



**Workshop for Capacity Building on Climate Change Impact Assessments and
Adaptation Planning in the Asia-Pacific Region: Toward Mainstreaming of Climate
Change Adaptation**

1-2 February 2017, Manila, Philippines

**Policy Integration Approaches of CCA into
different National Planning:
*Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan
Implementation***

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Outline

- National Strategic Development Plan
- Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023
- Strategic Objectives
- CCCSP Implementation Process
 - *Addressing CC at the central level*
 - *Alignment of CCAP to CCCSP*
 - *Status of CCAP Implementation, Mainstreaming and Barriers*
- Challenges in implementation of CCCSP/CCAP
- Way Forward in CCCSP Implementation

National Strategic Development Plan

- NSDP 2014-2018 that is the road map for the implementation of the Rectangular Strategy Phase III in providing a development framework, which will be implemented through the next five-year period.
- Ministry of Environment (MOE) in Cambodia will continue to take a comprehensive development approach toward environmental management and mainstreaming into NSDP through:
 - 1. Sustainable management of natural resources.*

National Strategic Development Plan

2. *Intensifying efforts to reduce the impact of climate change by strengthening the adaptation capacity and resiliency to climate change, particularly by implementing the "Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023", "National Policy on Green Development" and the "National Strategic Plan on Green Development 2013-2030".*

3. *Continuing to strengthen technical and institutional capacity to promote the mainstreaming of climate change responses into the policies, laws and plans at national and sub-national levels.*

4. *Continuing to introduce measures to control environment and ecosystems and **can see www.mop.gov.kh***

Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023

- RGC has recognized climate change as a major challenge in the sustainable development.
 - **Given the country's high vulnerability** to the impacts of climate variability and change – *e.g. severe floods, droughts, storms, increasing temperatures, sea level rise, and a changing rainfall regime* – **CC could affect and undermine on the Cambodia's economic growth and poverty reduction efforts**, if no adequate measures are timely put in place
 - The **2009-2013 NSDP** prioritized the development of a strategic response to the challenges imposed by changing climate conditions: *the **climate change strategic plan and action plan***



Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023

- RGC, under leadership of Samdach Hun Sen, disseminated the CCCSP at Third National Forum on Climate Change, Nov. 2013



VISION

Cambodia develops towards a green, low-carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society

GOALS

Reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts of people, in particular the most vulnerable, and critical systems (natural and societal)

Shifting towards a green development path by promoting low-carbon development and technologies

Promoting public awareness and participation in climate change response actions

Strategic Objectives

- 1) Promote climate resilience through improving food, water and energy security
- 2) Reduce vulnerability of sectors, regions, gender and health to climate change impacts
- 3) Ensure climate resilience of critical ecosystems (Tonle Sap Lake, Mekong River, coastal ecosystems, highlands etc.), biodiversity, protected areas and cultural heritage sites
- 4) Promote low-carbon planning and technologies to support sustainable development of the country
- 5) Improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for climate change responses

Strategic Objectives

- 6) Promote adaptive social protection and participatory approaches in reducing loss and damage
 - 7) Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks for national climate change responses
 - 8) Strengthen collaboration and active participation in regional and global climate change processes
- *Example for each strategic objective involved to the CCCSP Implementation Process and institutional involved CCAP.*

CCCSP Implementation Process

Significant progress made in 2015

- Scale-up of successful pilots
- Mainstreaming of CC at national and sub-national levels
- Increase the budget support for national program

IMMEDIATE TO
MEDIUM TERM
2014-2018

LONG TERM
2019-2023

- Institutional arrangements
- Development of CCAPs
- Financing, M&E, Legal framework

- Establish national accredited mechanism (AF and GCF)
- Research and Knowledge Management.
- Capacity building, Implement program / projects
- Mainstreaming CC into national & sub national planning & budgeting
- Rolling out M&E

Source: Va Vuthy (2016)

*Addressing CC at the central level:
Implementation and Mainstreaming of the sectoral CC Action Plans*

15 Ministries/Gov. institutions have developed the CCAPs

→ 2014	→ 2015
MAFF	MoInfo
MoWRAM	MoT
MoWA	MLMUPC
MPWT	MIH
MRD	MME
MoH	MoE
MoEYS	MPTC (awaiting sign.)
NCDM	

All CCAPs are retrievable at <http://camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/128-climate-change-action-plan.html>

Alignment of CCAP to CCCSP

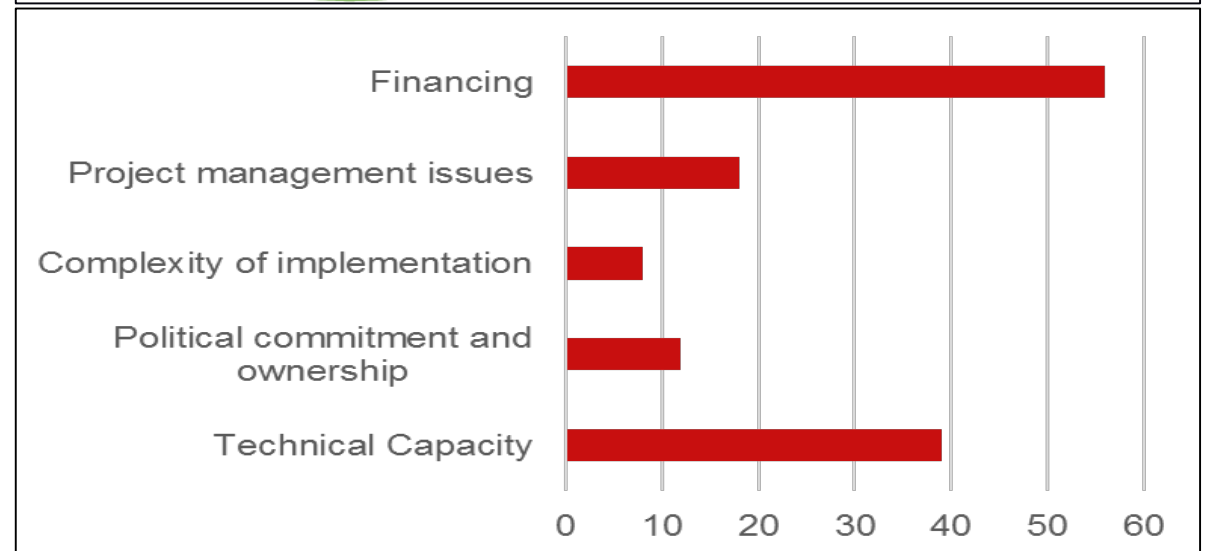
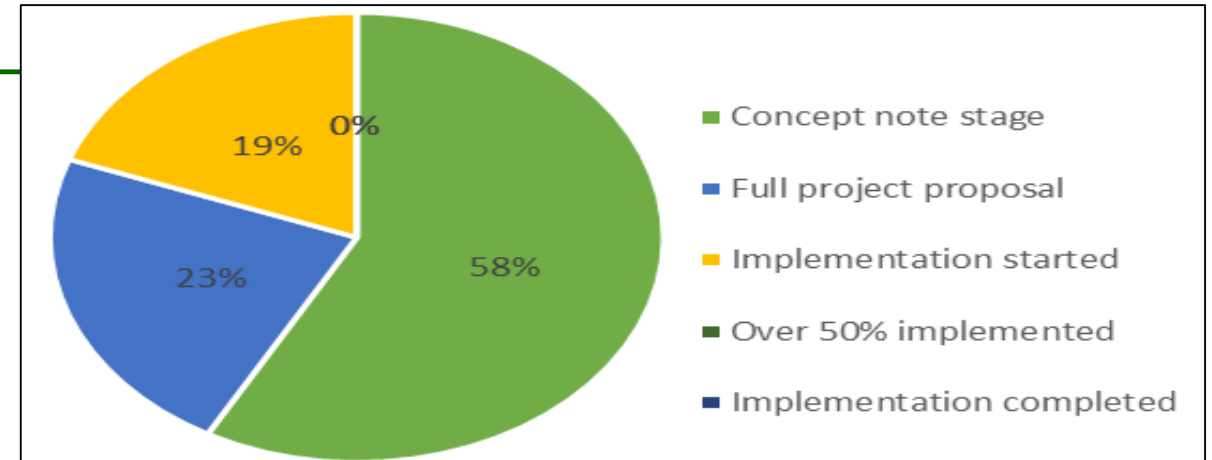
% of CCAP actions contributing to each CCCSP Objective.

CCCSP strategic objectives	Support by CCAP (%)
1. Promote climate resilience through improving food, water and energy security	14%
2. Reduce sectoral, regional, gender vulnerability and health risks to climate change impacts	20%
3. Ensure climate resilience of critical ecosystems (Tonle Sap Lake, Mekong River, coastal ecosystems, highlands, etc.), biodiversity, protected areas and cultural heritage sites	10%
4. Promote low-carbon planning and technologies to support sustainable development	22%
5. Improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for climate change responses	26%
6. Promote adaptive social protection and participatory approaches in reducing loss and damage due to climate change	3%
7. Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks for national climate change responses	4%
8. Strengthen collaboration and active participation in regional and global climate change processes	1%
TOTAL	100%

Status of CCAP Implementation, Mainstreaming 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

Challenges in implementation of CCCSP/CCAP

- 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
- 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
- Financing issues etc.

Way Forward in CCCSP Implementation

Continued scale up of the implementation of CC response

- ***National level:*** scaling up implementation of the sectoral CCAPs
- ***Sub-national level:*** scaling up support to awareness raising and capacity development of provincial and local authorities for CC mainstreaming

Building blocks of CC response will continue to be strengthened

- ***Legal and regulatory framework***, e.g. continued work with sectors to enact CC robust sectoral legislation, the enactment of the overarching Environmental Code and specific CC regulations
- ***Climate Financing***, e.g. establishing the basis for successful GCF accreditation, continued work by MEF to track Climate Expenditure (CPEIR-II), and scale up with sectors to mainstream CC into planning and budgeting processes
- ***M&E and Research and Knowledge Management***, e.g. rolling out M&E, establishing an enhanced CC Knowledge Portal, engaging researchers on CC issues (implementation of DCC/CCCA Research Grants), GHG inventory, ...

Next Plan link to CCCSP implementation

- Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
- Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience
- Reducing the vulnerability of Cambodian rural livelihoods through enhanced sub-national climate change planning and execution of priority actions
- Third National Communication under UNFCCC
- NAP formulation and implementation
- National Accreditation for GCF
- Technical, institutional capacity and management etc.

Thank you for Your Attention!

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