



Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme

Fact Sheet (Project #00077094)



Cambodia

Purpose of Project

The purpose of the project is to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity of the targeted communities to manage the additional risks of climate change. It aims as contributions to reduce the vulnerability of the Cambodia's agricultural sector to climate- induced changes in water resources availability. It also enhances capacity of vulnerable communities in building resilience, mainstreaming climate change in commune development plan and documenting good practices of climate change adaptation.

Main Activities

The CCBAP project has 3 main activities

- Improve necessary capacity within NGOs, CBOs and local communities to implement community adaptation measures
- Mainstream adaptation to climate change at commune level
- Document and share lessons learned and good practices to influence changes of policy and programme development.

Key Results

The CCBAP has three key results

- Climate change adaptation and resilience will be built in 100 vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone areas in Tonle Sap region, southern part, northeast region of Cambodia;
- 60% of the targeted communes are able to mainstream climatic information, vulnerability assessment into Commune Development Plan; and
- Lessons learned and good practices will be well documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development.

Background

Having recognized adverse impacts of climate change on socio-economic development, environment and livelihoods of Cambodia, the Royal Government of Cambodia adopted the National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPA) to Climate Change in 2006. The Ministry of Environment developed the NAPA with support from the United Nation

Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Cambodia is known among the most vulnerable countries as having low capacity to adapt to climate change. Its NAPA identifies priority interventions designed to address the urgent needs for adaptation in key sectors, primarily agriculture, water resources, coastal zone and human health.

Under the participatory process, the NAPA outlines 39 “no regrets” adaptation projects, 20 of which focus on issues of water resources and agriculture. The projects were identified on the basis of gap and policy analysis, a field survey, consultations, expert reviews and an inter-ministerial review. They are aligned with Cambodia’s development objectives, which are outlined in the Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency (2004) and the National Strategic Development Plan (2009-2013).

Cambodia’s economy is agrarian, with ¾ of total population living in rural areas and most of them engaged in rain-fed and subsistence agriculture, normally one crop of rice per year. The impacts of climate change on Cambodia, a least developed country, on agriculture, and particularly on rice cultivation, are predicted to adversely affect food production and food security in rural areas. Reduced agricultural production could lead to hunger and malnutrition, negatively affect Cambodia’s overall economic performance, and hinder the achievement of Cambodian Millennium Development Goals also.

By using Vulnerable Reduction Assessment (VRA), the CCBAP is formulated through the participatory process. The project is designed to address the gap suggested in NAPA which mainly focuses on improving community capacity and enhancing community-based initiatives to cope with climate hazards and adapt to climate variability in wider geographical coverage of areas identified as vulnerable to climate hazards. The project will work in the most vulnerable provinces. It will be implemented by using UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) mechanism to manage grants to support community based climate change adaptation projects, supported by SGP National Steering Committee, consisted of key government officials from MoE, MAFF, Royal University of Agriculture and NGOs.

Facts and Figures

Duration

December 2010- December 2012

Total Budget

US\$1,901,449

Contributing Donors

SIDA: US\$1,638,612

Parallel Funding

Aus-aid (parallel): US\$262,837

Project Delivery

NA

Project Partners

Implementing Partner: UNDP

Location

Svay Rieng, Kandal, Prey Veng, Kg. Speu, Siem Reap, Kg. Thom, Battambang, Kandal, Ratanakiri, Monduliri, Banteay Mean Chey and Kg. Cham

Millennium Development Goal

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

UNDP Country Programme

Outcome 3: National and local authorities and communities are better able to conserve biodiversity and respond to climate change.

UNDP Thematic Area

Environment and Energy

Contact

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