

Impact potential of LDCF support – country perspectives

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Climate Change related extreme events

- As a least developed, agrarian country, Cambodia is very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to its geography, low adaptive capacity including limited financial, technical and human resources.
- We have witnessed more frequent and severe floods, droughts and windstorms, which pose serious challenges to our socio-economic development.



Climate Change related extreme events

- Storms have occurred more frequently and extreme, which destroy houses, schools, health centres, infrastructure, and crops, in particular in rural area
- Heavy rainfall in October 2013 has resulted in flash floods: more than 150 dead and over half a million people affected. Direct economic loss of this flood amounts to almost 1 billion US Dollars;



Climate Change related extreme events

- Historical records show that Cambodia mean annual temperature has increased by 0.8°C since 1960 with most rapid increase observed during the dry season;
- The Cambodia's Second National Communication indicated future changes in temperature and precipitation, the rise in sea level, increase in extreme weather events such as flood drought and storms, and anomalies across the country.



Climate Change related extreme events

- The projection for the next 80 years has indicated that if no measure is taken to drastically reduce GHG emission globally, the future temperature in Cambodia will continue to rise by at least 2°C, while the wet season will become wetter and shorter and the dry season will become longer and drier.

Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP)

- The Ministry of Environment plays an important role to mobilize resources and coordinate the implementation of Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) with line ministries and development partners;
- Mainstreaming climate change at the national and sub-national levels as well as the development of climate change strategic and action plans were among the priority actions defined by the National Strategic Development Plan Update 2009-2013;

Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP)

The CCCSP provides a strategic policy framework to guide and assist national entities, non-government organizations, and development partners in devising concrete and appropriate measures.



VISION

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



GOALS

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

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

Promoting public awareness and participation in climate change response actions

Adaptation Planning under CCCSP

- Promoting and improving the adaptive capacity of communities, especially through community based adaptation actions, and restoring the natural ecology system to respond to climate change;
- Implementing management measures for protected areas to adapt to climate change;
- Strengthening early warning systems and climate information dissemination;
- Developing and rehabilitating the flood protection dykes for agricultural and urban development;

Adaptation Planning under CCCSP

- Increasing the use of mobile pumping stations and permanent stations in responding to mini-droughts, and promoting groundwater research in response to drought and climate risk;
- Developing climate-proof agriculture systems for adapting to changes in water variability to enhance crop yields;
- Promoting climate resilient agriculture in coastal areas through building sea dykes and scaling-up of climate-smart farming systems;
- Developing crop varieties suitable to Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ) and resilient to climate change;

Current LGCF support

- Promoting Climate Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia
- Vulnerability assessment and adaptation programme for climate change within the coastal zone of Cambodia considering livelihood improvement and ecosystems



Current LGCF support to Cambodia

- Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Cambodia
- Reducing the vulnerability of Cambodian rural livelihoods through enhanced sub-national climate change planning and execution of priority actions (Resilient Livelihood)
- Supporting to Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Using Micro Watershed Approaches



Impacts to LDCF support- an examples



Reduce vulnerability of Cambodia's agriculture sector to climate-induced changes in water resources availability.

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Current status
Duration	4 years (2010-2013)	2 years (2014-2015)	6 years
Budget	US\$3,090,350	us\$2,429,425	88% (as of Oct. 15)
Donors	GEF, UNDP	CIDA, UNDP	
Target	16 communes	60 villages, 32 com.	65 villages, 32 com.
Beneficiaries	5,500 households (1+2)		6,048 households

Chetr Borey District	
Year started:	2010
Beneficiaries:	1,268 households (55% women)
Target villages	22 villages
Project intervention:	
1- Infrastructures	15 solar pumps, 2 irrigation schemes, 1 learning center.
2- Non-infrastructure	Trainings, FFS, rice seed group, seeds/farm tools, 52 groups formed,
Group capital	423,578,200 Riels (USD103,311.75)
Outstanding farmers	5 farmers (rice, IFS, SRI)
Impacts	Better access to water, increased income, reduce workload, reduce crop damaged and increase yield.



Sambo District	
Year started:	Q4, 2013
Beneficiaries:	521 households (54% women)
Target villages	9 villages
Project intervention:	
1- Infrastructures	8 solar pumps, 1 irrigation schemes, 1 learning center.
2- Non-infrastructure	Trainings, FFS, rice seed group, seeds/farm tools, 19 groups formed,
Group capital	103,216,600 Riels (USD25,174.78)
Outstanding farmers	1 farmers (water management, solar pump)
Impacts	Better access to water, increased income, reduce workload, reduce crop damaged and increase yield.



THANK YOU

Department of Climate Change

www.camclimate.org.kh

