

1.0 Cambodia

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMSARN	Greater Mekong Subregion Academic and Research Network
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ICEM	International Centre for Environmental Management
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
JIID	Japanese Institute of Irrigation and Drainage
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
Lux-Development	Luxembourg Agency for Development Cooperation
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MRC	Mekong River Commission
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (United States)
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
SENSA	Swedish Environmental Secretariat for Asia
SNC	Second National Communication
START	Global Change SysTem for Analysis, Research and Training



SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNU	United Nations University
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDS	United States Department of State
WHO	World Health Organisation
WWF	World Wildlife Fund / Worldwide Fund for Nature

Cambodia occupies 181,035 square kilometers and has a population of 14.7 million people (CIA, 2011). The country is classified as being among the least developed in the world, with a human development ranking of 124 out of 169—the second lowest in the region (UNDP, 2010). Despite these challenges, the country’s economy has grown considerably over the past several years, with manufacturing, tourism and agriculture representing major economic sectors (USDS, 2010). As one of the least developed countries (LDCs) in the region, Cambodia faces particularly acute challenges related to climate change including a need to build domestic capacity to address challenges related to health, agriculture and water resources.

A. Adaptation Needs and Priorities

Cambodia Submitted a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2007 (MOE, 2006). Its NAPA outlines Cambodia’s main areas of concerns related to water management and agriculture, as well as the development challenges that compound the country’s vulnerability to climate change. Cambodia reports an increasing severity of floods and droughts, which has led to crop failures and contributes substantially to poverty levels (MOE, 2006). In its NAPA, Cambodia specifically identified some of the primary needs and threats that it faces with respect to adaptation, as well as priority sectors targeted for action, including agriculture, water resources, coastal zones and human health. It also notes the need for flood protection enhancement through initiatives like riverbank improvements, particularly in areas of the Mekong watershed; and for food security protection to address floods and adverse weather events.

Through its Initial National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Cambodia identified adaptation needs in the priority sectors of agriculture, and forestry. With respect to agriculture, adaptation suggestions in the



National Communication include: development of new high-yield crop varieties, improved crop management, warning systems for extreme weather events, and improvement of irrigation. Within the forestry sector, Cambodia suggests the creation of forest plantations on otherwise unproductive lands, conservation of protected areas, and improved forest resource management. The National Communication also discusses adaptation priorities within the area of human health, including education and disease control measures, as well as in coastal zones, including the development of a strategic response to sea level rise including studies of impacts, improved management and capacity building of local residents (MOE, 2002).

In addition there has been considerable research on the relationship between climate change and fisheries in Cambodia. Fisheries are a critical component of rural livelihoods and makes up as much as 80 per cent of the animal protein in a traditional diet. Hydrological variation in the Mekong Basin induced by climate change is predicted to amplify the emerging boom and bust cycle of fish catches, resulting in less stability for rural people. It is argued that fisheries and aquaculture can provide compensation for other adaptation problems such as low lying agricultural land and should be considered a key component of adaptation strategies in the country.

B. National Level Policies and Strategic Documents

Cambodia's Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC was published in October 2002 (MOE, 2002). It speaks about adaptation needs generally and does not list potential adaptation options. These priorities were more clearly articulated in its NAPA, in which poverty reduction and increased agricultural production are repeatedly mentioned as the central goals of Cambodia's adaptation efforts. For Cambodia, adaptation policy and development policy are closely linked, and are at the forefront of the *Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency*. The Climate Change Department of the Ministry of Environment of Cambodia is in the process of finalizing Cambodia's Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC. These efforts include preparation of National Adaptation and Mitigation Plans and identification of technology, institutional and policy gaps. The SNC work will culminate in the preparation of the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, which is expected to commence in 2011.

Cambodia has a number of national policies on poverty, the environment and development; however adaptation is not a prominent component of these policies. The country's NAPA currently is the cornerstone of Cambodian adaptation planning and priority action identification. Major policy frameworks are much more generally focused and have goals more related to sustainable resource management and poverty reduction; as such, they have adaptation co-benefits. The country's most recent adaptation related policies and reports are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Key Government Policies and Reports reflecting Adaptation Needs, Priorities and Planned Actions

Name of Policy Action		Government Division Responsible	Status	Sector(s) of Focus	Summary description
1.	Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency: Phase I and II ⁹⁰	Royal Government of Cambodia	Published in 2004	Multi-sectoral	National level policy encompassing initiatives in all sectors targeted to improve poverty reduction and develop economic growth. Recognizes that climate change is one of the key challenges facing Cambodia and is one of the main threats to its development. Commits to ensuring environmental sustainability, through sustainable management and use of natural resources. Agriculture improvements include crop diversification, irrigation, research and development, infrastructure improvement, microfinance, and improved land management. Water resource improvements include irrigation, expanded reservoirs, improved access, improved management of Mekong basin and encouragement of private sector support in development and management of irrigation.
2.	National Adaptation Programme of Action ⁹¹	Ministry of Environment	Completed in 2007	Multi-sectoral	Provides a profile of national circumstances and vulnerability to climate change. Identifies key adaptation needs and criteria for priority activities. Concludes with a list of proposals for actions.
3.	Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition in Cambodia ⁹²	Royal Government of Cambodia	2008 – 2012	Agriculture	The Framework was developed by the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development in a broad process of consultation involving various ministries and government agencies, development partners and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and especially the Technical Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition. Improving food security and nutrition is a development priority of the Royal Government of Cambodia, as is apparent from its current national strategic frameworks, including the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals, the Rectangular Strategy and the National Strategic Development Plan. The five main program goals and objectives to be undertaken in this strategy are focused on: (i) increased food security, (ii) increased food access, (iii) improved use and utilization of food, (iv) increased stability of food supply, and (v) enhanced institutional and policy environment for food

⁹⁰ Cambodia, <http://www.phnompenh.um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/FB448000-1A59-4AB9-A352-477F16525778/0/RGCRectangularStrategypassw.pdf>

⁹¹ Cambodia, <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/khm01.pdf>

⁹² Cambodia, http://www.foodsecurity.gov.kh/News_Events_Ann.aspx?IdNews=442&chk=News

Name of Policy Action	Government Division Responsible	Status	Sector(s) of Focus	Summary description
				security and nutrition.
4. National Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010 (NSDP) ⁹³	Royal Government of Cambodia	Updated in 2009	Multi-sectoral	Formulated using the Rectangular Strategy, the NSDP synthesizes various policy documents, including the Millennium Development Goals and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy, and provides a framework and strategies for implementation to reach these goals.
5. Strategy for Agriculture and Water ⁹⁴	Royal Government of Cambodia	2010 – 2013	Agriculture; Freshwater supply	The Strategy is identified to be instrumental for contributing to achieving the overall development goal of the NSDP, with its particular focus on improving the institutional and management capacity. The Strategy broadly identifies priority areas along with approximate targeting and sequencing of activities and cost estimates. The six main program components to be undertaken in this strategy are focused on: (i) policy and regulation, (ii) institutional capacity building and human resource, (iii) research and education (iv) food security, (v) water resource management and agricultural land management, and (vi) agricultural business and marketing.

C. Current Adaptation Action

There are a number of nationally and regional adaptation projects and programs occurring in Cambodia at present. National projects are focused on capacity building, as well as some policy formulation, awareness raising, knowledge sharing, and community based adaptation activities. The main sectors of focus are agriculture, water, risk reduction and meteorology. Cambodia is participating in a slightly higher proportion of regional projects. These projects are primarily focused on capacity building, vulnerability assessment, research, and policy formulation within the areas of health, nature, water, risk reduction, and policy. Funders active in supporting adaptation action in Cambodia include: the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), the World Bank’s Climate Investment Facility, and the governments of Denmark, the European Commission, Sweden and the United States.

⁹³ Cambodia, http://www.cdc-crdb.gov.kh/cdc/aid_management/nsdp.pdf

⁹⁴ Cambodia, http://www.foodsecurity.gov.kh/News_Events_Ann.aspx?IdNews=629&chk=News

Table 2: Current Adaptation Projects and Programs in Cambodia

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)	
National Action								
1.	Building Adaptive Capacity and Ecosystem Resilience to Floods and Droughts in Indigenous and Minority Communities ⁹⁵	Assess and document local and indigenous perceptions and voices on climate change impacts, implications and responses, with a focus on floods and droughts.	GEF Small Grants Programme Budget: US\$45,994	Non-Timber Forest Products	Capacity building	2010	Disaster risk management	Two villages, one in Rattanakiri province and one in Stung Treng province
2.	Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices ⁹⁶	The project objective is to “enhance adaptive capacity, at the national, institutional and local levels, to climate change induced changes in water resources availability for the agricultural sector in Cambodia.” Anticipated outcomes include: (1) improved capacity for development planning under conditions of climate change; (2) locally appropriate adaptation options adopted to reduce exposure to climate -induced risks; and (3) lessons learned in the pilot sites replicated in other vulnerable areas of Cambodia.	LDCF; co-financing Budget: US\$4,190,350	UNDP	Capacity building; Field implementation	2009 - ?	Freshwater supply; Agriculture	
3.	Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability (HARVEST) ⁹⁷	Building Cambodian resilience to climate change through adaptive measures in crop selection, water conservation and improved land management.	USAID Budget: Adaptation Component estimate: US \$5 to 9	Fintrac, Inc.	Capacity building; Policy formation and implementation; Field implementation	2010 – 2015	Agriculture	

⁹⁵ UNDP Small Grants Programme,

http://sgp.undp.org/web/projects/16439/building_adaptive_capacity_and_ecosystem_resilience_to_floods_and_droughts_in_indigenous_and_minority.html

⁹⁶ ALM, <http://www.adaptationlearning.net/project/promoting-climate-resilient-water-management-and-agricultural-practices>

⁹⁷ <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/asia/151476.htm>

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
		million (life of project)		on			
4. Preparation of a Strategic Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Project Phase I ⁹⁸	The objective of the project is to mainstream climate resilience into national and sub-national development policies, plans and projects supported by scaled up financing of adaptation activities in the key development sectors and underpinned by (i) strengthened participation and coordination among stakeholders, (ii) science-based adaptation planning, and (iii) enhanced links between adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures.	Climate Investment Fund Budget: US\$ 1,500,000	ADB, World Bank, Royal Government of Cambodia	Policy formation and integration	2010 – 2011	Government; Disaster risk management	
5. Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP) ⁹⁹	The project aims to: (1) improve necessary capacity within NGOs, CBOs and local communities to implement community adaptation measures; (2) mainstream adaptation to climate change at the commune level; and (3) document and share lessons learned and good practices to influence changes of policy and program development.	SIDA Budget: US\$ 1,638,612	UNDP	Assessment; Community based adaptation; Policy formation and integration	2010 – 2012	Multi-sectoral	
6. The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance ¹⁰⁰	The objectives of this project are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support capacity development and institutional strengthening to prepare for and mitigate climate change risks. • Directly help vulnerable communities by enhancing their resilience to climate 	SIDA, DANIDA, UNDP, EU Budget: US\$8,901,00	UNDP	Capacity building; Knowledge communication; Field implementation	2010 – 2012	Multi-sectoral	Cambodia

⁹⁸ CIF, <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/cambodia%20Phase%201%20Proposal%20jdk.pdf> and Cambodia ODA Database, <http://cdc.khmer.biz/>

⁹⁹ Cambodia ODA Database, <http://cdc.khmer.biz/>

¹⁰⁰ UNDP, <http://www.un.org.kh/undp/what-we-do/projects/cambodia-climate-change-alliance> and http://www.un.org.kh/undp/media/files/projects/factsheets/factsheet-Cambodia_Climate_Change_Alliance.pdf

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
	change and other natural hazards.	o		on			
7. Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Programme for Climate Change within Coastal Zone of Cambodia considering Livelihood Improvement and Ecosystems ¹⁰¹	To reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to climate change impacts by strengthening government policy and increased scientific understanding. Planned outcomes focus on: (1) building institutional capacity to assess climate change risks and integrate them into national development policies; (2) improving adaptation planning in the coastal zone; (3) reducing the vulnerability of productive systems to increased floods; and (4) increasing resilience of coastal buffers to climate change. It responds to NAPA priorities related to the “rehabilitation of coastal protection infrastructure” and “community mangrove restoration and sustainable use of natural resources”, and contributes to adaptation priority “assessment of needs for setbacks, vegetation buffers and protection structures in coastal zones.”	LDCF; Cambodia Budget: US\$5.88 million	UNEP, Ministry of Environment of Cambodia	Capacity building; Policy formation and integration; Assessment	2011 – 2014	Coastal zone management	Provinces of Sihanoukville, Kampot, Koh Kong, and Kep
Participation in Regional and Global Projects							
8. Connecting Environmental Changes, Impacts and Responses in the Mekong Delta to Human Wellbeing and Ecosystem Integrity ¹⁰²	This United Nations University (UNU) multi-partner initiative will undertake a trans-disciplinary analysis of threats to human health and well-being and to ecosystem integrity caused by climate change. It will also respond to large-scale changes in the Mekong Delta region shared by Cambodia	UNU	UNU	Research	2007 – 2010	Human health; Ecosystem conservation	Regional: Cambodia, Viet Nam
		<i>In Cambodia: to be determined</i>					

¹⁰¹ GEF, <http://gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3890>

¹⁰² UNU, <http://www.inweh.unu.edu/River/MekongDelta.htm>

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
	and Viet Nam. Assessment tools will be developed to evaluate the chain of events from environmental change to impacts on human well-being and ecosystem health.						
9.	Health Vulnerability and Climate Change Adaptation Assessments ¹⁰³	World Health Organization	National Ministries	Assessment	2008 – 2010 (Closed)	Human health	Global: 15 countries including Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia and Tunisia
<i>In Cambodia: Vulnerability assessment completed.¹⁰⁴</i>							
10.	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) ¹⁰⁵	World Bank's Strategic Climate Fund Budget: US\$971.75 million pledged as of February 2011	World Bank	Policy formation and integration	2008 – present	Multi-sectoral	Regional Programs: Caribbean and Pacific Country programs: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen,

¹⁰³ WHO, http://www.who.int/globalchange/mediacentre/events/2010/costa_rica_consultation_200710/en/index.html

¹⁰⁴ Further information available here: http://www.who.int/globalchange/mediacentre/events/2010/costa_rica_consultation_200710/CAMBODIA_va.pdf

¹⁰⁵ Climate Funds Update, <http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/pilot-program-for-climate-resilience>

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
							Zambia
		<i>In Cambodia: to be determined</i>					
11.	Adaptation Knowledge Platform ¹⁰⁶	SIDA	SEI, SENA, UNEP, AIT and UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific	Capacity building; Policy formation and integration	2009 – 2012	Government	Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam
		<p><i>In Cambodia:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research into existing adaptation responses, coping strategies and factors affecting resilience at the community level. • Piloting of adaptation planning, mainstreaming into overall development planning at the sub-national level, linked to awareness raising and capacity building amongst planners at this level. <p><i>Implementing organization: UNEP</i></p>					
12.	The MRC Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative ¹⁰⁷	AusAID, DANIDA	Mekong River Commission with ADPC, ACIAR, CARE International, CSIRO, GIZ, FAO, GMSARN,	Research; Capacity building; Assessment; Knowledge communication	2009 – 2025 In three five-year phases Phase 1:	Watershed management	Regional: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam

¹⁰⁶ AKP, <http://www.climateadapt.asia/>

¹⁰⁷ MRC, <http://www.mrcmekong.org/ccai/Climate-change-n-adaptation-initiative.htm>

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
	gender and climate change. In addition to the creation of technical papers, and assessments outlining adaptation issues and recommended actions, the Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative also develops educational documents for outreach with local residents on the issues of climate change and adaptation.	first two phases ¹⁰⁸	ICEM, IUCN, IWMI, JIID, Lux-Development, Southeast Asia START Regional Center, SEI, SIDA, UNDP, UNEP, WWF, Wetlands Alliance		2011 – 2015		
<i>In Cambodia: to be determined</i>							
13.	Lower Mekong Initiative ¹⁰⁹	United States	Various	Assessment; Capacity building; Knowledge communication	2010 – ?	Climate information services; Watershed management; Human health	<i>Regional:</i> Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam <i>Plus:</i> United States
<i>In Cambodia: to be determined</i>							

¹⁰⁸ MRC, <http://www.mrcmekong.org/ccai/ccai-framework-document-extraction09.pdf>

¹⁰⁹ USDS, <http://www.state.gov/p/eap/mekong/>

¹¹⁰ USDS, <http://www.state.gov/p/eap/mekong/faq/index.htm>

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
14. Climate Sensitive Flood Water Management in the Lower Mekong Basin ¹¹¹	The project is strengthening the capacities of relevant professional bodies in the four riparian states of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam, as well as the Secretariat of the Mekong River Commission to project the impacts of climate change. The aim is for the countries to be better equipped to prevent or mitigate the growing risk of flooding and the damage arising from it.	Germany	Mekong River Commission, GIZ	Capacity building; Assessment; Policy formation and integration	2010 – 2012	Disaster risk management; Climate information services	<i>Regional:</i> Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam
<i>In Cambodia: to be determined</i>							
15. Building Climate Resilience of Mekong Hydropower Dams ¹¹²	Assist the Mekong River Commission and the four Lower Mekong countries to strengthen the climate resilience of both their existing and planned dams with a view to improve sediment management practices. The project supports the Lower Mekong Initiative.	USAID Budget: US\$1.9 million	National Heritage Institute	Capacity building	2010 – 2013	Energy	<i>Regional:</i> Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam
<i>In Cambodia: to be determined</i>							
16. Knowledge Center on Climate Change: Adaptation and Best Practices in Agriculture and Natural Resources Sectors ¹¹³	The objectives of this project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing understanding, knowledge and skills of those in the agriculture and natural resources sectors; Making clients quickly access and learn about what is going on about climate change; Responding to every client with quickness, courtesy, competency and accuracy; Providing products that give clients easy access to cutting-edge research and 	Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA) Budget: US\$1.0	SEARCA's University Consortium in Southeast Asia, University of the Philippines Los Banos, World Fish Centre and the Adaptation Learning Mechanism	Capacity building; Knowledge communication	[2010 – 2014]	Agriculture; Climate information services	<i>Regional:</i> Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam

¹¹¹ BMU, <http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/projects?p=1&d=693> and MRC, http://www.mrcmekong.org/MRC_news/press11/Germany-renews-its-support-to-Mekong-Cooperation23Feb11.html

¹¹² U.S. Dept. of State, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/151686.pdf>

¹¹³ KC3, <http://beta.searca.org/kc3/> and ALM, <http://www.adaptationlearning.net/project/knowledge-center-climate-change-kc3-adaptation-and-best-practices-agriculture-and-natural-re>

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
	development results, learning events and policy advocacy.	million for 5 years					
<i>In Cambodia: to be determined</i>							
17.	Building Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change for Selected Southeast Asian Countries: Vulnerability assessment and economic analysis of adaptation ¹¹⁴	IDRC Budget: CND \$228,700	SEARCA, IDRC, College of Economics - Hue University of Viet Nam, and the Royal University of Phnom Penh of Cambodia	Assessment; Capacity building; Policy formation and integration	2011 – 2014	Government	Regional: Cambodia, Philippines, Viet Nam
<i>In Cambodia: to be determined</i>							
18.	Global Climate Change Alliance ¹¹⁵	European Commission, Czech Republic, Sweden, 10th European Development	National Governments	Policy formation and implementation; Knowledge communication	2008 – ongoing	Disaster risk management; Government	Global: 17 countries ¹¹⁶ and the Pacific region, including Cambodia

¹¹⁴ IDRC, http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Regions/South_East_Asia/Pages/ProjectDetails.aspx?ProjectNumber=106326 and SEARCA, <http://sis.searca.org/index.php/component/sobi2/?sobi2Task=sobi2Details&catid=28&sobi2Id=99>

¹¹⁵ GCCA, http://www.gcca.eu/pages/1_2-Home.html

¹¹⁶ These countries are; Bangladesh, Belize, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Guyana, Jamaica, Maldives, Mali, Mozambique, Mauritius, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tanzania and Vanuatu.

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)	
	development strategies. The program's five priority areas for funding are: improving the knowledge base of developing countries to the effects of climate change; promoting disaster risk reduction; mainstreaming climate change into poverty reduction development strategies; reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation; and enhancing participation in the Clean Development Mechanism.	t Fund Budget: € 140 million						
		<i>In Cambodia:</i> The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA). ¹¹⁷ The initiative aims to enable Cambodia to own and align climate change interventions with national development priorities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Funder(s):</i> EU, UNDP, SIDA and DANIDA • <i>Budget:</i> Euros 2.2 million • <i>Implementing agency(s):</i> Ministry of Environment on behalf of the National Climate Change Committee <i>Duration:</i> 2009 – 2012						
19.	Mekong River Basin Project on Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Agriculture and Natural Resources ¹¹⁸	Helps communities assess climate change impacts on agriculture and ecosystems and strengthen adaptation capacity with respect to water resources, food security, livelihoods, and needs of vulnerable groups. The project supports the Lower Mekong Initiative.	USAID Budget: US\$9.0 million		Assessment; Capacity building	2011 – 2016	Agriculture; Ecosystem conservation	<i>Regional:</i> Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam
		<i>In Cambodia:</i> to be determined						
20.	Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility (ADAPT) ¹¹⁹	Increase access to financial resources for climate change adaptation investment projects; strengthen national human and institutional capacity in preparation of financing proposals; and strengthen regional knowledge platform to share information and processes on climate change projects, funds and best practices to promote replication and scaling up.	USAID Budget: US\$18.0 million	WWF, Conservation International, the Nature Conservancy, ARD Inc., NOAA	Capacity building; Knowledge communication	2011 – 2016	Government	<i>Asia Region:</i> Bangladesh Cambodia Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia,

¹¹⁷ GCCA, http://www.gcca.eu/cgi-bin/datadirs.pl?&lg=2&id_datadir_family=1&extlink=8&sw=detail&id_datadir_sheet=6

¹¹⁸ USDS, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/151686.pdf>

¹¹⁹ USDS, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/151686.pdf>

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
							Nepal, Palau, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam
<i>In Cambodia: to be determined</i>							

D. Proposed Adaptation Action

Through the completion of its NAPA, Cambodia identified a number of priority adaptation projects for funding. The level of detail for these proposed actions is quite general and may be elaborated upon in the future. As well, Cambodia has proposed projects for funding to the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). These planned adaptation projects are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Proposed Adaptation Projects and Programs in Cambodia

Name	Objectives	Type of project	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
Projects proposed in NAPA				
1. Rehabilitation of a Multiple-Use Reservoir in Takeo Province	To improve water storage capacity for multiple uses including irrigation, water supply for urban areas, recreational uses and enhanced aquatic biodiversity.		Agriculture; Freshwater supply	Takeo
Notes: Budget proposed in NAPA: \$4,000,000				
2. Rehabilitation of Multiple-Use Dams in Takeo and Kampong Speu Provinces	To improve water management for multiple uses including irrigation, water supply rural communities, recreational uses and aquatic biodiversity enhancement.		Agriculture; Freshwater supply	Takeo, Kampong Speu
Notes: Budget proposed in NAPA: \$2,500,000				
3. Community and Household Water Supply in Coastal Provinces	To provide safer water for rural communities in coastal areas; and to reduce the incidence of water-related diseases.		Coastal zone management	Kampot, Kep and Koh, Kong
Notes: Budget proposed in NAPA: \$1,00,000				
4. Development and Rehabilitation of Flood Protection Dikes	To protect settlements and agricultural fields from flood.		Agriculture; Freshwater supply	Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kandal, Kratie, Pursat, Sihanoukville and Svay Rieng

Name	Objectives	Type of project	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
				Notes: Budget proposed in NAPA: \$5,000,000
5. Rehabilitation of Upper Mekong and Provincial Waterways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To reduce risks caused by Mekong floods - To improve fishery resources - To improve rural livelihoods by supplying sufficient water for irrigation and domestic uses; and - To improve provincial water transportation 		Agriculture; Freshwater supply	Provinces along upper Mekong, Koh Kong, Prey Veng, Pursat and Svay Rieng
				Notes: Budget proposed in NAPA: \$30,000,000
6. Rehabilitation of Multiple-Use Canals in Banteay Meas District, Kampot Province	To enhance water storage capacity for general use in the village during the dry season.		Coastal zone management	Kampong Thom
				Notes: Budget proposed in NAPA: \$1,500,000
7. Vegetation Planting for Flood and Windstorm Protection	To reduce flood and windstorm damage to property and crops.		Multi-sectoral	Kampong Thom, Kampong Speu, Kratie, Sihanoukville, Takeo, Prey Veng, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey
				Notes: Budget proposed in NAPA: \$4,000,000
8. Strengthening of Community Disaster Preparedness and Response Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure preparedness for and effective response to climate hazards at the community level; and - To reduce climate hazard risks for local communities. 		Multi-sectoral	Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo
				Notes: Budget proposed in NAPA: \$5,000,000
9. Water Gates and Water Culverts Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To regulate flood water around the newly rehabilitated road network; and - To minimize road and crop damage caused by flood. 		Agriculture; Transportation	Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham, Kandal, Kratie, Prey Veng, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng and Takeo
				Notes: Budget proposed in NAPA: \$10,000,000
10. Safer Water Supply for Rural Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide safe water in sufficient quantities for rural communities; and - To reduce the risk of contracting water-related diseases. 		Agriculture; Freshwater supply	Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kandal, Kratie, Prey Veng, Ratanak Kiri and Takeo
				Notes: Budget proposed in NAPA: \$5,000,000
11. Development and Improvement of Small-Scale Aquaculture Ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure food security in the areas where wild fish stocks are insufficient to meet demand; and - To increase the income of people living in these areas. 		Freshwater fisheries	Kampong Cham Kampong Speu Kandal, Kratie, Sihanoukville and Svay Rieng
				Notes: Budget proposed in NAPA: \$4,000,000

Name		Objectives	Type of project	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
12.	Promotion of Household Integrated Farming	- To increase agricultural productivity; and - To improve farmers' incomes, food security and livelihoods in the areas affected by flood and drought.		Agriculture; Freshwater supply	Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Speu, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo
Notes: Budget proposed in NAPA: \$2,500,000					
13.	Rehabilitation of Coastal Protection Infrastructure	- To increase agricultural production in coastal areas.		Agriculture; Freshwater supply	Kampot, Kep, Koh Kong and Sihanoukville
Notes: Budget proposed in NAPA: \$2,000,000					
14.	Development and Improvement of Community Irrigation Systems	- To provide sufficient water for rice farming; - To reduce the risk of crop failures from water shortage; and - To enhance food security and assist in eliminating poverty among rural people.		Agriculture; Freshwater supply	Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Kandal, Kratie, Prey Veng, Pursat, Ratanak Kiri, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng and Takeo
Notes: Budget proposed in NAPA: \$45,000,000					
15.	Community Mangrove Restoration and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	- To stabilize shoreline; - To reduce sea water intrusion; - To reduce coastal erosion; and - To protect coastal areas from storm.		Coastal zone management	Kampot, Kep and Koh Kong
Notes: Budget proposed in NAPA: \$1,000,000					
16.	Community Based Agricultural Soil Conservation in Srae Ambel District, Koh Kong Province	- To reduce soil erosion from agricultural land in the coastal watershed; and - To increase food security.		Coastal zone management; Agriculture	Koh Kong
Notes: Budget proposed in NAPA: \$2,000,000					
Additional Projects in Development					
17.	Improve Water Resource Access and Management for Better Farming in Drought Prone Communities	This projects aims to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity to climate change, including drought, in seven villages of Chantrea district Svay Rieng, by building the capacity of communities to manage available water resources and irrigation systems for agricultural production, conservation of natural ecosystems and strengthen communities.		Agriculture	Chantrea district Svay Rieng
Notes: GEF Proposal: \$50,000,000					

Name	Objectives	Type of project	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
18. Supporting Sub-National Level Decision Makers to Prioritize Adaptation Initiatives within Development Planning Frameworks ¹²⁰		Capacity building	Policy formation and integration	Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Ghana, Tunisia, Tanzania, Uruguay, Peru, Senegal, Albania, Philippines
Notes: Proposed SCCF Funding = \$10 million; co-financing to be determined.				

E. Assessment

Climate change is a high priority for Cambodia, as acknowledged through its national level strategic cross-sectoral planning, as well as through completion of its NAPA. The country has made progress in identifying key adaptation goals and priorities, and the government has established high level of knowledge on where its current adaptation gaps lie. Of the key adaptation priorities identified by the country, it appears that the areas of agriculture and water are receiving the bulk of attention through ongoing adaptation projects, although there appears to be a need for concrete initiatives such as building dikes to minimize the impacts of floods and testing climate resilient crops. A number of ongoing projects are also working to improve domestic capacity to address climate change at the policy level. Gaps in adaptation action appear to exist within the following areas:

- Human health: Identified as a priority through the country's NAPA and National Communication, there are presently very few adaptation activities addressing health underway in the country.
- Coastal zones: There presently do not appear to be any projects occurring within this area; however certain ongoing projects addressing adaptation within the water sector may touch upon these coastal zones although this is not explicitly mentioned.
- Fisheries: Fisheries are a critical part of the Cambodian's diet and future project work may seek to expand adaptation initiatives within this sector.
- Gender: although a component of a couple of regional projects, none of the initiatives identified in Cambodia specifically aim to understand and respond to the gender dimensions of climate change.

¹²⁰ GEF, http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/adaptation-actions_0.pdf



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