

BUILDING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE



Cambodia is among the countries most vulnerable to climate change, partly due to its dependence on rain-fed agriculture and susceptibility to extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts. Coupled with low adaptive capacity, climate-induced disasters are severely impacting local communities. In response, the Nationally Determined Contributions and key national plans and strategies prioritise climate change adaptation, including increased investments, in favour of economic and societal resilience.

UNDP's strategic contribution: In the scope of the 2019-2023 programme cycle and in collaboration with partners, UNDP has supported national efforts to build resilience by strengthening climate information and early warning systems, enhancing climate responsive sub-national level planning, preparedness to disasters and promoting local adaptation solutions. It has also provided support for the development and implementation of national adaptation strategies and actions in line with the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-2023) and the Long Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) published in 2021.

ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS



2019

Climate data infrastructure modernized with the installation of automatic meteorological and hydrological stations to improve forecasting

2020

Early warning SMS service (EWS1294) rolled out nationwide and delivered evacuation alerts during the 2020 floods

2021

An updated Cambodia Vulnerability Index and a study to assess adaptation needs of the most vulnerable communities

2022

A total of \$2,846,115 disbursed through innovation and research partnership grants to support local adaptation solutions

2023

Enhanced disaster risk management capacities of subnational administration through a series of trainings for Provincial Disaster Management Committee members

