

4th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum,  
1-3 October 2014, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

# **National Adaptation Plan Process in Cambodia**

Mr. CHEA ChanThou,  
Deputy Director of Climate Change Department,  
Ministry of Environment

# Outline of Presentation

- **Introduction**
- **What should NAP focus on Cambodia**
- **Framework of NAP process for Cambodia**
- **Gaps and Challenges**
- **Strategic Intervention Areas**
- **NAP Roadmap**

# Introduction

- UNEP, UNDP, GIZ and NAP-GSP jointly supported to identify entry points for the NAP process for Cambodia
- **The main objectives of a NAP process:**
  - *To take a medium- and long-term approach to reducing vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change.*
  - *To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.*
- **But the NAP process should:**
  - *Follow a country-driven fully transparent approach;*
  - *Be based and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge;*
  - *Not be prescriptive, nor result in the duplication of efforts undertaken in-country, but rather facilitate country-owned, country-driven action.*

# What should NAP focus on Cambodia

- Filling the gaps or bridging the intersection between the climate change action plans of line ministries and the CCCSP (e.g. aspects of the CCCSP not covered by CCAP). For example
  - *Climate change scenario building for the priority actions identified by the sectors*
  - *Knowledge management and etc.*
- Technology need assessment for the implementation of the priority actions for adaptation identified in the CCAP
- Capacity building of the climate change secretariat for coordination and policy development
- Development of joint implementation programmes or schemes between line ministries drawing from the priority actions identified in their CCAP
- Building synergies between adaptation and mitigation using priority actions in the CCAP.

# Framework of NAP process for Cambodia

- The framework of NAP process for Cambodia has several building blocks already in place that can be enhanced to meet these two objectives. These include the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP), climate change financing framework and several climate mainstreaming initiatives at the sub-national levels.

# Gaps and Challenges

For Cambodia there are some are significant gaps need to address:

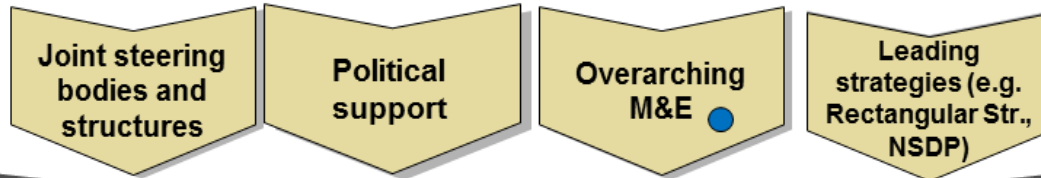
- Lack of inventories of existing climate information
- Fragmented and outdated vulnerability assessments
- Lack of consistent climate scenarios, and limited cross-sectoral collaboration on climate adaptation programming at national and sub-national levels
- Lack of clear CC policy and legislation, some proposed CC responses remain supply-driven (*not easy to align with national priorities*)
- Limited technical and institutional capacity
- Data availability, reliability and management issues (*include weak research capacity*)
- Limited CC awareness, understanding about future CC and its impacts, and GHG mitigation potential
- Limited connection between research results, policy formulation and proposed actions.

# Goal of the NAP process in Cambodia

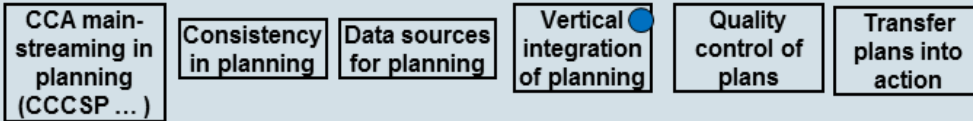
- Based on the stock taking assessment, the goal of the NAP process in Cambodia could be defined as *“Ongoing Climate Change Adaptation processes are strengthened through cross-sectoral programming and implementation at national and sub-national level”*.
- The goal of the NAP process does not modify other objectives set by the NSDP and the CCCSP. It builds on their objectives with a focus on strengthening and better integrating on-going processes. It further identifies cross-sectoral programming and implementation at national and sub-national level as key principles for process strengthening.

# Process landscape for NAP in Cambodia

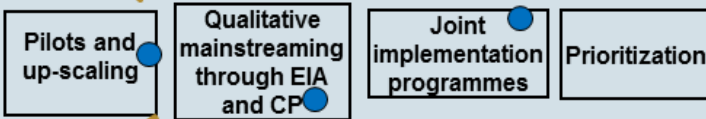
## Steering processes



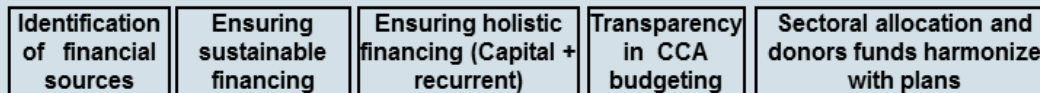
## KEY PROCESS I: Planning / Programming



## KEY PROCESS II: Implementation



## KEY PROCESS III: Financing



## Support processes



Ongoing CCA processes are strengthened through cross-sectoral programming and implementation at national and sub-national level.

- Entry points
- ⚡ Challenges/problems



# Strategic Intervention Areas

To operationalize this goal, the following **strategic intervention areas are suggested:**

- 1) Inter-sectoral coordinated implementation:** Fields of activity based on Sector Climate Change Action Plans which offer synergies through joint collaboration between sectors
- 2) Data systems and analyses:** Harmonize/standardize data processing, modelling, projections, vulnerability assessments, and use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
- 3) Support financing systematically:** MOE might adopt a 'finance brokering' function to match financing needs with sources.
- 4) Capacity development and vertical mainstreaming linking national and sub-national levels:** Support measures such as capacity development, advisory services, up-scaling mechanisms, and enhanced ownership at the local level.
- 5) Overall steering of implementation and evaluating effectiveness (M&E):** Prioritise the establishment and running of an overall M&E system at MOE to ensure learning process for Climate Change Adaptation.
- 6) Qualitative mainstreaming:** Including integrating climate risks into Environmental Impact Assessment and climate proofing larger projects.

# Cambodia's NAP Roadmap

*The road-map is divided into three work-streams which occur in parallel over the time frame 2014-2019:*

- **Workstream I: Planning, establishing and steering the NAP process.** This requires an overall steering of the NAP process. Many activities from the six strategic intervention areas will be launched.
- **Workstream II: Implementing the NAP process / the CCCSP and Sector CCAPs.** Deal with the implementation of the strategic intervention areas 1 to 5. The different activities, such as the detailed vulnerability assessment, will also inform and thus assist the implementation of the existing strategies and actions plans.
- **Workstream III: Reviewing and learning.** Deal with the implementation of an effective M&E system. It thus implements the strategic intervention area 6. From here, lessons learned will also be fed back into the steering of the NAP process and provide lessons to the international community.



**Thank You!**