medium I: Medium	The CCCA's interventions in facilitating dialogues on potential measures and incentives are expected to raise awareness of the government to create a favourable environment for private sector investment in the climate change response.	MoE/DCC	NPM	June 2017	Improving. Work has begun with MEF, CDC, MAFF, MOWRAM and MPWT on CC mainstreaming in PFM, as well as dialogue with the private sector on policies for green investments. A mapping of private sector contribution to the CC response and recommendations for PS dialogue have been produced.
5	Non harmonized M&E systems across institutional partners compromise the	15 Feb 2014	Organisational	P: High I: Medium	As part of the M&E framework for the CCCSP, the CCCA will ensure	MoE/DCC	NPM	June 2017	No change. Efforts are ongoing in particular with

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ³	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	coherence of a programmatic approach (Result 1)				relevant stakeholders are actively involved.				SPCR/ADB to harmonize M&E as much as possible. Work on aligned sectoral M&E frameworks was expanded to MAFF and MoH
6	Institutional changes within the MoE affect the actual institutional set-up between the CCD and the line ministries. (across results)	15 Feb 2014	Organisational	P: High I: Low	Based on consultations to date, it is expected that a clear coordination role will be defined and delegated to a single and capacitated entity with a specific mandate over Climate Change within the MoE.	MoE/DCC	NPM	June 2017	Improved. NCSD's creation has confirmed the role of DCC. However, delays in determining detailed institutional arrangements for NCSD and GSSD have impacted some project activities that involve the design of mechanisms which need to be anchored on NCSD/GSSD institutional structures.

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ³	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
									This has improved following the NCS D 1st meeting in August 2016.
7	The quality of MOE/CCD internal controls and fiduciary risk management capacities may decline due to management changes (across results)	15 Feb 2014	Financial	P: Low I: High	The track record ⁴ under the first phase of CCCA is positive and adequate procedures are in place. Early orientations for MoE reform, as expressed by the Minister to CCCA partners, indicate that the current top management of MoE/CCD, which has led to effective management and internal controls during the first phase, will be maintained and strengthened.	MOE/DCC	NPM	June 2017	Improved. Top management of NCS D/DCC have been confirmed following institutional changes. The admin/finance function has been upgraded to department level.
8	Evolution of exchange rate may cause to reduction of programme budget	March 2015	Financial	P: High I: High	The exchange rate from EUR and SEK to USD is down and the USD budget of CCCA is no longer realistic.	MOE/DCC	NPM	June 2017	Risk is realized already. CCCA USD budget has been adjusted downwards at the 2016 PSB meeting. Continuous

⁴ 2011, 2012 and 2013 CCCA Audit Reports

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ³	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
									monitoring required.

CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE – PHASE 2

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

Overall objective of the second phase of the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) programme is to continue to support Cambodia's efforts in moving towards a more resilient and low carbon development, in particular through the strengthening institutional capacity to respond effectively to climate change. A critical component of CCCA support is to raise awareness of a broad range of stakeholders, including government and non-government institutions as well as the public, on the challenges posed by climate change, as well as to the different avenues for meeting these challenges, fostering greater levels of engagement in the implementation of climate change response. This strategy is intended to guide communication actions throughout the second phase of the programme.

OBJECTIVES

1. CCCA-Phase 2 Communication Objectives

The chief objectives of this communication strategy are to develop a shared understanding of Cambodia's climate change response and of the roles each stakeholder can and should play in its implementation, as well as to generate greater levels of engagement of all stakeholders in Cambodia's transition towards a more resilient low carbon society.

Key messages:

- Cambodia must prepare itself to face the challenges posed by climate change. This requires the commitment of individuals and institutions to adjusting both policies and practices, in all aspects of Cambodia's society, to ensure that the country develops sustainably in the context of a changing climate. EU, UNDP, and SIDA, through the CCCA, stand ready to support to Cambodia to meet the challenges ahead.
- The CCCA, one of major sources of technical assistance on climate change in Cambodia, works closely with other development partners to ensure that the use of the resources available is maximized and result in increased capacity of its institutions to support the move towards a greener, low-carbon and resilient society.

- Building new knowledge and understanding of concrete actions that can result in increased climate change resilience of the different sectors and communities all across Cambodia is the cornerstone of CCCA support.

2. Target Groups

- Government institutions (14 ministries/agencies targeted in CCCA Phase 2)
- Development partners
- The media
- Academic and research institutions
- Youth
- Non-government organizations (NGO/CBO)
- Private sector
- The wider public

3. Specific CCCA communication objectives for the different target groups

- To engage the **media**, through its different channels, in better understanding and communicating climate change knowledge, policy and actions to a wide range of audiences.
- To place climate change at the center of the agendas of key **governmental institutions**, stimulating dialogue, sectors' engagement in the design and implementation of climate change responses, and reflection on lessons learnt.
- To promote **overall visibility** of how the DCC and CCCA's **development partners** work together to support climate change response to enhance resource mobilization efforts, ensuring also that ultimate CCCA programme beneficiaries are aware of EU, UNDP and SIDA's role in supporting Cambodia's sustainable development efforts.
- To disseminate climate change information and knowledge to **academic institutions, young professionals, and youth** to strengthen human capital in the area of climate change and engage these target audiences in climate change response.
- To engage **research institutions** in the production of policy relevant climate change research, and to help disseminate research findings to the appropriate audiences.
- To raise awareness of the **private sector** on investment opportunities in the area of climate change, including innovative technologies, infrastructure and other business opportunities which can support national and sectoral climate change response, as well as to the need to climate proof investments.

- To promote engagement of **NGOs and CBOs** in climate change response, both through the dissemination of key priorities for climate change response interventions in particular at the local level, and through the dissemination of their experiences to policy makers and all other audiences.
- To communicate Cambodia's climate change priority actions/responses at all levels, promoting engagement of **all target audiences** in key areas to scale up overall response.

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

4. Main activities during CCCA Phase 2 (2014-2019)

The implementation of the communication activities indicated below is to be carried out mostly by CCCA/DCC staff working on CCCA's Result 3 (both project and government staff) and will be overseen by the R3 team leader, the Deputy Director of the Department of Climate Change, GSSD, in charge of Knowledge Management and Communication.

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION / ESTIMATED DATE	TARGET AUDIENCE & EXPECTED IMPACT	ESTIMATED COST ⁵ (USD/EURO)
MEDIA ⁶	Press releases and newspaper articles on climate change related topics or events (also disseminated through websites and social media), providing timely information on climate change related policies and interventions	<i>The wider public</i> , with some reporting targeting specific audiences ❖ Greater awareness and engagement of the different target groups	USD 14,000 /EU 13,000
	Media briefings	<i>The media</i> ❖ Climate change related response and measures are clearly captured by the media group	

⁵ Estimated commitment credits required (if appropriate)

⁶ Press conferences, seminars, press lunches, radio and TV programmes etc

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION / ESTIMATED DATE	TARGET AUDIENCE & EXPECTED IMPACT	ESTIMATED COST ⁵ (USD/EURO)
	Media training on climate change to national and provincial media officials	<i>State media</i> ❖ Improved reporting - public media groups able to effectively cover a wide range of climate change related information	
	Production of a video on the second study on Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions in Cambodia (KAP 2) for broadcasting broadcast in TV networks (and social media channels)	<i>Policy makers, line ministries, researchers, academia, NGOs, development partners, and the wider public</i> ❖ Increased awareness and more informed targeting of communication, engagement, information and education policies and interventions	
	SOCIAL MEDIA: Updating, tracking and maintaining DCC/GSSD's youtube channels, and feeding MoE's facebook, website, and youtube timely information on climate change related policies and actions	<i>The wider public and all target groups</i> ❖ Broader outreach, in fast and popular platforms, with overall increased awareness of the progress made on CC related policy issues	
EVENTS⁷	Climate change knowledge-sharing events (tailored to different target groups)	<i>Government (key ministries/agencies), NGOs, private sector, academia</i> ❖ Increased awareness, knowledge, coordination and partnerships enabling scale up of climate change response	USD 180,000 / EU 170,000

⁷ Conferences, exhibitions, etc.

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION / ESTIMATED DATE	TARGET AUDIENCE & EXPECTED IMPACT	ESTIMATED COST ⁵ (USD/EURO)
	Climate change training workshops (national and subnational levels)	<i>Youth, young professionals, under-graduate students and university lecturers/academia</i> ❖ Increased awareness, knowledge and human capital with greater capacity for responding to climate change in the long term, both nationally and in local communities	
	Exhibitions and communication campaigns	<i>All target groups (with some events targeting specific audiences, including international audiences)</i> ❖ Increased awareness and visibility of DCC, CCCA and CCCA development partners' work and results achieved	
KEY KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS (RELEVANT TO CCCA COMMUNICATION STRATEGY AND CAMPAIGNS)	Climate change glossary (based on the Khmer language system)	<i>Public and all stakeholders</i> ❖ Greater consistency in the use of climate change terminology, contributing to greater accuracy of reporting and increased quality of climate change related knowledge and policy products	USD 40,000 / EU 38,000
	2 nd study on understanding Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions of Climate Change in Cambodia (KAP 2)	<i>Policy makers, line ministries, researchers, academia, NGOs and development partners</i> ❖ Increased awareness and more informed targeting of communication, engagement, information and education policies and interventions	

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION / ESTIMATED DATE	TARGET AUDIENCE & EXPECTED IMPACT	ESTIMATED COST ⁵ (USD/EURO)
	Dissemination of Cambodia's Second National Communication submitted to UNFCCC	<p><i>All target groups</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Increased knowledge on the status of climate change risks, opportunities and gaps, priorities for CC response in the country, leading to more informed policies 	
	Dissemination of Cambodia's national climate change monitoring & evaluation framework (brief and brochure)	<p><i>Sector ministries, policy makers, researchers, planners, NGOs, development partners</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Greater awareness and improved information on the status of the CC response, enabling continued policy adjustments and increased effectiveness of CC responses 	
	Dissemination of Climate Change Financing Framework (brief and brochure)	<p><i>Government agencies, development partners, private sector, NGOs and researchers</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Analysis of CC expenditure and potential access to international climate finance is available and used in scaling up the response 	
INFORMATION PRODUCTS⁸	Climate Change Newsletter	<p><i>Government agencies, development partners, private sector, NGOs and researchers</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Practitioners informed on the policy work conducted by the Department of Climate Change, GSSD 	USD 346,000 / EU 327,000

⁸ Brochures, leaflets, other publications, promotional material, etc

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION / ESTIMATED DATE	TARGET AUDIENCE & EXPECTED IMPACT	ESTIMATED COST ⁵ (USD/EURO)
	CCCA programme leaflet	<p><i>Government agencies, development partners, private sector, NGOs and researchers</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Practitioners informed on DCC's CCCA program objectives and results, with increased visibility of its funding development partners 	
	Posters communicating basic climate change concepts	<p><i>NGO/CBO, local authorities, local communities, governmental ministry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Better understanding of CC, its impacts and possible responses at the local level, enabling the engagement of communities in the preparation and implementation of more targeted responses 	
	Factsheets and other communication/visibility materials focusing on results of projects funded by CCCA Grant Facility	<p><i>Government agencies (national and subnational), local authorities, development partners, private sector, NGO/CBO, and researchers</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Timely information on the results of pilot interventions and research and increased understanding on how key affected sectors are responding to CC impacts 	*detailed budget information on communication/visibility products from CCCA Grantees in Annex 1
	Climate change calendar	<p><i>Government agencies (national and subnational), development partners, academia, NGO/CBO and local authorities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Increased visibility of CCCA and its funding agencies, and 	

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION / ESTIMATED DATE	TARGET AUDIENCE & EXPECTED IMPACT	ESTIMATED COST ⁵ (USD/EURO)
		increased awareness (as calendar includes key messages/information on CC response)	
KNOWLEDGE PORTAL	Upgrading and managing the online platform to function as a clearing house of information on CC in Cambodia	<i>All target groups</i> ❖ Increased access to climate change related data, information and knowledge products	USD 30,000 / EU 28,000
OTHER	<p>Knowledge management and information sharing with the regional GCCA programme and other development partners on climate change actions</p> <p>Support to communication and awareness raising campaigns, partnering with other donors and other organizations when opportunities arise</p> <p>Technical support to the development of the NAP Communication Strategy (funded by GIZ)</p>	<i>All target groups</i> ❖ Increased levels of awareness and engagement in climate change action	USD 25,000 / EU 24,000 (TBC)
TOTAL			USD 635,000 EU 600,000

5. Communication tools chosen

The production and dissemination of communication materials in Khmer language is to be prioritized, including the production of factsheets and other communication/visibility materials focusing on results of projects funded by CCCA Grant Facility and the translation into Khmer of key climate change policy documents (e.g. agreements/reporting under UNFCCC).

The table above also provides some details on the communication tools selected. They include a wide range of tools selected according to the target groups to be reached (e.g. social media particularly successful with Youth and DCC staff; TV programs for mass audiences, and face-to-face knowledge events for practitioners and government officials; simple posters for local authorities and communities).

CCCA communication and visibility activities will be implemented in alignment with the EU and UNDP general conditions on communication and visibility, including direction set in the Join Visibility Guidelines for C-UN Actions.

In order to ensure full ownership of the RGC, and depending on the event or the type of communication material, the visibility of the programme and of its donors may be kept to a minimum. This will be the case for example of government documents produced and disseminated with the support of the CCCA program, such as sector climate change action plans, or the enhanced GSSD webportal.

INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT

6. Completion of the communication objectives⁹

As per CCCA logical framework, the following Result 3 indicators will be used to measure progress made in the implementation of the present communication strategy: (1) number of knowledge products from research initiatives in key sectors (CCCA Grant 3 projects), and (2) number of knowledge sharing events for CC practitioners, researchers and policy-makers disseminated to selected target groups or otherwise made available on the CC online portal.

Other indicators such as number of people reached by CCCA sponsored communication campaigns/events (e.g. participants at knowledge sharing events, or audiences of CC TV programs) or those receiving communication or knowledge products (e.g. briefs on national CC M&E and climate financing frameworks, DCC newsletter) will also be tracked, along with indicators of program delivery.

⁹ Consistent with those set out in CCCA's logical framework.

However, measuring the impact on the level of awareness and capacity of the different target groups is a complex and resource intensive task, often requiring pre-post surveys to be conducted. Thus this strategy will rely on recurrent KAP surveys/studies to assess overall changes in perceptions, attitudes and knowledge of different target groups related to climate change, due to the combined efforts of many government and non-government organizations, including CCCA actions part of this strategy.

7. Provisions for feedback

Specific activities can also include the use of feedback forms to help measure their effectiveness in achieving the objectives established for the respective target audiences.

For example, CCCA Pre-Post tests have been prepared and are available to measure the level of understanding of participants during climate change training (annex 2), while evaluation forms are used at knowledge sharing events/workshops (see annex 3). Other instruments have been and will be developed to assist in the implementation of this strategy (e.g. survey on existing communication materials: <http://camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/survey-materials.html>)

The use of feedback forms will be determined on a case by case basis depending on the specific activity and target group.

RESOURCES

8. Human Resources

The implementation of this communication strategy will require an estimated 1.2 person/day for the entire duration of CCCA's second phase (2014-2019), including the recruitment of one full time communication assistant, with additional support from the CC Technical Specialist and other CCCA staff.

As previously mentioned, DCC's Deputy Director in charge of knowledge management and communication and CCCA's Result 3 Team Leader is responsible for the overall implementation of this strategy. In addition, senior management of the CCCA programme is also involved in communication activities as follows:

- CCCA Programme Director, the Secretary General of the National Council for Sustainable Development, provides oversight and QA of key government documents and messages developed with CCCA support;
- CCCA Programme Manager, the Director of the Department of Climate Change, GSSD, provides additional oversight and QA of technical content of messages and products developed with CCCA support.

During the implementation of this strategy, collaboration and coordination with relevant communication work conducted by the three CCCA funding development partners will be ensured through liaising with the respective CCCA focal points.

9. Financial resources

Estimated costs required to implement the different types of communication activities which are part of this strategy are indicated in the table above (section 4).

The overall budget for this strategy is approximately USD 635,000 (EU 600,000), excluding CCCA's staff salary expenses.

Annex 1 to Communications Strategy: CCCA2_Grantee's Budget

CCCA RESULT 1

LOA #	Grantee name	Project name	TOTAL Budget	Budget for Knowledge and Communic. Products	% Total budget
01	MOH	Strengthening country capacity to deal effectively with climate-sensitive vector-borne and water-related diseases and reducing the health impacts of disasters	400,000		0%
02	MPWT	GHG Emissions Inventory and Mitigation Plan for the Road Transport Sector in Cambodia	250,001		0%
03	MOWRAM	Increasing the knowledge in order to reduce vulnerability to Climate Change hazards through an integrated approach	350,000		0%
04	MRD	Climate-Proof Integrated Rural Community Development in Kampong Thom Province	250,000	5,000	2%
05	NCDM	Living with Disaster Risk and Climate Change in Coastal Areas	100,000	400	0%
06	MOWA	Mainstreaming Gender impacts of Climate Change in Education	100,000	1,200	1%
08	MAFF	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change for farmers in rural Cambodia: through Climate-Smart Agriculture practices	450,000	11,325	3%
17	MME	Promote Low-Carbon Technologies for Power Generation	250,000	5,000	2%
19	MOT	Public Awareness of Climate Change in Tourism Sector	125,000	37,350	30%
20	MLMUPC	Promote the development of urban and rural settlements resilient to climate-induced disasters	250,000	5,000	2%

21	MIH	Demonstration of RECP, EMS and GHG mitigation and adaptation in industrial and handicraft sectors	250,000	5,000	2%
22	MOE	Develop and test low carbon resilient approaches and options in urban areas	300,000	55,750	19%
TOTAL RESULT1			3,075,001	126,025	4%

CCCA RESULT3

	Grantee name	Project name	TOTAL Budget	Budget for Knowledge and Communic. Products	% Total budget
07	MOEYS	Mainstreaming Climate Change in Education (MCCE)	350,000	15,000	4%
9	CRDT	Climate Change Adaptation: Promoting resilience in agricultural production and enterprises for food security among subsistence farmers along the Mekong	91,000		0%
10	GDA	Ecological Intensification and Soil Ecosystem Functioning (EISOFUN)	91,000	3,000	3%
11	GERES	Fueling the low carbon development of Cambodian manufacturing industries by valorizing agro-industries' biomass residues into energy.	91,000	1,720	2%
12	MOH	Vulnerability & Impact Research Targeting Usability and Effectiveness (VIRTUE)	91,000		0%
13	NBP	Medium Scale Biodigester Innovation for Smart Environment (MBI-SE)	81,000		0%
14	NEXUS	Development of a Solid Waste Management Strategy for Phnom Penh	89,558	9,400	10%

15	STDOE	Vulnerability Assessment of Local People Living in and near Ramsar Site to Climate Variability and Change	75,000	10,550	14%
16	WCS	Participatory Land Cover Monitoring of Cambodian Landscapes	90,000		0%
18	MOINFO	Climate Change Knowledge and Capacity through TV/Radio and Media	125,000	60800	49%
		TOTAL RESULT3	1,174,557	100,470	9%
TOTAL BUDGET - RESULT1 and RESULT3			4,249,558	226,495	5%

Annex 2 to Communications Strategy: Pre and Post-test of climate change awareness raising/training events

Please tick for the right answer(s)

1. Is weather and climate the same? (Only one answer)

- The same Not the same Don't know

2. What is the cause of climate change? (Only one answer)

- Damage to ozone layer More frequent wind storms Loss of underground water Building of glass houses Increase in Green House Gases

3. Of all the expressions below, what are relevant to climate change? (More than one answer)

- Green House Effects Green House Gases Adaptation to Climate Change Tsunami
 Earthquake Global Warming Melting of Polar Ice Cap Irregular rainfall Clean Development Mechanism

4. What are greenhouse gases? (More than one answer)

- CO₂ CH₄ N₂O O₂ N₂ O₃

5. What are sources of Greenhouse Gases? (More than one answer)

- Logging Landfill Burning of fossil fuel Hydropower Industry Solar energy

6. Underline three direct consequences of climate change (more than one answer)

- Sea level rise Earthquake Volcanic eruption Global warming Tsunami Irregular rainfall

7. What are direct impacts of climate change on people's livelihood? (More than one answer)

- Health Difficult to access employment Loss of income
 Decline in crop yields Lack of access to water Loss of access to education

8. What diseases are directly related to climate change (More than one Answer)

- Malaria Dengue Diabetes Diarrhea Hepatitis Typhoid

9. There are the two major approaches to address climate change:

Adaptation Mitigation Clean Development Mechanism REDD

10. What is adaptation to climate change? (More than one answer)

Improvement of irrigation scheme Less use of vehicles Prepare food stocks Select appropriate seeds Application of integrated farming Power saving

11. What activities contribute to mitigate GHG emission? (More than one answer)

Building canal Less use of vehicles Tree planting Selection of appropriate seeds Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Energy Saving

12. What energy sources do not emit greenhouse gases? (More than one answer)

Solar Fossil fuel Water and wind Coal

13. How many government agencies are members of the National Climate Change Committee? (Only one answer)

10 15 21 30

14. What national documents address climate change? (More than one answer)

National Strategic Development Plan update 2008-2013 Cambodia Millennium Development Goals National Adaptation Program of Actions Fisheries Law

Thank You!

Annex 3: to Communications Strategy: Example of evaluation forms used in knowledge sharing events

Knowledge-Sharing Event: Cambodia’s Response to Climate Change

សិក្ខាសាលាចែករំលែកចំណេះដឹងស្តីពី ការឆ្លើយតបរបស់កម្ពុជាទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ

Evaluation / ការវាយតម្លៃ

Please rate the following questions from 1(min) to 5 (max)

សូមដាក់ពិន្ទុនូវសំណួរដូចខាងក្រោមពី ១ (តិចបំផុត) ទៅ ៥ (ច្រើនបំផុត)

Participant information/ ព័ត៌មានអ្នកចូលរួម ៖	
- Grantee	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Development partner	<input type="checkbox"/>
- GSSD staff	<input type="checkbox"/>
- CCCA staff	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Other (Please specify :.....)	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<p>Was the learning event useful to share experiences and identify key lessons learnt in rolling out climate change response in the various sectors/thematic areas and at different levels in Cambodia?</p> <p>តើសិក្ខាសាលាមានសារៈសំខាន់ដើម្បីចែករំលែកបទពិសោធន៍ និងការកំណត់មេរៀន</p> <p>បទពិសោធន៍នៅក្នុងការបន្តអនុវត្តការឆ្លើយតបនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ហើយនៅកម្រិត ខុសគ្នានៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">□1 □2 □3 □4 □5</p>

	<p>Comments:</p> <p>មតិយោបល់៖</p>
2	<p>Was the learning event important in helping you move forward in your own CC projects and in identifying opportunities for collaboration or more in-depth experience sharing between specific projects? <input type="checkbox"/>1 <input type="checkbox"/>2 <input type="checkbox"/>3 <input type="checkbox"/>4 <input type="checkbox"/>5</p> <p>តើសិក្ខាសាលាមានសារៈសំខាន់នៅក្នុងការជួយអ្នកអនុវត្តន៍គម្រោងឆ្ពោះទៅមុខហើយ នៅក្នុងការកំណត់ឱកាសសម្រាប់សហប្រតិបត្តិ ឬការចែករំលែកបទពិសោធន៍</p> <p>រវាងគម្រោងនានាដែរឬទេ?</p> <p>Comments:</p> <p>មតិយោបល់៖</p>
3	<p>Was the learning event useful for practitioners to trigger ideas or to collect recommendations on how to strengthen climate change responses? <input type="checkbox"/>1 <input type="checkbox"/>2 <input type="checkbox"/>3 <input type="checkbox"/>4 <input type="checkbox"/>5</p> <p>តើសិក្ខាសាលាមានសារៈសំខាន់សម្រាប់អ្នកអនុវត្តន៍ដើម្បីបង្កើតនូវគំនិត ឬដើម្បីប្រមូលអនុសាសន៍ទៅលើវិធីដើម្បីពង្រឹងការឆ្លើយតបនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ?</p> <p>Comments:</p> <p>មតិយោបល់៖</p>
4	<p>Do you think that the learning event methodology and program were appropriate to achieve the objectives of identifying and sharing emerging lessons? <input type="checkbox"/>1 <input type="checkbox"/>2 <input type="checkbox"/>3 <input type="checkbox"/>4 <input type="checkbox"/>5</p>

	<p>តើអ្នកគិតថា វិធីសាស្ត្រសិក្ខាសាលា និងកម្មវិធីមានលក្ខណៈសមស្របដើម្បីសម្រេចបាននូវគោលបំណងដែលបានកំណត់ និងការចែករំលែកមេរៀនបទពិសោធន៍នានាដែរឬទេ ?</p> <p>Comments:</p> <p>មតិយោបល់៖</p>
5	<p>Do you think that there was a good balance between presentations <input type="checkbox"/>1 <input type="checkbox"/>2 <input type="checkbox"/>3 <input type="checkbox"/>4 <input type="checkbox"/>5 group work, and plenary discussion?</p> <p>តើអ្នកគិតថា មានតុល្យភាពល្អរវាងការធ្វើបទបង្ហាញការងារជាក្រុម និងការពិភាក្សារួមដែរឬទេ ?</p> <p>Comments:</p> <p>មតិយោបល់៖</p>
6	<p>Do you think that the allocation of time between topics was <input type="checkbox"/>1 <input type="checkbox"/>2 <input type="checkbox"/>3 <input type="checkbox"/>4 <input type="checkbox"/>5 appropriate?</p> <p>តើអ្នកគិតថាការចែករំលែកពេលវេលារវាងប្រធានបទនានា មានលក្ខណៈសមស្របដែរឬទេ ?</p> <p>Comments:</p> <p>មតិយោបល់៖</p>
7	<p>Was the duration of the learning event appropriate? <input type="checkbox"/>1 <input type="checkbox"/>2 <input type="checkbox"/>3 <input type="checkbox"/>4 <input type="checkbox"/>5</p> <p>តើរយៈពេលនៃការធ្វើសិក្ខាសាលាសមស្របដែរឬទេ ?</p> <p>Comments:</p> <p>មតិយោបល់៖</p>

<p>8</p>	<p>What is your rating of the overall facilitation and organization of the learning event?</p> <p>តើអ្នកឱ្យពិន្ទុប៉ុន្មានទៅលើការសម្របសម្រួល និងការរៀបចំសិក្ខាសាលាទាំងមូល ?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>1 <input type="checkbox"/>2 <input type="checkbox"/>3 <input type="checkbox"/>4 <input type="checkbox"/>5</p>
<p>Comments:</p> <p>មតិយោបល់៖</p>		
<p>9</p>	<p>Do you have any suggestions to improve the design and organization of the next learning event?</p> <p>តើអ្នកមានសំណូមពរណាមួយដើម្បីធ្វើឱ្យប្រសើរនូវការរចនា និងការរៀបចំសិក្ខាសាលាចែករំលែកបទពិសោធន៍នៅពេលក្រោយ ?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>1 <input type="checkbox"/>2 <input type="checkbox"/>3 <input type="checkbox"/>4 <input type="checkbox"/>5</p>
<p>Comments:</p> <p>មតិយោបល់៖</p>		
<p>10</p>	<p>Could you give us your (top three) suggestions for themes which you would like to see included in future our learning events?</p> <p>តើអ្នកអាចផ្តល់នូវសំណូមពរចំនួនបីជាអាទិភាពសម្រាប់ប្រធានបទដែលចង់ឃើញដាក់បញ្ចូលទៅក្នុងសិក្ខាសាលាស្តីពីការចែករំលែកបទពិសោធន៍ទៅថ្ងៃអនាគត ?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>1 <input type="checkbox"/>2 <input type="checkbox"/>3 <input type="checkbox"/>4 <input type="checkbox"/>5</p>
<p>Comments:</p> <p>មតិយោបល់៖</p>		
<p>Other Comments:</p> <p>មតិយោបល់ផ្សេងៗ៖</p>		

កម្មវិធីសម្ព័ន្ធភាពប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុកម្ពុជា

CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

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