

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2015



IMPLEMENTED BY :
DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE
GENERAL SECRETARIAT
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Contact Information

Department of Climate Change, General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development / Ministry of Environment
No. 503, Road along Bassac River, Sangkat Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Phone/Fax: (855-23) 218 370 | email: cceap@online.com.kh | <http://www.camclimate.org.kh>

PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT TITLE: Cambodia Climate Change Alliance –Phase II (CCCA)

ORGANISATION: Department of Climate Change, General Secretariat
of National Council for Sustainable Development,
Ministry of Environment

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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
CCTT	Climate Change Technical Team
COP21	Conference of Parties 21
CPA	Community Protected Area
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCC	Department of Climate Change
EU	European Union
EFI	Economic and Finance Institute
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
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

Significant progress on project implementation in 2015 includes the following:

- The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) has been established by Royal Decree 403 dated May 10, 2015. It is chaired by the Minister of Environment with the Prime Minister as Honorary Chair. It has responsibility for areas which were until now managed separately, including green growth, climate change and biodiversity, as well as science and technology for sustainable development. A general secretariat has been established to support these tasks. The first meeting of NCSD is planned for 2016;
- Cambodia submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the COP21 conference, and the Second National Communication has also been finalized and sent to the UNFCCC Secretariat. CCCA also supported Cambodia's preparations for COP21, where the Cambodian delegation was led by His Majesty the King. With support of CCCA in partnership with Global Support Program (GSP) for National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Global Water Partnership (GWP), and other Least Development Countries, Cambodian organized the first ever side event on "What countries can do to scale up adaptation finance: using all possible avenues", with about 200 participants. The delegates also actively participated in a number of other events, namely (1) private sector's role in adaptation, (2) carbon credit mechanisms, as well as bilateral meetings with partners for resource mobilization and outreach activities with media;
- Three selected PDOEs (Kampot, Pursat and Kampong Cham province) have been trained and mentored by GSSD/DCC to mainstream climate change into Commune Development Plans (CDP) and Commune Investment Plans (PIP). As an initial pilot, nine commune councils were selected to participate in this training on the use of the recently approved climate change mainstreaming guidelines for Sub-National Administrations (SNAs);
- Six additional line ministries (Molnf, MLMUPC, MoT, MIH, MOE and MME) have finalized and approved their Climate Change Action Plans in 2015. A total of 14 government line ministries/agencies have developed their sectoral climate change action plans (CCAP). The last action plan - MPTC - will be likely made available by the first quarter of 2016;
- Significant progress was made on the national framework to track and monitor the performance of climate change response with the support of IIED, namely a revised methodology for the Vulnerability Index (with sub-indices for drought, floods and storms) and the preparation of a report on the national M&E framework for climate change. The report contains the final set of core national indicators – five indicators for Track 1 (capacity indicators) and three out of four indicators for Track 2 (impact indicators) – with the respective baselines and reporting protocols, as well as the results of the first work undertaken at the sectoral level with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), presenting the final Track 1 and Track 2 indicators and reporting protocols for the transport sector. The report will be launched in the first quarter of 2016, with sectoral work on the TAMD approached expanding to MOH and MAFF and continuing to count with the support of IIED.
- Eight project proposals submitted by MPWT, MoWRAM, MoWA, MoH, NCDM, MRD, MAFF and MoEYS have been approved under CCCA's call for proposals (Window 1), for a total of USD 2.250.000. All projects have started their operations in the second half of 2015, and will contribute to the implementation of these ministries' CCAPs, and to direct adaptation and mitigation impacts on the ground;
- A Letter of Agreement was signed with Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) for a three-year programme of work to better track climate finance, integrate climate considerations in the national budget process, and train key ministries' staff on climate-responsive planning and budgeting. A first pilot for climate responsive budgeting has been launched in June 2015 with MAFF, and has advised the ministry on how to integrate climate change concerns in their budget submission and budget negotiations with MEF for the 2016 budget. In addition, recommendations have been produced and discussed with MEF regarding ways to improve climate change mainstreaming in the budget process.

A tailored training programme was developed for planning and budget officials in partnership with UNITAR and the Economics and Finance Institute (EFI). A training of trainers event and the first training event were delivered respectively in August and November 2015, with additional events and more advanced, on the job training planned for 2016;

- A joint programme of work was agreed with CDC/CRDB to strengthen climate finance tracking in the ODA database, and improve mechanisms for the mobilization of climate finance. 20 CDC and MEF officials have been trained on climate finance, with a specific focus on tracking of climate finance in development programmes. The ODA database has been modified to improve the climate change thematic marker as well as the climate change sector category, and CCCA will support CDC in training donor focal points;
- CCCA provided support to the preparation of concept note for the GCF readiness program. The GCF readiness Program for Cambodia will cover (1) Establishing and strengthening National Designated Authorities (NDAs) or Focal Points and (2) Strategic frameworks for engagement with the Fund, including the preparation of country program. In addition CCCA provided guidance on the establishment of National Implementing Entity (NIE) for direct access of the fund from GCF.
- A call for proposals focused on innovation and research was launched in September 2015 and received a total of 50 applications. Eight concept notes are expected to be selected for full proposal development;
- The second Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices study and the Climate Change Glossary have been finalized and printed in English and Khmer;
- Due to complexity of the task and some delay in recruitment of the International Technical Specialist and the Knowledge Management Officer, the establishment of an enhanced knowledge management platform for climate change has not been achieved. However, the International Technical Specialist is now on board and the work has already commenced, with key milestones to be achieved in 2016 including a knowledge management framework for climate change and action plan and a new climate change knowledge portal increasing current information and knowledge services provided by DCC.
- Activities under Result 2 related to Government-donor coordination, and to accreditation with multilateral climate funds have been delayed due to the institutional changes (establishment of NCSD in May 2015), and the need to coordinate these activities with broader NCSD reforms. 2016 will be an important year in this regard. Support is being provided to NCSD to access the GCF Readiness programme.

I. Implementation Progress

Result 1: Strengthening the governance of climate change

Output 1.1: Consolidation of the legal and institutional framework for the CC response

A major contribution to the legislation on climate change institutions is the **establishment of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) by Royal Decree 403** dated May 10, 2015. The NCSD is under honorary chairmanship of the Prime Minister, and chaired by the Minister of Environment with two vice-chairs from Council of Ministers and Ministry of Environment and 62 members from various governmental institutions, agencies and 25 provincial/municipality governors, including the General Secretariat of NCSD as permanent member. The primary functions of NCSD are to facilitate the development of national regulations, policies, strategies and action plans contributing to sustainable development, to mobilize resources inside and outside the country, to enhance the cooperation with DPs, NGOs, private sector, academia and other stakeholders, and to promote research on sustainable development in Cambodia. To support the establishment of NCSD, the Royal Government of Cambodia issued **Sub-decree 59 on the organization and functioning of the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD)**, dated May 18, 2015. The GSSD houses five departments, one of which is the Department of Climate Change (DCC). Both the Royal Decree and the Sub-Decree were drafted with CCCA inputs, building on lessons learnt from the coordination of the climate change response over the past five years. All NCSD members have now been appointed by concerned institutions.

In support of the recently approved guidelines on mainstreaming climate change in the sub-national planning and budgeting process, the Department of Climate Change with support from CCCA and in partnership with the secretariat of the National Committee for sub-national Democratic Development (NCDD-S) provided **training and mentoring to pilot Provincial Departments of Environment (PDoE)** so they could fully play their technical advisory role in mainstreaming climate change into commune development planning and budgeting process. An initial training workshop was organized on April 28-29 2015 for 50 participants, including PDoE officers and commune councillors from Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, Kratie, Stung Treng and Tbong Kmom provinces. In 2015, three Letters of Agreement (LoA) were signed to support PDoEs in Kampong Cham, Pursat and Kampot provinces on mainstreaming climate change into Commune Development Plans (CDP) and Commune Investment Plan(CIP) in nine pilot communes.



Picture 1: District integration workshop and discussion on the CC investment project in Krakor, Pursat

Table 1: Name of pilot communes and districts in each province

Province	Kampong Cham	Kampot		Pursat
District	Kampong Siem	Tuek Chhu	Kampot	Krakor
Commune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaoh Roka • Kokor • Ro'ang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boeng Tuk • Preak Tnaot • Trapeang Sangkae 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traeuy Kaoh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ansa Chambak • Kampong Pou

Monitoring and coaching support on climate change mainstreaming was provided by DCC and CCCA staff to PDoE staff on how to identify vulnerabilities and provide adaptation and mitigation options for mainstreaming into CIP and CDP in nine communes. The final draft of CIP and CDP with climate change relevant interventions were finalized and submitted to District and Provincial Departments of Planning for consolidation and presented in district integration workshops.

CCCA participated in consultations and provided inputs to the preparation of Cambodia's **Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)**, which was submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 30 September 2015. It is noted that Cambodia's INDC includes both adaptation and GHG mitigation actions, as well as means of implementation. Key GHG mitigation options were proposed subject to availability of support from the international community, in particular in accordance with Article 4.3 of the UNFCCC. Promoting a renewable energy grid, sustainable manufacturing and low-emission vehicles are identified some of the mitigation actions identified.

The scope and approach of the review of **opportunities to strengthen climate change-related legislation** has been drafted, with a focus on 10 line ministries. Following initial consultations, three line ministries have been targeted for CCCA/DCC engagement, focusing on mainstreaming climate change into four key pieces of legislation currently being drafted or revised (see Table 2).

Table 2: Institutions targeted for CCCA/DCC support on mainstreaming CC into legal frameworks

Institution	Sector	Legislation under development/revision
1. MAFF	Fishery	Fishery Law
	Agriculture	Agriculture Land Law
2. MoWRAM	Water	Draft Sub-Decree on River Basin Management
3. MoE	Environment Code	Environmental Impact Assessment Law

CCCA facilitated the final editing and ministerial approval of the **Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC**. A cover letter for submission of the SNC to UNFCCC has been drafted and is awaiting signature.

An initial draft of the **legal framework for carbon finance** was prepared and is currently undergoing internal review aimed to develop a Prakas on national requirements and procedures for carbon crediting mechanisms. The Prakas proposal will address issues related to taxes, processing fees, carbon registry, institutional arrangements, approval procedures, and ownership of carbon credits, and will be circulated for comments amongst government institutions, development partners, academia and other relevant stakeholders in early 2016.

The NCCC/GSSD secretariat, facilitated the participation of 64 GSSD/DCC officers, CCTT and NCSO members in **trainings and meetings related to UNFCCC negotiations** in order to build up their technical capacity and capacity for international negotiations on Climate Change. CCCA provided financial support to seven of these participants including NCSO and DCC officers.

Output 1.2: National framework to track and monitor the performance of climate change investments in both adaptation and mitigation

A review of the updated methodology for the **Vulnerability Index** was held in March 2015 with a total of 11 participants, from IIED, CCCA, DCC, UNDP Regional Office, and SOFDEC technical staff in order to share the vulnerability index composition based on analysis of commune database data from 2009-2013, to identify which commune database indicators are good predictors of loss and damage, and should be included in the vulnerability index. The results of this analysis have been translated into a paper presenting the final proposed methodology for the Vulnerability Index, including sub-indices for drought, flood and storms.

A technical meeting on development of **Indicators Sheets and Reporting Protocols** with a total of 5 representatives from CCCA, DCC and SOFDEC technical staff was conducted in order to train DCC staff on how to track the proposed national indicators on a regular basis and suggest clear and consistent procedures to monitor these indicators.

Overall, the core national indicators have now been finalized (Table 3) with the support of IIED, including five indicators for Track 1 (capacity indicators), and three out of four indicators for Track 2 (impact indicators), as well as the baselines and reporting protocols for these indicators. A launch of the report on the national framework to track and monitor the performance of climate change response is planned for early 2016.

Table 3: Core set of indicators of the national framework to monitor performance of climate change response

<i>Track 1 – Capacity:</i> Institutional Readiness to respond to climate change	<i>Track 2 – Impact:</i> effectiveness of climate change response
1. Climate change policy environment	1. Vulnerability to climate change
2. Climate change integration into development planning	2. Loss and damage from extreme weather events
3. Coordination of climate change response	3. Number of deaths by extreme weather events by gender
4. Climate change information	4. GHG emissions by sector and per capita (not yet established the baseline)
5. Climate change integration into financing	

At sectoral level, and also with the support of IIED, Track 1 and Track 2 **indicators and reporting protocols have been finalized for the transport sector** with Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT).

Technical meetings were organized with the MoH and WHO, and MAFF senior technical staff in order to discuss scaling up of IIED’s Tracking Adaptation Measuring Development (TAMD) approach to the health and agriculture sectors. MOH and MAFF expressed their high interests in applying the TAMD approach within their sectors in order to measure to what extent adaptation efforts have been effective in keeping development on track and receive capacity development support on sectoral M&E Framework for climate change.

A total of six technical officers from DCC, CCCA and MPWT attended a TAMD workshop in Ethiopia in order to share Cambodia’s experiences on M&E of adaptation and to exchange with other countries who have been working on TAMD.

Output 1.3: Support to line ministries in finalizing or complementing their action plan, and for the preparation and implementation of priority activities identified in the action plans

In the reporting period, **six Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs)** namely Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction, Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts, Ministry of Mines and Energy and Ministry of Environment were prepared and approved by their respective ministers to contribute to the achievement of their institutional strategic and approval CCCSP 2014-2023.

In addition, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has decided to mainstream climate change into their Policy of Telecommunication, Information and Communications Technology Development 2015-2020 and to develop a Climate Change Action Plan for the Telecommunication/ICT Sector, with the assistance of the CCCA Team. Following internal consultations, the draft CCAP is now ready for approval by the Minister for Posts and Telecommunications.

With coordination and technical support from DCC and financial support from CCCA, a total of 14 sectoral CCAPs have now been approved by their respective ministers and submitted to the Minister of Environment and chair of NCS. For the sub-national level, climate change mainstreaming guidelines have been approved for a pilot phase.

Table 4: List of Sectoral CCAPs development

N	Institution	Areas covered	Period	Completed Year
1	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF)	1- Agriculture and Agro-Industry 2- Rubber Plantation 3- Livestock 4- Fisheries 5- Forestry	2014-2018	2014
2	Ministry of Education Youth and Sport (MOEYS)	6- Education and Public Awareness	2014-2018	2013
3	Ministry of Health (MoH)	7- Public Health	2014-2018	2014
4	Ministry of Women Affair (MoWA)	8- Gender Mainstreaming	2013-2023	2013
5	Ministry of Water Resource Management (MOWRAM)	9- Water Resource 10- Meteorology	2013-2017	2013
6	Ministry of Public Work and Transportation (MPWT)	11- Transportation 12- Public Infrastructure	2014-2018	2014
7	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)	13- Rural Infrastructure	2014-2018	2013
8	National Committee Disaster Management (NCDM)	14- Disaster Risk Reduction	2014-2018	2013
9	Ministry of Information (MoInf)	15- Information	2015-2018	2015
10	Ministry of Tourism (MoT)	16- Tourism	2015-2018	2015
11	Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)	17- Land Management 18- Urban Planning	2015-2018	2015
12	Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH)	19- Industry and Manufacturing	2015-2018	2015
13	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	20- Mine 21- Energy	2015-2018	2015
14	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	22- Environment and Natural Resource Protection	2015-2018	2015
15	Ministry of Post and Telecommunication (MPTC)	23- Telecommunication/Information Communication Technology	2016-2018	On Going

During the reporting period, CCCA provided support to 10 ministries and institutions to print their Sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plan and Sectoral Climate Change Action Plan (200 copies each) for distribution to concerned stakeholders in their sectors.

CCCA provided technical support to GIZ-USAID for the delivery of a training on National Adaptation Plan process (NAP), and Green Climate Fund readiness to 60 participants including 7 women from line ministries, DPs and NGOs.

Regarding the implementation of CCAPs priority activities with the support of the Grant Facility, significant progress was recorded during the reporting period.

Eight Letters of Agreements (LoAs) have been signed for full project proposals from line-ministries and institutions (MPWT, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water resources and Meteorology, National Committee for Disaster Management, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Women’s Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries and Ministry of Education Youth and Sports) who had completed their CCAPs in 2014. Following their endorsement by the Programme Support Board and completion of the capacity assessments, these projects are now operational. Table 5 presents a summary listing of the eight projects receiving assistance from the CCCA Grant Facility under Window 1. These projects are all targeted to support the implementation of measures included in the respective CCAP, including capacity development and policy development.

Figure 1: Funds allocated in 2015 for Window 1

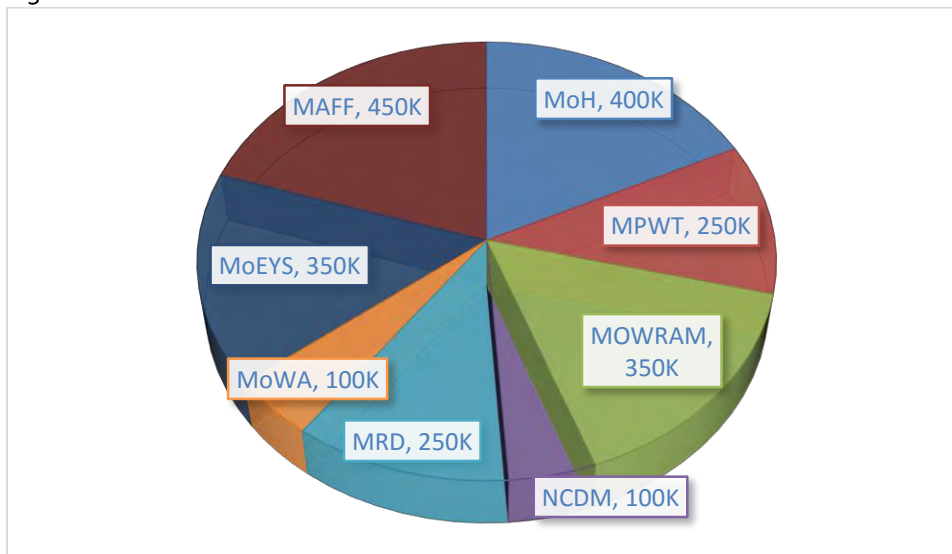


Table 5: Projects of the 1st Grant Window Facility

#	Applicant	Project Title	Key Partners	Project Duration	Budget (US\$)	Target Areas	Disbursement in 2015 (USD)
1	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	World Health Organization (WHO)	01 September 2015-28 February 2018	400,000	PMD: Kandal, Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey, Mondulkiri, Rattanakiri, Battambang, Kampong Thorn, Kampong Cham, Tbong Kmom, Kratie, Pursat, Stung Treng, Takeo, Prey Veng, Koh Kong, Prah Vihea, Sihanouk, Kampot, Kampong Speu and Phnom Penh; CNM: Preah Vihea, Koh Kong, Rattanakiri, Mondulkiri, Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey, Tbong Kmom and Kandal	161,564
2	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), Department of Planning (DoP)	GHG Emissions Inventory and Mitigation Plan for the Road Transport Sector in Cambodia	Siem Reap Provincial, Municipal and City Clean Air Asia	01 September 2015-28 February 2018	250,000	Siem Reap City	47,632
3	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM)	Increasing the knowledge of the water cycle in order to reduce vulnerability to Climate Change hazards through an integrated approach	Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC), Department of Rural Engineering (GRU)	01 September 2015-31 August 2018	350,000	Oddar Meanchey Province	108,615

#	Applicant	Project Title	Key Partners	Project Duration	Budget (US\$)	Target Areas	Disbursement in 2015 (USD)
4	National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)	Living with Disaster Risk and Climate Change Impact in Coastal Area	PCDMs, PDoRD, NCDD, DoI, DoWRM	01 September 2015-31 August 2017	100,000	Kampot and Kep Province	37,177
5	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)	Climate-Proof Integrated Rural Community Development in Kampong Thorn Province	Caritas Cambodia	01 September 2015-28 February 2018	250,000	Kampong Thom Province	56,574
6	Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA)	Mainstreaming of gender impacts of climate change and disasters in education sector	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS)	01 October 2015-30 September 2017	100,000	Kampong Chhnang, Kampot, Stung Treng and Svay Rieng Province	11,093
7	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS), Department of Curriculum Development (DCD)	Mainstreaming Climate Change in Education (MCCE)	Mlup Baitong Organization Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA)	01 October 2015-30 September 2018	350,000	Kampong Chhnang, Kampot, Stung Treng and Svay Rieng Province	64,114
8	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change for farmers in rural Cambodia: through Climate-Smart Agriculture practices	Group for the Environment, Renewable Energy and Solidarity (GERES) Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)/ Environmental Changes Institute (ECI) of the University of OXFORD	01 December 2015-30 November 2018	450,000	Kandal, Kampong Cham, and Kampong Chhnang Province	70,419

A training workshop on Grant Implementation Guidelines (GIG) was organized on 27 July 2015 for all approved projects, in order to provide training on CCCA reporting requirements, financial management, and other procedures (including disbursement mechanism and budget/project revision), communication, visibility, and monitoring and evaluation.

Following approval of the projects, a first round of spot-checks was conducted for four of the ministries (MOH, NCDM, MOWRAM, MPWT), which also provided an opportunity to give them hands-on support and guidance on financial and administrative procedures.

The progress made by grant projects during their first quarter of implementation is summarized below. For most grants, this initial quarter focused on the mobilization of the required human resources and launch of the projects:

1. Ministry of Health (MOH)

Activities planned for the first quarter are mostly on track, including the launch workshop with all concerned stakeholders. Data collection for the baseline is ongoing, as well as the recruitment of a financial assistant. The work on aligning the health database with the disaster database has been delayed and is expected to start in the next quarter.

2. Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

The project has been formally launched with participation from all stakeholders, and the project finance officer is on board. Vulnerability assessment and site selection is planned for the next quarter.

3. National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM)

The project was formally launched with the participation with involvement from all concerned stakeholders, including Kampot and Kep provincial authorities. The baseline survey is ongoing and staff recruitment has been finalized.

4. Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM)

The MOWRAM project team conducted the field visits for project site assessment on the monitoring network locations for the weather and surface water monitoring stations. As a result, the potential location for the meteorological station has been identified in Chong Kal commune, and the potential locations for hydrological stations will include Deng, Chong Kal, and Lum Toung communes in Oddar Meanchey province. The PDOWRAM project team has also compiled and collected water cycle data every month as planned. Furthermore, the Oddar Meanchey Cambodian Red Cross has finalized the terms of reference and methodology / questionnaires for baseline data collection. The baseline survey is expected to be finalized in the next quarter. The project also finalized human resources recruitment and procurement to support project activities.

5. Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MoPWT)

During the reporting report, a project inception meeting was conducted with key project partners in order to discuss the project progress and work plan for implementation. The project team has drafted the Guidance Document on a national GHG EI in the transport sector (guidance document and spread sheet tools) as planned. The Guidance Document is consistent with the official "2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" and will take into consideration the local conditions in Cambodia. These activities are expected to be finalized in the next quarter. Moreover, the baseline data has been collected to correspond with the indicators in the result framework. The project also finalized the human resources recruitment, procurement on office equipment and motorbikes to support project activities.

6. Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MOWA)

The project has recruited a Project Officer, Admin and Finance Officer and the baseline data have been collected to correspond to the indicators in the result framework. The partnership agreement between MOWA and MOEYS was signed in order to strengthen the partnership and provide a basis for future cooperation.

7. Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (MAFF)

This project started in December 2015 and is currently working on the official launch and mobilization of the required inputs. A status update will be provided in the next report.



Picture 2: Official Launching of “Increasing Resilience to Climate Change for farmers in rural Cambodia: through Climate-Smart Agriculture practices” implemented by MAFF

8. Ministry of Education Youth and Sport (MoEYS)

The project was officially launched in December, including initial consultations to form the Technical Working Group in charge of developing the climate change module for the secondary school curriculum.

An initial training on project management and the concept of Eco-schools was held for local and national MoEYS officials (32 staff).

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 14 approved Climate Change Action Plans from line ministries have been compiled into a single document as a **comprehensive national plan document**, to serve as a reference for the coordination of climate finance and providing an overview of the proposed pipeline of activities from the Cambodian Government. This will be a key tool for resource mobilization, and to ensure alignment of climate change programmes with national priorities.

Following discussions between the NCSD team and the CDC/CRDB focal points, **it was agreed that climate change coordination between Government and donors should fall under the new NCSD structure**, rather than creating a new Technical Working Group. The General Secretariat of NCSD is currently developing a proposed arrangement, which will then be discussed with donors.

In August 2015, the Minister attached to the Prime Minister and Secretary General of CRDB has designated H.E Chou Heng, Advisor to RGC and Director of Department of Policy and ODA Coordination, CDC/CRDB, to be a focal point for climate change and decided to integrate climate change as a cross cutting issues into all TWGs.

CCCA, in cooperation with SPCR, is drafting short briefs on the key eight climate adaptation and mitigation funds available and their access modalities. This will then be used by NCSD/DCC to inform interested stakeholders in country. Climate funds for mitigation include FCPF, CTF, FIP, and GEEREF. Climate funds for adaptation include AF, LDCF, and SPCR. The GCF supports both adaptation and mitigation.

Table 6: List of funds identified for briefs

No	Fund	Area
1.	Clean Technology Fund	Mitigation
2.	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	Mitigation – REDD
3.	Forest Investment Program	Mitigation – REDD
4.	Green Climate Fund	Adaptation, Mitigation - general, Mitigation – REDD--SPCR
5.	Least Developed Countries Fund	Adaptation
6.	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience	Adaptation
7.	Adaptation Fund	Adaptation
8.	Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund	Mitigation



Picture 3: Cambodian delegation led in the side event at Cop21, Paris, France

A study has been contracted to **map private sector's contribution to the climate change response, and identify opportunities** for Government to facilitate private investment in climate-smart activities. Initial results are expected in March 2016.

The Cambodia national position for Climate Change negotiations in CoP 21 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. **His Majesty the King of Cambodia led the delegation for CoP 21** and delivered a statement during the Leaders Events. A team of 40 Cambodian delegates participated in COP21 and related events (G77+China, REDD+ meetings, DAP, COP, SBI) from 30 November to 12 December 2015, with a positive outcome.

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

A key step was accomplished when the NCS and its general secretariat were established in May 2015. This gives **NCS its own legal personality** (autonomous from MOE), which is a requirement for any National Implementing Entity with the Adaptation Fund or Green Climate Fund.

Draft procedures for **social and environmental safeguards** have also been developed, in line with international standards, and the GSSD has started to pilot these procedures for the 2015 CCCA grants.

Some remaining gaps have to be addressed before an application can be submitted, namely:

- Development and implementation of NCS annual work plans and reports (2016 should be the first calendar year for this);
- Consolidating accounting systems for both Government and donor funds managed by NCS and producing certified financial statements;
- Establishing internal audit procedures, in cooperation with the internal audit department of MOE.

These activities have been proposed for inclusion on the 2016 CCCA work plan, in cooperation and with parallel financing from UNEP, as part of their readiness support for the Adaptation Fund. The **final revision of the**

Operations Manual of NCSD is already contracted and will reflect these various changes. Coordination will also be required with the broader institutional support to NCSD provided by UNDP.

CCCA also supported Cambodia's **engagement with the Green Climate Fund, in particular for the Readiness Programme**, under which Cambodia can access up to 300,000USD to support the establishment of the procedures required by the GCF, and the development of an engagement framework with the Fund. An initial concept note was reviewed by the GCF and CCCA has supported the development of a full proposal, which has been submitted to GSSD management. Readiness support is expected to include development of pipeline concepts notes for GCF funding, as well as assessment of potential National Implementing Entities for the GCF.

The **NCDD-S has expressed interest to be accredited as an NIE for the GCF**, specifically to manage grants going to sub-national administrations. CCCA is supporting the GSSD to liaise with the GCF on this issue, including mobilization of in-kind support to conduct an initial capacity assessment of the NCDD-S, as a first step towards accreditation.

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

A **Letter of Agreement (LoA) and programme of work between GSSD/CCCA and Ministry of Economy and Finance** has been signed. The MEF has nominated focal points from concerned departments to implement the programme of work focused on:

- i. Refined analysis of the implications of climate change for the results of government policies and expenditure, fed into the budget process;
- ii. Climate finance effectively tracked in the national budget and annual monitoring reports produced;
- iii. Training module on climate change finance management developed and delivered through MEF/EFI for planning and finance officials in key ministries.

Under the first area of work, an **initial exercise on mainstreaming climate change in the MAFF budget for 2016** has been completed as scheduled in August 2015. It includes an in-depth analysis of how MAFF's climate change priorities are reflected in the Agriculture Sector Development Plan, in the ASDP multi-year budget, and in the annual budgets of MAFF for 2015 and 2016. The report makes a number of recommendations for MAFF to improve the integration of climate change in its budgets, to strengthen the evidence base for climate-smart programmes and use this evidence in budget negotiations. Cost-benefit analysis has been conducted for five climate-related programmes, and a total of 35 staff have been trained on the job on conducting this type of analysis, in all general departments of MAFF.

The recommendations related to MAFF were presented to a MAFF's working group including representatives from all sub-sectors as well as the directors of Planning and Statistics, and Accounting and Finance. Some of the immediate results include a stronger presence of climate-related programmes in the 2016 MAFF budget submission. MAFF requested follow-up support to implement the recommendations of the report in future years. IFAD has also shown interest to partner with CCCA on the implementation of these recommendations, in support of their budget support programme in the agriculture sector.

The report also made a number of **recommendations to strengthen climate integration in the overall Government budget process**. These recommendations have been discussed with MEF at technical level in September 2015 (General Department of Budget, General Department of Economic and Public Finance Policy), and at senior level in November 2015. Key recommendations include:

- a. Strengthen the references to climate change in the MEF Budget Strategic Plan and Budget Circulars;
- b. Update the guidance on Budget Forms P1 and P2, to include space for information on linkages with climate change, where relevant;
- c. Provide a standard template for budget negotiations on new / expanded activities, for line ministries to record the supporting evidence for their additional requests (including climate change-related evidence);

- d. Include a climate change tag in the new Financial Management Information System (building on existing experiences in the region), so that climate expenditures can be easily tracked across ministries (this could also apply to other cross-cutting policies, such as gender, poverty reduction, or industrial policy);
- e. Once the M&E phase of PFM reforms is launched, integrate standard adaptation and mitigation indicators in the programme budgets, in line with the national M&E framework for climate change.

Under the second area of work, the **update of the climate public expenditure review (to cover 2013 and 2014 data)** is being conducted in partnership with MEF and CDC/CRDB staff, with completion expected in the first quarter of 2016.

Under the third area of work, **a full curriculum on climate change and public finance** was developed in partnership with UNITAR, the regional UNDP-SIDA programme on the governance of climate finance, and the Economics and Finance Institute of MEF. The Training of Trainers (TOT) was conducted in August 2015 for a group of 21 trainers from EFI, MEF and GSSD. The first 4-day basic training event was held in November at EFI, with 25 participants from the planning and finance departments of six Ministries: MOE, MEF, MPWT, MAFF, MoH, and MoWRAM. A second event is planned for another group of ministries in 2016, and a more advanced module with a hands-on, learning by doing approach will be piloted with one ministry in 2016 (direct support to climate change mainstreaming in their budget).



Picture 4: Training on Climate Change and ODA to CDC/CRDB officers

CDC/CRDB and NCS D/DCC have formalized a **joint action plan on improvement of tracking and mobilization of international climate finance** (2015-2016). Key expected outputs proposed in the action plan are:

- a. Adjust Cambodia ODA Database to improve tracking of international climate change financing;
- b. Data analysis and aid effectiveness report include analysis on climate change expenditure;
- c. Incorporate Climate Change in Donors' Country Strategy discussions;
- d. Strengthen government-donors coordination mechanism on climate change.

As a priority activity, CDC/CRDB has adjusted the **ODA database to include climate change thematic markers, sector and sub sectors** in line with NCS D specifications. This will allow for disaggregated tracking of climate change mitigation and adaptation projects, and tracking of "new and additional" climate finance in addition to climate actions integrated in regular ODA. NCS D/DCC and CCCA will provide training and coaching to CDC/CRDB and to development partner focal points on how to tag climate change financing in the ODA database.

As a first step to strengthen CDC/CRDB staff's understanding of climate finance, a two-day training on international climate finance and climate public expenditure reviews was provided to 20 participants (4 women) including 17 CDC/CRDB officers and 3 MEF officers. This included a hands-on session on climate change tagging of development programmes. Joint training sessions for donor focal points are planned in 2016.

The window 2 of the CCCA grant facility has been used to support the above activities on climate finance with MEF (including the MAFF work) and CDC/CRDB.

Table 7: CCCA activities under Grant Facility Window 2

#	Applicant	Project Title	Key Partners	Project Duration	Budget (US\$)	Target Areas
1	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Economic and Public Finance Impacts of Climate Change	Department of Budget Formulation, Department of Cooperation and Depth Management, Department of Investment, and Department of Macro Economic Policy and Fiscal	2.5 years (June 01, 2015-Dec 31, 2017)	70,000\$	National
2	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) (linked to the MEF LoA)	Supporting resource mobilization for climate change programme of MAFF through integration of cost-benefit analysis in budget submissions	Five sectoral departments under MAFF plus finance department and planning department	July-Sept 2015	5,000\$	National
3	CRDB/CDC	Improve Cambodia's tracking and mobilization of international climate financing	Department of Policy and ODA coordination, Department of Documentation and Information Management	1 year (July 2015-June 2016)	Agreed on work plan but activities organized directly by CCCA (no transfer of fund to CDC/CRDB)	National

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

During the reporting period steps were taken to reflect on current information and knowledge services provided, existing knowledge management capacity and information and knowledge needs of climate change practitioners, including the need to strengthen standards and procedures for quality assurance of climate related information and knowledge products. This reflection led MoE to include, as one of the 17 identified strategic actions in its 2016-2018 CCCAP, the strengthening of the **Knowledge Management and Information System (KMIS)** for Climate Change.

An International Consultant is on board since mid-December 2015 to support the development of a comprehensive knowledge management framework and action plan for climate change. This support includes the development of the concept for an enhanced knowledge portal (with web-based GIS), building on the existing camclimate website and resources, as well as the development of guidance on QA standards and procedures. Initial ideas on the key components of the knowledge management framework were discussed with CCCA grantees, CCTT and DCC/CCCA in December, with work continuing into 2016. The draft proposal of the KM Framework and action plan should be submitted for approval in the first quarter of 2016.

TORs were also prepared for two additional national consultancies aimed at strengthening database management capacities within DCC and to support the development of an enhanced climate change knowledge portal to support the coordination and implementation of climate change response. This work will start in the first quarter of 2016.

CCCA discussions with MPT during the development of the Telecommunications/ICT CCAP have concluded that MPT/ICT has capacity and can provide IT infrastructure and support services to the DCC/GSSD climate change knowledge portal to be developed, with costs supported by Universal Funds. Collaboration with Telecommunications/ICT will continue in 2016 during the development of the concept and testing of the climate change knowledge portal. Formal agreement on the roles and responsibilities of each institution in regards to the management and operation of the portal will take place in 2016, after approval of the knowledge management framework and action plan.

Noting that the current camclimate website already appears as the top website when searching for climate change related information locally, once restructured, the new portal is expected to attract a greater and more diverse number of users, and to play a critical role in the implementation of climate change response. CCCA is involved in consultations with MOE to see how best to integrate this site in the future MOE (and NCSD) websites. In the short term a link to the Camclimate site, and subsequently to the enhanced portal, will be included in the MOE website.

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

CCCA activities under this result are being implemented in coordination with SPCR, with SPCR focusing on mainstreaming climate change into the tertiary curricula, while CCCA focuses on other educational levels.

Planned activities to be undertaken with the support of the CCCA Grant Facility (Window 1) are part of the project entitled "**Mainstreaming Climate Change in Education**", approved by the Programme Support Board on 1st October 2015, and implemented by MoEYS. The project is expected to (1) improve the knowledge of education officers, teachers, and students on climate change through the integration of this subject into the national education curriculum for secondary schools, and (2) initiate basic climate change mitigation and adaptation practices in the education sector through the establishment of Eco-Schools (ESs).

The General Secretariat for Sustainable Development (GSSD) launched a **call for proposals on Research and Innovation**, under the CCCA Grant Facility Window 3. Support provided by the grants will range from USD 50,000 to USD 100,000 and will cover both adaptation and mitigation research and innovation activities in support of the national climate change priorities. It is expected that these grants will contribute to lasting partnerships between MoE and a number of public or private academic and research institutions and other partners.

The workshop launching CCCA Research and Innovation Grants, held on 15 September 2015, was attended by over 120 participants from 66 organizations/institutions, indicating the high level of interest of a wide variety of partners including Government, academia, research centers and NGOs. All relevant documents, as well as a summary of the Q&A session from the launch workshop, have been posted on www.camclimate.org.kh.

Fifty concept notes were received and 46 went through a technical review, following administrative screening. Eight concept notes are expected to be recommended for no-objection by the board in January 2016, covering a variety of sectors (agriculture, waste management, industry, renewable energy, protected areas and forestry, health, livelihoods).

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

Innovative practices from pilots will be documented once the grant projects start producing results, from the second half of 2016.

In the reporting period, a number of information and knowledge products were finalized and are indicated below.

- **Climate Change Glossary in Khmer:** The existing draft glossary was edited by an independent expert and finalized by GSSD management to ensure the highest standards of quality. It has now been sent for printing.
- **2nd Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices study:** A National consultation workshop on results of the second KAP study was organized on May 20th, 2015 with 50 participants from CCTT of line ministries, CCCA, DCC leaders, DCA, UNDP, CDRI, DPs, NGOs and Academia. A final draft integrating comments received was submitted for approval of the Minister of Environment. The study will inform strategies for awareness-raising and education on climate change.
- **Leaflet for CCCA – Phase 2:** a leaflet providing information on the second phase of the CCCA program, including its mission and strategic achievements, has been approved by senior management (2,000 copies have been printed).
- **Climate Change Calendar 2016:** 4,000 copies including useful information on the causes and impacts of climate change in Cambodia have been printed for dissemination.



Picture 5: Interviewing for KAP study, CCCA

A particular highlight should be given to two of these documents - the Climate Change Glossary in Khmer and the Second Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Study – which are the result of sustained efforts coordinated by DCC started in previous years, involving a wide range of stakeholders, and which are now available to practitioners. The Second National Communication (SNC), finalized as part of the support provided through CCCA Result 1, has now been sent for printing.

A number of knowledge sharing and training events were conducted during the reporting period, including the following:

- **Training workshop on climate change for journalists/reporters**, organized in collaboration with Ministry of Information to improve participants capacity on climate change knowledge and terminology. 45 journalists/reporters from TV, radio and newspapers from 10 provinces attended the training, which also included a briefing on the key issues discussed at COP 21.
- **Three-day basic training for junior officials from Ministry of Environment and PDoEs in Kampot, Kampong Speu and Sihanoukville** was held in December 2015, transmitting basic climate change knowledge to over 97 participants including 46 women, including ways to mainstream climate-change into their work.
- **CCCA Learning Event** was held in Sihanoukville on December 16 to share lessons learnt from sectors and local authorities from their efforts during this initial period of implementation of the CCCSP and CCAPs, focusing on the early feedback from CCCA grant implementation. The event targeted the Climate Change Technical Team (CCTT) and practitioners and counted with approximately 70 participants, including officials from DCC and other GSSD departments. Its proceeding will be disseminated in early 2016.
- **CCCA/DCC Retreat** was also held in Sihanoukville in December 17-18 to analyse the progress made on the implementation of the CCCA project and to plan for the following 2-year implementation period. Discussions held at the retreat were aimed at exploring ways to increase effectiveness and impact of CCCA support in 2016 and beyond.

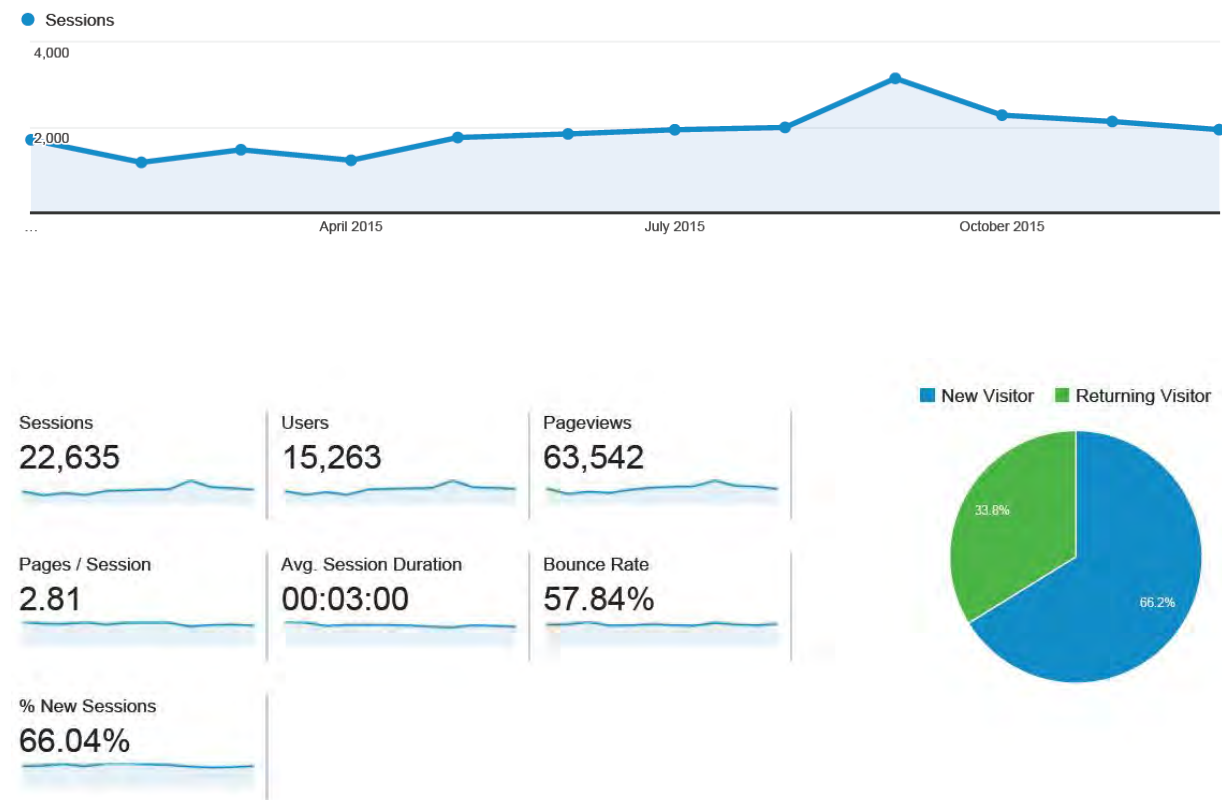
Throughout 2015 CCCA supported a number of initiatives to raise awareness and engage the wider public on climate change action. This included CCCA collaboration with the EU on two of its initiatives, namely the **EU Climate Change Social Media Campaign** – the Photo Competition and 100-Day Countdown to CoP 21 – a collaboration which included the participation of CCCA in the selection panel for the photo awards and in content development and review of climate change messages for the 100-Day Countdown to CoP21, and the "Europe on a Bicycle" tour of Phnom Penh with around 4,000 participants "**Cycling for the Climate**".

CCCA also provided support to MoE to disseminate climate change related information and to raise awareness. This included:

- **Contribution to MoE Annual Congress:** 1,640 copies of 12 knowledge products were prepared for distribution during the annual forum, including Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan, learning materials, proceedings, etc.
- **Support to Biodiversity Day:** CCCA contributed support for 600 advocacy T-shirts to Ministry of Environment for organizing the Biodiversity day in Kampong Thom province, focused on awareness of the advantages of conservation of the biodiversity in their area.

As a result of the R3 activities, and in particular due to the ongoing work of updating and disseminating information through the **camclimate website** and mailing lists, there were 22,635 session (of which 66,04 % were new visits) to the online platform in 2015, representing a 49% increase on 2014 figures, from 15,263 users (Figure 2). Further public outreach was achieved through camclimate website links to key social media such as Facebook, Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, Pinterest and Digg.

Figure 2: DCC's camclimate website traffic in 2015



II. Personnel

- Ms. Clara Landeiro was selected by UNDP as Climate Change Technical Specialist to support CCCA programme and joined in May 2015;
- Seven contract staff (Mitigation Officer, Adaptation Officer, Knowledge Management Officer, Coordination Officer, Financial Officer, Cleaner, Driver) have joined CCCA in 2015
- Working hours have been agreed individually with CCCA contract staff, on the basis of Government working hours (8 hours per day), with some flexibility on check-in and check-out times. A finger-print scanning machine has been installed to monitor adherence to working hours.

III. Log Frame Analysis

Overall objective:			
Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target(2015)	Current status (31 December 2015)
1. % of CCAP annual requirement funded through budgetary and extra-budgetary resources	1. No action (CCAP is being finalised)	1) 10%	TBC. An assessment in cooperation with GIZ is planned for Q1 2016.
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) 10%	43% (43/101 CCAP actions) received some level of support through CCCA
3. CCCSP implementation on track (incl. process and impact indicators ¹)	3. The CCCSP is approved, national M&E framework is being finalized	3) CCCSP national process and impact indicators, baselines and data collection methods finalized	Achieved.

¹ Impact indicators for the CCCSP are currently under development. They will be used by CCCA upon approval by the Government

Result 1: Strengthening the governance of climate change			
Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target(2015)	Current status (31 December 2015)
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.National level indicators approved and baselines established	Achieved. Baselines and methodology established for the full set of core national CC indicators (9). In addition, four CC indicators were included in NSDP 2014-2018, as well as one indicator on gender and climate change
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.Three line ministries have CC working groups	Achieved. Three ministries (MAFF, MoWA and MRD) have established permanent climate change working groups or teams. All key ministries have focal points.
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	3.No line ministries	Achieved. 14 sector CCAPs approved by the respective Ministers. Implementation has just started in 2015 with 8 line ministries receiving grants from CCCA to implement CCAP priorities. NCDD-S developed CC mainstreaming guidelines into sub-national level. Status update on implementation of CCAPs will be available end 2016.
4.Strengthen legal mandates for the NCCC, CCTT and NCCC Secretariat	4.Institutional and legal review is ongoing	4.New Royal Decree and Sub-Decree drafted	Achieved, Royal Decree on the NCSD and sub-decree on its General Secretariat were approved in 2015.

Output 1.1: Legislation on climate change institutions, including roles of sub-national administrations has been strengthened			
Output Indicators	Baseline(2014)	Target(2015)	Current status (31 December 2015)
1.1.1 Status of the legislation on climate change institutions	1.1.1. Institutional and legal review is ongoing	1.1.1. Recommendations on NCCC/CCTT/ Secretariat	Achieved. Royal Decree on NCSD and sub-decree on General Secretariat approved.

		submitted ministries	Sub-national guidelines for CC mainstreaming endorsed by NCDD-S for piloting. MoE integrated in the board of the new Sub-National Investment Fund. Three line ministries were identified for mainstreaming CC into their legislation: MAFF, MOWRAM and MLMUPC
<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(2015)	Current status (31 December 2015)
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 indicators, baselines and data collection methods drafted	Achieved.
1.2.2 Number of sectoral M&E plans developed and submitted for approval by concerned ministries	1.2.2 None	1.2.2 One	Achieved. MPWT framework (transport sector) finalized.
<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(2015)	Current status (31 December 2015)
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 One ministry	Achieved. Done for the MAFF 2016 budget submission, and with MEF for overall budget guidelines.
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	1.3.2 Tailored training programme designed for Govt officials	Not achieved (delayed). Capacity development program will be revised based on the reformed NCSD structure and mandate (2016) Ongoing capacity building to DCC, CCTT and NCSD member

	being implemented		
1.3.3 Number of line ministries producing annual CCAP monitoring reports	1.3.3 None	1.3.3 One ministry	Not achieved. None to date.
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 Four ministries	Achieved. Eight Ministries/agencies receiving grant from CCCA to implement their approval CCCA (MRD, MAFF, MoH, MoEYS, MoWA, MoWRAM, NCDM, MoPWT).
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan

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

Outcome indicators	Baseline(2014)	Target (2015)	Current status (31 December 2015)
1. Status of government – partners coordination mechanism	1. No formal mechanism in place	1. ToRs of the coordination mechanism agreed	Not achieved (delayed). After consultations with CDC/CRDB, decision to develop coordination mechanism under NCS (not a new TWG). A proposal is ready for internal consultations.
2. Status of Cambodia's direct access to Multilateral climate funds	2. No direct access	2. Accreditation request submitted to one fund	Not achieved. 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.
3. Number of ministries benefiting from NCCC Secretariat support on financing sourcing and modalities	3. Four (MOWRAM, NCDD, MAFF, MOE)	3. Five ministries	Achieved. MAFF (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. Dialogue with private sector formally initiated	Achieved. Initiated through Green Biz Forum of Eurocham. Mapping of private sector contribution to CC contracted, consultations planned for Q1 2016.
5. Number of ministry planning and budgeting documents explicitly integrating CC		5. Three ministries	Achieved. MPWT's CCAP is fully reflected in their 2015-17 PIP. MAFF and MOE budget submissions for 2016 integrate CC, with support from CCCA.

Output 2.1: Coordination mechanism is established and functional for climate change domestic and external finance and investments			
Output Indicators	Baseline(2014)	Target(2015)	Current status (31 December 2015)
2.1.1. Status of government-donor coordination mechanism	2.1.1. There is no formal government-donor coordination mechanism	2.1.1. TORs agreed	Not achieved. Draft proposal for a mechanism under NCSD, to be submitted to GSSD management for review.
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 designed and launched	Achieved. One deputy director of DCC is assigned to lead on climate finance issues, and requests for support have been received regularly. Factsheets on climate funds and how to access them have been drafted.
2.1.3. Availability of dialogue platform with private sector on climate change	2.1.3. Not established	2.1.3. First event held and programme of work agreed	Partially achieved (with Eurocham only). Consultancy team recruited to map private sector contribution to the CC response and suggest leads for PS dialogue.
2.1.4. Percentage of NCCC, CCTT and NCCC Secretariat staff participating in preparations and involved in international negotiations on CC	2.1.4 TBC	2.1.4. 80% for CCTT/Secretariat and 30% for NCCC	Partially achieved. 40% (17 persons among 43 CCTT/Secretariat staff) attended ADP negotiations under UNFCCC, Adaptation Planning and IPCC meetings, M&E training and CoP21. 5% (3 Pers) among 64 NCSD members attended CoP21 negotiation in Paris
<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 (2015)	Current status (31 December 2015)
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 revised and approved for implementation	Partially achieved. Pilot implementation ongoing and the consultant for revision of the manual will start in Q1 2016.
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan		<input 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 (2015)	Current status (31 December 2015)
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	Partially achieved. Draft figures are available (for 2013 and 2014 data) but the full report will be submitted in Q1 2016.
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. Improved climate change tag methodology agreed	Achieved. 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.
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. Programme of work on CBA of key initiatives agreed	Achieved. Report available on five MAFF CBA case studies.
<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 (2015)	Current status (31 December 2015)
1. Status of procedures for management and exchange of climate change	1. A climate change website exists but key data bases remain scattered	1. Recommendations on Knowledge Management System available	Partially achieved. A concept note has been prepared for the enhancement of CC KM capacity, including the development of a knowledge portal as one of its

related information			components; TORs prepared for 3 consultancies (1 international and 2 national consultants) to support of KM work. Recommendations are being produced as part of the development of the KM framework and action plan for CC (international consultant on board since mid-December; national consultants on database management and portal development expected to start in 2016)
2. Status of integration of climate change in schools and universities' curriculum	2. (TBC, basic CC element in school curriculum, 3 universities have piloted CC modules: RUA, PNCA, RUPP)	2. Program of work for CC integration in curriculum agreed with MoEYS	Achieved. CC integration in secondary school curriculum is planned under the MoEYS grant.
3. Mechanism is in place to identify and test relevant technologies for CCAP implementation	3. There is no mechanism in place	3. Mechanism for technology assessment in place in NCCC Secretariat.	Partially achieved. The CCAP for MoE recommends that the mechanisms focus on resilient low carbon technology for Food, Water and Energy (FEW) Security in an initial stage (2016-2018), including a brief concept note for the creation of a resilient low carbon technology hub focusing on FEW Security in the list of priority actions of MoE CCAP. (The mechanisms to be set up by the Hub can then be scaled up to apply to other areas of CCAP implementation.)
4. Availability and functionality of standards and quality assurance procedures for climate change publication and data	4. Not available	4. Proposed QA procedures agreed under the knowledge management system.	Not achieved. Review of standards and best practices is under way with the support of the KM international consultant.
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan

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 (2015)	Current status (31 December 2015)
3.1.1. Status of standards for awareness-raising on climate change	3.1.1 Not established	3.1.1. Review of best practices available	Partially achieved. Review of existing international and national best practices ongoing.
3.1.2. Status of quality assurance procedures of key CC materials and technologies	3.1.2. Not established	3.1.2. QA procedures agreed	Not achieved. Experiences in establishing QA procedures are under review, and informing the development of recommendations for the establishment of the QA system and the CC KM framework.
3.1.3. Status of a protocol for management and exchange of climate data	3.1.3. Not established	3.1.3. Draft protocol available and consultations held	Partially achieved. KMIS concept note available. On process to recruit 2 national consultants to liaise with the international consultant for the design of KMIS
<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 (2015)	Current status (31 December 2015)
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. Initial discussions held with universities	Achieved. Grant Facility Window 3 on Research and Innovation was launched, with over 120 participants from 60 organizations/institutions, including universities.
<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 (2015)	Current status (31 December 2015)
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. 0	To start in 2016 once grants are operational
3.3.2. Number of knowledge products from research initiatives in key sectors	3.3.2. 0	3.3.2. 0	To start in 2016 once grants are operational
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	Partially achieved. One learning event was conducted with CCCA grantees (projects started in the second half of 2015, thus only one event this year).
<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. The late recruitment of the International Specialist and Knowledge Management Officer for CCCA has led to delays on some activities, particularly related to knowledge management;
2. Delay of cash advance from UNDP in Q1, due to delay in AWP approval;
3. Some activities have been delayed such as the establishment of coordination mechanism and dialogue with the private sector due to the MoE reform, as the new National Council for Sustainable Development should be the forum for this, and it has only recently been created (May 2015). The first activities in these areas started in Q3 2015;
4. The draft of the legal framework for Carbon Finance, which is taking longer than expected due to the complexity of the task, will be finalized in 2016;
5. Down of exchange rate from EUR to USD in 2015 are affecting to the project activities
6. The quality control of Khmer translation of documents has been time consuming.
7. Three A/C units will need to be disposed of following the move to a new MOE building (where new A/C units have been provided by the Government). This will be done in line with the Implementing Partner (MOE/NCSD) procedures.

V. Lessons Learned

1. The review of climate change mainstreaming in the MAFF planning and budget process has shown that while climate change integration at strategy level is satisfactory, significant work has to be done to align climate change budgets with the sector strategy. Several recommendations have already been implemented by MAFF for the 2016 budget, while others will require follow-up with both MAFF and MEF;
2. The launch workshop for the research grant provided a valuable opportunity to clarify the information available in the application guidelines. It is useful for applicants to be able to ask their own questions and get clarifications, even if the information is already included in the guidelines. A Q&A document presenting the main questions and answers is a useful tool;
3. There is significant interest from PDoEs to play their advisory role in helping sub-national administrations to integrate climate change in their plans and budgets. However, there are also major capacity constraints, and PDoE will require ongoing technical support from NCSD/DCC;
4. Provided training on climate change to reporters/journalist in advance before CoP negotiation are increase interesting and increase number of the mass media cover on CC.

VI. Risk log

Please see annex I.

VII. Financial Utilization

Table 1: Contribution Overview

	Donors	Committed	Received		Balance
			Original Currency	USD *	
1	SIDA	SEK 28,000,000.00	SEK 13,000,000.00	1,662,251.00	2,113,369.28
2	EU	EUR 6,000,000.00	EUR 1,380,302.00	1,470,434.45	6,001,545.55
3	UNDP	USD 1,150,000	620,000.00	620,000.00	530,000.00
TOTAL		USD 12,397,600.28 **		3,752,685.45	USD 8,644,914.83 **

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

** May change based on the exchange rates when receiving the balance contribution from donors in the future

Table 2: Annual Expenditure by Result [1Jan - 31 Dec 2015]

RESULT	2015 Approved Budget	2015 Expenditure (Jan-Dec)	Balance	Delivery (%)
RESULT 1: A clear governance and accountability framework is functional for the climate change response at national and sector levels. [iii]	1,094,648.46	1,021,368.31	73,280.15	93%
RESULT 2: Public and private resources are leveraged and managed efficiently, in support of climate resilient, and low carbon development [iii]	328,358.50	237,146.25	91,212.25	72%
RESULT 3: Strengthened human and technical capacities to support climate change response [iii]	464,560.19	481,433.95	(16,873.76)	104%
Total	1,887,567.16	1,739,948.51	147,618.65	92%

Table 3: Cumulative Expenditure by Result [1Jul 2014- 31 Dec 2015]

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. [iii]	5,796,069.67	1,217,424.34	4,578,645.33	21%
RESULT 2: Public and private resources are leveraged and managed efficiently, in support of climate resilient, and low carbon development [iii]	2,283,537.67	326,511.97	1,957,025.70	14%
RESULT 3: Strengthened human and technical capacities to support climate change response [iii]	4,317,992.67	528,886.36	3,789,106.31	12%
Total	12,397,600.00	2,072,822.67	10,324,777.33	17%

VIII. Supporting documents

1. Cambodia Royal Statement for CoP21
2. Cambodia Climate Change Website: www.camclimate.org.kh
3. Climate Change Action Plan for Information sector/Ministry of Information
4. Climate Change Action Plan for Tourism sector/ Ministry of Tourism
5. Climate Change Action Plan for Land Management and Urban Planning sector/ Ministry of Land Management, Construction and Urban Planning
6. Climate Change Action Plan for Industry Sector/Ministry of Industry and Handicraft
7. Climate Change Action Plan for Environment sector/Ministry of Environment
8. Report on Second Study of Understanding Public Perception of Climate Change in Cambodia
9. Report on Second National Communication
10. Report on Cambodia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution

IX. Work-Plan for 2016

A summary of key activities under each result is presented below:

Result 1: A clear governance and accountability framework is functional for the climate change response at national and sub-national levels.	Output 1.1: Legislation on climate change institutions, including roles of sub-national administrations has been strengthened
	Legislation on climate change institutions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support NCSD to finalize arrangements for climate change coordination under the new institutional framework (Climate Change Technical team etc.)
	Mainstreaming CC into related core legislation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support CC integration in three priority pieces of legislation: agricultural land and fisheries law (MAFF); Sub-Decree on River Basin Management and other sub-decrees under Water Law (MoWRAM); and environmental code (MOE), and report to NCSD
	Definition of appropriate levels of intervention for various types of CC activities under the decentralization and deconcentration framework
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support CC mainstreaming in Sub-National Investment Fund (SNIF) procedures Capacity development and operational support to PDoEs in their advisory role to communes/districts on climate change (3 additional provinces and 10 additional communes in 2016, with demonstration activities in 3 communes)
	Legal framework for Carbon Finance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk review of country experiences, draft Prakas and hold consultations on legal framework for carbon finance (procedures, registration and ownership of carbon credits, fees, possibly carbon tax)
	Output 1.2: National and key sectoral M&E frameworks are developed and submitted for approval
	M&E system operationalization and TA to M&E unit in DCC and line ministries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch the national M&E framework and finalize institutional arrangements for M&E
Development of sectoral M&E plans	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support development of the M&E framework in Health and Agriculture sectors (indicators, baselines, reporting protocols) – <i>Partnership with IIED and GIZ</i> 	
UNFCCC reporting requirements	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Cambodia's position and support to participation in COP22 • Report on National Adaptation Plan to the UNFCCC
	Output 1.3: Capacity of key line ministries has been strengthened to manage their CCAP and contribute to CCTT/NCCC activities
	Provide inputs to line Ministries for inclusion of climate criteria in planning and budgeting procedure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership with GIZ on prioritization of adaptation activities within ministries
	Capacity support for CC institutions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the NCSD reform, review existing TNA(s) and existing program for capacity development and finalize tailored CD programme for NCSD, CCTT and NCCC Secretariat and line ministry CC working groups
	Capacity support to line ministries in CCAP development and reporting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to finalization of CCAPs in MPTC • Support line ministries to report on the status of their CCAP implementation
	Grant support to line ministries/agencies from CCCA for implementation of CCAP priority actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of the existing 8 grants to ministries, including spot checks and monitoring visits • Selection process for grants to an additional six ministries: MOE, MIH, MME, MOT, MLMUPC and MoInfo
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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish mechanism for Government-donor coordination on CC, under NCSD • Map private sector contribution to the CC response and identify concrete measures to facilitate climate-smart investments
	Output 2.2: NCCC Secretariat procedures updated and applied in line with the requirements for National Implementing Entities of multilateral climate funds
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise GSSD/NCSD operation manual for both government and donors fund, and provide related training to staff • Support preparations for accreditation of Cambodia NIE(s) to the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund, including strengthening of internal audit function • Continue to provide advice and information to Government agencies and NGOs on access to climate funds
	Output 2.3: Climate change related expenditures are integrated into the government plans and budgets including the ODA database
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced mentoring for one ministry on how to integrate CC in their budget (MAFF) – <i>Partnership with UNITAR and regional UNDP/SIDA programme</i> • Support to two additional ministries (MOWRAM and MPWT) on improving CC mainstreaming in their budgets - <i>Partnership with regional UNDP/SIDA programme</i> • Basic training to six additional ministries on climate change and public finance – <i>Partnership with UNITAR, EFI and regional UNDP/SIDA programme</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing for MEF on the results of the work with ministries, and inclusion of CC in the national budget guidelines - <i>Partnership with regional UNDP/SIDA programme</i> • Training for donors on how to use the new CC tracker in the ODA database (with CDC), and analysis of data • Update the climate public expenditure review for 2015 data (with MEF and CDC)
<p>Result 3: Strengthened human and technical capacities to support climate change response</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Standards and procedures for quality assurance of climate change awareness raising materials and knowledge management are developed</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a QA mechanism for CC related information products • Finalization and implementation of a knowledge management information system, including procedures for CC data management, and development of knowledge products • Establish a spatial database on Climate Change risks/vulnerability (GIS) • Develop and populate repository of CC interventions, best practices and roster of CC experts • Support the development of training materials CC awareness raising in Khmer
	<p>Output 3.2: Partnership with education institutions is established to integrate climate change into curriculum development and research</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of CC into secondary education curriculum through the grant project with MoEYS • Establish partnership with universities and research institutions, participating in KMIS, QA mechanism, agenda setting for CC research • Establish a grant project with MoInfo including CC awareness through mass media
	<p>Output 3.3: Lessons generated from innovative practices pilots are documented and shared with relevant stakeholders</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize the selection and launch of the 8 research and innovation projects; • Produce case studies and good practices of selected grants; • Organize at least two knowledge sharing events, including CC component of MoE annual Forum; • Training Workshop on CC for junior staff of MOE;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-term review of CCCA (end 2016) 	

Annex I: Risk Log

Annual Progress Report 2015

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ²	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 1. The CCCA will also stand ready to follow the	MoE/CCD	NPM	December 2015	No change

² Organisational, Financial, Operational, Environmental, Strategic, Regulatory, Security, Political, Other

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ²	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
					Government/ Development Partner/ EU member states policy for incentive system (if reestablished) 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 pro-actively 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	December 2015	Improved. NCCC has been replaced by NCSO since May 2015, which will be the framework for new coordination mechanisms.
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	MoE/DCC	NPM	December 2015	No change. Capacity development plan will be revised now that the new NCSO structure is approved.

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ²	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
					their respective sectors. Line ministries have demonstrated commitment during the development of their strategies and action plans.				
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	December 2015	Improving. Work has begun with MEF, CDC and MAFF on CC mainstreaming in PFM, as well as dialogue with the private sector on policies for green investments. A consultancy team are on board to map private sector contribution to the CC response and suggest leads for PS dialogue.

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ²	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
5	Non harmonized M&E systems across institutional partners compromise the coherence of a programmatic approach (Result 1)	15 Feb 2014	Organisational	P: High I: Medium	As part of the M&E framework for the CCCSP, the CCCA will ensure relevant stakeholders are actively involved.	MoE/DCC	NPM	December 2015	No change. Efforts are ongoing in particular with SPCR/ADB to harmonize M&E as much as possible. Work on aligned sectoral M&E frameworks is expanding 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	December 2015	Improved. NCSD's creation has confirmed the role of DCC.

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ²	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
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 ³ 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	December 2015	Improved. Top management of NCSD/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	December 2015	Risk is realized already. Need to adjust the CCCA USD budget downwards (circa -1.5m USD based on current levels of exchange rates)

³ 2011, 2012 and 2013 CCCA Audit Reports

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ²	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
8	Movement of the programme office (new build in)	July 2015	Organisational	P: High I: Low	CCCA office will be secured in cooperation with NCSD management and HE Minister.	MOE/DCC	NPM	December 2015	No longer a risk. MoE has allocated one room for the CCCA programme with sufficient space, in the new MOE building. The move was completed on 1 st Jan 2016



CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

Implemented by: Supported by:

 <i>Ministry of Environment</i>	 <i>European Union</i>	 <i>Empowered Aves. Resilient nations.</i>	 SWEDEN
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