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# **CAMBODIAN NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAM OF ACTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

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# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. NAPA Process & Experience
2. Technical Issues and Challenges Faced
3. Lessons Learned and Best Practices
4. Basis and Justification for the two Top Priority Adaptation Projects
5. Steps toward NAPA Implementation to Date

# 1. NAPA PROCESS & EXPERIENCE (1/2)

NAPA aims to develop a realistically achievable country-driven programme of action and priority activities addressing the needs of Cambodia for adapting to the adverse effects of climate change. The Cambodian NAPA process followed the below steps:

- ❑ **Project initiation workshop (Oct. 2003)**
- ❑ **Gap and policy analysis:** to review sectoral policies and programmes, to identify gaps in policies and programmes that address climate change issues, to recommend additional policies/programmes for addressing climate change which are in line with government priorities.
- ❑ **Field surveys in 17 most vulnerable provinces:** to understand the main characteristics of climate hazards in Cambodia, to understand coping mechanisms at the grassroots level, and to identify adaptation activities to climate hazards and climate change.
- ❑ **Identification of NAPA activities (38 project profiles)**
- ❑ **National consultation workshops on NAPA activities.**
- ❑ **Provincial consultation meetings on NAPA activities.**
- ❑ **Final NAPA Document preparation (to be completed by end of 2005).**

# 1. NAPA PROCESS & EXPERIENCE (2/2)

- ❑ UNDP-GEF NAPA project is the first project of this nature in Cambodia.
- ❑ The formulation of the NAPA followed a participatory process that involved those who are most affected by climatic impacts, that is rural people and the poor.
- ❑ Sectors/regions most affected by climate change include agriculture, water resources, human health, and coastal zone.
- ❑ The climate hazards addressed by NAPA include flood, drought, windstorm, high tide, salt water intrusion and malaria.
- ❑ Without exception, all provinces surveyed suffered from both floods and droughts. Most of these provinces also experienced windstorms. Seawater intrusion was reported in all coastal provinces.

## 2. Technical Issues and Challenges Faced (1/2)

- ❑ Simplicity vs. comprehensive analytical method? In-depth vs. breadth?
- ❑ No clear guideline on boundary between adaptation and development projects
- ❑ Current limitation of policies and plans, as well as institutional mechanism, human and financial resources to address climate change impacts effectively
- ❑ Inadequate technical, financial and institutional capacity of government agencies and of local communities in dealing with climate hazards and limited coordination among them.
- ❑ Lack of stakeholders understanding and involvement in climate change adaptation efforts.
- ❑ Lack of funds to support identification, planning and implementation of measures for adaptation to climate change.
- ❑ Vulnerable sectors and regions are not well known.

## 2. Technical Issues and Challenges Faced (2/2)

- ❑ limited integration of climate change issues into national policies and programmes.
- ❑ Most existing programmes related to climate hazards focus on emergency relief.
- ❑ Assistance coverage is still limited, while a large number of districts have been identified as vulnerable to climate hazards.
- ❑ Programmes for developing climate forecast, dissemination system for climate forecast and dissemination are limited.
- ❑ Programmes to support and to enhance community-based initiatives to address climate variability and climate hazards are still limited.
- ❑ Limited previous adaptation studies and insufficient information. Long-term programmes on research and education for addressing climate variability and climate change have not been well developed.



### 3. Lessons Learned and Best Practices (1/2)

1. Capacity building for local staff responsible for NAPA development is a prerequisite for successful project implementation. Direct involvement of local staff in implementing project activities is crucial for improving their capacity.
2. Close coordination and cooperation with concerned ministries agencies are crucial to ensure well informed NAPA stakeholders, inclusiveness of all concerned sectors/regions and successful NAPA implementation in the future.
3. Climate change education and awareness raising activities are crucial for long-term tackling of climate change issues.
4. Small amount of funding available for the NAPA project implementation could not allow comprehensive NAPA preparation.
5. Limited resources possessed by least developed countries (LDC) such as Cambodia hinder them from implementing adaptation activities under NAPA.

### 3. Lessons Learned and Best Practices (2/2)

6. External funding will remain a key prerequisite that will determine successful implementation of NAPA.
7. Links with international and regional agencies/institutions/networks can serve as a cost-effective means to facilitate consultations and project implementation.
8. The preparation of the Cambodian NAPA Document is an important step towards strengthening national capacity to adapt to climate change. The NAPA Document can serve as a good basis for a more comprehensive and technical assessment of vulnerability and adaptation needs.



## 4. Basis and Justification for the Two Top Priority Adaptation Projects

Two top priority adaptation projects have been identified: (1), Development and Improvement of Community Irrigation Systems and (2) Rehabilitation of Multiple-Use Reservoir in Takeo Province. They have been selected based on:

- ❑ Consistency with the development objectives of the Government as stated in the Rectangular Strategy and in other Government plans.
- ❑ Prioritisation based on a set of criteria (including: improvement of livelihoods, food security, water availability, use of appropriate technology, responsiveness to immediate community needs, sustainability, etc.)
- ❑ Validation through a series of provincial and national consultations.
- ❑ Selection of “no regrets” options, that is, these projects are already justified by current climate conditions and would provide social and economic benefits for local people. Under changing climate conditions, the selected priority activities would be even more attractive.

## 5. Steps toward NAPA Implementation to Date

- Finalise the NAPA Document and seeks approval of the Government.
- Facilitate the integrate NAPA into the Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010 and relevant sectoral plans.
- Mobilise resources for the implementation of NAPA (Government contributions, donors' funding, local community contribution).
- Monitor the implementation of NAPA and assess its progress.
- Raising the awareness of the results of NAPA and the need for adaptation to climate change among all relevant stakeholders, including, government agencies, donor organisations and local communities. This in turn will facilitate the mobilisation of resources and the coordination of adaptation efforts.

**THANK YOU**

**QUESTIONS/COMMENTS?**