PURPOSE OF PROJECT

The purpose of the Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP) is to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity of the targeted communities to manage the additional risks of climate change. It aims to reduce the vulnerability of Cambodia’s agricultural sector to climate induced changes in water resources availability. It also aims to enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities in building resilience, mainstreaming climate change in commune development planning and documenting good practices of climate change adaptation.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

The CCBAP project has three main activities:

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

EXPECTED KEY RESULTS

- Climate change adaptation and resilience built in 450 vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone areas of Cambodia under the Small Grants Programme;
- Sixty percent of the targeted communes integrate/apply climatic information and activities, and vulnerability assessment into the commune development plans and commune investment plans (CDPs/CIPs); and
- Lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development.

BACKGROUND

Having recognised the adverse impacts of climate change on socio-economic development, environment and livelihoods in Cambodia, the Royal Government 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 as Cambodia is known to be among the most vulnerable countries to climate change due to its low capacity to adapt. The NAPA identifies priority interventions designed to address the urgent needs for adaptation in key sectors; primarily agriculture, water resources, the coastal zone and human health.
The NAPA outlines thirty-nine adaptation projects, of which twenty 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 largely agrarian, with three quarters of the total population living in rural areas and most of them engaged in rain-fed and subsistence agriculture, being normally one crop of rice per year. The impacts of climate change on Cambodia, (a least developed country), in particular on agriculture and 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 the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals.

By using a Vulnerability Reduction Assessment, the CCBAP is formulated through the participatory process. The project is designed to address the gaps suggested in NAPA, which mainly focuses on improving community capacity and enhancing community-based initiatives to cope with climate hazards. It also supports communities to adapt to climate variability in wider geographical areas identified as vulnerable to climate hazards.

The project will work in the most vulnerable provinces. It will be implemented by using UNDP/Global Environment Fund Small Grants Programme mechanism to manage grants to support community based climate change adaptation projects, supported by Small Grants Programme National Steering Committee, consisting of key government officials from Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Royal University of Agriculture and non-governmental organisations.

**FACTS AND FIGURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DURATION</th>
<th>December 2010 - March 2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL BUDGET</td>
<td>US$4,468,805</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CONTRIBUTING DONORS**

Sweden: US$4,205,968

**PARALLEL FUNDING**

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

**PROJECT DELIVERY**

63 projects

**PROJECT PARTNERS**

Implementing Partner: UNDP

**LOCATION**

Svay Rieng, Kandal, Prey Veng, Kampong Speu, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Battambang, Preah Sihanouk, Kampot, Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri, Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Meanchey, Takeo, Kratie, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Cham and Pursat, Steung Treng, Koh Kong.

**MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL**

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

**UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME**

Outcome 2: By 2015, National and local authorities, communities and private sector are better able to sustainably manage ecosystems goods and services and respond to climate change.

Output 2.3: A national strategy, programme and financing mechanism established for cohesive climate change response at community levels.

**UNDP THEMATIC AREA**

Environment and Energy

**CONTACT**

**UNDP Focal Point**

Ms. Kalyan KEO, Programme Analyst, No. 53, Street 51, Phnom Penh

Tel: + 855 (0) 23 216 167

Email: kalyan.keo@undp.org

Website: www.kh.undp.org

**National Programme Coordinator**

Ms Navirak Ngin, GEF SGP Coordinator

UNDP, No. 53, Street 51, Phnom Penh

Tel: + 855 (0) 23 216 167

Email: navirak.ngin@undp.org

Website: www.sgp.undp.org

**Photograph:** UNDP/Arantxa Cedillo