



29<sup>th</sup> August, 2018

Excellency,

**Subject: Narrative and Financial Report from July 2017-June 2018 and Request for 5<sup>th</sup> instalment for the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance - CCCA / DCI-ENV/2014/345-747**

We are pleased to submit the narrative and financial report for the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance programme – CCCA/DCI-ENV/2014/345-747, which covers the period of 01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

The enclosed narrative progress report of the CCCA programme provides more details on the results and lessons learned of the programme.

The financial report covering the period of 01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 is also enclosed together with the request for the EU 5<sup>th</sup> instalment as per the Contribution Agreement's terms and conditions.

We look forward to our continued cooperation.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Nick Beresford', is positioned above the printed name.

Nick Beresford  
Country Director

H.E. George Edgar  
Ambassador, Head of Delegation  
Delegation of the European Union to Cambodia

*Enclosures:*

1. CCCA Narrative Report
2. Financial Report , Annex III
3. Request for 5<sup>th</sup> instalment from the EU, Annex V
4. Management Declaration, Annex VII

## Sodaline Mak

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**From:** CHAPRESTO CORTES Maria (EEAS-PHNOM PENH) <Maria.CHAPRESTO-CORTES@eeas.europa.eu>  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 25, 2018 6:41 PM  
**To:** Chhum Sovanny  
**Cc:** Julien Chevillard; Clara Landeiro; Sodaline Mak; Rany Pen; BECKERS Clemens (EEAS-PHNOM PENH); CHAPRESTO CORTES Maria (EEAS-PHNOM PENH)  
**Subject:** RE: Report submission to EU\_01July2017-30June2018\_CCCA/DCI-ENV/2014/345-747

Dear Sovanny,

Sorry for the delay in answering. I am trying to catch up after a number of meetings outside Cambodia.

Thank you for the revised financial report and the clarification on the exchange issue.

Kindly, sign it and send it to us. Please, include a signed Management Declaration, as well. Although, it was mentioned in the cover note as one of the annexes to the interim report, it was never received.

Regarding the comments to the narrative report, I believe Clemens will be able to reply next week.

Kind regards,  
Maria

María Chapresto Cortés  
Finance, Contracts and Audit Section

*Delegation of the European Union to the Kingdom of Cambodia*

No. 100A, Preah Norodom Boulevard, Phnom Penh  
Tel: +855 (0) 23 216996 / 211102 / 220677 / 220612



**OUR HERITAGE:  
WHERE THE PAST  
MEETS THE FUTURE**

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From: Chhum Sovanny [mailto:chhum.sovanny@undp.org]  
Sent: Monday, October 15, 2018 10:00 AM  
To: BECKERS Clemens (EEAS-PHNOM PENH)  
Cc: CHAPRESTO CORTES Maria (EEAS-PHNOM PENH); Julien Chevillard; Clara Landeiro; Sodoline Mak; Rany Pen  
Subject: RE: Report submission to EU\_01July2017-30June2018\_CCCA/DCI-ENV/2014/345-747

Dear Clemens,

I acknowledge in receipt your additional comments and my sincere apologies for late response.

Please see below in red and attached the consolidated responses to address your feedbacks/comments. We have corrected the exchange rate for the latest pre-financing (Attchment2\_AnnexIII\_EU financial report). Please kindly confirm if it's needed a new signed version considering that this exchange rate is not related to the whole figure in financial report – it is showing at the signature page only.

Should you need anything more, please let us know.

Many thanks and best regards,  
Sovanny

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**From:** BECKERS Clemens (EEAS-PHNOM PENH) <Clemens.BECKERS@eeas.europa.eu>  
**Sent:** Friday, October 5, 2018 10:22 AM  
**To:** Chhum Sovanny <chhum.sovanny@undp.org>  
**Cc:** Julien Chevillard <julien.chevillard@undp.org>; Clara Landeiro <clara.landeiro@undp.org>; Sodoline Mak <sodoline.mak@undp.org>; Rany Pen <rany.pen@undp.org>; CHAPRESTO CORTES Maria (EEAS-PHNOM PENH) <Maria.CHAPRESTO-CORTES@eeas.europa.eu>  
**Subject:** RE: Report submission to EU\_01July2017-30June2018\_CCCA/DCI-ENV/2014/345-747

Dear Sovanny,

This is just to add that we may need to suspend the payment if you need considerable time to reply to the comments. Considering that we have Phum Ben, could you revert to me by the 16 October the latest? Pls prioritise in your reply the comments refereing to potential mistakes, including the last 3 ones, I mark them in yellow in my email below, which might also requiring correcting the financial report.

Thank you and kind regards,  
Clemens

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From: Chhum Sovanny [<mailto:chhum.sovanny@undp.org>]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 02, 2018 9:05 PM  
To: BECKERS Clemens (EEAS-PHNOM PENH)  
Cc: Julien Chevillard; Clara Landeiro; Sodaline Mak; Rany Pen  
Subject: RE: Report submission to EU\_01July2017-30June2018\_CCCA/DCI-ENV/2014/345-747

Dear Clemens,

Thanks a lot for your feedbacks on the narrative report. We will address the questions/comments and get back to you as soon as possible.

Best regards,  
Sovanny

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**From:** BECKERS Clemens (EEAS-PHNOM PENH) <[Clemens.BECKERS@eeas.europa.eu](mailto:Clemens.BECKERS@eeas.europa.eu)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 2, 2018 5:55 PM  
**To:** Chhum Sovanny <[chhum.sovanny@undp.org](mailto:chhum.sovanny@undp.org)>  
**Cc:** Julien Chevillard <[julien.chevillard@undp.org](mailto:julien.chevillard@undp.org)>; Clara Landeiro <[clara.landeiro@undp.org](mailto:clara.landeiro@undp.org)>; Sodaline Mak <[sodaline.mak@undp.org](mailto:sodaline.mak@undp.org)>; Rany Pen <[rany.pen@undp.org](mailto:rany.pen@undp.org)>  
**Subject:** RE: Report submission to EU\_01July2017-30June2018\_CCCA/DCI-ENV/2014/345-747

Dear Sovanny,

Thank you again for the report, and sorry for the late feedback. I find the report informative and useful, and have a couple of questions and comments on the narrative report:

p. 6, on support for CIPs: which of the supported Communes are highly vulnerable to CC, and have those communes been prioritized by the support? **This information has been added in the table (we also updated it to reflect the latest decisions on commune investments). All communes prioritized by CCCA are in categories 1 or 2 (vulnerable or highly vulnerable) on a scale of four.**

p. 11f: support to MPWT: when will mitigation plan for road transport sector be developed and implemented? **The grant does not cover the development of a national mitigation plan for the transport sector, only some pilot activities in Siem Reap (traffic management and campaign with drivers).**

p. 21: out of the many interesting activities under grants, I am particularly interested in (low carbon energy study, e-bikes/MoE) can you pls inform me before you plan an event with potential for larger public attention,( and inform me about details of these grants?) **Noted, the finalized low carbon technology report should be available very soon from MME, and we will inform you when results of e-bike piloting by MOE are discussed (6 month pilot underway)**

p. 22, table 4, on the grants of window 1: several targets are broadly on track, some have already been (over)achieved, which is good news. The weakest performance is on number of community members trained, and the low share of female-headed households among direct beneficiaries, and the low share of mitigation activities (2) against a not very ambitious target on mitigation activities (5). Is there any explanation on this, and is any corrective action envisaged? **The mitigation activities performance will improve, it is low for now because most ministries with a mitigation mandate (e.g. MME, MIH but also MOE and MOT on green hotel standards) were part of the second round of grants and are only now implementing their pilots. For community members trained we expect also that**

the figures will improve with the full implementation of the pilots from the 2<sup>nd</sup> round. Gender targets are generally met but we do have an issue with female-headed households. Our grantees prioritize them but there are a number of factors that are difficult to control (proportion of female headed households may be low in a particular area, interest in the technologies...). We need to do a bit more homework on this and will ask the question in our knowledge event in November.

p. 22, table 4, last bullet point: there is no info regarding the number of government policies and regulations that take into account evidence of the grants. Can you give an approximate assessment if such use of grants for policies and regulation can be expected/is on broadly on track? Reporting on it at the end of the year might be too late to take corrective action, if needed. This was an oversight. We track it, see below the 6 we have for now (and corrected in the report). It is on track as several others are ongoing.

3 clinical guidelines on climate-sensitive waterborne diseases(MOH); teaching materials for CC in grades 10-12 (MOEYS); technical guidelines on climate-proofing rural water infrastructures (MRD); technical guidelines for resilient housing (MLMUPC).

p. 24: It is understood that GCF has approved the GSSD readiness programme. Can you outline what the budget, objectives, main activities and implementation modalities of this programme are, as they might complement CCCA. If it is possible to share a project document, I would appreciate. Here's the link to the project document but please note the dates are wrong (the proposal actually became effective in April 2018 so the work plan has shifted).

[https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/466992/Readiness\\_proposals\\_-\\_Cambodia\\_NCSD\\_NDA\\_Strengthening\\_and\\_Country\\_Programming.pdf/0db3a730-96cd-42b4-93ac-7444412ddfe6](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/466992/Readiness_proposals_-_Cambodia_NCSD_NDA_Strengthening_and_Country_Programming.pdf/0db3a730-96cd-42b4-93ac-7444412ddfe6)

p. 25. There is one para referring to NCDD-S to become a DAE, and later in the para to become a NIE. Can you clarify, do they want to become both? A short explanation on NIE and DAE purposes under GCF (scope of mandate, advantages, roles etc. once obtained by NCDD) would also be appreciated. DAE (direct access entity) is the new name that GCF is using for what they used to call NIE (national implementing entity), so it is the same thing. In the future we will use only DAE to avoid confusion. Basically the entity contracted by GCF to implement a project (but national ones, as opposed to international agencies). Corrected in the report.

p. 30: can you include info on CRDB/CDC grant into table 7. They have not received a grant during the reporting period, only in-kind support from us (training, review of their climate data quality). This is the reason why we have reported activities in the previous table (based on the LoA/ exchange of letters between the two ministers), but there are no financial transfers from CCCA to them.

I look forward in particular on the website and data platform expected for December 2018, and take note that critical steps were performed in 2017. (this is progressing well, on track for completion in December)

In the reporting on the grants it is often, in particular on the window 3 grants, unclear or difficult to extract, what the grant's benefit regarding climate change is. In particular where there is a long list of supported activities, 1-3 sentences summarizing the CC benefit would be helpful, e.g. at the beginning in bold, briefly explaining what has changed with regard to climate change mitigation or adaptation due to the grant. An example where such a summary would be helpful in particular is no 3 of window 3, implemented by CRDT, p. 38-40. Noted, clarifications added in the report (for these research and innovation grants, impacts may be initially small/indirect, i.e. they help test approaches / methodologies which could then be adopted more broadly)

p. 51: grateful for a short overview where CC mainstreaming of NSDP 2019-2023 stands: what are the main elements of your mainstreaming approach (how many indicators you want to include, do you want to target certain sectors in particular, etc). Multiprong approach: (1) working directly with MoP (through LoA) to ensure that official guidelines to sectors (for NSDP and SSDP) integrate CC related guidance (see also answer to your next question); (2) providing CC-specific inputs to NSDP, including 4 CC indicators and targets (and ensuring that these are aligned with CSDG13 indicators); (3) facilitating broader discussion with sectors on CC specific indicators/targets, through discussion/inputs/validation of CSDG13 indicators by NCSD's CC Technical Working Group; (4) assisting specific sectors to develop SSDPs (or eventually a new round of sector' CCAP) in line with CC mainstreaming guidance (pending request from sectors and availability of resources – for the moment CCCA is assisting MPWT and MRD). Efforts in all these areas contribute to strengthen climate responsiveness of the new NSDP, though the area you have highlighted regarding NSDP CC indicators/targets is perhaps the most tangible. Here, the approach was ensure full alignment with CSDG, focusing on a reduce set of indicators (totalling 4) that can track not only (a) the level of investment in climate change response measures, but that can also track whether investments being made in aggregate by all sectors are producing the expected impact in terms of (b) reducing vulnerability, (c) decreasing GHG emissions, (d) increasing capacity of institutions to respond to CC.

You mention agreement with MoP will be signed in Q3 of 2018. Has this been done in the meantime? Yes. LoA was signed in Q2, payment of the 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche processed in Q3, after reception of respective deliverables. These included approved Guidelines (integrating CC guidance) for Formulating National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019-2023 preparation, and for Sectoral Strategic Development Plan (SSDP) Preparation. (Documents attached)

Could you send me the C-SDG targets and indicators, and indicating which ones will be included in NSDP? CSDG13 document attached. Note that all 4 CSDG 13 indicator areas are to be included in NSDP, though the NSDP indicator on GHG emission reduction is a modification of the corresponding CSDG 13 indicator. You can find a note on the correspondence between NSDP and CSDG 13 indicators in the NSDP metadata file attached.

[Note that this is our current understanding. As MoP is still working on NSDP and CSDG documents we cannot exclude the possibility of additional changes to the information attached on CSDG13 and NSDP indicators and targets.]

p.54, Which are the projects for direct access to multilateral climate funds, one on NCSD (is this the same as you referred to on p. ) one for NCDD. On page 55, there is reference to NCDD (GCF access), and MoE (LDCF access). Are these the same projects? Is LDCF a GCF sub-fund? No, LDCF is a climate fund managed by the GEF secretariat, see here: <https://www.thegef.org/topics/least-developed-countries-fund-ldcf> MOH was supported to access it for a regional project on health and climate change through WHO. For MOE, support was provided to access the Adaptation Fund (AF not LDCF, corrected in the report), for a project on protected areas in Boeng Per Wildlife Sanctuary.

p. 56: what is DAPF? The Department of Administration, Planning and Finance of NCSD

p.62: financial utilization:

- the SIDA commitment is mentioned with SEK 29,000,000. The progress report of last year mentions SIDA commitment of SEK 28,000,000. Is this the reflection of the 82000 USD additional Swedish funds? Not sure if there is a mistake, as my online currency converter comes to different numbers, based on today's exchange rates. Yes it is. The actual fund received of SEK 1,000,000 is 114,942.50 (based on the exchange rate, SEK 8.70 we received fund from SIDA in May)

- The cumulative expenditure by result for result 2, total project budget, is indicated with 1,726,712.49 USD. This figure is lower than what has been reported in the annual report 2017. Is this a mistake? The figure you mention is the budget, not the expenditure. The cumulative expenditure of R2 by the end of 2017 was USD 1,072,020.73, and in this report (June 2018), it reaches USD 1,313,269.97.

- The last pre-financing payment we sent was EUR 1 513 955. The project received USD 1 785 324.29. The exchange rate should be 0.8480. In the report the exchange rate stated is 0.824. Can you pls correct? We have corrected the information on the exchange rate to 0.848. Do you need a new signed version of the financial report?

I look forward to your reply.

Kind regards,

Clemens

Clemens Beckers

Attaché Natural Resources Management – Climate Change  
EU Delegation to the Kingdom of Cambodia  
No. 100A Preah Norodom Blvd, Phnom Penh  
Tel: 855-23216996 Fax: 855-23216997  
<http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/cambodia>

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From: Chhum Sovanny [<mailto:chhum.sovanny@undp.org>]  
Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2018 4:11 PM  
To: BECKERS Clemens (EEAS-PHNOM PENH)  
Cc: Julien Chevillard; Clara Landeiro; Sodaline Mak; Rany Pen  
Subject: Report submission to EU\_01July2017-30June2018\_CCCA/DCI-ENV/2014/345-747

Dear Clemens,

As informed you this morning, please find the attached submission documents including:

1. Cover letter
2. Narrative report covering the period of 01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018
3. Financial report covering the period of 01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018
4. Request for 5<sup>th</sup> payment
5. Management declaration

I will send you in separate email for the document **number 2** (Narrative report and the supporting documents). The hard copies are coming to your office shortly.

Should you have any inquiries or comments, please kindly let me know.

Best regards,  
Sovanny



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

**Sovanny Chhum (Mr.)**

Programme Analyst

**United Nations Development Programme  
(UNDP) Cambodia**

No 53, Pasteur Street, Boeung Keng Kang 1

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Cell: +855 (0)12 919 041

Tel: +855 23 216 167. Ext: 234

Fax: +855 23 216 251/ 721 042

[chhum.sovanny@undp.org](mailto:chhum.sovanny@undp.org)

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Annex III: 01 July 2017 - 30 June 2018 CCCA Financial Report

OUTCOME	RESULTS	Account Code	Budget Description	Amount in USD								
				2014	2015	2016	2017					
				Actual Expense	Actual Expense	Actual Expense	Budget	Actual Expense Jan-June	Actual Expense Jul-Dec	Outstanding Commitment	Total Expense/ Commitment	Balance
	Result 1: A clear governance and accountability framework is functional for the climate change response at national and sector levels. [iii]	61300	International Personnel	56,057.70	164,639.55	206,497.04	218,000.00	107,424.37	124,264.28		231,688.65	(13,688.65)
		71200	International Consultants	0.00	13,018.00	3,502.80	50,000.00	14,011.20	0.00		14,011.20	35,988.80
		71300	Local Consultants	432.00	8,938.00	13,426.00	22,500.00	10,300.00	0.00		10,300.00	12,200.00
		71800	Contractual Services - Indiv	24,740.86	87,868.62	70,536.75	84,200.00	37,416.35	51,350.71		88,767.06	(4,567.06)
		71600	International/local travel	27,161.53	39,810.72	40,762.01	40,000.00	32,862.35	45,305.18		78,167.53	(38,167.53)
		75700	Trainings and Workshop	16,757.85	21,614.16	15,773.40	51,250.00	81,903.78	32,879.85		114,783.63	(63,533.63)
		72100	Contractual Services - Firm	52,149.50	52,149.50	0.00	0.00	78,586.64	29,381.52		107,968.16	(107,968.16)
		72300	Fuel	0.00	3,549.61	3,987.86	4,000.00	1,724.93	1,841.00		3,565.93	434.07
		72400	Communication and Audio Visual Equipment	1,102.90	7,799.08	4,856.70	4,000.00	4,950.43	4,126.88		9,077.31	(5,077.31)
		72600	Grants	12,000.00	530,412.00	767,200.96	1,000,000.00	96,084.00	489,566.00		585,650.00	414,350.00
		72500	Supplies	2,171.08	6,144.29	4,232.70	8,750.00	3,825.50	28,016.20		31,841.70	(23,091.70)
		72800	Information Technology Equipment	1,773.00	3,950.00	3,083.60	1,000.00	4,170.00	0.00		4,170.00	(3,170.00)
		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	346.50	10,895.00	4,318.18	11,250.00	0.00	309.08		309.08	10,940.92
		73100	Rental & Maintenance - Premises	0.00	985.00	930.00	0.00	450.00	450.00		900.00	(900.00)
		72200	Equipment and Furniture	0.00	4,369.90	440.00	6,000.00	46,000.00	25,540.00		71,540.00	(65,540.00)

OUTCOME	RESULTS	Account Code	Budget Description	Amount in USD								
				2014	2015	2016	2017					
				Actual Expense	Actual Expense	Actual Expense	Budget	Actual Expense Jan-June	Actual Expense Jul-Dec	Outstanding Commitment	Total Expense/ Commitment	Balance
Overall Objective : Strengthen national systems and capacities to support the implementation and coordination of Cambodia's climate change response, contributing to a greener, low carbon, climate-resilient, equitable,		73400	Rental and Maintenance of Equipment	1,363.11	1,019.85	2,396.12	500.00	145.00	1,032.24		1,177.24	(677.24)
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses [ii]	0.00	1,486.25	0.00	1,000.00	450.29	759.34		1,209.63	(209.63)
		75100	Facilities and Administration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
		<b>Subtotal Result 1</b>		<b>196,056.03</b>	<b>958,649.53</b>	<b>1,141,944.12</b>	<b>1,502,450.00</b>	<b>520,304.84</b>	<b>834,822.28</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1,355,127.12</b>	<b>147,322.88</b>
	Result 2: Public and private resources are leveraged and managed efficiently, in support of climate resilient, and low carbon development [iii]	61300	International Personnel	50,214.91	103,679.92	121,680.87	108,500.00	56,163.40	64,453.55		120,616.95	(12,116.95)
		71200	International Consultants	0.00	109.20	29,800.00	25,000.00	21,455.00	9,195.00		30,650.00	(5,650.00)
		71300	Local Consultants	0.00	4,475.00	52,570.60	15,000.00	13,448.40	16,717.00		30,165.40	(15,165.40)
		71800	Contractual Services - Indiv	26,396.21	76,629.32	77,223.65	74,700.00	33,544.25	38,013.67		71,557.92	3,142.08
		71600	International/local travel	0.00	0.00	5,655.00	6,000.00	0.00	12,806.99		12,806.99	(6,806.99)
		75700	Trainings and Workshop	6,548.50	10,640.74	8,591.37	51,000.00	0.00	19,311.13		19,311.13	31,688.87
		72100	Contractual services		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,000.00		8,000.00	(8,000.00)
		72200	Equipment and Furniture	0.00	0.00	4,141.50	6,000.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	6,000.00
		72300	Fuel	0.00	332.17	988.29	2,000.00	293.24	991.00		1,284.24	715.76
		72400	Communication and Audio Visual Equipment	1,278.90	6,203.40	4,990.00	3,000.00	2,779.48	2,633.40		5,412.88	(2,412.88)
		72600	Grants	0.00	15,000.00	55,000.00	110,000.00	8,000.00	9,000.00		17,000.00	93,000.00
		72500	Supplies	479.20	4,336.90	4,176.46	5,100.00	625.00	1,686.20		2,311.20	2,788.80
		72800	Information Technology Equipment	2,070.00	1,982.00	2,665.50	1,000.00	5,924.00	475.50		6,399.50	(5,399.50)
		73400	Rental & Maintenance - Equipment	173.00	900.06	1,588.03	500.00	0.00	2,116.99		2,116.99	(1,616.99)

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OUTCOME	RESULTS	Account Code	Budget Description	Amount in USD								
				2014	2015	2016	2017					
				Actual Expense	Actual Expense	Actual Expense	Budget	Actual Expense Jan-June	Actual Expense Jul-Dec	Outstanding Commitment	Total Expense/Commitment	Balance
sustainable and knowledge-based society  Specific Objective: Contribute to the implementation of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan.		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,205.00	0.00	0.00	11,100.00	72.42	3,155.08		3,227.50	7,872.50
		75100	Facilities and Administration	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
		<b>Subtotal Result 2</b>		<b>89,365.72</b>	<b>224,288.71</b>	<b>369,071.27</b>	<b>418,900.00</b>	<b>142,305.19</b>	<b>188,555.51</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>330,860.70</b>	<b>88,039.30</b>
	Result 3: Strengthened human and technical capacities to support climate change response [iii]	61300	International Personnel	1,655.28	71,213.97	106,041.76	111,000.00	67,247.25	54,667.67		121,914.92	(10,914.92)
		61100	National Personnel	0.00	15,593.74	9,029.88	10,000.00	0.00	12,891.68		12,891.68	(2,891.68)
		61200	National Personnel	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	8,975.18		8,975.18	1,024.82
		71200	International Consultants	0.00	38,350.00	62,477.54	50,000.00	254.00	0.00		254.00	49,746.00
		71300	Local Consultants	0.00	917.00	3,360.00	30,000.00	69,599.00	0.00		69,599.00	(39,599.00)
		71800	Contractual Services - Indiv	11,511.82	83,423.64	73,045.21	80,200.00	59,164.73	47,073.20		106,237.93	(26,037.93)
		71600	International/local travel	538.25	410.00	5,843.00	10,000.00	20,719.77	7,482.00		28,201.77	(18,201.77)
		72100	Contractual services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	137,943.00	35,782.00		173,725.00	(173,725.00)
		72200	Equipment and Furniture	7,091.08	38,077.17	1,015.00	10,000.00	11,232.00	2,325.00		13,557.00	(3,557.00)
72300	Fuel	0.00	659.00	446.37	4,000.00	310.15	318.30		628.45	3,371.55		
72400	Communication and Audio Visual Equipment	4,143.04	3,580.00	4,471.01	3,000.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	3,000.00		

OUTCOME	RESULTS	Account Code	Budget Description	Amount in USD								
				2014	2015	2016	2017					
				Actual Expense	Actual Expense	Actual Expense	Budget	Actual Expense Jan-June	Actual Expense Jul-Dec	Outstanding Commitment	Total Expense/ Commitment	Balance
		75700	Training and Workshops	3,476.63	99,740.87	80,968.48	41,250.00	74,774.33	91,780.29		166,554.62	(125,304.62)
		72600	Grants	0.00	64,576.00	319,886.70	560,000.00	83,305.00	83,778.00		167,083.00	392,917.00
		72500	Supplies	1,474.11	2,167.90	4,367.09	4,000.00	9,776.41	3,068.05		12,844.46	(8,844.46)
		72800	Information Technology Equipment	4,355.00	1,358.00	3,364.50	1,000.00	4,009.99	460.50		4,470.49	(3,470.49)
		73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equipment	1,572.90	1,420.87	2,518.70	500.00	1,097.17	1,909.29		3,006.46	(2,506.46)
		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	11,605.00	26,352.13	24,673.68	31,000.00	15,460.74	825.86		16,286.60	14,713.40
		74100	Professional Services	32.00	5,516.81	10,290.00	20,000.00	5,830.00	3,410.00		9,240.00	10,760.00
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses [ii]	(2.70)	655.18	1,145.27	2,500.00	183.92	24.00		207.92	2,292.08
		75100	Facilities and Administration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
		<b>Subtotal Result 3</b>		<b>47,452.41</b>	<b>454,012.28</b>	<b>721,944.19</b>	<b>978,450.00</b>	<b>560,907.46</b>	<b>354,771.02</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>915,678.48</b>	<b>62,771.52</b>
<b>A. Total Direct Eligible Cost of the Action</b>				<b>332,874.16</b>	<b>1,636,950.52</b>	<b>2,232,959.58</b>	<b>2,899,800.00</b>	<b>1,223,517.49</b>	<b>1,378,148.81</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2,601,666.30</b>	<b>298,133.70</b>
<b>B. Total Indirect Eligible Cost (GMS) [ii]</b>				<b>0.00</b>	<b>106,072.63</b>	<b>112,717.74</b>	<b>196,956.00</b>	<b>85,339.98</b>	<b>95,585.34</b>		<b>180,925.32</b>	<b>16,030.68</b>
<b>TOTAL Eligible Costs (A+B)</b>				<b>332,874.16</b>	<b>1,743,023.15</b>	<b>2,345,677.32</b>	<b>3,096,756.00</b>	<b>1,308,857.47</b>	<b>1,473,734.15</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2,782,591.62</b>	<b>314,164.38</b>

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OUTCOME	RESULTS	Account Code	Budget Description	Amount in USD								
				2018					Total Actual Expenses	total Outstanding commitment	Total Expense/Commitment	
				Budget	Actual Expense Jan-June	Outstanding Commitment	Total Expense/Commitment	Balance				
	Result 1: A clear governance and accountability framework is functional for the climate change response at national and sector levels. [iii]	61300	International Personnel	218,000.00	105,786.33		105,786.33	112,213.67	764,669.27	0.00	764,669.27	
		71200	International Consultants	50,000.00	132.00		132.00	49,868.00	30,664.00	0.00	30,664.00	
		71300	Local Consultants	20,000.00	498.00		498.00	19,502.00	33,594.00	0.00	33,594.00	
		71800	Contractual Services - Indiv	84,200.00	38,537.50		38,537.50	45,662.50	310,450.79	0.00	310,450.79	
		71600	International/local travel	40,000.00	10,162.82		10,162.82	29,837.18	196,064.61	0.00	196,064.61	
		75700	Trainings and Workshop	51,250.00	15,655.86		15,655.86	35,594.14	184,584.90	0.00	184,584.90	
		72100	Contractual Services - Firm	0.00	13,387.14		13,387.14	(13,387.14)	225,654.30	0.00	225,654.30	
		72300	Fuel	4,000.00	1,966.98		1,966.98	2,033.02	13,070.38	0.00	13,070.38	
		72400	Communication and Audio Visual Equipment	4,000.00	9,229.90		9,229.90	(5,229.90)	32,065.89	0.00	32,065.89	
		72600	Grants	450,000.00	286,411.00		286,411.00	163,589.00	2,181,673.96	0.00	2,181,673.96	
		72500	Supplies	8,750.00	1,394.54		1,394.54	7,355.46	45,784.31	0.00	45,784.31	
		72800	Information Technology Equipment	1,000.00	-		0.00	1,000.00	12,976.60	0.00	12,976.60	
		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	11,250.00	1,100.00		1,100.00	10,150.00	16,968.76	0.00	16,968.76	
		73100	Rental & Maintenance - Premises	0.00	472.50		472.50	(472.50)	3,287.50	0.00	3,287.50	
		72200	Equipment and Furniture	6,000.00	-		0.00	6,000.00	76,349.90	0.00	76,349.90	
		73400	Rental and Maintenance of Equipment	500.00	-		0.00	500.00	5,956.32	0.00	5,956.32	
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses [ii]	1,000.00	-		0.00	1,000.00	2,695.88	0.00	2,695.88	
		75100	Facilities and Administration	0.00	-		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			<b>Subtotal Result 1</b>	<b>949,950.00</b>	<b>484,734.57</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>484,734.57</b>	<b>465,215.43</b>	<b>4,136,511.37</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4,136,511.37</b>	

OUTCOME	RESULTS	Account Code	Budget Description	Amount in USD								
				2018					Total Actual Expenses	total Outstanding commitment	Total Expense/ Commitment	
				Budget	Actual Expense Jan-June	Outstanding Commitment	Total Expense/ Commitment	Balance				
Overall Objective : Strengthen national systems and capacities to support the implementation and coordination of Cambodia's climate change response, contributing to a greener, low carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society	Result 2: Public and private resources are leveraged and managed efficiently, in support of climate resilient, and low carbon development [iii]	61300	International Personnel	108,500.00	54,757.41		54,757.41	53,742.59	450,950.06	0.00	450,950.06	
		71200	International Consultants	25,000.00	31,590.00		31,590.00	(6,590.00)	92,149.20	0.00	92,149.20	
		71300	Local Consultants	15,000.00	19,097.00		19,097.00	(4,097.00)	106,308.00	0.00	106,308.00	
		71800	Contractual Services - Indiv	74,700.00	38,871.65		38,871.65	35,828.35	290,678.75	0.00	290,678.75	
		71600	International/local travel	6,000.00	16,850.00		16,850.00	(10,850.00)	35,311.99	0.00	35,311.99	
		75700	Trainings and Workshop	51,000.00	17,479.86		17,479.86	33,520.14	62,571.60	0.00	62,571.60	
		72100	Contractual services	0.00	-		0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00	8,000.00	
		72200	Equipment and Furniture	6,000.00	1,499.80		1,499.80	4,500.20	5,641.30	0.00	5,641.30	
		72300	Fuel	2,000.00	-		0.00	2,000.00	2,604.70	0.00	2,604.70	
		72400	Communication and Audio Visual Equipment	3,000.00	1,740.00		1,740.00	1,260.00	19,625.18	0.00	19,625.18	
		72600	Grants	55,000.00	38,000.00		38,000.00	17,000.00	125,000.00	0.00	125,000.00	
		72500	Supplies	5,100.00	1,804.50		1,804.50	3,295.50	13,108.26	0.00	13,108.26	
		72800	Information Technology Equipment	1,000.00	951.00		951.00	49.00	14,068.00	0.00	14,068.00	
		73400	Rental & Maintenance - Equipment	500.00	-		0.00	500.00	4,778.08	0.00	4,778.08	
		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	11,100.00	2,368.97		2,368.97	8,731.03	7,801.47	0.00	7,801.47	
		75100	Facilities and Administration	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		<b>Subtotal Result 2</b>				<b>363,900.00</b>	<b>225,010.19</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>225,010.19</b>	<b>138,889.81</b>	<b>1,238,596.59</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Specific Objective: Contribute to the implementation of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan.	Result 3: Strengthened human and technical	61300	International Personnel	111,000.00	57,680.05		57,680.05	53,319.95	358,505.98	0.00	358,505.98	

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OUTCOME	RESULTS	Account Code	Budget Description	Amount in USD							
				2018					Total Actual Expenses	total Outstanding commitment	Total Expense/Commitment
				Budget	Actual Expense Jan-June	Outstanding Commitment	Total Expense/Commitment	Balance			
	capacities to support climate change response [iii]	61100	National Personnel	10,000.00	5,654.87		5,654.87	4,345.13	43,170.17	0.00	43,170.17
		61200	National Personnel	10,000.00	4,711.26		4,711.26	5,288.74	22,686.44	0.00	22,686.44
		71200	International Consultants	50,000.00	-		0.00	50,000.00	101,081.54	0.00	101,081.54
		71300	Local Consultants	30,000.00	38.50		38.50	29,961.50	73,914.50	0.00	73,914.50
		71800	Contractual Services - Indiv	80,200.00	35,333.33		35,333.33	44,866.67	309,551.93	0.00	309,551.93
		71600	International/local travel	10,000.00	22,368.08		22,368.08	(12,368.08)	57,361.10	0.00	57,361.10
		72100	Contractual services	0.00	24,401.50		24,401.50	(24,401.50)	198,126.50	0.00	198,126.50
		72200	Equipment and Furniture	10,000.00	-		0.00	10,000.00	59,740.25	0.00	59,740.25
		72300	Fuel	4,000.00	1,286.83		1,286.83	2,713.17	3,020.65	0.00	3,020.65
		72400	Communication and Audio Visual Equipment	3,000.00	870.00		870.00	2,130.00	13,064.05	0.00	13,064.05
		75700	Training and Workshops	41,250.00	55,249.23		55,249.23	(13,999.23)	405,989.83	0.00	405,989.83
		72600	Grants	325,444.00	152,053.00		152,053.00	173,391.00	703,598.70	0.00	703,598.70
		72500	Supplies	4,000.00	1,324.35		1,324.35	2,675.65	22,177.91	0.00	22,177.91
		72800	Information Technology Equipment	1,000.00	2,661.48		2,661.48	(1,661.48)	16,209.47	0.00	16,209.47
		73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equipment	500.00	325.40		325.40	174.60	8,844.33	0.00	8,844.33
		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	31,000.00	8,135.20		8,135.20	22,864.80	87,052.61	0.00	87,052.61
		74100	Professional Services	20,000.00	7,045.40		7,045.40	12,954.60	32,124.21	0.00	32,124.21
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses [ii]	2,500.00	356.66		356.66	2,143.34	2,362.33	0.00	2,362.33

02

OUTCOME	RESULTS	Account Code	Budget Description	Amount in USD							
				2018					Total Actual Expenses	total Outstanding commitment	Total Expense/ Commitment
				Budget	Actual Expense Jan-June	Outstanding Commitment	Total Expense/ Commitment	Balance			
		75100	Facilities and Administration	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Subtotal Result 3		743,894.00	379,495.14	0.00	379,495.14	364,398.86	2,518,582.50	0.00	2,518,582.50
A. Total Direct Eligible Cost of the Action				2,057,744.00	1,089,239.90	0.00	1,089,239.90	968,504.10	7,893,690.46	0.00	7,893,690.46
B. Total Indirect Eligible Cost (GMS) [ii]				143,064.06	78,575.99		78,575.99	64,488.07	478,291.68	0.00	478,291.68
<b>TOTAL Eligible Costs (A+B)</b>				<b>2,200,808.06</b>	<b>1,167,815.89</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1,167,815.89</b>	<b>1,032,992.17</b>	<b>8,371,982.14</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8,371,982.14</b>

EU Budget Status	<u>Installment</u> (in EUR)	<u>Installment</u> (in USD)	Actual expenses (in USD)	Balance	Delivery status	Exchange Rate
1st Prefinancing received from EU on 19 May 15	204,140.00	225,818.58	225,818.58	-	100%	0.904
2nd Prefinancing received from EU on 01 Dec 15	1,176,162.00	1,244,615.87	1,244,615.87	-	100%	0.945
3rd Prefinancing Received from EU on 26 Oct 2016	1,591,125.00	1,756,208.61	1,756,208.61	-	100%	0.906
4th Prefinancing Received from EU on 19 Oct 2017	<u>1,513,955.00</u>	<u>1,785,324.29</u>	<u>1,167,815.89</u>	617,508.40	65%	0.848
Total Prefinancing received from EU	4,485,382.00	5,011,967.35	4,394,458.95	617,508.40	88%	

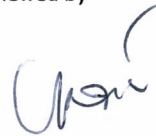
Certified by:



Nick Beresford  
Country Director

Date: 29. Oct. 2018

Reviewed by



for Hamkalyan Huy  
Programme Finance Analyst

Date: 29. Oct. 2018

Prepared by



Sodaline Mak  
Programme and Operation Associate

Date: 29. Oct. 2018



## ANNEX V

### Request for payment for PAGODA

Date of the request for payment: 29<sup>th</sup> August 2018

For the attention of H.E. George Edgar,  
Ambassador of the European Union to Cambodia  
# 100A, Phreah Norodom Boulevard, Khan Daun  
Penh 12207, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
P.O.Box2301, Tel: +855 23 220 611/2

Reference number of the Agreement: **DCI-ENV /2014/345-747**

Title of the Agreement: **Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)**

Name and address of the Organisation: UNDP Cambodia, #53, Pasteur Street, Boeung Keng  
Kang II, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, P.O. Box 877, Tel. +855 23 216167/211240,  
Fax.+85523216257

Request for payment number: Request for 5<sup>th</sup> instalment

Excellency,

I hereby request payment of pre-financing<sup>1</sup> under the Agreement mentioned above.

The amount requested is EUR 1,096,957.00 in accordance with Article 4 of the Special Conditions of the Agreement

Please find attached the following supporting documents:

- Narrative report for 01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 and
- Financial progress report for 01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 (for pre-financing / interim payments)
- Management declaration template

The payment should be made to the following bank account:

**ACCOUNT NAME: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**  
**BANK NAME: ING Belgium SA/NV**  
**BRANCH ADDRESS: 60 COURS ST MICHEL, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**  
**POSTCODE: 1040**  
**AC/No: 301-0186139-77**  
**IBAN: BE8030 1018613977**

Yours faithfully,



Nick Beresford

Country Director

---

<sup>1</sup> Delete the options which do not apply.

N.B.: Instalments of pre-financing, interim payments and final payments shall be made upon approval of the payment request accompanied by a progress or final report (see Articles 19 and 26 of the General Conditions of Agreement).

## ANNEX V

Please when making the payment indicate the following communication:

Mr. Nick Beresford, Country Director

[nick.beresford@undp.org](mailto:nick.beresford@undp.org)

I hereby certify on honour that the information contained in this request for payment is full, reliable and true, that the costs incurred can be considered eligible in accordance with the Agreement and that this request for payment is substantiated by adequate supporting documents that can be checked.

Cc: Finance unit/section,  
Delegation of the European Union to Cambodia  
Finance, Contract and Audit Section

N.B.: Instalments of pre-financing, interim payments and final payments shall be made upon approval of the payment request accompanied by a progress or final report (see Articles 19 and 26 of the General Conditions of Agreement).

I, the undersigned, Nick Beresford, in my capacity as Country Director, confirm that in relation to the Agreement DCI-ENV/2014/345-747, (the “agreement”), based on my own judgement and on the information at my disposal, including, inter alia, the results of the audits and controls carried out, that:

1. The information submitted under Article 3 General Conditions of the Agreement for the financial period 01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 is properly presented, complete and accurate;
2. The expenditure was used for its intended purpose as defined in Annex I of the Agreement;
3. The control systems put in place give the necessary assurances that the underlying transactions were managed in accordance with the provision of this Agreement.
4. The Organisation performed the activities in compliance with the obligations laid down in the Agreement and applying the accounting, internal control, audit systems, and procedures for grants and procurement, including a review procedure, referred to in Article 2.5 and 2.6 of the General Conditions and which have been positively assessed in the ex-ante pillars assessment.

Furthermore, I confirm that I am not aware of any undisclosed matter which could harm the interests of the European Union.

Phnom Penh, 29<sup>th</sup> August 2018



Nick Beresford



# CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PHASE II

## PROGRESS REPORT July 2017 – June 2018



AUGUST 2018

Front page photo by: CCCA

#### 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](mailto: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 the National Council for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment
REPORTING PERIOD:	1st July 2017 to 30th June 2018
PROJECT DURATION:	1st July 2014 to 30th June 2019
TOTAL APPROVED BUDGET:	US\$ 11,129,388.00

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

## Executive Summary

Key achievements for this reporting period are as follows:

- The Climate Change Technical Working Group (CC-TWG) was officially established by the Prakas of the Minister of Environment and Chair of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) on May 05, 2017. CCTWG meetings were conducted 2 times in 2017 to discuss M&E matters, including the update of national M&E framework indicators, localization exercise for SDG goal 13, and Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) reporting mechanism. In 2018, CC-TWG meeting was held in June, focused on addressing climate change in the new National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019-2023 and discussing the scaling up CC mainstreaming efforts, to initiate the discussion on monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system for NDC implementation, and to validate the proposed localized CSDG 13 indicators
- A coordination mechanism with Development Partners has also been operationalized, with six-monthly meetings between the CCTWG and Development Partners held in June and November 2017, and in June 2018. The second meeting was dedicated to a discussion on Cambodia's programme of work with GCF. The 3rd meeting focused on how partners can support climate change mainstreaming in the NSDP, and at sector level with the example of the strategic plan for rural development;
- Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) in collaboration with Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) improved the guideline of Ministry of Planning (MOP) for addressing climate change as a cross-cutting issue in the NSDP guideline, outlining 7 points for line ministries to address in their submissions to MOP;
- 14 government Ministries-agencies have continued to receive CCCA grants (Window I for the implementation Climate Change Action Plans). The cumulative disbursement reached USD 2,868,847.00 in June 2018 out of a total budget of USD 3,550,000.00 for grants under Window I. The cumulative expenditures so far amount to USD 2,029,296 representing approximately 71% of delivery of the total disbursed. These projects cover a wide range of adaptation and mitigation activities, from water and sanitation to education, and from resilient infrastructures to health services and agriculture. Detailed results are presented in this report;
- Three Provincial Department of Environment (PDoEs) at Svay Rieng, Siem Reap, and Koh Kong provinces were selected to receive technical assistance from CCCA to support 10 commune councils to mainstream climate change into commune development plans in different ecological zones: Mekong region, Tonle Sap area and coastal zone. The training orientation was provided to 58 participants/7 are women from PDoEs staff, district governor's office, and commune councils; CCCA worked with the PDOE to conduct VRA in 10 communes in Kos Kong, Siem Reap and Svay Rieng provinces to undertake vulnerability assessments and mainstream CC adaptation measures into proposals of Commune Investment Programs (CIP) of each commune. This is in line with the work initiated in 2016 and 2017 in other provinces;
- The study on Climate Economic Growth Impact Model for Cambodia was successfully completed and endorsed by MEF and NCSD. The study indicated that Cambodia's GDP would be almost 10% lower by 2050 due to climate change. The technical workshop to present this finding was organised on 27th April 2018 by MEF and NCSD;
- The development of new teaching materials on climate change for high school (grade 10 to 12) was finalised as part of the cooperation between MoEYS and GSSD;

- The eight research and innovation grants have progressed well overall, with 70% of funds disbursed as of June 2018, and four projects with promising solutions have received top-up financing to strengthen their scaling-up and sustainability actions. These projects include renewable energy solutions for pig farms (medium-scale biodigesters), climate-smart conservation agriculture solutions for lowland farmers (cover crops), renewable energy (rice husk) and energy efficiency technologies for garment industry, and support for agriculture cooperatives, solar energy solutions and access to markets in remote vulnerable communities.
- Overall progress and financial delivery are on-track. Delayed activities such as the work on the Knowledge Management and Information System have picked-up pace and are being delivered in 2018.

# 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

The second meeting of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD), was held at the Ministry of Environment on 03 October 2017 under the chairmanship of H.E. Say Samal, Minister of Environment, with support from CCCA. This meeting brought together NCSD members, senior government representatives at the central and provincial levels, to review the progress made in supporting sustainable development efforts. In addition to setting guidance for the agenda of the Council's General Secretariat, NCSD members gathered inputs and approved in principle a number of strategic documents such as the draft of the Environment and Natural Resources Code, draft of the National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP), the REDD+ Strategic Plan and NCSD's 2-year work plan.



**Photo 1:** Second NCSD meeting chaired by H.E Say Samal, Minister of Environment and Chair of NCSD

### Climate Change Technical Working Group (CC-TWG)

Following the establishment of the Climate Change Technical Working Group (CC in 2017, CCCA has provided technical support to this group.

During the reporting period, the Department of Climate Change, in cooperation with Royal University of Agriculture, provided a three-day training workshop on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impact and Adaptation Assessment to the Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG), academia and students from

national universities. The workshop, attended by over 50 participants including 23 women, aimed to deepen the understanding of government and academia on methods and approaches to take stock and plan adaptation responses. This 3-day training covered a wide range of topics including methodologies to assess climate change vulnerability and respective socio-economic and biophysical data requirements, climate change scenarios and impact assessment (including the need for downscaling regional models, and the use of downscaling at local level), and how to use of the results of these assessments to prioritize and develop well targeted climate proofing and climate change adaptation interventions.

The Climate Change Technical Working group met in November 2017 for a special meeting with development partners on Green Climate Fund pipeline and priorities for Cambodia. The following regular meeting was held in Battambang Province on June 22nd 2018 and focused on addressing climate change in the new NSDP 2019-2023 and discussing the scaling up of climate change mainstreaming efforts, to update the mechanisms to monitor, report and verify implementation of the NDC, and to validate the proposed localized CSDG13 indicators. The meeting was chaired by the Chairman of the CCTWG, with 32 participants including 5 women. The CCTWG members will work with respective planning departments of line ministries to address climate change issue in their submissions to the MOP. The CCTWG members were informed about an up-coming exercise to collect inputs from 14 lines ministries on the status of their CCAP and plans to prepare the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for NDC. Finally, the meeting decided to replace 2 CSDG13 indicators in the MOP's latest draft with “% of GHGs emissions reduction from mitigation activities when compared to business as usual GHG emission scenario” and “Level of institutional readiness for climate change response, expressed in % of desired institutional capacity in 5 dimensions of CC mainstreaming”.

#### **Inputs to Environment and National Resource Code**

CCCA has continued to provide support to the formulation and revision of a number of legal instruments related to climate change. This included substantial support to the later drafts of the Environmental and Natural Resources (ENR) Code, in particular its Title on Climate Change, as well as comments of other relevant sections of the Code to ensure that a sound legal framework is set for climate change. Following the finalization of ENR Code draft 10, Vishnu Law Firm submitted the draft 11 to Ministry of Environment (MoE) to further process. The draft 11 was circulated for internal review within the MoE and GSSD and by an independent group of lawyers, and CCCA participated in internal consultations. There was no major comments on the Climate Change Title, which was adequately addressed already. The CC Title includes (1) general provisions; (2) policies, strategies and plans to respond to CC; (3) implementation of CC responses; (4) monitoring and evaluation; (5) CC information; and (6) financing framework for climate change.

#### **Inputs to the Development of National Strategic Development Plan 2019 - 23**

CCCA in collaboration with Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) improved the MOP's guideline for line ministries. As a result, addressing climate change is a cross-cutting issue in the guideline, with 7 points for line ministries to address in their submissions to MOP. They are:

- Climate change risks and opportunities (in both short term and long term)
- Climate change activities required in the sector (e.g. policy, regulations, fiscal instruments, planning tools, data collection and monitoring systems, pilot projects and research)
- Climate change related indicators in the sectors
- The information and capacity development needs, required to boost sectoral response to climate change
- Support required from other line ministries to manage climate risks (e.g. joint assessment of climate risk, joint regulation, coordinated design of response policies, etc.)

- The disaster risk issues and risk reduction measures that could be undertaken.
- Opportunities for improving resource efficiency, social inclusion and environmental quality.

In addition, the guideline to address climate change in the next NSDP was presented to the development partners in CCTWG meeting with DPs in June 2018, and to the CCTWG members.

### Addressing climate change and Sustainable Development at Sub-national Level

At the sub-national level, CCCA has expanded its support during the reporting period to Provincial Departments of Environment (PDoE) in Koh Kong, Svay Rieng, Siem Reap, Kompong Speu, Tbong Khmum and Kompong Cham provinces and selected commune councils in those provinces on mainstreaming climate change into commune investment plans (CIP). Although delays were registered in both years due to national and commune elections and related campaign activities, the 12 communes targeted in 2017 could successfully address climate change in their respective planning and budgeting instruments, and 9-10 communes are expected to do the same by end of 2018.



Photo 2: CC mainstreaming into commune development plan exercise at Siem Reap Province

In 2017, the main focus of CCCA support to PDoEs and Commune Councils was on the use of Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) tools recommended in the MoP-Mol guidelines for the preparation of CDP/CIP.

In 2018, after a desk review on the functions of PDoE and the various committees and divisions under the provincial hall for addressing climate change and sustainable development at subnational level, CCCA supported DCC to organize a training to PDoE and Provincial halls in target provinces. The training focused on PDoEs from Kampong Cham, Kampong Speu and Svay Rieng, and representatives from Provincial Hall of Svay Rieng. The main objective was to build capacity of PDoE for them to deliver the mandatory tasks on mainstreaming climate change into development plan at subnational level. The training materials are being developed into a training tool to facilitate CC mainstreaming at the subnational level.

### Support to the implementation of Commune Investment Plan (CIP) projects

CCCA has been supporting DCC to identify CIP projects in target provinces which mainstream CC into their Commune Development Plan (CDP). The table below shows completed and proposed projects from the selected communes.

**Table 1: Priority CIP Projects**

Province	District	Commune	CIPs	Cost Estimation (USD)	Status
Siem Reap	Kralanh	Snoul	Rehabilitation road to resilience to CC, 1,250meter length x 5meter	15,000USD	Under consideration (2018)
			Demo smart agriculture for 10 families	10,000USD	Under consideration (2018)
		Samrong	Rehabilitate the pond (30 m x 40 m)	10,000 USD	Under consideration (2018)
Tbong Khmom	Orang Ov	Domril	Renovate gravel roads (total of 1,950 meters)	22,978	Completed
			Eco School at Domril secondary school: Solar Pumping, School Gardening, Solar light	8,000	Completed
			Handle well	1,500 USD	Completed
Koh Kong	Srey Ambil	Dong Peng	Reconstruct the 2 saltwater gates	10,000 USD	Under consideration (2018)
		Chroy Svay	Build the tree nursery for fishery community	10,000USD	Under consideration (2018)
Svay Rieng	Svay Chrom	Basak	Build bio digester 10	5,000 USD	Under consideration (2018)
	Svay Rieng	Sangkor	Build Water storage at school	3,000 USD	Under consideration (2018)
Takeo	Prey Kabas	Bankam	CC awareness raising	500 USD	Completed
Oddar Meanchey	Banteay Ampil	Kok Kpos	Water storage for Kok Kpos Primary School	3,800 USD	Completed

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

Ensuring alignment of M&E instruments relevant to climate change work has been a central part of CCCA ongoing technical support to DCC and sectors, including support to the development of localized SDGs and the CCAP reporting mechanism. In addition to the in-depth work on C-SDG 13 - Combating Climate Change where indicators for 4 targets have been developed, CCCA has also provided support to the broader discussions to localize SDGs, focusing on environment and sustainable development targets and indicators being drafted by GSSD. Support included the facilitation of a consultation workshop held in Siem Reap to finalize draft proposals for 12 Goals, 36 Targets and 69 indicators, including SDG 13. A first proposal was submitted to MoP in October 2017, and a revised proposal was sent to MOP in June 2018, including baselines and targets for four indicators for SDG 13 on climate change. A final decision from MOP is expected by the end of 2018. The current draft CSDG 13 indicators have been constructed to align with the CC M&E framework (CCCSP), Cambodia's NDC and the new NSDP.

The instrument for reporting on CCAP implementation has been developed and fourteen sectors with approved CCAPs were formally requested to assess and report on their sectors' efforts in implementing the respective CC response action plans. The assessment covers five dimensions, namely management



arrangements, implementation status, achievements and impacts, current capacity cap, and way forward to accelerate CCAP implementation. CCCA is providing technical support to CCTWG members and relevant sectoral staff for this exercise. The assessment of CCAP implementation will feed into the CCCSP mid-term review to be conducted by end 2018.

A brief of the National M&E Framework for Climate Change Response was published in Khmer with the support of CCCA.

In order to track progress of Cambodia’s efforts in building national institutional capacity to respond effectively to climate change, NCS D/CCTWG conducted an update of the 5 institutional readiness indicators of the National CC M&E Framework in June 2017, with discussions of the score cards facilitated by CCCA. The results (Table 4 below) show an overall increase in all five institutional readiness indicators, with the coordination mechanisms, and development of climate policy, strategies and action plans for climate change response continuing to register the highest scores (respectively 61% and 50% in 2017), while the status of production, access and use of climate change information continued to score the lowest (26% in 2017). Also noted is the uneven rate of improvement of institutional capacity over the 5 dimensions of institutional readiness, with the indicator on CC financing for example increasing at a significantly higher pace than other readiness indicators.

**Table 2: Institutional Readiness indicators in 2014 and 2017**

<b>Institutional Readiness indicators</b>	<b>2014 Baseline</b>	<b>2017 Update</b>
Indicator 1: Status of development of national policies, strategies and action plans for climate change response	30%	50%
Indicator 2: Level of inclusion of climate change in long, medium (NSDP) and short term national (PIP) and subnational planning documents.	22%	37%
Indicator 3: Establishment and functionality of a national mechanism for coordination of climate change response and implementation of the CCCSP.	45%	61%
Indicator 4: Production, access and use of climate change information	17%	26%
Indicator 5: Availability and effectiveness of a financial framework for climate change response.	23%	42%

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

**Capacity assessment/capacity development plan**

The capacity assessment for DCC has been initiated in conjunction with the broader exercise (for the whole General Secretariat of NCS D) conducted by the Environmental Governance Project. For CCTWG member institutions, capacity related aspects have been included in the CCAP review process which is currently ongoing. They will be incorporated in the mid-term review of the CCCSP, planned for end 2018, with corresponding recommendations.

Over the reporting period, CCCA has provided support to 13 government staff from NCS (1), CCTWG (2), GSSD (5) and DCC (5) to attend international climate change events such as COP 23 and SBSTA meetings as well as regional trainings related to international negotiations

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

14 line-ministries and agencies have received support from the CCCA Grant Facility for the implementation of priority actions targeted in their respective Climate Change Action Plan. Progress made by the grantees is presented below. Table 4 provides a brief update on the core output and outcome targets of CCCA grants for Window I, rounds 1 and 2. Table 3 provides a more detailed account of the implementation of these grants at the end of June 2018.

**Table 3: Summary of achievements for grants under Window I**

	Ministry	Project Name	Key achievements to date	Challenges
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two workshops on development of common operational datasets for health sector inputs into DRR/DRM and CamDi. MOH and NCDM have agreed through exchange of letters to cooperate on data-sharing and technical aspects are under implementation;</li> <li>- First, second, third and fourth round of entomological survey (vector borne diseases) were conducted;</li> <li>- Three workshops and one consultative meeting to align the National Climate Change Action Plan for Public Health (NCCAPPH) with National Strategic Plan on Disaster Risk Management for Health (NSPDRM). As a result, a final draft new strategy and action plans in English and Khmer version are developed;</li> <li>- Mid-term review of the project conducted;</li> <li>- Second workshop on development of case definitions and clinical guidelines for emerging climate-sensitive infectious diseases (leptospirosis, melioidosis and schistosomiasis). As a result, the Clinical Guideline for these diseases and action plan have been finalized;</li> <li>- Seven training workshops to scale-up education and training of health professionals in: prevention, diagnosis and management of water-related diseases (WRDs), applied epidemiological analysis, and application of GIS for health. This led to improvements in key stakeholders' skills in environmental epidemiology and its application for the management of climate-sensitive diseases;</li> <li>- Third training workshops on health sectors role in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) with a total of 58 participants (10 of them are female);</li> <li>- The PCR and ELISA machines for dengue surveillance have been received. Four technical staff from National Dengue Control Program/CNM were trained so that dengue samples can be analyzed directly in CNM instead of Institute Pasteur (IPC);</li> <li>- The National Dengue Control Program (NDCP), National Center for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control/CNM, already received the historical data from Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) for 2016 and 2017 such as Temperature, T-Min, T-Max, Humidity, and Rainfall. CNM now starts analysing the data in conjunction with dengue data and the findings will be shared during a consultative meeting in 2018;</li> </ul>	- No major challenge

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First workshop to Increase Resourcing of community capacity on Climate Change impact on health related to DRR and DRM. As a result, the community contingency disaster plans were drafted.</li> </ul>	
2.	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM)	Increase the Knowledge of the water cycle in order to reduce vulnerability to Climate Change hazards through an integrated approach (IKWCRCC) in 3 districts of Oddar Meanchey province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project site assessments on the monitoring network locations for the weather and surface water monitoring. As a result, the location for meteorological station is at Chong Kal commune, and the locations for hydrological stations are at Deng, Chong Kal, and Lum Toung communes, Oddar Meanchey province;</li> <li>- The PDOWRAM project team has compiled and collected water cycle data every month as planned;</li> <li>- One meteorological station, 6 ground water monitoring wells, 3 drilling wells (observation wells) and 2 river gauges and 6 rain gauges were installed in order to record climate data and extend the scope of current monitoring;</li> <li>- A baseline survey report has been completed;</li> <li>- Agreement on exchange of water cycle data collected by the Department of River Works and Hydrology and the Department of Meteorology. This data is now gathered in one unique database able to assess the situation on water resources in Oddar Meanchey;</li> <li>- A study on design of canal rehabilitation (4 kilometres long and 1,5 meter-deep) benefiting a total of 1,142 households was completed. As a result, around 4 km of canal have been rehabilitated and the community completed the green grass plantation along canals in order to avoid erosion and maintain sustainable use. Moreover, the farmer water user groups have been established and are in process to get official accreditation from MOWRAM.</li> <li>- A training on TST (Total Station) equipment in order to get land elevation and location data. and data processing was provided for PDOWRAM staff;</li> <li>- Training on land management/GIS software for 9 MOWRAM staff;</li> <li>- Training on how to use Topo station machine (which is helpful to monitor the condition of groundwater table against the rainfall pattern and ground water extraction the area as well as availability of ground water, and this machine is used to design and manage the structured surface water, and it helps the decision maker to with source should be used for what purpose based on their availability), analyse data from the tools, development of database system, compilation of data and reviews and data interpretation for 9 MOWRAM staff;</li> <li>- Three pumping tests were conducted in order to test the operation of the pumping and monitoring equipment, to make sure that everything is working safely and efficiently, and if applicable, to confirm that the contractors have done their job properly and to provide information on water quality;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No major issues</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hydrological data of river water levels and weather data have been collected on a monthly basis to share with a project partner, namely ITC for processing and analysing;</li> <li>- 4 ITC bachelor students have been supported and successfully completed their research thesis on 1) Study of groundwater by pumping test and DRASTIC method for making vulnerability mapping in Oddar Meanchey province; 2) Application of PRMS model to simulate stream flow of Otameng Catchment; 3) Determination of Portable Water Supply Network in Chong Kal, Oddar Meanchey and 4) Study on water supply system in Anlong Veng district at Oddar Mean Chey province;</li> <li>- Farmer Water Users Committee/Group at Chong Kal was officially accredited by the Governor of Oddor Meanchey province. Now, the MOWRAM allocated some budget for support this community;</li> <li>- The preliminary findings from water cycle monitoring in Oddar Meanchey were presented to the key stakeholders during CCCA learning event. Download data from 7 rain gauges, 6 ground water monitoring wells, 7 river gauges and 1 weather station on a monthly basis and monitoring existing equipment.</li> </ul>	
3	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), Department of Planning (DoP)	Green House Gas Emissions Inventory and Mitigation Plan for the Road Transport Sector in Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final Guidance Document and spreadsheet for national GHG Inventory for Road transport sector has been completed, including inputs from GSSD/DCC;</li> <li>- Training on national greenhouse gas inventory for Road Transport held at the Royal University of Phnom Penh for MPWT staff;</li> <li>- Final Guidance Document for city-level GHG Inventory for Road Transport sector developed;</li> <li>- Final draft technical report on national GHG inventory for the road transport in Cambodia has been submitted for approval;</li> <li>- Dissemination workshop on EI results was organised;</li> <li>- EI training workshop at city level was conducted;</li> <li>- A Stakeholders Engagement Workshop was organised to review the modules on city-level GHGs inventory;</li> <li>- Conducting of Rapid GHG EI for road transport in Siem Reap with 25 participants (5 of whom are female). As a result, a report of rapid GHG EI for road transport in Siem Reap is drafted;</li> <li>- All technical documents including guidance document and spreadsheet, guidance documents for city-level GHG inventory are in process to get an endorsement from MPWT management;</li> <li>- MPWT together with a project partner had a field visit at Siem Reap to identify the potential pilot project and to cross check and verify the possible projects and appropriate locations to be implemented and gather some information related to numbers and types of project demonstration activities to be implemented. As a result, the potential pilot projects have been identified such as public awareness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficulty in accessing national fuel consumption data: in the end the team obtained customs data (imports of fuel) and monitoring data from MME.</li> <li>- <i>Pilot mitigation activities in Siem Reap are behind schedule, but procurement is now ongoing.</i></li> </ul>

			<p>raising campaigns, IEC/BCC materials including information boards, leaflets and banners and LED light and traffic sign equipped with solar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draft communication plan and ToRs for public awareness raising campaigns and IEC/BCC materials were developed. These demonstration activities are expected to be started next quarter.</li> </ul>	
4.	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)	Climate-Proof Integrated Rural Community Development in Kampong Thom Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field survey on needs and capacity assessment (including site assessment);</li> <li>- Finalized vulnerability mapping and technical guidelines for climate resilient rural infrastructures (water);</li> <li>- Published 500 books of training manual on “Training of Trainer on Food Security and Nutrition” in context of climate change;</li> <li>- 8 model green houses were established and there are 02 water gates that were constructed (with co-financing);</li> <li>- 2 meetings with PCDM of Kampong Thom to produce contingency planning book;</li> <li>- Development of housing guidelines for climate resilience in Cambodia is in progress;</li> <li>- 4 meetings were conducted at village level to develop DRR Plan by using Hazards Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (HVCA) tools, and one meeting with commune council’s members and village leaders in order to discuss about the integration of DDR/CCA in to commune development plan;</li> <li>- 6 trainings on climate change concept and resilience were provided to members of village development associations (VDA) and members of NCDM at village and commune level in the target district;</li> <li>- 15 families have received support to renew their houses while 45 received a new model resilient house;</li> <li>- A consultative workshop on vulnerability mapping was organised with 46 participants (8 of whom are female);</li> <li>- Eight awareness raising events on climate change and sanitation and hygiene were conducted with 969 community members.</li> <li>- An underground water study was conducted;</li> <li>- A study visit on hydroponic home garden was conducted to briefly explain the selected farmers and local authorities about construction of hydroponic home gardening, materials needed, and process of vegetable growing. As a result, all farmers selected are interested in the hydroponic home garden;</li> <li>- Project completed construction of 4 flood proofed latrines, two rain water collectors, 7 pump-wells, 3 combined wells and 4 adaptive home gardens. As a result, a total of 349 vulnerable households (132 households with ID poor and 149 female headed households) are benefiting directly from these climate proofed infrastructures;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No major issues</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A district level meeting was conducted with 30 government officials (3 of whom are female). As a result, they have better knowledge on climate change and aware of communities facing increasing threats as result of climate change;</li> <li>- A joint-monitoring visit with project partner was conducted in project target areas;</li> <li>- An exchange visit was conducted with 35 participants (9 are female). As a result, the participants are interested and improved knowledge on climate adapted development approach and on climate change adaptation, climate proofing integrated rural infrastructure, construction and maintenance</li> <li>- A quarterly meeting between MRD and a project partner, namely Caritas to review the progresses up-to-date and project challenges and to discuss possibility for mobilization of available funding sources for sustainability.</li> </ul>	
5	National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)	Living with Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Impact in Coastal Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developed training plan and curriculums focusing on the priority area of Emergency Preparedness and Response, in cooperation with PCDM;</li> <li>- Women climatic platform members selected. 25 hygiene change agents selected and trained participated in distribution of safe water;</li> <li>- Two water stations are completely constructed and fully functioning. Since then, 20 people have been trained on how to produce pure drinking water, marketing and maintenance of the Water System Unit. Five primary schools with 1178 students and 18 poor families receive free drinking water;</li> <li>- A training on business concept for 19 people;</li> <li>- 6 awareness raising events on water and sanitation to communities with a total of 77 participants (65 of whom are women);</li> <li>- Training on how to integrate DRR/CC activities into CIP for target commune councils;</li> <li>- Facilitated the meeting with Commune-CCDM for developing Emergency Preparedness Response Plan (EPRP: tools, process, district integration workshop);</li> <li>- NCDM lead to organize the meeting with PCDM, DCDM, CCDM to review roles and responsibilities of all groups involved in provincial EPRP;</li> <li>- NCDM conducted training to provincial and local government staff on Early Warning System, damage reporting;</li> <li>- 8 climatic ponds which were provided have been benefiting to the 45 vulnerable households in target areas</li> <li>- Meeting with CCDM was organized to develop Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan. As a result, EPRP in Kampot was finalized and EPRP in Kep is drafted.</li> <li>- 8 awareness raising events on DRR and CCA were conducted with a participation of 309 villagers (187 female);</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>N/A. The project is operationally completed. Cost-benefit and sustainability analysis of the water station community business model has been completed.</i></li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 8 awareness raising events on hygiene promotion were organised for 372 villagers (247 female);</li> <li>- Coordination meetings with key people at village level to integrate climate change response into Commune Investment Plan. The activities prioritized by communes are 1) need more support from commune fund for digging family ponds and 2) small irrigation system (village canal), which will be brought up to a district integration workshop to find support from line departments.</li> </ul>	
6.	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change for farmers in rural Cambodia: through Climate Smart Agriculture practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inception workshops in the three target provinces conducted;</li> <li>- Participatory Vulnerability Assessment tool completed (includes scenarios/models, and role play);</li> <li>- Manual on climate-smart agriculture practices and guidelines on climate vulnerability and assessment of adaptation strategies to climate change using participatory modelling and simulation have been finalized;</li> <li>- 4 trainings on climate-smart agriculture practices, diagnosis and implementation held for MAFF national and provincial staff;</li> <li>- 4 trainings on diagnosis of climate vulnerability and assessment of adaptation strategies to climate change using participatory tool and modelling held for MAFF national and provincial staff;</li> <li>- Vulnerability assessment diagnostics conducted in all three target provinces/communes;</li> <li>- 7 RUA intern students have been selected to be involved and learn from the project;</li> <li>- Project developed CSA demonstration options report for each commune resulting from vulnerability assessment;</li> <li>- In collaboration with project partner, project conducted completed the Orientations for three targeted Provincial Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (PDAFF) on Demonstration Actions.</li> <li>- Project is under process for selection of household beneficiaries, training and installation of demonstration activities. As a result, 61 households are identified and selected for demonstration activities.</li> <li>- Project provided the trainings on the general concept of climate change and climate smart agriculture for vulnerable households benefiting from demonstration activities;</li> <li>- Three farmer field days on implementation of CSA demonstration activities in the target provinces were organized with over 120 farmers.</li> <li>- Project established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Kandal province: 10 crops rotation plantation with drip system, 2 agro-clinics and 7 garlic leaves plantations with drip system;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	- <i>No major issues</i>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Kampong Chham province: 10 diversifying crops plantations with the installation of integrated rain harvesting/storing, 10 crops rotation plantation with drip system and two agro-clinics;</li> <li>- In Kampong Chhnang province: 8 chicken raising activities, 2 agro-clinics and 8 crops rotation plantations.</li> </ul>	
7.	Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA)	Mainstreaming of gender impacts of climate change and disasters in education sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joined the vulnerability assessment of eco-schools conducted by the MOEYS project, to provide support on gender;</li> <li>- Conducted monthly coordination meeting with MOEYS/DCD and relevant stakeholders to finalize training curriculum/modules. As a result, gender is included into the draft climate change training curriculum (Grade 10-12)</li> <li>- Organized two meetings to develop the gender-sensitive training curriculum on CCA/DRR for grades 7-9;</li> <li>- ToT training curriculum (grade 7-9) was finalized;</li> <li>- A consultative workshop on Emergency Preparedness Response Plan Development at school and community level was organized;</li> <li>- VRA and activities plan of eco-school was conducted at Hun Sen Angkor Chey and Kampong Tralach high school;</li> <li>- Training of Trainers were conducted in four targeted provinces with 97 participants (40 of whom are female);</li> <li>- A training on life skills and alternative agriculture skills was organized with 183 participants (144 women);</li> <li>- The school kits and drawing materials were provided to 60 most vulnerable female students in target schools for drawing contest preparation. A drawing contest was organised;</li> <li>- GCC conversation/dialogue were organized to discuss about women's needs when disasters or climate change happened with 80 participants.</li> <li>- Project organized a training on Gender Climate Change for 27 MoWA and DCD officials (17 of whom are female) to understand more about mainstreaming gender impact into climate change adaptation on four prioritized sector, such as agriculture, health, water resource and public transport;</li> <li>- Project established School Disaster Management Committee in each target school for strengthening and raising awareness of school disaster preparedness;</li> <li>- Project provided chicken and some tools to 60 most vulnerable head-household through climate-smart agriculture techniques;</li> <li>- Project provided seeds and tools to schools for students to practice resilient agricultural gardens through promoting climate-smart agriculture in 4 target schools;</li> <li>- Project constructed one solar pump connected with water container, 2 water containers, one concrete water containers for rainy water collection, 10 water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>N/A. The project is operationally completed.</i></li> </ul>

			<p>filters, 18 fans, a lightening protector, and 3 thermometers in response to the schools climate change response needs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project provided First Aids Kits to 4 target schools;</li> <li>- Drawing contest award in Phnom Penh with a total of 82 participants including students and teachers (including 30 women).</li> </ul>	
8.	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS), Department of Curriculum Development (DCD)	Mainstreaming Climate Change in Education (MCCE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organized two-day workshop on mainstreaming CC into education sector with the members of technical working group;</li> <li>- The project conducted project launching in four target provinces with participation of approximately 50 educational officers and teachers and 100 students for each target province;</li> <li>- Two training workshops on project development and management were provided to project staff at two target provinces to enhance their capacity to effectively implement the project;</li> <li>- The project organized a one and half-day workshop to discuss the establishment and management of each of the 10 pilot Eco-Schools. In doing this, firstly a VRA (Vulnerability Reduction Assessment) to CC was conducted for each Eco-School and its catchment area. Then issues to be addressed for each Eco-School were identified, prioritized, and selected;</li> <li>- Organized three TWG meetings on Modules Development of Mainstreaming of Climate Change in Education. As a result, second draft of training curriculum on climate change (grade 10-12) was developed;</li> <li>- The VRA and operational plans and budget of eco-schools have been finalized and a training on implementation of eco-schools was carried out in each target school;</li> <li>- 30 teachers (6 of them are female) are selected to test a new climate change curriculum (grades 10-12);</li> <li>- 10 formal agreements on MCCE Project Implementation were signed between Department of Curriculum Development (DCD) and each school;</li> <li>- Eco-School Steering Committee and Eco-Club Committee of each school were established. As a result, plans of Eco-Club are prepared.</li> <li>- A Facebook Group named "Eco-School Alliance" was created for all schools to share knowledge, experience and project progress: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/1138629222932365/">https://www.facebook.com/groups/1138629222932365/</a></li> <li>- A 3rd Cambodian Eco-School Prize was awarded to one of MCCE Project's target schools – Hun Sen Chrey Thom High School;</li> <li>- A technical training on composting and vegetable gardening was delivered;</li> <li>- A technical training on how to grow trees, set-up sample forest demonstration and establish biodiversity garden was delivered by Global Forest and Biodiversity Innovative (GFB);</li> </ul>	- No major issue

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10 Information boards, 10 water containers, 10 irrigation systems, 27 garbage bins, 33 garbage cages, 2 school ponds, latrines constructed and renovated linked with 11 hand washing sinks, two pumping wells, 1176 trees plantation, 5 school gardens, 16 ceiling fans, construction of a water release system, and demonstration sites of compost making;</li> <li>- 1,800 T-shirts and 1,800 packages of study materials (composed of notebooks, pens and rulers) have been produced and distributed;</li> <li>- A final draft Climate Change Syllabus (grade 10, 11 and 12) has been tested, including training of trainers, and is expected to be launched after completion of the trial period in early 2018;</li> <li>- A technical meeting between DCD team and DCC/ CCCA team organized to review and integrate key points out of Climate Change Textbook into of National Education Curriculum outline;</li> <li>- A technical workshop was conducted in order to gather overall constructive comments/ feedbacks from authors and technical team for Climate Change Textbook. As a result, the final draft Climate Change Textbook is updated for the upcoming national consultation workshop;</li> <li>- An evaluation on the climate change topics trained at the pilot schools were conducted;</li> <li>- A further training on climate change textbook was conducted at the target schools;</li> <li>- Conducted field testing in 10 schools on the use of textbook and collected feedback to improve quality of the final output.</li> <li>- A National Consultation Workshop on Climate Change Textbook for Upper Secondary School was organized to collect final constructive comments from CCTWG and key stakeholders for Climate Change Textbook finalization. As a result, a Climate Change Textbook for Upper Secondary School was finalized;</li> <li>- Climate Change Textbook for Upper Secondary School (Grade 10-12) were officially approved by the Minister of MOEYS and the Minister of Environment. It can be accessed via link: <a href="http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/38-learning-materials.html?download=913:climate-change-textbook-for-upper-secondary-school_jul-2018_kh">http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/38-learning-materials.html?download=913:climate-change-textbook-for-upper-secondary-school_jul-2018_kh</a></li> <li>- Key points/ contents of Climate Change Textbook for Upper Secondary School was formally integrated into the outline of national education curriculum through Earth and Environment Science subject.</li> </ul>	
9	Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH)	Demonstration of best practices on available technology for contribution to climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project steering committee (including UNIDO as member) was formed and approved by the MIH Minister.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some activities were delayed at the start-up phase in 2017,</li> </ul>

		change adaptation and mitigation in industrial and handicraft sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The rules and procedures and methodology for GHG inventory in industry are in progress;</li> <li>- The technical guidelines for GHG emission reduction and RECP and EMS are in progress;</li> <li>- The training manual on national GHG inventor in IPPU sector is in progress;</li> <li>- The project launching workshop was organised with 95 participants (22 of whom are female);</li> <li>- Draft rule and procedure and methodology for inventory is established;</li> <li>- Draft training manual on national GHG inventory in IPPU sector was prepared;</li> <li>- A training manual on RECP and EMS was developed;</li> <li>- First training on GHG inventory in IPPU sector was conducted for 38 participants (18 are female);</li> <li>- Technical Guidelines on RECP and EMS were prepared;</li> <li>- 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of project steering committee was organized;</li> </ul>	the project is now making progress.
10	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	Promote Low-Carbon Technologies in Energy Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A kick-off meeting was organized with 29 participants (5 are female);</li> <li>- A team is formed to facilitate the data collection, analysis and compilation for the energy balance report with detailed SOP and worksheet in both English and Khmer;</li> <li>- The technical committee for energy statistics is established and awaiting approval from minister;</li> <li>- An energy statistic manual is finalized;</li> <li>- A field monitoring visit was conducted to the pilot renewable energy sites in Pursat and Prey Veng province in order to understand the need, change from earlier survey, project update to the beneficiaries, site energy demand study and to establish the connection;</li> <li>- A training course was held on Energy Balance and Statistics Development with 42 participants (4 of them are female);</li> <li>- The energy balance study is in progress;</li> <li>- An international expert has been recruited to support the work on low carbon technology assessment in Cambodia;</li> <li>- A site assessment has been done to study the new potential pilot site in Kampong Thom Province, the energy demand and potential of low carbon technology. As a result, Kampong Thom is selected for the pilot activities.</li> <li>- A study on low carbon technology for electricity generation is in progress;</li> <li>- A training workshop on analytical tools for assessment of technologies was organized with 35 participants (3 of them are women).</li> <li>- An assessment of low carbon technology for electricity generation in Cambodia was conducted;</li> </ul>	- No major issues

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two consultative workshops on assessment of low carbon technology for electricity generation in Cambodia were conducted, with 35 participants (5 female);</li> <li>- The policy gap assessment and policy recommendations to promote the low carbon technology in Cambodia for electricity generation was conducted.</li> <li>- Project is constructing pilot of demonstration activities. As a result, 8 kW on-grid system for Khmer-English Chinit Community School is fully functional;</li> <li>- Assessment report on low carbon technology for electricity generation in Cambodia was drafted.</li> </ul>	
11	Ministry of Tourism (MoT)	Public Awareness of Climate Change in Tourism Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project organized a domestic study tour to another successful Community-Based Ecotourism development in Kampot;</li> <li>- Project conducted a rehearsal workshop on Cambodia CBT/CBET Standard;</li> <li>- Project organized a public workshop on green hotel standard in Phnom Penh;</li> <li>- Project installed 6 billboards and 150 rubbish bins in Phnom Penh in support of clean city before Water Festival;</li> <li>- Project produced and distributed 1,000 leaflets in Peam Krasoap CBET;</li> <li>- Project installed 80 rubbish bins at Peam Krasoap CBET;</li> <li>- A training workshop on home-stay and food &amp; beverage service quality improvement for Peam Krasoap CBET at Koh Kong province was provided with 65 participants (32 of whom are female);</li> <li>- A rehearsal workshop on Cambodia Green Hotel Standard in Siem Reap was organized with 50 participants (37 are female);</li> <li>- A training workshop on transport service quality improvement (boat &amp; motor-taxi in the community) was organized with 54 participants (27 are female);</li> <li>- A training workshop on tour guide interpretation quality improvement was conducted with 54 participants (27 are female);</li> <li>- The waste management educational sign/materials were installed at Peam Krasoap;</li> <li>- A public campaign on waste management in the community was organized;</li> </ul>	- No major issues
12	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)	Promote settlement development adapted to natural disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An inception workshop was organized;</li> <li>- Terrain study was conducted in three target provinces;</li> <li>- Two consultants were recruited to design resilient housing models and technical guidelines;</li> <li>- Project staff also conducted site assessment to the houses affected by storm and houses affected by flood in 3 target provinces.</li> </ul>	- No major issues

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The internal meetings on the draft of Resilient housing models and Resilient Housing Technical Guidelines were conducted to get more inputs from relevant partners.</li> <li>- Project conducted a consultation workshop on Resilient housing models and Resilient Housing Technical Guidelines with 65 project partners and key stakeholders (9 of whom are women). As a result, resilient housing models and resilient housing technical guidelines were drafted. The resilient housing models are expected to be constructed in May 2018 after received a principal agreement from the Senor Minister of MLMUPC;</li> <li>- Project conducted a site assessment to select the beneficiaries and construction sites</li> <li>- Project is under process to develop resilient housing. The construction of resilient houses will be expected to be completed next quarter.</li> </ul>	
13	Ministry of Information (MoINFO)	Strengthening and Capacity Building on Climate Change through Television, Radio, and Digital Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project created Facebook page (link: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/mediaforclimatechangecambodia/">https://www.facebook.com/mediaforclimatechangecambodia/</a>) and Twitter page (link: <a href="https://twitter.com/MOInfoclimate">https://twitter.com/MOInfoclimate</a>);</li> <li>- A concept note of Radio/TV Talk-Show was developed;</li> <li>- Project developed 3 Radio/TV talk show with a participation of Secretary General of NCSD, deputy director of DCC and representative of UNDP. It broadcasted on National Television of Cambodia and on Radio National Kampuchea via FM 105.75 and AM 918.</li> <li>- Project created and updated information on social media including facebook page and youtube (link: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hZlaF5CFEZE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hZlaF5CFEZE</a>). A video of the Talk Shows and features was also published on the official Facebook page and YouTube as well;</li> <li>- Project also developed first video feature video spot on climate and water data collection experience in Oddar Meanchey the project completed 2nd video feature on Climate Change Resilient Road and 3rd video feature on Climate Smart Agriculture on Garlic.</li> <li>- The 4th Talk Show on “Smart Agriculture on Climate Change” with 3 main speakers from Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Representative of ASPIRE Program and National Level Facilitator on Smart Agriculture was completed and broadcasted on National Television of Cambodia (TVK) and Radio National Kampuchea via FM 105.75 and AM 918.</li> <li>- Two media training workshops on climate change were organized in order to deepen knowledge and capacity of TV/Radio journalists, Editors and Anchors on</li> </ul>	- N/A

			<p>climate change, with 118 participants (42 female). As a result, most of participants have improved knowledge on climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The video features, and talk shows have been uploaded and updated in social media including facebook, Twitter and Youtube.</li> <li>- During reporting period, project continued broadcasting 3<sup>rd</sup> video feature on Climate Smart Agriculture on Garlic on TVK.</li> </ul>	
14	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	Develop and test low carbon resilient approaches and options in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project conducted school selection, baseline and vulnerability assessment. As a result, one primary school, two lower secondary schools and two higher secondary schools were selected for the pilot sites;</li> <li>- Project already procured 12 e-bikes.</li> <li>- An inception workshop was organized with 80 participants (27 of whom are women). At the end of the opening session there has been a handed over of the E-bikes to relevant technical departments;</li> <li>- Project recruited a consultant to conduct data collection and analysis, market survey, testing on greenhouse gasses emission from urban transport, cost and benefit analysis of E-bikes in comparison with conventional motorbikes, public awareness raising, including policy recommendation for promoting e-bikes as a low carbon transport technology in urban areas;</li> <li>- Project is constructing a battery charging system for e-bikes.</li> <li>- A hand-over ceremony of 12 e-bikes was organized</li> </ul>	- N/A

A brief update on core output targets for the ongoing grants is presented below (status by end June 2018).

**Table 4: Status of core indicators and targets of CCCA grants (Window 1)**

Targets (output indicators only)*	December 2017 status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 18 different types of adaptation activities and 5 different types of mitigation activities will be demonstrated, with 8,000 households as direct beneficiaries (at least 10% female-headed households and 10% ID poor households);</li> <li>At least 1,000,000 USD in public and private resources will be leveraged by CCCA grant projects for adaptation and mitigation activities;</li> <li>400 provincial, national and local government staff will be trained on CC adaptation and/or mitigation (at least 20% female);</li> <li>9,000 community members will be trained on CC adaptation and/or mitigation (at least 40% female);</li> <li>30 knowledge products will be published (including e.g. flood vulnerability maps, guidelines for CC resilient infrastructures, CC curriculum for schools, etc.);</li> <li>At least 12 Government policies or regulations will take into account evidence produced by CCCA projects (for example guidance on control and treatment of climate-sensitive diseases)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23 types of adaptation activities are operational (surveillance and treatment of climate sensitive diseases, drinking water and sanitation pilot, climate-resilient access to water, meteorology station, canal rehabilitation, latrines, wells, home gardens, agriculture with drip systems, first aid kits, school kits, lightning protector, thermometers, solar pump, fans, water containers, information board, school irrigation systems, ponds, trees plantation, compost making, water releasing system, garbage bins and garbage cages), and 2 types of mitigation activities (solar system for community school, e-bikes pilot) with 16,024 households as direct beneficiaries (including 2.8% female-headed and 7.8% ID poor households);</li> <li>1,493,067 USD have been leveraged to date;</li> <li>1,011 government staff trained (21.1% female);</li> <li>2,879 community members trained (61.2% female);</li> <li>21 knowledge products including e.g. 3 Clinical guidelines on leptospirosis, melioidosis and schistosomiasis and three rounds of entomological survey (vector borne diseases); 1 Guidance document for National and sub-national GHG Emission Inventory for Road Transport in Cambodia; 1 National GHG Inventory Report for Road Transport in Cambodia and 1 technical report on rapid GHG inventory for road transport in Siem Reap;; 1 vulnerability map and 1 standard technical guideline; Training Curriculum on Climate Change (Grades 10-12); Guidelines of diagnosis of the climate vulnerabilities and assessment of adaptation strategies to climate change using Participatory Approach; technical guideline and architectural design plan for resilient housing; 4 Radio/TV talk shows and 3 video features on climate change; leaflet on Green Hotel Standard</li> <li><a href="#">3 clinical guidelines on climate-sensitive waterborne diseases (MOH); teaching materials for CC in grades 10-12 (MOEYS); technical on climate-proofed rural water infrastructures (MRD); technical guidelines for resilient housing (MLMUPC).</a></li> </ul>

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



Spot checks were conducted once a year as scheduled in 2017 to all (22 grantees) with a few grantees visited twice a year such as MOWA, NCDM and MOWRAM. 12 spot checks have been conducted in the first half of 2018. Spot checks aim to provide an opportunity to give these ministries, agencies and NGOs hands-on support and guidance on financial and administrative procedures.

During the reporting period, the cumulative disbursement has reached USD 2,868,847.00 out of a total budget of USD 3,550,000.00 for grants under Window I to 14 grantees (government line ministries and agencies with approved CCAP). The cumulative expenditure so far amounts to USD 2,029,296 representing approximately 71% of delivery of the total disbursed.

**Table 5: Summary of financial status of CCCA grants under Window I**

No.	Grantee's Name	Total Budget	Disbursement (USD)			Expenditure (USD)		
			Disbursement in quarter	Disbursement (to date)	% of Total Budget	Expenditure in quarter	Expenditure (to date)	% of Disbursement
1	MOH	400,000	0	400,000	100%	5,929	321,194	80%
2	MPWT	250,000	0	160,526	64%	18,444	103,653	65%
3	MOWRAM	350,000	0	349,999	100%	4,800	306,360	88%
4	MRD	250,000	33,983	221,125	88%	12,811	145,621	66%
5	NCDM	100,000	0	100,000	100%	0	76,763	77%
6	MOWA	100,000	0	100,000	100%	0	89,578	90%
7	MOEYS	350,000	0	350,000	100%	20,198	277,578	79%
8	MAFF	450,000	109,116	392,275	87%	40,494	236,668	60%
9	MME	250,000	0	223,584	89%	36,654	129,762	58%
10	MOINFO	125,000	0	73,680	59%	8,641	46,257	63%
11	MOT	125,000	29,855	86,220	69%	15,245	61,792	72%
12	MLMUPC	250,000	0	184,887	74%	62,068	123,280	67%
13	MIH	250,000	0	63,150	25%	21,720	49,628	79%
14	MOE	300,000	0	163,402	54%	23,784	61,162	37%
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,550,000</b>	<b>172,954</b>	<b>2,868,847</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>270,787</b>	<b>2,029,296</b>	<b>71%</b>

## 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

CCCA supported the operationalization in 2017 of a formal dialogue mechanism between Government and development partners on climate change.

The second CCTWGs and DPs meeting was held on 22 November 2017 with 64 participants and focused on (i) dialogue about GCF processes and requirements with the GCF Asia Adviser, and (ii) prioritizing national adaptation and mitigation actions eligible for Green Climate Fund (GCF). Selected priorities are resilient agriculture; resilient irrigation; resilient rural infrastructures (including sanitation, rural roads etc.), on-grid renewable energy; forestry including reforestation/ afforestation; public transports.



Photo 3: 2<sup>nd</sup> CC TWG meeting with DPs

The 3<sup>rd</sup> CC-TWG meeting with Development Partners (DPs) was held on 15 June 2018. It has increased understanding on the process of development the national strategic development plan 2019-2023 in order to mobilize DPs support to the climate change programme of line ministries, with an example at sector level from Ministry of Rural Development (MRD). The CC-TWG and DPs meeting has shared the status of project pipeline and readiness programme for the Green Climate Fund (GCF). One project of ADB and line ministries (MAFF, MOWRAM, MEF) has been approved by GCF with a budget of USD 30 million grant and USD 10 million loan. GSSD readiness programme has been declared effective and GSSD is now waiting to receive the first disbursement.

Following the decision of Council of Ministers in line with the 2<sup>nd</sup> NCSD meeting in Oct 2017, MEF senior minister and NCSD chair agreed to jointly conduct a feasibility study on vehicle policy formulation, including fuel efficiency objectives. MEF has nominated two focal points from General Department of Customs and General Department of Macro Economic and Fiscal Policy to be part of the research team. NCSD will also be cooperating with Ministry of Public Work and Transport and other relevant ministries to oversee the study. The purpose of the study is:

- Minimize greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions, pollution, health impacts from road transport vehicles in Cambodia and improve road safety;
- Reduce energy dependency and demand for imported petroleum products through maximization of the fuel efficiency of vehicles and promotion of clean technologies (e.g. electric vehicles);
- Maintain affordability of vehicles for the low and middle-income groups of the population;
- Have a neutral or positive impact on revenue collection for the Government.

Following the private sector scoping study in 2016, CCCA supported in 2017 a feasibility study on Payments for Ecosystem Services in the Kbal Chhay Protected Area in Sihanoukville province. Options for a PES scheme have been developed and potential sources of revenue identified, but further preparatory work is required in particular to better understand climate change and urbanization impact on the water reservoir, and to develop a management plan and budget for the area.

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

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

To support NCDD-S to become a Direct Access Entity (DAE) for GCF, CCCA recruited an international expert to help address accreditation gaps on public financial management aspects identified in the NCDD-S Operations Manual. This was completed in June 2018. NCDD-S plans to submit all relevant documents to support its ~~NIE~~ DAE accreditation to GCF secretariat by August 218 prior to the next GCF board meeting in October 2018.

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

Following recommendation of GSSD/NCSD, the Royal Government of Cambodia through Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) integrated climate change into BSP circular (2019-2021) and annual budget law circular 2019. The circular encouraged sector ministries to contribute to crossing-cutting issues such as climate change, gender, industrial development and DRR related issues. This is the third year in a row that climate change is explicitly mentioned in MEF budget circulars, with CCCA support.

In line with the circular 2018, CCCA has supported infrastructure ministries (MRD and MPWT) to prepare their climate responsive budgets and plan with strong evidence through climate-sensitive cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and cost effectiveness analysis. Two reports including six case studies on climate sensitive projects of both ministries were produced by consultants to support the budget negotiation with MEF, and 14 officials were trained on using these tools. In 2018, CCCA also supported MRD to update their 5-year policy and strategic plan, with the mainstreaming of climate change.

The Climate Public Expenditure Review for fiscal year 2016 (CPER 2016) was approved by MEF and published in March 2018. It is available for download on <http://camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/39-financing.html>

These two CPERs show a decline in international climate finance to Cambodia, while Government allocations have continued to rise. Overall, climate public expenditure was reduced from 1.1% of GDP in 2015 to 0.9% of GDP in 2016. A case study of the rural development sector also shows relatively low levels of alignment of climate expenditure with the climate change action plan of the ministry. This indicates the need to reinforce mainstreaming of climate change both in national budget system and in negotiations with development partners.

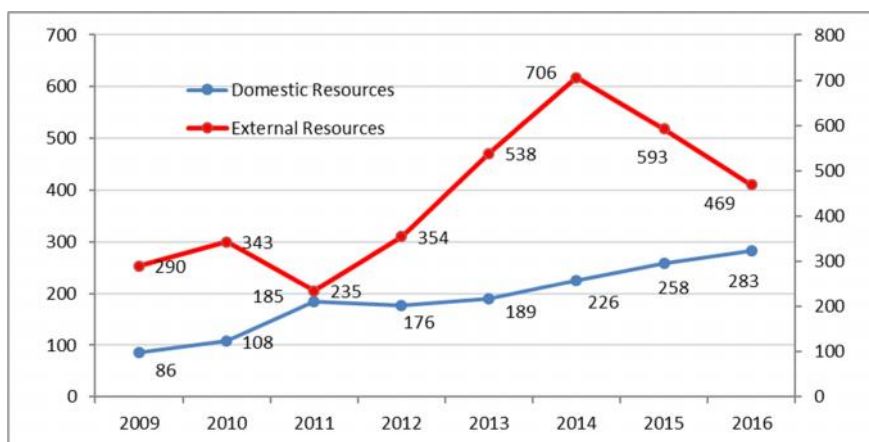


Figure 1: Sources of climate change public expenditure (CPER 2016, MEF)

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

CRDB/CDC and DCC/GSSD have signed on a joint cooperation work plan (2017-2018). Four expected outputs will be delivered under work plan: 1) improvement of climate finance tracking in ODA database and data quality assurance, 2) integrate climate change into DPs country strategic plans, 3) Data analysis of external climate

financial flows and 4) Capacity development to DPs related to climate change financing and how to tag cc finance in their projects.

With support from CCCA, MRD has integrated climate change into their new five-year policy, strategy (2019-2023) and 3-year budget strategic plan. Climate resilience was integrated in MRD programmes on infrastructure (rural road), water and sanitation and health care. The document has now been submitted to MRD leadership for review and approval.

#### **Cooperation with the regional programme on Strengthening the Governance of Climate Change Finance to improve Gender Equality**

A new phase of this regional programme funded by Sweden and implemented by UNDP was launched in Cambodia on 27<sup>th</sup> September 2017. Activities in Cambodia will focus on:

- Strengthening climate change and gender mainstreaming in the national budget cycle (with MEF)
- Strengthening selected line ministries' capacity to submit climate and gender responsive budget proposals (at least MRD, MPWT, MOE), including through training (Economics and Finance Institute) and research (CDRI) partnerships;
- Supporting civil-society Government engagement on climate finance issues (with NGO Forum).

In 2017, CCCA cooperated with the regional programme to produce the **first ever Climate Change Budget Integration Index (CCBII+)**, which will serve as baseline and indicator to measure progress made towards climate and gender responsive budgeting in Cambodia. The regional programme also supported the 2016 update of the **Climate Public Expenditure Review**.

The second major area of cooperation in 2017 and early 2018 was the modelling of climate change impacts on Cambodia's economic growth, through the **Climate Economic Growth Impact Model (CEGIM)**. This exercise was led by Ministry of Economy and Finance / Department of Macro-Economic Policy, and modelling results have been presented in April 2018. Findings and recommendations have informed the new Rectangular Strategy (new Pillar #4 on sustainable development and readiness for climate change response).

Cambodia has been a pioneer for all three of these tools – in the case of the CPER since 2012 – which have been developed with methodological support from the regional programme.

CCCA has supported integration of climate change language in the MPWT submission for the new NSDP. A new LoA with MPWT focuses on i) Climate Change Strategic Plan and Action Plan for Cambodia's Transport sector covering 2019-2023; ii) Conducting climate-sensitive cost-benefit analysis training to national and sub-national government officials (MPWT and DPWT technical officials), and iii) Mainstreaming climate change into MPWT Budget Strategic Plan and NSDP.

**Table 6: Summary of achievements for grants under Window 2**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Key Achievements	Key Planned Events	Challenges
1	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Economic and Public Finance Impacts of Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MEF approved on final CPER 2015 and published;</li> <li>- With inputs from GSSD/NCSD, RGC through MEF integrated CC into budget strategic plan circular 2018-2020 and circular on annual budget law 2018;</li> <li>- Support MRD and MPWT to integrate CC into budget and planning process for 2018;</li> <li>- CPER 2016 completed and published;</li> <li>- Annual review meeting on result of CC integration in budget and planning with MEF held;</li> <li>- New LoA (Jan 2018- Jun 2019) drafted and processed for approval;</li> <li>- Research on Macro- Economic Modelling of CC impact conducted and disseminated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct CPER 2017</li> <li>- Integration of climate change in 2019 budget and BSP circular</li> </ul>	N/A
2	CRDB/CDC	Improve Cambodia's tracking and mobilization of international climate financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Signed on joint cooperative work plan 2017-2018 on climate finance tracking in ODA database.</li> <li>- Presentation of the methodology of cc finance tracking in ODA database to DPs focal points</li> <li>- CC finance tagging in ODA database has improved.</li> <li>- ODA data shared with CPER consultant for analysis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide feedback to CDC on their CC data (quality assurance) for 2018</li> <li>- Provide capacity building as requested by CRDB</li> <li>- Capacity building plan on GCF and CC financing for CRDB and DPs</li> </ul>	N/A

#	Applicant	Project Title	Key Achievements	Key Planned Events	Challenges
3	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)	Supporting resource mobilization for climate change programme of MPWT through integration of climate change in budget submissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Signed LoA and programme of work with MPWT</li> <li>- Conducted a study on pilot projects including cost-benefit analysis for road construction where sensitive to climate change.</li> <li>- Two workshops delivered to discuss on findings of pilot study.</li> <li>- Strengthen capacity of concerned departments under MPWT on CBA and cc responsive budget 2018</li> <li>- CC integration in budget and planning for 2018 completed.</li> <li>- CC integrated in NSDP submission of MPWT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuing support for cc integration into budget as required.</li> <li>- Capacity development to concerned technical staff on cost-benefit analysis as requested from MPWT</li> <li>- In cooperation with General Directorate of Policy and Planning of MPWT to integrate cc into new sector CCAP</li> <li>- Support to raise the profile / communications of CC working group within MPWT</li> </ul>	N/A
4	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)	Supporting resource mobilization for climate change programme of MRD through integration of climate change in budget submissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Signed LoA and programme of work with MRD</li> <li>- Conducted a study on pilot projects including cost-benefit analysis for road/water infrastructure construction where sensitive to climate change.</li> <li>- Two workshop delivered to discuss on findings of pilot study.</li> <li>- Strengthen capacity of concerned departments under MRD on CBA and cc responsive budget 2018</li> <li>- CC integration in budget and planning for 2018 completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuing support for CC integration into budget as required (2019);</li> <li>- Support research / evaluation of existing climate change programmes under MRD and feed back into planning process.</li> </ul>	N/A

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

**Table 7: Summary of financial status of CCCA grants under Window 2**

N	Grantee	Total Budget 2017-19	Disbursement (USD)			Expenditure (USD)		
			In 2017	To date	% disbursed	In 2017	To date	% spent
01	MEF	120,000	55,000	100,000	83%	55,000	100,000	83%
02	MRD	15,000	5,000	9,000	60%	5,000	9,000	60%
03	MPWT	15,000	5,000	9,000	60%	5,000	9,000	60%
<b>Total</b>		<b>150,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>118,000</b>		<b>65,000</b>	<b>118,000</b>	



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

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

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

During the reporting period, CCCA has continued to support the development of a new online platform for climate change. Though issues with timely delivery of consultant's products have resulted in a significant delay of the launch of the new platform, critical steps were performed in 2017. Notably, facilitated discussions amongst DCC, CCCA, and GIZ staff led to a clear definition on structure, functionalities and design of the new platform (which includes a data portal for climate change related data and information). In addition, DCC/CCCA R3 team has worked together with the consultants on the migration of the existing camclimate content to the new prototype website on a temporary host server, while issues related to the overall structure of NCS D and GSSD website (including domain name) are being considered by GSSD. Camclimate is still functioning and regularly updated until the launch of the new website. A new firm came on board in the first half of 2018 and work is now progressing at a fast pace on detailed design, with the delivery of the website and data platform expected for December 2018.

Standards and procedures for quality assurance of CC information have been developed alongside with the work on the knowledge management system and web platform. Prior to the migration of content to the new web platform, a preliminary screening for quality issues of existing information was conducted by CCCA; a subsequent QC will be conducted just prior to launching. QA/QC guidelines will be part of the SOPs for information management (documents and data) of the new CC web platform.

During 2017, the website registered 23,396 visits, slightly less than the number of visits registered in 2016.



Figure 2: Annual website visits from 2013 to 2017

Camclimate remains one of the top online sources of climate change information and knowledge in Cambodia. Articles continue to be published and significant publications uploaded on a regular basis to the camclimate website and to the official MoE facebook page. In the 1st quarter 2018, the website registered 6,226 visits, representing an increase of 42.54% from the previous quarter (4,368 visits). Whereas the 2nd quarter 2018, the website registered 5,378 visits, representing a decrease of 15% from the 1st quarter.



Figure 3: Number of visits to Camclimate.org.kh from 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018

### Communication Strategy

In response to the request of the CCCA Board at their last meeting in February 2018, progress made on the implementation of the program’s communication strategy is now captured in CCCA’s annual reports.

The activities implemented, and successes obtained in all three result areas are contributing to the achievement of the chief objective of CCCA’s communication strategy: they are helping build a common understanding of Cambodia’s climate change response and creating greater levels of engagement of key stakeholders with climate action on the ground.

Activities implemented under Result 3 are at the core of the communication strategy, and they have, during the current reporting period, contributed significantly to scale up outreach and mobilize target audiences to assist climate change response efforts in the country.

These activities have resulted in the creation of 13 new knowledge products from the CCCA Window 3-Research and Innovation Grant projects, with additional knowledge and communication products to come online during the final year of the second phase of the program. CCCA's regular knowledge sharing and lessons learned events (*Climate Change Research and Practice in Cambodia* in December 2017; *Experience Sharing Workshop on Climate Change Projects*, in June 2018) have brought together approximately two hundred participants. Other events, such as the one organized with additional support from the Swedish Government in June 2018 on the integration of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in National Development Plans, reaching over 150 representatives from a wide range of target audiences, or seminars and lectures in universities and other venues held throughout the country, reaching a more targeted audiences (1028 Youth and academia, 384 women), are also contributing to create greater engagement on climate change issues on the ground. The issues discussed, and knowledge shared at a total of 3 events in the current reporting period, were disseminated further through the growing CCCA's distribution list (currently over 100 agencies and practitioners) and made available online.

Some of CCCA's sponsored communication programs, campaigns and events allowed the CCCA program to reach the wider public in an unprecedented fashion, with audience levels reaching an estimated of 2.7 million viewers during the airing of the seven talk shows and video features produced by Ministry of Information and TVK.

Though gender parity continues to be an issue in climate change outreach activities, the feedback CCCA receives directly from government representatives, practitioners and youth, and the substantial number of new visitors to the camclimate website (over 80%) is encouraging, signalling a growing interest and engagement of different audiences with climate change issues.

In 2017, the project facilitated a visit for the press and the EU ambassador to two of CCCA's projects, respectively a water and sanitation project in Kampot province and a medium-sized biodigester project for pig farms in Kompong Speu. Press representatives are systematically invited to major CCCA events, with appropriate visibility for CCCA donors through display of logos and speeches from Heads of Mission (e.g. in 2018 for the launch of the report on economic impacts of climate change, or the launch of the new manual on climate change for secondary schools).

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

With technical assistance from CCCA and DCC, a Climate Change Textbook for Upper Secondary Schools was launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2018 under MOEYS leadership, following a testing period and a consultation workshop with Climate Change Technical Working Group (CC-TWG) on 06 April 2018.

To support a long-term strategy for awareness raising on climate change and with technical support from DCC and CCCA, key climate change concepts were successfully integrated into the outline of the new national curriculum, particularly the "Earth Sciences and Environment" subject for upper-secondary school, in which parts of the CC textbook have been integrated, so that these concepts will be taught without delay in schools

throughout Cambodia. The launch of the detailed curriculum was organized by MoEYS on 29 June 2018 in Phnom Penh. Key areas of climate change fully integrated into detail national curriculum are:

Grade 10:

- Lesson 2: Atmospheric layers (Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere)

Grade 11:

- Lesson 1: Energy in atmosphere (Energy balance, Greenhouse effects)
- Lesson 3: Interaction between atmosphere and ocean (El Niño / La Niña)
- Lesson 4: Atmospheric water (Precipitation)

Grade 12:

- Lesson 1: Climate (Albedo)
- Lesson 2: Climate Change (Causes, Impacts, GHG Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation)



Photo 5: Official Launching for CC textbook, CCCA

Further to the work done last year on the establishment of GSSD partnerships with four national universities, MoUs and Programmes of Works have been finalized with two additional institutions, namely University of Heng Samrin Tbong Khmum (UHST) and Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC). The MoUs and Programmes of Work are expected to be signed in July 2018.

Table 8: List of the existing LoAs with Universities

University	Period of LoA	Key Achievement	Challenges
Royal University of Agriculture	12 Months 14,000 USD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Production of 1<sup>st</sup> policy brief on “Persistent Organic Pollutant in Cambodia”</li> <li>- Training on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation assessments</li> <li>- Developing a ToR for research training on climate change science and policy.</li> </ul>	
Royal University of Phnom Penh	12 Months 6,300 USD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research thesis conducted by students on climate change related topics:                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Assessment of storm water in Tumpun Catchment in response to climate change and urbanization</li> <li>2) Forest cover mapping and quantifying its carbon stock using Sentinel</li> <li>3) An evaluation of relationships between climate change and malaria incidences: The cases of Kampong Speu and Pursat provinces</li> <li>4) Solution-based for RUPP sustainable wastewater management</li> </ol> </li> <li>- Production of 1<sup>st</sup> policy brief on “Institutional capacity-building for climate-informed planning in</li> </ul>	

		<p>Cambodia's water resources and agriculture sectors"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drafting 2<sup>nd</sup> policy on "The Role of Ecosystem Services in Avoiding Climate –Related Disasters".</li> </ul>	
Meanchey University	12 Months 7,500 USD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research thesis conducted by students on climate change related topics:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Impacts of Climate Change on Agricultural Production in MongKul Borey District, Banteay Meanchey Province</li> <li>2) Impacts of Climate Change on Agricultural Production in Serey Sorphoarn Municipality, Banteay Meanchey Province</li> <li>3) Effects of Climate Change on Growth of Local Chicken Varieties with different food mixture at MCU demonstration site</li> </ol> </li> <li>- Production of on policy brief on "The Impact of micro variation in rainfall on agricultural practice in Northwest Cambodia".</li> </ul>	
Prek Leap National College of Agriculture	15 months 4,600 USD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Call for thesis proposal from students for climate change related topics</li> <li>- A CC lecture for 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> year students on "Agriculture and Climate Change" organized on 14-15 June 2018.</li> </ul>	

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

The eight grants under window 3 on research and innovation are operational. A summary of progress to date is presented below. One project has been completed during the reporting period.

**Table 9: Summary of achievements of grants under window 3**

#	Applicant and Partner Names	Sector(s)	Key Achievements	Challenges
1	GERES Partner: ITC	Industry, Energy, Agro-industry – <a href="#">Expected CC impact is reduction of GHG emissions through better energy efficiency in industry and reduced use of unsustainable wood (for the pilot factories)</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project has started to quantify and map the biomass energy demand and supply in the garment industry through a preliminary desk review. The project made headway in the collection of primary data in the garment industries, through both electronic surveys and interviews with operational management of garment factories. The project is now looking to engage with other stakeholders (Association, Ministries, Institute of Statistics etc.) that could provide comprehensive and national data on the garment industry;</li> <li>- H&amp;M offered GERES an access to 11 factories within their network of suppliers and to existing primary data of the 50+ factories in their pool of suppliers. A partnership agreement is formally setting this arrangement;</li> <li>- The project procured the machines (pellet, grinding, crushing, and carbonization furnace machine) required to produce the alternative fuel. The project has also defined the protocol and methodology for the future sampling and testing of fuel, which will start in February;</li> <li>- For the garment industry, data has been collected and analysed and first lessons have emerged. Regarding the brick industries, the challenge is now to find a comprehensive and updated database that would allow to assess at the national level the demand in term of wood fuel. For the agricultural residues, after a preliminary review, project has been able to select the most relevant residues to study: rice husk, bagasse, empty fruit bunches (EFB) and corn cob;</li> <li>- A garment factory (M&amp;V) in Phnom Penh has agreed to let ITC and GERES use one of their boiler to proceed with the tests in real conditions. Hence 2 tonnes of Rice Husk Briquettes offered by Golden Daun Keo have been burnt in the boiler and the results were quite successful and have shown that they can replace wood without modification on the boiler. However longer tests would be necessary to confirm certain hypothesis and assess potential extra costs of using rice husk briquettes;</li> <li>- Project has led several interviews in Kandal province with brick producers to confirm the hypothesis that brick factories are currently starting to use more and more rice husk and less wood for the brick kilns. Indeed the study led by project team on the availability of agricultural residues suggested that the amount of rice husk used by brick factories is much more important than expected;</li> <li>- Field visits have been done in the provinces of Battambang, Bantey Meanchey and Kandal with stakeholders of the agricultural sectors (farmers, processors and local authorities). A study tour has also been organized in the south of Vietnam (organized with support from another</li> </ul>	Note: the project has received top-up funding to support adoption of rice-husk as fuel for garment factories.

			<p>project) to better understand the use of Rice Husk Briquettes in the Vietnamese industrial sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The NAMA proposal on Sustainable Thermal Energy in The Garment Sector in Cambodia was endorsed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH). Moreover, the AFD and UNDP also involved in the design of the NAMA.</li> <li>- A Decision Support Tool is developed to screen the financial, technical, environmental and social feasibility of agricultural-residue valorization into energy along with investment scenarios” is almost drafted. This tool will take the shape of a report screening of the agro-residues available in Cambodia, with a barriers and opportunities assessment for each of this residues and a focus on the most promising agricultural residue and a case study.</li> <li>- The project team could implement for the first time an on-site performance test with rice husk briquette in real conditions. The garment factory Gladpeer, volunteered to replace firewood by rice husk briquettes during one full working day and install steam meters to be able to compare the amount of steam produced by the boiler when used with firewood and when with rice husk briquettes. This is a decisive step as it is now possible to provide data about the economic and technical performance of rice husk in comparison with forest wood used by a garment factory.</li> </ul>	
2	National Biodigester Program Partner: Department of Agriculture of Kampong Speu Province	Energy, Agriculture – <u>Expected CC impact is reduced GHG from use of clean energy (biodigesters) and adaptive farming practices for nearby farmers using bioslurry.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 134 pig farms operate in Kampong Speu. Amongst these, 72 pig farms have technical potential for medium scale bio-digester plant which requires 500-2500 pig heads. The criteria, requirements and terms and conditions for the agreement with pig farms were developed;</li> <li>- The innovative model design of medium scale bio-digester for piloting was developed by using AutoCAD software;</li> <li>- A knowledge sharing meeting between NBP and UNIDO was conducted in order to share information on the largescale Bio-digester project of UNIDO which focused on farms with more than 4000 pig heads to produce 1MW electricity;</li> <li>- During this period, 7 pig farms were visited to conduct the feasibility study for this project. As a result, two of them have been selected and have signed an agreement with the project;</li> <li>- In terms of influencing policy development, the project has provided inputs into the policy on bio-digester development in Cambodia 2016-2025, which is being developed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, in particular to include medium and large scale bio-digester development;</li> <li>- A Training Need Assessment (TNA) for Integrated Farming System farmers was conducted, where the piloting two medium scale bio-digesters are located. 47 farmers were selected to conduct individual interviews. The surveyed farmers provided their priority needs for capacity development, with soil management and natural fertilizer management as the most common need, followed by compost making, farmers field schools, chicken raising, techniques of bean plantation, cucumber and water convolvulus respectively;</li> <li>- The project completed construction of three Lagoon medium scale biodigesters in order to store invented biogas for daily cooking purpose, and produce bio-slurry. Moreover, two</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No major issues. Due to budget savings one additional pilot site has been added.</li> <li>- Note: This project has received top-up financing to promote dissemination with pig farmer association and develop financing solutions.</li> </ul>

			<p>electricity generators were linked with biodigesters in order to generate electricity for running cooling system in pig pens an cooking after the biogas is produced;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project team has conducted on-going monitoring visits and technical supports to the pig farm owners;</li> <li>- Project completed construction of two compost store sites in order to provide compost demonstration on-site learning, learning by practicing in compost production training to key farmers and compost making with liquid bio-slurry and its applications;</li> <li>- The 2 biogas storages for daily meal cooking were constructed and two bio-slurry storages with roofs within the two pig farm with the size 14.4 m3 were constructed near the lagoons;</li> <li>- Project has conducted 3 compost producing trainings on-site to 45 key farmers, local authorities and PDAFF staff. Based on the field monitoring report, 14 of 41 key farmers have been applying the compost making learnt from the training;</li> <li>- Project also selected a farmer household to construct one compost store for 3rd lagoon biodigester;</li> <li>- The 3rd compost store was completed construction to provide compost demonstration on-site learning, learning by practicing in compost producing training to key farmers and compost making with liquid bio-slurry and its application and particularly allow other potential farmers exchange their experiences on how to make bio-slurry compost and its application. For bio-slurry compost can play an important role as a source of nutrients for crop production and improving the quality of soil, the structure and texture of the soil enabling it to better retain nutrients and moisture;</li> <li>- Project had completed an installation of third medium scale Lagoon biodigesters in pig farms;</li> <li>- Project delivered a training on compost producing on-site to 20 key farmers (8 of them are women) benefiting from 3rd lagoon biodigester.</li> <li>- 4 farmers were selected as integrated model farmers for experiments related to climate change for effective use of bio-slurry compost.</li> <li>- Project continue identifying the potential farmers for installation of the biodigester system;</li> <li>- The technical skills and knowledge sharing of innovated medium scale biodigesters training was conducted for 18 participants;</li> <li>- The project established three bio-slurry farmer field schools to train potential and key farmers for three lagoon biodigesters.</li> <li>- Project conducted on-going monitoring to the experiments on integrated model farmers.</li> </ul>	
3	Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT)	Agriculture, Water, Energy – <a href="#">Expected CC impact is adaptation for these rural communities through better access to</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project organised two orientations in two target villages with a total of 47 participants (21 of whom are women) and one orientation meeting at district level with a total of 9 participants (2 women);</li> <li>- The project conducted refresher trainings on group management. As a result, the community members drafted group by-law, and regulation and especially, more than 90 % of them have improved knowledge on concept of group (facilitation, leadership, vision, objective and role of group members) referring to pre-and post-training assessment;</li> </ul>	Model farmers cannot work as regularly as required in model farms as they are busy with their domestic tasks.



		<p><a href="#">water or agriculture and domestic purposes, diversification of income sources.</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project conducted four refresher trainings on financial management. As a result, more than 80% of participating community members have improved knowledge (on book keeping, lending, monthly saving records referring to pre-and post-training assessment);</li> <li>- Land for model farms has been identified, as well as model farmers, and the farms' activities have been agreed in a participatory manner;</li> <li>- New training manuals have been developed on the concept of cyclical farms and the project conducted a workshop to introduce 10 model farmers (6 of whom are women) on cyclical agriculture farms concept.</li> <li>- Three trainings on vegetable and mushroom growing techniques were organised for 14 model farmers (10 women);</li> <li>- Two solar-powered water supply systems in target villages have been installed to support farming activities and improve access to water 41 vulnerable households have benefited from this water system. Two water management committees with three members in each committee have been trained on technical fixing on the water system and on how to record data of water usage;</li> <li>- The project conducted 39 meetings with 4 CBOs with 78 participants (55 of whom are women) to strengthen capacity on better group management, leadership and book keeping. As a result, CBOs have improved their capacity on saving recording and committed to create small business on vegetable and livestock within their members;</li> <li>- Project is facilitating the establishment of an Agriculture Cooperative (AC) for sustainable business model for farmers. The project team has conducted 2 meetings with 53 participants (39 of them are female) in cooperation with Kratie provincial technical department (Department of Agriculture) to provide explanation on the AC concept to operate potential agriculture business;</li> <li>- Project provided 3 trainings on micro agricultural enterprise for a total of 48 CBOs members (43 of them are female) to provide the concept of enterprise on how to create small agricultural enterprise by using loan from their own saving group to increase their income;</li> <li>- During this reporting period, UK tourists through CD Tour donated 2,400 USD to CBET and the money obtained was used to purchase two chicken homes and 20 heads of chicken for the poorest households in the villages, build a ladder for community, and support the construction of an iron fence to the model cyclical farm;</li> <li>- For model farmers, the project provided 4 training courses on chicken raising with 14 participants (10 women) and also provided additional coaching on farm management, preparation of home garden with drip system and preparation fence for chicken houses. Moreover, project provided additional trainings on bookkeeping to 2 model farm cashiers so that they are able record the data of expense and revenue;</li> <li>- The solar powered water supply system has supported 40 vulnerable households and generated a total of 399.75 USD from the water user fee and this money is being kept by the water user committee for maintenance, community development, and committee member wage as set in committee by-law;</li> </ul>	<p>Note: Project has received top-up financing to support access to market for agriculture products</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In collaboration with PDoA, project conducted two meetings to introduce Agricultural Cooperative law with 45 participants (33 women);</li> <li>- Project conducted a market survey to identify potential business and network for agricultural products;</li> <li>- Project team provided one training course on Leadership and bookkeeping to 11 SHG committee members (10 of whom are female);</li> <li>- Project staff provided additional 21 coaching sessions to model farmers in both model cyclical farms with 14 participants (10 women);</li> <li>- Project staff organized 3 meetings between seed supplier and CBO members, including model famers with 46 participants (40 women) in order to orient the CBO members about seed quality, expired date, and seed varieties which adapt with climate change and grow faster</li> <li>- Project organized 5 training courses focused on vegetable growing (long bean growing) to climate change impacts to 4 SHG members with 42 participants (38 women). Moreover, 4 saving groups have saved a total of 14,403,200 riel (equivalent to around 3600.81 USD);</li> <li>- The project organized one ToT training to 10 model farmers (8 women). After this training , model farmers also provided 2 training courses to others farmers with 10 participants (10 women);</li> <li>- In collaboration with PDA, project organized 2 meetings to set by-law to form Agriculture Cooperative with 60 participants (47 women);</li> <li>- The project organized 7 meetings to follow up the SHG with a total of 97 participants, including 71 women;</li> <li>- The project organized two meetings on sustainable management of water system with 6 members of water management committees (two of them are women);</li> <li>- The project also provided one training course on solar-powered water supply system maintenance, specialized on fixing motor pumping for a total of 5 participants;</li> <li>- In collaboration with PDAFF, an Agricultural Cooperative Union (ACU) was formed to improve the livelihood activities with a total 75 members (56 women are women);</li> <li>- Project conducted one training course on enterprise and business development for a total 8 participants (5 women);</li> <li>- During reporting period, the project team organized additional 12 meetings to follow up on the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) with 118 participants (95 women).</li> <li>- The project team conducted 2 meetings in additional 2 villages of Beong Char and Khach Leav village on the construction of an irrigation system. As a result, most of villages agreed to provide the financial contribution;</li> <li>- The project staff conducted additional 11 meetings and one training to follow up and additional coaching on performance of Agriculture Cooperative Union (ACU) and model famers with 85 participants (57 women);</li> </ul>	
4	General Department of Agriculture (GDA, MAFF)	Agriculture - <u>Expected CC impact is both adaptation and</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 5 staff from RUA, ITC, GDA/DALRM and CASC attended a regional training workshop in Thailand (as co-financing activity)</li> </ul>	<p>No major issues.</p> <p>Note: Project has received top-up</p>

	Partners: RUA, ITC, CIRAD	<a href="#">reduced GHG emissions from better soil management practices (for pilot farmers)</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The experiment fields on crop and cover crops sown with 2.5 ha of land, were established in order to compare conventional plough-based management and direct seeding mulch-based cropping systems.</li> <li>- The 4th partner meeting was organized to share views, methods and tools to assess soil ecosystem services and (iii) to plan on-coming activities in Cambodia and for several locations.</li> <li>- Two focus group discussions (with 55 farmers) were organized to share the knowledge with smallholders on paddy rice production managed under DMC and the utilization of fodder crops for livestock production. After the focus group discussion, all the participants were invited to join a farmer field day. In addition, experiments in the uplands and cover/fodder crop collections were also used for the field visit. As a result, 18 voluntary farmers with the total surface of 38.1 ha were interested in testing DMC on their own farm under the technical support from CASC.</li> <li>- The Director General of the General Directorate of Agriculture visited the experiments and shared views with farmers in Banan and Rattanak Mondoul districts. This visit was an opportunity for CASC's team to present its activities and to emphasize the diversity of innovative cropping systems that are implemented and assessed and tested on-farm in the lowlands (upper sandy terraces and flood plains) and in the uplands (annual upland crops with maize and cassava);</li> <li>- In partnership with Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology (TUAT), a master student from the soil science lab of TUAT collected soil samples from soybean cropping system trial for the assessment of enzymatic activities; Soil and plant samples were collected at the Bos Khnor Station, Stung Chinit and Battambang in order to analyze the diversity of microbial communities between contrasted cropping systems (conventional plough-based management and DMC systems) and to identify contrasted trends in terms of abundance and diversity (fungi and bacteria);</li> <li>- Soil sampling was organized in collaboration with RUA for assessing soil ecosystem services;</li> <li>- Maintenance of the experiments in the Bos Khnor Research Station. As a result, cover crops were established and rolled down early June. Biomass was assessed on each plot;</li> <li>- Participation to the 2017 World day to combat desertification that was organized at the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA);</li> <li>- Main crops with maize, upland rice, rice-bean were established and two bachelor students from the Royal University of Agriculture are involved on such experiments;</li> <li>- Soil samples were collected in the uplands of Battambang on the experiment conducted in the experimental site of Boribo;</li> <li>- Lab analyses were conducted by the Bachelor students on the Soil Lab of RUA focusing on the quantification of labile-C pool, water-stable aggregate, and nitrate content. Soil and plants samples were also dried and stored for further analysis. In addition, team of ITC pursued plant analysis quantifying nutrients contents in plants for a range of species and mix of cover/relay crops. Moreover, a dataset is currently under progress aggregating data from the Bos Khnor Station, Stung Chinit and Battambang;</li> </ul>	financing to support supply chain and adoption of cover crops in the dry season.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- During reporting period, main cash crops as maize, rice-bean and upland rice were harvested. As a result, the yields, above ground biomass were recorded. Besides the assessment of soil ecosystem services, soil insects were recorded every week using pit-fall trap. This assessment allows to characterize the diversity of insects on the top soil and on the litter. This is an additional information and indicators of the biodiversity that is enhanced under CA cropping systems when compared with conventional plough-based management;</li> <li>- A training was first organized at the Soil Lab of RUA to adjust some methods based on existing tools and capacities. Three days sampling were then organized at the Bos Khnor Station and training was conducted at the same time. A group of 8 Bsc students were trained and involved on the soil sampling;</li> <li>- The biofunc tool which has been conducted is a site assessment of soil ecosystem services and the results were presented at the DCC/CCCA Knowledge sharing event. With this assessment, it is expected to produce an article to be submitted to an international journal;</li> <li>- For the knowledge sharing, various presentations on the results of assessment of soil ecosystem services; designing a new generation of CA-based cropping systems for rice and annual upland crops and Plant Diversity (a central element to build resilient farming systems) were conducted during the first International Conference on Agricultural Intensification and Nutrition at the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA). In addition, a field visit was organized on Jan. 12th at the Bos Khnor Station bringing together representatives from different US Universities, US mission Cambodia, Agence Française de Développement, CIRAD and representatives from MAFF/GDA;</li> <li>- Project conduct extension activities in the uplands of Battambang giving support to farmer groups for the establishment and management of conservation agriculture cropping systems.</li> <li>- Project staff participated in the Regional Workshop on the Role of Mechanization in Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience through Conservation Agriculture in Asia and the Pacific (as co-financing).</li> <li>- Project conducted data analysis and writing peer review article on the assessment of soil ecosystem services for contrasted cropping systems (Bos Khnor Station, Chamcarleu district).</li> <li>- Project conducted a training on Biofunctool data analysis for Msc, Bsc students and staff from the Department of Agricultural Land Resources Management.</li> </ul>	
5	Wildlife Conservation Society Partners: MOE/GIS Department and USAID SERVIR Mekong	Protected Areas / Forestry = <a href="#">Expected CC impact is reduced GHG emissions through better management / monitoring of protected areas</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project started off with a hosted two-day training, in partnership with USAID SERVIR Mekong, on Google Earth Engine (GEE) with a total of 42 participants;</li> <li>- The training meetings were held at the MoE Department of GIS to discuss MoE monitoring needs;</li> <li>- With a process of establishing wildlife corridor areas to connect protected areas carried out by MOE, WCS provided technical support in aerial image interpretation to the MoE staff. Moreover, monitoring requirements specific to wildlife corridors are being integrated into the overall monitoring system design;</li> <li>- Many software scripts written to produce analyses and data products on the GEE infrastructure. These include: 1) Basic Imagery Export for Landsat and Sentinel; 2) Cloud-free mosaics and greenest pixel; 3) Imagery transformations into indices (NDVI, EVI etc.) and 4)</li> </ul>	Need to adjust the activities to the strategy being developed for the MOE GIS department (with UNDP support), to ensure the users and added value of the tool developed are clear. This has

			<p>Time series analysis. These are the building blocks of the overall system that is being developed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A 10 terabyte network server for spatial data management was installed. A training session in the use of the server was also held. Subsequent training and storage design are scheduled throughout October;</li> <li>- Project developed remote sensing data access tools, and land cover classification algorithms. The tools are intended to provide access to the advance capacity of Google Earth Engine (GEE) without requiring the end user to use computer program scripting methods previously required. This scripting requirement was identified in previous workshops and consultations with DGIS staff to be a major obstacle in using GEE;</li> <li>- Project developed a refinement of satellite data selection tool for protected area landscapes, satellite image sorting and visualization tool (click through), random Forest machine learning algorithm development and Image interpretation data collection method development for trial;</li> <li>- Project created public web access to the remote sensing tools and developed analytic capacity providing statistics;</li> <li>- During reporting period, project has seen continued focus on technical development of remote sensing data access tools, and development of land cover classification algorithms and technical design of the overall application workflow;</li> <li>- Project developed an analysis framework to view and compare deforestation rates as provided by the University of Maryland Global Forest Change dataset. Comparisons are for within projected areas and outside protected areas to provide measures of conservation success;</li> <li>- A meeting with GDANCP was held to identify which work processes could be supported by this tool. GDANCP expressed strong interest and the final period of the project will focus on capacity development and inserting the tool in the day to day functions of GDANCP;</li> <li>- Project continued focus on technical development of remote sensing data access tools, and development of land cover classification algorithms and technical design of the overall application workflow.</li> <li>- During this period, additional tool development proceeded including adding new functions, improving existing functions and extensive bug fixing.</li> </ul>	<p>now been done and the tool will be inserted in GDANCP regular activities for protected area management.</p>
6	<p>Ministry of Health Partners: WHO, and James Cook University</p>	<p>Health – <a href="#">Expected CC impact is adaptation in the health sector through better targeting of MOH response capacity for climate-</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project organized an inception meeting with a total of 23 participants (6 of whom are women) in order provide an overview of the project and outline the responsibility of different agencies, clarify management arrangements and discuss plan for communication, monitoring and evaluation;</li> <li>- There was a mission from project partner, namely WHO to organize a consultative meeting on development of methodology for vulnerability index, including the literature review of existing research. As a result, a final draft of literature review was developed;</li> <li>- 2<sup>nd</sup> visit mission of WHO expert was organized in order to review project progress, finalize plans for ongoing implementation of research project and further review of draft National Strategic Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction for the Health Sector;</li> </ul>	<p>Alternative arrangements have been made with University of Washington and individual consultant to support index development following the withdrawal of</p>

		<a href="#">sensitive diseases.</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A technical assistant has been recruited to provide expert data analysis and database management and specifically benefit the development of the Climate Change and Health Vulnerability Index for the project;</li> <li>- MOU between MOH and WHO is finalized and signed;</li> <li>- There was a mission from MPH Dept. of Global Health/University of Washington. As a result, a tool to assess the effectiveness of health adaptation to climate change was drafted;</li> <li>- Project is under process to recruit the consultants to develop climate change and health vulnerability index;</li> <li>- Project organized a consultative workshop to present and discuss on literature review findings, M&amp;E framework developed, vulnerability index background and methodology, and choice of indicators and trial of index using province-level data;</li> <li>- Two field visits to Ratanakiri Province in order to collect data against proposed indicators in the M&amp;E framework that will be used as input for testing climate change and health vulnerability index.</li> </ul>	James Cook University
7	NEXUS Partners: ITC, MOE/NCSD and PP municipality	<a href="#">Waste management – expected CC impact is GHG mitigation through better waste management (for pilot community) + contribution to SWM strategy at city level</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project conducted desk review of current waste management contracts /master plans, existing reports, projects, policies;</li> <li>- Best practices report (4 case studies) at local, regional or international level;</li> <li>- An inception workshop was organised with 57 attendees (13 of whom are women);</li> <li>- Signing of a trilateral MoU between PPCH, Nexus and project partner IGES;</li> <li>- An introductory city-level Technical Working Group meeting was conducted with 31 participants (district vice-governors and representatives of line ministries);</li> <li>- Recruitment of a new International Consultant;</li> <li>- The second Technical Working Group (TWG 2) meeting with the city-level stakeholders took place at City Hall with 35 participants;</li> <li>- A Strategy Formulation Workshop (Milestone) Workshop co-organized by IGES and Nexus took place with over 95 participants. As a result, a proposed Strategy Structure was drafted;</li> <li>- A call for Expressions of Interest (Eoi) was issued in order to collect ideas for a small-scale demonstration project. As a result, 4 proposals were received and reviewed by NEXUS and City hall's waste management division representatives. It was found that all the proposals were very relevant. Nexus and City Hall chose the UPVD-PIN implemented project for 2 poor remote communities in Meanchey and Dangkor districts of Phnom Penh suffering from lack of/insufficient waste collection. The contract is planned to be signed in July 2017;</li> <li>- Two technical working group meetings on waste collection and landfill management were organised;</li> <li>- Project signed a grant agreement with pilot project implementer UPVD to co-fund the implementation of community focused waste management project in 2 communities around Boeung Tompun area, Dangkor district;</li> <li>- Finalizing the second draft of the Strategy document and Action Plan;</li> <li>- Start of community mobilizing activities of the pilot project "Community-based waste management initiative in Boeung Tompun";</li> </ul>	Project is operationally closed.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consultations with GGGI, CCCA and UNDP on funding sources (public, private, development funds) for the proposed strategy;</li> <li>- Project review meeting with CCCA;</li> <li>- Project conduct final evaluation.</li> </ul>	
8	Provincial Department of Environment in Stung Treng Partner: BDLink	Protected Areas / Ramsar site – <u>Expected CC impact is adaptation (better access to clean water for communities in the Ramsar site)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project organised the kick-off meeting with a total of 35 participants, and the 1st meeting of project steering committee with 14 participants;</li> <li>- 2-day workshop on SPSS was organised with 20 participants (11 of whom are women);</li> <li>- The stakeholder engagement plan was prepared and used by the project when involving stakeholders during project implementation;</li> <li>- A review literature on vulnerability assessment tools including vulnerability index and livelihood vulnerability index was completed and a VA methodology proposed;</li> <li>- 200 note books with pictures and climate and gender educational statement were produced;</li> <li>- Project conducted pre-test of questionnaire at the near-by village and then project collected primary data of vulnerability assessment from households in the target communes in order to construct the vulnerability index;</li> <li>- The data from field survey has been entered and the analysis is under way. Moreover, the existing data (Climate Data) and climate-related section (temperature and precipitation) has been drafted;</li> <li>- A training on climate change and vulnerability assessment was organised with 22 participants (12 women);</li> <li>- Vulnerability assessment report was finalized;</li> <li>- 3rd meeting project steering committee was organised in order to inform the committee members including commune councils about the progress of the project and seek advice for further improvement;</li> <li>- 2nd community workshop on assessment results and identification and prioritization of adaptation options;</li> <li>- The meetings at village level were organised to select the target areas for piloting adaptation options;</li> <li>- Project has identified demonstration activities in Ramsar site;</li> <li>- Project conducted site assessment through the interviews with villagers, in particular female-headed houses and local authorities.</li> <li>- Construction of resilient wells is ongoing.</li> </ul>	No major issues

**Table 10: Status of core indicators and targets of CCCA Research and Innovation grants for Window 3**

Targets (output indicators only)*	December 2017 status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 5 different types of adaptation activities and 3 different types of mitigation activities will be demonstrated, with 162 households as direct beneficiaries (at least 4% female-headed households and 7% ID poor households);</li> <li>• At least 300,000 USD in public and private resources will be leveraged by CCCA grant projects for adaptation and mitigation activities;</li> <li>• 120 provincial, national and local government staff will be trained on CC adaptation and/or mitigation (at least 20% female);</li> <li>• 350 community members will be trained on CC adaptation and/or mitigation (at least 30% female);</li> <li>• 30 knowledge products will be published (including e.g. flood vulnerability maps, guidelines for CC resilient infrastructures, CC curriculum for schools, etc.);</li> <li>• At least 5 Government policies or regulations will take into account evidence produced by CCCA projects (for example guidance on control and treatment of climate-sensitive diseases)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 types of activities (2 adaptation, 1 mitigation, 4 with both mitigation and adaptation benefits) are operational including solar powered-water supply system, cycle climate adapted agricultural techniques, saving groups for resilience and alternative business opportunities, strengthening Community-Based Ecotourism, lagoon medium scale biodigesters connected with electricity generator with use of bio-slurry for climate smart agriculture, community-based waste management initiative in Boeung Tompun, Conservation Agriculture cropping systems for the annual upland crops (maize, cassava, soybean), with 910 households as direct beneficiaries (including 23.9% female-headed and 19.6% ID poor households);</li> <li>• 460,106 USD have been leveraged to date;</li> <li>• 19 government staff trained (36.8% female);</li> <li>• 47 community members trained (34% female);</li> <li>• 11 knowledge products including e.g. review on existing climate change adaptation options; literature review on vulnerability assessment method and tools; and technical report on climate change vulnerability assessment in Stung Treng Ramsar Site; note books with educational messages on climate change and gender; agricultural training manual; designed architectural plan of lagoon medium scale bio-digesters; spatial assessment of the potential agricultural residues supply from agro-industries, spatial assessment of the wood-fuels consumption and greenhouse gases emissions from garment and brick industries; development tool to assess the effectiveness of health adaptation to climate change; literature review on climate change and health in cambodia, technical feasibility report on palm EFB transformation into different kind of fuels;</li> <li>• 2 government policies are influenced by CCCA projects including Policy on Biodigester Development in Cambodia 2016-2025 and Solid Waste Management Strategy.</li> </ul>



**Table 11: Summary of financial status for grants under Window 3**

#	Grantee Name	Total Original Budget	Additional budget	Total Budget	Disbursement (USD)			Expenditure (USD)		
					Disbursement (in quarter)	Disbursement (to date)	% of Total Budget	Expenditure (in quarter)	Expenditure (to date)	% of Disbursement
1	CRDT	91,000	58,999	149,999	0	91,000	61%	20,044	72,663	80%
2	GDA	91,000	58,960	149,960	29,551	74,615	50%	7,853	40,362	54%
3	GERES	91,000	52,790	143,790	0	91,000	63%	7,073	84,609	93%
4	MOH	91,000	0	91,000	0	60,669	67%	6,849	52,422	86%
5	NBP	81,000	68,990	149,990	0	81,000	54%	13,046	78,283	97%
6	NEXUS	89,558	0	89,558	0	89,558	100%	n/a	87,340	98%
7	STDOE	75,000	0	75,000	0	75,000	100%	11,783	68,347	91%
8	WCS	90,000	0	90,000	0	90,000	100%	9,320	79,205	88%
<b>Total</b>		<b>699,558</b>	<b>239,739</b>	<b>939,297</b>	<b>29,551</b>	<b>652,842</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>75,968</b>	<b>563,230</b>	<b>86%</b>

To date CCCA has disbursed a total of USD 652,842 out of a total budget of USD 939,297 which increased from a budget of USD 669,558 by an additional budget amount of USD 269,739 to CRDT, GDA, GERES and NBP for scaling up and ensuring the sustainability of their activities under Window 3. The cumulative expenditures so far amount to USD 563,230 representing approximately 86% of delivery of the total disbursed. These research and innovation grant projects, as well as projects receiving support from Windows 1 and 2 of the CCCA Grant Facility, as they near completion, are starting to provide a number of findings and lessons learnt that will be made available to all stakeholders mostly as knowledge products and awareness raising and communication materials.

For example, the grant provided to MolInfo under CCCA's grant Window 1 (round 2), has resulted in the production of talk show programmes dedicated to the discussion of climate change issues. Several 30 min talk shows and 10 min video features are being aired on Television Kampuchea (TVK) and National Radio. In 2017, two talk shows on "Low Carbon Development" and "Climate Change Response at Sub-National Level" and one video feature on "Climate Data and Information" were produced and aired on TVK; they counted with the participation of the GSSD representatives, related ministries/agencies, and members of the local community.



**Photo 6: CC Video talk show at Television of Kampuchea**

Video feature on Climate Data and Information  
<https://www.facebook.com/mediaforclimatechange/cambodia/videos/598931400472210/>  
 1<sup>st</sup> talk show on Low Carbon Development:  
<https://www.facebook.com/mediaforclimatechange/cambodia/videos/590380334660650/>  
 2<sup>nd</sup> talk show on Climate Change Response at Sub-National Level:  
<https://www.facebook.com/mediaforclimatechange/cambodia/videos/595314970833853/>  
 Video feature on Climate Data and Information  
<https://www.facebook.com/mediaforclimatechange/cambodia/videos/598931400472210/>

### **Branding and Outreach Services**

DCC's design style guide has been approved and the content-creation guide has been reviewed. Numbers of communication and knowledge products show significant progress: 10 communications/knowledge products templates have been produced using the new DCC style and content creation guides, 2 policy briefs are being produced with the branding template with technical contents produced by RUA and RUPP, 2 case studies topics are identified and under discussion with project implementers (GERES and MoH).

DCC's newsletter continues to be produced with the support of CCCA (both online and printed versions), with the latest issue published (issue no.12 Jan-Mar 2018). The newsletter continues to contribute to the dissemination of a wide range of climate change related information amongst GSSD staff and other stakeholders, providing policy notes and coverage of key events, as well as information on adaptation and mitigation best practices.

### **Climate Change Training for Young Leaders and Youth in Phnom Penh**

DCC, with support from CCCA, organized a training workshop on Climate Change for Young Leaders and Youth in Phnom Penh Capital on 24 May 2018, counting with the participation of over 134 participants (including 30 women) and with the support of climate change professionals from DCC and CCCA. The event was presided by H.E. Tin Ponlok, NCS D's Secretary General and H.E. Huot Hay, Deputy Phnom Penh Governor, and covered a number of subjects, including 1) causes and impacts, 2) national and international responses, 3) Phnom Penh Solid Waste Management, 4) climate change adaptation measures, 5) mitigation options, 6) GHG inventor in Transport sector for national and sub-national level and 7) Cambodia's NDC.

### **Climate Change Training for Youth in Siem Reap Province**

With CCCA support, DCC organized a training workshop on Climate Change for youth in Siem Reap province, 28-29 May 2018. The event with participation of 140 people, including 68 women, to build capacity on the climate change terminology, cause and effect, impact, vulnerability at national and international levels in responding to climate change, and adaptation and mitigation options. The event was focused on 1) causes and impacts, 2) national and international responses, 3) climate change adaptation measures, 4) mitigation options, and 5) financial resource for climate change response, and 6) carbon footprint calculation. A field visit to Cambodia Climate Change Alliance, Second Quarterly Progress Report 2017

understand climate-smart agriculture and fish farm was also organized in Krabey Riel Commune, Siem Reap Municipality.

### **Integrating Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in National Development Plans: “International best practices and the way forward for Cambodia”**

With financial support from Sweden and CCCA, DCC/GSSD organized a conference on Integrating Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in National Development Plans: “*International best practices and the way forward for Cambodia*”, attended by approximately 152 representatives from line ministries/agencies, development partners, private sectors, academia, NGOs, national and international experts on 07 June 2018 at Raffles Le Royal Hotel. The event was presided over by **H.E. Eang Sophallet**, MoE’s Under Secretary of State, and **H.E. Maria Sargren**, Ambassador of Sweden with a keynote speech from **Mr. Nick Beresford**, UNDP’s Country Director. The conference focused on three areas: 1) Climate change, economic growth and SDGs: what’s the evidence on synergies and trade-offs, 2) Exploring NDC - Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Linkages and 3) Translating NDC/SDG Commitments into a Coherent Development Vision for Cambodia. Participants discussed the tools available to better understand the linkages between the NDC and SDG agendas, and to translate this analysis into coherent development plans at national, sectoral and local levels. Challenges to implementation were also discussed, including issues of inter-sectoral coordination and financing.

#### **Learning Event**

A Learning Event on Sharing Experiences on Climate Change Projects was held in Battambang Province on 20-21 June 2018, with participation of 22 CCCA-funded projects, climate change focal points from all concerned ministries, and representatives of other climate change projects. The event aimed to take stock of the achievements of CCCA grant projects and to identify any needs for support to maximize projects’ impacts in the final phase of implementation with participation from 95 people, including 28 women. It was organized mostly around group discussions, focusing on 3 aspects: 1) identification of the progress made, challenges and solutions, 2) ensuring the sustainability of successful approaches, and strategies for scaling-up and 3) administrative and financial management issues. Recommendations from the workshop will help to shape the CCCA program support to grantees over the next year. A total of 22 project posters for x-stands were produced at June’s learning event.

#### **Earth day**

CCCA was one of the contributors to the organization of 2018 Earth Day under theme “Stop Plastic Pollution” organized by General Directorate of Environmental Knowledge and Information (GDEKI) at Prey Veng Province on 22 April 2018 and presided over by H.E. Eang Sophallet, MoE Under Secretary of State with participation of local people, youth, students and local authorities around 500 people.

#### **Biodiversity day (in Siem Reap)**

CCCA provided support to the organization of 2018 Biodiversity Day under the theme “Celebrating 25 Years of Action for Biodiversity” on 22 May 2018 at Wat Bo Primary school under presidency of H.E. Eang Sophallet, MoE Under Secretary of State.

### **World and National Environmental Day**

CCCA provided support to the organization of the event with the distribution of 300 T-shirts. The event World and National Environmental Day 2018 “Together Reduce Plastic” was organized by MoE, held in Bun Rany Hun Sen Phsa Doem Thkov High School on 05 June 2018. Prior and during the event, a launch of “Together Reduce Plastic” campaign through a website [www.togetherreduceplastic.com](http://www.togetherreduceplastic.com) was also technically and financially supported by CCCA and GSSD, inviting interested businesses and organizations to register their commitment to reduce plastic.

## II. Personnel

- The Programme Management Officer has notified his resignation from the project, which will be effective end of July 2018.
- The Technical Officer resigned in December 2017. Tasks have been reallocated within the team.

## III. Log Frame Analysis

<b>Overall objective:</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (2014)</b>	<b>Target (2018)</b>	<b>Current status (30 June 2018)</b>
1. % of CCAP annual requirement funded through budgetary and extra-budgetary resources	1. No action (CCAP is being finalised)	1) 40%	- 19.37%. This is based on the latest assessment conducted in cooperation with GIZ in early 2016. An update using data provided by CC-TWG members is expected to be available by late-2018 (CCAP review)
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) 40%	- 43% (43/101 CCAP actions) received some level of support through CCCA grants. - A more in-depth reporting on the implementation of CCAPs is expected by Q3-2018 (with support from CCTWG in perspective ministries)
3. CCCSP implementation on track (incl. process and impact indicators <sup>1</sup> )	3. The CCCSP is approved, national M&E framework is being finalized	3) Annual Improvement in CCCSP process and impact indicators compared to previous years	- National CC M&E framework has been launched, baselines published (except for GHG inventory), and the 2017 update has now been completed. - NSDP 2014-2018 indicators have been updated during NSDP's mid-

<sup>1</sup> Impact indicators for the CCCSP were under development when CCCA was launched.

			<p>term review, and have shown improvement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mainstreaming CC into new NSDP 2019-2023 guidelines is completed</li> </ul>
<b>Result 1: Strengthening the governance of climate change</b>			
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (2014)</b>	<b>Target (2018)</b>	<b>Current status (30 June 2018)</b>
1. National M&E Framework is approved and functional including gender disaggregated and poverty indicators	1. A draft M&E Framework is under discussion	1. M&E Data collection and analysis in line with approved procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National CC M&amp;E framework finalized and launched.</li> <li>- An official document of the national CC M&amp;E framework in Khmer has been developed to ensure alignment of the different CC M&amp;E efforts (submitted for final comment/ approval).</li> <li>- Four CC indicators were included in NSDP 2014-2018, as well as one indicator on gender and climate change. The 4 NSDP CC indicators are now aligned with the national CC M&amp;E framework through the reporting conducted as part of the NSDP MTR.</li> <li>- Indicators for the upcoming NSDP will be developed during 2018 (LoA with MoP will be signed in Q3, formalizing the collaboration between CCCA/DCC during the formulation of NSDP 2019-2023)</li> <li>- C-SDG 13 targets and indicators have been developed and endorsed by CC-TWG, ensuring the necessary alignment with the national framework and liaising with relevant sectors.</li> </ul>
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. Nine line ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All key ministries have focal points.</li> <li>- Five ministries (including MAFF, MoWA, MRD, MoH, MPWT) have established climate change working groups or teams, with different levels of engagement. It should be noted that ministries which are more active at present seem to be those engaged in CCCA work (on CC mainstreaming of planning and budget instruments, or CCCA grant project implementation).</li> </ul>

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. Four line ministries	- n/a (to be confirmed after the CCAP review, by end of 2018)
4.Strengthen legal mandates for the NCCC, CCTT and NCCC Secretariat	4.Institutional and legal review is ongoing	4. Ministerial Prakas adopted in line with Royal Decree and sub-decree	- Royal decree on the NCSD and sub-decree on its General Secretariat were approved in 2015. - Prakas on GSSD departments and on CC-TWG finalized and approved by Chair of NCSD. - CC-TWG is fully operating and functioning.

**Output 1.1: Legislation on climate change institutions, including roles of sub-national administrations has been strengthened**

<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (2014)</b>	<b>Target (2018)</b>	<b>Current status (30 June 2018)</b>
1.1.1 Status of the legislation on climate change institutions	1.1.1. Institutional and legal review is ongoing	1.1.1 Recommendations submitted to ministries/ agencies for at least 6 sectors/themes	- Royal Decree on NCSD and sub-decree on General Secretariat approved. - Prakas on CC-TWG approved by Chair of NCSD - CC Title included in the Environmental Code (to be submitted in 2018). - Guidelines for CC mainstreaming at the sub-national level endorsed by NCDD-S for the piloting phase. - MoE integrated in the board of the new Sub-National Investment Fund. - A revised draft on rules and procedures for carbon-offset mechanisms with inputs from GSSD has been submitted for final review/discussion with MEF prior to approval.
<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**

<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (2014)</b>	<b>Target (2018)</b>	<b>Current status (30 June 2018)</b>
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 M&E framework finalized and submitted to NCSDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National CC M&amp;E framework finalized (launched on April 7, 2016).</li> <li>- The framework is part of the new legal framework for CC, set out by the draft Environmental Code.</li> <li>- Khmer and English versions of the official framework document have been prepared and are now awaiting clearance for publishing.</li> </ul>
1.2.2 Number of sectoral M&E plans developed and submitted for approval by concerned ministries	1.2.2 None	1.2.2 Four	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 sectoral CC M&amp;E frameworks developed namely MPWT, MAFF and MoH.</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan <input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan			

<b>Output 1.3: Capacity of key line ministries has been strengthened to manage their CCAP and contribute to CCTT/NCCC activities</b>			
<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (2014)</b>	<b>Target (2018)</b>	<b>Current status (30 June 2018)</b>
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 Four ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Five ministries to date.</li> <li>- Done for the MAFF 2016 budget submission, and with MEF for overall budget guidelines. MEF integrated CC into the Budget Strategic Plan and Annual Budget circulars.</li> <li>- In 2016, follow-up support was provided to MAFF and training and hands-on support was provided to MOWRAM and MPWT, for their 2017 budget submissions. In 2017, follow-up support was provided to MPWT and hands-on support was provided to MRD. These ministries have prioritized CC-relevant projects as a result.</li> </ul>
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 delivered through local institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building/mentoring to DCC, CCTWG and GSSD/NCSD members is ongoing, in particular on M&amp;E and CC mainstreaming in subnational planning and budgeting processes (CIPs).</li> </ul>

	being implemented		
1.3.3 Number of line ministries producing annual CCAP monitoring reports	1.3.3 None	1.3.3 Four ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Templates for CCAP reporting have been prepared and sent to line ministries</li> <li>- Official request to the relevant 14 institutions has been sent and the assessment exercise is currently taking place (expected to be completed in Q1/2 2018)</li> <li>- TOR for Local consultant has been developed and in recruitment process</li> </ul>
1.3.4 Number of line ministries/agencies' receiving CCCA grant support for the implementation of CCAP priority actions	1.3.4 None	1.3.6 Seven ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 14 Ministries/agencies receiving grants from CCCA to implement their approved CCAPs</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input 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 (2018)	Current status (30 June 2018)
1. Status of government – partners coordination mechanism	1. No formal mechanism in place	1. Coordination mechanisms is functional under national management/secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4 CCTWG and DPs meeting were held and on track</li> <li>- TOR CC-TWG and DPs has been agreed and approved</li> </ul>
2. Status of Cambodia's direct access to Multilateral climate funds	2. No direct access	2. Direct access for at least one project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two are in the pipeline (NCS D and NCDD), but some changes to procedures and time to demonstrate a track record are required before the NCS D applications can be submitted. NCDD has undergone an initial assessment from GCF and received support from CCCA to address gaps in its operations manual. It should be able to apply by end 2018.</li> </ul>



3. Number of ministries benefiting from NCCC Secretariat support on financing sourcing and modalities	3. Four (MOWRAM, NCDD, MAFF, MOE)	3. Eight ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 8 ministries and agencies. MAFF, MPWT, MRD and MOWRAM (domestic budget), NCDD-S (GCF access), MOE (LDCFAF/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).</li> </ul>
4. Status of public-private dialogue on climate change investments	4. No formal mechanism in place	4. Recommendations in at least one thematic area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mapping of private sector contribution to CC completed, including recommendations for a dialogue mechanism.</li> <li>- Feasibility study on PES in Kbal Chhay finalized.</li> <li>- Policy study on vehicles (standards, fiscal policy) is under discussion</li> </ul>
5. Number of ministry planning and budgeting documents explicitly integrating CC		5. Nine ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seven ministries. MPWT's CCAP is fully reflected in their PIP and partially in their 2017 and 2018 budgets.</li> <li>- MAFF and MoE budget submissions for 2016, 2017 and 2018 integrate CC, with support from CCCA (and GIZ for MOE)</li> <li>- MOWRAM's CCAP is partially reflected in their 2017 budget submission.</li> <li>- MRD's CCAP is partially reflected in their 2018 and 2019 budget submission / BSP.</li> <li>- MEF's budget and BSP guidelines include clear references to climate change.</li> <li>- MOWA has integrated climate change as a</li> </ul>

			crosscutting issue in its strategy.
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**Output 2.1: Coordination mechanism is established and functional for climate change domestic and external finance and investments**

<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (2014)</b>	<b>Target (2018)</b>	<b>Current status (30 June 2018)</b>
2.1.1. Status of government-donor coordination mechanism	2.1.1. There is no formal government-donor coordination mechanism	2.1.1. Regular meetings	- Regular meetings held every 6 months (last one in June 2018)
2.1.2. Status of mechanism for NCCC-Secretariat to respond to requests from line ministries and other stakeholders for financial and technical support on CC finance	2.1.2. Not established	2.1.2. Mechanism provides effective response to stakeholders' requests	- Director of DAPF acts as focal point for requests on climate finance. The newly established CC-TWG provides a forum to gather these requests for support. - Factsheets on climate funds and how to access them have been finalized. - CCCA provides ongoing support to NCSD in its role to support the Green Climate Fund NDA role
2.1.3. Availability of dialogue platform with private sector on climate change	2.1.3. Not established	2.1.3. At least one event held in line with agreed programme	- First consultations held in 2016 - Private sector representatives have been included in the six-monthly coordination mechanism on CC
2.1.4. Percentage of NCSD, CCTT and NCSD Secretariat staff participating in preparations and involved in international negotiations on CC	2.1.4 TBC	2.1.4. 80% for CCTWG/Secretariat and 60% for NCSD (70% average)	- A total of 13 staff from DCC, GSSD, CCTT and NCSD were supported during the reporting period.
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan		<input 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**

<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (2014)</b>	<b>Target (2018)</b>	<b>Current status (30 June 2018)</b>
2.2.1. Status of NCCC secretariat procedures	2.2.1. The first version of NCCC secretariat procedures is under pilot implementation	2.2.1. Procedures consistently applied, as confirmed by annual audit	- Procedures applied, final approval by Minister required
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan

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

<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (2014)</b>	<b>Target (2018)</b>	<b>Current status (30 June 2018)</b>
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	- Climate Public Expenditure Review for fiscal year 2016 (CPER 2016) has been finalized by MEF and printed.
2.3.2. Quality and application of climate change tag in the ODA database managed by CDC/CRDB	2.3.2. Climate change tag not consistently applied in the ODA database	2.3.2. Use of CC tag by ODA database users improves	- Thematic marker in ODA database is more specific. Sector classification has also been adjusted to track “new and additional” CC finance. Guidance developed for donor focal points, who have been trained by CDC/CRDB and GSSD. A quality assurance exercise has been conducted by NCSD in July 2017 and communicated to CDC/CRDB.
2.3.3. Number of knowledge products on cost-benefit analysis of the	2.3.3. Initial estimates and case studies integrated in	2.3.3. Two knowledge	- 17 case studies produced to date, including 6 new ones in 2017. - No activities in this quarter.

climate change response in Cambodia	the report on Climate Change Financing Framework (2014)	products available	
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan		<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan

<b>Result 3: Strengthened human and technological capacities to support climate change response</b>			
<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (2014)</b>	<b>Target (2018)</b>	<b>Current status (30 June 2018)</b>
1. Status of procedures for management and exchange of climate change related information	A climate change website exists but key data bases remain scattered	1. A metadata base listing climate change related information is functional and publicly available	- New firm contracted to finish the work on databases by end of 2018.
2. Status of integration of climate change in schools and universities' curriculum	KMIS framework and action plan have been finalized and are now being operationalized Database management consultancy arrangements are delayed.	2.1 Primary and secondary curriculum completed. 2.2 Partnerships with at least 3 universities in place	- CC inputs for integration in higher secondary school curriculum are completed, under the MoEYS grant. - GSSD signed MoUs with four Universities (RUA, RUPP, PNCA, MCU) - 4 LoA have been signed with RUA, RUPP, MCU and PNCA; program of activities are now under implementation - Two MoU with Tbong Khmum and ICT are being finalized
3. Mechanism is in place to identify and test relevant technologies for CCAP implementation	There is no mechanism in place	3. GSSD Secretariat monitors at least 6 projects with a focus on innovation	- DCC/GSSD is currently monitoring the implementation of Window 3 projects (8), as well as of MoE's Window 1 project (monitoring of e-bikes distributed to MoE staff is now taking place).
4. Availability and functionality of standards and quality assurance procedures for	Not available	4. Standards and quality assurance procedures are in place and functional	- In place for the CC Newsletter - Content creation guides are being finalized for other

climate change publication and data			products (finalization expected in Q3 2018)
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**Output 3.1: Standards and procedures for quality assurance of climate change awareness raising materials and knowledge management are developed**

<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (2014)</b>	<b>Target (2018)</b>	<b>Current status (30 June 2018)</b>
3.1.1. Status of standards for awareness-raising on climate change	3.1.1 Not established	3.1.1. Standards for awareness-raising on CC approved by NCSD	- Content creation guides are being finalized for key knowledge products (finalization expected in Q3 2018)
3.1.2. Status of quality assurance procedures of key CC materials and technologies	3.1.2. Not established	3.1.2. QA procedures implemented	- Content creation guides are being finalized for key knowledge products (finalization expected in Q3 2018)
3.1.3. Status of a protocol for management and exchange of climate data	3.1.3. Not established	3.1.3. Protocol implemented	- Discussions with key institutions have been held (NCDD-S, CDC/CRDB, MOP), but no formal agreement signed yet.
<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**

<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (2014)</b>	<b>Target (2018)</b>	<b>Current status (30 June 2018)</b>
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	3.2.1. Three partnerships under implementation	- MoUs signed between GSSD and 4 universities (RUA, RUPP, MCU, PNCA). - LoAs signed with those 4 universities, with respective programmes of work under implementation - Two MoU with Tbong Khmum and ICT are being finalized

	(RUA, RUPP and PNCA)	
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan

<b>Output 3.3: Lessons generated from innovative practices pilots are documented and shared with relevant stakeholders</b>			
<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (2014)</b>	<b>Target (2018)</b>	<b>Current status (30 June 2018)</b>
3.3.1. Number of sectors/sub-sectors who have piloted innovative practices with support from CCCA grants	3.3.1. 0	3.3.1. Four	- Eight grants have been approved in June 2016, covering six sectors: agriculture, rural development, sustainable energy, waste management, health, protected area management.
3.3.2. Number of knowledge products from research initiatives in key sectors	3.3.2. 0	3.3.2. three knowledge products	n/a (under process from the universities and from the GDA project)
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	One event so far in 2018 (20-21 June Learning Event).
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan		<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan

## IV. Issues encountered

1. Some of the selected communes for mainstreaming CC into their action plans have seen a change in personnel due to recent commune elections 2017 and subsequent changes in December 2017. Some retraining and engagement of their new staff will be required and may cause delays.
2. Several of the grants contracted in early 2017 have had start-up delays, mostly due to procedures for approval of their project bank accounts by MEF. This is now resolved but some projects still need to catch-up.
3. Delayed recruitment process of Knowledge Management Officer (KMO) led to delay in some activities; resignation of the Technical Officer may translate in slight delays in 2018.
4. Limited capacity of PDoE staff in supporting the mainstreaming of CC into CIPs has led to additional CCCA staff time required to support the process;
5. Consecutive delays related to the consultancy on web design and database management has resulted in termination of contract and in the engagement of a different firm to complete the assignment.

## V. Lessons Learned

1. Along with CC mainstreaming into the annual commune development plan, the commune council at Koh Kong request CCCA and PDoE to support and mainstream CC into their 3 years commune development plan;
2. The perception of NCSD as an inter-ministerial entity (in line with the intent of the institutional reform) is not sufficiently gaining traction. The development of strategies (through the EGR project) for HR development, communications, etc. in the near future is expected to help ensure a clear separation of roles and mandates between MoE and GSSD/NCSD.
3. Close cooperation between commune council and CCCA/DCC and engagement of both sides, as well as monitoring activities of CCCA/DCC are the key success for CC mainstreaming into the annual budget of the commune for their 3 years commune investment programmes;
4. The coordinating role of GSSD and MoE are important to lead in providing technical support on SDGs localization and inputs on NSDP guidelines related to environment.
5. Collaboration between Ministries has delivered key successes, e.g; Study on CC impact on Growth Model, CC teaching material for high schools.

## VI. Risk log (See Annex I)

## VII. Financial Utilization

### Contribution Overview

	Donors	Committed	Received		Balance
			Original Currency	USD *	
1	SIDA	SEK 29,000,000.00	SEK 29,000,000.00	3,527,823.94	-
2	EU	EUR 6,000,000.00	EUR 4,485,382.00	5,011,967.35	1,786,105.19
3	UNDP	USD 1,394,380.50	USD 1,374,849.46	1,374,849.46	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>USD11,700,745.90 **</b>		<b>9,914,640.75</b>	<b>USD 1,786,105.19 **</b>

\* Based on the exchange rate on the day collected the contributions.

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

### Cumulative Expenditure by Result [1Jul 2014- 30 June 2018]

RESULT	Total Project Budget	Cumulative Expenditure	Balance	Delivery (%)
RESULT 1: A clear governance and accountability framework is functional for the climate change response at national and sector levels.	5,998,092.34	4,381,358.27	1,616,734.07	73%
RESULT 2: Public and private resources are leveraged and managed efficiently, in support of climate resilient, and low carbon development	1,726,712.49	1,313,269.97	413,442.52	76%
RESULT 3: Strengthened human and technical capacities to support climate change response	3,893,082.18	2,677,353.90	1,215,728.28	69%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,617,887.01</b>	<b>8,371,982.14</b>	<b>3,245,904.87</b>	<b>72%</b>



## VIII. Key supporting documents for the reporting period

- Report on Climate Public Expenditure Review for fiscal year 2016 (CPER 2016)  
<http://camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/39-financing.html?download=894:894>
- Proceedings for the sharing experience on the CC research and practice in Cambodia  
<http://camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/38-learning-materials.html?download=872:872>
- Final Video on Climate Change Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices study
  - English: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RVprj3l58Rc>
  - Khmer: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=55osj0etUEw&t=10s>
- Text book on climate change for Grades 10-12  
[http://camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/38-learning-materials.html?download=913:climate-change-textbook-for-upper-secondary-school\\_jul-2018\\_kh](http://camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/38-learning-materials.html?download=913:climate-change-textbook-for-upper-secondary-school_jul-2018_kh)
- Content production guide and style guide of the DCC communication and knowledge products (attached)
- Climate Change impact on Growth Model Report  
[http://camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/39-financing.html?download=912:full-report-on-cc-impacts-on-economic-growth-in-cambodia\\_may-2018\\_en](http://camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/39-financing.html?download=912:full-report-on-cc-impacts-on-economic-growth-in-cambodia_may-2018_en)

## Annex I: Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type <sup>2</sup>	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Government staff capacity is not fully available for programme implementation due to other tasks (other than CCCA) and lack of sufficient national monetary incentives.  (across results)	15 Feb 2014	Operational	P: Medium I: Medium	This programme is designed with a recognition of this risk. The CCCA will fully align with national arrangements, and Government staff will be engaged in line with their official functions and TORs, to minimize extra project-related tasks. Where additional support is required, project-financed personnel will be deployed to work in twinning arrangements with government project counterparts. The Government has committed to make available sufficient Government staff for programme implementation. Non-monetary incentives will be promoted through the implementation of the Capacity Development programme that was developed in CCCA phase I. The CCCA will also stand ready to follow the Government/ Development Partner/ EU member states policy for incentive system (if	MoE/CCD	NPM	Jun18	No change

<sup>2</sup> Organisational, Financial, Operational, Environmental, Strategic, Regulatory, Security, Political, Other

#	Description	Date Identified	Type <sup>2</sup>	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
					re-established) and apply it as soon as available.				
2	Cross-sector coordination and joint programming involving different ministries or agencies remains difficult and challenging for climate change mainstreaming effort (across results)	15 Feb 2014	Organisational	P: Medium I: Low	The CCCA Phase 2 will support the establishment of an effective coordination platform through strengthening of the NCCC and CCTT. It also aims to facilitate the establishment of a formal donor coordination group and it will engage proactively in existing Technical Working Groups. The CCCA will strengthen the role of the NCCC secretariat to enable them to facilitate regular meetings and to coordinate between ministries.	MoE/DCC	NPM	Jun18	Improved. NCCC has been replaced by NCSD since May 2015, which will be the framework for new coordination mechanisms. A CC TWG is established and operational.
3	Limited human and technical capacity of the line ministries in coordinating climate change mainstreaming activities within their sectors (across results)	15 Feb 2014	Organisational	P: Medium I: Medium	The capacity development plan developed under the CCCA phase 1 aims to address this risk. An effective implementation of the capacity development plan needs to be rolled out to ensure that line ministries are part of the process and gain knowledge and experience related to the mainstreaming activities into their respective sectors. Line ministries have demonstrated commitment during the development of their strategies and action plans.	MoE/DCC	NPM	Jun18	No change. Capacity development plan will be revised now that the new NCSD structure is approved.  The CCAP reporting mechanism agreed to at the first CCTWG meeting will contribute to enhance technical capacity of line ministries.

#	Description	Date Identified	Type <sup>2</sup>	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
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	Jun18	Improving. Work has begun with MEF, CDC, MAFF, MOWRAM and MPWT on CC mainstreaming in PFM, as well as dialogue with the private sector on policies for green investments.  A mapping of private sector contribution to the CC response and recommendations for PS dialogue have been produced.
5	Non harmonized M&E systems across institutional partners compromise the 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	Jun18	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 was expanded to MAFF and MoH
6	Institutional changes within the MoE affect the actual institutional set-up between the CCD and the line ministries.	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	MoE/DCC	NPM	Jun18	Improved. NCSD's creation has confirmed the role of DCC. However, delays in determining detailed

#	Description	Date Identified	Type <sup>2</sup>	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	(across results)				with a specific mandate over Climate Change within the MoE.				institutional arrangements for NCSD and GSSD have impacted some project activities that involve the design of mechanisms which need to be anchored on NCSD/GSSD institutional structures.  This has improved following the NCSD 1st meeting in August 2016.
7	The quality of MOE/CCD internal controls and fiduciary risk management capacities may decline due to management changes  (across results)	15 Feb 2014	Financial	P: Low I: High	The track record <sup>3</sup> 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/DC C	NPM	Jun18	Improved.  Top management of NCSD/DCC have been confirmed following institutional changes.  The admin/finance function has been upgraded to department level.

<sup>3</sup> 2011, 2012 and 2013 CCCA Audit Reports

#	Description	Date Identified	Type <sup>2</sup>	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
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/DC C	NPM	Jun18	Risk is realized already. CCCA USD budget has been adjusted downwards at the 2016 PSB meeting. Continuous monitoring required.

កម្មវិធីសម្រួលការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុកម្ពុជា

