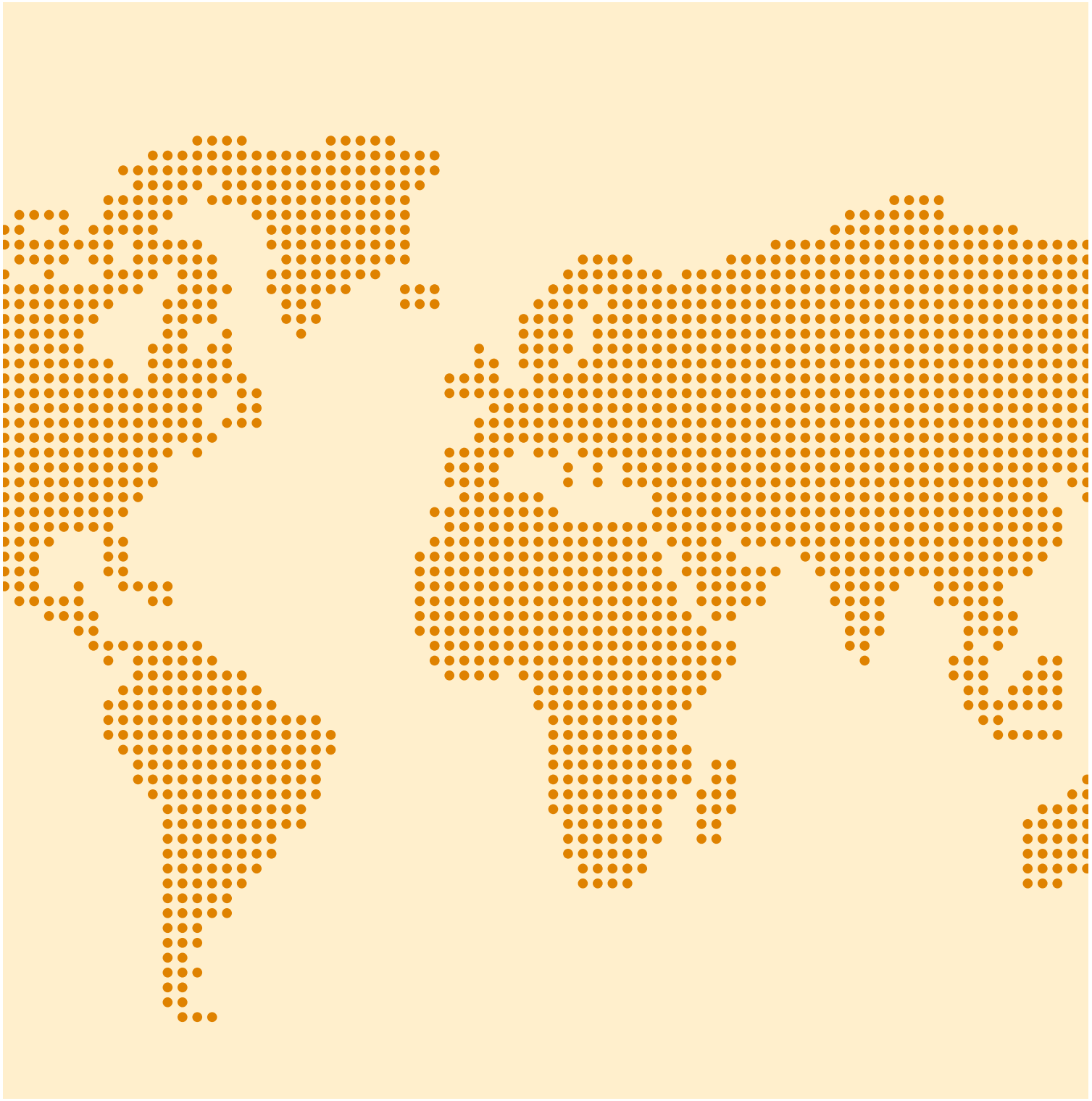

2014:48 Sida Decentralised Evaluation

Mr. Alan Ferguson
Dr. Sovith Sin

The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)

Final Report

Sida

The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)

Final Report
June 2014

Mr. Alan Ferguson
Dr. Sovith Sin

Sida Decentralised Evaluation 2014:48
Sida

Authors: Mr. Alan Ferguson and Dr. Sovith Sin

Sida Decentralised Evaluation 2014:48

Commissioned by the UNDP, which Sweden funded 30%.

Date of final report: June 2014

Published by Citat 2014

Art. no. Sida61807en

urn:nbn:se:sida-61807en

This publication can be downloaded from: http://www.sida.se/publications

SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

Address: S-105 25 Stockholm, Sweden. Office: Valhallavägen 199, Stockholm
Telephone: +46 (0)8-698 50 00. Telefax: +46 (0)8-20 88 64
E-mail: info@sida.se. Homepage: http://www.sida.se

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary v

1. Introduction 1
   - 1.1 Overall Objectives of CCCA 1
   - 1.2 Final Review Assignment 2
   - 1.3 Context 3
   - 1.4 Previous Reviews 4

2. Methodology 13
   - 2.1 Review Questions and Criteria 13
   - 2.2 Site Visits 14

3. Results Achievement 15
   - 3.1 CCCA Objective 15
   - 3.2 Result 1: Coordination and Climate Change Policy Development 17
   - 3.3 Result 2: CC Knowledge Management 24
   - 3.4 Result 3: Strengthened capacity within the NCCC 30
   - 3.5 Result 4: Increased resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to climate change 33
   - 3.6 Result 5: Strengthened capacity in RGC agencies and civil society organisations 37

4. Programme Design and Relevance 44
   - 4.1 CCCA Approach and Scope 44
   - 4.2 Relevance of the CCCA Activities 47
   - 4.3 Complementarities in Climate Change Programmes 47
   - 4.4 UNDP Country Programme Contribution 48

5. Programme Operations and Management 49
   - 5.1 Programme Management Effectiveness 49
   - 5.2 Programme Delivery and Efficiency 50
   - 5.3 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Systems 52
   - 5.4 Gender Equity Considerations 57

6. Programme Sustainability and Impacts 58
   - 6.1 Sustainability of Programme Outputs and Achievements 58
   - 6.2 Longer Term Impacts 59

7. Key Issues for CCCA 60
7.1 Institutional structure and working relationships 60
7.2 Financing readiness and support 60
7.3 Programmatic outcomes for CCCA investments 61
7.4 CCCA partnerships and strategic alliances 61
7.5 Subnational climate change mainstreaming process 62
7.6 Viability and business case for adaptation/mitigation 63
7.7 Follow-up and sustainability of farmer and savings groups 63
7.8 Climate change M&E systems development 64
7.9 Climate resilience implementation modalities 64

8. Lessons Learned 65

9. Conclusions and Recommendations 67
8.1 Conclusions 67
8.2 Recommendations 70

Annexes

Annex 1: Terms of Reference 73
Annex 2: Review Questions and Criteria 77
Annex 3: Interview Guide 81
Annex 4: Summary of CCCA 2nd Call Grant Project Achievements and Mission Observations 83
Annex 5: Profiles of 2nd Call Grant Projects 91
Annex 6: Examples of Climate Change Programme Complementarities 108
Annex 7: List of Contacts 111
Annex 8: CCCA Final Review Mission Itinerary 115

List of Tables

Table 1: CCCA Grant Projects Summary 9
Table 2: Adaptation Activities and Policy Linkages in CCCA Grant Projects 10
Table 3: CCCA Summary of Events 2010-2014 20
Table 4: Empowering farmers with information, knowledge and networks for informed decision-making (IFAD) 27
Table 5: Examples of Adaptation Technologies/Innovations Costs, Benefits and Replication Potential from CCCA Pilot Projects 42
Table 6: Financial Disbursements Relative to Budgets 51
Table 7: Cumulative Expenditures by Result to March 31, 2014 52
Table 8: Outcomes Measurement 53

Abbreviations

CARDI	Cambodia Agricultural Research and Development Institute
CARP	Coastal Adaptation and Resilience Planning Component
CCBAP	Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme
CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CCCATF	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance Trust Fund
CCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023
CCD	Climate Change Department
CCFF	Climate Change Financing Framework
CCTT	Climate Change Technical Team
CCU	**Coastal Coordination Unit of Ministry of Environment**
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEDAC	Cambodia Centre for Study and Development in Agriculture
CF	Community Forest
CFO	Community Forestry Office, Forestry Administration
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CI	Conservation International
CIP	Commune investment plan
COP	Conference of the Parties (UN)
CPA	Community Protected Area
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
CSO	Civil society organisation
CZ	Coastal zone
DES/RUPP	Department of Environmental Science, Royal Univ. of Phnom Penh
DHI	**Danish Hydraulic Institute**
EU	European Union
FA/CFO	Forestry Administration/Community Forestry Office
FiA	Fisheries Administration, MAFF
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF/SPG	Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme
GHG	Greenhouse gases
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFS	Integrated farming systems
IWRM	Integrated water resources management
JCCI	Joint Climate Change Initiative
KHR	Cambodian rial
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
MB	Mlup Baitong
MFAIC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MFI	Micro finance institutions
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MoWA	Ministry of Women Affairs
MoWRM	Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology

MRC	Mekong River Commission
MRV	Monitoring, reporting and verification
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NCDM	National committee for Disaster Management
NCPEMC/MoH	National Centre for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PBCR	Performance Based Climate Resilience
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
PDE	Provincial Department of Environment
PHP	Provincial Hall of Preah, Sihanouk Province
POC	Priority Operating Cost
PSB	Programme Support Board
PSU	Programme support unit
RCPAD	MoE, Dept. of Research and Community Protected Area Development
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
ROM	Results-oriented Management
RUA	Royal University of Agriculture
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
TAP	Technical Advisory Panel
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change
VRA	Vulnerability Reduction Assessment
WOMEN	Women Organisation for Modern Economy and Nursing
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Acknowledgements

The Final Review team sincerely thanks the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance Trust Fund Staff particularly Mr Julien Chevillard, Mr Yem Sokha, Mr Tin Darapheak, Dr Johnson Nkem, and Mr Youn Daravuth in Phnom Penh for the efficient facilitation of the evaluation process. The staff generously afforded their time to support the team with excellent planning and logistics and access to the relevant information.

Our gratitude also goes to all government authorities (Dr Tin Ponlok, Mr Sum Thy, Dr Van Monineath and other officials), the donor community (Mr Koen Everaert and Mrs Dor Soma), the United Nations Development Programme (Ms Keo Kalyan and Mr. Vannara Chea), the implementing partners and other non-governmental organizations, who dedicated their time to participate in informative discussions and contributed significantly to the findings of the evaluation. We also thank the many beneficiaries and project partners who kindly agreed to interviews and site visits.

Executive Summary

The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) programme aims to create the enabling conditions for Cambodia's response to climate change through capacity building and institutional strengthening targeting key national institutions, sub-national authorities, and civil society, and demonstrating pilot measures for adaptation to climate change. There are five sets of expected results from the CCCA Programme:

1. Improved capacity to coordinate national policy making, capacity development, outreach/advocacy efforts, and to monitor the implementation of national climate change strategy, policy and plans;
2. Improved access to updated CC information, knowledge and learning opportunities at all levels.
3. Strengthened capacity within the NCCC to mobilise and to effectively administer climate change funds and to prepare for a nationally owned trust fund;
4. Increased resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to climate change through adaptation planning, demonstrated targeted local interventions and provision of practical learning experience in adaptation planning to the NCCC/CCD; and
5. Strengthened capacity in the RGC agencies and civil society organisations for implementing CC response initiatives in line with the agreed national CC priorities, independently or in partnerships, through access to new financial and technical resources.

The Final Review objectives were to:

- To review and assess the overall achievements at 3 levels of development results (outputs, outcomes and impacts) of CCCA Programme (including pilot projects under Results 4/5) to date, as well as to identify opportunities and challenges related to design, implementation and management of CCCA and provide recommendations on any changes in approach that may be considered in the second phase of the CCCA Programme;
- To assess how the CCCA programme is related to or complements other climate change activities;
- To identify lessons learnt for the CCCA Trust Fund in relation to the design, implementation, monitoring and management of the CCCA Programme;
- To identify lessons learnt and impacts from CCCA programme (including pilot projects), with potential for replication or inclusion in national or sectoral climate change policies; and
- To what extent the programme contributed to UNDP Country Programme 2011-2015.

The programme review criteria included: *Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impacts, Sustainability,Coherence/Complementarity* and *Partnerships.* The review methodology focussed on

desk review of CCCA technical reports and outputs; interviews with the programme and project teams, stakeholders and beneficiaries assisted by an Interview Guide; and field visit observations. Interviews and small group discussion were held with 80 participants in CCCA during April 2014 and site visits made to 7 field projects in the north and south of Cambodia.

The Review included assessment of (i) Results Achievements (programme objective and 5 Results - outcomes and related outputs), (ii) Programme Design and Relevance, (iii) Programme Operations and Management, and (iv) Programme Sustainability and Impacts.

The Review found that CCCA has substantially met its objectives, having made significant effort after an initial slow start. Mainstreaming of climate change into national development through the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) and raising the profile of climate change vulnerabilities, risks and responses have been significant achievements.

While good progress has been made, institutional constraints still remain in the cross-sectoral coordination with ADB/SPCR, NCDD and NCDM, and in the need to further strengthen the structure and capacities of both NCCT and CCD (MoE). Multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms at the subnational level have been developed and tested with promising results. They require further targeted support along with M&E protocols to ensure measurable climate resilience and emissions reduction on the ground.

The majority of the CCCA programme budget was used to implement field activities through the CCCA grant projects and the CARP project. The twenty projects implemented about twenty sets of adaptation activities. These projects produced many examples of increased household food security and income and related enhancement of climate resilience. But the planned portfolio-level outcomes from many small, short term projects were not well defined in advance. Although promising adaptation measures have been piloted, significant replication and widespread effects were not apparent due to the short time frame, small budgets, capacity limitations and lack of scale up strategy. Involvement of women has been modest at the national level but extensive at the field level, and with full participation of MoWA. The synergies and lessons learned have only been partially exploited due to the complexity of the portfolio and limited field data on performance. CCCA needs to further draw out policy and strategic conclusions that may have useful advice for replication and scaling-up opportunities.

The knowledge management component has provided extensive awareness-raising and experiences sharing. In addition to education aspects, the information and knowledge gaps that affect sector adaptation and mitigation barriers will need to be addressed. This includes improvements to data quality and access to data for adaptation/mitigation decision making, and development of and hands-on experience with relevant applied decision-support tools.

The CCCA Trust Fund has also achieved great progress in setting up operations and effectively and efficiently managing the project grant process. The conceptual framework for financing has been initiated. International climate financing readiness needs further development and a practical means of pursuing the available and relevant financing sources for CCCSP priorities.

The CARP project (Result 4 of CCCA) has accelerated activities in the past two years and reported positive agricultural livelihood and water management results at the project sites, initiated climate change mainstreaming into coastal planning and provided useful products for future, if uncertain, coastal planning processes. Combining the CCCA/UNDP and LDCF/UNEP projects created administrative difficulties associated with multiple management partners.

The overall management of CCCA has been effective particularly given the slow start and the scope and complexity of the implementation arrangements. The Project Support Board and CCCA staff have been active and responsive to the implementation issues.

Monitoring and reporting have been timely and made good use of spot checking, reporting templates and independent evaluations. The quality of M&E information however has also been constrained by design issues and a general shortage of objective data, with the notable exception of the LGCC participatory performance assessment experiment.

Sustainability concerns were acknowledged throughout the stakeholder discussions. In many cases, there are few resources, incentives or capacities for project sustainability. Various approaches are suggested to enhance sustainability potential.

A set of 'key issue statements' arising from the discussions and site visits were prepared along with a brief discussion of opportunities to address each of the general issues:

- Institutional structure and working relationships
- Financing readiness and support
- Programmatic outcomes for CCCA investments
- CCCA partnerships and strategic alliances
- Subnational climate change mainstreaming process
- Viability and business case for adaptation/mitigation
- Follow-up and sustainability of farmer and savings groups
- Climate change M&E systems development
- Climate resilience implementation modalities

The Final Review presents 14 recommendations aimed at enhancing programme design, coordination processes, technical analyses, field results and sustainability.

1. Introduction

1.1 Overall Objectives of CCCA

The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) programme was launched in February 2010 led by the Ministry of Environment and supported (approx. US$ 10.8 million) by the European Union, Denmark, Sweden and UNDP.[1] The CCCA aims at creating the enabling conditions for Cambodia's response to climate change through capacity building and institutional strengthening targeting key national institutions, sub-national authorities, and civil society, and demonstrating pilot measures for adaptation to climate change. With in-kind contribution by the Royal Government of Cambodia and parallel financing by GEF-LDCF, the total budget was 10,848,783.71 USD at inception but will be over $11 million USD due to changes in exchange rates.

The CCCA includes a horizontal multi-donor *Climate Change Trust Fund*, administered by UNDP, which provides resources for the programme and for mainstreaming initiatives and to create a harmonized engagement point for donors, thereby minimizing transaction costs for Government.

The overall objective of CCCA is to *strengthen the capacity of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) to fulfil its mandate to address climate change and to enable line ministries and NGOs to implement priority climate change actions*. There are five key results of CCCA Programme:

1. Improved capacity to coordinate national policy making, capacity development, outreach/advocacy efforts, and to monitor the implementation of national climate change strategy, policy and plans;
2. Improved access to updated CC information, knowledge and learning opportunities at all levels.
3. Strengthened capacity within the NCCC to mobilise and to effectively administer climate change funds and to prepare for a nationally owned trust fund;
4. Increased resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to climate change through adaptation planning, demonstrated targeted local interventions and provision of practical learning experience in adaptation planning to the NCCC/CCD; and
5. Strengthened capacity in the RGC agencies and civil society organisations for implementing CC response initiatives in line with the agreed national CC

[1] Dec 31, 2013; based on exchange rate on the day the contributions were collected. CCCA Annual Report.

priorities, independently or in partnerships, through access to new financial and technical resources.

CCCA activities encompass (i) policy, institutional capacity and knowledge development (***Results 1-3***), (ii) adaptation planning and demonstration activity with the CCCA-funded components of the LDCF/GEF project: "Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Programme for Climate Change within the Coastal Zone of Cambodia Considering Livelihood Improvement and Ecosystems" (***Result 4***), and (iii) small scale grant projects to government, university and civil society organisations that were competitively selected and funded by the CCCA Trust Fund - 11 projects in 2013-14 and 8 in 2011-13 (***Result 5***).

CCCA programme was approved in late 2009 and commenced implementation in 2010. The targeted closure is June 2014, but discussions are underway to extend the project, subject to conclusions of this final review and other deliberations. The Final Review utilized the CCCA 2013 Project Document as the reference point against which to assess achievements, along with detailed Terms of Reference provided by UNDP Cambodia. The original Project Document from 2009 was updated in order to address ambiguities and inconsistencies, to provide more direction on the grant component, and to respond to MTR comments and the project extension from Dec 2012 to June 2014.[2]

The CCCA 2011 Annual Report summarized mid-course design changes:

> *CCCA Programme Document was amended in the first half of 2011 to reflect the changes in implementation arrangement as proposed by the first EU ROM mission conducted in mid-2010 and agreed during the Third PSB meeting on 16 February 2011. The changes involved the dissolving of the Support Programme into two different components, namely the establishment of CCCA Trust Fund Secretariat within the MoE, with the responsibility of day-to-day administration of the CCCA Trust Fund resources, under Result 3, and creation of "Climate Change Policy Development and Knowledge Management Project" implemented by CCD under Results 1 and 2.*
>
> *Second amendment to the CCCA Programme Document was prepared in late 2011 to reflect the programme period extension from the original end date of Dec 2012 to mid-2014. This extension is motivated by the initial implementation delay experienced in the first year (2010) as well as the requirement to provide additional grants to Government and civil society under the new call for proposals.*

1.2 Final Review Assignment

The overall objectives of this Final Review were:

[2] CCCA Annual Report, Risk Log, ProDoc was revised and endorsed by donor partners.See Report of Sixth CCCA PSB, Aug 30, 2012.

- To review and assess the overall achievements at 3 levels of development results (outputs, outcomes and impacts) of CCCA Programme (including pilot projects under Results 4/5) to date, as well as to identify opportunities and challenges related to design, implementation and management of CCCA and provide recommendations on any changes in approach that may be considered in the second phase of the CCCA Programme;
- To assess how the CCCA programme is related to or complements other climate change activities;
- To identify lessons learnt for the CCCA Trust Fund in relation to the design, implementation, monitoring and management of the CCCA Programme;
- To identify lessons learnt and impacts from CCCA programme (including pilot projects), with potential for replication or inclusion in national or sectoral climate change policies; and
- To what extent the programme contributes to UNDP Country Programme 2011-2015.

The Final Review was required to evaluate the status of progress, implementation and management process employed under each of the Results contained in CCCA Programme. The terms of reference are presented in Annex 1.

1.3 Context

The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) was established on 24 April, 2006 with a mandate to prepare, coordinate and monitor the implementation of policies, strategies, legal instruments, plans and programmes of the Royal Government to address climate change issues within the country, thus contributing to the protection of the environment and natural resources and foreseeing and preventing man-made changes in climate that might have adverse impacts on the people's well-being. NCCC is an inter-ministerial mechanism and is cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary. The prime minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia is honorary chair to the committee and the committee chairman is the Minister of Environment. NCCC includes the members from 20 agencies within the Royal Government. The work of NCCC was endorsed by the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2009-2013 which emphasized that '*to effectively deal with the implications of climate change, the capacity of RGC institutions needs to be strengthened to identify and develop a strategy to deal with the anticipated impact of the climate change, and strengthening disaster management capabilities*.'

NCCC also provided a mandate to establish a Climate Change Technical Team (CCTT), the purpose of which was to provide the NCCC with technical expertise. The CCTT is made up of

representatives from all of the twenty agencies included on NCCC, although formal legal certification of the team is still underway.

CCCA has assisted the development of and benefited from a well-defined institutional framework for policy development and programming. This framework, outlined in Figure 1, provides a means of ensuring national ownership, policy alignment and high level coordination of the climate change interventions. This framework includes:

- NSDP – National Sustainable Development Plan
- NCCC – National Climate Change Committee
- CCTT – Climate Change Technical Team
- CCD as NCCC Secretariat – Climate Change Dept. of Ministry of Environment
- Sector Working Groups
- CCCA Trust Fund Secretariat

NCCC and the CCCA programme have been particularly engaged in producing *the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023* (CCCSP) and the related Sector Strategies and individual ministry Action Plans to implement the strategies. CCCSP is to be reviewed every **five years** in line with the NSDP mandate.

The CCCSP provides direction on coordination mechanisms that were to be developed:

> *By the end of 2013, the mandate and Terms of Reference of these three institutions will be reviewed and refined as necessary to reflect their specific responsibilities in the management and monitoring of the CCCSP. The NCCC-Secretariat shall be upgraded from a ministerial department to an inter-ministerial entity under NCCC, to reflect its cross-cutting coordination role, and to allow the NCCC-Secretariat to be eligible for accreditation as National Implementing Entity for global climate funds. The required legal processes will be detailed in the action plan for strategic, knowledge management and coordination functions.*
>
> *At line ministry level, climate change focal points and/or working groups have already been established. The responsibilities of these focal points and working groups will be clarified by end of 2013, in particular their relationship with other line ministry departments, to ensure that the planning of sectoral policies, programmes and investments fully takes into account climate change risks and opportunities.*[3]

1.4 Previous Reviews

A Mid-Term Review (MTR) of CCCA was undertaken in March 2012 to assess the progress of

[3] CCC Strategic Plan, 2014, p. 33

CCCA to date, and to provide recommendations to help optimize the implementation and sustainability of CCCA in the remaining timeframe for the project.[4] The MTR noted the progress towards achievement of the Result 1 outcome, based on the 2012 targets. CCD had an increased profile in its dealings with the NCCC (performing as a Secretariat), and supporting the participation in the UNFCCC COP process. At that time, the CCD was not fully staffed, and its abilities to manage CCCA quite constrained. The MTR also noted that CCTT was established but it lacked leadership and defined roles and Climate Change Focal Points and technical working groups were not well advanced. The MTR suggested that further effort was needed with the CCD organizational analysis and individual skill assessments and then development of responsive capacity-building for both the CCD and the CCTT. "The management response to MTR recommendations was discussed and endorsed by the 6th PSB meeting in August 2012, and corresponding activities integrated in the CCCA work plan."[5] The Final Project Review therefore focused on the extent to which the coordination and policy development structures and processes are operational and performing as expected.

With regard to Result 2, the MTR noted that CCCA had sponsored several events, the most notable and visible being the 2nd National Climate Change Forum. It also suggested that the content for awareness-raising should draw upon the information generated by Results 4 and 5,

With regard to Result 3, the primary achievement was the establishment and operation of the Trust Fund, although the MTR expected that the Government would not have assumed full ownership of the fund and committed national funds to it by mid-2014.

With regard to Result 4 (the coastal component of CCCA), the MTR noted a concern about the ambitious programme within the available time frame and actual climate resilient actions remaining obscure.

With regard to Result 5, the MTR praised the significant achievement that eight grants were underway, despite initial delays in defining and implementing the grant process. More networking of grantees was suggested by sharing lessons through roundtables each year, and more emphasis on enhancing the capacity and role of community institutions within the grant projects. A CCCA review of the grant process and project was conducted in 2013 for the first

[4] John Carter and Try Thuon, *CCCA Mid-Term Review Final Report*, UNDP, May 10, 2012.
[5] CCCA Annual Report 2012, p. 7.

eight pilot projects (implemented in 2012-13), covering 30 districts in 10 provinces.[6] This report noted that the Trust Fund Secretariat (TFS) has functioned well and been largely appreciated by the first round of grant recipients and that it has been receptive to the concerns of grantees, adapted it's processes and used experience from the first round of grants to strengthen its support to the second round of grant projects.

The original 15-month contractual period for the projects was not considered sufficient for grantees to complete and report on proposed activities. Grantees also reported difficulties in accessing appropriate training materials for different audiences and it was proposed that 'approved' or standardised training materials would enhance quality training, save costs for future projects, and allow grantees to showcase and share their experience. The review noted that there is excellent potential to reinforce sharing and learning amongst grantees and encourage establishment of a wider community of practice through more frequent workshops such as the Sihanoukville Sharing Event that brought more and less experienced grantees together, and through expansion and promoting use of the existing calendar of events.

The lessons from the grant projects included valuable experience associated with the livelihoods end of the adaptation spectrum include home gardens, integrated farming, biogas installations, protection of fishing zones, use of floating cages in flood prone pond systems, and growth of forage crops. Interventions related to local water resources management were expected to yield significant short-term and longer-term community benefits related to poverty alleviation and increased food security.

With regard to policy, the 1st call grant review highlighted the potential of the *Local Governments and Climate Change* (LGCC) approach as a mechanism for financing climate responsive measures at local level while at the same time building an understanding of the need for and generating demand for such measures. The grant review also identified potential for capturing and sharing the experience of the demonstration projects through a wide range of knowledge products that complement and build on CCCA's performance monitoring framework. It was recommended that CCCA technical reports be summarised into two or more documents providing i) a general profile of issues and options related to livelihoods in coastal areas and ii) a profile of vulnerability and coping mechanisms for the selected communities that can serve as a model or guide for future such assessments.

[6] Sarah Humphrey and Solieng Mak, *Cambodia Climate Change Alliance, Review of Pilot Projects*, May 6, 2013.

Other similar small scale climate change projects occurred through the UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) (which included development of a *Guidebook for Practitioners Implementing the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment*[7]) and the *Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP)*. A review of CCBAP portfolio of 46 climate change adaptation projects was undertaken in 2013.[8] The review described climate resilient-building initiatives in 107 communes in 56 districts of 21 provinces, involving more than 55,000 beneficiaries. At least 60% of the communes incorporated climate change issues in their development plans. The results of the projects were generally positive, although "the real test will be endurance of these project communities through the next drought or flood". A lack of evidence and documentation of potential sustainability was described in the report. It was noted that more time was needed for CCBAP to work with partners to influence policies and programmes, and to demonstrate higher level outcomes. The reviewers suggested new activities, consolidation of results, more innovation and increased sustainability, and strategic partnerships between NGOs, especially in advanced and less advanced provinces that might help increase the overall capacity of NGO and CBOs.

Other recent projects have provided additional experience that included mainstreaming climate change into subnational development.[9] The extensive set of large and small scale climate change adaptation activities provides a significant backdrop of experiences for refinement of climate change programming in Cambodia.

The Final Project Review considered this experience as well as the conclusions and recommendations of previous CCCA reviews and the overall achievements and performance of the CCCA programme, particularly results from pilot projects completed in the recent second set of eleven CCCA project grants (2013-2014).

Table 1 summarizes the 8 projects implemented under the 1st call for proposals, the 11 projects implemented under the 2nd call for proposals and the CARP project (Result 4). The projects were located in 22 provinces and covered about 20 different climate change adaptation themes. The cost of each of the two rounds of grant projects was about $ 2 M USD and the CARP project budget was $2.2 M USD.

---

[7] Cecilia Aipira, Liam Fee and Navirak Ngin, UNDP Small Grants Programme, Cambodia, Mar. 2012

[8] CCBAP involved implementation of 46 small-scale commune/village level adaptation projects funded by AusAid and Sweden. John Carter and Vong Sok, *Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP) Programme Review Final Report*, UNDP, February 13, 2013

[9] Cambodia National Mekong Committee, *Final Report of Local Demonstration Project in Cambodia*, April 2013. "The general approach is to integrate adaptation planning into provincial investment plans and departments' programs, guided by a *Conceptual Framework for Sub-national Adaptation Planning of Action* (SAPA)".

Table 2 provides an indicative list of the types of adaptation activities that were implemented in CCCA grant projects and the policy issues that were noted during the review mission discussions. Further information on the performance aspects of the projects are presented in Section 3 and further project details are presented in Annex 4: CCCA Summary of Project Achievements and Observations and Annex 5: Profiles of Grant Projects.

Table 1: CCCA Grant Projects Summary

Projects –short title	*Thematic focus*	*Geographic focus*	*Type of IA*	*Budget*
1st Call 2012-13 CCCA Grants				
1. Together Addressing Climate Change Initiative - Prey Veng (WOMEN)	Community-based adaptation, rural livelihoods	Prey Veng	NGO	$149,445
2. Building Capacity of Institutions to Help Farmers Better Adaptation (RUA)	Agriculture	Prey Veng	Univ	$300,000
3. Capacity Strengthening for CPA communities in Boeung Per WS (RCPAD)	Forestry / Protected Areas	Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom	Govt	$ 298,346
4. Sustainable Sihanoukville Through CC Planning and Adaptation (PHP)	Local government, urban issues, coastal zone, waste management	Preah Sihanouk	Govt	$282,997
5. Building Resilience against climate change in Ratanakiri province (CEDAC)	Agriculture / Water, vulnerable groups (ethnic minorities)	Ratanakiri	NGO	$149,841
6. Building Capacity for Integrating CCA in Fisheries Sector in Cambodia (FiA)	Fisheries	Pursat, Kratie, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom	Govt	$ 300,000
7. Adaptation through alternative livelihoods in community forestry (FA/CFO)	Forestry, clean energy	Siem Reap, Kpg Thom, Pursat, Sv.Rieng, Kampot	Govt	$ 299,752
8. Local Governments and Climate Change (NCDD)	Local governments	Takeo	Govt	$250,000
2nd Call 2012-13 CCCA Grants				
1. Capacity Building on CC Water and Health Sectors (DES/RUPP)	Water / Sanitation	Battambang, Kompong Cham	Univ	$151,228
2. Climate Adaptive Livelihoods of Agriculture Community (PDA)	Agriculture / Water	Battambang	Govt	$163,004.
3. Promotion of Adaptive Farming to Climate Change (MB)	Agriculture / Water	Kompong Speu	NGO	$150,000
4. Climate Change Adaptation for Livelihoods of Rural Women (MoWA)	Gender, rural livelihoods	Oddar Meanchey, Stung Treng	Govt	$300,000
5. Integrated response to climate sensitive vector borne diseases (NCPEMC/MoH)	Health	Siem Reap, Mondolkiri, Kandal and Banteay Meanchey, Phnom Penh	Govt	$240,398
6. Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to Climate Change Mekong R. (WWF)	Forestry / Eco-system based approach	Kratie	NGO	$150,000
7. Integrating Reservoir and Rice-Fish Systems, Takeo	Agriculture / Water	Takeo	NGO	$149,466

Province (PNCA)				
8. Promoting community resilience Battambang Province (HelpAge)	Vulnerable groups (older people), agriculture / water	Battambang	NGO	$145,481
9. Integrating Climate Change Floodplain of the Tonle Sap (CI)	Fisheries	Pursat	NGO	$148,429
10. Improvement of rural livelihoods through livestock (MAFF)	Livestock	Pursat, Takeo	Govt	$197,414
11. Water for Community CCA in Kampot (PDE)	Water	Kampot	Govt	$200,000
12. Coastal Adaptation & Resilience Component (CARP)	Coastal zone, local planning, agriculture / water	Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk	Govt	$2,200,000

Table 2: Adaptation Activities and Policy Linkages in CCCA Grant Projects

	Adaptation Activities	CCCA projects/ Implementing Partners	Policy issues identified during Final Review mission
1	New rice varieties and transplanting techniques for flood prone and drought prone areas (incl SRI), and seawater intrusion	PNCA, MB, MOE/CARP, RUA	Water availability and accessibility for local farmers Extension support for new farming systems
2	Rice – fish farming systems to expand agricultural production and incomes	PNCA, PDA/CALAC	Extension support for new farming systems Facilitation approach and low input costs for replication of the modality to the wider communities
3	Short dry season agriculture (& green belt strategy around water bodies) on under-utilized land	PNCA, FA MOE/CARP,	Introduction of dry season crops and incentives to utilize draw down zones around water bodies Introduction of water saving methods and short duration seeds/varieties of rice and other agricultural crops
4	Small scale irrigation and home/commercial gardens (incl drip irrigation) and crop diversification	PDA, HAI, CARP, MB, CEDAC	Access and affordability of micro irrigation equipment and training of extension advisors and farmers Improving crop production techniques adapted to climate change
5	Integrated water resource management and integrated farming systems, combined with farm ponds	PNCA, CARP, HAI, MB	Water availability and accessibility for local farmers Extension support for new farming systems Adaptable rice and vegetable seeds suited to water saving and resistance to climate variation

6	Rehabilitation of large scale reservoir and irrigation schemes	PNCA	Authority to collect and manage water user fees Budget support for reservoir fish stocking Sustainability of water management infrastructure
7	Water control structures and user groups to engage communities and farmers in water management	PNCA, NCCD, PDA/Battambang, HAI, MB, CEDAC, CARP	Authority to manage water resources and establish water user groups Sustainability of water management infrastructure Engagement of community based on demand driven and mainstreaming into commune investment plan (CIP) for future management and maintenance the new built and rehabilitated reservoirs and small-scale irrigation schemes.
8	Livelihood development such as value added processing of vegetables and fish	CARP, PNCA, FiA, RUA,	Extension support for post harvest and value added production. Attracting private sector development to invest and provide cheap cost for processing inputs materials
9	Livestock development (chickens, ducks, pigs, cows) to expand agricultural activities and incomes	MOE/CARP, DAHP	Extension support for agricultural development Market development and linkages for better pricing of the products
10	Community fisheries and small scale acquaculture to manage fisheries, breeding habitat and diversify food security and incomes	CI, FiA, CARP, PDA/Battambang, PNCA,	Authority to manage fishing rights through CFs Enforcement of fishing and breeding area regulations Extension support for fish raising and nurseries Brood stock sources for aquaculture development Local produced feed for small scale aquaculture
11	Climate-resilient fish species enhancement to diversify inland fisheries	FiA	Ecosystem implications of selected species enhancement Breeding approach for improving fish brood stock adapted to climate change
12	Fish drying technology to improve production and quality of dried fish	FiA	Costs and subsidies for value added production and access to improved drying technologies Linking private sector to manufacture appropriate low cost drying stoves for communities
13	Elevated hand pumps, tube wells, and latrines to improve water supply and sanitation during flooding	RUPP, MoWA	Financial support to flood proof water supply and sanitation infrastructure Low affordable cost technology for the flood proof water tube wells and latrine

14	Roof top rainwater harvesting systems for storage of domestic water supply during dry season and flooding period.	HAI, CARP	Costs and subsidies of rainwater harvesting systems for households; and access to technologies
15	Road expansion and floodproofing to enhance protection and access to markets and social services	NCDD,	Integration with commune investment plans and sharing of costs with commercial road users Road maintenance committee for management and maintain raod after construction.
16	Biogas systems to provide cooking gas and lighting, reduce fuelwood dependence, increase labour availability, and enhance indoor air quality	FA	Costs and subsidies of biogas digester systems for households; and access to technologies Introduction of innovative agricultural production and organic fertilizer making to better uses of biogas wastes.
17	Savings groups and community micro-lending schemes for income generating activities	MOE/CARP, FA, PDA/Battambang, CI,	Registration procedures for savings/lending groups Capacity of community groups to manage savings Linkages of saving groups into MFIs for improving availability of credit/loan.
18	Conservation zones and activities to protect and enhance specified areas of ecosystem value	WWF, CI, FA CARP, MoE/RCPAD	Ensuring rules, regulations, finances, and capacity of new and re-established community forestry and community fisheries for sustainability. Select best practice approaches and better species adaptation of forest and fish to cultivate and grow in the protected areas.
19	Gender and climate vulnerability awareness and adaptation strategies	MoWA	Access to adaptation methods and technologies relevant to women's lives
20	Dengue surveillance systems and climate change – meteorological correlations	NCPEMC/MoH	Availability and reliability of local meteorological data Vector control and disease prevention capacity Mainstreaming surveillance and reporting system into NCDD/CIP of the commune councils

Note: this is an indicative list based on the Final Review team site visits and interviews and does not capture all activities and projects

2. Methodology

2.1 Review Questions and Criteria

The general approach to the review was guided by Evaluation Questions specified in the ToRs along with corresponding Review Criteria presented in **Annex 2**. These evaluation questions and criteria have been organized into six categories based on the terms of reference:

1. Achievement of Results
2. Programme Impacts
3. Programme Design, Relevance and Coherence/Complementarity
4. Programme Management Effectiveness and Efficiency
5. Programme Partnerships and Sustainability
6. Lessons Learned

The review focussed on assessing results based on indicators provided in the CCCA and pilot project Results Frameworks, **and Review Questions and Criteria** provided in **Annex 2**. Self-assessment by project teams will be incorporated in the presentation of data to the extent possible, along with the evaluators' comments and observations. The review activities applied both quantitative and qualitative assessment that included:

- Desk review of CCCA technical reports and outputs;
- Compilation of achievements, outputs and observations on CCCA pilot projects and coastal projects;
- Summary of CCCA Role and Complementarities - identification of roles and service functions relative to other climate change programmes/activities in Cambodia;
- Interviews with Stakeholders and Beneficiaries assisted by an **Interview Guide** (Annex 3) which was intended to assist in prompting questions and discussion; and
- Field Visit Observations – the site visits and local interviews were supplemented by notes on activity completion and quality and likely sustainability, including collection of relevant data on viability and upscaling of adaptation methods and approaches.

The site visits provided a sampling of CCCA interventions. These included visits to sites at 7 of the 19 grant projects (two from the first round). Interviews were held with representatives from 15 of the projects.

The principal focus of this Final Review methodology was on :

- ***Relevance:*** to assess the relevance of the CCCA strategies and implementation arrangement, and national priorities for climate change response.

- ***Efficiency:*** to the extent possible, the Review Team will compare the benefits (social, economic and related to national capacities) from the CCCA Programme with the budget to assess how efficient the programme is.

- ***Effectiveness:*** to assess how effective CCCA Programme is in achieving the objectives (outputs and outcomes), using the Result Framework as a basis.

- ***Impacts:*** analyse both how adaptive capacity has been developed and how project achievements contribute to future strengthening of adaptive capacities.

- ***Sustainability:*** assess how the programmme achievements contribute to sustainability by engaging appropriate Government, non-Government and community level stakeholders.

- ***Coherence/Complementarity:*** complement other CC initiatives or any significant overlaps, procedures and coordination among Development Partners harmonized and aligned to the principles of pool fund mechanism and country systems.

- ***Partnership:*** *ex*tent the CCCA intervention forged new or strengthened partnerships among different stakeholders (Government institutions, Development Partners, civil society/academia, CC practitioners etc...).

2.2 Interviews and Site Visits

Interviews and small group discussion were held with 80 participants in CCCA (Annex 7). During in-country mission from 03 – 28 April, the review team met with project managers in their respective offices and visited some selected locations in provinces as indicated below:

- Apr 7, Takeo province, Tram Kok (PNCA)
- Apr 8, Takeo province, Borichusa (NCDD)
- Apr 8, Kampot province, Chhumiri (FA/CFO)
- Apr 9, Preah Sihanouk province, Prey Nob (CARP)
- Apr 21, Battambang province, Koas Kralar (PDA)
- Apr 21, Battambang province, Ek Phnom (HelpAge)
- Apr 22, Pursat province, Krokar (CI)

3. Results Achievement

3.1 CCCA Objective

The CCCA Objective is:

> To strengthen the capacity of the NCCC to fulfill its mandate to address climate change and to enable line ministries and CSOs to implement priority climate change actions.

The primary focus of CCCA was to establish the institutional structure, operations and financing mechanisms for coordinated inter-sectoral responses to climate change. Alignment of climate change interventions within national development processes and budgets and mainstreaming into the line ministries and subnational organisations have been central to this objective.

Targets:

(1) Up to 5 ministries funding climate change relevant expenditures as defined in the climate expenditure report

(2) Climate Change Financing Framework agreed and endorsed by the government

(3) CCCSP endorsed by NCCC

(4) 9 sectoral strategic plans endorsed by line ministries

Achievements:

Significant progress has been made in Cambodia toward establishing the institutional architecture for climate change response. This has been summarized by others as follows:

> *The implementation of the NSDP Update of 2009-13 has been marked by (i) the establishment of Climate Change institutions (National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), Climate Change Technical Team, Climate Change Department), (ii) planning for national and sub-national climate change responses (CCCSP and corresponding action plan in line ministries, Climate Change Financing Framework), and (iii) implementation of a first generation of climate change projects and pilots (over 250M USD in external resources mobilized over the period), which provided opportunities for government departments, civil society organizations and academia to gain experiences in managing climate change programmes, and generating knowledge on potential climate change adaptation and mitigation options in Cambodia.*[10]

The *Cambodia Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review* (ODI, July 2012) identified the extent to which nine key ministries contribute toward climate resilience. There are 123 'high relevance programmes' for climate in Cambodia. Nine of these programmes had expenditure of more than US$10m between 2009 and 2011 and these accounted for 60% of the US$ 245m expenditure during

[10] Issues paper CCCA Phase 2, Dec 2013, p. 2

that period. The largest nine programmes include: 3 for irrigation and flood control, 3 for malaria control, 1 forestry, 1 disaster management and 1 dealing with local governance and environment.[11] A Draft Financing Framework has been submitted for approval and all nine of the sectoral strategies have been prepared and are in the approval process.

Comments by Review Team:

There have been substantive, significant advances in developing the capacity of NCCC and in enabling the line ministries and some civil society organisations to implement priority actions to address climate change. The outputs in the past two years have particularly assisted in establishing the institutional structure, operations and initial financing concepts for coordinated inter-sectoral responses. Less apparent is whether these outputs and the CCCSP strategies will be sufficient to also fully engage civil society and the private sector in climate change responses, and whether the leadership and capacities that have been assisted by CCCA can become fully institutionalized and self-sustaining. Furthermore, while the planning and capacity building are essential, measurable impact on climate resilience at the community and site level still needs to be determined through the M&E systems. The CCCA team are aware of the challenges in operationalizing the policy and coordination mechanisms and have attempted to address many of them in this phase or in the planning of the next phase.

The CCCA approach to date has benefited from several important design features:

- A commitment to climate change response in the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) that provides executive direction and the high level mandate for a national climate change strategy, sectoral strategies and ministry action plans[12];

- A focus on cross-cutting climate change responses that are mainstreamed into the regular sectoral activities and budgets of government programmes, aimed at integration and policy coherence for lower level climate change programming and potential for long term sustainability;

- An integrated approach to the national climate change strategy (CCCSP) that jointly addresses adaptation, mitigation and climate-related disaster risk management and undertakes to monitor and evaluate these cross-cutting issues in a consistent manner;

[11] *Cambodia Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review*, ODI, July 2012, p. 42 and 48.

[12] The Prime Minister requested a move from implementation of separate projects towards programme-based approaches, pooled funding and budget support, and a more integrated model, including climate change in the budget process and planning, and systematic screening of development partners' programs to address climate change. *3rd National Forum on Climate Change: Cambodia Getting Ready for a Full-Scale Climate Change Response,* Nov 2013.

- A high level of management input and support for the CCCA trust fund operations and the selection of grant projects, processes for transparency and accountability for results and for financial management; and

- An effort to distinguish the incremental costs and 'top-up' requirements imposed by climate change on the sectors and regular programmes and budgets of line ministries, which facilitates future international financing of mitigation and adaptation additionality, consistent with UNFCCC and donor/carbon financing requirements.

3.2 Result 1: Coordination and Climate Change Policy Development

The planned outcome is:

- Improved capacity to coordinate national policy making, capacity development, outreach/advocacy efforts, and to monitor the implementation of national climate change strategy, policy and plans.

Result 1 was expected to produce policy and legislation, strategies and action plans, a national climate change M&E Framework, operational capacity of NCCC, CCTT and CCD, enhanced capacity for international UNFCCC representation and negotiation, and integration of climate change into key ministries and sectors at national and subnational levels. The Project Document states:

> *A priority element of the approach is to equip the NCCC and CCD with competence and knowledge to make it possible to exercise a strong national ownership and leadership on Climate Change. Empowering NCCC will help make the Climate Change agenda a national priority and feed into sector priorities. Strong leadership has been missing in the past in absence of an efficient management structure, lack of financial resources and shortage of competent manpower, and perhaps lack of political capital.*
>
> *To ensure mainstreaming of Climate Change considerations in different ministries' mandates, policies and operations will likely require changing attitudes among the senior management based on better information of Climate Change challenges facing the country but will also require larger awareness of the society. This will also require application of analytical tools and guidance material which would allow identification of gaps in present policies, plans and programmes but also access to best practises on how to mainstream Climate Change.*[13]

It also states:

> *CCCA will support the development of a climate change financing framework (CCFF), aligned with the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan. The CCFF will include guidelines on legal, financial*

[13] Project Document, 2013, p. 6

and institutional arrangements for the management of climate change finance in Cambodia, as well as a readiness plan including transition from CCCA mechanisms to the new financing mechanisms. An exit strategy will be developed to ensure smooth transition to new financing mechanisms before the end of the CCCA.[14]

Targets:

(1) NCCC Secretariat fully staffed and functioning

(2) Appointed Inter-ministerial technical team and functioning in accordance with approved TOR (CCTT).

(3) At least 8 ministries with CC focal point

(4) A national M&E framework established to support the climate change strategy and plan

Achievements:

The expected outputs for Result 1 have been substantially completed and have established a well-defined structure, program and operating procedures for CCCA. Most of the targets have been met, although terms of reference have yet to be validated for the CCTT, CDD capacity has not been fully enabled due to government restructuring constraints, and the M&E Framework has not been finalized. The main outputs have included:

1.1 *National climate change policy and legislation* – The CCCSP sets out national policy in alignment with the NSDP 2014-2018and a review of the legal framework was completed including recommendations for mainstreaming of climate change in key legal instruments, as well as recommendations for improvement of the institutional framework.

1.2 *National buy-in and ownership of CCCSP and sectoral strategies* – Nine sector working groups developed and most of the 20-member CCTT have focal points (active or inactive) responsible for climate change. The second and third National Forums on Climate Change and other consultations and project partnerships have generated momentum for climate change integration into development processes.

1.3 *NCCC, CCTT and CCD enabled to deliver on their mandated role* – A capacity assessment was completed and a support for CCD, NCCC and CCTT has been developed and many priority actions have been implemented although many institutional development aspects remain to be completed.

[14] Project Document, 2013, p. 16-17

1.4 *Cambodia's UNFCCC negotiation capacity strengthened* – Many staff members have benefitted from international training and exposure to UNFCCC negotiations, particularly COP18 and 19 meetings.

1.5 *Institutional arrangements for CC mainstreaming* – The NCCC and the various work groups at the sector level and within line ministries have been established as a direct result of CCCA, including MAFF, Fisheries Administration, Ministry of Women's Affairs, NCDD (Ministry of Investment) and others. A Climate Finance Sub-Group has been formed involving the key financing and investment agencies (Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Council for the Development of Cambodia and NCDD).

1.6 *Mainstreaming guidelines for national and subnational integration* – the key elements of the mainstreaming have been an enabling environment (political will to make climate policy and information services that guide it), policies and planning (policy frameworks together with institutional arrangements and finance mechanisms), and projects and programmes.[15] Guidance has been incorporated into the CCCSP process and NCCD operations. The NSDP 2014-2018 guideline identified climate change as a cross-cutting issue, which line ministries have to take into account in their submissions on policy priority to Ministry of Planning.

The CCCA 2013 Annual Report describes the various activities underway to engage and strengthen the key bodies in support of NCCC. CCTT was established in 2011 as an inter-ministerial body, mirroring the membership of NCCC, to provide technical support to the NCCC. They are supported by CCD as the technical and administrative secretariat.

Comments by Review Team:

There has been a remarkable turn-around in progress of CCCA in the past three years. The 2010 annual report noted the many recruitment and capacity challenges and the lack of delivery on most of the programme milestones. The long list of CCCA activities and outputs and the continued conformance with an inter-sectoral and mainstreaming approach has resulted in good progress toward meeting these milestones and establishing the policy, coordination and capacity development aspects of the CCCA programme. Adaptive management by UNDP and EU has been at the forefront in responding to the start-up problems.

The specific capacity development end results from CCCA in regard to the managerial, technical, administrative and financial management capacity has been focussed mostly on CCCSP, grant

[15] Am, P., Cuccillato, E., Nkem, J., Chevillard, J. *Mainstreaming climate change resilience into development planning in Cambodia,* IIED country report, 2013.

projects delivery (ie., PSU functions of CCCA). Development of CCD functions focuses on their role as the designated secretariat of NCCC and future accreditation as a National Implementing Entity (under AF/GCF) and international COP participation and negotiation role which is directly tied to CCD mandate. Contracted staff have been essential for the rapid progress that has been made. Despite the 'learning by doing' experience, further organisational development of CCD will be needed.

Table 3 lists the many events that have been sponsored by CCCA, project grantees and CARP based on the available data. Over 36,000 participants were engaged in ten types of events. The training events involved 19,347 participants (4320 or 22% were female). The 4881 workshop participants exclude numbers for grantee inception workshops. Female participation rate in all events was 23% (although this may be a low estimate due to incomplete date on gender).

Table 3: CCCA Summary of Events 2010-2014

Event Type	*No. of events by Organizer*			*Total events*	**No. of participants**
	CCCA	**Grantee**	**CARP**		
Workshops	43	28	2	73	4881
Training	6	60	1	67	19,347
National Meetings	31	9	0	40	1714
Intl Meetings	18	2	0	20	81
Field Visits	1	20	1	22	4041
Media	18	3	0	21	415
Surveys	0	8	0	8	758
Campaigns	2	3	0	5	2553
Forums	2	3	0	5	1371
Exhibitions	2	0	0	2	700
Total	122	137	4	267	**35,861**

Source: CCCA events spreadsheet raw data; data on number of participants not available for all events

Specific comments are provided on four aspects of Result 1: (a) CCD capacity development, (b) coordination arrangements and processes, (c) preparation for a proactive CCTT and (d) the proposed M&E Framework.

(a) CCD Capacity development

The CCD has five units: the Administration Office; the GHG Inventory and Mitigation Office, the Vulnerability and Adaptation Office; the Policy Coordination Office and the Education and Extension Office. The high level of climate change activities has no doubt enhanced capacities of CCD. The Capacity

Development Plan 2013-2014 calls for a phased approach involving (i) development of the relevant legal and regulatory framework, (ii) broad range of capacity development to manage various processes related to CCCSP, international negotiations, climate financing, etc., and (iii) proposed future work stream related to institutional capacity development once the current institutional review processes are complete. The capacity development has been geared toward implementation of the five results of CCCA rather than directly tied to the business functions of CCD, although there is obvious overlap.

The decision to defer organisational development of CCD is understandable given the larger restructuring process in government and the pre-occupation with CCCSP preparation and grant project tasks. However, at this phase of CCCA completion and given the uncertainties about CCD functions following forthcoming creation of the Sustainable Development Council, it would be useful to develop some preliminary inputs for a future organisational plan for CCD based on the experience in the past few years and knowledge of the challenges ahead. Capacities that have been developed will need to be firmly embedded and mainstreamed into the institutional structure, routine operating procedures, staff recruitment and job descriptions and performance measures typical of an organisational development programme preparing for future self-sustainability (i.e., life without CCCA). The transition toward a separate CCCA management body outside of MoE will likely impose greater need for a clear delineation of the services required of CCD and the standards and means of delivery.

(b) Coordination arrangements and processes

There have been coordination issues between CCCA and PPCR/SPCR led by ADB and The World Bank because of divided responsibilities. These may be addressed with the expanded duties of the new Minister of Environment. However, operational modalities may also need further joint refinement. For example, Ministry of Women's Affairs have an action plan for CCCSP implementation as well as a Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change 2013-2022. There is an SPCR Coordination Team and a CCCA Technical Team. The extent of synchronization of the CCCA and SPCR programmes needs to be assured at a high level within government.

Coordination issues at the subnational level have also been apparent. The project risk log identifies lack of clarity regarding climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction mandates as a concern to be addressed by engagement of NCDD and subnational mainstreaming through the

CCCSP process. NCDM involvement[16] and the means of sustained NCDD involvement are key questions. Various other local level coordination examples were observed in the CCCA grant projects, such as CI reported integration of Community Fisheries management plans into the commune development plan, and HelpAge mobilisation of the inter-agency district committee for flood preparedness.

NCDD has created a Climate Change work group and some significant programme challenges were noted: (i) UNDP collaboration for subnational mainstreaming scale-up (8 subprojects on climate change mainstreaming, in five districts of Battambang and two districts and one municipality in Takeo are being funded by Sida and UNDP), (ii) SPCR allocation of $1.2 M for NCDD project, (iii) $3M from Japan for disaster risk management within NCDD, (iv) $10M notional allocation from IFAD ASPIRE for NCDD agricultural extension, and (v) $3.5M proposed under a GEF/UNDP livelihood project for NCDD Office of Climate Change and Disaster Management. The NCDD participants suggested CCCA support to formalize and adopt the subnational mainstreaming tools and process. (Further discussion of the subnational climate change adaptation experiences are also provided under Result 5 below)

The National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) is the national agency responsible for providing emergency relief and developing preventive measures to reduce loss of life and property from disasters. It is also assisted by the Asian Disaster preparedness Center (funded by Japan) under the motto: "Strengthening the Disaster Management Systems in Cambodia through Risk Assessment, Early Warning systems and Developing Building Codes". NCDM has developed a Climate Change Action Plan, with support from CCCA. NCDM staff were also trained by CCD in 2014. It was noted at the CCCA experiences-sharing workshop that "Disaster management is a cross-cutting effort, and it is often difficult to obtain full cooperation/coordination from all concerned line departments. Local NCDM structures face difficulties to coordinate the response."[17] Subnational adaptation may help to overcome some of these challenges. From a field adaptation perspective – climate proofing standards, flood and drought tolerant crops, early warning systems, etc., there are direct interrelationships between NCCC and NCDM. CCCA should endeavour to strengthen the synergies and working relationships between these committees and programmes. The interface between cross-cutting organisations is especially relevant at "the last mile of service", where delivery of disaster prevention and climate change adaptation come together. Focussing on

[16] *"NCDM is not specifically focused on Climate Change, but there are obvious links between Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness and coordination mechanisms between NCCC and NCDM will be further clarified and strengthened through the CCCA Programme."*, Project Document, 2013, p. 6.

[17] CCCA, Experience-Sharing Workshop for Pilot Climate Change Projects, Sihanoukville, 28-30 Jan 2013, p.6

the relevant *climate resilience functions* helps to break the silo approach that dominates much of government services. (see discussion of partnerships in Section 6)

(c) Preparation for a proactive CCTT

CCTT role and terms of reference were questioned in the MTR yet its mandate and function is still under legal formulation. The team is comprised of representatives from 20 agencies and it has served to screen project grants, develop sectoral climate change strategic plans and action plans and to endorse the CCCSP. Meetings are ad hoc and few records are available. Members of CCTT also voiced uncertainty about their formal role in CCCA, the allocation of future funding for ministry action plans and overall communications from CCCA. The government sub-decree authorising CCTT has been slow but in the meantime it would be useful at least for better understanding, to set out the milestones in the CCCSP implementation and financing road map process where CCTT are expected to provide coordination and decision making functions.

Line agency coordination concerns were raised by various sector representatives. It appears that the roles of ministries may not be fully defined and a clear mechanism and channels of communication are needed at the implementation level. The sub-decree for CCTT is expected to provide a clear mandate but the proposed engagement strategy and work programme has not been formulated due to lack of MoE authority. Current CCD mapping of CCCSP implementation will provide useful input to define a more precise role for CCTT as originally envisioned. The end of this phase of CCCA is timely for increased ownership and responsibility being given to CCTT.

(d) Proposed M&E Framework

The Climate Change Action Plans include indicators to measure the results of each action as well as sector impact indicators. There are also a set of national indicators, including 7 process indicators that address policy and institutional readiness and 4 indicators of national impact that cut across sectors.[18] The core set of cross cutting indicators at national strategic level included 7 cross cutting process indicators for climate risk management (policies, institutions and capacities and 4 impact indicators[19]. In the Concept Note for a Cambodia National Framework for M&E of climate change response (Feb 2014), a set of 23 results indicators at sectoral level were proposed for further consideration. (Are these consistent with the core and impact indicators listed in the CCFF?) Procedures and indicators for tracking climate change response are to be integrated in the National M&E System and will constitute the reference for tracking the effectiveness of climate change

[18] CCCA, Cambodia Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF), March 13, 2014, p. v.
[19] Five indicators have also been submitted to MoP for inclusion in the M&E framework of NSDP.

sectoral strategies and action plans at national and sub national levels. The suggested duties in the Concept Note for a proposed Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Unit of the NCCC secretariat seem to be very ambitious unless further organisational development occurs.

It is also noted that SPCR has developed a similar framework for their own M&E programme based on seven outcomes statements and a series of impact and outcome indicators.[20] The CCCA framework may need to serve three areas of focus:

a) CCCSP implementation achievements and impacts (per proposed indicators, reporting format, process and schedule with the responsible agencies);

b) Trends in GHG emissions and climate vulnerability and resilience status (through standardized methods and other appropriate indices of resilience[21]); and

c) Performance of specific initiatives and projects in delivering expected results and providing accountability and learning (including "validation of results").

There is a big step between tracking activities under the CCCSP and assessing programme effects on climate resilience at a national level. The variability in the quality of logic models, indicators and reporting in the individual CCCA grant projects indicates a need to focus on the basic elements of an M&E Framework: good design, articulate theory of change, clarity of expected end results, reliable indicators, organised monitoring systems. Monitoring and reporting for the large CCCSP cross-sectoral array of climate investments will be much more complicated than for 20 CCCA small projects where programme level results monitoring has been limited (See Section 5.3).

3.3 Result 2: Climate Change Knowledge Management

The planned outcome is:

- Improved access to updated climate change information, knowledge and learning opportunities at all levels.

Result 2 was expected to enhance information, knowledge and learning, create platforms for exchange at national and subnational levels, a clearinghouse for climate change data, information

[20] Royal Govt of Cambodia, ADB, World Bank, *Towards Effective Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Adaptation to Climate Change in Cambodia*, October 2012.

[21] A national index of vulnerability is proposed. See discussion of a Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) for provinces which combines four sub-indices: a) exposure to flood risk; b) exposure to drought risk; c) forest cover (because of the strong link with floods); and d) capacity to cope with risk, and a Disaster Risk Affectedness Index (DRAI); Cambodia Climate Change Financing Framework, March 13, 2014, p. 74.

resources and learning services, and a comprehensive outreach and learning campaign. The CCCA project document states:

> *An important element of the CCCA is to build up a Knowledge Management and Learning Platform which would collect experiences and best practices not only from Cambodia but also from the region, and disseminate them to interested parties. Knowledge Management and Learning is central to promoting the human development perspective of Climate Change at all levels of Cambodia, and, to achieving a good basis for the NCCC in its engagement and partnerships with public, private and civil society sectors.*[22]

Targets:

(1) At least 2 annual events (with at least 1 of them have gender focus)

(2) 55% of population reporting to have information needed to respond to climate change

(3) At least 6 government institutions that incorporate CC communication in their sectoral plans

Achievements:

The knowledge management activities have been substantial and engaged many thousands of stakeholders. The outputs have focussed on:

- Development of the CC Education and Awareness Strategy (CCEAS) which provides a national framework for coherent and cohesive CC communications, education and awareness activities across key sectors;
- Multi-stakeholder CC information sharing and knowledge management platform at national and sub-national levels established;
- A National CC Information and Knowledge Management and Learning Centre that acts as a clearing house for CC data, information resources, and learning services;
- A CC outreach and learning campaign targeting all regions and vulnerable groups.

These outputs included:

2.1 *Information sharing and knowledge management platforms* – Two extensive National Forums on Climate Change have been held and an experiences sharing workshop for the grant projects. A Climate Change information platform was developed and later revamped for better performance and user-friendliness.

2.2 *National CC Information and Knowledge Management and Learning Centre* – Climate Change library corners have been installed in three leading universities, while alternative solutions are being sought for a physical information center due to the relocation of the ministry outside city center.

[22] CCCA Project Document, 2013, P. 10.

Library corners in the three partner universities and in Ministry of Environment have attracted a total of 1,367 visitors (546 women). A total of 3,627 climate-related documents are now uploaded on the e-library or available in library corners.

2.3 *CC outreach and learning campaign* - The Climate Change Communication, Education and Awareness Strategy was launched in 2012, together with a provincial level awareness campaign, which has already covered 10 provinces through 3 sub-national events. Media training was jointly conducted with the Ministry of Information and 15 journalists from 10 provinces. Communication, education and awareness elements are being introduced in the Climate Change Action Plans of priority ministries and agencies, with support from a dedicated consultant. "Understanding Climate Change", which has been shared widely with the media, provincial departments and Ministry of Education. A climate change advocacy video and publication of a quarterly newsletter has expanded the coverage along with leaflets and calendars disseminated to climate change stakeholders.

Comments by Review Team:

The broad-based knowledge management activities have clearly enhanced engagement and awareness of government staff, universities, civil society groups, journalists, and the general public. Major progress has been made since the MTR, which observed constraints due to manpower, financial resources and access to information resources. Most of the Result 2 activities have focussed on wide scale promotion of general knowledge of climate change in Cambodia.

The 1st call grant projects wrap up workshop (Sihanoukville, January 2013) attempted to identify prominent issues/recommendations for inclusion in 2 or 3 policy briefs, best practices and/or areas where standards and guidance are needed, and opportunities for collaboration between specific projects. Policy briefs and one fact sheet have been distributed.

Importantly, regular communication meetings with a broad range of governmental and non-governmental organizations involved in climate change have been initiated. The objective is "to improve sharing of information and lessons learnt, avoid duplication, coordinate messages and improve joint work on key initiatives, such as the 3rd national Forum on Climate Change or Environment Day". Regular communications will help to address the concerns expressed by interviewees about current activities of CCCA.

Additional comments are provided below on (a) knowledge partnerships, (b) decision support needs and (c) tracking CCCSP implementation.

(a) Knowledge partnerships and change agents

Transferring local experience and knowledge into policy direction is a key theme for CCCA in terms of promoting adaptation best practices/technologies and secondly, developing more effective programme delivery and community ownership modalities. (Many of the CCCA grant projects involved rehabilitation of previous projects that had low performance and sustainability) The CCCA knowledge development activities have identified actions through CCCSP to enhance knowledge. But leveraging change through knowledge, triggering policy reform from lessons learned will require innovative partnerships. For example, the 7yr *ASPIRE* (IFAD) extension project proposes to involve SNEC and an inter-ministry policy team to promote extension best practices and a shift to programme-based extension budgeting within MAFF. Multiple extension service providers providing assistance for best practices are part of the proposed strategy.

There may be strategic opportunities for CCCA to develop knowledge management partnerships between CCCA, NCDD and *ASPIRE*[23] that could serve to enhance the effectiveness of the subnational climate change responses and CCCSP implementation. *ASPIRE* may be addressing some key opportunities, as outlined on Table 4, that are particularly relevant for the CCCA Knowledge Management programme.

Table 4: Empowering farmers with information, knowledge and networks for informed decision-making (IFAD)

Proposed Activities	Opportunities for Action	Challenges to Action
Participatory and gender-sensitive analysis of climate change vulnerability and adaptive capacity in program target communities Participatory scenario development processes to analyze longer-term climate scenarios and implications for livelihoods and adaptation Facilitating access for farmers to seasonal forecasts and early warning systems, using community-based communication methods Risk analysis and management training for individual farmers	The Climate Change Department of the MoE is in the process of undertaking sub-national vulnerability assessments (MoE, MEF & UNDP, 2011) Existing groups, such as Livelihood Improvement Groups (LIGs), Farming Systems Improvement Groups and Revolving Fund Groups provide a readily available community-based structure for undertaking vulnerability assessments and scenario development processes (assuming that these groups are gender-balanced and inclusive of vulnerable groups)	Gaps in understanding and knowledge on climate change impacts and projections by local institutions Limitations on timely availability of meteorological data, seasonal forecasts and downscaled climate projections Limited capacity of community-level agents (such as Commune Extension Workers or local NGO representatives) to undertake participatory and gender-sensitive analysis and scenario development Lack of effective and equitable system

[23] The *ASPIRE* agricultural extension project has a proposed budget of $52 Million USD and aims to increase the outreach and relevance of extension services to small holders who form the large majority of farmers in Cambodia. The project will facilitate the transition of about 100 000 farming families towards a more business-like and resilient agriculture and by doing so, contribute to national growth and poverty reduction.

and community-based organizations Establishing linkages between local organizations and institutions generating and communicating climate information Testing and demonstration of adaptation strategies, including both on-farm activities and off-farm activities	Farmer Field Schools provide an ideal platform for disseminating climate information and for testing and demonstration of adaptation strategies Increased mobile phone coverage across Cambodia offers a potential network for disseminating climate information The Organic Law (2008) affirms the RGC's commitment to ensuring public access to information (MoE, MEF & UNDP, 2011)	for disseminating information from national to local level Limited capacity of local organizations to synthesize climate information and communicate it in a way that is useful for planning by community-based organizations and individual farmers (taking into account low literacy rates in many rural communities)

Source: Angie Dazé and Bruce Ravesloot, *Results-Based Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (COSOP) in Cambodia: Building Resilience to Climate Change-Related Shocks*, IFAD, September 2012

Knowledge development opportunities have been identified with Livelihood, Farming Systems and Revolving Fund Groups, Farmer Field Schools as a platform for disseminating climate information and for testing and demonstration of adaptation strategies, and increased mobile phone coverage across Cambodia with a potential network for disseminating climate information.

The CCCA January 2013 experiences-sharing workshop suggested further actions to strengthen public involvement. Other opportunities for knowledge management partnerships could occur through regular contacts with the lead civil society climate change groups such as JCCI[24], CCCN[25], and others.[26]

(b) Decision support functions of climate data and information

Climate change adaptation planning has been endeavouring to refine the accuracy of predictions derived from downscaling of the global climate models to the subnational level. These efforts are intended to assist climate vulnerability and risk assessment and strategies.[27] See for example, the PPCR discussion on the need for accurate and timely hydro-meteorological data in the water

[24] The Joint Climate Change Initiative is a collaborative effort between Forum Syd, DCA/CA and Cord. The JCCI works to enhance the capacity of its 22 Cambodian NGO partners and the communities in which they work in order to reduce their vulnerability to climate change. See the JCCI manual: *A Guide to Climate Change Response: A Learning Manual for Cambodian Organisations and Institutions*, 2012

[25] Cambodia Climate Change Network is made up of local and international NGOs, associations, and private sector organizations operating in Cambodia and individuals working on climate change and climate change related issues.

[26] See ideas presented in CCCA, Climate Change Practice Note 2: Stakeholder Participation, January 2014.

[27] See, for example, Cambodia National Mekong Committee, *The Impact of Climate Change, and Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment on Agriculture Sector, Rice Production in Prey Veng Province*, 2012, based on a downscaling exercise and identification of sector vulnerabilities and risks.

sector.[28] It is also not clear how CCCA knowledge development activities could complement the MRC climate modelling activities or the new LDCF project on *Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Cambodia to support climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change*. Applied use of the CCCA knowledge products to facilitate decision making in the CCCSP sectors could be given further consideration in future programming.

A wide range of climate adaptation tools, information platform and international training packages are available which the CCCA information systems development could facilitate.[29] A UNEP sponsored report in 2010 noted a strong need for enhanced knowledge bases for decision making support, including:

> *The challenge to the further development of this climate modeling knowledge is getting the system to integrate with hydrological features to make it more applicable for institutions such as MoWRAM, and the MAFF. It has also been suggested that the operational side of climate modeling take on a more user friendly stance; bringing the knowledge/ user system to the field level for community/farmer use to help farmers make real time adjustments in their productivity initiatives in accordance to prevailing climate conditions. To consolidate these efforts it has been suggested that the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) establishes an integrated data gathering and analysis processes and an efficient – yet simple mechanism for sharing information*.[30]

The discussion of CCCA strategies to link project lessons to the policy level also present a challenge for the knowledge management strategy. It is a problem that affects other climate projects. For example, the NAPA-follow up project evaluation described the knowledge transfer difficulty as follows: *The project's ability to influence national debates and policies remain weak due to its preoccupation with implementing a large number of activities, not all of which generate relevant evidence-base for developing convincing policy messages*.[31] A future element of the knowledge management programme therefore should be to enhance the availability of relevant data sets for sector decision making needs and to assist the extraction of policy advice from adaptation implementation experiences.

(c) Tracking the status of CCCSP implementation.

---

[28] Cambodia MoE and Hatfield Consultants, PPCR Policy Brief 4, *Improving Hydro Meteorological Information and Downscaling of Climate Predictions for Better Climate Change Adaptation Planning in Cambodia*, PPCR, Dec 2012.

[29] Mekong River Commission, *Review of climate change adaptation methods and tools*, MRC Technical Paper, No 34 December 2010.

[30] Robert W. Solar, *The Scoping Assessment for National Implementation in Cambodia*, Annex 1 Cambodia and Climate Change: A Brief Review of Climate Change Responses in Cambodia Literature Review, A Joint Climate Change Initiative, AIT-UNEP, February 1, 2010, p. 17/18.

[31] Abhijit Bhattacharjee and Nimul Chun, *Mid-Term Review Final Report, Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia Project in Cambodia*, Aug. 2012, p. 42

The completion of the line agencies' action plans has increased awareness of climate change response activities at both the national and subnational levels. The Final Review discussions indicated a demand for more information on the CCCSP implementation status.

3.4 Result 3: Strengthened capacity within the NCCC to mobilise and to effectively administer climate change funds and to prepare for a nationally owned trust fund

The planned outcome is:

- Strengthened capacity within the NCCC to mobilise and to effectively administer climate change funds and to prepare for a nationally owned trust fund.

Result 3 was expected to establish the CCCA Trust Fund administrative operations and the processes for project grants, to generate additional financial support, to provide effective monitoring and evaluation of CCCA Trust Fund and proposes an appropriate financing mechanism. The CCCA Trust Fund grant projects were expected to address various criteria:

- capacity development and institutional strengthening,
- facilitating and ensuring integration of Climate Change considerations into national policy, strategy, plans and programmes,
- integrating climate change considerations into other mainstreaming actions for other cross-cutting issues, thereby leveraging mutual development benefits,
- raise awareness and preparedness in Governments and the broader society on the challenges and opportunities and how to adapt to the consequences of climate change;
- establishment and operation of a Climate Change Knowledge Management and Learning Platform,
- support capacity building within the general framework of the CCCA Programme,
- help facilitate access to incremental sources of funding,
- raise visibility of the Trust Fund.

Targets:

Continued donor support to CCCA Trust Fund - US$11 million

Achievements:

The key outputs included:

3.1 *Mechanism for providing financial resources from the CCCA Trust Fund* – the administrative and financial management procedures of the fund and related capacity development have been refined through more than 20 subprojects.

3.2 *Proposal call and grant appraisal mechanism* – The call for proposals and appraisals process applied consistent, transparent criteria; Grant Implementation Guidelines were developed and introduced to successful applicants through a workshop held on November 2012;

3.3 *CCCA Trust Fund as a key financing mechanism for CC initiatives* – CCCA has met the target of leveraging additional funding.

3.4 *Monitoring and Evaluation of CCCA Trust Fund in accordance to agreed rules* – The M&E system has employed regularly reporting, spot checking procedures, administrative support, final reports, independent evaluations and financial audits.

3.5 *CC financing mechanism identified* – A draft Financing Framework has been prepared.

The Trust Fund Secretariat includes three teams – Administrative, M&E and Finance. It has refined its administrative procedures for managing project grants based on lessons learned from the 2011 and 2012 calls for project proposals. This was part of the preparations for accreditation as a National Implementing Agency under the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund.

An operational manual for CCD as the Secretariat of NCCC has been developed, which is intended as an important building block in Cambodia's efforts to gain direct access to the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund, through accreditation of a National Implementing Entity. The manual is a central guide that has contributed to CCD capacity.

A Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) was finalized in the third quarter of 2012, following a round of consultations with CCTT members, and a Draft Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF) was recently prepared to guide national budgeting systems.

Comments by Review Team:
The financial and grant management arrangements have been comprehensive and highly effective based on a review of the programme management documents and discussions with grantees. The grant competition for the second call in April 2012 involved 90 concept notes, out of which 25 concept notes were selected to submit a full proposal. 11 projects were finally approved by the PSB, most of them covering thematic or geographic areas which were not covered under the first Call for

Proposals. No management observations were noted in the two financial audits and the rate of disbursements has been close to planned targets. CCCA 2013 report states that support to the projects helped improve reporting performance (76% of projects submitting timely and complete quarterly reports in the final quarter of 2013, as opposed to 57% in the first quarter). 12 out of 13 ongoing projects were considered on-track as of December 2013, with one project receiving dedicated support to address delays.[32]

Pro-active management was also reflected in the improvements to the process following the first set of projects, including project design and reporting procedures and external evaluation requirements. The Trust Fund Operational Manual improved understanding of donors and grantees of the administrative rules, including early confusion over management fees of UNDP. The Trust Fund Secretariat demonstrated due diligence in the routine administrative support and spot checking process with the project grantees: 12 spot-check visits and 16 monitoring visits were undertaken in 2013, and 4 spot checks and 13 field visits in 2012), and followed up with concerned projects to ensure implementation of corrective actions when required.

Some delays in project completion were beyond the control of CCCA. No cost extensions were granted to all 1st call projects "in order to compensate project start-up delays in 2011 and to allow all projects to complete demonstration activities and compile solid lessons learnt, for inclusion in the policy process." Only two of the 2nd call projects (MoWA and MoH) required minor extensions of one month.

Some delays have occurred related to the complexity of developing the financing strategies: the mid 2013 target for "potential funding and institutional models for Climate Change finance and related readiness and capacity development" was overly optimistic. The specific financing strategies within the Climate Financing Framework are still at the conceptual stage. The CCFF focuses on the 'bottom up' costing of priority actions and scenarios for climate finance flows from governments and preparations for the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The identified potential sources of funding in the Framework emphasize national budgets, GCF and the Adaptation Fund, and the various bilateral and multilateral and private sector sources that will contribute to the financing scenarios.

The objective of Result 3, to build capacities of NCCC and CCD to operate a Climate Change Trust Fund has been clearly met as per the CCCA targets. Yet the preparedness for mitigation and carbon financing and other sources of climate financing seems to be a longer term priority in CCCA where the primary focus is on national budgeting systems for adaptation. In agriculture, for example, an

[32] CCCA 2013 Annual Report.

array of international adaptation and mitigation financing sources is available.[33] Carbon finance is part of the biodigestors programme with SNV Cambodia and a growing focus for private sector engagement.[34] The roadmap for accessing and generating financing for CCCSP priorities from various sources will still need to be developed with a range of donors and investors.[35] It should also be highlighted that "results-based" payment schemes[36] will gain great prominence under GCF, direct access processes and new carbon market mechanisms, all of which demand more rigorous M&E/MRV systems. The future development of specific CCCSP financing plans may need to consider flexible and longer term, programmatic co-financing partnerships with multiple sources.

3.5 Result 4: Increased resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to climate change

The planned outcome is:

- Increased resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to climate change through adaptation planning, demonstrated targeted local interventions and provision of practical learning experience in adaptation planning to the NCCC/CCD.

Result 4 was expected to undertake adaptation planning in the CARP coastal area, demonstrate local interventions (including restoration of mangrove forests), and provide practical learning experience in adaptation planning.

Targets:

(1) At least 2 coastal plans include consideration of climate change impacts by the end of the project.

(2) At least 50% of the technical staff in the key ministry departments and institutions trained by the mid-term of the coastal component.

(3) At least 30 % of demonstration coastal communities well aware of climate change risks by the end of the coastal component.

(4) At least 30% of targeted households show increased livelihood as a result of alternative livelihood activities.

---

[33] See FAO, *Incorporating climate change considerations into agricultural investment programmes, Annex 7 Finance options for climate change activities*, 2012.

[34] See for example, *Making Carbon Finance for Sustainable Agriculture Work for Poor People in Western Kenya*, Care International.

[35] See http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing

[36] Three criteria are sometimes applied: 1. payments are made contingent on achievement of previously agreed results; 2. recipient discretion as to how results are achieved (within environmental safeguards); and 3. verification of results by an independent third party as the trigger for disbursement of payments.

(5) At least 60% of the destroyed mangrove forests are restored in the targeted areas and show good health conditions by the end of the coastal component.

(6) Provincial interdepartmental units capacitated to implement climate change measures

The main Outputs from the project were specified as:

- Improved climate change knowledge integrated into land use and coastal development plans;
- Increased resilience of coastal communities and coastal ecosystem buffers to climate change and improved livelihoods.

Achievements:

The components of the project and reported results are as follows:

1. Integrated Farming Training Programme for (a) agricultural extension staff and (b) households / families in multi-scale climate change adaptation strategies and integrated farming (integration of crops, livestock, fish, and water) at 31 villages in the 8 target communes[37]. This was preceded by agro ecological analysis as an integral part and includes demonstration in on-farm water management measures. The demonstration activity is implemented in cooperation with Department of Agricultural Extension, MAFF.

   - Demonstration Activity 1 has enhanced capacity and skills 1,452 farmers including 761 women as direct beneficiaries, provided 20 on-farm demonstrations (600 farmers including 323 women) on farm production such as rice and vegetable productions, pig and chicken raising, and fish farming, and 31 saving groups were established. A total of 1,714 farmers including 821 women as indirect beneficiaries attended Farmer Field days. 155 poor households (total of 885 people) have benefited from 155 pilot water harvesting and storage facilities. 30 extension staff have been trained. [38]

2. Community Fisheries Project at Peam Krasaob Commune; especially in terms of strengthening regulatory measures and their enforcement. The relation of community fisheries to climate change adaptation is that general fishing developments and its regulatory measures are likely to be required to adjust the livelihood of fishing communities. This demonstration activity is implemented in cooperation with the Fisheries Administration, MAFF.
   - Fish stock enhancement measures (demarcation of conservation zone) have been finalized for a 10ha area. Demarcation of conservation zone (fish sanctuary zone) and training courses on leadership and facilitation skills and fish catch monitoring were conducted for CF members.

[37] The communes are: Tuek Thla, Tuek L'ak, Sameakki, Prey Nob, Toul Tortoeng, O Oknha Heng Communes, Prey Nob District, Sihanoukville Province; and Peam Krasaob and Tuol Kokir Communes, Mondul Seima District Krasaob), Koh Kong Province

[38] Department of Agricultural Extension, Completion Report Demonstration Activity – 1: Training in Integrated Farming and Climate Change, (January 2013- January 2014), MAFF, 2014 (some numbers amended by CARP team)

3. Promotion and increased availability of shorter duration seeds for crops; particularly for wet-season paddy possibly enabling harvest before onset of heavy flooding and sea water surges at target communes. Such varieties will need to be tested (at no cost to farmers) in specific localities, where they are likely to be effective. The demonstration activity is implemented in cooperation with Cambodia Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), MAFF.
   - *On-farm field trials of different rice varieties and mung bean were completed with tested varieties showing higher yields and gross income compared to current farmer practice.*

4. Promotion of increased livestock keeping at eight communes - by using a revolving scheme for improved breeds – as tested successfully in Cambodia, Laos and elsewhere. This is in response to increased flooding problems as livestock are moveable. The demonstration activity is implemented in cooperation with the Center for Livestock and Agriculture Development (CelAgrid) in collaboration with the Project Management Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
   - *16 villages in eight communes selected for livestock development (revolving scheme with improved breeds) with involvement of 300 households including pigs, goats, chickens, ducks, training and vet services delivered through with project management committees; about $42,000 generated in group profits so far.*

5. Climate change awareness raising and training on climate change resistant irrigation in the target communes. A comprehensive training and awareness activity in relation to climate change impacts will be implemented applying experience from previous work in Cambodia. The work training will be done in all 8 selected communes. The demonstration activity is implemented through cooperation with an NGO and the provincial working groups, who will be responsible for the implementation.
   - *Training and promotion in 31 villages involving 950 households to end of 2013. Training on climate resistant irrigation delivered in two villages with the Provincial Department for Water Resources and Meteorology.*

6. Adaptation measures integrated in Commune Development Plans in 8 communes. Concrete demonstration actions have been identified in each of the target communes based on the planned activities in the 2013 commune investment plans and implementing actions that will make the communes more resilient to climate change impacts. The demonstration actions will be conducted in cooperation with the commune councils, districts and the provincial working groups.[39]
   - *Ten projects completed with a focus on provision of water either through rehabilitation of wells/reservoirs or through establishment of rain water harvesting. The projects have been included in the Commune Investment Plans. Training manual and sessions were provided on climate resilient coastal planning for technical working groups from the two provinces and the commune clerks from each of the*

[39] See CARP, *Effective Mechanisms for Climate Change Mainstreaming in Sub-National Planning*, January 2014.

selected communes. A circular on CZ management has been developed which could be used as a platform for more effective land use planning alongside a yet-to-be-drafted law on CZ development.

Comments by Review Team:

The Final Review Team reviewed the project documents, interviewed the key stakeholders and briefly visited several project sites in Prey Nob commune. In the face of serious project start-up delays, CARP has ramped up project activities in the past two years and produced important livelihoods demonstrations, extension systems capacity development, local climate change awareness and climate-resilient coastal planning outputs. The project identified 81 small-scale project opportunities, shortlisted 20 and selected 10 projects especially focussed on water harvesting in eight communes within two provinces.

The project has engaged multiple coastal management authorities in a diverse set of planning and livelihood issues. Customized extension modules and coastal development plans have been introduced. The successful livelihood activities, awareness promotion and commune level climate change mainstreaming provide a foundation for future adaptation strategies in the region.

A key weakness with the design of the project is that it promises to overcome major climate resilience barriers with a wide and geographically spread suite of small scale demonstration and capacity development outputs, with expected 30% of households participating in alternative livelihoods (reach or impact?) and resulting in reduced agricultural losses. The project vision in the updated Project Document is that "the organisations involved in national and local adaptation planning for climate change impacts will have capacity and practical experience to conduct similar planning for other areas and awareness and increased resilience to climate change impacts have been demonstrated in high risk coastal communities."[40]

The CARP project expects to deliver major improvements in climate change resilience through local government climate change adaptation strategies and through various demonstration activities. Realistically, despite the great efforts of CCU in completing the planned outputs, the small scale and relatively low uptake of the project interventions may limit the overall outcomes and sustainability.

Technical and training outputs for coastal planning and adaptation livelihood demonstrations are the principal results. Training activities alone may not be sufficient to "capacitate Provincial interdepartmental units to implement climate change measures", although the Project Document is not very explicit about institutional results. No new coastal legislation or institutional change in subnational processes have occurred, uncertain coordination role remains for Provincial Working

[40] CCCA Project Document, 2013, p. 34.

Groups, and livelihood success generated so far appears limited to the model farmers. The new National Committee for Management and Development of the Coastal Areas was apparently proposed to integrate the coastal zone project activities funded under CCCA/LDCF into the work of the committee but this remains vague.

Larger scale climate change vulnerabilities are present in the region which may overwhelm modest livelihood gains, including infrastructure concerns related to improvements of a dyke that is gradually sinking and pond or lake construction and water control structures [41] (being addressed in the LDCF/UNEP project). Nevertheless, there have been many integrated farming and crop and livestock diversification extension packages and model farms that provide a potential start for replication if further funding and extension support can be obtained. It was noted that there are opportunities for many "quick wins": Irrigation, pest management, rehabilitation of dykes, strengthening of polders, water storage tanks, introduction of CARDI rice varieties, improving liquid and solid waste collection, promotion of livestock farming etc., will make it easier to implement adaptation activities since local communities can see tangible results of their participation.[42]

The exit strategy could usefully focus on assessment of user group capacities, MoE leadership to advocate for the coastal planning outputs, the business case for farmer, government and private sector investment in productive and expanded livelihoods, and legislative and institutional reform roadmaps to assist substantive changes in coastal climate resilient planning.

3.6 Result 5: Strengthened capacity in RGC agencies and civil society organisations for implementing CC response initiatives

The planned outcome is:

- Strengthened capacity in RGC agencies and civil society organisations for implementing climate change response initiatives in line with agreed national climate change priorities, independently or in partnerships, through access to new financial and technical resources.

Targets: Result 5 was expected to improve the capacity of government agencies, CSOs and subnational authorities in proposal development and adaptation planning, and to demonstrate effective community climate change adaptation.

(1) At least 4 CC priority sectors addressed through CCCA TF

[41] CARP, Summary/Minutes of Joint Programme Review of the UNEP-GEF/LDCF and CCCA-funded Coastal Zone Projects in Cambodia, 2-4 July 2013.
[42] CARP, Summary of Findings and Conclusions of the 2nd National Seminar on Climate Change Adaptation within the Coastal Zone of Cambodia , 25-26 March 2014.

(2) at least 50% of CCCA funds allocated for projects implemented through government and CSOs partnerships.

(3) At least 15% of households in target areas reporting a reduction in their vulnerability to CC as a result of adaptation projects.

Achievements:

The project outputs included:

5.1 Capacities of agencies/CSOs in proposal development, implementation and M&E strengthened – The Trust Secretariat provided regular guidance and advice to the project implementing organisations and procedural documents will assist future programme management.

5.2 Awareness and capacities for adaptation planning of subnational authorities strengthened – Most of the grant projects involved collaboration in various degrees with provincial, district and commune officials; 2,445 staff of subnational authorities trained (32% women) by Dec 2013.

5.3 Resilience to climate change of vulnerable communities improved - Demonstrations covered agriculture, water and sanitation, fisheries, forestry, health, disaster risk reduction, livelihood diversification, renewable energy, and ecosystem restoration and management. 28,948 community trainees (56% women or girls) and 15,991 beneficiary households by Dec. 2013)

Discussion of the specific achievements of the CCCA grant projects is presented separately in Section 3.7. General comments on Result 5 are presented below.

Comments by Review Team:

Overall, the grant projects produced many small scale results that were considered positive by the project teams and some dramatic food security and income effects from new agricultural practices were found in beneficiary interviews and site visits. How far government and CSO capacities have been developed remains unclear but no doubt the extensive trainings had an impact on orientating and mobilizing government and citizens.

The site visits during the review highlighted many similarities in the adaptation activities (see Table 2), and common experiences on community and government mobilization, technologies uptake and sustainability, and good results from water management, micro-irrigation, crop and livestock enhancement and local savings and user groups. The CCCA experience suggests the need for further consolidation of best practices related to commune investment in climate resilience with a focus on results and accountability, and also a broader view of enhanced subnational processes to

address specific climate-related risks and vulnerabilities. Several interviewees stated that the sector approach works well at national levels but a more integrated, facilitated and participatory approach is needed at subnational levels. Some of the grant projects and CARP engaged in mainstreaming at the commune level.

The 2013 annual report indicates 74.4% of households in 8 completed grants areas reporting a reduction in their vulnerability to CC as a result of adaptation projects but the Final Review Team could not observe such widespread reductions in vulnerabilities in the few sites visited. Nevertheless, some model farmers were able to double incomes from project-supported activities. The CCCA Practice Note also observed that "home and commercial gardens under CCCA initiatives have demonstrated success when located in close proximity to a local market, when the types of agricultural products could be produced at a lower price than imported products, and when inputs and techniques are made available to reduce the cost of production."[43]

Realistic performance assessment information can be found the LGCC project report, including rating of technical quality, relevance and sustainability of climate-related infrastructure and non-infrastructure investments by local communes. The assessment observed:

> *Some of the concerns expressed by the beneficiaries indicated that there had been insufficient active participation by the beneficiaries in the design and implementation of the sub-projects. … The beneficiaries have a strong interest in the good quality of the outputs and are capable of identifying weaknesses in the quality of construction work even without expert technical guidance. …. All the non-infrastructure sub-projects had weaknesses that reduced the sustainable benefits from the sub-projects. These weaknesses are linked to the technical capacity and resources available to the implementing agencies (the technical line offices at District level).*[44]

The following general comments on grant project results were based on the review of project reports and interviews and site visits. Comments on design and management aspects of the grant portfolio are presented in Section 4 and 5 of the report.

(a) Time/budget available and depth of project experiences

The time and budget constraints were negative factors often mentioned by the project teams. Short term tests of technologies and performance data derived from one growing cycle were not considered sufficient in many cases to provide a basis for stimulating new investments by others.

[43] CCCA, Climate Change Practice Note: the factors of change, Cambodia, January 2014, p.4
[44] UNCDF/UNDP, Report of Participatory Evaluations, LGCC Project, April 2013.

(CEDAC and FiA projects were given 21 months for implementation) The evidence-based dissemination and advocacy depends upon reliable performance information from these technologies. (Note also the NAPA-follow up project review that commented on the lack of credible data to show how communities are generating adaptation solutions and increasing their resilience to climate change.[45])

(b) Policy lessons from grant projects

The exchange workshops for grant project teams and the two practice notes provided the main instruments to identify policy lessons from the CCCA projects. Table 2 lists the types of policy linkages to the project activities. The Final Review Team identified some of the possible policy implications based on their very brief site visits and review of project experiences, including:

- Legal basis for community water management including collection of user fees must be protected from political interference (see Kpob Trachuk reservoir in PNCA project).
- Some of the adaptation technologies such as drip irrigation and biogas currently have cost barriers for small farmers and economies of scale to help lower costs may be possible with larger groups of farmers and longer planning periods. Hand watering options for home gardens are feasible for many small farmers.
- The performance of government-recommended new rice varieties should be routinely monitored by MAFF based on farmer experiences, including those in CCCA projects (Flood tolerant varieties typically withstand up to 20 days of flooding in other parts of the Mekong basin but seem to much lower in the CCCA projects).
- Savings groups are very popular and reportedly generated significant revolving funds. There appears to be little monitoring or support for these groups except through other donor projects even though they can be an important part of the community forest, fisheries and water management schemes of government. The time and process required to acquire Savings Association status appear to be onerous.
- Meteorological data requirements for early warning systems for agricultural extension advice, flood/drought prevention and dengue surveillance systems could benefit from inter-ministry cooperation but the mechanisms for customized weather data services are not readily available. Baseline information on health vulnerability under CCSP requires a cross-sectoral approach to vector monitoring, forecasting, surveillance and control that is closely

[45] Abhijit Bhattacharjee and Nimul Chun, op. cit., 2012.

linked to local temperature, rainfall and humidity.[46] There has been a poor record of sustainability in the previous efforts at early warning systems that needs to be overcome.[47]

The CCCA reported on the efforts to highlight lessons learned: practice notes integrate a number of case studies; factsheets on selected pilots, including cost-benefit analysis; grantees shared experiences in a number of fora in 2013, including a CCCA lessons learnt workshop in January 2013, the 3rd National Forum on Climate Change in November 2013, and more specific meetings such as the NAPA Follow-Up learning event; stories on pilot projects have been featured on the website on a regular basis and included in the CCCA newsletter.[48]

The CCCA Practice Note, *The Factors of Change*[49] provides an excellent synthesis of some key issues encountered in the 1st call grant projects through six case studies;

#1 Market Incentives: Access to markets,

#2: Local community ownership, access and management of natural resources in fisheries and forestry sectors,

#3: Knowledge Management as a way to access appropriate technologies in the agricultural sector,

#4: Access to land – How land household tenure/ownership supports the uptake of climate change adaptation activities,

#5: Immediate project benefits: material contribution as an incentive to participation, and

#6: Financial incentive to motivate government actors at national and subnational levels

The practice note identifies what climate change practitioners can do address these issues and presents recommendations in support of (i) market incentives and access to markets, (ii) local community ownership and management of natural resources in fisheries and forestry sectors, (iii) access to appropriate adaptation technologies in the agricultural sectors, (iv) land ownership and use, (v) immediate project incentives, and (vi) financial incentives for sub-national and national level actors. A similar and perhaps more detailed analysis could be done for the 2nd call projects.

(c) Subsidies and cost effectiveness of adaptation technologies

[46] Comments from discussion with NCPEMC/MoH project staff. See also potential collaboration opportunities with the new LDCF/MAFF project: *Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Cambodia to support climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change*.

[47] See conclusions of the MTR of the NAPA Follow-up project, Abhijit Bhattacharjee and Nimul Chun, op. cit., 2012.

[48] CCCA 2013 Annual Report.

[49] CCCA, Climate Change Practice Note: the factors of change, Cambodia January 2014.

Some of the projects involved significant subsidies for adaptation technologies, particularly for rooftop rainwater harvesting, biogas and drip irrigation systems. For example, the project - *Building resilience against climate change for small-scale farmers and local authorities in Ratanakiri Province* distributed 500 big jars to 100 households for rainwater storage, the project - *Promoting community resilience through increasing adaptive capacity to climate change in Battambang province* distributed 38 earth tanks and 528 ceramic filters for the same purpose, and the CARP project constructed large water storage tanks for two schools. These assets meet the serious needs of beneficiaries but they also pose questions about purpose of the projects: to construct adaptation works, to test certain technologies for their performance and acceptance, to encourage widespread uptake of the technologies? Many of the project teams were focussed on providing adaptation support for selected beneficiaries without a clear sense of sustainability or replication aspects of the assets being distributed. The extent of the subsidization of the assets allocated to the selected beneficiaries did not seem to be a major concern for the project teams, although efforts at requiring beneficiary contributions occurred at many of the sites.

Table 5 presents some examples and data from a few selected Final Review mission discussions to illustrate the costs, benefits and replication issues. While the project reports present anecdotal data similar to that presented below, no systematic data were available from the monitoring information mission. The main question is whether the CCCA-supported activities are cost-effective and financially viable for self replication after the project demonstrations.

Table 5: Examples of Adaptation Technologies/Innovations Costs, Benefits and Replication Potential from CCCA Pilot Projects

CCCA Projects	Adaptation technologies and innovations demonstrated*	Average unit costs of implementation	Typical average benefits generated (reported)	Sustainability and replication potential observations
Mlup Baitong Promotion of Adaptive Farming to Climate Change (PAFCC)	1. SRI rice intensification 2. IFS integrated farming 3. CD crop diversification 4. Composting	20 farmer field schools established (140 members); $1000 x 10 deep wells; $500-800 x 10 community ponds	SRI (10 HHs): 3.75 – 6.15 tonnes/ha at 10 sites (2013) normal yield <3 tonnes/ha IFS (5 HHs): avg $705 additional income per HH CD (5 HHs): use of three crops/yr; vegetable prod around household	*High productivity and income effects from SRI, IFS and CD encourages local sustainability; significant food security benefits from model farmers from 1 yr demo.* *- govt interest and support but limited extension capacity for uptake/scale-up* *- labour requirements*

				may be barriers for small farmers
Prek Leap National College of Agriculture Building Climate Change Resilient Food Systems: Integrating Reservoir and Rice-Fish Systems	1. Rice and fish integrated farming (IWRM) 2. Improved rice varieties 3. Improving transplanting 4. Dry season aquaculture	119 farmers (HHs) engaged Cost of technical assistance and fingerlings ($20) "green field" approach to enhanced water management 1 km around reservoir	Productivity: 3 tonnes rice/ha and 500-600 kg fish/ha; income: rice= @$0.2/kg + fish=$2.5/kg Reported total income: rice: $600/ha + fish: $1250/ha	*Reported 45 farmers taking up the technologies; depends upon local water management committee and funds to maintain the reservoir operations – some uncertainty*
Forestry Administration Adaptation to climate change through alternative livelihoods in community forestry	Household biogas units (10) (note: CCD reports 76 biodigestors were supported)	$ 500 usd, $350 subsidy from project; Farmers stated it requires 5 cows to produce sufficient manure	Displacement of fuelwood: 8-10 carts per year @2-2.5 m3/cart + time savings 8-10 days Health benefits of improved indoor air quality	*Reported that four households have replicated on their own. No significant uptake and replication potential were apparent.*
Dept. Agriculture Coastal Adaptation & Resilience Component (CARP/LDCF)	Rainwater harvesting from school rooftop at Kon Teuk Laak school	$4100 usd for series on 10 tube tanks (2.5 m3/tank = 250 m3) and rooftop collection channels Avg cost= $164/m3 water storage	Replaces water purchase; 1000 rials for 30 l drinking water	*Concrete storage tanks and foundation appear to be expensive relative to bottled water option.*
	Mung bean production at Teal Towton	Mung bean seeds and technical advice; 10x10m demon plots; hand watering method	6000 rials/kg is market price; Plot produced 13 kg = 78,000 rial per 0.1 ha = 780,000 rial per ha	*Mung bean also used for intercropping; good market access encourages replication*
HelpAge Intl Promoting community resilience Battambang Province	Earth Tanks (4000 l or 4 m3) and rooftop collection system; technical support from US ngo;	38 tanks provided in 5 villages at $250 per tank; 7-8 HH use one tank; HHs construct base: min cost $60 for base Avg cost=$63/m3 water storage	Cleaner water than normally available from tube tanks; Cost savings on bottled water combined with ceramic filters	*Highly appreciated by the users* *Benefit-cost analyses not captured by the project*
CEDEC Centre d'Etude et de Developpement Agricole Cambogien	1. Home gardening 2. Bio-digesters 3. Securing the	Inputs provided for vegetable production Biodigester provided through National	Surveys: 50-60% of veg prod for home use and rest sold; total income from vegetables = USD 50-100 for avg HH Fuelwood saving	*Home gardens were profitable and enhanced nutrition.* *Biogas highly subsidized* *Legalization of CF, and demarcation secured*

	access of NTFPs	Biodigester Programme (NBP)	est. USD 30-50 [yr?] Reduced carbon emission; waste utilized as fertilizer CF members collect mushrooms and other products during wet season with income est USD 20-100 per household per year.	*the CF, allowed CF members to collect Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).*

(d) Participatory evaluation pilot project

The Local Governments and Climate Change (LGCC) project, implemented by NCDD, provided top-up funding to local governments for climate change resilient investments and services. Non-infrastructure pilots and two infrastructure pilots, including culverts, sewage water drainage, canal restoration, and water gate were completed in 2012. The project team undertook an assessment of with scores were awarded against six criteria: Technical Quality, Sustainability, Negative Impacts, Relevance to Climate Change Adaptation, Impact on Beneficiaries' Understanding of Climate Change and Estimated Cost: Benefit Ratio. The findings of the participatory evaluations indicated that while the first round of pilot climate change adaptation sub-projects funded under the LGCC pilot was generally successful, technical quality of implementation and sustainability needed to be strengthened. There was a lack of capacity for technical design, particularly of more complex sub-project types, and a need for stronger participation of local communities in the design stage and better monitoring arrangements. There was only limited capacity for maintenance of the infrastructure projects either at community or local administration level. The beneficiaries were also able to propose measures that could assist sustainability.[50]

4. Programme Design and Relevance

4.1 CCCA Approach and Scope

The combination of policy, knowledge management, capacity building and field activities created a broad scope for CCCA, but the logic model interrelationships between these elements were never very clear in the project design. Related issues are discussed below.

[50] LGCC Implementation Team, *Local Governments and Climate Change Report of Participatory Evaluations*, 2013

General approach

CCCA was originally designed for a three year term and was burdened with a slow start and many uncertainties. The design was also characterized by three factors – poor linkages with PPCR/SPCR, low emphasis on non-government alliances, and an unclear portfolio strategy for the array of grant 'demonstration' projects. Grand results were over-promised in the small projects (including CARP).

From a design perspective, the separation of CCCA (MoE) and SPCR (MoEF) under different management arrangements and implementation teams answering to different executive bodies was a factor that limited the potential of CCCA to have a more comprehensive impact particularly when it is unclear whether, in the end, ADB and WB investment programmes will be fully aligned with the CCCSP.

Another CCCA design issue was the coordination and management arrangements for Result 4 – CARP, which operated as a parallel project to CCCA operations, despite efforts by UNDP and UNEP to synchronize the two projects. The CCCA Board meeting minutes reflect a high degree of confusion over the administrative arrangements, reporting processes and expected synergies between CARP and the rest of CCCA. The agricultural and mainstreaming activities are very similar between Result 4 and 5 but the implementation arrangements between CCU/DHI (Result 4) and CCD/CCCA Trust Fund Secretariat (Result 5) are quite different. CARP has produced many useful outputs but the discussions held with management stakeholders often pointed out programme design challenges that questioned the efficacy of combining the UNDP and UNEP sponsored projects.

Lessons from the initial project design and inception were noted in the 2010 annual report:

> *The rushed job on the Project Document has so far had major repercussions on the CCCA implementation which include:*
>
> - *No time was allocated for capacity assessment of the implementing partner which would inform planning and expectation setting.*
> - *Consultations for revision and revision work took away time from the programme implementation*
> - *Contributed to the slow operationalization of the CCCA trust fund*
> - *Lack of understanding on what the trust fund model can/cannot support*
> - *Low level of programme ownership by the Government due to lack of inclusive consultations.*[51]

Strategy for pilot projects

It was also expected that the CCCA grant projects and CARP experiences would provide input for Result 1 and 2. The policy level implications of the individual projects have been relatively minor,

[51] CCCA Annual Report 2010.

although some categories of action (e.g., fisheries adaptation) have been included in CCCSP and the action plans. The field-policy linkages issue noted by the MTR remains ("it is not clear that the policy implications of "on-the ground" experiences within the grants (Result 5) and the coastal adaptation initiative (Result 4) will be captured and directed back to CCD, or feed into the CCCSP process"[52]). The Experiences-sharing workshop attempted to identify policy implications but with limited effect. [53]

There is a general view within government that more direct funding of the climate change priorities within the line ministries should be provided rather than the previous open competition for CCCA grant funding. On the one hand, line ministries have the primary responsibility for implementing CCCSP and government agencies have inadequate resources to implement their recently prepared climate action plans. On the other hand, investments in government programmes have performance and sustainability concerns.

There is clearly a need to ensure CCCA in the future engages the responsible authorities and the most cost-effective implementation arrangements. The guiding criteria seem to be:

- Emphasis on sector strategies and ministry action plans;
- Design for systemic impacts and long term sustainability;
- Enhanced management practices and standards to ensure measurable results;
- Collaboration between government, universities and civil society partners to maximize outreach and effect.

CCD-Trust Fund separation and mandates

The CCCA structure was pro-actively amended in mid course to separate trust fund management from CCD capacity development which enhanced the coordination mandate. The EU ROM report in 2010 stated that the roles and responsibilities of UNDP in the CCCA Programme were not clearly explained/communicated to the partners and the conditions for implementing the Trust Fund model not well defined.[54] Organizational development of CCD still needs further support to firmly establish a long term and strategic technical, advisory and regulatory programme based on a well-defined CCD mandate. Ideally, the ability of CCD to generate some operating revenues through cost recovery charges or additional output-based services would provide more support but this would depend upon government reform.

Mitigation and low emissions green growth

[52] CCCA MTR, p. 10

[53] CCCA, Experience-Sharing Workshop for Pilot Climate Change Projects, Sihanoukville, 28-30 Jan 2013.

[54] CCCA Annual Report 2011

CCCA and CCCSP have a primary focus on adaptation. However, low emissions, Green Growth considerations will become more prominent as Cambodia's development proceeds. More than 40 public sector funds and facilities for low emissions development (LED) activities are available in Asia for potential funding according to a 2013 survey. It noted that *countries that are first to develop MRV systems required by public and private sector funds will be "fast out of the gate" and well on the path to effectively accessing climate finance.*[55] CCCA may have to place more emphasis on mitigation including REDD+ which has had a long period for preparation in Cambodia but links to CCCA seem to be weak or undefined.

Additionality and climate 'top up' methodology

This element of the CCCSP has been a distinct strength for budgeting and financing. It is important to ensure a reliable and transparent methodology and accountability provisions for additionality that underpin the readiness for new climate finance particularly in regard to emissions reduction and UNFCCC NAMA funding.

[55] USAID, *Fast Out of the Gate, How Developing Asian Countries Can Prepare To Access International Green Growth Financing*, April 2013.

4.2 Relevance of the CCCA Activities

Policy and coordination

There were initial difficulties in launching CCCA based on the original 2009 project document which overestimated the authority and capacity to coordinate line ministries. Re-structuring of the project led to accelerated progress in activities and outputs. The CCCA programme was particularly relevant and timely given the government commitment to a national climate change response and the inputs that were provided for the NSDP update.

Knowledge management

The activities have involved media training, awareness-raising events, experiences-sharing workshops and various publications' and media products. These have served CCCA objectives although measuring impact is difficult. The general lack of awareness of climate change was regularly noted during the discussions. Little is known about the use of the skills development.

Field projects

The field activities were demand-driven and therefore highly relevant for the participants and beneficiaries. As noted above, less obvious is the relevance of CCCA to other similar programmes. Many of the activities were simply an extension of previous government or NGO programmes, which enhanced ease of start up and implementation but may also have constrained innovation. Where innovations were promoted (e.g., rice-fish farming system, elevated hand pumps/latrines) or actions that involved addressing a 'limiting factor' or barrier to climate resilience (e.g., climate triggers of dengue outbreak), the level of CCCA relevance increased substantially.

4.3 Complementarities in Climate Change Programmes

The Final Review mission was requested to assess how CCCA is related to and complements other climate change activities. The primary interaction with other programmes has been through the national climate change forums and awareness-raising events or field collaboration in particular circumstances. The direct involvement with NCDD and UNCDF mainstreaming climate change in subnational development is direct partnership that has assisted CCCA programme objectives.

In general, despite public engagements and events under Result 2 and NGO grant projects, CCCA has been predominantly a government programme for coordinated government response to climate change. CCCA has established national coordination under NCCC and the NCCSP but full national synergies between government and non-government climate change programmes have yet to be fully exploited. For example, the NGO *Guide to Climate Change Response: A Learning Manual for*

Cambodian Organisations and Institutions[56], the UNDP/SGP *Guidebook for Practitioners Implementing the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment*[57], and the Cambodia National Mekong River Committee's *Conceptual Framework for Sub-national Adaptation Planning of Action (SAPA)* illustrate parallel activities that could complement the LGCC and CARP guidelines for mainstreaming climate change and other CCCA programmes. Many programmes engage in similar, complementary activities to the CCCA projects (Table 2 and Annex 6).

Annex 6 lists only some of the major climate programmes underway or proposed in Cambodia and identifies ideas for potential collaboration that could be mutually beneficial. Several themes for collaboration can be identified, including:

- Specific policy issues affecting climate change responses (see Table 2)
- Leveraging awareness of climate change through NGO cooperation
- Comparative performance assessment of adaptation strategies in different ecoregions
- Improving effectiveness of subnational on-the-ground programme delivery
- Adaptation strategies for disaster amelioration and preparedness
- Business models for replication of demand driven adaptation technologies

4.4 UNDP Country Programme Contribution

The UNDP Cambodia Country Programme objective is:

> *By 2015, national and local authorities, community and private sector are better able to sustainably manage ecosystem goods and services and response to climate change.*

CCCA has contributed to this objective by establishing the policy framework and enabling capacities to implement climate change adaptation and promoting the systemic change that this objective implies. The advice provided in this report highlights the further need to strengthen engagement of local authorities, community organisations and private sector.

The UNDP Country Programme Document for Cambodia (2011-2015) identifies three key result areas -catalyzing environmental finance; promoting climate change adaptation, and expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor. There are two relevant outputs listed:
- Output 2.2: National climate change committee, key line ministries and sub-national authorities enabled to integrate adaptation into development; and
- Output 2.3: Increased public/private capacity to promote low carbon emission and renewable energy.

[56] Joint Climate Change Initiative (JCCI), Phnom Penh, 2012.
[57] Cecilia Aipira, Liam Fee and Navirak Ngin, UNDP Small Grants Programme, Cambodia, Mar. 2012

The CCCA contributions toward the UNDP Cambodia strategy include:

- Policy and institutional framework for climate change mainstreaming into development at national level, and preliminary initiatives completed for subnational mainstreaming;
- Operationalization of the CCCA Trust Fund to facilitate environmental finance for climate change responses;
- Adaptive management interventions that assisted in overcoming start-up constraints;
- Expanded government and public awareness of climate change issues and increased availability of educational and training materials on climate change in Cambodia;
- Further testing and demonstration of adaptation methods and technologies at the local level to provide practical experience on adaptation and related poverty reduction and gender equality.

5. Programme Operations Effectiveness and Efficiency

5.1 Programme Management Effectiveness

The Programme Support Board (PSB) has held eight meetings. The Board minutes indicate a well-structured agenda and clear decisions on specific issues. Response to the MTR was apparent and review of the risk management and issue log occurred annually. The annual reports in the past few years are very high quality. The outputs from the CCCA Board and staff reflect a high level of management input and responsiveness from which other international projects could learn.

Regular communications was also suggested with the national focal points particularly regarding monitoring of progress in line agencies actions plans.[58] The 2011 annual report noted three key lessons: more focus on impact/resilience and the context for technical measures; need for government and procedures for better access to external funding sources; capacity needs assessment of the implementing partner and comprehensive governance/management structures and guidelines before embarking on activities.[59]

The grantees reported timely assistance from CCCA staff and precision in management requirements. More explicit instructions during the 2nd call for proposals made a difference for applicants. The new Grant Implementation Guidelines improved Monitoring & Evaluation

[58] E.g., see conclusions of Fisheries Administration , Building Capacity for Integrating Climate change Adaptation in Fisheries Sector in Cambodia"*Final Project Report*, October 18, 2013.
[59] CCCA Annual Report, 2011,

procedures, templates, and a more systematic capacity assessment process. [60]

The governance structure was also expected to include a voluntary, multi-stakeholder Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) attached to the PSB and NCCC. TAP concept was replaced by occasional use of consultants and invitation for CSO representative (NGO Forum) to participate in the grant applications and to provide input into CCCSP. CCCA is still unsure about how CSOs can directly assist the CCCSP implementation. The effectiveness of the CCCA structure to engage civil society as specified in the programme objective was limited by the grant criteria and the primary emphasis on government and CCCSP preparation. Nine of the 20 CCCA projects (45%) were issued to NGOs and universities (Table 1).

5.2 Programme Delivery and Management Efficiency

The major efficiency barriers were related to initial management capacity, delays in recruitment of technical advisors and insufficient staff in CCD in the first few years. These were promptly addressed in the restructuring and activities and outputs increased dramatically after that point. The early lessons were highlighted in the 2010 CCCA annual report: (1) more time was needed to design a project of this scale, (2) clear understanding on the implementation arrangements needs to be shared by all partners from the programme inception, and (3) guiding principles for donors need to be developed for a multi-donor initiative.

Requests for extended deadlines occurred in the 1st call projects. All of the grant and CARP projects are virtually on track. The recruitment of additional staff/consultants for the Trust allowed for more effective management. The operating manual and spot checks for the grant projects also contributed to improved understanding, communications and efficiency. No management efficiency comments were made by the CCCA auditors.

[60] CCCA, Experience-Sharing Workshop for Pilot Climate Change Projects, Sihanoukville, 28-30 Jan 2013, p.5

Table 6: Financial Disbursements Relative to Budgets

Outcomes	*2010 budget*	*Actual % disburs*	*2011 budget*	*Actual % disburs*	*2012 budget*	*Actual % disburs*	*2013 budget*	*Actual % disburs*	*Expend. to Mar 2014*	*Actual % Total*
Result 1	292,000.00	60%	475,585.31	100%	635,245.45	81%	610,219.72	85%	81,051.97	92%
Result 2	272,000.00	10%	347,912.64	86%	215,902.00	77%	388,332.64	66%	29,297.36	83%
Result 3	46,000.00	5%	290,150.90	93%	570,601.52	104%	447,300.00	106%	115,615.61	96%
Result 4	*Earlier ProDoc*	-	455,750.00	102%	1,009,460.00	81%	706,200.00	93%	-	88%
Result 5	*Earlier ProDoc*	-	1,142,049.33	99%	1,737,317.81	50%	1,618,516.04	91%	363,630.02	97%
Project Mgmnt	390,000.00	38%	Included above		Included above		Included above		Included above	
Total	**1,000,000.00**	**35%**	**2,711,448.18**	**97%**	**4,168,526.78**	**71%**	**3,770,568.40**	**90%**	**589,594.96**	**93%**

Source: CCCA Annual Reports

It is not possible to determine the proportion of costs that went to programme management. The 2013 annual report states that 57.2% of the budget has been allocated to grant projects. The disbursements relative to budgets is not impressive. Table 6 shows annual under-spending for Result 2 and 2012 disbursement for Result 5 was only 50%, probably reflecting the 1st call project timetable extensions. The programme design with many small projects and implementing partners with individual projects imposes some inefficiencies, although it served to engage a wider range of stakeholders.

Cost-effectiveness of the outputs is difficult to assess without more data. The value for money increased with amount of experience and support capacity that the implementing partner had with their targeted activities. Novice partners probably having less capacity due to lack of experience and in some cases contracted out the output delivery.

Table 7 shows that the total budget of $10.85 M was 93% expended by March 31, 2014. Result 2 and Result 4 spent 83% and 88% of their budgets, respectively.

Table 7: Project Expenditure by Result to March 31, 2014

Component	Budget	Expenditure	% Expended
Result 1	1,949,504.10	1,795,323.82	92%
Result 2	959,855.32	800,583.89	83%
Result 3	1,732,178.70	1,658,441.03	96%
Result 4	2,217,353.19	1,960,463.19	88%
Result 5	3,992,190.32	3,892,119.18	97%
Total	**10,851,081.63**	**10,106,931.11**	**93%**

5.3 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Systems

The M&E and reporting processes for CCCA and for national climate change programme responses received considerable attention during the course of CCCA implementation. Additional support staff was provided in mid course to assist the M&E processes. The multi-donor fund required special attention to the different reporting requirements of the partners.

CCCA Monitoring and Reporting

The CCCA annual reports reflect a strong commitment to tracking progress against the project logframe and indicators, and identifying ongoing implementation issues and risks. The monitoring

involved standardized reporting from the grant projects, field spot checks and implementation assessment, and quarterly and annual CCCA reporting on progress. Evaluations were completed for the 2nd call projects and for mid term and final stages of CCCA. The overall system appears to have provided effective, timely information on activity and output progress toward the stated CCCA outcomes, although data on actual results related to increased climate change resilience and the level of uptake of the adaptation technologies being promoted were much more elusive.

Result 5 component contributions to the overall CCCA objectives were a concern for Project Support Board members and the CCCA team.[61] Revised project indicators intended to aggregate the results of the grants did not seem to enhance the portfolio measurement process. The basic problem was that the outcomes from Result 5 for *"strengthened capacity in RGC agencies and civil society organisations for implementing CC response initiatives"* were very broadly presented. Many of the 'pilot' or 'demonstration' projects did not have sufficient portfolio design guidance or clarity about the larger questions to be tested by the interventions. They also often used participation rates and perceptions of vulnerability reduction as measures of achievement which provided insufficient objective data on outcomes. One exception was the LGCC project which applied a structured participatory evaluation approach with candid beneficiary assessment of the results from commune council investments in climate change adaptation. This provided more and better information on actual results.

The M&E system performed well at tracking activities and expenditures and monitoring the important progress on climate change policy and strategic plan development. Some outcome level results presented challenges and provide lessons for subsequent phases. Table 8 below highlights some of the M&E measurement issues.

Table 8: Outcomes Measurement

Outcomes	Indicators	Comments
1. Improved capacity to coordinate national policy making, capacity development, outreach/ advocacy efforts, and to monitor the implementation of national climate change strategy, policy and plans.	(1) CCD as the Secretariat of NCCC formally established and Functional (2) Establishment of full functioning National Inter-ministerial technical team (CCTT) (3) # of NCCC members' institutions with CC focal point (4) Establishment of a national M&E framework	*Capacity development expectations of CCD for the CCCA period not defined.* *CCTT members have some uncertainty about their functional role* *National M&E Framework still under development*

[61] 7th PSB meeting minutes, Feb 2013.

2. Improved access to updated CC information, knowledge and learning opportunities at all levels.	(1) # of annual CC events with various knowledge sharing and learning opportunities (2) % of population reporting to have information needed to respond to climate change (3) # of government institutions that incorporate CC communication in their sectoral plans	*Key monitoring elements could have included: status of functional data on sector emissions and vulnerabilities, knowledge and skills established to apply technologies proposed in the action plans, access to relevant technical support for priority climate response activities.*
3. Strengthened capacity within the NCCC to mobilise and to effectively administer climate change funds and to prepare for a nationally owned trust fund.	(1) Continued donor support to CCCA Trust Fund	*Conformance with relevant international standards and accreditation requirements may also be important to establishing financial management credibility.*
Increased resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to climate change through adaptation planning, demonstrated targeted local interventions and provision of practical learning experience in adaptation planning to the NCCC/CCD.	(1) Number of coastal plans considering CC risk approved (2) Number of the government staff trained on climate change on technical adaptation themes (3) % of targeted population in coastal communities aware of climate change risks and appropriate adaptation measures (4) Perceived change in livelihood of vulnerable coastal communities due to component interventions. (5) % of mangrove forests in target areas restored and in good health. (6) Capacity developed for identification of climate change impacts and adaptation measures in key provincial departments	*This outcome and indicators for the LDCF/CARP project contain an array of expected results including climate adaptation in local land use and development plans, capacity development, awareness raising, increased climate resilient livelihoods and mangrove restoration. The central monitoring questions seem to be the whether 30% of households are adopting the demonstrated practices, and the level of capacity developed within and between provincial departments to undertake adaptation planning based on training of 50% of staff.*
Outcome 5: Strengthened capacity in RGC agencies and civil society organisations for implementing CC response initiatives in line with agreed national CC priorities, independently or in partnerships, through access to new financial and technical resources	(1) # of CC priority sectors supported through the CCCA TF and other funding sources (2) % of CCCA funds allocated for projects implemented through government and CSOs partnerships. (3) % of households in target areas reporting a reduction in their vulnerability to CC as a result of adaptation projects.	*This outcome states that CCCA funding will strengthen capacity of the implementing partners. Changes in capacity attributes and relative effectiveness of the demonstration projects seem to be the primary focus. How funds are allocated and perceptions of reduced vulnerability are weak performance measures.*

Comments on the CCCA Result 5 outcome indicators in the 2013 Annual Report are provided below:

- # of CC priority sectors supported through the CCCA TF and other funding sources
  - The sectoral spread of available funds went from 0 at project commencement to 8 sectors in Dec 2013; it of course will return to zero when the project closes.

- % of CCCA funds allocated for projects implemented through government and CSOs partnerships.
  - 57.2% of the funds as of Dec 2013 went to field activities of government and CSOs, exceeding the arbitrary 50% target, but this is a measure of expenditures rather than strengthened capacity.

- % of households in target areas reporting a reduction in their vulnerability to CC as a result of adaptation projects.
  - The project aimed for a reported household reduction in vulnerability of 15% but provisional data from project household surveys indicated that 74.4% increase was achieved; this might be more explained by the power of positive bias in such surveys of beneficiaries than by actual improvements in resilience.

Despite strong efforts at M&E and tracking and reporting progress, inherent weaknesses in the project design logic model and the component theories of change presented constraints to assessing results. Notably, expenditures and activities completed are not valid measures of outcomes, and surveys of beneficiary perceptions of vulnerability reduction present reliability problems.

Proposed M&E Framework

The main elements proposed in the draft national framework for M&E of climate change response are:

1. A database of GHG emission
2. Annual reviews of Climate Expenditure
3. An indicator framework with baseline and targets for tracking CCCSP, sectoral CCSPs and the related action plans, complemented by procedures for data collection, management and analysis
4. National and local climate vulnerability assessments[62]
5. A metadata base of climate change projects
6. A data base of best practices and technologies for adaptation and mitigation
7. National long term evaluation program

[62] The CCFF document states *A national index of vulnerability will be the cornerstone for assessing impacts of CC financing in adaptation. Ideally, measuring progress in adaptation to CC should be based on changes at the household level, taking into account the exposure to risk, the sensitivity of the household to that risk and the capacity of the household to survive the risk, CCCA, 2014, p.74.*

Measurement of the National and Local Climate Vulnerability or Resilience is a key challenge that could be part of a larger task for the many organisations involved in VRA processes. The CCFF (p. 74) suggested that a national index of vulnerability combining a Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) and a Disaster Risk Affectedness Index (DRAI) could be used, to measure progress in adaptation.

The development of a comprehensive M&E framework has only recently commenced and some further scoping and clarification of this framework and the practical means of implementation will be required. This should also be developed in context with meeting the Government of Cambodia's results-based M&E processes under the NSDP, the UNFCCC requirements for NAMAs registration and reporting[63], international MRV criteria with UNFCC *Good Practice Guidance*[64], and precision in estimating baselines and additionality for climate financing. The M&E Framework should also address overlap with MRV expectations of potential financing sources:

- MRV content within approved designs including relevant indicators
- establishing monitoring plans and arrangements in programme/project delivery
- collecting and compiling data in accordance with programme/project monitoring plans
- reporting on targeted activities and results on a quarterly and annual basis
- analyzing monitoring data in accordance with MRV and M&E requirements
- verifying expected results through independent audits and evaluations

There is a direct link between the M&E Framework and global climate financing MRV requirements that may need to be explicitly addressed. MRV metrics usually depend upon the country NAMAs, not only involving GHG emissions at a project level but also other indicators including potentially MRV of emissions at the sector level.[65] The baseline reference scenarios, the emissions/carbon stock measurement accuracy and the valuation/additionality calculations are important to MRV. For example, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under UNFCCC requires rigorous demonstration of additionality, establishment of the baseline scenario, estimation of emission reductions or net removals, a monitoring plan and verification of emissions reduction.[66]

Reporting to UNFCC Secretariat should also be facilitated by the M&E Framework. Under UNFCCC, "Non-Annex 1 Parties are encouraged to provide information on their vulnerability to

[63] Three types of NAMAs are under discussion: *Unilateral NAMAs* – autonomous actions taken by developing countries to reduce domestic GHGs; *Supported NAMAs* – actions undertaken with financial or other external support to reduce domestic GHGs; and *Credit-Generating NAMAs* – actions that produce credits for sale in the global carbon market to offset Annex I country GHGs.

[64] These include: "Transparency, Consistency, Comparability Completeness and Accuracy".

[65] Ecofys, *Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions: Insights from example development*, 2010, p. 14

[66] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, *CDM Methodology Booklet*, November 2012

the impacts of, and their adaptation to, climate change in key vulnerable areas." The *UNFCC Reporting User Manual* states that information may include the strengths (resilience) and weaknesses (vulnerabilities) of the baseline (current) conditions in the country and the links between climate, environment and socio-economic baseline conditions.

Some field testing of the Framework may be in order to ensure operability. It is not clear for instance, where "accountability", a cornerstone of M&E, fits within the system and how the lessons learned from CCCA's first hand experience in pilot project M&E and LGCC Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Systems development can inform the refinement of the Framework (e.g., what is expected from the M&E component of CCCA: monitoring CCCSP implementation progress, tracking expenditures, standardizing guidelines and indicators, attaining accreditation, instilling donor confidence?) A realistic set of core functions for the M&E Framework should address[67]:

a) CCCSP and sectoral strategies progress and results monitoring and reporting
b) Climate change expenditures tracking within national development accounts
c) GHG emissions and low carbon technologies database (including business case data)
d) National and sectoral GHG emissions, including verified emissions from designated NAMAs (using accepted international protocols)[68]
e) Adaptation and mitigation practices in the sectors (uptake, sustainability and sector penetration of the practices/technologies being promoted)
f) NAMA and NAP (post NAPA) Registry and information for UNFCCC reporting

5.4 Gender equity considerations

The Project Document commits to inclusion of gender equality criteria in project implementation, monitoring and reporting. Through the participation of MoWA, gender aspects have been integrated with CCCSP and sector strategies. For example, "promoting gender responsiveness in CC planning in the water sector" is one of four strategies of Ministry of Water Resources & Meteorology. A climate change action plan for MoWA has been prepared. Training on gender aspects of climate change has also been supported by CCCA. Workshops on *Causes and effects of climate change, Gender and Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) Tool* were held at the national level and in two provinces.

[67] See also the CCFF framework proposal for a set of seven core national indicators on Impacts and on Policies, Institutions and Capacities.
[68] See for example, GiZ, *How To Set up National MRV Systems* including MRV of emissions at national, regional, sectoral levels, NAMAs MRV of the impacts of mitigation policies and actions, and Support activities (MRV of financial flows/technology transfer/capacity building and their impacts.)

The last two National Forums on Climate Change included specific sessions on gender issues. A 23% female participation rate was estimated for all CCCA events (although data are incomplete).

Gender equity criteria were applied in many of the field projects. In the seven site projects visited, the majority of the field project beneficiaries appear to be women, mostly engaged in small scale irrigated farming and household or community gardens, household rainwater storage and the many savings groups initiated by the projects. In the community forestry projects women had a central role in reducing forest damage through biogas digesters and improved cookstoves.

Although many of the grant project beneficiaries were women, the role of gender equality as a cross-cutting sector objective in CCCA is not well defined except in the MoWA action plan. Data on gender aspects of climate change responses are limited.

6. Programme Sustainability and Impacts

6.1 Sustainability of Programme Outputs

Sustainability of the sub-projects is clearly an issue. Sub-national administrations and beneficiaries are aware of the need for good management and maintenance of sub-project outputs but capacity and resources are generally lacking. Lack of regular maintenance is likely to lead to the deterioration of sub-project outputs over time, leading to a reduction in the benefits and eventually to further rehabilitation works being required.[69]

The ongoing phase of CCCA will provide additional support for sustainability of policy and knowledge development achievements. Long term ability to maintain climate change libraries, websites and coastal planning data sets will depend upon current and future institutional capacity within MoE or other responsible agencies with available budget commitments. The primary concerns however are with the sustainability of adaptation technologies that have been introduced at project sites, and self-help savings and user groups that have been established with short term support.

Project sustainability can usually be enhanced by (a) establishing technical standards or procedures for adaptation practices within the relevant organizations, (b) training stakeholders in the application of these practices, (c) integrating the project outputs into government or other organisations and services, (d) promoting the 'business case' for continual investment in the project

[69] CCCA/UNCDF, Local Governments and Climate Change Report of Participatory Evaluations, April 2013

activities by governments, households and the private sector, and/or (e) mobilizing community involvement and organisation to maintain the project's investments (including management plans and user fees, etc.).

An exit strategy typically involves actions such as strengthening the responsible institutions so that they are able to continue maintaining and expanding the project results, developing targeted microfinance and/or cost recovery processes, related advocacy and mainstreaming into national development plans and budgets, and gradual withdrawal of technical support with occasional phase-out mentoring and on-call support.

The CCCA 1st call project participants suggested that *establishment of a maintenance group should be considered to ensure sustainability* and that *mechanisms should be put in place to facilitate replication if the pilot is successful. For example, seed producer groups could be put in place to provide seeds to farmers who would like to adopt demonstrated varieties of crops.*[70]

The realities of constraints on project sustainability in Cambodia, particularly in light of the suspension of government staff incentives, means that community-based arrangements to maintain adaptation investments under supervision of the responsible line agencies and local governments will become more necessary.

6.2 Longer Term Impacts

The mainstreaming of climate change into national development processes should have a significant long term impact on government programmes tailored to address climate change priorities set out in CCCSP. It will also provide a framework that addresses donor concerns about national ownership and programmatic approach, and the international financing requirements for specifying additionality of the incremental costs related to climate change. The contributions to subnational mainstreaming and NCDD programmes should also have a lasting effect. Finally, the increased national profile and awareness of climate change risks provides a new public orientation to the issue. The impacts of the grant projects and CARP remain to be seen, but some of livelihood practices undoubtedly have food security and income effects to assist the shift from single crop rainfed agriculture toward more diversified, robust and productive livelihood activities.

[70] CCCA, Experience-Sharing Workshop for Pilot Climate Change Projects, Sihanoukville, 28-30 Jan 2013, p.5/6

7. Key Issues for CCCA

This section of the review provides a set of 'key issue statements' arising from the discussions and site visits followed by explanation and options to address each of the general issues. These issues draw upon the summary of results in Section 3.

7.1 Institutional structure and working relationships

Climate change coordination mechanisms will need to formalize the institutional structure, clarify the access to finance modalities and improve working relationships with other climate change programmes.

The coordination framework has worked well for policy and sector strategies formulation and cross-sectoral discussions for mainstreaming climate change. Many of the government officials are expecting much more from CCCA in terms of clarity of roles and responsibilities in the national climate change programme, technical support for action plan financing and implementation, increased communications on CCCA activities, and complementarity with other programmes. Some institutional coordination and capacity strengthening are needed between NCCC, NCDD and NCDM implementation programmes. The relationship between CCTT and SPCR Coordination Team remains to be resolved. A well-defined vision and strategic plan for CCD and their NCCC support functions has also yet to emerge.

7.2 Financing readiness and support

The climate financing road map will require further management capacity development to meet international financing sources' requirements and technical support to the line agencies to access and manage internal and external financing of the action plans.

There remain gaps in capacity to meet the requirements of new sources of climate financing, despite the administrative effectiveness and strong performance of the CCCA Trust Fund. The necessary pre-conditions have yet to be fully addressed to provide confidence and readiness for new sources of CCCSP financing. This includes the capacity of local authorities, community organisations and user groups to manage revolving funds (as discussed in Result 5). These pre-conditions relate to:

- Policy and mainstreaming framework that is fully operational and provides coordination, coherence and consistency within government;
- National climate funding mechanisms that are aligned with the national development budgeting systems and endorsed by the government;
- Proven climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies and practices suitable for investment and having wide replication and scale-up potential;

- Transparency, accountability and risk management procedures and local capacity to effectively design, manage and report on climate investments;
- Fiduciary quality assurance in the accounting, auditing and reporting on climate funding that meet the international requirements including accreditation as a National Implementing Entity under Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund;
- Standardized, rigorous M&E and MRV processes that provide for both accountability and learning in the implementation of climate programmes and projects;
- Marketing of the accountability and management systems capacity to assist in attracting external investment in CCCSP and sector strategies implementation.

7.3 Programmatic outcomes for CCCA investments

CCCA funding of adaptation and mitigation priorities needs to be carefully designed to leverage policy drivers and systemic results and to avoid becoming a supplementary budget source for government agencies climate action plans implementation.

Line ministries have the primary responsibility for implementing CCCSP and actions plans but with inadequate resources and access to financing. There is an expectation that future CCCA funding will assist this shortfall (without competition from non-government sectors). However, the funding rules need to focus on the CCCS priorities where systemic and sustainable results can be leveraged, and to encourage open delivery collaboration with NGOS, universities and private firms where appropriate.[71] Various funding allocation criteria have been suggested such as CCCSP/intersectoral priorities, top-up funding for climate resilience additionality, and no/low regret options with multiple benefits[72]. Strategic relationships to larger scale investment and technical assistance under SPCR, ASPIRE and other major programmes will need to focus on the value-added role for CCCA in coordination and alignment with CCCSP. The CCCA grant experience also suggests the need for longer term commitments and a focus on defined outcomes.

7.4 CCCA partnerships and strategic alliances

CCCA has yet to define a clear role for CSOs and the private sector, and the opportunities for effective partnerships for CCCSP implementation require outreach commitments particularly on knowledge management.

CCCA is generally viewed as a government programme, despite efforts to engage civil society. A more defined strategy for partnerships development would help to expand the involvement of

[71] See for example, the proposed programme delivery concept for a wide range of extension service support providers in the impending IFAD ASPIRE project.
[72] ODI, *Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review* (CPEIR), 2012, p. 70-71

CSOs and the private sector. CCCA aims to enable CSOs and also proposes private sector involvement but the approach needs to be better defined. As CCCA evolves toward implementation of sector strategies and action plans, it will be necessary to attract both co-financing partners and programme delivery partners. Appropriate packaging of climate investment opportunities (with or without CCCA Trust Fund support) could help to engage external partners. NGOs also provide an important role in delivering support given the constraints on government functions at the field level. CSO's community and government mobilization services have demonstrated success in CCCA and other projects. Potential collaboration with IFAD *ASPIRE,* CGIAR *Climate Smart Villages,* NGO networks, and international climate and low emissions financing sources[73] are examples of strategic alliance opportunities that can broaden national climate change engagement. CCCA has flexibility to provide inputs that may not be possible through other programmes. Other areas of focus could follow the suggestion from the CCCA workshop that proposed technical working groups to look at specific issues arises from the pilot projects.[74] The concern is that unless there is a distinct commitment to partnerships, CCCA could become a small climate funding programme for government with civil society role mostly relegated to public awareness activities.

7.5 Subnational climate change mainstreaming process

Subnational mainstreaming guidance and modalities with NCDD have been introduced but still need to be refined and institutionalized.

The outputs from the subnational mainstreaming of climate change in the LGCC project and CARP project have assisted initial development of the approach. Commune ownership and commitment and the results have been generally described as positive.[75] But more recent assessment and use of a structured, self-assessment method has offered additional insight and a monitoring approach that enhances accountability and learning. Performance assessments were carried out in several project communes, providing more candid and realistic feedback that seems to overcome the typical bias in reporting and provides accountability, risk management and empowerment benefits.[76] This was an important experiment that needs further consideration in subnational climate change integration.

---

[73] See for example *SNV*-assisted carbon offset marketing linked to biogas digestor programme funding in Cambodia, and financing partnerships with the private sector for incentive-based approaches for watershed and forest management, and forest carbon offsets.

[74] "For projects with pilots looking at similar issues (such as rice varieties /farming practices for RUA, DHI, Mlup Baitong, or the various projects working on fishery issues), it may be useful to meet in smaller groups and exchange experiences, so that the pilots can complement and learn from each other." CCCA, 2013, p.6.

[75] See also the review of 1st call projects: CCCA 2013 Annual Report and Sarah Humphrey and Solieng Mak, *Cambodia Climate Change Alliance, Review of Pilot Projects*, May 6, 2013.

[76] LGCC Implementation Team, *Report on the Performance Assessment System for Allocation of PB-CR Grants of LGCC Project*, November, 2012; *Local Governments and Climate Change Report of Participatory Evaluations*, April 2013.

7.6 Viability and business case for adaptation/mitigation

The evidence and knowledge gaps related to replication and scale-up potential of the pilot adaptation measures have yet to be compiled at a portfolio level.

The 20 field projects have provided useful experience from each project, often promoting similar types of agricultural and water management interventions. These results will be further elaborated in the final reporting stage of the second set of grants, but the learning across the portfolio has not been fully consolidated to assist future CCCA adaptation activities. Many of the demonstrated adaptation measures have been previously implemented in many other government and NGO projects and programmes (over 50 projects[77]). Some significant local results have occurred at model demonstration sites although the portfolio impact is difficult to gauge. A central question is whether these activities have introduced any specific innovation that may be worthy of scale up in future climate resilience programmes. The financial drivers for replication are not yet well defined. What does the CCCA grant portfolio tell us about optimum investment for climate resilience and how can the comparative results between the projects assist in technical guidance for adaptation planning? Some of the reporting has declared great success from these projects but real evidence of sustainability and replication beyond the model farmer sites is often lacking.

7.7 Follow-up and sustainability of farmer and savings groups

The survival of the many water user groups, savings groups and other community organisations in the demonstration projects is highly uncertain unless some follow-up support is provided by government, subnational authorities and/or CCCA.

Discussions with CCCA grant project teams indicated that either provincial and commune authorities or established NGO presence are expected to provide post-project oversight of the various self-help groups that have been established with short-term pilot project funding by CCCA. The capacity to assume this function is questionable and few projects have reliable sustainability/exit strategies. The prospects of sustainability are higher where established community associations exist (e.g., Old Persons Associations in the HelpAge project). In addition, the CARP livestock project (CelAgrid) has created revolving funds that are managed by local committees who do not yet have the capacity to maintain the micro lending schemes. The short time frame has worked against such sustainability. Limited monitoring and support may be appropriate for at least another year to facilitate group strengthening and maintenance.

[77] CCCA, CCBAP Programme and NAPA-follow-up projects.

7.8 Climate change M&E systems development

The development of a comprehensive M&E framework has only recently commenced and some further scoping, clarification of responsibilities and a practical means of implementation will be required.

The basic objectives, functions and structure of the proposed M&E framework need to be validated, particularly given the different frameworks developed under SPCR and CCCA (for different purposes). Uncertainties in respective responsibilities of CDD for NCCC and Ministry of Planning for NSDP remain to be addressed. Another key issue is the quality and verification reliability of the monitoring systems. More rigor will be required if international standards associated with climate financing are to be met. The practical lessons learned from CCCA's first hand experience in pilot project M&E and the LGCC monitoring, evaluation and reporting may inform the refinement of this new Framework. This Final Review mission highlights the need for more clarity on outcomes and reliability of indictors that measure results, and counterfactual evidence of performance.

An effective M&E system will need to ensure complementarity with the Government of Cambodia's M&E processes under the NSDP and under SPCR, consistency with international accreditation standards for climate funding, the UNFCCC mitigation requirements, and required precision and MRV metrics in estimating baselines and additionality for climate financing.[78] The M&E process also needs to be linked to a coordinated knowledge management strategy so that it provides information on project/programme results and performance that contribute to a knowledge base.

7.9 Climate resilience implementation modalities

External facilitators of government and community mobilization are an important part of the approach to generating results from climate investments, yet the elements of effective collaboration have not been fully recognized at a policy level.

The effective model of project delivery in Cambodia recognizes that government agencies are severely constrained in their capacity and salaries and that external technical assistance and funding, and community participation are essential to project implementation. There are two distinguishing features of successful interventions in the CCCA pilot projects: (1) a trusted and experienced NGO or other external organisation that was able to provide the incentives and guidance not otherwise available to government, and (2) community-based organisations that served to engage and empower local stakeholders to take responsibility (e.g., community forest committees, community fisheries committees, water user groups, old persons associations,

[78] These UNFCCC MRV criteria include: "Transparency, Consistency, Comparability, Completeness and Accuracy".

livestock lending groups, etc.). This collaborative model is essential for effective implementation of climate resilience on the ground.

8. Lessons Learned

- **Effective partnerships**

Inter-agency, intra-sector, civil society and private sector partnerships are central to the success and future of CCCA. The coordination and facilitation role of CCCA, in addition to funding, was considered by stakeholders as an important and valued function. At least two-thirds of climate-related public expenditures occur outside of climate change projects, creating a complex set of climate change response participants. Effectiveness of the working groups can be enhanced by clear terms of reference and expected outcomes, longer term planning/funding horizons and regular communications on CCCA activities.

- **Integrated climate change planning and investment**

Institutional arrangements for national coordination of climate change response need to directly link policy and capacity development with investment programmes. The CCCSP provides the initial framework for these linkages but the uncertainties about how CCCA and SPCR/ADB are to be harmonized along with Green Growth initiatives present unnecessary constraints to national coordination that need to be resolved at a high level in government.

- **Field projects implementation**

The small-scale CCCA field demonstration projects did not have adequate time for implementation despite the extensions. Policy impact and sustainability are difficult to achieve in the short term. Technical support and oversight by CCCA/CCD staff also proved to be critical aspects for project implementation and for demonstrating programme management accountability.

- **Climate-resilient livelihoods and infrastructure**

As noted in the CCCA Practice Notes, agricultural and rural infrastructure adaptation results depended upon certain cost-effective inputs and conditions that affected the performance of the field projects. These included market incentives and access to markets, local community ownership and management of natural resources, access to appropriate adaptation technologies, land ownership and use, immediate project incentives, and financial incentives.

- **Adaptation technologies scale-up potential**

More than 50 adaptation projects have been implemented in Cambodia, many of them similar small scale efforts with mixed results. CCCA has started the process of extracting lessons but so far there

are few definitive prescriptions for future programming. Scaling up requires strong planning and preparation at each stage of the project cycle. A programmatic or thematic approach to consolidating best practices and assessing implications for replication and scale-up in different landscapes and sectors should be part of the knowledge management strategy.

- **CCCA Trust Fund strategic role**

The preferred model for a climate change trust fund is focussed on strategic support for CCCSP implementation rather than a centralized national climate change fund. The CCFF assessment suggests that a national fund would be unlikely to have a major impact on increasing climate finance in the short to mid-term. There appear to be few advantages to a pooled central fund given the governance, legal and management issues associated with large climate change funds.

- **M&E systems performance assessment reliability**

Monitoring and evaluation needs to be founded on a well-defined logic model with clearly articulated chain of results within practical/achievable project/programme design. Collections of projects that are expected to perform as a portfolio need to be oriented on to a common set of results. Indicators of outputs and outcomes need to be pre-tested for accuracy and reliability. Data on project-funded level of effort, activities completed, and expenditures incurred are not valid measures of results achieved. The LGCC project showed that beneficiary feedback and objective performance data can be acquired using a structured methodology. M&E data should assist the documentation of best practices for future design and replication.

- **Results-based approach not fully established**

Considerable effort went into revisions and update of the CCCA Results Framework but there remain different views among the CCCA team about how much focus should be placed on measurable end results. The Result 5 field projects are sometimes viewed as a means of engaging selected partners rather than pursuing specific programme results. Capacity development was also characterized as being a long term process without distinct end results. While there may be a case for an activity-based approach, it does not lend itself to the results focus of many donor and lending organisations.

- **One UN and the CARP experience**

The integration of projects under auspices of different UN agencies requires detailed preparation and coordination of the separate requirements of the partnering agencies. The initial disagreements over fees and administrative processes highlighted the difficulties of an integrated approach.

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 Conclusions

CCCA has substantially met its objectives, having made significant effort after an initial slow start. The CCCSP policy framework and related sector strategies and action plans are fully integrated with national development processes. The final results from CCCA however, will depend upon maintaining momentum in the financing and implementation programme where further advances are needed in the short term.

As in most countries, the Ministry of Environment is a small agency with a big climate change mandate that affects many other agencies. Establishing credibility and effective relationships with the larger development programmes is an ongoing challenge. It was apparent in the interviews with government officials that CCD and CCCA should have a well-defined service function for CCCSP coordination and implementation by the line agencies. Good progress has been made toward this end, but there remain some institutional constraints to cross-sectoral coordination, most notably with SPCR, NCCD and NCDM that require further attention. Collaboration should focus on targeted initiatives where mutual benefits are achievable, including more effective approaches to mobilizing both government and community organisations in subnational climate change responses. Additional challenges remain to strength the institutional capacity of CCTT and CCD so that they provide a leadership role in support of the NCCC mandate.

The coordination mechanisms at the national level have provided key results in the form of CCCSP outputs. Similar multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms at the subnational level along with effective M&E protocols need further targeted support to ensure measurable climate resilience and emission reduction on the ground. It was often noted during the review mission that issues that are comfortably addressed nationally at a sector level, require a different cross-sectoral approach at the subnational level.

The CCCA grant projects and CARP have provided many examples of improved food security and income (although data are not comprehensive) through similar activities at many of the project field sites. CCCA focussed on about twenty adaptation activities (Table 2) where the majority of the overall budget was directed. But the design of CCCA contained uncertainties about the overall portfolio-level results expected from the many small scale, short term grant projects. Significant replication and widespread effects were not apparent due to the short time frame, small budgets, capacity limitations and lack of scale up strategy. The synergies and lessons learned have only been

partially exploited due to the complexity of the portfolio and limited field data on performance. Implementation inefficiency through many small projects was also noted in the review discussions.

There are key questions about the viability and scale-up potential of the adaptation approaches and technologies that could be further explored. The preliminary information from CCCA field projects suggests that cost-effective climate change adaptation is possible in the right circumstances through a combination of appropriate technologies, best practice intervention design and management attributes but with sustainability concerns that need to be addressed.

The extent of awareness-raising, training and experiences sharing has been impressive with a large number of participants over the past two years. It has directly facilitated the formulation of CCCSP, strategies and actions plans. Knowledge management priorities are being mapped to the action plans, hopefully aimed at key gaps that are critical to reaching climate-resilient, low emissions scenarios. The information and knowledge gaps that affect sector adaptation and mitigation barriers are particularly relevant and require a distinct focus in the next CCCA phase. The knowledge management strategy is still evolving but a balanced combination of awareness and education activities, improvements to data quality and access to data for adaptation/mitigation decision making, and development of and hands-on experience with relevant applied decision-support tools would seem to be appropriate.

The CCCA Trust Fund operations have been well run, guided by comprehensive administrative procedures. No significant auditor management observations occurred and the implementing parties appreciated the administrative support provided by the staff. The Trust Fund generated new funding but also built expectations for additional CCCSP implementation funding. The international climate financing readiness however, still needs further development and a practical means of pursuing the many available and relevant financing sources for CCCSP priorities. More rigorous design, management and reporting standards than that applied to the grant projects will be required to meet international climate financing requirements.

The CARP project has implemented climate change mainstreaming and livelihoods development similar to the other components of CCCA, and produced potentially useful outputs to strengthen coastal planning. Combining this LDCF/UNEP project with the CCCA/UNDP project created difficulties that led to start-up delays, inefficiencies in further dividing the management functions and a need to coordinate two projects. CCCA/LDCF complementarities are based on similar subnational adaptation activities (mainstreaming and livelihoods) although they are managed by different units of MoE (CCU and CCD) that require liaison between projects. The CARP project team has made good progress accelerating the activities in the past two years and reported positive

livelihood results at the project sites, initiated climate change mainstreaming into coastal planning and provided useful products for future, if uncertain, coastal planning processes. Making these outputs fully utilized and sustained by the various agencies involved in coastal management is a major issue for the remaining period of the LDCF/UNEP project.

The CCCA grant projects engaged a wide range of climate change interests and stakeholders. The projects raised awareness of climate change mainstreaming, filled some resource gaps in government programmes, and provided local climate resilience demonstrations. They also served to highlight specific challenges and opportunities for climate change adaptation (see CCCA *Practice Notes*). The final reports of the grant projects, the experience-sharing workshops and the practice notes provide information for drawing portfolio lessons. These lessons relate to both process aspects (adaptation planning and management) and adaptation performance aspects including cost-effectiveness of various approaches and technologies that have been piloted. The key lessons have yet to be fully synthesized and assessed for CCCA and other climate programme implications. Over half of the programme budget was committed to these projects and hopefully, concrete advice can be generated for use in CCCSP sector implementation strategies. While some of the project implications are suggested in this Final Review, the closing phase needs to further draw out policy and strategic conclusions that may have useful advice for replication and scaling-up opportunities and for new initiatives under the SPCR, ASPIRE and other large climate-related programmes.

Management of the overall programme and the Project Support Board in terms of organisation, reporting and responsiveness has been first rate, especially given the difficult start-up phase and the multiple partnerships in programme delivery and management. The Board has met eight times since 2010 and taken decisive action at various critical stages. One management issue was the no-cost project extensions that were required with the 1st call projects due to the short 15 mth time frames and overestimated expectations of partner capacities to meet deadlines. Another was disparities between budgets and disbursement rates most likely due to recruitment delays and effects of grant project completion delays. The project grant process has been transparent and participatory, although the short time frame and the technical oversight presented limitations. Useful adjustments were made to the process following the first round of projects.

M&E systems were generally well implemented with timely and detailed reporting, useful spot checking procedures and independent evaluations (in 2nd call projects). The quality of the M&E information however was constrained by design issues: vague outcome statements, some unreliable indicators, obscure links between the policy and field activity, and soft Result 4/5 portfolio objectives to which the 20 projects and sets of project field activities were collectively contributing. Tabulation of activities and participants dominate the monitoring data. The mixture of promotional

reporting on activities and documenting objective data on key results – e.g., performance of intervention sites versus control sites, is an issue that affects the reliability and insight from monitoring. Selected model farmers are well known but few data on benefits and costs have been compiled and no information was available on the performance of the other beneficiaries or on the survivability of the many community savings and user groups that have been set up by the projects. If international rigor is to be promoted, a more structured approach may be needed with counterfactual evidence and better attribution and validation of effects, such as that illustrated in the LGCC participatory performance assessment experiment.

Sustainability was highlighted as a concern by many of the project teams. Financing plans and management capacities for generating and managing revenues and maintaining operations of the various water, forest, fisheries and other community-based user groups are key issues for CCCA project partners. The expectation that the responsible agencies now have the experience and capacity to support and expand project gains is not borne out by CCCA or other evidence. In many cases, there are few resources, incentives or capacities for project sustainability. The elements for enhancing prospects of sustainability may include technical and institutional support, strong financial drivers for investments, short term benefits to attract early adopters, lower barriers for technologies adoption, community leadership and ownership, etc.

The key issues in Section 7 highlight the major areas of concern for future CCCA programmes. Along with the analyses in preceding sections and the information compiled in Annex 4 and 5, they provided the main basis for a series of practical recommendations aimed at improving CCCA results in the forthcoming phase.

9.2 Recommendations

1. Additional capacity building support should be provided over the next 18 months to the savings/micro-lending groups and user groups (water, fisheries, forestry) established by CCCA and LDCF/CARP to strengthen their potential for sustainability. A cross-sectoral team and a microfinance advisor should be appointed, coinciding with the remaining CARP period, to rapidly assess the current organisational status of these groups and the short term capacity strengthening needs, and to draw out specific lessons learned regarding savings/user groups and relevant policy recommendations across the portfolio of projects.

2. CCCA should engage the relevant stakeholders in the 19 grant projects and CARP to extract policy lessons and implications, and to propose appropriate policy level follow-up actions

that can assist CCCSP implementation. The framework for this wrap-up analysis should consider results of the 1st call workshop and strengthen follow-up action where appropriate.

3. CARP/UNEP should provide the CCCA Project Support Board with a project exit strategy that specifically addresses the application and utilization of relevant technical outputs for the evolving coastal planning processes in Cambodia and any related capacity development needs for effective use of these outputs.

4. MoUs should be established between CCCA and SPCR/ADB, NCDD and NCDM specifying the areas of collaboration, responsibilities, budgets and the working relationships aimed at enhancing cross-sectoral climate resilience. The objective is more effective cross-sectoral cooperation and partnerships on key issues of mutual concern.

5. CCCA should assist further elaboration of the climate financing operational strategies, including CCCSP investment plans at a sector/subsector or landscape scale, and provide flexibility for integrated adaptation/mitigation (combined vulnerability reduction and low emissions development) within longer term national and subnational initiatives and partnerships. Multiple types of investors and implementing partners (government, civil society, private sector) should be accommodated under the CCCSP financing plans.

6. The CCCA Knowledge Management programme should consider actions to further compile, assess and disseminate information on the technical, financial and social viability of livelihood adaptation measures demonstrated in the CCCA projects to date, extending the practice notes to more detailed best practice guidelines for implementation strategies under the CCCSP action plans. This could usefully include collaboration with the climate change component of IFAD's ASPIRE programme.

7. The next phase of CCCA should have clear outcome statements and tested indicators that reflect the end results expected from CCCA. The implementation strategies and outputs should be designed as necessary and sufficient to achieve these specified ends. A results-based approach will improve clarity of the overall CCCA approach and facilitate annual work planning and monitoring.

8. Formal authorization through government sub-decree, terms of reference and annual workplans should be prepared for CCTT in conjunction with the next phase of CCCA programming. The workplans should set out the milestones in the CCCSP implementation and financing road map process where CCTT is expected to provide coordination and

decision making functions. This will enhance communications and understanding with CCTT members and CCD staff.

9. The sector climate change Focal Points should be given more prominent roles and training in monitoring, oversight and reporting on progress in CCCSP action plans implementation and impacts on climate resilience and GHG emissions.

10. CCD should take a leadership role in enhancing climate data sets that serve multiple interests, including UNFCCC Third National Communication and climate modelling purposes. For example, customized early warning systems in agricultural extension and health surveillance programmes will depend upon coordinated access to better local data. Climate data needs linked to implementation of CCCSP could be considered in conjunction with the new LDCF/MWRM project: *Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Cambodia to support climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change*.

11. CCCA and NCDD and LDCF/UNEP (CARP) project should refine and institutionalize the subnational climate change mainstreaming tools, including Participatory Performance Evaluation and Reporting method, and facilitate their use by local authorities.

12. NCCC, NCDD, NCDM, UNDP/SGP, MRC and NGOs should work together to standardize the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) methods including global climate model downscaling, and to utilize the technical analyses in the selection of subnational adaptation investments. This requires coordination support from CCCA.

13. Alternatives should be considered to enhance coordination, communications and learning opportunities with civil society organisations and bilateral programmes involved in climate change (e.g., CCC Network, JCCI) and to expand civil society alliances with CCCA in conjunction with CCCSP implementation (and potential private sector development of emerging adaptation/low emissions technologies).

14. CCCA should facilitate experiences-exchange and cooperation between FiA, CI, and CARP/UNEP to assess the effectiveness of the community fisheries that have recently been developed by the projects and to examine the opportunities for FiA fisheries climate change adaptation methods within the context of the CI Tonle Sap and CARP coastal area.

ANNEX 1: CCCA FINAL REVIEW TERMS OF REFERENCE

Overall Objectives of the Assignment

The overall objectives of the review are:

- To review and assess the overall achievements at 3 levels of development results (outputs, outcomes and impacts) of CCCA Programme (including pilot projects under Results 4/5) to date, as well as to identify opportunities and challenges related to design, implementation and management of CCCA and provide recommendations on any changes in approach that may be considered in the second phase of the CCCA Programme;
- To assess how the CCCA programme is related to or complements other climate change activities;
- To identify lessons learnt for the CCCA Trust Fund in relation to the design, implementation, monitoring and management of the CCCA Programme;
- To identify lessons learnt and impacts from CCCA programme (including pilot projects), with potential for replication or inclusion in national or sectoral climate change policies; and
- To what extent the programme contributes to UNDP Country Programme 2011-2015.

Specific objectives:

The Final Review will evaluate the status of progress, implementation and management process employed under each of the 5 Results contained in CCCA Programme.

The specific objectives of the assessment are as follows:

- To assess the overall development progress (outputs, outcomes, & impacts against the targets);
  - Capacity development of grantees and their partners' system and institutions;
  - Development of the adaptive capacity of target communities to adapt to climate change impacts;
  - Integration of adaptation activities into local development planning, in a way that is consistent with decentralization reform (where relevant);
  - Gender sensitivities in the CCCA;
  - Generation of lessons learnt and sharing of this information with the CCCA programme;
  - Review of the extent to which the planned project activities can lead to programme outputs/outcomes by project completion and, in the case of the coastal zone component, suggest adjustments if required;
  - Review and assessment of the adequacy of the budget and expenditures to date, and provide recommendation going forward;
- Relevance and suitability of the indicators in the result framework;
- Extent to which the planned activities allow for attainment of programme objectives;
- Strategies developed and implemented in addressing the key challenges faced in programme implementation;
- Value for money against outputs produced;

- To identify lessons learnt for the CCCA Trust Fund in relation to the design, implementation, monitoring and management of the CCCA Programme. This includes providing recommendations to improve capacity development support to the grantees and partners to promote knowledge-sharing;
- To identify lessons learned (including unsuccessful practices), and any best practices which should be fed into national or sectoral policies or have shown significant potential for replication;

In addition, the Final Review will seek to respond specific review questions developed for each of the 5 results.

Result 1: Coordination and Climate Change Policy Development

- To what extent has the CCCA intervention helped strengthen "the capacity (of the NCCC and the CCD) to coordinate national policy making, capacity development, outreach/advocacy efforts, and to monitor the implementation of national climate change strategy, policy and plans"?

Result 2: CC Knowledge Management

- To what extent has the CCCA intervention contributed to improving access to updated information, knowledge, and learning opportunities by multi-stakeholders and vulnerable groups?

Result 3: Capacity of NCCC in mobilizing and administering CC funds

- Has the CCCA achieved in designing a financing mechanism for mobilizing and disbursing funds to government institutions and civil society organizations which could support a transition towards country systems?

Result 4: Resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to CC

- To what extent has the CCCA intervention to the coastal zone provided practical experiences and lessons in adaptation planning and local intervention to the NCCC and CCD?

Result 5: Access to CC financial and technical resources

- Have the Trust Fund operational procedures developed for CCCA allowed for effective and efficient administration of funds and in compliance with UNDP rules and regulations?
- To what extent has CCCA Trust Fund mechanism contributed to capacity development and institutional strengthening of beneficiary institutions in support of CC strategy and plans?
- To what extent have the pilot projects contributed to demonstration and uptake (at policy level or local level) of CC adaptation/mitigation practices?

Scope of Work

The Final Review will be conducted in such a way to ensure that the key principles of UNDP Evaluation are fully respected. The Final Review will be independent, impartial, transparent, ethical and credible.

The following focused scope of works and criteria are covered by this Final Review:

- ***Relevance:*** to assess the relevance of the CCCA strategies and implementation arrangement, and national priorities for climate change response.
  - To what extent does the CCCA intervention meets the needs of Cambodia?
  - To what extent are the objectives of the CCCA Programme still valid and aligned with national priorities for Climate Change response?
  - Are the activities and outputs of the CCCA Programme consistent with the overall objectives and goals of the CCCA programme?
  - Related to activities and capacity level, was the programme timeframe (including each result) reasonable to achieve the outputs and outcomes?

- ***Efficiency:*** to the extent possible, the Review Team will compare the benefits (social, economic and related to national capacities) from the CCCA Programme with the budget to assess how efficient the programme is. The Review team will provide practical recommendations regarding how to improve the efficiency, as required.
  - Have the use of UNDP as the interim Trust Fund Manager and the multi-donor trust fund approach resulted in optimum transaction costs and oversight?
  - Were activities cost-efficient?
  - Were outputs achieved on time?

- ***Effectiveness:*** to assess how effective CCCA Programme is in achieving the objectives (outputs and outcomes), using the Result Framework as a basis.
  - To what extent were the CCCA governance structures, in particular the Programme Support Board, effective in facilitating smooth implementation of the CCCA Programme?
  - To what extent were the objectives achieved / are likely to be achieved by the end of the CCCA Programme?
  - What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?

- ***Impacts:*** CCCA aims to strengthen national capacities (Government and NGOs) for climate change adaptation. It should be noted that it takes significant time to improve or build adaptive capacity; therefore, the team should analyse both how adaptive capacity has been developed and how project achievements contribute to future strengthening of adaptive capacities.
  - What were the changes resulting from CCCA intervention in the way in which Cambodia is addressing climate change issues?
  - What were the impacts of the CCCA Programme (including CCCA funded projects) on adaptive capacities of target beneficiaries?

- What were the changes in the livelihood/behaviour of the local communities contributing to better adaptive capacity at the ground level?
- How many people have benefitted from the impacts by aggregated sex and groups

- ***Sustainability:*** The review will assess how the programmme achievements contribute to sustainability by engaging appropriate Government, non-Government and community level stakeholders.

  - To what extent has the CCCA Programme contributed to nurturing Government ownership and leadership in implementing Climate Change initiative and sustaining the results of the CCCA Programme?
  - To what extent are the benefits of CCCA funded projects likely to continue after its completions?
  - What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability?

- ***Coherence/Complementarity***
  - Does the CCCA intervention complement other CC initiatives implemented in Cambodia or are there any significant overlaps?
  - Are the procedures and coordination among Development Partners harmonized and aligned to the principles of pool fund mechanism and country systems?

- ***Partnership***
  - To what extent the CCCA intervention forged new or strengthened partnerships among different stakeholders (Government institutions, Development Partners, civil society/academia, CC practitioners etc...)?

Annex 2: CCCA Final Review Questions and Criteria

	Questions (from Terms of Reference)	*Key Review Criteria*
1	**Achievement of Results**	
1.1	***Result 1: Coordination and Climate Change Policy Development*** • To what extent has the CCCA intervention helped strengthen "the capacity (of the NCCC and the CCD) to coordinate national policy making, capacity development, outreach/advocacy efforts, and to monitor the implementation of national climate change strategy, policy and plans"?	• **CCCA Annual Report Indicators** on expected results • To what extent were the objectives achieved / are likely to be achieved by the end of the CCCA Programme? • What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives? • Clarity and acceptance of climate change coordination and policy development process
1.2	***Result 2: CC Knowledge Management*** • To what extent has the CCCA intervention contributed to improving access to updated information, knowledge, and learning opportunities by multi-stakeholders and vulnerable groups?	• **CCCA Annual Report Indicators** on expected results • Extent to which information, knowledge, and learning opportunities on adaptation are being used by targeted stakeholders
1.3	***Result 3:*** **Strengthened capacity within the NCCC to mobilise and to effectively administer climate change funds and to prepare for a nationally owned trust fund** • Has the CCCA achieved in designing a financing mechanism for mobilizing and disbursing funds to government institutions and civil society organizations which could support a transition towards country systems?	• **CCCA Annual Report Indicators** on expected results • Efficacy of the granting process and quality of fiduciary management • New financing generated and leveraged
1.4	***Result 4:*** **Increased resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to climate change through adaptation planning, demonstrated targeted local interventions and provision of practical learning experience in adaptation planning to the NCCC/CCD** • To what extent has the CCCA intervention to the coastal zone provided practical experiences and lessons in adaptation planning and local intervention to the NCCC and CCD?	• **CCCA Annual Report Indicators** on expected results • Extent to which a local CC adaptation planning process has been established and adopted through project experiences and outputs • Reported and observed results from demonstration activities • Achievements attributable to CCCA funding
1.5	***Result 5:*** **Strengthened capacity in RGC agencies and civil society organisations for implementing CC response initiatives in line with agreed national CC priorities,**	• Evidence of capacity development (systemic, institutional, human) in adopting and scaling

	independently or in partnerships, through access to new financial and technical resources • Have the Trust Fund operational procedures developed for CCCA allowed for effective and efficient administration of funds and in compliance with UNDP rules and regulations? *[belongs in 4.2 below]* • To what extent has CCCA Trust Fund mechanism contributed to capacity development and institutional strengthening of beneficiary institutions in support of CC strategy and plans? • To what extent have the pilot projects contributed to demonstration and uptake (at policy level or local level) of CC adaptation/mitigation practices?	up proven, demonstrated measures to respond to climate change • Level of achievement of expected results as defined in the Pilot Project documents and extent of mainstreaming results into government systems at national/subnational levels
2	**Programme Impacts**	
2.1	• What were the changes resulting from CCCA intervention in the way in which Cambodia is addressing climate change issues?	▪ Evidence of new approaches or methods introduced and adopted in sectors
2.2	• What were the impacts of the CCCA Programme (including CCCA funded projects) on adaptive capacities of target beneficiaries?	▪ Observable climate risk reduction improvements ▪ Specific HH food security and health benefits ▪ Income effects on beneficiaries
2.3	• What were the changes in the livelihood/behaviour of the local communities contributing to better adaptive capacity at the ground level?	▪ Extent of uptake of new livelihoods/behaviour ▪ Income effects of new livelihoods/behaviours
2.4	• How many people have benefitted from the impacts by aggregated sex and groups	▪ No. and % of M/F beneficiaries ▪ % participation of disadvantaged/poor HHs
3	**Programme Design, Relevance and Coherence/Complementarity**	
3.1	Design • Did the planned activities have a direct logical connection to specified objectives and outcomes? • Were the programme and project Indicators relevant and utilized? • Did the project design provide effective implementation strategies to address key challenges?	▪ Level of clarity in expected end results, and project activities' links to expected results (quality of pilot project designs) ▪ Reporting as per Project Document indicators ▪ Observed issues related to project implementation effectiveness/efficiency
3.2	Relevance • To what extent does the CCCA intervention meets the needs of Cambodia? • To what extent are the objectives of the CCCA Programme still valid and aligned with national priorities for Climate Change response? • Are the activities and outputs of the CCCA Programme consistent with the overall objectives and goals of the CCCA programme?	▪ CCCA activities consistency with national CC priorities (NAPA, etc.) ▪ Conformance of CCCA activities with CCCA programme objectives? ▪ Relevance of CCCA programme for implementing partners' programmes ▪ Results Frameworks perceived usefulness by

	• Related to activities and capacity level, was the programme timeframe (including each result) reasonable to achieve the outputs and outcomes? • How did the programme contribute to UNDP Country Programme 2011-2015.	implementing partners ▪ Extent to which budgets and timeframes were realistic ▪ Specific role of CCCA in UNDP programme plan
3.3	Coherence/Complementarity • Does the CCCA intervention complement other CC initiatives implemented in Cambodia or are there any significant overlaps? • Are the procedures and coordination among Development Partners harmonized and aligned to the principles of pool fund mechanism and country systems?	▪ Specific role of CCCA in climate change programme landscape in Cambodia ▪ Progress toward harmonization of climate change programmes amongst donors and financing mechanisms
4	**Programme Management Effectiveness and Efficiency**	
4.1	Effectiveness • To what extent were the CCCA governance structures, in particular the Programme Support Board, effective in facilitating smooth implementation of the CCCA Programme?	▪ Level of attendance and involvement by governing bodies ▪ Extent to which particular issues were resolved by management bodies (adaptive mgnt) ▪ Effectiveness as viewed by implementing partners, board members and stakeholders
4.2	Efficiency • Have the use of UNDP as the interim Trust Fund Manager and the multi-donor trust fund approach resulted in optimum transaction costs and oversight? • Were activities cost-efficient and value for money? • Were outputs achieved on time?	▪ Rate of disbursement rel. to budgets (Table 4) ▪ Timeliness of project activity completion ▪ General costs relative to scale of outputs summarized in Table 1 ▪ % of funding for programme management cost
5	**Programme Partnerships and Sustainability**	
5.1	Partnerships • To what extent the CCCA intervention forged new or strengthened partnerships among different stakeholders (Government institutions, Development Partners, civil society/academia, CC practitioners etc...)?	▪ Agreements created between partners ▪ Scope/reach of involvement of institutions and groups in CCCA implementation
5.2	Sustainability • To what extent has the CCCA Programme contributed to nurturing Government ownership and leadership in implementing Climate Change initiative and sustaining the results of the CCCA Programme? • To what extent are the benefits of CCCA funded projects likely to continue after its completions?	▪ Level of mainstreaming into government systems and budgets ▪ New initiatives that are linked to CCCA activities ▪ No. and type of activities to be continued by implementing partners
6	**Lessons Learned**	
6.1	CCCA Trust Fund	▪ Timeliness of preparing and processing grants

	• What lessons learnt in relation to the design, implementation, monitoring and management of the CCCA Programme? This includes providing recommendations to improve capacity development support to the grantees and partners to promote knowledge-sharing	▪ Timeliness and quality of project reporting ▪ Substantive observations of auditors ▪ Satisfaction of participants with level and quality of communications
6.2	Programme Activities • What lessons learned (including unsuccessful practices), and any best practices which should be fed into national or sectoral policies or have shown significant potential for replication?	▪ Identified opportunities for scaling up technologies or methods ▪ Project results that have implications for national or sector strategies implementation

Annex 3 – Interview Guide

The following lead questions are intended to prompt and guide the evaluation discussions. It is a guide only and not a questionnaire. More specific questions may be added depending upon the interviews with project staff, implementing partners and beneficiaries.

I. CCCA Institutional Partners and Stakeholders

Programme Results

1. What do you consider to be the most important results that have been produced by CCCA to date?

2. Are there any particular strengthens and/or weaknesses of the CCCA programme?

3. Is there anything different that could have been done to enhance results from the project?

Policy and Capacity Development

4. What progress has been made on national coordination and what further progress is needed?

5. Have the policy level outputs sufficiently advanced the climate change agenda in Cambodia?

6. How well has CCCA developed the financing mechanisms and capacity to administer a Climate Change Trust Fund?

7. How effective and efficient are the CCCA pilot project selection and project design processes?

Project Implementation and Management

8. Have the CCCA structures and governance provided adequate management direction and supervision?

9. What are the major challenges you have faced so far in implementing the programme? Have the financial, disbursement and contracting processes operated as planned?

10. Are you satisfied with the quality of CCCA monitoring and reporting?

II. CCCA Pilot (Grant) Project Participants and Beneficiaries

Project Results

1. To what extent has the project achieved the expected results? If not, why not?

2. Has enhanced information or awareness-raising led to any specific changes in practices?

3. What specific examples of improvements in livelihoods or incomes have occurred?

4. Who are the primary project beneficiaries (m/f)?

Project Implementation

5. What have been the major challenges in implementing this project?

6. Have you had adequate technical guidance and support for project implementation?

7. Have the financial, disbursement and contracting processes operated as planned?

Sustainability and Impact

8. Are the project outputs sustainable after the project? Why or why not?

9. Are there specific activities or sites that could serve as models for replication in other areas?

10 Are there any significant, long-term effects of the project that will influence how climate change is managed in the local area or in your organisation?

ANNEX 4: Summary of CCCA 2nd Call Grant Project Achievements and Mission Observations

Projects	*Reported Results*[79]	*Notes - FR Team Observations*
1. Royal University of Phnom Penh, Capacity Building on CC, Vulnerabilities, and Adaptations in Water and Health Sectors for Provincial Rural Development Officials in two Flood Prone Provinces	Training was provided to improve understanding of provincial government officials on climate variability and change and associated impact within water and sanitation sectors in planning and decision making process for rural water supply and sanitation infrastructure. 63 participants from different sectors such as national stakeholders, development partners, academia, NGOs, and especially targeted persons from the two provinces had their presences during the whole training sessions. Training evaluation indicated participant knowledge increased from 60% to 80% after receiving training. Water supply hand pumps and latrines constructed in two provinces to standard for flood protection. The delay of latrine construction was in Battambang Province due to the lack of local constructers, under estimated costs and flooding thus unable to start up the operation as scheduled.	Capacity building of govt staff for integration of climate resilience flood proofing practices in water and sanitation sector, and 7 pilot demos of elevated hand pumps and toilets. Uptake of the practice depends upon budgets; 20-30 officials trained. Outcomes difficult to measure. No apparent mainstreaming of new models into Dept Rural Health Care (Min RD) budgets.
2. Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA), Climate Adaptive Livelihoods of Agriculture Community (CALAC)	**Improved small Irrigation system** – 3 canals and 1 dam were renovated to supply water to community and increased rice production in 3 districts. The irrigation system protects villages and rice fields to cope with flood or drought and connected the community to the main road to transfer agriculture products and facilitate children to enroll in schools. **Improved resistant crops growing techniques** - Community members have increased farming activities, particularly on subsistence and cash crops growing and livestock production through improved small irrigation systems. 1716 families or 8580 members are benefiting from the irrigation systems in 3 districts, as a result, 3406 hectare of rice were harvested and yields increased. **AC formation activities** – re-established 5 water user committees with 30 members each and recognized by commune council. The training needs assessment provided 3 training courses to improve the capacity on water management and local resources mobilization to 60 water management committee members and CBOs. Good relationship between relevant departments important to facilitate project implementation. Commune council joined development activities and contribute	The project has a good procedure and appropriate technology. The cost of inputs was $200; $150 provided by the project on drip irrigation materials and vegetable seeds and $50 by farmers for water electric pump, connecting pipe, and other related materials. However, there were cost disadvantages of materials for building drip irrigations. The materials were imported from Thailand and not widely available for local purchase. The implementation of the project was collaborated with district agricultural office and local NGO (Farmer Livelihood Development). It appears that all partners were working on the same activities.

[79] From CCCA Annual Report and pilot project and CARP quarterly reports

	collection of fees for renovation of irrigation system. Issues: Some parts of irrigation system were destroyed by flood and project mobilized the community and relevant stakeholders for contribution for repair.	The replication and sustainability of the introduced activities will depend on market linkages for inputs and production sale, and farmer investment into inputs.
3. Mlup Baitong (MB), Promotion of Adaptive Farming to Climate Change (PAFCC)	**1) Training and input material distribution** - awareness training on cause, effect, and adaptation strategies to the climate change for 496 farmers (332 females) in 14 villages. - Seed selection, sowing, and production 384 farmers (235 females). - Farmer Field Schools 420 participants (285 females). 140 participants from FFSs training were selected to involve in project activities, especially as a model farmers and field demonstrators. The targeting of these selected farmers was based on 1) poor farmers; 2) females and youths; 3) voluntary and industrious potential; 4) committed to join FFSs in the whole cycles. 2) **Media and broadcasting** – two live talk weekly in radio broadcasting on cause, effect, and adaptation of CC. 79 times broadcasting in the 6 months and estimated to reach 9,500,000 people in 19 provinces. 3) **Water resources management.** Farmers in 14 villages received 9 ponds and 5 deep-wells, and 14 motor pumps from the project. - Nine ponds were constructed: the sizes of the ponds were 1) seven ponds were 22m x 17m x 3m; and 2) two ponds were 10m x 10m x 3m. - Five deep wells were excavated Each pond or well served to 20 households for supporting the FFSs dealing with drought resilience due to climate change. **Impact –** up to December 2013, there were 90 farmers (60 females) replicated the FFSs cultivation approaches such as 55 on SRI, 16 on CD, and 26 on IFS, which is about the 5.3% of the target population within the pilot areas. The scoring resulted training has shown that the has increased from 70% to 92% of the knowledge gained on climate change, crop adaptation and resilience. **Issue** – there was some concerned about low underground water, which limited water availability for some ponds to irrigated crops.	Very good productivity and income success for 2013 year and project reported high potential for local replication. Uncertain capacity and resources of government to promote the technologies. One year data not sufficient to fully determine long term viability and sustainability. The NGO has a long term commitment to agricultural development in the area.
4. Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), Climate Change	There were three results areas produced: **1) Trainings and workshops:** - workshop to raise awareness on gender and climate change issues. This training was benefited to 51 participants from MOWA, DPs, civil	The evaluation team did not visit the implementation sites, but the team met with project manager and staff in MOWA.

Adaptation for Livelihoods of Rural Women	societies, and media. - Training on cause and effect of climate change, gender and vulnerability reduction assessment to 49 staffs (28 females) of MOWA, 26 staffs (20 females) of provincial departments in two provinces. - Training needs assessment and TOT for agricultural techniques on climate resilience to 200 participants (112 females) from commune chiefs, village chiefs, villagers. - FFSs on home gardening related to climate resilient agriculture to 300 farmers (268 females) The knowledge gained from training increased from 4% (pre-training assessment) to 80% (final assessment) of each training. 2) **Data collection for baseline development** were conducted in Oddor Meanchey and Stung Treng Provinces with 120 beneficiaries (6 targeted villages in each province) on general information on climate change, climate changes and gender issues. 3) **Water resources management** – 3 water storage containers and 7 tube wells were provided to communities in two provinces. **Issues –** access to information on natural disaster and environment was limited and awareness of sanitation appears to low level.	The project had multiple areas of focus. Home gardens and water harvesting were central. MoWa does not have technical expertise in agriculture; work contracted to the Agriculture Dept. MoWA plays a role in facilitating gender mainstreaming and organisations of women's groups. Scale of outputs were relatively modest given the budget ($300,000) The efficiency of project delivery of agricultural interventions through a non-MAFF agency may be questionable.
5. National Centre for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control, Ministry of Health, Strengthened capacity for climate change adaptation in health: integrated response to climate sensitive vector borne diseases in Cambodia	The project conducted the meeting on integrated response to climate sensitive vector born disease with 20 participants from TWG members, provincial representatives, representatives from CCCA, and international consultants and conducting surveillance training followed by detailed work plan. The vector surveys and entomological surveillance were conducted in four targeted provinces to 2,072 respondents. 72 participants attended training on improvement of operation of dengue epidemiological and sero-virological surveillance and be able to describe the dengue surveillance system and to detect dengue case for sero-virological confirmation at IPC. Surveillance reports, rapid test, 50 tests per sites 1 digital time were distributed to two target hospital sites. Main achievement was to narrow the gaps in knowledge about climatic factors correlation with dengue, prediction of outbreaks and early warning systems development and training for surveillance methods.	Protocols and capacity developed for dengue clinical diagnosis, use of rapid test fit and surveillance system design and training. Outreach and collaboration with other ministries initiated. More MET data and quality assurance needed; partnerships need strengthening (METO, MoE, NCDD). Dengue baseline with 3-5 yr data not yet established. Funding gaps in national strategy implementation. Mainstreaming into MoH budget and financing plan for strategy has not occurred.
6. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Ecosystem-Based	WWF worked with six communities to prepare a Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (VAA) to help communities understand and prepare for the anticipated impacts of climate change. The principal beneficiaries of this project are the 2238 people living in the villages of O' Krasang, Kampong Kboen,	The project team did not visit the project site. These project activities focused on training and awareness raising and CF development. There

Adaptation to Climate Change Along the Mekong River	Kampong Damrei, KohEntrachey, and Boeung Char. 6 CF were re-demarcated and regular advice on enforcement and patrol in the CFs by local authorities and communities. The project has identified specific areas for nursery establishment. 8 informal training were conducted for CFMC and CF members on waypoint identification, GPS uses, inventory, boundary demarcation, species identification, measuring diameters, data recording and tree labeling. Training on seed production for community forestry Management was conducted for 22 participants (4 females) from 6 villages. Training on community forest and agro-forestry was conducted for 24 participants from6 target villages. Inventory data was analyzed and shared with Forestry Administration and other related stakeholders. Forest restoration was established and planning for next stage for forest restoration was conducted. The project has decided that the forest restoration should be at the family level and deciduous trees that resist fire should be chosen for the growing. The project prepared additional documents for 5CFs and submitted to MAFF for CF potential areas.	appears to be limited forest rehabilitation implementation. Results from and potential for the use of an ecosystem-based approach need to be confirmed.
7. Prek Leap National College of Agriculture (PNCA), Building Climate Change Resilient Food Systems: Integrating Reservoir and Rice-Fish Systems, Takeo Province, Cambodia	The project was launched with 250 participants from PNCA, farmers, and stakeholders to inform new practice to adapt their rice fish farming. **Baseline building**: The baseline surveys built on 100 respondents and were looking at rice and fish farming, fisheries resources collection, perception on the climate change and farming change in the project sites and surrounding areas. All respondents involved with fish farming and fishing. 48% indicated decrease in fish collection, 84 indicated rainfall decreased, and 88% indicated weather changes. **Training and workshop**: Training on culture based capture fisheries and reservoirs management was carried out in three activities: 1) field visits and community consultation; 2) stakeholders workshop; and 3) CBF training program. Study tours were organized for agriculture extension department and these students gained knowledge on fish farming, rice-fish farming, fish stock in th reservoir, and water resources management. The results from pilot activities were also contributed to teaching curriculum. **Rice, Fish, and Water resources management** Through process of proper of water resources management, farmers can be able to grow two rice crops per years and can get rice yield up to 4.49t/ha with an average of 3.78t/ha and can catch culture fish from the rice farm up to 1,279kg/ha with an average of 708.46kg /ha,	Fisheries and small scale irrigation development of an under-utilized large reservoir. Attempting to establish water use committee and integrated farming. Some success based on discussions with a few model farmers. Introducing of fish ponds in rice field requires large amount investment fund into excavating the pond and enough land resources. Farmers were using traditional fish feeding using rice by-product mixed with morning glory, which may results in under size fish. The reservoir may have larger fisheries development potential. Sustainability will depend upon continued involvement of PNCA.

8. HelpAge International, Promoting community resilience through increasing adaptive capacity to climate change in Battambang Province, Cambodia	**Preparation for project implementation**. The project team organized meeting with local authority, OPA, and community members to discuss on the orientation, role and responsible of OPA, reviewing the CC/DRR sub-committee role, responsibility, and election. There were 3 sub-committee per village established in 5 villages. **Clean water and sanitation** Access to clean water was an issue for OPA, only 10% was able to access to clean water. Clean water and adaptive water storage was the most needed within the community of these 5 villages. HAI staff helped OPA to install 25 flood markers in 4 target villages. Earth tanks were introduced 35 Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting by the HAI to 5 target villages (7 earth tanks/village). However, the earth tank installation was only installed 30 earth tanks in quarter 3. 35 beneficiaries (14 female) were benefited with this earth tanks. Water ceramic filters were distributed to 525 households (352 females), but the beneficiary households must pay KHR5,000 **Training and workshop** 121 recipients (68 women) of OPA were selected to join training on agriculture production resilience to climate change based on the following selection criteria: member of OPA, available land for farming, committed and willing to implement for the whole cycle after training, and willing to share lesson. After the training, farmers received rice and vegetable seeds. 670 kits of emergency preparedness was purchased and 500 kits were distributed to old vulnerable households and 170 kits distributed to outside the target district. **Impact**. Provincial Planning and Investment Division (PPID) advised to commune council to include the DRR/climate change into CIP in 5 target communes and 35 villages	The project appears to be working well with OPAs. The introduction of drip irrigation and plastic mulch for water conservation in relation to vegetable crop improvement was a unique. Targeted farmer was happy with the technology production. Interviewed farmer indicated that she prefered to growth vegetable such as cucumber and string bean because there was market available for these crops. In her second crop growing, she was expanding her growing areas of cucumbers, string bean and the farmer can get profit from the first crop cycle up to $500, and many farmers came to visit and want to replicate in the near future. The appreciation of earth tank technology was observed during discussion with the beneficiary's representative for OPA. Around 8 HHs of OPAs come to collect clean water from the earth tanks during flood and drought period. However, the production of earth tank is too costly for OPAs and private company was not willing to produce earth tank based on small numbers of orders.
9. Conservation International Foundation (CI), Integrating Climate Change Resilient Livelihoods and Floodplain Management for the	**Demarcation Community Fisheries**. 22 CF demarcation poles: 08 poles were donated by FiA Cantonment from Pursat and 14 poles and 7 CF signboards funded by the project. **Forestry activities.** Replanted 10 hectares of flooded forest and the assessment of survival rate was conducted every year as results 50% was survived, which were considered as a success of survival rates. CF members have contributed fund to CFCs work, - Deposited US$10,000 to ACLEDA Bank (5,000 US$ from CCCA,	The project was progressed well and appreciates by the community. The protected areas, demarcation, reforestation, saving group, fish processing and market development, etc. significantly contributed to the improvement of livelihood of floating villages. Fish catch reportedly

Tonle Sap	5,000 US$ from other CI fund), - Integrated CFCs management plan into CDP/CIP. Fisheries Administration has provided technical support on this mainstreaming process. - Base on management plan, the outsiders will be paid to CFCs if they are fishing inside the CF ‘s fishing domain **Saving group**. 5 saving groups created with 70 members of women. Saving group was formed with 8-15 members and they just operated about 8 months at least 3-5 members of each group are getting out of debt from Bank and MFI. The savings are increasing every month and the members are able to get loan for business. The total of savings that is available for loan for each group were varied from KHR1,500,000 – KHR3,000,000 **Training and research** - Training on climate change responses to fisheries sector - Training of Trainers Through these trainings, communities were aware of the impact that climate change caused by irregular rainfall, water flow change, drought and temperature increasing. - 4 groups of community local researchers have formed to comply the monitoring works **Mainstreaming into government system** - Integrated their Climate Change plan into Commune Development Plan - TOT in community has formed and they have sufficient knowledge to promote climate change to its members. **Impact of the project**. Project was successfully implemented and strongly supported by communities, local authorities and fisheries administration (Provincial and national levels). Both resource management and local livelihood are improved with responses to climate change. The flooded forest is well protected that it responded on mitigation approach.	increased up to 30%, fisheries crime related has been reduced due to own patrol in cooperation with local authority. Communities were happy with the saving group activities because the loan (KHR100,000/HH) from SG was enabling them to buy more inputs for fishing and processing business.
10. Department of Animal Health and Production (DAHP), MAFF Improvement of rural livelihoods through livestock management and preparedness and production	**Training, awareness, and meeting** 326 farmers (181 females) and 88 government officials attended training on new technical of livestock raising related to climate change, fodder planting, and market linkages. Awareness raising on community's livestock healthcare, vaccination, and feeding to 600 farmers in two provinces. Fodder planting and field demonstration has conducted and 200 families were participated in Takeo and Pursat provinces. 40 selected farmers from two provinces attended the training on self-making	The evaluation team did not visit this project.

technologies adapted to climate change in 4 communes of Pursat and Takeo province	feeds. The selection process was based on owned at least 2 cows, enough labour in the households, and committed to the implementation. Training on business plan development was provided to 44 participants on boat transportation, selling feeds, fodder planting, livestock raising, treatment and vaccination, and saving and credit. 238 participants from Takeo attended the workshop on sharing experiences of climate change awareness, animal health services, and fodder planting. **Livestock treatment and Dissemination**. Livestock treatment services in 8 villages in Takeo and Pursat Provinces were carried out on 611 cows, 572 buffalos, and 1194 pigs. 95% of treated livestock have recovered and 5% died due to late report of incident to the VAHW A total 85,150 printed (84,000 leaflets and 1,500 technical manuals) about climate change, forage, vaccination and livestock raising were printed and distributed in Takeo province. TV and radio broadcasting on fodder planting and animal health services was conducted in Takeo Province. **Impact.** 95% of treated livestock have recovered and 5% died due to late report of incident to the VAHW. Participants believed in livestock treatment. Among 200 families working with fodder planting, 65% got success and 35% was affected by flood and drought. The successful farmers will share their fodder seeds and stamps to unsuccessful families from 3-5 families.	
11. Provincial Department of Environment (PDE), Water for Community Climate Change Adaptation in Kampot	**Training and awareness raising**. Training need assessment on climate change adaptation conducted also at the beginning of the project to identify the existing capacity, capacity gaps, and capacity need of the local authorities. 78 participants from 8 districts were interviewed 40 participants who were unfamiliar with climate change were selected to attend the training. 295 participants (71 females) took part in awareness raising session **Water resources management**. All target villages were facing hardship of accessing to water and the need of water higher than project can support. Water user associations established in 15 demonstration sites. Training workshop provided to new established association focused on benefits of adaptation to climate change in the water sector that include assess to water resources, self-management, and clean water uses. 5 rain water harvesting systems, one pond, and one rehabilitated irrigation canal was completed through the activities of rehabilitation and construction of community infrastructures	The evaluation team did not visit this project. Therefore difficult to judge the progress.

12. Coastal Adaptation & Resilience Component (CARP) of LDCF project: Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Programme for Climate Change within the Coastal Zone of Cambodia Considering Livelihood Improvement and Ecosystems	Integrated farming such as integration of cropping system, livestock, fish, and water targeted in 31 villages. Community fisheries development and regulatory measures were carried out for adjusting livelihood of fishing communities. Demonstration Activity 1 has enhanced capacity and skills 1,452 farmers including 761 women as direct beneficiaries, provided 20 on-farm demonstrations (600 farmers including 323 women) as rice and vegetable productions, pig and chicken raising, and fish farming, and 31 saving groups were established. A total of 1,714 farmers including 821 women as indirect beneficiaries attended Farmer Field days. 175 poor households (total of 885 people) have benefited from 155 water harvesting and storage facilities. 30 extension staff have been trained Fish stock enhancement measures (demarcation of conservation zone) have been finalized for a 10ha area. Demarcation of conservation zone (fish sanctuary zone) and training courses on leadership and facilitation skills and fish catch monitoring were conducted for CF members. On-farm field trials of different rice varieties and mung bean were completed with tested varieties showing higher yields and gross income compared to current farmer practice. 16 villages in eight communes selected for livestock development (revolving scheme with improved breeds) with involvement of 300 households. Training and promotion in 31 villages involving 950 households to end of 2013. Training on climate resistant irrigation delivered in two villages with the Provincial Department for Water Resources and Meteorology. Ten projects completed with a focus on provision of water either through rehabilitation of wells/reservoirs or through establishment of rain water harvesting. The projects have been included in the Commune Investment Plans. Training manual and sessions were provided on climate resilient coastal planning for technical working groups from the two provinces and the commune clerks from each of the selected communes. A circular on CZ management has been developed which could be used as a platform for more effective land use planning alongside a yet-to-be-drafted law on CZ development.	Preah Nob: Small scale irrigation, new crop variations, livestock promotion, rainwater harvesting, savings groups, etc. have demonstrated significant benefits. Integrated farm pond and agroforestry interventions could be added. The project provided agri extension support not available earlier which has assisted the selected farmers in integrated farming and home gardens. How will this support and savings groups be sustained? Evolution of savings groups into Agri Assoc yet to be completed. Projected 20% of HHs with significant increase in income is not apparent from this site visit.

Source: project reports and site interviews; see also Annex 5 profiles

ANNEX 5: CCCA Grant Project Profiles

Project Title "Local Government and Climate Change"

Implemented by NCDD

1. Background

The Local Governments and Climate Change (LGCC) project focussed on the key roles that the Sub-National Governments can play in fostering Cambodia's climate change resilience. Entry points were the Sub-National planning and Sub-National finance systems that are currently being supported by UNCDF. The important focus is on how to strengthen institutions and systems at both National and Sub-National levels.

2. Objectives and expected outcomes

The objective of the project was to demonstrate the roles of the Local Government in fostering climate change resilience and to identify practical ways to mainstream CC resilience into Sub-National planning and finance systems.

LGCC had three expected outputs:

- Analysis of climate change awareness and integration into Sub-National plans and investment programs;
- Piloting of systems to mainstream climate change resilience in Sub-National Finance and Planning Systems; and
- Policy feedback to National and Sub-National authorities.

3. Interview locations and interviewees

The interview process took place in three stages:

1. At the national level: Meeting with Mr Kong Chanthan,
2. At the Provincial level: Meeting with Mr Phum Phal, LGCC staff
3. At the local level: Angkroch Commune, Borei Chulsa District, Takeo Province. The group discussion and interviews were with Deputy District Governor, Commune Chief, First Deputy Commune Chief, Second Deputy Commune Chief, Chief of villages, and farmers.

4. Observed activities at site visits

MOI/NCDD, which is a member of CCCA at the national level implemented the project since 2011 with the budget of US$250,000 in Takeo province with two districts and one municipality. NCDD considered climate change as one component of the NCDD strategic plan (2014-2023) and has mainstreamed this component into the national plan and subnational CIP. Infrastructure buildings and rehabilitation was a key factor for success in mainstreaming into the subnational and local government. Recently, the NCDD-climate change component got a total of $1,2 million funds from SIDA to be extended into 5 districts within Battambang province. The second phase project was funded by UNCDF with a budget of $50,000 for developing M&E tools named "participatory evaluation projection" and this M&E tool was applied into the first and second phase of the projects and were used to develop progress reports. Mainstreaming of CCCA activities into CIP is still challenging and needs capacity to support the institutional change. SNA (sub-national administration) is a policy component of NCDD to work with provinces, districts, and communes. Current mainstreaming was through NCCC, which has good partnership with NCDD.

Vulnerablity reduction assessment (VRA) was not used but may be applied in the future. Some tools developed by NGOs and DPs were not recognized by NCDD and needs further study before applied by NCDD. However, NCDD has a PIM manual for local governments to work on technical aspects. Currently, NCDD has received funding from different agencies such as:

- UNDP for climate change – $1.2 millions
- ADB – SPCR – for climate change to support NCDD
- ADB-Japan supported $3 million for disaster risk supports.
- GEF - $3 million for disaster risk management

NCDD will try to build capacity and define clear roles of CBOs to raise awareness and support future activities.

At the provincial level, local administration office received two sources of funding:

1) CCCA/UNCDF
2) Commune development fund

LGCC has played roles in:

- conducting VRA
- develop a strategic plan for supporting the local government
- integration of CIP into the development process through prioritization of the CIP

The program support from CCCA is good, the management and technical guideline was clear. So far there are no identified problems with the existing coordination works. To be eligible for the current supporting strategy of the local administration office for receiving funding support, the commune council must have their own contributions funded up to 70% before getting grants from CCCA.

5. Review comments

The grant review results in 2013 were validated and the review team agreed with all assessment **Relevance**. The project was aligned well with current NCDD promotion and reform process. In addition, the project results fitted into the NCDD National Strategic Plan development as one component.

Effectiveness). Technical quality of the infrastructure outputs were acceptable, but with qualification: Only one of the six infrastructure sub-projects (the road in Borei Chulsar Commune) was evaluated as "High technical quality - conforms to the design and with no defects". VRA and participatory selection of road improvements is a priority. 1 km road was improved in 2012 and 500m in 2014. Commune Development Funds provided 70% and UNCDF 30% in 2012. The Road maintenance committee and the funds established with 600,000 Rial contributed from the community and private sector.

Efficiency. The main constraint to delivery is the financial flow from UNCDF and seasonal weather conditions effects on feasibility study and delaying road construction. . Local leadership, capacity, and resources are required to maintain road.

Impact. The impact on the rural infrastructure from the project can be categorized as follows:

- Improved access to social services such as potential access to markets, schools, transportations, healthcare centers, and inter-village connection as indicated by villagers, commune chiefs, and Deputy District Governor.
- Strengthened local government and community**,** the project has significant impact to the decentralization program reform of the government because all selected target sites were based on the commune investment plans. The commune councils interviewed also recognized this impact

Sustainability (also see table 4). There is a trend of sustainability demonstrated by the Deputy District Governor, Commune Chiefs and Village Chiefs for continuing working to rehabilitate their communities' infrastructure using government commune development allocation fund. The beneficiaries were positive about the benefits they had experienced or were expecting to experience from the sub-projects although technical quality and sustainability were issues.

6. Conclusions

The evaluation team is in agreement with the grant review reported on 2013, all findings and recommendations are endorsed. However, some concerns of slow disbursement of funds from CCCA to the target sites, caused delays in project implementation. Lack of regular maintenance may lead to the deterioration of sub-project outputs over time, leading to a reduction in the benefits and eventually to further rehabilitation works being required.

Project Title " Promoting Community Resilience through Increasing Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in Aek Phnum District, Battambang Province"

Implemented by Help Age International

1. Background

Recently, HelpAge International was localized as HelpAge Cambodia. This NGO has worked in Cambodia since 1992 and has supported the establishment of Older People's Associations (OPAs) among 120 rural villages in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provinces. OPAs are self-managed community organizations with the following roles and responsibilities: (1) mobilizing mutual assistance among members; (2) contributing to the overall village development and leadership; (3) ensuring external resources are well targeted to the most vulnerable; (4) referring cases of need for outside assistance; and (5) a platform for excluded community members to voice their needs, gain better access to services, and engage actively with commune councils and other local agencies. The project used the OPA mechanism to channel and manage the activities. The project disseminated information about CC/DRR in 35 communities, in Aek Phnum District, Battambang Province and demonstrated climate change adaptation activities in only 5 piloted communities in the same district. The intervention in the five-piloted communities focused on resilient-building strategies at the community level in the areas of livelihoods, water resources management, awareness and preparedness.

2. Objectives and expected outcomes

The overall objectives of the project were to:

- Demonstrate climate change management within 5 villages in Battambang Province.
- Increase awareness of Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change management principles and practices within 35 communities in Battambang Province that will support the community adaptation to climate change.

The project expected five outcomes:

a) The capacity of the Older People Association to coordinate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate change management at the community level;

b) Livelihoods of target communities are improved through better understanding and utilization of adaptive and resilient agricultural practices;

c) Health is improved in the target communities through increased knowledge and inputs for climate change management of community water resources;

d) Increased the adaptive capacity in the 35 villages through greater climate change knowledge and strengthened collaboration between community, local authorities, and government service providers at the sub-national level;

e) CCCA visibility is established, the project implementation progress and evaluation findings are known among climate change key stakeholders in Battambang.

3. Interview locations and interviewees

The evaluation team met with Mr Long Laen, project officer in the HAI's main office in Battambang Provincial Town and visited one Earth Tank farmer and one vegetable growing farmer.

4. Observed activities at site visits

The project partners and stakeholders were Cambodia Institution of Research and Rural Development (CIRD), Provincial Committee of Disaster Management (PCDM), Ministry of Social Affair, veterans, and youth rehabilitation (MoSVY), PDA, PDRD, PIP, and CRC.

The project used earth tank method for collecting and preserving water. This was quite successful because farmers can use for drinking during dry season and during the flooding period. However, the cost to produce this earth tank is expensive for communities to afford. There is no sign of replication because the producer will not produce one or two earth tanks; the producers need at least to have more than 10 orders to produce.

Field demonstration of vegetable growing was good and the targeted farmers appreciated the technology of drip irrigation and plastic mulching for water saving. Through first cycle crop (around 3 months), farmers earned up to $500 (or KHR2,000,000) per crop cycle with a plot size of 10m x 10m.

5. Review comments

Relevance. The project activities of clean water and sanitation are aligned with the MRD strategic plan. Rice and vegetable gardening is directly aligned with the strategic plan for agriculture and water under MAFF and MOWRAM. In addition, the activities of CC/DRR and was aligned with the NCDM coordination mandate.

Effectiveness (achievements observed). The project achieved the following:

- The CC/DRR was established within the OPAs with an introductory workshop and recognition by the district authority. Flood markers installation was conducted in the village level for CC/DRR early warning system. Through the flood markers, farmers were able to identify and prepared for relocation to a safer place.
- A vegetable farmer can generate income up to $500 (KHR 2,000,000) by growing cucumbers and string beans. Many farmers wanted to replicate the activities of climate resilience and the water conservation approach for their home gardening.
- 35 earth tanks were installed in five target villages. Each water tanks can serve eight OPA families. The water tanks served good water supplies during water shortage due to flood and drought season. 525 water ceramic filters were distributed to all OPA members and water borne diseases within the community were reduced.
- Integration of DRR/CC into the commune investment plan and looking for possible support through the local government.

Efficiency. The project appeared to spend an appropriate amount of $145,481 for 15 months with beneficiaries up to 525. However, the water earth tanks appeared to absorb more budget and the products were costly for community replication. Duration for activity implementation was short for impact.

Impact. Among 525 OPA members, 72% of OPA members were aware about Climate Change through their direct interaction with the other peers, 63% participation in various meetings and 20% from their neighbors and friends in the village. The target beneficiaries felt ownership of the assets provided and home gardening attracted neighbor households to adapt in the future for crop growing

Sustainability (also see table 4). The project was working with existing OPAs and governmental structures such as PRD, PCDM and PDA, which will be a potential for continuation and mainstreaming into current development plan. More importantly, the project was integrated and addressed Climate Change and DRR issue into the local planning process through PPID and CIP. The linkage of the commune council between the climate change network with other climate change actors such as CARITAS and CCCN are an important part for future sustainability.

6. Conclusions

Overall, the project has appropriately delivered its results. HAI has used the existing government systems involving in the delivering services and the OPA's structure appears to work well for implementing climate change resilience and adaptation. Home gardening for vegetable growing has attracted many farmers outside of the target beneficiaries, which demonstrates about the potential of future sustainability. Earth Tanks are good for collecting water, but the cost to produce and the private sectors to construct the tank is still uncertain. There are some concerned as followed:

- Time allocation (15 months) for implementation was short and not enough to assess the impact and sustainability.
- The financial resources and capacity of the implementing partners at the provincial and local level related to CC/DRR are limited

Project Title: **Building Climate Change Resilient Food Systems: Integrating Reservoir and Rice-Fish Systems, Takeo Province, Cambodia**

Implemented by Prekleap National College of Agriculture (PNCA)

1. Background

The Prek Leap National College of Agriculture (PNCA) implemented activities to test an approach to build a climate change resilient food system, integrating reservoir management and rice-fish system in Takeo Province. The project focused on developing a climate resilient food system based on linking rice and fish activities for improving livelihoods and income generation. This integrated approach is combined with social ecological systems, IWRM, rice-fish, and rice field fisheries provided new learning opportunities for the beneficiaries to monitor and adapt their livelihoods to any new conditions thus increasing overall social and ecological system resilience.

2. Objectives and expected outcomes

To develop a climate resilient food system based on linking terrestrial (rice agronomy) and aquatic (rice field fisheries) through process of adaptive learning and co-management capacity building.

3. Interview locations and interviewees

The interviews took place in PNCA (with Em Sorany and Lam Khanarith) and in the project target location sites in Tramkok district, Takeo Province (with Lam Khannarith and benefited farmers, and Farmer Water User Community at the water reservoir)

3. Observed activities at site visits

Kpob Trabak is a large reservoir (16,500 ha during wet season) that was established in 2006 with support from JICA, intended to serve four communes. The reservoir has not been effectively managed due to political and technical capacity issues. Recently it has been reported that the reservoir only serves the needs of one village. The CCCA project has endeavoured to utilize the available water for local integrated water resource management (aquaculture, small scale irrigation) and to establish water user committees in accordance with national rules. It requires about 2M riel per year to maintain the reservoir but no fees were produced for the last three years. During high rainfalls, the reservoir bank almost collapsed and no response to the requests for repair to the Province Office of Water Resources, CCCA funds were used to patch the embankment.

It remains to be seen whether the commune and the FWUC will be able to ensure maintenance and repairs of the system. The FWUC is not formally endorsed by the government. PNCA proposes to continue some levels of technical assistance. The main focus is on fisheries development, small scale irrigation with beneficiaries, supporting reservoir maintenance.

4. Review comments

Relevance – Directly aligned with the strategy of CCCA and MAFF to enhance climate-resilient water use and integrated framing. Illustration of local action to address an under-utilized reservoir, has lessons for other similar sites.

Effectiveness (achievements observed) - Local farmers preferred peanut farming over vegetable because it provides benefits from the available water (one farmer produced 130kg and can be sold for KHR10,000/kg, which indicated that the income increased by 50%). Rice-fish based farming provided farmers, double rice and fish yield income generation, and improvement of household livelihood. Rice-fish farmers got an average of fish up to 709kg/ha per rice crop growing cycle of 5-6 months and the fish can be sold at the market for $2.5/kg or KHR10,000/kg. While the average rice yield was 3.8t/ha and the paddy can be sold in the market for $0.2/kg or KHR8,00.

Efficiency – Costs ($149,000) related to benefits appear to be reasonable. 119 direct HH beneficiaries and potential expansions related to the WUC and PNCA extension programme. Rice-fish system and improved rice varieties and transplanting methods showed significant promise to increase the reservoir potential.

Impact – More time is required to determine effects on agricultural resilience. Management scheme and proper establishment of FWUC to improve reservoir use and operations could have long term positive impacts on local communities.

Sustainability – Uncertain, although PNCA indicated a long term technical support and teaching commitment at the reservoir with primary focus on rice-fish farming systems. Unless external funding for extension activities can be secured or a lack of adequate institutional support from government agencies may occur.

5. Conclusions

There is a need to establish a longer term secure management system among local users of the reservoir for integrated farming, including (i) legal mandate and protection from political interventions, (ii) formal schemes for water user committees, collection and management of water user fees, (iii) technical support and capacity development to WUC and Provincial Dept. of Water Resources. There is a conspicuous lack of support from MOWRAM and PDA extension staff except which is engaged by PNCA staff with the necessary transport and per diems. Sustainability is a key issue.

Project Title Capacity Building on CC, Vulnerabilities, and Adaptations in Water and Health Sectors for Provincial Rural Development Officials in two Flood Prone Provinces

Implemented by Royal University of Phnom Penh

1. Background

The Royal University of Phnom Penh worked on capacity building for climate change, vulnerabilities and adaptation in the water and health sectors for provincial and rural development officials in two flood prone provinces (Kompong Cham and Battambang).

2. Objectives and expected outcomes

The aim of the project was to provide a complete set of knowledge and know-how on climate-informed decision-making for rural water supply and sanitation infrastructure and services (focus-infrastructure and water and sanitation).

3. Interview locations and interviewees

The evaluation team interviewed only with the project manager, Ms Chea Elyan, at the Royal University of Phnom Penh in Phnom Penh.

4. Observed activities at site visits

The evaluation team did not visit the target site.

5. Review comments

Relevance. The introduced activities are relevant to the current climate change conditions of flood prone areas in the target locations. The project has introduced appropriate skills and approaches to protect flood effects on health and sanitation and water borne diseases. However, for capacity building components, it appears that they are focused only on the provincial and district government staff, NGOs, and are less extended to the communities and private sectors, which may not be quite relevant. The capacity building should be more focused at the community and commune council levels. The capacity building for Government (at provinces and districts) and NGOs should be oriented to facilitating roles. The activities of water proof tube wells and ponds should be mainstreaming into the commune investment plan (CIP) and seek support from the commune development funds

Effectiveness (achievements observed). Based on the progress reports, the project has achieved planned activities and outputs for both components (capacity building and infrastructure building of flood proof constructions). The selection of target locations and beneficiaries were focused on appropriate flood prone areas.
The project has conducted the lesson-learnt workshop to share lessons with different government sectors such as Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Rural Development, and Ministry of Woman Affair.

Efficiency. Cost of construction of waterproof tube wells and ponds was expensive. The project activity delivery time was too short to reach the communities within 15 months

Impact. The project activities are long-term in nature and difficult to see the impacts of the introduced technology in the short period. However, there appears to have some impact resulting from project activities on teaching curriculum of undergraduates and gaining basic knowledge of water sanitation at the schools and waterproof construction.

Sustainability It is difficult to see the sustainability of this project because:

1) Timing was too short to assess the impact and sustainability. The first 10 months of the project was mostly based on capacity building aspects.

2) Targeting was not to the right people. The targeting beneficiaries for capacity building was focused only on provincial and district government and NGOs, but extended less to communities.

3) Construction cost for building waterproof wells and ponds was quite high around $1,000 for the poor communities.

4) Lack of mainstreaming for capacity building and infrastructure building (waterproof tube wells and ponds) into the commune investment plan.

6. Conclusions

Through reviewing the progress reports and direct interview with the project manager, the project appears to be appropriate for introducing the tube wells and ponds with waterproof technology for water sanitation.

The capacity building components, although the progress reports claimed success and beneficiaries' had better understanding of the basic concept of health and sanitation related to climate change, the project appears to target and train only government officials rather than target to the climate vulnerability groups.

Cost of inputs to build the waterproof wells and ponds was high for poor communities to accept.

Project Title "Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change along Mekong River"

Implemented by WORLD WIDE FUND FOR THE NATURE (WWF CAMBODIA)

1. Background

The project started in the 2013 dry season and The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF Cambodia) has conducted a pilot on Ecosystem-based Adaptation approach to climate change along the Mekong River (Kratie Province) prioritized works on Community Forestry (CF) re-demarcation and posting, and establishment of nursery to support forest restoration. Project also conducted a review CF status as well as recording missing livelihood data and information through meeting with Community Forestry Management Committee (CFMC) and Commune Council.

2. Objectives and expected outcomes

The key objective of the project was to reduce the vulnerability of communities along the Mekong River to the adverse impacts of climate change by protecting and restoring community forests (Focus-forestry). The project has set up the following expected outputs:

a) Legally recognized registration of 6 CFs, with a management agreement reached between FAC and the CFMC of each CF

b) Reports and other communication media will be released to showcases CF development and the rehabilitation of degraded forest (e.g. case studies, success stories)

c) Degraded forest areas in two target communities are restored to reduce erosion, provide shade and support biodiversity conservation. This approach displayed as an approach to climate change adaptation. Lessons learned widely communicated.

3. Interview locations and interviewees

The review team did not visit this project

4. Observed activities at site visits

The review team did not visit this project

5. Review comments

Based on the assessment of the progress report from the project, the evaluation team can assess the progress of the project implementation as follows:

Relevance. The project was relevance to the current location and aligned to the watershed strategy and Forestry sub-sectoral strategy. The project was designed to improve forest protected areas from unofficial grabbing and invasion by the private land concession, which relevance for local communities along the Mekong river to maintain biodiversity.

Effectiveness (achievements observed). The project achieved the following results:

- Demarcation of boundary post locations for two Community Forestry (CF) areas. The project has re-demarcated 4 CFs followed resolution of overlapping issues with an economic land concession and will include this CFs for submission to Ministry of Agriculture Forest and Fisheries (MAFF).
- Establishment of forest restoration nursery.
- Development of work plan for the next stage of forest restoration and sought CFMC and CF member expertise in choosing the deciduous tree species resistant to forest fire.
- Conduct training on seed production and ccommunity forestry and agro-Forestry for the Community Forestry Management Committee (CFCM), Village Chief, Commune Chief and FA staff. Review and prepare additional documentation for CFs.

- Production of forest cover map (8 maps of forest restoration site) and providing training for project staff on conduct ground truth verification.

Efficiency. The project has completed all planned activities although some delays occurred in the first quarter of the project implementation. However, there were some concerned issues related to linkages of private suppliers to provide specific tree seedlings

Impact. The evaluation team could not assess the actual impact of the project due to the lack of field visits to the target sites. However, through the progress report, there are difficulties to assess impact with short periods (15 months) of implementation. Most of the project implementation time was spent on training and arrange meetings among the implementing agents with CF, CFCM, and FA.

Sustainability (also see table 4). At the time of evaluation, it is difficult to assess the sustainability; there is as of yet no solid evidence for the impact of the project.

6. Conclusions

The project has achieved all planned outputs although some were delayed at the first quarter of the project implementation. The introduced activities are relevant to the CF in the target locations. However, there are some concerns related to the impact and sustainability of the current activities. There are difficulties to see the replication from modality that was developed by this project although the project shared the lesson learnt.

Project Title "Water for Community Climate Change Adaptation in Kampot"

Implemented by Provincial Department of Environment of Kampot Province

1. Background

Climate change in Cambodia is more intense because of the wet and dry seasons and higher average temperatures, which affects the access to safe water: (1) water shortages during droughts; (2) inaccessible safe water during floods; (3) sea level rise and increasing salinity of coastal water sources; and (4) a lowering of the water table, which leads to arsenic contamination.

2. Objectives and expected outcomes

The objective of the project is to strengthen local government institutions in Kampot Province to assist vulnerable communities to adapt to climate change in the water sector. There were four targeted outcomes for achievement of the objective:

- Capacity building and institutional strengthening of the Kampot technical departments and the line ministries in climate change adaptation
- Raising awareness of provincial authorities (province, district and commune levels) in climate change adaptation
- Mapping of water resources, water infrastructures and their vulnerabilities to drought, flood, salinity and arsenic
- Rehabilitation and construction of water supply infrastructures at the selected demonstration sites

3. Interview locations and interviewees

The evaluation team did not meet with the Project Manager of this project due to time constraints for in-country mission.

4. Observed activities at site visits

As above

5. Review comments

Relevance. The project contributed to the implementation of Cambodia's National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) and aligned with the Royal Government of Cambodia's framework of

NCDD, whose objective is to strengthen management and improve public services at the sub-nation level. The project also supported to the national capacity at the sub-national institutions.

Effectiveness (achievements observed). The project has achieved its planned outputs such as:

- field survey and mappings related to drought, salinity, flood, and arsenic
- 18 sites of demonstrations were selected in eight districts in Kampot province
- water infrastructure were in progress in quarter 1 in 2014 on 2 reservoirs, 4 ponds, 7 wells, and 5 rainwater harvesting system

There was no information for applications of the achieved outputs. It is difficult to make judgement on the impact and sustainability from these outputs without information of application and adaptation.

Efficiency. The project completed activities according to work plan without any change in the scheduling of activities, staffing or budget. The total expenditure budget of $200,000 for the project outputs and beneficiaries appears to be reasonable. However, political uncertainty after the national election in July has some affects on the delay of some project activities and economic with a general rise in the cost of living and the cost of input supplies.

Impact. The evaluation team did not observe the impact directly with the beneficiaries at the target sites. Through the progress report and annual report of CCCA, the project appears to have significant impacts on communities and sub-national government institutions. The project gets praise from local people and from authorities for being practical and realistic.

Sustainability (also see table 4). The sustainability can be seen in different ways such as increase communities awareness of climate change, improve the capacity of the sub-national line ministry institutions, increase water infrastructures within the communities to cope with climate change. However, this trend of sustainability is still uncertain due to the lack of resources to continue implementation of the introduced methodology.

6. Conclusions

The project progress is according to plan although some delays were found during the national elections and political uncertainty after the national election. The project contributed a great deal to awareness, skill, knowledge, and community infrastructure assets. There were some concerns related to future sustainability due to no data on livelihood improvement and use of skills, knowledge and water infrastructures.

Project Title " Strengthened capacity for climate change adaptation in health: integrated response to climate sensitive vector borne diseases in Cambodia**"**

Implemented by National Centre for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control, Ministry of Health

1. Background

An increased incidence of vector borne diseases (VBDs) is often cited as a leading health risk for reasons including that the distribution and behaviour of insect disease vectors are affected by climatic parameters. In Cambodia, dengue and the emerging disease chikungunya are both transmitted by household-associated *Aedes* mosquitoes and cause tens of thousands of cases and hundreds of deaths annually. Their distribution is expanding, possibly because of climate change and relations to human behaviour changes. Accurate monitoring of cases, understanding the responsible vector species and knowledge of the circulating viral stereotype are important components of a climate change and health adaptation strategy.

2. Objectives and expected outcomes

The objective wwas to strengthen capacity for dengue and other vector borne disease outbreak detections, preventions and response, including at the community level, to protect vulnerable populations in areas at risk of increased vector borne disease burden due to climate change. There are three expected outcomes:

- Strengthen the national institutional capacity to conduct integrated, climate-based weather, vector and epidemiological surveillance of climate-sensitive diseases and response to outbreaks for climate change health adaptation;
- Strengthen awareness of vector borne disease risks of climate change and knowledge of appropriate protective behaviours and responses in identified high-risk populations;
- Strengthened evidence of the relationship between climate change and vector borne disease determinants and burden.

3. Interview locations and interviewees

The evaluation team was able to interview the project team at the National Centre for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control.

4. Observed activities at site visits

The evaluation team did not visit activities at the project site due to time constraint.

5. Review comments

Relevance. Dengue fever and chikungunya is a major concern in Cambodia. The outbreak of dengue fever happens almost annually. The vector borne diseases were part of CMDG planned activities and Health Sector Strategic Plan Phase II (HSSPII). Data of outbreak of dengue fever links to climate change was limited.

Effectiveness (achievements observed). After trainings, staffs in target provinces were able to collect dengue case data surveillance (third round) and operate dengue epidemiological and sero-virological surveillance systems with the capability describing the dengue surveillance, and know how to detect dengue cases, and randomly select blood specimen samples from the dengue suspicious cases for doing sero-virological confirmations at IPC. Surveillance materials were distributed to four target provinces. Sample tests were collected and sent to IPC every week. The project has finished data collection and produced reports within the first quarter of 2014. The awareness and dissemination were through media, radio, newspapers, logos, t-shirt, etc. However, the project was concerned about the climate data at provinces, which were did not have enough equipment for collecting daily temperature, rainfall, and humidity.

Efficiency. The project started from capacity building, protocol development, and development of surveillance and early warning system development. All activities were completed on time and financial expenditure (total approval $240,398) was according to plan. However, the project team could not conduct cost-and benefits during their missions in Cambodia.

Impact. Local people in target provinces have a good level of understanding about climate change and its adverse effect on health. Some people are also familiar with protective behaviors even prior to the implementation of IEC for CC-VBD activities. Provincial staffs were able to conduct surveys, detect dengue cases and send suspicious dengue cases for sero-virological confirmation at IPC.

Sustainability (also see table 4). The evaluation team was not able to do field site assessment. Through the interview and the progress reports, sustainability for surveillance and early warning systems will happen if resources for further research and assessment will be available. WHO and ADB consider continuing the support of activities.

However, there were some concerns related to staff allowances for implementing the activities with the current low salary. Another issue was related to mainstreaming surveillance and early warning systems into the local government such as commune healthcare centres.

6. Conclusions

The project generated useful data for detecting dengue and developing early warning systems at rural communities and urban population. The ability to conduct surveys and detect dengue cases at the community level was very useful. The project team documented the process for CC-VBD was useful and they should share this lesson to other provinces in Cambodia

Project Title "Improvement of rural livelihoods through livestock management and preparedness and production technologies adapted to climate change in 4 communes of Pursat and Takeo province**"**

Implemented by Department of Animal Health and Production (DAHP)

1. Background

Flood and drought are the main factors for low livestock productivity due to loss of grazing pasture and shelters, feed and water availability, epidemic and occurrence of diseases. Animal raising interventions or models adapted to the patterns of climate change have been less considered.

2. Objectives and expected outcomes

The objective of the project was to improve animal production and management to cope with climate change through the adaptation of climate change and improvement of animal production during floods and drought. The following outputs were expected to achieve the proposed objectives:

1) Improve the understanding of farmers and relevant stakeholders about climate change-related to animal production and preparedness;
2) improve animal health services;
3) improve of feed availability;
4) use technologies to reduce disease transmission; and
5) establish an effective climate change-related livestock intervention committee

3. Interview locations and interviewees

Due to time constraints, the evaluation team did not interview this and visit this project.

4. Observed activities at site visits

The evaluation team did not visit this project

5. Review comments

Relevance. The project was designed to improve the livelihood incomes through livestock production and manage adaptation to climate change. This project was relevant to community context and aligned well with the livestock subsector action plan.

Effectiveness (achievements observed). According to the progress report, this livestock Project has achieved the planned activities such as support and advise on livestock treatment, fodder replanting fodders, refresh training, internal policy and business plan development for four target communities including VAHWs, District Vets, OAHPs and farmers' representatives.

The project team provided services and treatment through VAHWs to treat 626 cows, 572 buffaloes, and 669 pigs, the incident and mortality rate due to disease has decreased

44 participants (43 men) attended the training course on 1) preparation of internal procedures and participatory approaches; 2) climate change adaptation and animal management, production, and technologies; 3) business plan development and distribution of raw feed materials.

Production of livestock extension materials 85,150 (84,000 leaflet and 1,250 manuals,

Efficiency. The project has efficiently spent a total budget of $197,414 during the project period. However, the evaluation team is concerned that the cost of implementation appears to be expensive in comparison with results achieved.

Impact. About 20 families have shared their fodders to their neighbors for planting and some families still wait to see the results before they are going to plant in their backyards. 270 out of 300 families appear to have improved in veterinary services which is equal to 90% achieved from planned. Trained VAHWs were able to provide services in their communities without further mentoring.

Sustainability (also see table 4) The 4 Livestock Communities was formed and has been useful for projects toward keeping it in long team sustainability with business operations and management. OAHPs will register all the 4 Livestock communities and seek for approval from Departments of Agriculture-Forestry and Fishery (DAFF) in their respective province.

6. Conclusions

Overall, the project appears to have good impacts and signs of sustainability were seen (from the progress report). However, some activities were delayed and shifted for further months such as:

- Extension Programme for 8 target villages and all villages of 4 communes was postponed until January 2014
- The feed formulation (HMC) demonstrations for 40 farmers of both provinces have been postponed to January 2014 due to lack of raw materials

Cost for implementing the activities appears expensive if this project is selected as a modality for replication.

Project Title "Climate Change Adaptation for Livelihoods of Rural Women"

Implemented by Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA)

1. Background

The impacts of climate change (floods, droughts, rising temperature etc.) affect women more than men. Women generally have less access and control over resources and services, especially skills, knowledge and information, or decision-making power. The projects implemented by the Gender and Climate Change Committee (GCCC) of the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) with support from the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) Trust Fund. This project seeks to build on the best practices of working together with line ministries, provincial government offices and local authorities through the existing institutional architecture for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment within the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). A multidisciplinary team of five sectors, coordinated by GCCC/MOWA was formed for the purpose of expert pool and quality assurance. Gender Mainstreaming Action Groups (GMAGs) in the five sectors were the prime members of this team. The total number of the beneficiaries targeted approximately 1500 women and men (targeting especially on female-headed households and vulnerable groups)

2. Objectives and expected outcomes

The objective of the project was to improve capacity of the rural women in Stung Treng and Oddar Meanchey Provinces through building and strengthening their skills and knowledge to cope with climate change impacts, improving access to information on natural disasters and commodity prices in the market, and improving household economies for better livelihoods. The project has two expected outcomes:

1) Built capacity of public sector staffs in gender and climate change related issues,
2) Built Capacity of rural women in adaptation and resilience to climate change and climate variability.

3. Interview locations and interviewees

The interview took place in the Ministry of Woman Affairs with the Project Manager (Mrs Chhunleang Vanny) and a project officer (Mr Sok Piseth).

4. Observed activities at site visits

The evaluation team did not visit the project implementation site.

5. Review comments

Relevance. The project designed for strengthening gender in the rural communities of two provinces, which is aligned with the MOWA Sectoral Strategy and the draft MOWA Climate Change sectoral Action Plan. The project measures were also based on natural disasters that have affected women in the past few years.

Effectiveness (achievements observed). Based on the progress report, training results appeared to be less effective because 4% of the participants got their scores above 80% and 75% just pass the post-test. IFFS for 300 (268 women) participants were able to design and manage home gardens, grow and save seeds, and compost making. Ponds and wells also provided benefits to the communities that were facing water shortages during the dry season. However, the selection of locations to build ponds or wells were overlapping with past projects within one village and the project decided to cancel pond construction in this village..

Efficiency. The selection of target locations was cancelled due to unclear consultation in advance, which caused the allocation of budget items to other places. The project was expected to benefit 1,500 direct beneficiaries with a total approved budget of $300,000. The amount of the proposed budget appears to be inefficient in comparison with the number of beneficiaries and planned activities. Most planned activities were more to technical works in agriculture and less extension to gender (role of MOWA). It appears that this project suited well with Agricultural sector.

Impact. It is difficult to assess the impact because the majority of works during the past 15 months were focused on training and capacity building. There was limited information and application of skills and knowledge to be gained from training. The IFFS appears to have the most impact because many participants were able to understand the design and home gardening management, good seed selection, and compost making. The project provided ponds and tube wells to support the communities during water shortages in dry season, but there was no data/information of impact on income, health, and food security to be benefited from the assets.

Sustainability (also see table 4). There were interventions on capacity building communities and households, but it is too early to assess the sustainability. The introduced activities had long-term effects in nature and it needs time to monitor the sustainability.

6. Conclusions

The design of the project was long-term in nature. The concept of home gardening, crop seed selection, and water infrastructure was appropriate for improving rural livelihoods, food security, and income generation. During the past 15 months, it was focused only on target selection and capacity building, less on actual application of skills and knowledge. Tube wells and pond constructions were also in the second quarters of the project implementation. Therefore, at the time of evaluation, the review team cannot assess the impact and sustainability of the project. The cost of implementation and cost-benefit of the project appears to be expensive. The project appears to suite well in the agricultural sector rather than in MOWA.

Project Title "Promotion of Adaptive Farming to Climate Change (PAFCC)"

Implemented by Mlub Baitong

1. Background

The traditional farming system is based on monoculture of rain-fed rice cultivation and is vulnerable to droughts because it needs a lot of water and relies on constant monsoon rainfalls during the rainy season. Water sources in the target areas such as puddles, small lakes, ponds and canals dry out more quickly during dry season. This affects the farmers (85% of the population) whose livelihood and food security depend mainly on rain-fed rice (average household has less than 1 ha), complemented by animal husbandry and limited income from cultivation of sugar cane, corn and beans, and collection of Non Timber Forest Products. Promoting diversification of the traditional agricultural system depending on rain-fed rice towards more drought resilient plants and Integrated Farming Systems for households, which are environmentally friendly and less vulnerable to drought, have a big potential on the adaption of the traditional farming systems to climate changes

2. Objectives and expected outcomes

The objective of the project was "adapting traditional farming systems to climate change in order to reduce vulnerability and improve livelihoods" The project has five expected outputs to deliver as follows:

1) DOA staff has improved their capacity on climate change, project development, management, monitoring and evaluation;
2) farmers have improved their capacity on climate change and climate change resilient farming systems and successfully complete pilot projects;
3) small scale irrigation systems were constructed to support FFS pilot projects; (4) all related project documents & achievements are compiled; and
4) lessons learned were disseminated through documentation and exhibition

3. Interview locations and interviewees

The evaluation team has met with Mr Va Moeurn and Mr May Ly at the central office in Phnom Penh.

4. Observed activities at site visits

Due to time constraints, the review team did not visit the project site.

5. Review comments

Relevance. The project was designed to fit the local food security needs through the adaptation of climate change. The introducing technologies were aligned with the local community needs, addressing the climatic change issues set in the strategy of agriculture, water (SAW 2009-2013), and draft the MAFF Climate Change Action Plan (2014-2018).

Effectiveness (achievements observed). MB has achieved positive results based on four main factors: water resources (wells and ponds), knowledge (training), awareness of farmers, and market mechanisms. The achieved results can be seen as follows:

- The Integrated Farming System (IFS) is suitable for poor households and provided extra food and income for smallholder farmers whom can simultaneously look after their household and children;
- Climate Change adaptation for smallholder farmers through IFS by using ponds, conserved wells, and saved available water for the growing crop cycles around the year, but the approach may not be feasible for larger farmers who owns more than one hectare of land;
- Introduction of organic fertilizers such as compost fertilizers led to reduced fertilizer inputs, improved soil fertility, and to keep the household compound clean. Farmers can self-produce compost pits, but they require small financial supports;

- SRI was suitable for smallholder farmers, and MB has claimed that the methodologies of rice cultivation was popular with farmers and drought resilience and might be appropriate for drought factor.

Efficiency. Financial supports of the project (with the amount of $150,000 with 420 direct beneficiaries), procurement, and expenditure for operation cost was appropriate. MB appears to have completed all planned activities on time.

Impact. Introducing IFS, SRI, and CD were suitable and effective for smallholders' farmers who owns less than one hectare of land. However, there will be difficulties for large farm holders (more than 1ha) and business farmers to adapt to IFS, SRI, and CD. Based on the progress report, there were trends of impact on individual households and communities to adapt the technologies.

Sustainability (also see table 4). MBs involvement with PDA, Agricultural Officers at the district, and commune councils in activity implementation demonstrated signs of progress and sustainability. However, due to resource constraints from the government counterparts (PDA, District, and Commune Council) and other sources, the evaluation team had difficulties assessing the actual sustainability of the introduced technology.

6. Conclusions

MB introduced suitable technologies such as IFS, CD, and SRI, which is adaptable to climate change. These technologies and approaches enabled smallholder farmers, who owns less than 1ha of land, to manage the activities well. In general, the community wants to receive benefits from investments in IFS and CD, but MB seems to have limited activities in market linkages and product development. Crop diversification is a good concept, but the available market for selling their crops need to be in place before introducing new types of crop for cultivation.

Project Title "Integrating Climate Change Resilient Livelihoods and Floodplain Management for the Tonle Sap**"**

Implemented by Conservation International (CI)

1. Background

Conservation International Foundation (CI) implemented an Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach to integrate climate change resilient livelihoods with floodplain management for the Tonle Sap. The project focused on building community resilience to climate change by improving the functionality of community fisheries management, enhancing protection of ecosystems critical for sustaining fisheries and other resources people rely on to survive and thrive, and increase awareness among policy makers about the role that the ecosystem plays in climate change resilience to influence policy making.

2. Objectives and expected outcomes

The project was to improve the ecosystem and fisheries management, climate change resilience, and livelihoods for about 2,000 people living in the communities near the Kampong Prak Fish Sanctuary and in Beung Tonle Chhmar, including protecting flooded forests and associated dry season ponds that covers an area of at least 15,000 ha.

The expected outcomes were the following:

- At least three fisheries committees in the target region will understand how to manage and ensure resilience of their fisheries to the developing impacts of climate change and develop a management plan for the new community fisheries zones.
- At least 3 savings group associations will be established and operational, reducing debt and contributing to diversify the livelihood opportunities

- Two trainings will be held with the local government and community representatives to share approaches and increase awareness about how communities and conservation can benefit from EbA.
- Monitoring and evaluation will be implemented and integrated into the work.

3. Interview locations and interviewees

The evaluation team was met with the country director and his staff on the Tonle Sap Lake. The meeting was also extended to saving group and community fisheries.

4. Observed activities at site visits

During visit the target sites, the evaluation team met with the saving group. The project was progressing well and is appreciated by the community. The protected areas, demarcation, reforestation, saving group, fish processing and market development, etc. were significantly contributed to the improvement of livelihood of floating villages. Fish catch increased up to 30%, fisheries related crime has been reduced due to own patrol in cooperation with local authority. Communities were happy with the saving group activities because the loan (KHR100,000/HH) from SG enabled them to buy more inputs for fishing and processing business.

5. Review comments

Relevance. The projects target locations and communities were relevant because activities of the project were key drivers for addressing climate change effects in the fisheries zones. Illegal fishing and loss of flooded forest were the most significant impact of fishing lost. Lack of financial support from MFI was also an issues of CF to aligned and addressed these issues. Project activities were aligned to the Fisheries Sector Strategy.

Effectiveness (achievements observed). CI completed all planned outputs which includes re-establishment Community Fisheries (CF), demarcation, establishing saving groups to support financial needs of the community members. CF was able to monitor and patrol 100% of the illegal fishing activities after demarcation. Illegal fishing has decreased significantly and fish catching has increased by 30% in 2013. Communities were able to increase their income up to 30%. Saving groups with the sufficient finance amount of KHR1,500,000 -3,000,000 (through membership fees - KHR5,000 – 10,000/month), provided loans to most financial needs of the households (up to KHR100,000/households). This loan was used for business purpose or buying fish from other fishermen to process before selling to the market.

Efficiency. Although the duration of the implementation of the project was short, the project has completed most planned activities. The project has efficiently used a total of ($148,429 with 2,000 beneficiaries) and costs of operations.

Impact. The CF has increased fish catch up to 30%. CFC's members have the ability to write its own proposal to submit to donors and other NGOs, 3-4 saving group members were able to be free of debt. Communities gained knowledge of climate change such as the change of temperature and rainfall, changing of water flow, and drought. Communities can conduct research and monitor biodiversity surveys (e.g. mammal, fish, birth, and forestry)

Sustainability (also see table 4). The project activities were longer term in nature; therefore, based on the project duration, it was difficult to assess the sustainability. The trend of impact lead to sustainability was seen during target site visits. Climate change awareness and CF's activities are integrated in to the existing government system (CIP)

6. Conclusions

CI has had many years of experience in conservation, especially for the target areas. The activities and approaches introduced to the target location were relevant. CI should develop a successful modality for replication to other locations with similar factors and conditions. The establishment of breeding sites and breed stock was important and it should be replicated to other part of Tonle Sap.

Annex 6: Examples of Climate Change Programme Complementarities

Climate-related Programmes	***Climate change activities***	***CCCA possible linkages***
Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) /ADB-WB	Investments in infrastructure in three sectors and 8 technical assistance projects related to infrastructure, agriculture and water resources	Strategic gaps that are identified from CCCA grant projects and policy levers for CCCSP
UNDP/NCDD-S Scaling-Up Climate Change into Sub-National Planning and Budgeting Process	NCDD pilot activities with sub-national administration in the 3 provinces to finance climate resilience investments as prioritized by local authorities and communities, and related technical assistance	Mainstreaming the CCCA programme resilient and adaptation activities into Sub-national system for sustainable development.
National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and Asian Disaster Preparedness Center	Disaster risk management (DRM) information and systems capacity building, improving DRM for cities and climate change, mainstreaming DRM into national and local development, improving DRM systems and undertaking disaster risk assessments.	Activating the subnational disaster management committees to assist both adaptation and disaster preparedness
LDCF/UNDP *Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Cambodia to support climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change*.	Introducing climate considerations in planning processes and early warning infrastructure to respond to climate change by improving the hardware and software capacity to monitor extreme weather and climate, forecast and customise information as needed for national planning processes and alert climate induced risk	Facilitating early warning system gaps identified in CCCA grant projects, notably in extension packages and dengue surveillance systems
(MAFF – GEF/NAPA Follow Up) *Promoting Climate Resilience in Agricultural Practices and Water Resource Management in the* Rural Cambodia	16 communes supported on development planning and climate change adaptation and Preah Vihear and Kratie provinces integrate adaptation responses; rehabilitation of two irrigation systems. Around 1,500 households and water user groups assisted with water management. Community-based early system set up to provide reliable climatic information to farmers through local volunteers. More than 3,600 families adopted adaptive measures such as rice varieties, water harvesting, seed purification, dripping system, integrated farming system, SRI, and early warning information.	Sharing lessons learned Refinement of climate resilient water management practices Sustainability and replication drivers of successful water management practices Marketing and t.a. aspects of small scale irrigation inputs
Water Resources Management Project	Mainstream climate change concerns in water resource planning and management at both	Sharing lessons learned Water management practices

ADB: USD 13.8 mill., OFID: USD 12.0 mill., AusAID: 4.55 mill., NDF: EUR 3.0 mill., Govt of Cambodia: USD 8.96 M	policy and operational levels by taking into account the projected changes in the climate	for small farmers Climate and water balance modelling
USAID, *Harvest* 56 M USD	Develops sound, agricultural-focused solutions to poor productivity, postharvest losses, malnutrition, lack of market access, environmental degradation, and the effects of climate change on vulnerable rural populations.	Sharing lessons learned Refinement of extension modules for adaptation Access to improved seeds
UNREDD+	UNREDD in Cambodia focuses on effective management of the REDD+ Readiness process and stakeholder engagement, development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation framework, improved capacity to manage REDD+ at sub-national levels; and design of a monitoring system.	Alignment of CCCSP and CCCA policy action and support to REDD+ strategy implementation of forest inventory, demarcation, GHG emission
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	World Bank/UNDP, Development of National REDD+ Strategy & Sub-national REDD pilot ($6.75 M)	CCCA - Interim working group on CC to involve in collaboration
MRC Climate Change IWRM and CC Adaptation Initiative (CCAI)	Technical Working Group and Mekong Panel on Climate Change and IWRM activities with National Mekong Committees Demonstrations of climate resilience in Prey Veng and Battambang	Standardization of VRA and downscaled climate models for adaptation plans Technical collaboration on water management
IFAD *ASPIRE* ($52 M)	Increase the outreach and relevance of extension services to the conditions and circumstances of the small holders; facilitate the transition of about 100 000 farming families towards a more business-like and resilient agriculture and by doing so, contribute to national growth and poverty reduction.	Design of climate change extension packages based on CCCA experiences Modalities for sustainable programme delivery to communities Private sector opportunities in adaptation technologies
Adaptation Approaches for the Transport Sector, Nordic Development Fund/ ADB ($66.4 M – NDF/ADB/ Korea Eximbank / RGC)	Assist Cambodia in responding to climate change in a way that is consistent with economic development objectives. The primary contribution of the project is to improve institutional and technical capacity to adapt to such change in the transport sector.	Development of policies and strategies for financing low emissions alternatives
GEF/UNIDO Climate change related technology transfer for Cambodia: *Using*	Sustained transfer of efficient, cost effective and environmentally friendly (agro waste biomass-fuelled) energy technologies.	Development of biomass energy development policy and carbon offsets financing

agricultural residue biomass for sustainable energy solutions		
CGIAR *Climate Smart Villages programme*	Strengthening the capacity of farming communities using targeted agricultural technologies, climate information services and by engaging with institutions and policy makers.	Develop window of opportunities to link of CCCA to new technology and approaches developed by CGIAR
AusAID/ACIAR CSIRO *Developing multi-scale climate change adaptation strategies for farming communities in Cambodia, Laos, Bangladesh and India*	Develop strategies that enable policy makers to deliver more effective climate adaptation programs relevant to farmer livelihoods and food security; scientists help to build capacity of farming households in selected regions, enabling them to adapt their rice-based cropping systems to accommodate climate variability and climate change.	Making use of the best practices of good experimental data for expanding rice-base farming system adaptation into the communities.
UNIDO *Reducing Green House gas emission through improved energy efficiency in the industrial sector*	Address barriers to industrial energy efficiency (IEE), through an integrated approach that combines capacity building and technical assistance interventions at the institutional, policy, market and project/investment level.	Development of IEE policies aligned with CCCSP
CARITAS *Community Based Disaster Preparedness*	Build the capacity of the target community/disaster management committees for disaster at the local level (village, commune, district, provincial) , improving the understanding to key field staffs, VDA, federation , MC in the target areas on disaster management policy and guideline.	Design of adaptation – disaster prevention strategies in subnational development Strengthening disaster committees involvement in climate change adaptation

ANNEX 7: LIST OF CONTACTS

	Interviewee	Position	Agency
1. Development Partners and Implementing Partners			
1	Mr Koen Everarth	Attaché National Resources Management	EU Delegation
2	Mrs. Dor Soma	Programme Officer	SIDA
3	Mrs. Keo Kalyan	Program Analyst	UNDP
4	Dr Tin Ponlok	Deputy Director General	MOE
5	Mr Sum Thy	Director	MOE
6	Mr Yem Sokha	M&E officer	CCCA
7	Mr Julien Chevillard	Grant Manager	CCCA
8	Dr Johnson Nkem	Technical Specialist	CCCA
9	Mr Lam Khannarith	Deputy Director	PNCA
10	Mr Em Sorany	Department Head	PNCA
11	Mr. Va Moeurn	Executive Director	Mlup Baitong
12	Mr. May Ly	Program Manager	Mlup Baitong
13	Mrs Chea Ellyan	Deputy of Department	RUPP
14	Mr Kong Chanthan	National Climate Change Planning Adviser	NCDD
15	Dr Ngan Chantha	Deputy Director	MOH
16	Dr Chan Vibol	Project Coordinator for Climate Change	MOH
17	Choon Siang Tang	Scientist Vector Control/Dengue	WHO
18	Mr Young Cho Jo	WHO Intern	WHO
19	Dr Kao Sochivi	Deputy Director General/Project Coordinator	FiA
20	HE Dr Van Monyneath	Deputy Director General/National Project Coordinator	MOE
21	Dr Ung Dararath Mony	Adviser	IFAD
22	Mr Prak Thav Amida	Deputy Director General	MAFF
23	Dr Mak Soeun	Director of Agricultural Extension Department	MAFF
24	Mrs Chhunleang Vanny	Deputy Director	MOWA

	Interviewee	Position	Agency
		General	
25	Mr Sok Piseth	Project Officer	MOWA
26	Mr Sam Mlis	Project technical assistant	PDA, Battambang
27	Mr Suos Chanthy	Project technical assistant	PDA Battambang
28	Mr Long Laen	Project Climate Change Officer	HAI
29	Mr Seng Bunra	Country Director	CI
30	Mr Kob Math	Project Officer	ADB
31	Dr Khieu Borin	Executive Director	CelAgric
32	Dr Tauch Chankresna	Deputy Director	MEF
33	Dr Soth Kimkolmony	Deputy Director	NCDM
34	Mr Jens Erik Lyngby	S. Technical Advisor	DHI
2. Beneficiaries			
35	Phun Phal	Project	
36	Mr Ros Bunthoeun	Deputy District Governor	Borei Chulsa District, Takeo Province
37	Mr Ton Hop	Commune Chief of Borei Chulsa Commune	Borei Chulsa Commune, Borei Chulsa District, Takeo Province
38	Mr Seng Sareth	First Deputy Chief of Borei Chulsa Commune	Borei Chulsa Commune, Borei Chulsa District, Takeo Province
39	Mr Am Moeun	Second Deputy Chief of Borei Chulsa Commune	Borei Chulsa Commune, Borei Chulsa District, Takeo Province
40	Mr Um Sareth	Chief of Village of Kampong Ampil, Borei Chulasa Commune	Kampong Ampil Village, Borei Chulsa Commune, Borei Chulsa District, Takeo Province
41	Mr San Lim	Farmer	Kampong Ampil Village, Borei Chulsa Commune, Borei Chulsa District, Takeo Province
42	Mr Ou Vang	Farmer	Kampong Ampil Village, Borei Chulsa Commune, Borei Chulsa District, Takeo Province
43	Mr So Vin	Farmer	Kampong Ampil Village, Borei Chulsa Commune, Borei Chulsa District, Takeo Province
44	Mr Prak Sorn	Chief of Village of Angkroch Village	Angkroch Village, Borei Chulsa Commune, Borei Chulsa District, Takeo Province
45	Mr Sao Chhorn	Farmer	Angkroch Village, Borei Chulsa

	Interviewee	Position	Agency
			Commune, Borei Chulsa District, Takeo Province
46	Mr Long Srey	Farmer	Angkroch Village, Borei Chulsa Commune, Borei Chulsa District, Takeo Province
47	Mr Heou Chea	Farmer	Angkroch Village, Borei Chulsa Commune, Borei Chulsa District, Takeo Province
48	Mr Ung Bunchan Ratha	Staff of LGCC II	
49	Mr Tep Yav	Community Forest Leader	Prey Yav Village, Sre khnong Commune, Chumkiri District, Kampot District, Kampot province
50	Mrs. Tep Ren	Farmer	Prey Yav Village, Sre khnong Commune, Chumkiri District, Kampot District, Kampot province
51	Mr Luot Sophanna	Farmer	Prey Yav Village, Sre khnong Commune, Chumkiri District, Kampot District. Kampot province
52	Mrs Chheun Dy	Farmer	Damnak Snuol Village, Srekhnong Commune, Chumkiri District, Kampot province
53	Mr Sreng Sophal	Project Officer, CARP	MOE
54	Mr Eung Sam Ol	Chief of District Agriculture	Prey Nob District, Sihanouk Province
55	Mr Hak San	Commune Chief	Teuk Laak Commune, Prey Nob district, Sihanouk Province
56	Mr Peng Loan	Farmer	Ta ongthom village, Samaki commune, Prey nob district. Sihanouk province
57	Mr Khlang Than	Farmer	Chralong Village, Teuk Laak Commune, Prey nob district, Sihanouk Province
58	Mr Ya Bird	Farmer	Tuol Toteung Village, Tuol Toteung Commune, Prey Non District, Sihanouk Province.
59	Mr Om Sokhom	Facilitator	Farmer Livelihood Development
60	Mrs. Loeum Pheaktra	Farmer	Spean Koas Village, Kralor Commune, Koah Kraolor District, Battambang Province
61	Mr Sok Penh Ny	Agriculture District Officer	Koas Kralor District, Battambang province
62	Mrs. Dok Tho	Farmer	Spean Koas Village, Kralor Commune, Koah Kraolor District, Battambang Province
63	Mrs. Yon Nhieb and Mr Yun Yoeun (husband)	Farmers	Beung Preah Viallge, Preah Phos Commune, Srok Koas Kralor District, Battambang Province

	Interviewee	Position	Agency
64	Mrs. Mith Cham	Farmer	Samrong Snor Village, Samrong Khnong Commune, Ek Phnom District, Battambang Province
65	Mr Kong Kim Heang	Farmer	O Tabrok Village, Osandan Commune, Krakor District, Pursat Province
66	Mrs Khun Phalla	Farmer	O Tabrok Village, Osandan Commune, Krakor District, Pursat Province
67	Mrs. Cheng Srey Mom	Farmer	O Tabrok Village, Osandan Commune, Krakor District, Pursat Province
68	Mrs Khun Pha	Farmer	O Tabrok Village, Osandan Commune, Krakor District, Pursat Province
69	Mrs Keo Sophany	Farmer	O Tabrok Village, Osandan Commune, Krakor District, Pursat Province
70	Mrs Pong Sok	Farmer	O Tabrok Village, Osandan Commune, Krakor District, Pursat Province
71	Mrs Ros Sophy	Farmer	O Tabrok Village, Osandan Commune, Krakor District, Pursat Province
72	Mr Pen Sokhom	Board of Committee Chairman	Kampong Prak Village, Thnal Ansa Commune, Krokor District, Pursat Province
73	Mr Dym Vin	Community Fisheries Leader	Kampong Prak Village, Thnal Ansa Commune, Krokor District, Pursat Province
74	Mr Som Tha	Community Fisheries Deputy Leader	Kampong Prak Village, Thnal Ansa Commune, Krokor District, Pursat Province
75	Mr Nguon Bol	Patrol member	Kampong Prak Village, Thnal Ansa Commune, Krokor District, Pursat Province
76	Mr Nuon Ngoeum	Patrol member	Kampong Prak Village, Thnal Ansa Commune, Krokor District, Pursat Province
77	Mr Son Chhin	Accountant	Kampong Prak Village, Thnal Ansa Commune, Krokor District, Pursat Province
78	Mr Prak Chamnab	Secretary	Kampong Prak Village, Thnal Ansa Commune, Krokor District, Pursat Province
79	Mr Dy Rithy	member	Kampong Prak Village, Thnal Ansa Commune, Krokor District, Pursat Province
80	Mr Muon Muok	Extension staff	Kampong Prak Village, Thnal Ansa Commune, Krokor District, Pursat Province

ANNEX 8: Itinerary for CCCA Final Review Mission 03 – 28 April

Date	Time	Activity	Organization	Focus	Person to be met	Location
Tue 01 April		Desk Review				Home base
Wed 02 April		- Desk review for Sovith - Travel to Cambodia for Alan - Possible discussion of reviewing schedule between Alan and Sovith	self-arrangement			Home base
Thu 03 April	08:00 – 09:30	Consultant team (Sovith and Alan) meeting	Sovith and Alan	General work arrangement related to mission, schedule and activities.	Alan and Sovith	TBC
	09:30 – 10:00	Travel to EU delegation office	TBA	Traveling	TBA / Koen Everaet	To EU delegation office
	10:00 – 12:00	Meeting with donors: EU, Sweden, and UNDP	CCCA/UNDP	Introductory meeting to brief on general history, background, funding, and management	EU, Sweden, and UNDP	EU delegation office
	12:00 – 14:00	Lunch break				
	14:00 – 14:30	Travel to CCCA Office	CCCA/UNDP			
	14:30 – 17:00	Meeting with CCCA, UNDP with the participation of Dr Tin Ponlok and Dr Sum Thy	CCCA/UNDP	Introductory meeting to brief on general history, background, funding, and management	CCCA, UNDP with the participation of Dr Tin Ponlok and Dr Sum Thy	CCCA Office
Fri 04 April	08:00 – 09:30	Meeting with Preak Leap National College of Agricultural	CCCA	Meeting to discuss the project implementation activities	Sorany and Kanharith	PNCA
	09:30 – 10:00	Travel to RUPP	CCCA	Travle		
	09:30 – 11:00	Meeting with Royal University of Phnom Penh	CCCA	Meeting to discuss the project implementation	Chea Elian	RUPP

Date	Time	Activity	Organization	Focus	Person to be met	Location
				activities		
	12:00 – 01:30	Lunch Break				
	01:30 – 02:00	Travel to Mlub Baitong	CCCA	Meeting to discuss the project implementation activities		
Sat 05 April		Working on draft report	Alan & Sovith			
Sunday 06 April						
Mon 7 April	8:00 – 10:00	Meeting with NCDD Mr. Kong Chanthan Tel: 012 898557	CCCA	Meeting to discuss the project implementation activities	TBC	NCDD
	11:30 – 12:30	Lunch Break				
	12:30 – 02:00	Travel to Takeo Province	CCA Driver			
	02:00 – 05:00	Visit project of "Building Climate Change Resilient Food Systems: Integrating Reservoir and Rice-Fish Systems, Takeo Province, Cambodia" Mr. Em Sorany 016 269 562	CCCA	Meeting with key project staff and beneficiaries to discuss about the progress, outcomes and lesson learnt.	TBC	Tramkok, Takeo
	04:30 – 5:30	Travel to Takeo town and stay overnight	CCCA Driver			
	08:00 – 11:00	"Local Government and Climate Change" Borichulsa: Mr. Phum Phall, LGCC project officer Tel: 078 796 575	CCCA	Meeting with key project staff and beneficiaries to discuss about the progress, outputs, outcomes and lesson learnt.		Borichulsa Daun Keo and Bati
	11:30 – 12:30	Lunch				
	12:30 –	Travel to Kampot	CCCA Driver			

Date	Time	Activity	Organization	Focus	Person to be met	Location
	01:30	province				
Tues 8 April	02:00 – 04:30	"Adaptation to Climate Change through alternative livelihood in community forestry" Mr. Long Ratanakoma Tel: 077 680 838 Mr. Heng Tel: 097 355 554 6 Mr. Tep An Head of Community Forestry Tel: 088 646 197 0	CCCA	Meeting with key project staff and beneficiaries to discuss about the progress, outputs, outcomes and lesson learnt.		Kampot
	04:30 – 5:30	Travel to Kampot Town and stay overnight				
Wed 9 April	07:30 – 08:00	Travel to Prey Nob	CCCA Driver			
	08:00 – 12:00	Visiting project of "Coastal Adaptation and Resilience Planning" Mr. Sreng Sophal Tel: 089 696 910	CCCA	Meeting with key project staff and beneficiaries to discuss about the progress, outputs, outcomes and lesson learnt.		Prey Nob
	12:00 – 01:00	Lunch Break				
	01:00 – 04:00	Travel Back to Phnom Penh	CCCA Driver			
	08:00-10:00	Meeting with MOH Dr. Ngan Chantha & Dr. Chan Vibol Tel: 012 954 148	CCCA	Discuss on linkages and collaboration works between these two entities		

Date	Time	Activity	Organization	Focus	Person to be met	Location
Thu 10 April			CCCA			
		Lunch Break				
	03:00 – 04:30	Meeting with Dr. Kao Sochivy Tel: 012 202 805	CCCA	Meeting with key project staff to discuss about the progress, outputs, outcomes and lesson learnt.	Kao Sochivy	Fisheries Administration
	TBC	Cancelled Meeting with Forestry Administration Mr. Khun Vatha & Mr. Sok Heng (Not available)	CCCA	Meeting to discuss about the progress, outputs, outcomes and lesson learnt.		TBC
Fri 11 April	10:00 – 11:30	Mr. Johnson Nkem	CCCA			MoE
Sat 12 April		Khmer New year and working on draft report				
Sun 13 April						
Mon 14 April						
Tue 15 April						
Wed 16 April	TBC	TBC				
Thu 17 April	08:00 – 10:00	Meeting with CI Mr. Heng Sokrith Tell: 088 999 980 2	CCCA	Meeting to discuss about the progress, outputs, outcomes and lesson learnt.		
	10:00 – 11:30	Meeting with H.E. Dr. Vann Monyneath Deputy Director General and National Project Coordinator, CARP Tel: 012 20 3456	CCCA	Meeting to discuss about the progress, outputs, outcomes and lesson learnt		
		Lunch Break				
	02:00 – 03:30	IFAD Mr. Ung Dararath Mony	CCCA			MAFF
	03:30 – 05:00	Meeting with Mr. Prak ThavAmida	CCCA	Meeting to discuss about the progress, outputs, outcomes and lesson learnt.		MAFF

Date	Time	Activity	Organization	Focus	Person to be met	Location
Fri 18 April						
	08:30 AM	Mr. Sum Thy	CCD			
	2:00-3:30	Meeting with MoWA Mr. Chuthleang Vanny Tel: 012849285 Mr. Sok Pisith Tel: 086 459 555				
	03:30-5:00	Meeting with Department of Agricultural Extension Dr. Mak Soeun Tel: 012 826 617				
Sat 19 April		Working on draft report				
Sun 20 April		Travel to Battambang				
Mon 21 April	08:00 – 12:00	Meeting with PDA Battambang Mr. Long Phorn Tel: 012 769 637	CCCA	Meeting to discuss about the progress, outputs, outcomes and lesson learnt.	TBC	TBC
	02:00 – 05:00	Meeting with HAI Mr. Long Laen Tel: 077 812 813				
Tues 22 April	06:00 – 07:30	Travel to Pursat				
	07:30 – 08:10	Travel by boat to visit CI project site	CCCA	Meeting to discuss about the progress, outputs, outcomes and lesson learnt.		
	08:10 – 03:30	Meeting with CI Mr. Heng Sokrith Tell: 088 999 980 2	CCCA	Meeting to discuss about the progress, outputs, outcomes and lesson learnt.		

Date	Time	Activity	Organization	Focus	Person to be met	Location
	03:30 – 06:30	Travel back to Phnom Penh	CCCA			
Wed 23 April	08:30 – 09:30	Meeting with ADB Mr. Kob Math Tel: 077 414 477	ADB			ADB
	10:00 – 11:30	Meeting with CelAgrid Mr. Khieu Borin Tel: 012 828 942 099 806 767	MoWA			MoWA
	03:00 – 05:00	Meeting with MEF Mr. Touch Chankresna Tel: 012 854 140	CCCA	Meeting to discuss about the financial framework and budget allocation for supporting CCCA		
Thursday 24 April	09:00 – 11:00 (TBC)	Meeting with NCDM Dr. Soth Kimkolmony Tel: 012 272 107	NCDM			NCDM
	8.00 pm	Skype interview with Jens Erik Lyngby, CARP	DHI	Discussion of CARP progress and issues		
Friday April 25	pm	CCCA TF office	CCCA	Discussion with staff		
Sat/Sun April 26/27						
Monday April 28	10.00 am	Meet CCCA donors and team at MoE	CCD	Debriefing presentation and discussion		

The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)

The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) programme (2010-2014), implemented by Ministry of Environment, aimed to strengthen the capacity of the National Climate Change Committee to fulfill its mandate to address climate change and to enable line ministries and civil society organisations to implement priority climate change actions. The results achieved under this programme include the development, launch and endorsement of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) which has outlined the government's vision for promoting climate resilient development and low carbon development for the next 10 years. The program has supported Government Institutions and NGOs to implement 20 climate adaptation projects aimed at testing adaptation measures to improve resilience of rural communities most at risk to climate change.

The Programme still relevant with the new county development cooperation strategy and Swedish Embassy in Cambodia has decided to continue support to the CCCA II (2014-2019), jointly with the Delegation of European Union and UNDP, aimed to strengthen national systems and capacities to better implement and coordinate the response to climate change both at central and local level.

SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
Address: S-105 25 Stockholm, Sweden. Office: Valhallavägen 199, Stockholm
Telephone: +46 (0)8-698 50 00. Telefax: +46 (0)8-20 88 64
E-mail: info@sida.se. Homepage: http://www.sida.se

Sida