

**National Adaptation Plan Global Network's 3rd Targeted Topics Forum**

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# **Current Status of National Adaptation Plan Process in Cambodia**

**Presented by**

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**CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE**

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# Outline of Presentation

1. Introduction
2. Support to NAP Process for Cambodia
3. Gaps and Challenges
4. NAP Process in Cambodia
5. CF Readiness supporting NAP process (by GIZ)

# 1. Introduction

- The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process was established in 2010 as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework to complement the existing short-term orientated NAPAs. The NAP process is to support all developing countries, especially Cambodia, LDCs, in meeting their medium and long-term adaptation needs.
- The NAP process is meant to play a critical role in reducing vulnerability and, building adaptive capacity by mainstreaming adaptation into all sectors and national development planning.
- The main objectives of a NAP process as suggested by the UNFCCC and LEG Technical Guidelines are:
  - *To take a medium- and long-term approach to reducing vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change*
  - *To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation (CCA), in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities...*

## 2. Support to NAP Process for Cambodia

- UNDP, UNEP and GIZ (2013) support Cambodia's Ministry of Environment (MoE) to identify entry points for the Government to institutionalize Cambodia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process.
- The cooperation with GIZ today to support the Cambodia's NAP process implementation is one more new initiative to move Cambodia forwards to address climate change to support the implementation of CCCSP 2014-2023.
- The framework of NAP process for Cambodia has several building blocks already in place that can be enhanced to meet these two objectives. These include the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP), climate change financing framework and several climate mainstreaming initiatives at the sub-national levels.

### 3. Gaps and Challenges

- Lack of inventories of existing climate information and vulnerability assessments
- Lack of consistent climate scenarios, and limited cross-sectoral collaboration on climate adaptation programming at national and sub-national levels
- Lack of clear CC policy and legislation
- Limited technical and institutional capacity
- Data availability, reliability and management issues
- Limited CC awareness, limited understanding about future CC and its impacts, and GHG mitigation potential
- Limited connection between research results, policy formulation and proposed actions.

## 4. NAP Process in Cambodia

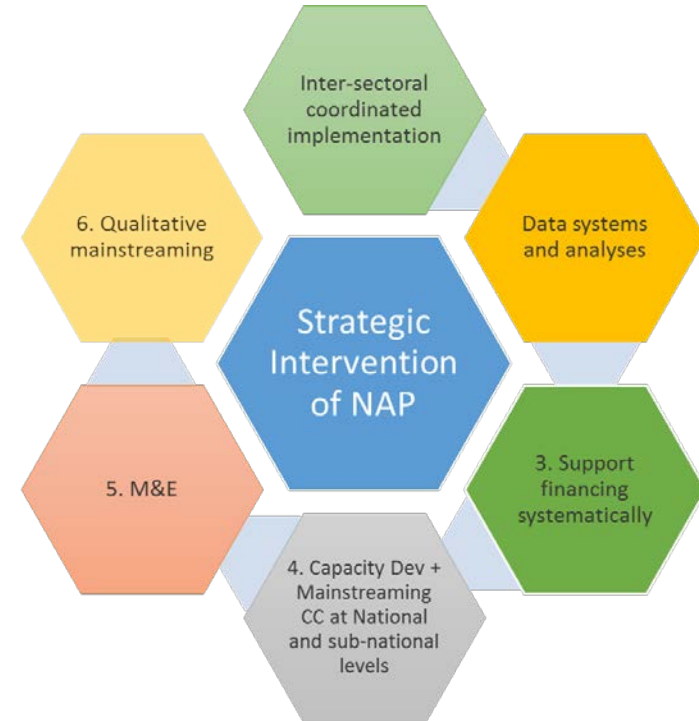
### Strategic Intervention Areas:

- 1) **Inter-sectoral coordinated implementation:** Fields of activity based on Sector Climate Change Action Plans which offer synergies through joint collaboration between sectors
- 2) **Data systems and analyses:** Harmonize/standardize data processing, modelling, projections, vulnerability assessments
- 3) **Support financing systematically:** MOE might adopt a 'finance brokering' function to match financing needs with sources.
- 4) **Capacity development and vertical mainstreaming linking national and sub-national levels**
- 5) **Overall steering of implementation and evaluating effectiveness (M&E)**
- 6) **Qualitative mainstreaming:** Including integrating climate risks into Environmental Impact Assessment and climate proofing larger projects.

## Stocktaking exercise for NAP process:

Useful for multiple decision-makers and to build awareness amongst national and sub-national stakeholders for local community:

- Improved institutional coordination
- Strengthened capacity and evidence base for addressing climate risk
- Transitioning from project based to programme based approaches for more effective CCA mainstreaming
- Adoption of a comprehensive framework for Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)
- Access to additional climate finance for the NAP process
- Aligning mitigation objectives and activities with the NAP process



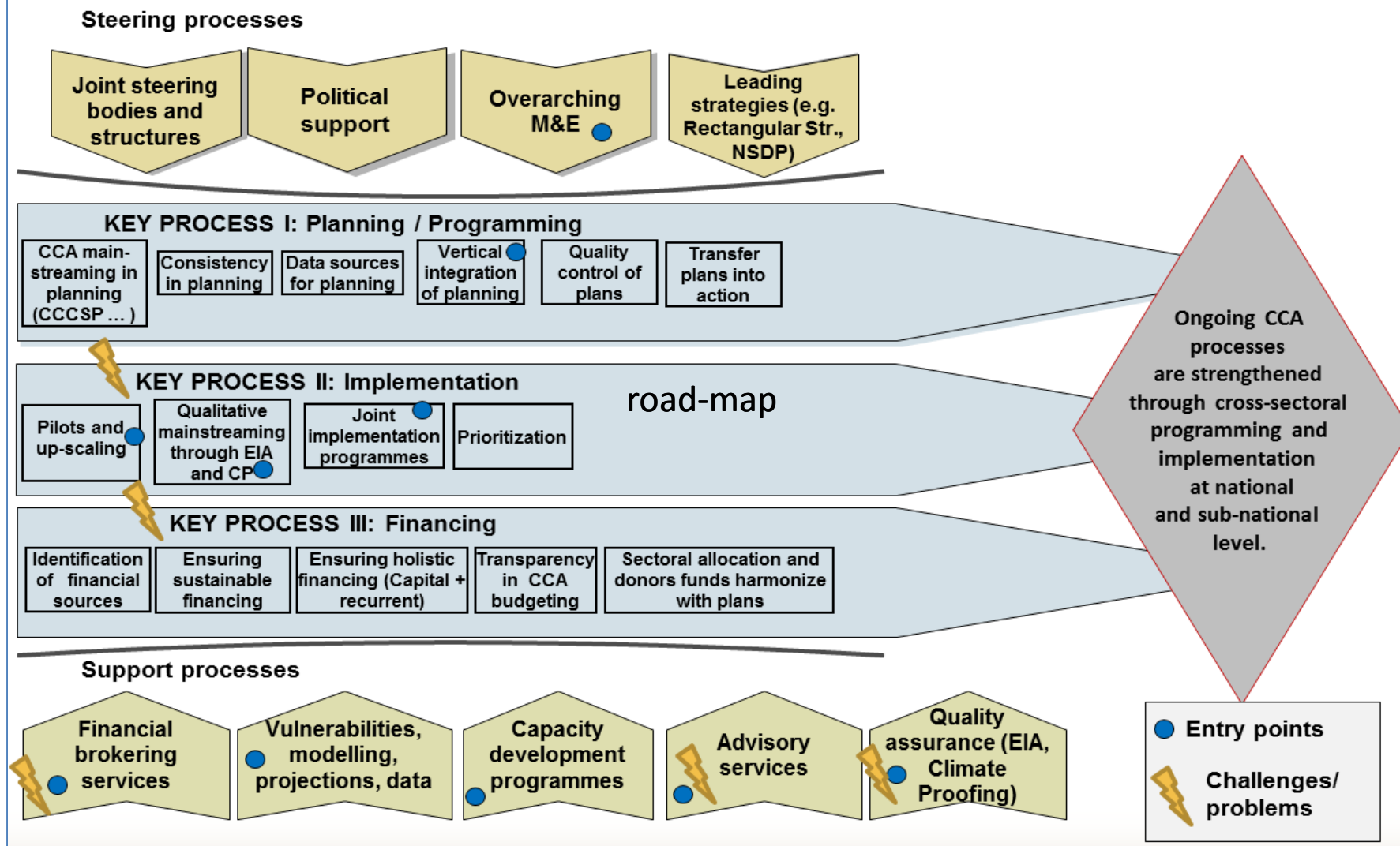
## NAP road-map:

*divided into three work-streams which occur in parallel over the time frame 2014-2019 for Short-Term (2014-2015), Medium-term (2016-2018), and Long-term (2019 and beyond):*

- **Workstream I: Planning, establishing and steering the NAP process.** This requires an overall steering of the NAP process. Many activities from the six strategic intervention areas.
- **Workstream II: Implementing the NAP process / the CCCSP and Sector CCAPs.** Deal with the implementation of the strategic intervention areas 1 to 5.
- **Workstream III: Reviewing and learning.** Deal with the implementation of an effective M&E system. It thus implements the strategic intervention area 6.



# Process landscape for NAP in Cambodia



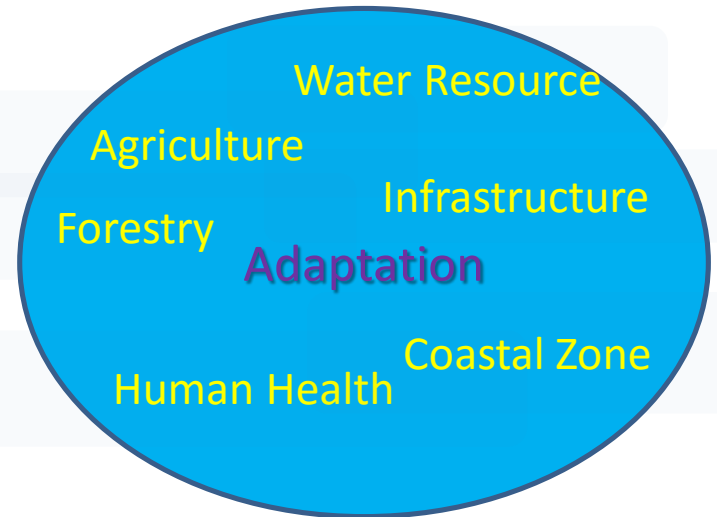
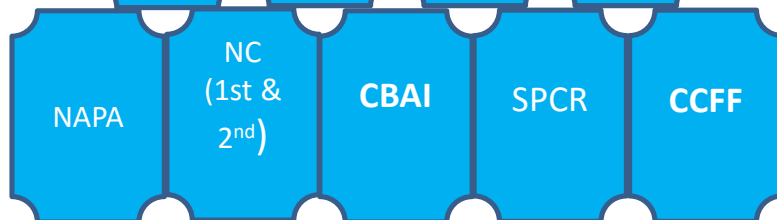
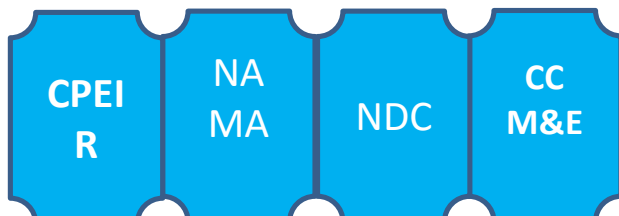
Source: NAP Road Map (2014)

## 5. CF Readiness supporting NAP process (by GIZ)

*Supporting the NAP process with specific focus on CF, 4 working packages are implemented:*

1. Development of a **financing strategy and implementation plan** for Cambodia's climate change policy, especially the NAP
2. Support to **implementation of financing strategy**, including access to international climate finance
3. Strengthening **sectoral climate change planning and implementation**: mainstreaming and project development
4. Development of a **communication strategy** for the NAP

# *Policies and initiative supporting the NAP process in Cambodia*



## *Status of CCAP implementation*

- 15 ministries/institutions have been preparing Climate Change Action Plan by aligning to the CCCSP 2014-2023 and their sectoral development plan
- Line ministries and agency have separated CCAPs of 171 actions with demand of 865.47 Million for 2014-2018
- The CPEIR 2016 report indicated that in 2014 the public climate expenditure from national budget was 24.8%, while 67% was from external financing. Most expenditure for large infrastructure and agriculture projects
- Based on the CFR of GlZ's assessment on climate financial info, around 80% of financial gap was found in implementation of CCAP actions

# Financing gap for CCAP actions

**GIZ's  
assessment  
found that  
financing gap  
for CCAP  
actions is  
approx. **80%****



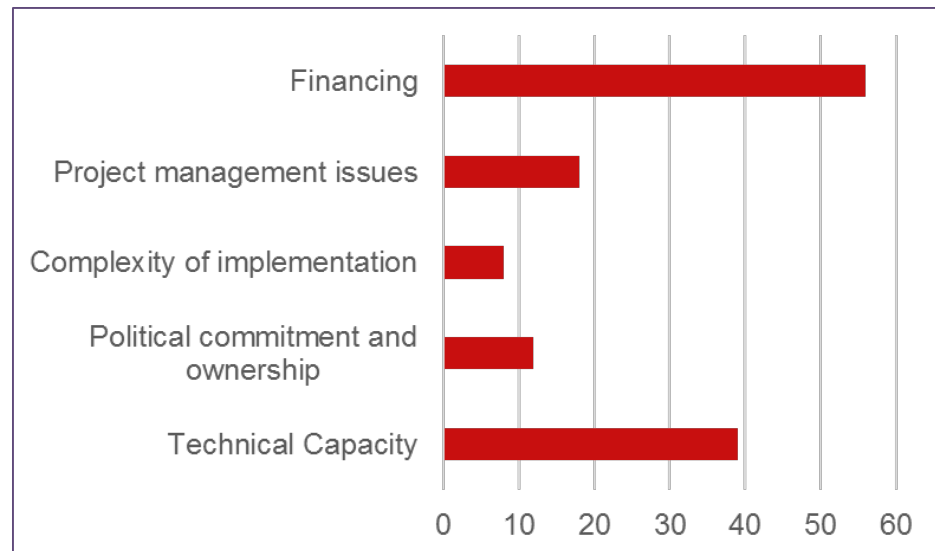
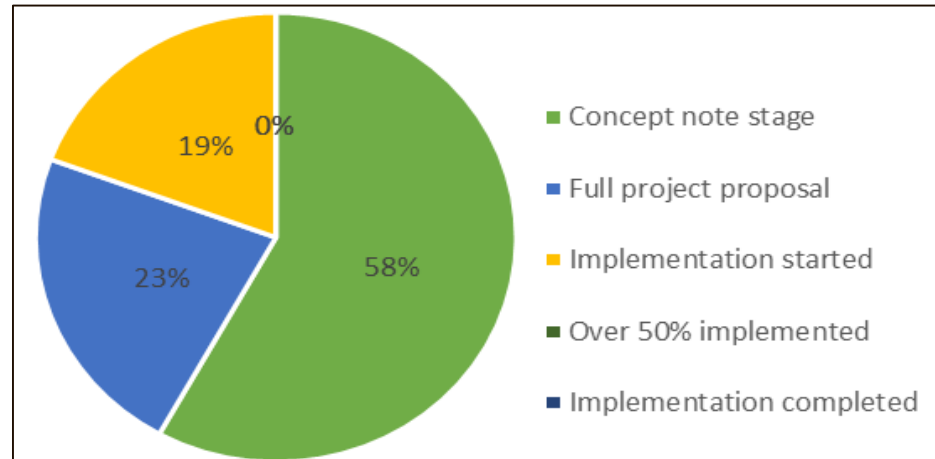
No.	Ministry	GAP (%) if linked to CDC	Main donors
1	MAFF	74.5	IFAD, UNDP, FAO, France, Japan, ADB, CCCA
2	MIH	96.9	Germany, Japan, UNIDO, UNEP
3	MLMUPC	100.0	N/A
4	MME	100.0	Germany, Japan, ADB
5	MOE	48.3	ADB, SPCR, Japan, Denmark, EU, Sweden, World Bank, CCCA, UNEP, USAID, GIZ, GGGI
6	MOEYS	96.7	CCCA
7	MOH	99.1	WHO, CCCA; Pipeline donor:
8	MOINFO	100.0	N/A
9	MOT	89.8	JFPR, NGOs
10	MoWA	92.8	CCCA, UNDP
11	MoWRAM	74.8	UNDP, ADB, World Bank, France, Australia, Japan, JICA, KOICA China, bilaterals, NGOs
12	MPTC	100.0	CCAP not yet approved.
13	MPWT	96.2	Japan, ADB, CCCA
14	MRD	38.4	NDF, CCCA, France, Germany, ADB
15	NCDM	99.2	CCCA

*GIZ's draft report, 2016*

## *Status of CCAP Implementation and Barriers*

Most of the approved CCAPs are now being implemented through various means:

- National budgeting and planning process
- Dedicated climate change projects usually funded by development partners
- DCC/CCCA's grants to sectors to pilot the implementation of priority CCAP actions.



Survey findings based on responses from 6 out of 14 ministries, done by CCCA in June 2016

## *Supporting line ministries 's capacity in implementation of NAP*

Training courses on climate finance-related matters as well as adaptation as supporting to NAP process was delivered to line ministries (19 institutions) with the specific courses as follows:

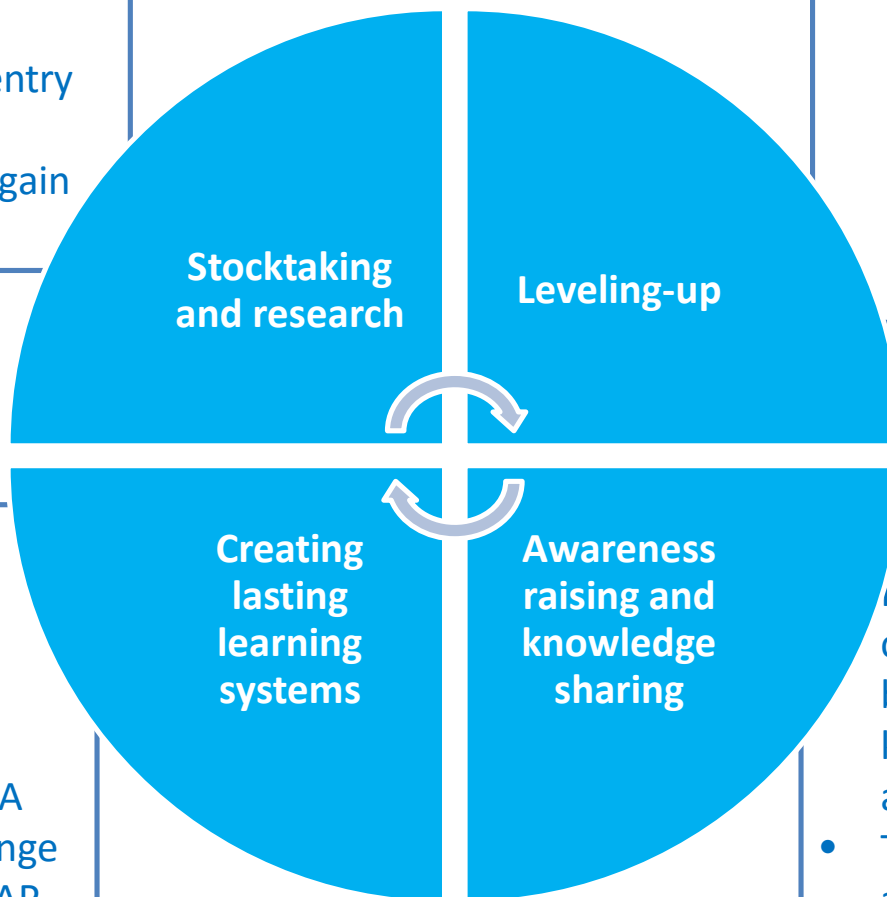
- 1. Climate Finance and Adaptation*
- 2. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) and its roles in accessing to GCF*
- 3. Costing Climate Change adaption projects*



# *NAP Communication options*

- Shaping the messaging
- Identifying the target audiences
- Assessing the best entry points for communications to gain traction

- Key stakeholders including decision makers need to have a baseline understanding of the importance of climate change adaptation for them, what it entails and what the NAP process is



- Endeavor to create processes, tools and systems that support continued, long-term communications dialogues around CCA and knowledge exchange around Cambodia's NAP process

- Focuses on raising awareness of NAP process, how it is being applied and sharing knowledge and best practice amongst key stakeholders
- Target a wide range of audiences including international stakeholders



## *Costing Climate change Investment projects*

*Developing CC financing strategy to support NAP process for the implementation of the priority actions in the CCAPs as below:*

- Good starting point to further mobilise resources
- Current estimations as CCAP development process and the status of project preparation
- Screening of 20 key CC actions based on international funds, national policies and strategies
- Supporting to further develop capacities in implementation of their CCAPs and institutional arrangement
- Mobilising domestic funds, line ministries make considerable progress to integrate CC actions into regular budgeting and planning processes
- Introducing to programme-based budgeting is a policy-guided financial decision-making processes and the integration of CC action into regular development planning.

# ***NAP Process Document***

*The NAP process document is developed in reflecting the current and future efforts for NAP process for Medium and Long terms:*

- Cambodia is tracking its progress in building institutional readiness for adaptation and monitors the vulnerability of communities including climate change projection and RCP scenarios are necessary
- Future financial resource mobilisation will look towards a reasonable mix of domestic and international funds, public and private funds
- Climate change policies and institutions, mainstreaming of climate change policies into development planning, level of institutional coordination, climate integration in financing and budgeting, and strength of climate information systems, among others.

# *Way forward*

- Cambodia is getting climate change readiness and necessary political commitment, institutions and policies are in place, some experience in implementing CC actions is collected and budget have been spent on adaptation
- Additional funding resources are needed and required for effective adaptation for best practice development and poverty reduction
- Dealing with the impact of climate change, specific institutional, technical, management and process-related capacities need to be further developed and mobilized more financial resources
- Adaptation options require significant further research and assessment before they are ready for implementation
- Developing climate financing strategy for NAP in Cambodia
- Mainstreaming climate change into budgeting and planning process of line ministries.



# Thank You for Your Attention!

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[www.camclimate.org.kh](http://www.camclimate.org.kh)

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