

Mid-Term Review of Cambodia Climate Change Alliance – Phase 3 (CCCA3)

Final Report



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Table on Project

Key Project Information	
Project Title	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) – Phase 3
Project Number	000118895
National Priority	Climate Change
Cambodia's Sustainable Development Goal	CSDG 13
UNDP/CPD outcome	By 2023, women and men in Cambodia, in particular the marginalized and vulnerable, live in a safer, healthier, more secure and ecologically balanced environment with improved livelihoods, and are resilient to natural and climate change related trends and shocks.
Country	Cambodia
Region	Nationwide
Date Project Document was signed	27 June 2019
Project Dates	Start: 01 July 2019 End: 30 June 2024
Project Budget	USD 11,868,895 (as per ProDoc)
Project Expenditure	USD 5,678,846 (as of 31 May 2022)
Funding Sources	EU, Sida, UK, UNDP
Implementing Partner	National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AC	Agricultural Cooperatives
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	French Development Agency
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nation
CA	Convention Agriculture
CARDI	Cambodian Agriculture and Research Development Institute
CCAPs	Climate Change Action Plans
CCCA3	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance-Phase 3
CCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan
CCTWG	Climate Change Technical Working Group
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDMC	Coastal Development and Management Committee
CF	Community Forestry
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPA	Community Protected Area
CPER	Climate Public Expenditure Review
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DALRM	Department of Agricultural Land Resources Management
DCC	Department of Climate Change
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DPs	Development Partners
EFR	Environmental Fiscal Reforms
EIB	European Investment Bank
EoP	End of Project
ERG	Evaluation Reference Group
EU	European Union
FAEC	Facilitation Association of Economy for Cooperatives
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMIS	Financial and Management Information System
FS	Farmer Field School
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDA	General Directorate of Agriculture
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDPS	General Directorate of Policy and Strategy
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases

GMS	General Management Services
GSSD	General Secretariat of the NCSD
IDE	International Development Enterprise
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGE	Inclusive Green Economy
IOs	International Organizations
IRD	Institute for Research and Development
ITC	Institute of Technology of Cambodia
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
KU	Kyoto University
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LTS4CN	Long Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality in Cambodia
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MFMA	Marine Fisheries Management Area
MIS/MRD	Management Information System/Ministry of Rural Development
MISTI	Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
MoWA	Ministry of Women Affairs
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MTR	Mid-term Review
NCCD	National Committee for the sub-national Democratic Development
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NUS	National University of Singapore
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PAGE	Partnership for Action on Global Economy
PCDM	Provincial Committee for Disaster Management
PEB	Programme Executive Board
PIN	People In Need
PNIA	Prekleap National Institute of Agriculture
PRM	Public Finance Management
RECOFTC	The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific
ROM	Results Orientated Monitoring

RUA	Royal University of Agriculture
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIDA	Swedish International Cooperation Agency
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
TS-1001	Teuk Saart 1001
UBB	University of Battambang
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

Background

The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance - Phase 3 (CCCA3) is an initiative led by the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) and supported by the European Union, Sweden, UK and UNDP. It is a 5 year programme¹ which started in July 2019 and is due to complete in June 2024; the programme is in its third year of operation. It had a total budget at design of USD 11,868,895. The programme builds on CCCA Phase 1 (2010-2014) and CCCA Phase 2 (July 2014- June 2019).

This mid-term review (MTR) of Cambodia Climate Change Alliance Phase 3 (CCCA3) assesses progress towards the achievement of CCCA3's strategic objectives and goals and the early signs of success or challenges/failures, with the purpose of identifying the necessary measures to be taken to set the programme on track to achieve its intended outcomes.

At **impact** level, the programme aims to contribute to a development path in Cambodia that is increasingly climate-resilient and low carbon, measured by the level of GHG emissions reduced with programme support and the number of beneficiaries of adaptation measures supported by the programme. More specifically, the programme contributes to a scaled-up response to climate change, with a focus on coordinating institutions (National Council for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)), and five strategic sector ministries (environment, public works and transport, rural development, mines and energy, and education, youth and sports).

The programme is structured around three Outcomes:

- **OUTCOME 1** Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, is suitable to sectors and targets specific needs.
- **OUTCOME 2** Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of climate change into policy/ regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors.
- **OUTCOME 3** National capacities for the mobilization, coordination and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened.

The mid-term review (MTR) has been framed around the following key criteria - relevance, effectiveness (including impact), efficiency and sustainability. It is based on a review of key sources of information and extensive stakeholder consultations. In total 92 people (31 female) have been consulted as part of the MTR, covering representatives of all aspects of CCCA3, namely – the Programme Executive Board, NCSD, target ministries, CCCA3 team, donors, key experts and consultants, project beneficiaries, academia and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).

Key findings

CCCA3 is Cambodia's flagship programme on climate change and highly relevant both to the Government and donors. It is a well-respected, trusted and managed programme. There is strong government ownership and stakeholders expressed a high level of satisfaction with the programme.

CCCA3 is complex operating at the national and sub-national level, and across diverse sectors and ministries with varying technical needs and expertise. It is also managing 22 grants (to Ministries, Universities and NGOs) covering a diversity of climate related issues, many of which have pilots in

¹ CCCA3 is variously referred to as a project and a programme. This MTR refers to CCCA3 as a programme, given that it supports 22 grant projects in addition to a range of activities at the national and sub-national level.

operation across the country. The programme logic and strategy is assessed to be relevant and sound. However, different views were expressed during the MTR on the decision to focus CCCA3 support on 5 core ministries. While some felt that support needs to spread across all / more ministries, a view was also expressed that even covering 5 sectors was too much with the resources available to achieve the 'deep' support envisaged.

Notable achievements at mid-term include: the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) (2020) built collaboratively with 16 ministries, sub national organizations and development partners and its associated on-line tracking system; the development of the Long Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) (2021); the consolidation of NCSD / Ministry and Environment (MoE) relationship with MEF; and, the CCCA3's policy support / advocacy work which has contributed to changes in fiscal and macro-economic policy.

COVID-19 impacted CCCA3 in numerous ways, especially in 2021. In particular in-person meetings were not possible impacting collaboration and advocacy and many of the grant projects faced delays as field work was affected by travel and meeting restrictions. However, most projects have found ways to mitigate these impacts, at least partly, and results are still expected to be delivered. On-going challenges facing programme implementation are:

- The challenges facing **capacity building** was a key point of discussion during the MTR. While CCCA3 has helped build capacity (especially at the institutional level in terms of new tools), capacity of staff at DCC and the priority ministries is not at the level needed to independently undertake policy and technical studies and maintain tools. Ministerial staff have generally *not* been adequately engaged in technical studies, which have been undertaken by independent consultants, and a critical mass of experts is not evident. Staff turn-over and commitment are cited as barriers to capacity development at the MoE, suggesting that the incentive structure for staff needs to be addressed.
- **Mainstreaming** remains challenging across ministries, including the core 5 Ministries supported by the CCCA3. The CCCA3 has supported three ministries to update their Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs) – the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), but in general implementation of ministerial CCAPs is not evident. The CCCA3 did provide technical support to MPTW and MRD on integrating climate change into their budget, but in general mainstreaming climate change into budgets has been particularly challenging, and was affected by COVID-19 as public funding was prioritized for COVID-19 support mechanisms and recovery.
- **Private sector engagement.** While the private sector has been engaged indirectly through the innovation grants, the programme has not yet delivered on its aspiration to deepen private sector engagement in climate change mitigation and adaptation. The enabling environment to unlock and drive private sector investments is underdeveloped. More needs to be done to encourage private sector investment in renewables (e.g. roof-top solar) and while markets are still developing (e.g. for electric vehicles), mechanisms are need to de-risk early movers.
- **The project's gender targets are not being met and more disaggregated data and analysis and integration of gender issues into implemented programmes and budgets is needed.** However progress has been made - CCCA3 developed a costed gender action plan which is being tracked and gender issues are better reflected in KAP3 and the updated NDC incorporates a gender lens.
- **Influencing deforestation and capitalizing on the mitigation and adaptation opportunities associated with SFM.** A key challenge raised consistently by donors at Board Meetings is how to address deforestation, which is central to achieving the Government's NDC commitments and presents financing opportunities including through carbon markets.

Despite COVID-19 the programme is on track to deliver its activities, with minor amendments. The CCCA3's Results Framework consists of 26 indicators. At mid-term CCCA3 has already achieved 7 of its End of Project (EoP) targets and 3 of its mid-term targets. While 10 of its mid-term targets have **not been** achieved they are assessed to be on track to achieve the EoP target. Achievement of these EoP targets requires strong programme performance going forward and is contingent, for example, on knowledge management, resource mobilization, delivery at the sub-national level and approval of the sub-decree on GHG emissions and other policy documents. Furthermore, 5 EoP targets are not on target to be achieved, which are either due to strategic reasons taken by the programme or to the fact that the targets are now seen as too ambitious. It is not possible to measure indicator 3, and it is recommended that this indicator be amended. There are 2 indicators at the objective level – the adaptation indicator has been surpassed, while the mitigation indicator is not on track. The MTR Ratings are summarised in Table A.

Outcome 1: Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, suitable to sectors and targeting specific needs. The CCCA3 intervention has helped strengthen the availability and accessibility of data and information for climate change practitioners and decision-makers through a range of new / updated data products. There is a high level of satisfaction with the knowledge and communication materials produced. However, users of the data portal are below target and gender targets are not being met or measured for a number of indicators under this outcome. Knowledge sharing events were impacted by COVID-19, but annual targets are expected to be met going forward. The NDC tracking systems is a key achievement of the programme so far, but on-going work is needed to refine the tool and provide training across all Ministries. All university grants are still on-going; they are building capacity through valuable links with international universities and the support provided to PhD students, and building the evidence based to inform policy in support of climate change adaptation and mitigation and green growth.

Outcome 2: Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of climate change into policies, regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors. The CCCA3 intervention has contributed to better capacity in some of its target Government institutions to reflect climate change priorities in national policies and programmes, but in general ministries face difficulties in implementing their CCAPs and limited progress has been made in terms of the integration of climate change into budgeting. While this was challenging during COVID-19 given the extraordinary pressure on the budget, budget mainstreaming is key to realising the finance needed to deliver on the NDC. Work at the sub-national level to help deliver the climate change response at district and provincial level is just getting started with the NCDD and represents an important output for the second half of the CCCA3.

A number of key advocacy products have been produced with CCCA3 support which have contributed to positive policy outcomes. For example, in October 2021 the Government announced to end approvals for new coal power stations, and in February 2021, the MEF reduced taxes on electric vehicles. Furthermore, a number of key policies / regulations are in the process of being updated with the support of CCCA3, including the sub-decree on GHG emissions reduction mechanisms.

Under the NCSD leadership the climate change response continues to be well coordinated through regular meetings of the Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG), which are well attended by Government and development partners, and through the coordination of major policy processes, such as the updated NDC in 2020, and the Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) in 2021.

Outcome 3: National capacities for the mobilization, coordination and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened. The end of project target of USD 93 million has been achieved with climate change public expenditure reaching USD 270M based on the Climate Public Expenditure Review (CPEER) 2020. Private sector support has been achieved to a certain extent, but there is still a long way to go in terms of creating an enabling environment for green business development. The relationship between the MOE and MEF has been strengthened. However, capacity building has been limited at the MEF, as most of the technical studies were conducted by consultants with limited knowledge transfer to government staff. There are eleven full proposals under the CCCA3 innovation grants facility, addressing a diversity of adaptation and mitigation challenges in geographical locations across the country. Evidence from these projects will be used in dialogue with MEF and other ministries to demonstrate the value of investing in climate-smart projects.

Table A. MTR Ratings & Achievement Summary Table for CCCA3

Measure	MTR Rating	Achievement / Description
Progress Towards Results (Effectiveness)	Objective: the programme is to contribute to a Cambodia development path that is increasingly climate-resilient and low carbon, measured by the level of GHG emissions reduced with programme support and the number of beneficiaries of adaptation measures supported by the programme. More specifically, the programme will contribute to a scaled-up response to climate change in strategic sectors Achievement Rating: Moderately Satisfactory	<p>There are 2 indicators at the objective level – the adaptation indicator has been surpassed, while the mitigation indicator is not on track. This mitigation target is considered to be ambitious, and unlikely to be achieved simply based on the grant projects. It is possible that policy interventions at the macro level which have been supported through the CCCA3's advocacy work (e.g. import taxes on second hand vehicle, uptake of electrical vehicles), could result in the target being reached.</p> <p>While CCCA3 will have contributed to a scaled up response to climate change, actual scaling up and replication is not expected to be achieved within the programme's timeframe. For example, in terms of the innovation grants in many cases technical issues will need clarification, finance mobilized and business models refined.</p>
	Outcome 1: Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, suitable to sectors and targeting specific needs. Achievement Rating: Satisfactory	<p>There are 2 indicators measuring overall progress against this Outcomes (Indicators 3 and 4) – one of which <i>cannot</i> now be measured and one of which has been exceeded, and 7 indicators at the Output level, one of which will not be attained by the end of CCCA3 due to decisions regarding scope taken by the programme.</p> <p>There is a high level of satisfaction with the knowledge and communication materials produced. However, users of the data portal are below target and gender targets are not being met or measured for a number of indicators. The NDC tracking systems is a key achievement of the programme so far, but on-going work is needed to refine the tool and provide training across all Ministries.</p>
	Outcome 2: Tools are developed and implemented for the effective	<p>The 2 indicators at the Outcome level are not expected to be reached by the end of the</p>

Measure	MTR Rating	Achievement / Description
	<p>mainstreaming of climate change into policies, regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors.</p> <p>Achievement Rating: Satisfactory</p>	<p>programme. Nonetheless, all 9 indicators at the output level are expected to be met. The programme has faced challenges in terms of capacity develop and mainstreaming (especially into budgeting). However, notable successes have been achieved in terms of policy advocacy and the programme supports the critical coordination role played by NCSD which is going well. The work at the sub-national level is just getting started and needs to be a strong focus of the programme going forward if concrete achievements are made in the time remaining.</p>
	<p>Outcome 3: National capacities for the mobilization, coordination and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened</p> <p>Achievement Rating: Satisfactory</p>	<p>Progress towards targets for Outcome 3 is strong: 3 of the end of project indicators (including the Outcome level indicator) have been exceeded. Of concern is the attainment of the gender target under indicator 25 and the leveraging of funds through the financing facility (indicator 26). Climate change public expenditure is on an upward trajectory and being tracked through annual CPERs, which are being improved on an on-going basis. Private sector support has been achieved to a certain extent, but there is still a long way to go in terms of creating an enabling environment for green business development. The relationship between the MoE and MEF has been strengthened. However, capacity building at the MEF has been limited. There are eleven full proposals under the CCCA3 innovation grants facility, addressing a diversity of adaptation and mitigation challenges in geographical locations across the country and meeting the final target of 10.</p>
Project Implementation & Adaptive Management (including Efficiency)	Satisfactory	<p>The programme is well managed, and has adapted well to the challenges it has faced (including COVID-19 and the early withdrawal of one of its core funders). M&E systems have been improved and programme outputs are well communicated. There is a high level of satisfaction across stakeholders in terms of the support they have received from the CCCA3 team. CCCA3 has developed strong partnerships with different ministries and development partners e.g. WB, GGGI, FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, UN Women. The impact of CCCA3 is high relative to its funding.</p>
Sustainability	Moderately Likely	While on-ward funding has not be secured for the continuation of CCCA3 activities beyond the

Measure	MTR Rating	Achievement / Description
		programme or for upscaling of grant projects, there is a strong case for this onwards support and time to assess the grant projects and identify funding for those ready for upscaling. Government ownership is high and the policy and regulatory environment is developing in support of green growth.

Note: Outcomes Effectiveness and Efficiency are rated on a 6-point rating scale: 6 = Highly Satisfactory (HS), 5 = Satisfactory (S), 4 = Moderately Satisfactory (MS), 3 = Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), 2 = Unsatisfactory (U), 1 = Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). Sustainability is rated on a 4-point scale: 4 = Likely (L), 3 = Moderately Likely (ML), 2 = Moderately Unlikely (MU), 1 = Unlikely (U)

The sustainability of the programme outputs are considered to be Moderately Likely. **The MTR concludes however, that further support will be needed after CCCA3 to maintain the momentum on Cambodia's efforts to address climate change and shift Cambodia onto a green growth trajectory, help mobilize finance and build capacity.** Given CCCA's good track record in generating the economic evidence base needed to steer the development agenda, and its core coordination role across ministries, partners and the private sector, it can play a catalytic role in the transition to an Inclusive Green Economy (IGE). As part of this transition it is important to demonstrate how climate challenges can translate into economic opportunities for Cambodia, creating jobs and economic growth (as well as meeting global commitments). The MTR indicates the following areas where future support can focus – finance, IGE policy and Environmental Fiscal Reform (EFR) research and advocacy, consolidation of MEF-MoE nexus, implementation and scaling up and capacity building. Future support should complement other and future initiatives; of note Cambodia has recently join the Partnership for Action on Global Economy (PAGE), which support policy development in support of green growth.

Lessons Learnt

1. **Economic evidence is critical to successful advocacy.** Understanding the economic (as opposed to just the financial) costs and benefits of a policy change, is essential to gaining the support of the MEF and other key ministries.
2. **Inter-ministerial co-ordination and collaboration is critical to the delivery of climate change action.** With the support of the CCCA3 / NCSD Ministries regularly meet through the CCTWG and Programme Executive Board (PEB) to discuss progress and implementation challenges which encourages action and identifies synergies, trade-offs and opportunities.
3. **Political economy factors affect the speed at which change can be realized** and need to be factored into project design. Policy changes typically result in costs and benefits across different institutions/stakeholder groups and can face challenges. It is important that the social costs and benefits and distributional issues of policy options are well articulated to inform decision making.
4. **The right incentives (remuneration and career progression) are critical to build a committed and capable team and build capacity.** As capacity development is a core objective of the CCCA3 a specific capacity indicator would have helped to focus and measure capacity building activities. Capacity indicators should be based on a capacity assessment which sets the baseline at the start of the project.
5. **Ambitious gender targets may not be attained without specific targeting of women and / or tailored interventions and incentives**
6. **For demonstration initiatives quality should take precedence over quantity** to ensure that well considered and developed outputs are achieved which have a high chance of being upscaled and replicated.

7. **Young people are typically supportive of climate action and more can be done to tap into this resource in Cambodia, where 60% of population are under 30.** This can help ensure that the next generation in Cambodia, in particular the private sector, are climate champions. Future rounds of innovation grants could include a window for youth.
8. **Moving beyond mainstreaming into programming to influencing budgeting is challenging and will take time.** Such initiatives require Ministries being open with their budget processes. The pace at which budgeting can be influenced is also dictated by the pace of Public Finance Management (PFM) reforms and the level of sophistication of budget processes.
9. **While climate change action is pertinent to all ministries, support should be focused on where traction is most likely.** Not all Ministries are equally engaged and resources should be strategically placed where concrete changes in regulations and finance are possible.
10. **Transparent and comprehensive monitoring and reporting as well as Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) standards are becoming increasingly important to investors and consumers.** To attract the level of private sector investments (international and domestic) needed to deliver the NDC, on-going strengthening and demonstration of Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) (building on the NCD tracking tool and other initiatives) and ESG is needed in Cambodia.

Recommendations

The MTR recommendations are summarized in Table B – please see the main report for a full elaboration of the recommendations.

Table B: MTR Recommendations

Category	Specific Recommendations	Lead	Timeframe
CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR THE DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT			
1/ Revisions to Results Matrix and measurement of key indicators	Agree revision of Indicator 3. While there are other indicators that will not be / are unlikely to be met by the end of the project (e.g. Indicators 7 & 10) it is recommended that given the lengthy process associated with making changes to the Results Framework, the strategic reasons why these indicators are not being met is noted and taken into consideration by the Terminal Evaluation.	CTA	By end of end of September
	The CCCA3 team needs be clear on what projects have the capacity to generate CO2 estimates and any support that might be needed to facilitate this. Given the uncertainty over whether Indicator 2 will be achieved (the indicator measuring mitigation impact of the programme at the Objective level), a strategy needs to be set out of how this indicator will be measured (e.g. assessment of mitigation through reforestation, measurement of mitigation indirectly achieved through policy support).	CTA	By end of end of September
	Gender targets are included in a number of indicators, but have not been met at mid-term (i.e. indicators 5, 6, 10, 16, 25). For Indicator 4 data should be provided. The participation of women in project activities should be strengthened where possible, and an explanation provided as to why gender targets are not being met to inform lessons learnt going forward.	CCCA3 team	Ongoing
2/ Project Management	The Programme Executive Board only formally meets once a year and additional meetings may be considered going forward to provide strategic guidance, for example a special meeting in 2023 to help develop an exit strategy for ensuring the work of the CCCA3 is built on through on-going support and investments.	PEB	Mid- 2023
	Particular attention should be paid to work-planning for the remaining programme period, taking into consideration how the national elections in 2023 could impact delivery across all aspects of the programme. This includes a clear narrative / specification of activities that are ongoing or yet to start and their timeframe for completion, and a clear description of all activities that have been dropped or adapted across the multi-year programme to inform the Termination Evaluation. Work at the sub-national level needs to be carefully managed.	CTA	Ongoing
	A timely replacement of the Operations Officer who is leaving is needed to ensure that CCCA3 closes strongly.	CCCA3 team	ASAP
	Sufficient budget should be allocated to the Terminal Evaluation to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the programme and strategic discussion on support needed after the CCCA3.	UNDP	Q1 2024
3/ Areas of focus in time remaining	How to scale up demonstration (grant) projects. This requires a consolidated analysis of results, opportunities, barriers and lessons learnt. The analysis should also explore links to policy and steps to develop policies, standards, guidelines, incentives, matching of projects to potential donors and facilitation of partnerships for a scaled-up response.	CTA	Ongoing

Category	Specific Recommendations	Lead	Timeframe
	Mainstreaming. Given that Mainstreaming is a central feature of CCCA3 efforts should be made to deepen the mainstreaming of climate change considerations into programmes and budgets where possible.	CTA, core ministries	Ongoing
	Push for approval of policies, in particular the Sub-decree on GHG emissions reduction mechanisms.	NCSD	Ongoing
	How to better engage private sector actors and financing sector (with MEF). This includes development of incentives and strengthening M&R and ESG.	CCCA3, MOE, MEF	Ongoing
	Increase focus on forestry and land management. Mitigation is becoming more important in Cambodia and the NDC sets out that 60% of emission reductions should come from the forestry sector while the LTS4CN aims to end deforestation by 2045. Forestry can be seen as the low hanging fruit to help meet targets through re-forestation and Sustainable Forest Management, while bringing significant adaptation and livelihood benefits.	PEB, CCCA3	Ongoing
	Work with NCDD at the sub-national level. As decentralization progresses work at the sub-national level becomes all the more important. The work at the sub-national level is just starting and needs to be a strong focus of the programme going forward in order for concrete achievements to be made. This is a complex piece of work to deliver in the time available and needs strong management and monitoring if all components of the project are to be delivered.	CCCA3 team, NCDD	Ongoing
	Knowledge management is important for all projects, but particularly pertinent for projects introducing innovative approaches / technologies. The methodical capturing and synthesizing of the knowledge generated is needed. This includes a collated overview of challenges facing the ministries on the NDC tracking tool to inform future developments.	CCCA3 team	Ongoing
ACTIONS TO FOLLOW UP OR REINFORCE INITIAL BENEFITS FROM THE PROJECT			
4/ Develop exit plan and early engagement with donors	An exit plan should be developed detailing how the sustainability of the CCCA3's outputs can be assured. Building on the insights of the MTR this should detail what on-going support is needed and how this would be best provided - through a single project (potentially CCCA4) or a suite of inter-related projects funded by different donors. Early discussions (starting 18 months before CCCA3 closure) are recommended. The exit strategy should set out a diversified mobilization strategy (e.g. public and private sector, carbon trading and donor support) for the delivery of the NDC and scale up of grants with potential.	CCCA3, UNDP	6 months before CCCA3 closure
	Immediate engagement with donors based on the findings of MTR to explore future support. For example with the EU to discuss a possible allocation from their country program.	CCCA3, UNDP	Ongoing
5/ Undertaken a Capacity Development Assessment	A Capacity Development Assessment should be undertaken to set a clear baseline on capacity within the MoE and other key ministries, specify barriers to capacity develop and potential solutions. This assessment could be linked to World Bank Public Administrative Reform.	UNDP	By end of 2023

Table of Contents

TABLE ON PROJECT	II
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	III
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	VI
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE OF MID-TERM REVIEW	1
1.2 STRUCTURE OF REPORT	1
2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND CONTEXT	2
1.1 CONTEXT.....	2
1.2 THE CCCA3 PROGRAMME – OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES	3
1.3 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT	4
3 SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF MTR	6
4 FINDINGS.....	9
4.1 PROJECT DESIGN.....	9
4.1.1 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT LOGIC AND STRATEGY AND CONSTRUCTED THEORY OF CHANGE	9
4.1.2 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS	13
4.1.3 ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS	13
4.1.4 INCORPORATION OF LESSONS FROM CCCA PHASE 2	14
4.1.5 PLANNED STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION	14
4.1.6 GENDER RESPONSIVENESS IN PROJECT DESIGN	15
4.1.7 SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS	15
4.2 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT	15
4.2.1 OVERVIEW OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES AT MID-TERM.....	15
4.2.2 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT	17
4.2.3 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT	19
4.2.4 FINANCE	20
4.2.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)	23
4.2.6 COMMUNICATIONS.....	23
4.2.7 GENDER MAINSTREAMING.....	24
4.2.8 PARTNERSHIPS AND STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION	24
4.2.9 COHERENCE AND COMPLEMENTARITY	25
4.3 RELEVANCE.....	27

4.4	EFFECTIVENESS	27
4.4.1	PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOME ANALYSIS	27
4.5	EFFICIENCY	55
4.6	SUSTAINABILITY	56
4.6.1	FINANCIAL RISKS TO SUSTAINABILITY	56
4.6.2	SOCIO-ECONOMIC RISKS TO SUSTAINABILITY	57
4.6.3	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND GOVERNANCE RISKS	57
4.6.4	CONSIDERATIONS FOR <i>POST</i> CCCA3	58
5	<u>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	<u>61</u>
5.1	CONCLUSIONS	61
5.2	LESSONS LEARNT	67
5.3	RECOMMENDATIONS	68
6	<u>ANNEXES</u>	<u>72</u>
6.1	ANNEX 1: TOR FOR THE EVALUATION (WITHOUT ANNEXES)	72
6.2	ANNEX 2: EVALUATION QUESTIONS MATRIX	80
6.3	ANNEX 3: LIST OF INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED AND SITES VISITED	84
6.4	ANNEX 4: LIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS REVIEWED.	88
6.5	ANNEX 5: RATINGS SCALES ^[1] _{SEP}	90
6.6	ANNEX 6: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK – OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS	91
6.7	ANNEX 7: OVERVIEW OF CLIMATE CHANGE RELATED PROJECTS IN CAMBODIA	102
6.8	ANNEX 8: CODE OF CONDUCT SIGNED BY EVALUATORS.	106

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose and objective of Mid-term Review

The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance - Phase 3 (CCCA3) is an initiative led by the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) and supported by the European Union, Sweden, the UK and UNDP. It is a 5 year programme² which started in July 2019 and is due to complete in June 2024; the programme is in its third year of operation. It had a total budget at design of USD 11,868,895. The programme builds on CCCA Phase 1 (2010-2014) and CCCA Phase 2 (July 2014- June 2019).

This mid-term review (MTR) of Cambodia Climate Change Alliance Phase 3 (CCCA3) assesses progress towards the achievement of CCCA3's strategic objectives and goals, and early signs of success or challenges/failures, with the purpose of identifying the necessary measures to be taken to set the programme on track to achieve its intended outcomes.

The **overall objectives** of the mid-term review, as set out in the Terms of Reference (ToRs) are to:

- Review and assess the overall achievements at 3 levels of development results (outputs, outcomes and, to the extent possible at this stage, impacts) of the CCCA3 to date;
- Identify opportunities and challenges related to design, implementation and management of the project (programme) and provide recommendations on any changes in approach that may be considered in the remaining two years of the CCCA3, or for a potential phase 4;
- Assess how the CCCA3 is related to or complements other climate change activities;
- Identify lessons learnt in relation to the design, implementation, monitoring and management of the CCCA3;
- Identify lessons learnt from the CCCA3 (including grant projects), with potential for replication or inclusion in national or sectoral climate change policies; and,
- Assess to what extent the programme contributes to the UNDP Country Programme 2019-2023.

1.2 Structure of Report

The structure of this report is as follows: Section 2 describes the context to CCCA3 support and an overview of the programme; Section 3 sets out the scope and methodology of the MTR; Section 4 presents the main findings of the MTR in relation to project design, project implementation and adaptive management, relevance, effectiveness in achievement of its targets and outcomes, efficiency of its operations, sustainability for the CCCA3's outputs (including a discussion of needs post CCCA3 and areas of future support). Section 5 concludes and presents lessons learnt and recommendations.

² CCCA3 is variously referred to as a project and a programme. This MTR refers to CCCA3 as a programme, given that it supports 22 grant projects in addition to a range of activities at the national and sub-national level.

2 Project description and background context

1.1 Context

Cambodia is a Least Developed Country and one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change due to its relatively high reliance on agriculture, forestry and fisheries (22.8% of GDP in 2021³) and low adaptive capacity resulting from the shortage of technically skilled human resources, institutional capacities and adaptation financing. Over 61% of the population lived in rural areas⁴ and are exposed to increasing and more unpredictable floods and prolonged droughts. Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources and limited water management systems further compromise the coping strategies of rural communities and increase food security concerns (Project Document).

A study in 2018 led by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) indicated that without additional action, Cambodia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) could be almost 10% lower than planned by 2050, due to the impacts of climate change⁵ (Project Document). Cambodia's contribution to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are small but it is committed to mitigation actions in the context of rapid economic growth (7% per annum pre COVID-19) and industrialization.

Figure 1 sets out the goals and expected results of the three phases of the CCCA programme. When designing CCCA3 it was recognised that Cambodia had made significant progress in developing plans to address climate change. For example, innovation and sustainability form one of the four pillars of the new Rectangular Strategy for 2019-23, Cambodia submitted her Initial Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2015) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and ratified the Paris Agreement in January 2017. Further, Cambodia is implementing her Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP, 2014–2023), which addresses adaptation priorities and explores options for de-carbonisation in key sectors and for enhancement of carbon sinks⁶. To implement the CCCSP, Climate Change Action Plans (CCAP) were adopted by 14 key ministries for the period up to 2018, which reflected adaptation priorities.

However, it was noted at design that further action was required. For example, *at the design phase* of CCCA3 a national monitoring and evaluation framework for climate change was in place, but the national GHG emissions inventory system was not yet operational (Project Document). Further, implementation of the climate change response was assessed to be far below the levels required to achieve Cambodia's climate objectives. A review by GIZ⁷ (2017) found that Climate Change Action Plans had a 92% financing gap overall. The 2016 Climate Public Expenditure Review (CPER) found that, for example, only 17% of the

³ World Bank Data Source (March 2018) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS>

⁴ General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2019. National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Cambodia: <http://http://nis.gov.kh/nis/Census2019/Final%20General%20Population%20Census%202019-English.pdf>

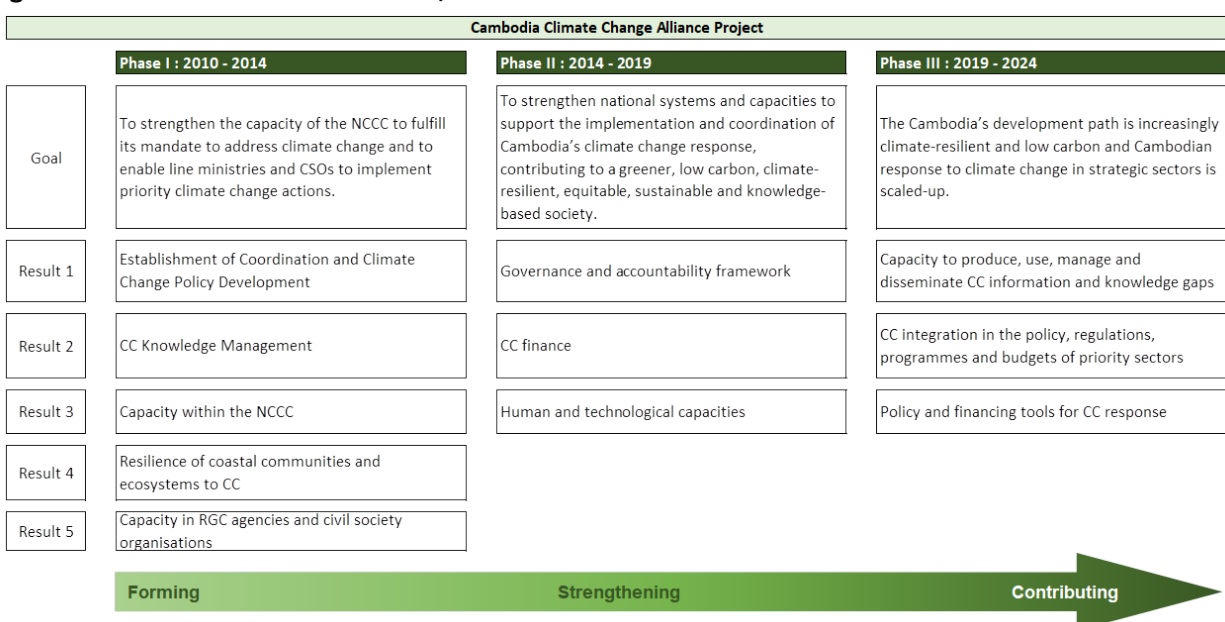
⁵ Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Economic growth in Cambodia, NCSD/MEF, 2018, http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/39-financing.html?download=912:full-report-on-cc-impacts-on-economic-growth-in-cambodia-may-2018_en

⁶ The CCCSP is structured around three main objectives: (i) reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts of people – in particular the most vulnerable – and critical systems (natural and societal), (ii) shifting towards a green development path by promoting low-carbon development and technologies, and (iii) promoting public awareness and participation in the climate change response.

⁷ Cambodia NAP Financing Framework and Implementation Plan, NCSD/GIZ, 2017.

Ministry of Rural Development's (MRD) Climate Change Action Plan requirements were funded for that year. Significant capacity challenges at both national and sub-national level affected the capacity of ministries and local authorities to integrate adequate climate change response measures in their programming and policies. The lack of coordinated measures to promote climate-smart investments also constrained the potential contribution of the private sector to the climate change response. While progress was evident, climate change was not fully mainstreamed into ministries' core systems and procedures, including budgeting practices. It was noted that achievement of results at scale required deeper capacity development support in priority institutions on core planning, budget and implementation procedures⁸. At the sub-national level, where a more prominent role in service delivery and potentially in the climate change response is anticipated, the capacity gap for effective climate change mainstreaming was significant.

Figure 1: Overview of CCCA Phases 1, 2 and 3



1.2 The CCCA3 programme – objectives and outcomes

At impact level, the CCCA3 aims to contribute to a development path in Cambodia that is increasingly climate-resilient and low carbon, measured by the level of GHG emissions reduced with programme support and the number of beneficiaries of adaptation measures supported by the programme. More specifically, the programme aims to contribute to a scaled-up response to climate change, with a focus on coordinating institutions (National Council for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Economy and Finance), and five strategic sector ministries (environment, public works and transport, rural development, mines and energy, and education, youth and sports).

The programme is structured around three Outcomes and related Outputs (Table 1). Outputs are achieved through a range of activities specified in the workplan.

⁸ ROM report on CCCA Phase 2, European Union, 2016

Table 1: CCCA3 Outcomes and outputs

OUTCOME 1 Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, is suitable to sectors and targets specific needs	OUTPUT 1.1: Climate Change data portal enhanced, enabling greater access of stakeholders to key climate data in support of effective climate action
	OUTPUT 1.2: Tailored data, information and knowledge products are available, targeting the needs of public institutions, private sector and CSOs, in priority sectors
	OUTPUT 1.3: Reliable and timely data generated to enable monitoring and evaluation of climate change response
	OUTPUT 1.4: Strengthened knowledge sharing mechanisms in place for researchers, policy-makers and practitioners
OUTCOME 2 Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of climate change into policy/ regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors	OUTPUT 2.1: Decision-makers, practitioners, private sector actors and communities in priority sectors are sensitized and engaged in climate responses
	OUTPUT 2.2: Programming / budgeting procedures and processes in priority sectors amended to incorporate climate change
	OUTPUT 2.3: New or updated policies / standards in priority sectors incentivizing climate-smart investments (public or private)
	OUTPUT 2.4: Top-up financing provided for selected public investments which have gone through a climate screening process
	OUTPUT 2.5: The climate response is coordinated across sectors and actors, under NCSD leadership
	OUTPUT 2.6: An NDC implementation plan is developed, including required sectoral actions and governance arrangements.
	OUTPUT 2.7: Model for delivery of climate change response at district and provincial level is developed and tested, in line with decentralization reforms.
OUTCOME 3 National capacities for the mobilization, coordination and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened	OUTPUT 3.1: Climate-related expenditures are regularly tracked and their efficiency and effectiveness is analyzed
	OUTPUT 3.2: MEF receives technical support to increase its capacities to conduct policy research on fiscal and economic policy issues related to climate change and develop the corresponding policy instruments
	OUTPUT 3.3: Innovative adaptation and mitigation approaches from the public and private sector receive seed funding and have access to scaling-up opportunities

1.3 Institutional arrangement

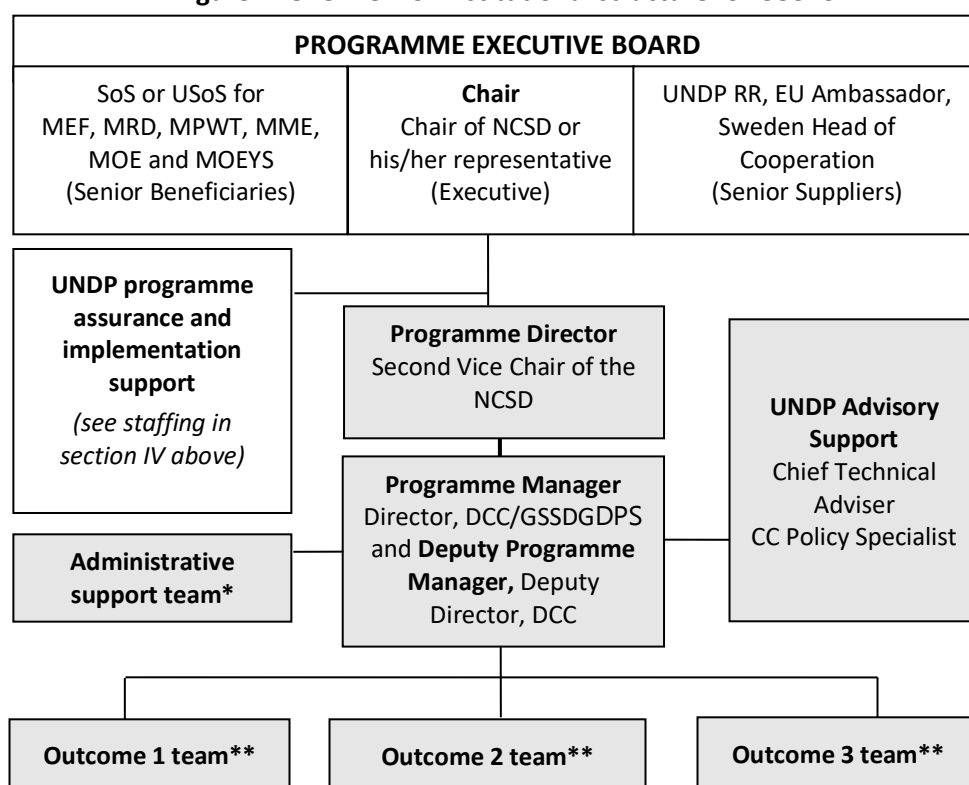
The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)⁹ is the designated implementing partner for CCCA. The Secretary of State of the Ministry of Environment and Second Vice Chair of the NCSD (former Secretary General of the NCSD) acts as the Programme Director and is responsible to the Programme Executive Board (PEB) for overall management of the programme.

⁹ The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) is an inter-ministerial institution with a mandate to coordinate the climate change response. NCSD membership includes key ministries and agencies and provincial governors, and it is chaired by the Minister of Environment. Under NCSD, the *Technical Working Group for Climate Change* constitutes a platform for dialogue between national institutions at a technical level, and also provides a space for engagement with development partners, academia, private sector and civil society. NCSD is supported by the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD).

Day-to-day Programme management is the responsibility of the director of the Department of Climate Change (DCC), supported by a deputy programme manager (senior official from DCC). A chief technical adviser (CTA) and a climate change policy specialist (hired by UNDP) provide advisory support to the programme. UNDP provides programme oversight.

CCCA3 operates under the guidance and ultimate oversight of a Programme Executive Board (PEB) chaired by the Minister of Environment / Chair of the National Council for Sustainable Development. Board members include representatives of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Environment (all at Secretary of State or Under-Secretary of State level) and CCCA donors. Figure 2 provides an overview of the institutional structure for CCCA3.

Figure 2: Overview of Institutional structure for CCCA3



Source: Project Document

*. Operations officer, administrative officer, secretary, clerk, drivers and cleaners + Government counterparts assigned by NCSD.

** . Adaptation and mitigation officers, M&E officer, coordination /climate finance officer, financial management officer (for grants), knowledge management officer and communications assistant + Government counterparts.

***. Grey background for project staff based in NCSD

3 Scope and Methodology of MTR

The mid-term review was undertaken over the period April – September 2022 by an independent international consultant and an independent national consultant¹⁰. It was managed by the UNDP Evaluation Manager in consultation with the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) which includes the National Project Director and Manager from NCSD, representatives from EU and the UNDP (Programme Unit). The National Project Manager and Chief Technical Advisor were the focal points for day-to-day interactions during the assignment. The MTR has been conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation'. The TOR for the MTR are provide in Annex 1.

The mid-term review has been framed around the following key criteria - relevance, effectiveness (including impact), efficiency and sustainability. The Evaluation Matrix, which sets out the guiding questions for the key criteria along with indicators, sources and methodology, is presented in Annex 2.

The **specific objectives** of the MTR as specified in the ToRs (see Annex 1) are:

- To assess the overall development progress (outputs, outcomes, and to the extent possible impacts against the targets), taking into account the following elements;
 - Capacity development of grantees and other CCCA3 partners;
 - Development of the adaptive capacity of target communities to adapt to climate change impacts, and/or to contribute to climate change mitigation;
 - Integration of a gender lens in CCCA3 activities;
 - Generation of lessons learnt and sharing of this information;
 - Review of the extent to which the planned project activities can lead to programme outputs/outcomes by project completion and suggestions on adjustments if required;
 - Review and assessment of the adequacy of the budget and expenditures to date, and provision of recommendation going forward;
- Relevance and suitability of the indicators in the results framework;
- Extent to which the planned activities allow for attainment of CCCA3's objectives;
- Strategies developed and implemented in addressing the key challenges faced in implementation, in particular the constraints faced due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions on field activities, travel and meetings;
- Value for money against outputs produced;
- Lessons learned (including unsuccessful practices), and any best practices which should be fed into national or sectoral policies or have shown significant potential for replication;
- What partnerships have been leveraged.

It was further requested that the MTR undertake a forward look of how the project findings and lessons can support future interventions.

In addition, the MTR seeks to respond to specific review questions developed for each of the three outcomes as set out in the ToRs, with additional specific review questions / clarifications identified during the MTR inception phase presented in italics, as follows:

Outcome 1: *Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, suitable to sectors and targeting specific needs.*

¹⁰ Both consultant were contracted for 25 days.

- To what extent has the CCCA3 intervention helped strengthen the availability and accessibility of data and information for climate change practitioners and decision-makers?
- *To what extent has reliable data on the gender impacts of climate change, and more generally the distributional impacts of climate change across various vulnerable groups (including the poor, landless, older people and children) been enhanced? This was considered to be a critical gap at design.*
- *Have stakeholders found the knowledge and communication materials easy to access and useful?*
- *To what extent has capacity been built to manage climate data through NCSD's climate Finance data portal?*
- *How easy do ministries find the MRV/NDC tracking systems ? What challenges do their face?*
- What are the initial lessons learnt from the international university research partnerships promoted by CCCA3, and their impact on capacities of local universities?
- Has the research undertaken met the needs of the target ministries?

Outcome 2: Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of climate change into policies, regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors.

- To what extent has the CCCA3 intervention contributed to a better capacity in its target Government institutions to reflect climate change priorities in national policies and programmes, and test new approaches?
- *Evaluations of CCCA2 recommended the focus on a smaller number of sectors going forward so that support to specific initiatives could be deepened. How effective has this approach been?*
- *How are other key ministries, for example, the Ministry of Interior – central to decentralization and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries – key to climate change adaptation and mitigation, being / will be supported?*
- To what extent has NCSD demonstrated capacity to effectively coordinate the climate change response and engage in UNFCCC processes?
- *How effective has the tailored package of support been for selected ministries (capacity development of staff, advisory and monitoring support on adjusting core programming and budgeting system/procedures, policy advisory support (particularly in relation to regulations affecting the private sector investment in concerned sectors) and top-up financing support to cover the climate element of climate smart public investments) ?*
- *Has a critical mass of expertise been built / likely to be built across technical and planning / budget departments, satisfying the CCCA3's objective to reach far beyond climate change focal points?*
- *Have budget allocation increased to core ministries? Have adjustments to planning and budgeting procedures taken place?*
- *Has NCSD's coordination role been strengthened through the project, including NCSD's role as a gatekeeper for access to multilateral climate funds?*

Outcome 3: National capacities for the mobilization, coordination and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened

- To what extent has the CCCA3 strengthened national systems to track and analyze climate finance, and promoted climate-smart policies and fiscal measures with Ministry of Economy and Finance?
- *How engaged has the MEF been in the mainstreaming efforts?*
- *What work has been undertaken / planned on the model for delivering Climate Change Response at district and provincial level? What challenges are envisioned?*
- To what extent have CCCA3 innovation grants contributed to demonstrating and moving forward potential solutions to Cambodia's adaptation and mitigation challenges? (to the extent possible considering that grants are still under implementation). What are the emerging best practices? *What*

are the opportunities for scaling up?

- *How well is the innovation financing facility working?*
- *What challenges remain to secure public and private finance?*
- *Were mechanisms to ensure the participation of communities at the design and implementation stages included in the relevant grant guidelines?*
- *How and to what extent has the project engaged with the private sector?*

To what extent have lessons from Phase 2 been integrated and implemented through CCCA3?

- How successful has the project been in focussing on smaller number of sectors, so that support to specific initiatives can be deepened, for example building stronger links between innovative projects, public policy interventions and the private sector?
- Has the monitoring and assessment of sustainability of grant projects been enhanced, including additional capacity development for grantees to report the key results?
- To what extent has the CCCA co-operation with the MoE focussed on ecosystem-based adaptation?
- Has the monitoring and evaluation of CCCA been enhanced, including through a specific action plan on gender, regular evaluations of the grant portfolio, and recruitment of a dedicated M&E officer?

The MTR is based on a review of key sources of information and extensive stakeholder consultations. Documents reviewed include: the Project Document, project annual reports, project budget revisions, technical reports, communication materials and national strategy documents. Annex 4 provides a list of documents reviewed.

In total 92 people (31 female) have been consulted as part of the MTR, covering representatives of all aspects of CCCA3, namely - Programme Executive Board, NCSD, target ministries, CCCA3 team, donors, key experts and consultants, project beneficiaries, academia and CSOs. The majority of the interviews were individual, or with small groups of people. However, 3 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were undertaken in the field for: (i) Solar powered wells beneficiaries (n=11); (ii) Community Forestry (n=5); and, (iii) farmers (n=9). The interviews covered 4 of 5 Ministry grants, 2 of 4 University grants and 8 of 12 Innovation grants.

The overall mission itinerary (6th -20th June 2022) and the list of stakeholders consulted in Annex 3.

4 Findings

4.1 Project Design

4.1.1 Analysis of project logic and strategy and constructed Theory of Change

A narrative of the Theory of Change (ToC) is provided in the project (programme) document, but this is not supported with a diagram, which can be a useful tool for understanding and communicating the project logic. Figure 2 presents a Theory of Change for the programme, developed from the information presented in the project document. The Theory of Change (ToC) depicts the causal pathways from programme outputs (goods and services delivered by the programme) through outcomes (changes resulting from the use made by key stakeholders of programme outputs) towards impact (long-term changes in environmental benefits and living conditions). The ToC also typically depicts any intermediate changes required between programme outcomes and impact, called 'intermediate states'. The ToC further defines the external factors that influence change along the major pathways, i.e. factors that affect whether one result can lead to the next. These external factors are either drivers (when the programme has a certain level of control/influence) or assumptions (when the programme has no / limited control).

The project logic and strategy is assessed to be relevant and sound. CCCA3 aims to address the challenges facing Cambodia in the implementation of its climate change response at scale through three major drivers of change identified in the project document, which align with CCCA3's Outcomes. Additional drivers included by the MTR are noted in *italics*.

Outcome 1: Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, suitable to sectors and targeting specific needs

Major drivers: Improving capacity to produce, use, manage and disseminate locally relevant climate change information and research, addressing current knowledge gaps.

At project design it was evident that policy-makers, planners and technicians at the sectoral and sub-national levels often lack the information and knowledge they need on how climate change impacts their work and available innovative solutions. This is due largely to a low capacity to generate, manage and disseminate useful climate information in appropriate formats. Furthermore, academic institutions have limited financing for research and limited research capacities on climate-related issues and more effective systems for policy dialogue between academia, think tanks, private sector and government also needed to be established.

CCCA3 is designed to improve access to relevant data and knowledge on climate change impacts by: (i) supporting research programs to address data and information gaps identified by practitioners, including by promoting partnerships between local universities and regional or international research centers. Critical gaps to be filled are data on the gender and distributional impacts of climate change, analysis of adaptation benefits over the medium to long-term and long term monitoring systems; (ii) enhancing the national climate change portal, including monitoring of relevant, quality-assured data produced by national and international institutions and facilitation of data-sharing agreements, so that the national climate change portal can serve as the key access point for essential climate change information in the country; and (iii) supporting the development of knowledge products tailored to the needs of private and public sector stakeholders.

Outcome 2: Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of climate change into policies, regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors.

Major drivers: (i) Integrating climate change in the policy, regulations, programmes and budgets of priority sectors; (ii) *Enhanced coordination of climate change response across all parties.*

At project design the policy framework for incentivizing climate-smart investments and practices from the private and public sectors was largely undeveloped and evidence-based policy studies that could inform such a framework were missing (Project Document). While progress had been made climate change was still largely being treated as a distinct issue within ministries, funded exclusively through projects with climate finance instead of being mainstreamed in the core programming cycle and policy agenda of ministries.

Under Outcome 2 mainstreaming of climate change in ministerial and sub-national systems and policies is to be achieved through tailored support to target ministries. This is to include capacity development, advisory and mentoring support on adjusting core programming and budgeting systems/procedures, policy advisory support (particularly in relation to regulations affecting private sector investment in the concerned sectors) and top-up financing support to cover the climate element of climate-smart public investments.

In line with CCCA2 review and evaluation recommendations, CCCA3 has focused on five ministries which are both important to the climate change response and have demonstrated political will in recent years to lead the work on climate change mainstreaming. These are: (i) Ministry of Rural Development (MRD); (ii) Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT); (iii) Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS); (iv) Ministry of Environment (MoE); and, (v) Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME). The more focused sectoral approach in CCCA3 compared to previous phases is intended to *deepen* the engagement in the selected ministries and involve a critical mass of staff from both technical and planning/budget departments, thereby reaching beyond climate change focal points.

The programme is designed to maintain an active dialogue with Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), and ensure that MEF is aware of the initiatives by the priority ministries to make their programmes more climate-responsive and support a gradual increase in national budget allocations for such programmes.

CCCA3 is also designed to provide dedicated support to NCSD to enhance its role in the coordination of the climate change response. This includes strengthening NCSD's role as a "gatekeeper" for access to multilateral climate funds (noting that climate finance generally remains fragmented), and as the focal point agency for Cambodia's engagement under the UNFCCC. A new challenge for NCSD will be to design and test new models for the delivery of the climate change response at sub-national level, in line with most recent evolutions in the decentralization and de-concentration framework. CCCA3 is therefore supporting piloting of climate change mainstreaming approaches at district and provincial levels.

Outcome 3: National capacities for the mobilization, coordination and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened

Major drivers: (i) establishing a policy environment and financing tools to leverage private and public flows of development finance for the climate change response; and, (ii) *lessons are learnt from the innovative approaches that are piloted to mitigate and adapt to climate change.*

A scaled-up response will not only require better information and delivery capacities, but also additional financing. Cambodia's climate change objectives can only be achieved if larger streams of finance, both public and private can be leveraged.

On the **public finance side**, CCCA3 will build on the previous phase, which demonstrated that climate change mainstreaming in the national budget is feasible. CCCA3 is focussed on the continuous monitoring of public climate expenditure combined with a more robust analysis of results to inform MEF's budget allocations.

On the **private finance side**, CCCA3 will work primarily with MEF and selected ministries to support economic policy studies targeted at supporting the climate response (e.g. tax regimes, certification schemes, investment law), and tools to finance climate-sensitive investments (top-up grants, de-risking tools, credit guarantees, insurance, etc.) in priority sectors (energy, transport, rural infrastructure). CCCA3 intends to develop capacity within ministries to conduct such policy studies, to reduce the reliance on external consultants.

The programme upgraded its **innovation financing facility** (formerly grant facility under CCCA2). This facility provides funding to a range of organizations for the design and testing of innovative adaptation and mitigation approaches in the Cambodian context. Successful initiatives are incorporated in policy dialogue with relevant ministries and private sector, with the support of CCCA3. The innovation financing facility will allow for the development and testing of innovative approaches which would not have otherwise emerged due to a lack of financing options. Its open approach (call for proposals) will allow CCCA to access a broad range of innovative ideas, beyond those of its traditional partners

The ToC does not include intermediate changes required between programme outcomes and impact, called 'intermediate states'. However, it is unlikely that a scaled-up response will be achieved within the programme lifetime, especially in relation to the innovation grants, which will need to demonstrate their effectiveness and secure financing to be scaled.

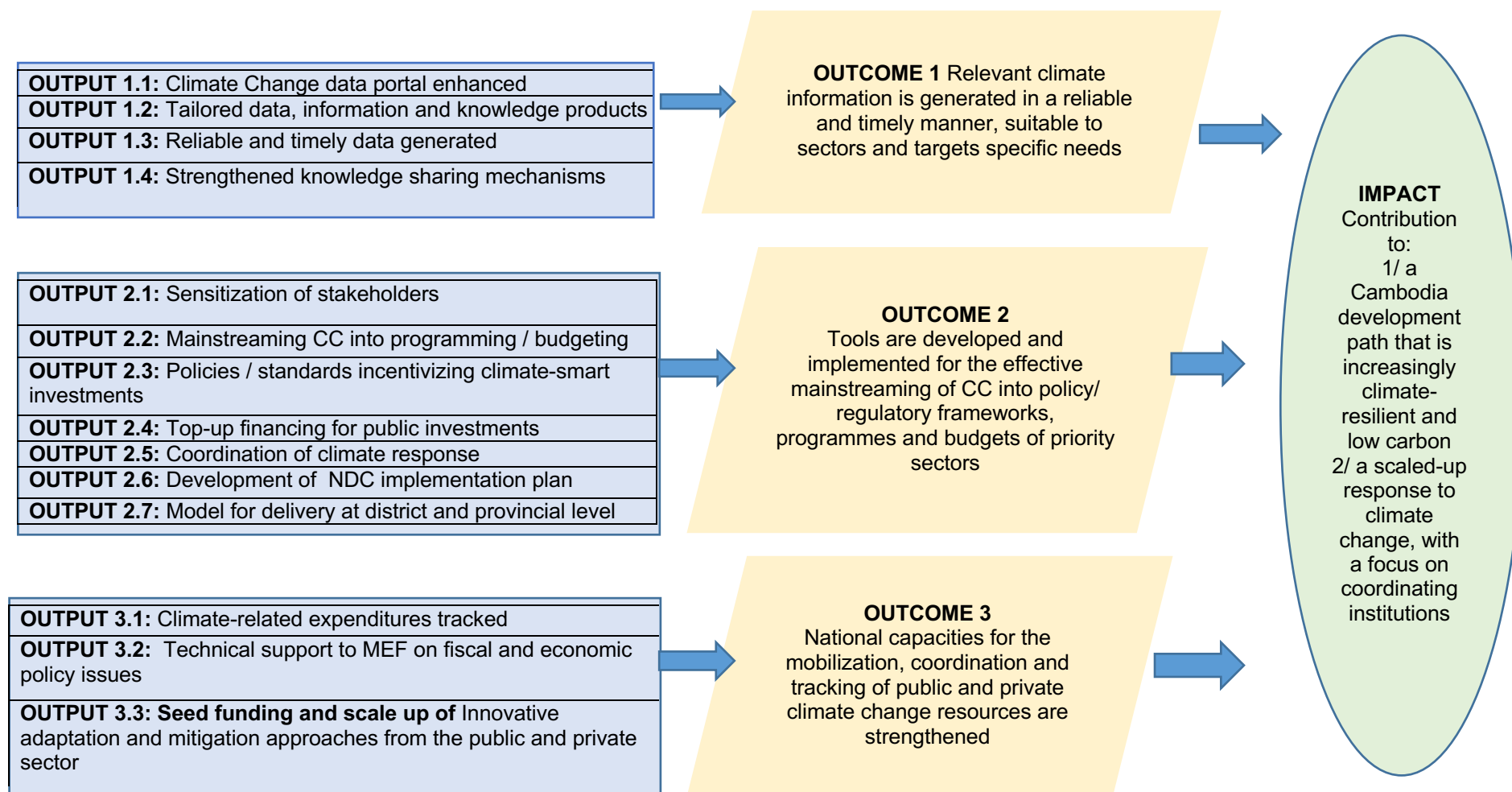
The project document includes assumptions, which have been developed as follows:

- Policy-relevant evidence and information / data will lead to the institutional and systemic changes that are required to achieve Cambodia's climate objectives (Outcomes 1).
- Sufficient capacity is in place to use the tools and evidence developed (Outcomes 1, 2 & 3)
- On-going high level commitment by Government to achieve systemic change (Outcomes 1, 2 & 3).
- Successful demonstration that the mainstreaming of climate change into regular Government programmes is a viable public investment strategy (Outcome 2).
- Enhanced monitoring of climate-related investments by the MEF will lead to an increase in the allocation of public resources in support of climate objectives (Outcome 3);
- Mechanisms are found to scale-up successful grant projects (Outcome 3)

Figure 2: Theory of Change

Drivers (by Outcome): Knowledge gaps addressed (1); Improved capacity to produce, use, manage and disseminate climate change information and research (1); Integration of climate change in the policy, regulations, programmes and budgets of priority sectors (2); **Enhance coordination of climate change response across all parties (2);** policy environment and financing tools to leverage private and public flows of development finance for the climate change response established (3); **lesson are learnt from innovative approaches that are piloted to mitigate and adapt to climate change (3)**

Assumptions (by Outcome): Policy-relevant evidence and information will be taken up by decision makers and lead to institutional and systemic change (1); sufficient capacity is in place to use tools and evidence developed (1,2, 3); On-going high level commitment by Government (1,2, 3); successful demonstrations that the mainstreaming of climate change into regular Government programmes is a viable public investment strategy (2); Enhanced monitoring of climate-related investments by MEF will lead to an increase in the allocation of public resources in support of climate objectives (3); Mechanism are found to up -scale successful grant projects (3)



4.1.2 Analysis of results framework and indicators

The results framework is provided in Annex 6, with a discussion of progress against each indicator provided in Section 4.4¹¹. On the whole the indicators are SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound). However, a number of targets are considered to be ambitious and it is not clear if they will be attained within the project timeframe (e.g. Indicator 2 and gender target). It is noted that there is some duplication with the same evidence being used to justify a number of indicators (e.g. KAP and the on-line tracking system contribute to indicators 6 and 8). In addition, indicators are missing for some of the key areas that the CCCA3 is designed to achieve, namely capacity building and the scaling up of the successful grants (although this is indirectly / can be partially captured through indicator 26 which tracks funds leveraged). A number of indicators include gender targets (e.g. 5, 6, 10, 16 and 25). It is noted that Indicator 4: Level of user satisfaction with data and knowledge products made available with CCCA3 support, makes a reference of data being disaggregated by sex, but no targets are set. The baseline is based on progress at the end of CCCA2.

4.1.3 Assumptions and risks

The project document provides a risk assessment as set out in Table 2.

Table 2: CCCA3 Risk Assessment

Risks	Level (H, M, L)	Mitigating measures
Possible Government reshuffle during the course of the mandate may lead to new leadership within key Ministries with uncertain engagement in climate action	M	Sensitization and engagement of high-level decision-makers. Nurturing relationship with technical levels in key institutions (informing choice of focus sectors).
New directions are taken for the National Strategic Development Plan (2019-2023) and sector policies deviate from low carbon resilient growth	L	Engagement in the NSDP guidelines and drafting in 2018 have helped raise the profile of climate change in the draft NSDP, expected to be approved in July 2019. Advocacy with decision-makers based on local evidence.
Decentralisation agenda compromised by internal debate within Government stakeholders and disengagement of development partners' support	M	A cautious and gradual engagement of sub-national level authorities in climate response. Piloting approaches while NCDD issues conclusions from its study on sub-national institutions' capacities. Undertaking a "needs based assessment" to reinforce climate action at subnational level and envision investments only in the 2 nd part of the programme.
Brain-drain, high staff turnover posing sustainability risks and limited availability of Government staff to engage in or lead proposed activities	M	Proposed activities are in line with Government staff mandates (not add-ons), and contribute to the core functions assigned to Government staff (public officials will be assigned to programme activities based on their usual functions). Nurturing relationships with Government managers already engaging with CCCA and offering hands-on mentorship, training and knowledge exchange opportunities to public officials engaged in the programme.
Vested interests in specific sectors (e.g. energy, transport) may prevent the enactment of climate-	M	Engagement of all concerned actors through private sector dialogue.

¹¹ The indicators have been numbered 1-25 for the purposes of the MTR, to simplify presentation. Annex 6 presents both the original indicator reference in the project document and the MTR reference of 1-25.

smart policy measures if they are perceived as threats to their business model		Building the business case of climate-smart and green technology solutions through local evidence. Positive incentives to mobilise climate-smart and low-carbon investments (technical assistance, access to financing, tax regime). Promote schemes to reward private sector “champions” / green investors (awards, certifications).
Lack of availability of international support for “means of implementation” for NDCs	M	Tracking the increase of domestic investments to reduce dependence on international support. Use public funds to leverage private investments. Track international climate finance and engage in UNFCCC negotiations to hold donors accountable to existing commitments.
Assumptions		
Stability of political context ensuing results of the 2018 general election and continued support from development partners. Climate change mainstreaming remains a policy priority for Cambodia and key partners at national and sub-national level remain committed to engaging with CCCA on climate mainstreaming issues. Private sector “champions” (chambers of commerce, companies, finance sector) engage in the promotion of climate-smart investments in light of climate risks and green business opportunities.		

Source: Project Document

4.1.4 Incorporation of lessons from CCCA Phase 2

CCCA3 has been designed to incorporate key lessons and recommendations from the previous phase, as stated in the 2016 European Union Results Orientated Monitoring (ROM) review of the programme, and in the 2017 mid-term review and 2019 final evaluation of CCCA2. The recommendations from these reviews were:

- strengthen advocacy with decision makers based on evidence to expand the political space for climate change reforms;
- focus CCCA’s capacity development work on a few key sectors / ministries and deepen the support provided to these institutions in order to achieve sustainable change at scale;
- expand the work and collaboration initiated with the private sector and support Government to adopt policy measures that will facilitate private sector investment in the climate change response;
- maintain the unique role of the programme in promoting and funding innovative approaches and partnerships;
- stronger assessment and monitoring of sustainability strategies for grant projects, and additional capacity-development for grantees to report on their key results;
- focus on ecosystem-based adaptation to maintain the protected area system at the local level;
- strengthen monitoring and evaluation of CCCA, including through a specific action plan on gender, regular evaluations of the grant portfolio, and recruitment of a dedicated M&E officer.

4.1.5 Planned stakeholder participation

The project partnership plan at project design covered all key categories of stakeholders, but was limited in its proposed engagement with the private sector. The project document highlights the following stakeholder categories / stakeholders:

- **Priority ministries** for CCCA3, as discussed above, are the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, the Ministry of Mines and Energy, the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Environment.
- **Private sector.** The Chambers of Commerce were to be involved in consultations and provided an opportunity to comment on policy studies based on their field of expertise.

- **People living in communes/districts classified as vulnerable/highly vulnerable** were to be the focus of the CCCA3 funded activities on the ground, through the innovation facility or through priority ministries' investments. Mechanisms to ensure voice and participation from these communities at the design and implementation stages were to be included in the relevant grant guidelines.
- **Universities and research centres** were to receive financial and technical support from CCCA3 for specific research and to be engaged through regular consultations to ensure that the research priorities match the needs of the climate change response.
- **Civil society.** CCCA3 was to continue to engage with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) active in climate change and engaged in policy dialogue with the government institutions¹². They were to be associated with CCCA3's advocacy work with Government, and in consultations for the development and launch of the innovation facility, which will be open to civil society. The programme was to cooperate with two regional programmes (led by UNWOMEN and UNDP respectively). CCCA3 aims to involve gender-focused NGOs much more actively, in addition to the traditional climate change network of NGOs.
- **Development partners (DPs)** supporting the CCCA3 were to be regularly involved in programme activities through monitoring visits and participation in key events. Funding donors are represented on the CCCA Programme Executive Board.

4.1.6 Gender responsiveness in project design

As stated in the project document, gender was integrated in previous phases of CCCA for example through implementation of gender-mainstreaming standards for grants, collection and analysis of gender disaggregated data, and partnerships with MoWA / UNWOMEN on climate change policy initiatives. In order to increase the visibility and priority given to gender in CCCA3, a specific action plan on gender was to be developed. This was to include both operation-related (e.g. human resources, procurement) and programmatic measures to ensure that a gender lens is adequately incorporated in the design and implementation of CCCA interventions. The annual progress report to the programme board was to include an update on the status of the gender action plan. As discussed above, gender targets were also included in the Results Framework.

4.1.7 Social and environmental safeguards

The Social and Environmental Screening undertaken, as required, identified that CCCA3 is likely to significantly impact gender equality and women's empowerment, due to the fact that women are often more vulnerable than men to environmental degradation and resource scarcity and typically have insecure rights to resources they manage. The CCCA3 programme was designed to mainstream equality and women's empowerment into implementation. No negative impacts are identified.

4.2 Project Implementation and adaptive management

4.2.1 Overview of key achievements and challenges at mid-term

Notable achievements at mid-term, which are discussed further below, include:

- **The updated NDC (2020) and on-line tracking system.** The NDC was updated collaboratively with 16 ministries, sub-national organizations and International Organizations (IOs), coordinated by the CCCA3. The improved quality of the updated NDC was acknowledged by the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, the NDC Partnership, and by the ASEAN Center for Energy. The key

¹² It is noted that two LNGO and an INGO were selected to be CSO representatives in the CCTWG

improvements include (i) a broader scope with mitigation targets included for the agriculture and waste sectors, and specific targets for renewable energy; (ii) better integration of gender targets, entry points for private sector and youth engagement; and, (ii) more detailed actions, targets and MRV system with 33 prioritized mitigation measures, 58 adaptation measures and 28 enabling actions. **The NDC on-line tracking system** was populated for the first time in Q1 of 2022 to transparently track Cambodia's progress on the updated NDC implementation.

- **Long Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality in Cambodia (LTS4CN)**, 2021. CCCA3 is recognised as being instrumental in securing the support of line ministries to develop the LTS4CN. Cambodia is the second LDC and first ASEAN country to deliver its Long Term Strategy. The LTS4CN reflects Cambodia's high political commitment to addressing climate change, with commitments spanning several election cycles. Critically the strategy makes clear the social and economic case for a low carbon economy. It concludes that low carbon investments have the potential to create 449,000 additional jobs and increase GDP growth by 2.8% by 2050, (USD 4.2 billion). Wider social environmental benefits are estimated at USD7 billion in 2050
- **Consolidated relationship with MEF**. The relationship between the NCSD/MoE and MEF has been greatly enhanced through CCCA3, with the MEF becoming a key partner. This places the NCSD / MoE in a position to play a catalytic role in Cambodia's transition to an Inclusive Green Economy (IGE). CCCA3 has supported the MEF to integrate climate change considerations into key policies and documents, for example the debt policy with the decision in 2020 to include climate change adaptation as one of the priorities areas for which Cambodia can borrow money. Furthermore, incentives for green investments were incorporated in the new Investment Law and adaptation and mitigation measures been integrated into the COVID-19 recovery strategy. The CCCA3 has helped build respect for the MoE / NCSD and NCSD / CCCA3 influence has extended to fiscal reforms, for example, on the reduced import tax for electric cars announced by the MEF in February 2021. This relationship between the MoE and MEF is considered to be critical to embedding climate change in macro-economic decisions and fiscal policy.
- **CCCA3 research and advocacy has successfully influenced policy**. CCCA3 has stepped up in terms of its contribution to quantitative, economic and science based evidence through customised analysis. This has built awareness of the links between the environment and economy within the MEF and more broadly. Reliable economic evidence is needed to influence policy and successes are evident in the introduction of tax reduction policy of nearly 50% for the import of electric cars, and the decision to stop including coal power plants in future energy development plans.

Key challenges facing CCCA3 include:

- **COVID-19** impacted CCCA3 in numerous ways, especially in 2021. In particular in-person meetings were not possible impacting collaboration and advocacy and many of the grant projects faced delays as field work was affected by travel and meeting restrictions. However, most projects have found ways to mitigate these impacts, at least partly, and results are still expected to be delivered.
- **Early dis-engagement from the programme by SIDA**, a core donor. SIDA ended its operations in Cambodia, and in November 2020 the CCCA3 was asked to spend SIDA's funds by 30 June 2021 or forfeit them. That is they had to spend funds which were meant to be spread over 3 years in around 6 months. This was largely achieved by reallocating funds to activities that could be delivered quickly and reprofiling the use of EU funds.
- **CCCA3 is complex**. The CCCA3 operates at the national and sub-national policy level, although there has been limited focus at sub-national government level to date, and across diverse sectors and ministries with varying technical needs and expertise. It is also managing 22 grants (to

ministries, Universities and NGOs) covering a diversity of climate related issues, with pilots in operation across the country.

- **Capacity Building.** The challenges facing capacity building was a key point of discussion during the MTR. CCCA3 is designed to deepen capacity development support in priority institutions on planning, budget and implementation procedures, at national and sub-national level, and create a critical mass of expertise. While CCCA3 has helped build capacity (especially at institutional level in terms of new tools), capacity of staff at DCC and the priority ministries is not at the level needed to independently undertake policy and technical studies and maintain tools. The situation across ministries varies, with the MEF and MRD considered to have a better capacity base. Ministerial staff have generally *not* been adequately engaged in technical studies, which have been undertaken by independent consultants, and a critical mass of experts is not evident. Staff turn-over and commitment are cited as barriers to capacity development at the MoE, suggesting that the incentive structure for staff needs to be addressed.
- **Mainstreaming** remains challenging across ministries, including the core 5 ministries being supported by the CCCA3. The CCCA has supported 3 ministries to update their CCAPs (MME, MRD, MPWT), but in general implementation of ministerial CCAPs is not evident. The CCCA3 did provide technical support to MPTW and MRD on integrating climate change into their budget, but in general mainstreaming climate change into budgets has been particularly challenging, and was affected by COVID-19 as public funding was prioritized for COVID-19 support mechanisms / recovery.
- **Private sector engagement.** While a private sector engagement plan has been developed and the private sector has been engaged indirectly through the innovation grants, the programme has not yet delivered on its aspiration to develop private sector engagement in climate change mitigation and adaptation. The enabling environment to unlock and drive private sector investments is underdeveloped. More needs to be done to encourage private sector investment in renewables. While markets are still developing (e.g. electric vehicles), mechanisms are needed to de-risk early movers.
- **Upscaling of demonstration projects.** While most of the innovation grant projects are still on-going, there is no emerging consolidated thinking by the CCCA3 on the front runners for scale-up and on potential financial support. This needs to be a focus going forward. It is not necessary to wait to the completion of the projects to start understanding barriers and opportunities; this can start at least 6 months ahead of project completion.
- A key challenge raised consistently by donors at Board Meetings is how to address deforestation, which is seen as central to achieving the Government's NDC commitments and presents financing opportunities including through carbon markets.

4.2.2 Project management and oversight

This section assesses CCCA3 management arrangements, work planning, finance, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder engagement, reporting, and communications.

The CCCA3 is being well managed and all stakeholders (line ministries, grantees and partners) interviewed as part of the MTR expressed a high level of satisfaction with the timely, strong and active support provided by programme (covering administration and financial procedures, technical advice and monitoring). Minor issues were raised regarding delays in payment and approvals of some grants projects.

The CCCA3 programme consists of 16 staff paid through the MoE¹³, plus 2 international staff paid through UNDP (the CTA and Policy Specialist). The CCCA3 team is based at the MoE facilitating close engagement with the DCC and NCSD. The CCCA3 benefits significantly from a strong CTA who joined towards the end of CCCA1 and thus provides good continuity across all phases of the CCCA. However, in general staff turnover is high and is reportedly related to staff structure and benefits. The Operations Officer is leaving in 2 months and a timely replacement is needed to support CCCA3 in its final stages.

The DCC consists of 18 staff (3 of whom are away on mission study). The CCCA3 staff are twinned with DCC officers to help build capacity - but more capacity building is needed to build technical and analytical capacity if staff are to function without external support. Capacity building is hampered by high staff turnover and the loss of strong staff to better paid jobs. A change in approach is necessary to build a committed and capable team.

UNDP support to CCCA3 is provided through a Program Analyst (who spends around 20% of his time on CCCA3) a Program Associate and Strategic / technical support from senior management.

The Programme Executive Board (PEB) consists of 9 official members (including SIDA), but is attended by around 30 people including observers from various institutions¹⁴. It is chaired by the Minister of Environment and reflects good high level representation. The Board has met three times (February 2020, March 2021 (*via zoom*) and May 2022). No objections have also been granted electronically by the Board on the selection of Concept Notes to be advanced for innovations grants in March 2021 and the re-allocation of SIDA funds in May 2021 (discussed further below). The Board meetings have been well attended and the minutes reflect the frank discussions that have been held. Donors have consistently raised concerns such as deforestation, noting the importance of forests to achieving emission reduction targets and supporting livelihoods. The importance of developing renewable energy and engaging the private sector in this endeavor is also a recurring theme, with donors noting that Cambodia's current ambitions in this area are lagging behind the competition in the region. The Programme Board only meets once a year and addition meetings may be considered going forward to provide strategic guidance, for example a special meeting in 2023 to help develop an exit strategy for ensuring the work of the CCCA3 is built on through on-going support and investments.

The Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG), supported by the CCCA, is very active. The private sector is represented through the Cambodia Chamber of Commerce and European Chamber of Commerce.

¹³ This includes a Financial Management Officer, Coordination Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Officer, an Adaptation Officer, a Knowledge Management Officer, Communications Assistance, Operation Officer, Administration Officer, Secretary, Clerk, 3 Drivers and 2 Cleaners.

¹⁴ For example, The 2nd Programme Executive Board meeting was conducted virtually on 17th March 2021, was chaired by H.E Say Samal, the Minister of Environment and Chairman of the CCCA3. Participants included the CCCA3 Board members from the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Environment (MoE), Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS), Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), the development partners, including the European Union, UNDP, and Embassy of Sweden and national and international observers of the relevant line ministries.

Reporting. Annual reports have been produced. While improvements have been made with the programme moving to Results Based Management (RBM), donors requested that achievements be made clearer in reports, to inform progress and future funding. Risks are tracked in the Annual Reports; the seven risks specified in the project document (see Table 2) are assessed to be unchanged, while a new risk related to COVID-19 was added.

Work-planning. An outline work-plan is provided in the Programme Document. There is no detailed multi-year work-plan as activities are refined on an annual/biannual basis depending on needs, in line with outputs in the project document. This makes it difficult to gauge activities that have been dropped, amended, are behind schedule (e.g. carried over from one year to the next) or are yet to start and to assess whether all activities are on track for completion by the end of CCCA3. The PEB requested additional explanations for changes to planned activities. For example, in the monitoring and evaluation plan, the support to be given to line ministries, especially on GHG emissions inventory related to the energy sector, to be completed with the Ministry of Mines and Energy, was cancelled (PEB, 2021).

Key changes made/expected to the work-plan reported by the CCCA3 team are:

- **Outcome 1: (i)** 1.2: Research grants (limited to 4 instead of 6, to build better quality partnerships); (ii) 1.4: Number of knowledge events was affected by COVID-19 but is expected to be back on track from 2022.
- **Outcome 2:** 2.7: Sub-national output has been focused specifically on strengthening M&E systems for sub-national entities, as one of the key capacity gaps needed to be addressed to access climate finance.

4.2.3 Adaptive management

The CCCA3 has adapted in a number of ways to account for changing circumstance and external factors. For example:

- In 2020 CCCA3 was informed by SIDA that due to a strategic decision by the Government of Sweden on the refocusing of the development cooperation in Cambodia, the support to the CCCA3 would have a shorter timeframe and that all SIDA funds needed to be spent by June 2021. This was largely possible through the flexibility of the MoE, UNDP and the EU. With Board approval funds were reallocated to activities that could be delivered quickly and at the same time provide the CCCA3 with a role in the COVID-19 response. Two supplementary grants were approved by the CCCA3 board in June 2021 and issued to existing CCCA grantees to deliver a quick impact in the context of COVID-19 and as a means of re-allocating funds which would otherwise remain unspent. The supplementary grants were issued to RECOFTC (community forestry, USD 95,000) and TS-1001 (distribution of water and hygiene kits, USD40,000). TS-1001 provided free water for 2.5 months to ID Poor. This rapid response required commune engagement to identify households needing support. Support allowed those who did not have access to safe drinking water to spend their money on other necessities. The supplementary grant awarded in 2021 has helped incentivize an additional 13,176 people from poor households to access the safe water system, by providing them with a first bottle free of charge (and some COVID-19 hygiene products), which they could then exchange / refill at the kiosk. The incentive scheme has been very successful with 45% of these poor beneficiaries becoming regular users of the service (for a subsidy equivalent to just USD 2 dollars per household). In addition, NCSD directly administered the installation of 10 solar water pumps in Siem Reap and Kampong Thom provinces and 11 solar systems (in 1 referral hospital and 10 health centers in Tbong Khmum and Takeo provinces).

- Adjustments due to ADB programme on energy efficient (USD50 million) to avoid duplication. CCCA3 started with an emphasis on energy efficiency, but ADB came in with a multi-million dollar programme and it was agreed with the Government that it would better for ADB to take over these activities. CCCA3 has thus focused its energy efficiency work at the project level, e.g. energy efficient buildings (ITC innovation project).
- The programme navigated COVID-19 well and was able to complete key policy documents, such as the updated NDC through on-line meetings.
- UNDP / Board / donors have been adaptable. For example in being flexible on disbursements of funds when SIDA money required spending quickly.

4.2.4 Finance

The funding now available to CCCA3 of USD 10,932,109 is USD 936,786 less than specified in the Programme Document (Table 3). This is due to exchange rate variations and funds that had to be returned to SIDA of USD 351,377 as they could not be spent in the time specified by the donor. Some savings were made in relation to travel and meetings costs due to COVID-19 restrictions and additional support to the CCCA3 was provided by the UK, through UNDP for a consultant to help develop the NDC tracking tool. Disbursements at mid-term are at 52% and all remaining funds are expected to be disbursed by the end of the programme (Table 3). Tables 5-7 presents financial disbursement as of 31 May 2022 for the grant projects. Overall, 71% and 75% of funds have been disbursed to the ministries and universities, respectively, and 98% to the innovation grants, supporting the expectation that all projects can be completed in good time before programme closure allowing time to focus on related knowledge products and resource mobilization for policy development and upscaling (discussed further below).

Table 3: Overview of CCCA3 finances as of 31 May 2022

Expenditure category	Budget (Prodoc)	Budget Revision BRV-G04 ²	Total @ 31 May 2022	Remaining budget	Delivery rate
Output 1: Relevant climate information is generated	3,894,500	3,706,623	1,629,481	2,077,142	44%
Output 2: Tools are developed and implemented	3,871,000	3,425,050	1,755,516	1,669,534	51%
Output 3: National capacities strengthened	3,209,500	3,005,445.66	1,904,425	1,101,021	63%
Evaluation (mid-term, final, CPD)	110,000	80,000.00	-	80,000	0%
Indirect Eligible Cost (GMS)³	783,895	714,991	389,425	325,566	54%
TOTAL	11,868,895	10,932,109	5,678,846	5,253,263	52%

Notes: 1/ Number have been rounded; 2/ Approved at 3rd project board meeting; 3/ General Management Services (GMS)

Table 4: Overview of Donor contributions

Donors	Committed		Received		To be Received	
	Original Currency	USD (1)	Original Currency	USD (2)	Original Currency	USD
UNDP	USD 500,000	500,000	USD 112,136	112,136	USD 387,864	387,864
EU	EUR 6,000,000	6,715,200	EUR 2,884,401	3,292,017	EUR 3,115,599	3,423,183
SIDA	SEK 34,000,000	3,730,740	SEK 34,000,000	3,738,010	-	(7,279)
UK	£ 50,000	67,006	£ 70,000	67,006	-	

Notes: 1/ Based on the exchange USD1=EUR0.8935 (info EURO in June 2019); 2/ subject to change based on the date of the actual funds received from EU and SIDA donor's; 3/ figures have been rounded.

Table 5: The financial delivery of LoAs with line ministries as of 31 May 2022

Ministry	Total Budget	Disbursement (USD)		Expenditure (USD)	
		Disbursement (as of May 22)	% of Total Budget	Expenditure (as of May 22)	% of Disbursement
Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)	250,000	105,483	42%	67,691	64%
Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)	250,000	105,271	42%	67,691	64%
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	185,999	133,556	72%	117,836	88%
Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports (MoEYS)	250,000	109,471	44%	67,564	62%
Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	249,865	50,105	20%	38,048	76%
TOTAL	1,185,864	503,886	42%	358,829	71%

Table 6: Summary of Financial Delivery of Research Partnership Grants

Grantee	Total Budget	Disbursement (USD)		Expenditure (USD)	
		Disbursement (as of May 22)	% of Total Budget		% of Disbursement
Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)-Heat Stress	149,995	68,982	46%	46,290	67%
University of Battambang (NUBB)	149,990	68,426	46%	60,248	88%
Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP)	149,975	28,592	19%	16,392	57%
Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)- Coastal	149,940	21,410	14%	17588.4	82%
TOTAL	599,900	187,410	31%	140,519	75%

Table 7: Summary of financial delivery of the CCCA3 innovation 1 &2 and COVID19 response grants as of May 2022

Grantee	Approved Budget	Disbursement (USD)		Expenditure (USD)	
		Disbursement (to date)	% of Total Budget	Expenditure (to date)	% of Disbursement
Innovation Grant Round 1 and COVID19 response					
Energy Laboratory Limited (Energy Lab)	100,000	100,000	100%	100,000	100%
Swiss Church Aid (HEKS/EPER)	100,000	71,041	71%	55,607	78%
Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)	99,884	78,627	79%	65,527	83%
People In Need Cambodia (PIN)	100,000	100,000	100%	100,000	100%
Prek Leap National Institute of Agriculture (NIA)	99,987	73,934	74%	73,828	100%
The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC)	99,977	99,977	100%	97,540	98%
Teuk Saat 1001	112,879	112,879	100%	112,879	100%
Total	712,727	636,458	89%	605,381	95%
Innovation Grant Round 2					
Facilitation Association of Economy for Cooperatives (FAEC)	99,810	41,549	42%	23,230	56%
Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation (MISTI)	100,000	68,170	68%	33,049	48%
International Development Enterprise (iDE) Cambodia	99,884	55,098	55%	78,685	143%
Preah Sihanouk Province Coastal Development and Management Committee (CDMC)	100,000	26,785	27%	23,866	89%
Ministry Rural Development (MRD/	99,987	52,969	53%	52,804	100%
Total	499,681	244,571	49%	211,635	87%
Special Grants					
The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC)	95,000	95,000	100%	89,062	94%
Teuk Saat 1001	39,972	39,972	100%	39,972	100%
Total	247,851	247,851	100%	241,913	98%

The programme has had an external financial audit every year as well as UNDP spot checks every quarter. In 2021, the external Audit noted that staff seniority payment had been paid at 12% instead of 6% in CCCA2, and the excess was paid back in CCCA3.

In early 2022 there was a move from advanced payments every quarter to payments based on expenditure, which can only be disbursed once 80% of the previous budget allocation has been spent. This has led to some issues, with the innovation grants holding up disbursements to the programme overall due to falling below the 80% expenditure threshold. As a result CCCA3 project staff salaries were paid a couple of weeks late on a few occasions, affecting staff morale. While this issue is reportedly now resolved it needs to be closely monitored. The CCCA3 is requiring grantees to be realistic about activities and expenditures to help avoid delays in disbursements in the future.

4.2.5 Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

The M&E of grants has been enhanced in CCCA3. Training has been provided on grant implementation guidelines, and a comprehensive monitoring system put in place consisting of quarterly reports and field monitoring visits. During 2021, both virtual and physical monitoring visits were conducted to grant projects signed by 2020, in line with the Grant Implementation Guidelines (GIG) that at least two monitoring visits per project cycle are conducted. In addition, 14 Spot checks were conducted (based on GIG, at least one or two spot checks are required per year). These spot checks further served as an opportunity to provide grantees hands-on support on management systems and practices in line with agreed guidelines and capacity development services. On the whole the quarterly reports of the grant projects are clear and well-prepared and include action-oriented recommendations. Knowledge sharing events were held in December 2021 with the Innovation Grant projects to share challenges and lessons. A third such event was conducted on 23-24 June 2022.

4.2.6 Communications

The NCSD website (<https://ncsd.MoE.gov.kh>) serves as an online climate change knowledge and data-sharing platform providing information on climate change policies and strategies, and lessons learned. The Climate Change Data Portal contains relevant scientific datasets such as vulnerability assessments, analysis of climate finance, data on perceptions of climate change in Cambodia, and GHG inventory information. In addition, the CCCA3 grants and the UNDP Country Office promote CCCA3 activities through a variety of channels including social media (Facebook, twitter), direct engagement of the public (e.g. electric vehicle demonstrations under EnergyLab). The Ministry of Environment Facebook page and the account of the minister have been used to promote CCCA3 activities or videos, with large viewership. When possible, before and after COVID-19 restrictions were imposed, in person launch events have been held (Annual Report, 2021).

No issues were raised during the MTR related to internal communication. Stakeholders have been kept informed of CCCA3 activities and progress through a range of media including:

- A 2021 calendar and diary focusing on visibility and key achievements of the CCCA3 and DCC in terms of policies, research initiatives, and grants.
- The data sets produced in 2021 were distributed to stakeholders.
- Quarterly climate change bulletins share climate change information, events, and the key findings of studies (e.g. KAP3 and LTS4CN).
- 21 project posters have been developed and presented in the knowledge-sharing events highlighting project progress, technologies, and key recommendations.
- In cooperation with CCCA3 project grantees, many knowledge and communication products such as case studies and videos highlighting key progress, capacity development, and climate change mitigation and adaptation-related actions have been produced to address impacts of climate change not only in the community but also at the national level.

- Several climate-related news, press releases of the LTS4CN, articles, and publications of grant projects were produced and uploaded on the NCSD's website.
- Nine video lessons on climate change for lower secondary students have been finalized by the MoE.

4.2.7 Gender Mainstreaming

As intended CCCA3 has made progress in mainstreaming gender¹⁵. A Gender Action Plan has been developed, costed at around USD 850,000 (excluding CCCA staff salary expenses), and its progress is tracked in the Annual Reports. Key areas of progress are: (i) a gender perspective was reflected in the KAP3 study questionnaires and gender-disaggregated data was analysed in the KAP3 report; (ii) gender analysis was incorporated in the Cost-Benefit Analysis of public climate investments undertaken by MRD and MPWT; (iii) All 21 CCCA3's grant documents have a gender component and gender-disaggregated information and data; (iv) The NDC incorporates a gender lens. This was recognized by a UNESCAP assessment¹⁶, where Cambodia is highlighted for progress in mainstreaming gender into climate change action; (v) The sectoral gender assessments conducted for the key sectors (energy, transport, rural development, education, waste, biodiversity) of the NDC update process included all (16) of the CCTWG representatives/or substitute representatives; and, (vi) The LTS for Carbon Neutrality includes some initial analysis of economic gender impacts of the proposed mitigation measures; (vii) The assessment of gender integration in the climate change programme has been conducted in the CPER for the fiscal years 2018, 2019 and 2020 including a quantitative assessment (where data is available) and several case studies; and, (viii) Gender targets are included in the updated NDC and the NDC tracking system.¹⁷

However, more can be done. For example, while CPER 2020 included a case study on climate change and gender from NCDD-S the CPER 2020 concludes that gender issues remain under-addressed in climate change programmes. Of note, while 7 of the 26 indicators in the CCCA3 Results Framework include gender targets, 5 of the targets are not being met.

4.2.8 Partnerships and stakeholder participation

CCCA3 has continued to develop partnership with public and private sector institutions and development partners (e.g. WB, GGGI, FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, UN Women) (Table 8). Collaboration with the programme's core ministries is good. Line ministries are very interested in CCCA3 and actively participate – not only because of funds (which are relatively small), but because they appreciate that climate change is important.

Of note is the enhanced relationships with the MEF, which was already on a positive trend but has been further solidified in recent years to the extent that CCCA3 has had successes in terms of influencing fiscal reforms and macro-economic policy.

Building capacity at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation was noted as an area that could be developed, to enable diplomats to act as ambassadors of MoE and climate change and make interventions at international conferences and meetings.

¹⁵ Cambodia is highly rank in the Asia-Pacific region for their progress on Gender Mainstreaming: https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/knowledge-products/Assessment%20of%20AP%20Climate%20Ambition_Final%20Report%20080422.pdf

¹⁶ <https://www.unescap.org/kp/2021/15degc-within-reach-asia-pacific-region-ambition-and-potential-ndc-commitments-asia-pacific>

¹⁷ <https://ncsd.MoE.gov.kh/ndc-tracking/public/enabling/>

4.2.9 Coherence and Complementarity

The CCCA3 intervention complements other climate change initiatives implemented in Cambodia and CCCA3 has successfully engaged other partners to exploit potential synergies. CCCA3 is Cambodia's flagship programme on climate change; while there are many other projects supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation (see Annex 7), the CCCA is positioned to address key needs, exploit synergies and avoid overlaps with other projects for example through its specific thematic or sectoral focus, grant facility and work on strengthening national systems while others are working more at the individual project level. The CCCA3 has also adapted to avoid duplication with other projects, notably in relation to its work on energy efficiency, which was reframed to ensure there was no overlap with the larger ADB project (discussed below).

As discussed, the CCCA3 has successfully engaged partners in the development process for the NDC and LTS4CN, where the CCCA3 coordinated technical assistance but other partners supported specific aspects. CCCA3 cooperated with UNWOMEN on gender aspects for the NDC. For the NDC tracking system CCCA3 are working with the NDC partners to ensure that tools are aligned. At the regional level, CCCA3 has cooperated with the UNDP regional programme on climate finance, which co-financed some of CCCA3's work on climate-responsive budgeting and provided expertise. CCCA3 has also cooperated with the UNWomen regional program, to help develop and deliver trainings on climate-responsive budgeting and climate finance for government officials, including a gender lens. These trainings were delivered in partnership with the Economics and Finance Institute, the training arm of Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Table 8: Overview of CCCA3 partnerships in the updated NDC process

Ministry of Mines and Energy	Ministry of Transport and public works	Ministry of Rural Development	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	Ministry of Industry and Handicraft	Other ministries
Renewable energy Energy efficiency Other energy related	Transport	Rural development	Waste Biodiversity REDD+	Education	Health	Water resources Disaster risk reduction	Forestry Agriculture Fisheries	Urban planning and construction	Industry (including industrial waste)	New areas
The NDC update and CCAP development: support provided by CCCA/AFD	The NDC update and CCAP development: support provided by CCCA	The NDC update and CCAP development: support provided by CCCA	Support provided by UNDP/GGGI	Support provided by CCCA/UNICEF		Support provided by the World Bank/UNDP	Supported by FAO	Support provided by the World Bank	Support provided by GGGI	Supported by CCCA
Gender inclusion: UNWOMEN Youth engagement Private sector engagement: CCCA										

Source: CCCA3

4.3 Relevance

CCCA3 is a highly relevant programme. It is seen as the Government's flagship programme on climate change, and is key to supporting Cambodia's transition to green growth as well as meeting Cambodia's international climate change commitments.

CCCA is UNDP's largest policy programme and addresses outcomes in UNDP 5-year country programme. It contributes to UNDAF/CPD Outcome: By 2023, women and men in Cambodia, in particular the marginalized and vulnerable, live in a safer, healthier, more secure and ecologically balanced environment with improved livelihoods, and are resilient to natural and climate change related trends and shocks.

The commitment of the EU to the CCCA is demonstrated through its funding of all three phases through its Global Climate Change Alliance Programme. The EU is also involved in supporting public financial management reforms through the MEF, and education sector reform through the MoEYs. Under the MME, the MPWT and the MRD, the EU is involved in blended finance interventions on energy, rural road infrastructures, irrigation, water and sanitation, including partnerships with European development banks such as AFD, KfW and EIB (PEB, 2020). Climate Change remains a top priority for the EU, its Green Deal Strategy, adopted in 2019, sets the target for EU to be carbon neutral by 2050.

4.4 Effectiveness

4.4.1 Progress towards outcome analysis

The CCCA3's Results Framework consists of 26 indicators. At mid-term CCCA3 has already achieved 7 of its End of Project (EoP) targets and 3 of its mid-term targets¹⁸. While 10 of its mid-term targets have **not** been achieved they are assessed to be on track to achieve the EoP target. Further, 5 EoP targets are not on target to be achieved, but there are strategic reasons why this is the case. It is not possible to measure indicator 3, and it is recommended that this indicator be amended. Progress at mid-term for all indicators is discussed below, supported by summary Tables. The full programme results framework and overview of progress is provided in Annex 6.

Overall Objective

At impact level (overall objective), the programme is to contribute to a Cambodia development path that is increasingly climate-resilient and low carbon, measured by the level of GHG emissions reduced with programme support and the number of beneficiaries of adaptation measures supported by the programme. More specifically, the programme will contribute to a **scaled-up response** to climate change in strategic sectors. There are 2 indicators at the objective level – the adaptation indicator has been surpassed, while the mitigation indicator is not on track (Table 9).

¹⁸ Mid-term targets were not set, but the 2022 annual targets are being used as a proxy of the level of progress expected by mid-term.

Table 9: Progress towards targets at Objective Level

Key	EoP achieved	MTR target achieved	MTR not achieved but on track to achieved EoP	MTR target not achieved and not on track to meet EoP
Indicator	Summary Progress at MTR			Progress
Indicator 1: Number of final beneficiaries of adaptation measures [disaggregated by sex / poverty status / sector]	Total beneficiaries: 109,371 (December 2021), exceeding EoP target of 15,000 (81% related to COVID support grant)			
Indicator 2: GHG emissions reduced or avoided with support from the programme [CCCA 3] in kt. of CO2 eq.	March 2021 – 0.5089kt of Co2 Well below EoP target of 300 Kt			

Indicator 1: Number of final beneficiaries of adaptation measures [disaggregated by sex / poverty status / sector]. The end of project target of 15,000 beneficiaries of adaptation measures has been significantly surpassed, with 109,371 (90,369 females) as of December 2021. According to CCCA3 documents - 89,552 people (from poor and female households) benefited from the short-term COVID19 water and hygiene intervention; 11,842 people (2,107 female) benefited in terms of livelihood, 6,454 people (1,036 female) benefited in Disaster Risk Reduction and 1,522 people benefited from agriculture measures.

Of note 81% of the beneficiaries are related to the short term COVID-19 water and hygiene intervention (implemented by Teuk Saat 1001 and discussed further below). However, some long terms benefits are also anticipated from this initiative through awareness raising and hygiene materials provided. Furthermore, based on a survey in December 2021, 3 months after the project, 45% of families (40,298 people) benefitting from a donation (free bottle of water) have started to use safe water on a regular basis, demonstrating a long term shift in behaviour as a result of the project.

Without the COVID-19 project, the number of beneficiaries is 19,819, which still exceeds the end of project target. Taking 45% of the COVID-19 beneficiaries, results in a total number of beneficiaries of 60,116. CCCA3 has reached more beneficiaries than Phase 2.

Indicator 2: GHG emissions reduced or avoided with support from the programme in kt. of CO2 eq. The mid-term target is 250kt of CO2 and the end of project target is 300 kt of CO2. As of March 2022 CO2 had been reduced or avoided by only 0.5089kt, reportedly attributable to energy efficiency savings related to solar power initiatives.

This target is considered to be ambitious, and unlikely to be achieved simply based on the innovation grant projects (e.g. electric cooking stoves, e-bikes, solar mini-grid, forest / mangrove rehabilitation) and Ministry grant projects. For forest rehabilitation projects (terrestrial and mangrove forest) there is also a time lag before any carbon mitigation is realized, but estimates could be made of the expected mitigation to be achieved through rehabilitation completed. It is possible that policy interventions at the macro level which have been supported through the CCCA3's advocacy work (e.g. import taxes on second hand vehicle, uptake of electrical vehicles), could result in the target being reached. Second hand vehicle emissions reductions would be between 130,631 tons and 200,871 tons in the first year if the recommended measures are adopted¹⁹. There also appears to be a lack of expertise in some cases within

¹⁹ The report on second hand cars vehicle emissions was funded by the UNDP Economist Unit (not CCCA directly), however the CCCA is advocating to get this measure adopted, by engaging the inter-ministerial task force in charge of this (the CCCA3 CTA, project manager and project director, who represents MOE on the task force are engaged in this advocacy work).

the grant projects to measure the CO2 savings, which needs to be addressed such that the contribution of the programme to mitigation can be fully assessed.

4.4.1.1 OUTCOME 1: RELEVANT CLIMATE INFORMATION IS GENERATED IN A RELIABLE AND TIMELY MANNER, SUITABLE TO SECTORS AND TARGETING SPECIFIC NEEDS.

Outcome 1 is designed to addresses information gaps, which hinder effective planning for an inclusive and gender-sensitive climate change response at all levels. It is composed of 4 outputs. There are 2 indicators measuring overall progress against this Outcomes (Indicators 3 and 4) – one of which cannot now be measured and one of which has been exceeded, and 7 indicators at the Output level, one of which will not be attained by the end of CCCA3 due to decisions regarding scope taken by the programme (Table 10).

Table 10: Progress towards targets at Outcome 1

Key	EoP acheived	MTR target achieved	MTR not achieved but on track to achieved EoP	MTR target not achieved and not on track to meet EoP
Indicator / Output			Summary Progress at MTR	Progress
Outcome level Indicator 3: Change in social response to climate risk [disaggregated by sex and sector] 1.25% (-1.46 F): This indicator shows a decrease due to a change in methodology in KAP			Decrease due to change in KAP 3 methodology	<i>Not possible to measure</i>
Outcome level Indicator 4: Level of user satisfaction with data and knowledge products made available with CCCA support [disaggregated by sex]			EoP target exceeded, but gender analysis not measured	
OUTPUT 1.1: Climate Change data portal enhanced, enabling greater access of stakeholders to key climate data in support of effective climate action		Indicator 5: Number of users of data products available through the data portal [number of female users]	MT target– 1,600 (750 female) MT level – 589 (133 female)	
OUTPUT 1.2: Tailored data, information and knowledge products are available, targeting the needs of public institutions, private sector and CSOs, in priority sectors		Indicator 6: Number of tailored data and knowledge products available through the data portal [with data product directly addressing gender/CC data needs], with support from CCCA 3	Slightly below MT target of 14 But EoP target expected to be reached	
		Indicator 7: Number of joint climate change research projects established between local universities with other national institutions and with international and regional research centres focusing on CC related research, with support from CCCA	MT – 11 / EoP – 12 EoP attainment will be 10 4 University projects – decision to increase budget / timeframe to ensure effectiveness	
OUTPUT 1.3: Reliable and timely data generated to enable monitoring and evaluation of climate change response		Indicator 8: Number of M&E/MRV frameworks with indicators timely updated and accessible through the online data portal	EoP target of 8 achieved	
OUTPUT 1.4: Strengthened knowledge sharing mechanisms in place for researchers, policy-makers and practitioners		Indicator 9: Number of [regular] knowledge-sharing events and awareness raising campaigns organized per year with the support from CCCA	Annual targets expected to be met 2022 -2024	

Indicator 3: Change in social response to climate risk - disaggregated by sex and sector, (% / year).

This is a high level national indicator (outcome level indicator 3), not directly related to CCCA3's work, based on data from two indicators of KAP 1 and 2 studies ('proportion of respondents familiar with the term climate change' and 'proportion of respondents living in communities that are responding to climate variability') using a simple average of annual % change of these 2 indicator values within the 4 year period between KAP1 and KAP2 surveys²⁰. Targets were estimated assuming a future increase in the rate of change in (positive) social response to climate change. During the KAP 3 study the consultants realised that the questions were not asked in the correct order, specifically the term climate change was introduced in a question before respondents had been asked if they were familiar with it. The baseline is 4.2 (women 4.6) reflecting the % change between KAP1 and KAP2, the targets set were a 7% increase (between KAP2 to KAP3) by 2020 and 10% by 2023 (KAP 3 to KAP 4). This indicator however shows a decrease between KAP 2 and 3 (-1.25% (-1.46 F)) due to a change in methodology in KAP3. However, the community response to climate change showed positive signs compared to the KAP2 findings (91% reported that their community is taking action compared to 83% reported in KAP2). Also, 89% of women reported that people in their communities were taking action (compared to 83% in KAP2).

The programme document notes that refinement of the methodology for this indicator should take place during KAP3 and acknowledges that this may lead to a revision of baseline and targets enabling better monitoring of whether climate information is suitable for sectoral needs. The options for revising this indicator are: (i) use KAP 3 findings as the baseline (2020 data), and set % change of 7% between KAP3 and KAP 4, which will be undertaken in 2022; (ii) use other KAP indicators as a proxy.

Indicator 4: Level of user satisfaction with data and knowledge products made available with CCCA support [disaggregated by sex]. The end of project target has been met, with 99% of users saying they are satisfied (based on the user satisfaction generated from the website). Data has not been disaggregated by sex and no disaggregated targets were set in the Results Framework despite the reference made in the indicator.

OUTPUT 1.1: CLIMATE CHANGE DATA PORTAL ENHANCED, ENABLING GREATER ACCESS OF STAKEHOLDERS TO KEY CLIMATE DATA IN SUPPORT OF EFFECTIVE CLIMATE ACTION.

Under Output 1.1. the CCCA3 is supporting: (i) the NCSD secretariat to increase their capacity to raise awareness of climate change issues and manage climate related data and information; (ii) the CCTWG to take a leading role in data sharing, as well as in the continuous assessment of data, information and knowledge needs; and, (iii) the linking the NCSD data portal with other relevant portals. The CCCA3 plays a key role in mobilizing data and documents for sharing on the updated NCSD website and data portal.

Indicator 5: Number of users of data products available through the data portal [number of female users]. Tracking of users of the NCSD website data portal started in February 2020, and as of May 2022, 704 people (155 female) had downloaded products from the data portal. The mid-term target of 1,600 users (750 female) has **not** been met, but with new products being added (see Indicator 6) it is still possible that the end of project target of 2,000 users (1,000 female) could be achieved. It is noted that a sub-group of users will be interested in data – including academics, project designers and overseas researchers. Efforts are needed going forward to increase the number of (data) users if the targets are to be met. There is also an ongoing need of support from different ministries and NGOs to share / generate data.

²⁰The Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Study is undertaken every five years to assess how the Cambodian population experiences and understands climate change, and takes action. This information is used to refine strategies to engage various groups on climate change, based on their specific needs. For KAP3 a number of improvements were incorporated: 1) the questionnaire was updated to better understand how respondents experience climate change impacts; 2) the gender component was strengthened with specific analysis; and, 3) the indicators to track the social response to climate change in the future were improved (Minutes of PEB).

Of note, while the number of users of *data* products available through the data portal is under target, overall visitors to the Climate Change platform show an increasing trend and downloads are high. From January to December 2021, there were 44,556 visitors (the vast majority (98%) of whom were new visitors) to the NCSD's website, an increase of 153% (17,210 visitors) from the previous year²¹. As of May 2022, this number had increased to 94,817. Between February 2020-December 2021, 10,790 people (2,599 female) downloaded a knowledge product. As of May 2022 this had increased to 13,474 (3,385 female).

OUTPUT 1.2: TAILORED DATA, INFORMATION, AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS TARGETING THE NEEDS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE SECTOR AND CSOs, IN PRIORITY SECTORS.

CCCA3 is supporting the generation of knowledge products, covering gaps identified by the CCTWG and other key stakeholders, and making them accessible through the NCSD data portal. The NCSD website, a sub-domain of MoE website is a recognized hub of information on climate change on Cambodia. Numerous publications are available in Khmer, which is recognized as critical for building awareness of climate change issues.

Indicator 6: Number of tailored data and knowledge products available through the data portal [with data product directly addressing gender/CC data needs], with support from CCCA 3. This indicator is closely aligned with Indicator 5, which is focussed on the number of users of the data portal. The mid-term target is 14 tailored data and knowledge products overall all (with 3 directly addressing gender / climate change needs). As of December 2021, 12 Knowledge products had been produced (2 directly addressing gender climate change needs), hence the mid-term target has *not* been met. The 6 knowledge products additional to the baseline are the: (i) GHG inventory data; (ii) KAP3 data, highlighting maps and important graphs of the KAP3 findings and indicators; (iii) NDC tracking system; (iv) Green climate finance; (v) project profiles under CCCA3 (innovation grants round 1 and 2, research partnerships, line ministries' projects, COVID 19 response) for a total of 21 projects; and, (vi) updated climate change lexicon.

The end of project target is 15. This is expected to be exceeded with the addition of the; (i) Green Climate Fund (GCF) application mechanism; (ii) NDC/LTS4CN measuring tool; (iii) CCCA grant projects map and key figures page; (iv) GIS portal; (v) updated expert roster; and, (vi) health index.

Indicator 7: Number of joint climate change research projects established between local universities with other national institutions and with international and regional research centres focusing on climate change related research, with support from CCCA. The CCCA3 is assisting local universities to establish partnerships with recognized regional and international research centres to advance research (data and information gaps) in priority policy areas. There are currently 10 joint projects, slightly below the mid-term and end of project target of 11. That is, in addition to the baseline of 6, 4 research partnerships are under implementation through CCCA3. A decision was taken to allocate the budget available for this activity between four (not five) research partnerships, on the basis that higher budgets and a longer timeframe were needed to deliver quality outputs. Therefore the end of project target of 11 will not be met. A summary of the 4 research projects is provided in Table 11.

The university research projects have experienced some delays due to COVID-19 but are all expected to deliver. They have built good partnerships with international universities and capacity through provision of scholarship for PhD students. The studies are all policy based and further steps and support (advocacy) will be needed if they are to influence the design of policies and strategies.

²¹ The number of visitors in the fourth quarter of 2021 (12,232 visitors) was 68% higher than the first quarter of 2021 (8,022 visitors) as a result of the number of materials and documents uploaded, particularly KAP3 study, project factsheets, ToRs for consultancies, project information updates, project posters and LTS4CN.

Table 11: Progress of Research Partnership Grants at mid-term

Implementor	Partners	Overview / Activities	Challenges / comments
Impacts of heat on health, productivity, and economy in Cambodia			
Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National University of Singapore (NUS) - Hong Kong Polytechnic University - Originally Health and Environment International Trust (New Zealand), who pulled out due to key person retiring. Changed to Ministry of Education. 	<p>Research project collecting data (through questionnaires) and undertaking economic modelling on heat stress across three sectors (garment, construction and education).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction – delayed due to COVID-19. - Garment sector – survey completed for cool seasons, 2nd survey planned in July 2022 - Education – 2 schools (selected from screening of 100 schools). Plan to complete questionnaire with 500 students (aged 9) <p>International partners have contributed their experiences and knowledge to what is a new topic in Cambodia The grant benefits 1 PhD student with ITC contributing towards another PhD and Masters student.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions, but ITC are confident they can deliver by April 2023. - Construction Industry - there is a need to survey during hot and cold days, but hot season has passed and it is difficult to identify hot days during the rainy season leading to delays. It may be necessary to wait until the next hot season to complete the survey work. - ITC added aspects to research approach to improve it (e.g. surveying under both hot and cold conditions, increased number of questionnaires from 100 to 700 for garment sector) but this has time implications. - Potential to influence law / regulation on work-rest schedule to avoid heat stress to optimize productivity - CCCA3 covering tuition fees but not living allowance for 1 PhD student. Support for living allowance is also needed to attract best candidates.
Investing into Soil Organic Carbon management ISOC for resilient upland farming (ISOC)			
University of Battambang (UBB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Agricultural Land Resources Management (DALRM) - General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA), the MAFF - Cambodian Agriculture and Research Development Institute (CARDI) - Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) - Centre de Coopération en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD, Research Unit AIDA/CSIA), ENSAT Toulouse, France 	<p>Land degradation / soil loss is a serious issue in the study area, and this research is aimed at convincing farmers to adopt conservation agriculture practices. There are 2 main activities:</p> <p>1/ Assessing how land use change impacts soil biodiversity. Land use observations from forest and cultivated lands (e.g. corn, cassava) in the study areas conducted through field survey and satellite imagery. 37 soil samplings sites designated in depleted forest areas and 740 soil samples collected to quantify the soil organic carbon and N stock. Another 640 soil sample will be analysed for bulk density.</p> <p>2/ Experimental site for conservation agriculture (CA). Field and cover crop assessments conducted. 128 soil samples collected and analysed. Agronomic and economic assessment of CA is underway using physiological measurement and farmer survey.</p> <p>The project provides a scholarship from Nagoya University Japan to one PhD student.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On track to complete at the end 2023 - Not much affected by COVID-19 as field experiments located away from people. Due to travel restrictions, had people living near the study site to mitigate the impact - Soil testing to be done in Japan, because no facility in Cambodia - Project generating scientific evidence, but to implement would need other stakeholders on board to produce cover crops and invest in agricultural machinery - Could be used to influence policy on agro-ecology
The cost of adaptation to climate change and for infrastructure, water and agriculture projects			
Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) - University of Freiburg (Germany) 	<p>The LoA was signed in May 2021.</p> <p>The kick off meeting was held virtually in October 2021. It included participation from MPWT, MRD, AIT and University of Freiburg and other local research institutions.</p>	[project team not interviewed as part of MTR]

		<p>Regular meetings with RUPP and its partners, MPWT, MRD and CCCA3/DCC have been held.</p> <p>A literature and modeling related to loss and damage were reviewed and evaluated by the RUPP research team and its partners.</p> <p>The specific model selections were to be determined after the full reviews and baseline survey conducted</p>	
Improving capacity on integrated coastal management with low impact development considering environmental sustainability and climate change in the coastal area of Cambodia (CLID)			
Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institute of Research for Development (IRD), France - Kyoto University (KU), Japan - Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) 	<p>The study is looking at the potential for nature-based solutions for flood management in coastal cities (Sihanoukville case).</p> <p>The research project was signed in August 2021 and a virtual kick-off meeting was held in November 2021 with the participants from ITC, partner universities and sub-national officers in the coastal areas.</p> <p>The literature review and modelling on sea level rise is underway while the baseline survey design on CLID in the coastal areas is also in progress with the support from RUA.</p>	[project team not interviewed as part of the MTR]

OUTPUT 1.3: RELIABLE AND TIMELY DATA TO ENABLE MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE

Under this Output, the project document envisaged CCCA3 assisting NCSD, through dedicated training and on-the-job-technical assistance, in the maintenance of data needed to support climate change M&E needs, including those related to CCCSP, SDG and M&E/MRV frameworks.

Indicator 8: Number of M&E/MRV frameworks with indicators timely updated and accessible through the online data portal. To date 8 M&E/MRV frameworks have been updated and therefore CCCA3 has attained its end of project target of 8. These are: (i) The Institutional Readiness Indicator; (ii) Climate Finance Data Portal²²; (iii) vulnerability index²³; (iv) families affected data; (v) GHG emission projects registry,²⁴ which was updated in 2019, 2020, and 2021; (vi) the GHG inventory data; (vii) KAP 3 data; and, (viii) the online MRV/NDC tracking system (Box 1).

Box 1: NDC Tracking tool

The online NDC tracking system²⁵ was developed collaboratively with ministries and development partners (e.g. FAO supported agriculture and the WB supported water). Training was provided to line ministries in December 2021 to enable them to complete their first data update at the beginning of 2022. The system provides data on the 137 actions under the NDC, across 18 ministries. The NDC tracking system will assist the coordination of the NDC implementation, provide a collective and easy way to update progress made, serve as a communication and engagement tool, and provide access to all information relevant to the reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement.

The NDC Tracking Tool is welcomed by all ministries consulted as part of the mid-term review and recognized as a good coordination tool. It is envisaged that the tool will be improved overtime and updated annually.

MTR Observations

- CCCA3 has provided support to its core 5 ministries, but more training is needed along with training for all ministries to improve reporting.
- Ministries face a number of challenges in populating the NDC tracking tool. For example, (i) it is seen as an extra job and they do not have enough staff; (ii) there is a need to understand the 'global' context to enter data correctly; (iii) Different donors have different reporting requirements, which are not synchronized with the NDC; and (iv) Indicators are at higher level than those used at sub-national level.
- Data challenges include: (i) a lot of information is needed and there are various data gaps; (ii) there is a the need to develop an effective, confidential system to engage the private sector and improve coverage of GHG emissions; (iii) information is scattered (e.g. construction of rural roads); and, (iv) measuring emission reductions is difficult
- Indicators in the NDC are based on Ministry CCAP. Some ministries have revised their CCAPs with CCCA3 support and the indicators and NDC targets are well aligned but this is not the case for all ministries. For example, the NDC tracking tool is not aligned with the forthcoming Power Development Plan (PDP) indicators.

²² The climate finance data portal was updated in close coordination and cooperation with CDC. CDC's climate financing data has been formatted and uploaded into the NCSD's Climate Finance Data Portal. The 2020 updated data can be accessed in the following links:

- The overview of external climate finance:
https://ncsd.MoE.gov.kh/standard_report_visualize_final_report/d3_d_report/d3_d_1
- Climate finance profiles of development partners:
https://ncsd.MoE.gov.kh/standard_report_visualize_final_report/d3_d_report/d3_d_2
- Climate finance profile by sectors:
https://ncsd.MoE.gov.kh/standard_report_visualize_final_report/d3_d_report/d3_d_3

²³ Under the LoA with NCDDs, the vulnerability index and families affected data for 2020 was verified and uploaded in the NCSD data portal following the national M&E framework for tracking adaptation.

²⁴ The GHG Emissions Section of the data portal (inventory) has been updated to be consistent with the National M&E Framework for Climate Change in Cambodia with inputs and guidance from the DCC and CCCA3 team. The upgrade focuses on displaying the data of GHG Emissions by Sector and GHG Emissions Per Capita in the data portal.

²⁵ <https://ncsd.MoE.gov.kh/ndc-tracking/>

- A handover presentation was provided by the BIKAY IT firm to the DCC and CCCA3 staff members to build their capacity on climate data cleaning and uploading to enable them to take over these responsibility in the future. However, the capacity of DCC to independently maintain the system without CCCA3 is uncertain.

OUTPUT 1.4: REGULAR KNOWLEDGE-SHARING EVENT BETWEEN RESEARCHERS, POLICY-MAKERS, PRACTITIONERS, AND OTHER TARGETED AUDIENCES.

The CCCA3 is designed to support a variety of knowledge-sharing opportunities and awareness raising campaigns and facilitate a common understanding of evolving data and research needs.

Indicator 9: Number of [regular] knowledge-sharing events and awareness raising campaigns organized per year with the support from CCCA. Only 1 meeting was held in 2021 below the annual target of 3 due to the fact that large in-person events were not possible in 2021 due to COVID-19. A smaller event and an online event were held in 2021 for grants to share information and challenges with CCCA3. The targets of 3 in 2022 and 1 in 2024 are expected to be achieved following the end of COVID-19 restrictions.

CC awareness videos are currently under production for youth, children and elderly. One mixed (online/in person) awareness-raising campaign on e-mobility was held through the EnergyLab grant.

4.4.1.2 Outcome 2: Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of climate change into policies, regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors.

Outcome 2 is designed to address the limited institutionalization of climate change at national and sub-national levels, with a focus on priority sectors (education, environment, transport, rural development and energy). For Outcome 2 there are 2 indicators at the Outcome level, neither of which are expected to be reached by the end of the programme. Nonetheless all 9 indicators at the output level under Outcome 2 are expected to be met (Table 12).

Table 12: Progress towards targets under Outcome 2

Key	EoP achieved	MTR target achieved	MTR not achieved but on track to achieved EoP	MTR target not achieved and not on track to meet EoP
Indicator / Output		Summary Progress at MTR		Progress
Indicator 10: Number of ministries/agencies that include climate criteria in planning/screening procedures with support from CCCA [with gender aspects explicitly addressed]		4 at MT; 5 at EoP / Below target of 6 6 th planned to be NCCDS – but have made good progress and focus will be on M&R		
Indicator 11: Number of development plans that explicitly integrate climate change in budget and M&E (national, sectoral, sub-national) with support from CCCA		4 attained, 3 in progress / waiting approval. Below EoP target of 8		
OUTPUT 2.1: Decision-makers, practitioners, private sector actors and communities in priority sectors are sensitized and engaged in climate responses	Indicator 12. Number of advocacy products, including policy briefs targeting high level decision makers, on climate change produced with support from CCCA 3		Attainment 4 Mid-term target of 7 not met But EoP target may be exceeded	
OUTPUT 2.2: Programming / budgeting procedures and processes in priority sectors amended to incorporate climate change	Indicator 13. Number of sectors having amended procedures and processes to incorporate climate change in programming		Attainment 3 (CCAP updates) MT target of 5 not met Limited achievement on budgeting	

	and/or <i>budgeting</i> with the support of CCCA		
OUTPUT 2.3: New or updated policies / standards in priority sectors incentivizing climate-smart investments (public or private)	Indicator 14. Number of policy documents, standards or regulations incentivizing climate-smart investments developed with CCCA 3 support	<i>Mid-term target not met but EoP may be exceeded</i>	
OUTPUT 2.4: Top-up financing provided for selected public investments which have gone through a climate screening process	Indicator 15. Amount, USD value and type of climate-smart public investments in priority sectors topped up with CCCA3 financing	EOP target – 5 / USD 2 million Number exceeded but not value (exchange rate fluctuations/SIDA funds)	
	Indicator 16. Number of beneficiary households of adaptation and mitigation activities supported by target ministries (and number of beneficiaries disaggregated by sex)	MT attainment slightly below target but may exceed EOP target	
OUTPUT 2.5: The climate response is coordinated across sectors and actors, under NCSD leadership	Indicator 17. Number of meetings of the climate change technical working group on climate change per year, including number of meetings with development partners	Targets expected to be met in 2020-2024	
	Indicator 18. Level of engagement of targeted sectors in CCTWG meetings, including meetings for update of national M&E indicators	Mid-term targets met	
OUTPUT 2.6: An NDC implementation plan is developed, including required sectoral actions and governance arrangements.	Indicator 19: NDC implementation plan developed with required sectoral actions and governance arrangements and with private sector participation and engagement	EoP target met	
OUTPUT 2.7: Model for delivery of climate change response at district and provincial level is developed and tested, in line with decentralization reforms.	Indicator 20: Status of procedures developed and tested in at least one province and one district for climate change mainstreaming in line with their functional responsibilities	Just starting – EoP target expected to be met	

Indicator 10. Number of ministries/agencies that include climate criteria in planning/screening procedures with support from CCCA [with gender aspects explicitly addressed]

At the mid-term 4 ministries / agencies have included climate change in their planning and screening procedures with the support of CCCA3, one less than the target of 5. Of these 1 has explicitly addressed gender aspects, meeting the mid-term target. These are : (i) a climate change reference was incorporated in MEF's annual budget circular to line ministries; (ii) climate markers in place in the Council for

Development Cambodia (CDC) database for development partners' projects (gender marker also in place); and, (iii / iv) in MRD and MPWT, climate screening procedures were applied for pilot projects. According to the Board Minutes (May 2022) the MPWT and MRD have made progress to climate proof public infrastructure, especially road, with climate-proof infrastructure in place in Preah Sihanouk, Siem Reap and Kep provinces.

By the end of CCCA3, 5 ministries / agencies are expected to include climate change in their planning and screening procedures, with the addition of the MoE incorporating a climate change lens into budget design. However, the end of project target of 6 is not expected to be reached. The intention had been to support the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCCDS) in this respect, however as they have made good progress independently CCCA3 support will now shift to Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

Indicator 11: Number of development plans that explicitly integrate climate change in budget and M&E (national, sectoral, sub-national) with support from CCCA3

At present there are 4 development plans that explicitly integrate climate in the budget and M&E, with support from the CCCA3 (with 3 more in progress). Hence, CCCA3 is on track to reach its mid-term target of 7 (albeit later than planned). In addition to previous work on the NSDP, MRD strategic plan and MPWT Budget Strategic plan (under the baseline), CCCA3 has supported: (i) the integration of GHG emissions reduction targets into the energy efficiency policy currently being finalized by MME; (ii) the development of climate resilience indicators/database systems in MoEYS (in partnership with UNICEF); (iii) the integration of climate change in the intermodal transportation master plan of MEF (not yet approved); and, (iv) the COVID-19 recovery strategy of MEF (issued early 2022). It is not clear how the end of project target of 8 will be attained.

OUTPUT 2.1: DECISION-MAKERS, PRACTITIONERS, PRIVATE SECTOR ACTORS, AND COMMUNITIES IN PRIORITY SECTORS ARE SENSITIZED AND ENGAGED IN CLIMATE RESPONSES

Under Output 2.1 tailored advocacy products have been produced based on the data and information produced under Outcome 1, as well as evidence produced under the previous phase of CCCA.

Indicator 12: Number of advocacy products, including policy briefs targeting high level decision makers, on climate change produced with support from CCCA3

To date 4 advocacy products have been produced with CCCA3 support, namely: (i) a brief produced for the MEF on potential changes to the import tax regime to promote more efficient vehicles; (ii) a brief to the Prime Minister on coal power vs renewable energy and reducing reliance on coal power; (iii) a brief prepared for the MEF on implications of the "Renewable Energy 100" initiative for investments in Cambodia; (iv) Policy briefs of key KAP3 findings with infographics presented in the 2nd Project Executive Board (PEB) meeting. The mid-term target is 7 and the end of project target 10. The mid-term target was optimistic, but with a focus on knowledge generation and dissemination in the second half of CCCA3, for example building on the findings of the 22 research grants, the EoP could be exceeded

Beyond meeting the targets, the on-going support by CCCA3 to the DCC/NCS in their internal advocacy work with Government, on issues raised with decision makers since 2020 has contributed to positive policy outcomes. For example, in October 2021 the Government announced to end approvals for new coal power stations and there are signs that the new Power Development Plan for Cambodia, to be announced in 2022, will be significantly greener than initially envisioned. On vehicle taxation, in February 2021, MEF issued a new scale for import taxes including reduced taxes on electric vehicles. Although this did not fully implement CCCA3 recommendations, it provides a strong incentive for electric vehicles, which are taxed around 50% less than vehicles with internal combustion engines (Annual Report, 2021).

OUTPUT 2.2: AMENDED PROGRAMMING / BUDGETING PROCEDURES AND PROCESSES IN PRIORITY SECTORS TO INCORPORATE CLIMATE CHANGE

Indicator 13: Number of sectors having amended procedures and processes to incorporate climate

change in programming and/or budgeting with the support of CCCA. To date 3 sectors have amended their Climate Change Action Plans (CCAP) - MME, MRD, and MPWT (MPWT awaiting approval). While this is below the mid-term target of 5, the upcoming CCCSP exercise is expected to contribute to the sectoral processes to incorporate climate change into programming.

The CCCA3 has provided technical support on the integration of climate change in the budgeting process of the MPWT and the MRD, who are the CCCA3 target ministries with the largest investment budgets. The approach was adjusted due to the exceptional nature of the national budget process in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19, which meant that there were fewer opportunities to introduce new budget activities on account of the reduced fiscal space.

For the **Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)**, the objective was to support provincial departments to incorporate climate change in their budget requests for infrastructure, and to present the relevant evidence - including cost-benefit analysis - in a standardized way for budget negotiations. Due to the pandemic, in-person trainings and field visits could not be held and the potential for additional budget was not there, so the focus has been on an initial training on how climate change impacts rural infrastructures for the three participating provincial departments (online), followed by a pilot cost-benefit analysis case for a proposed new model for drinking water access and distribution in Kampong Chhnang province. This has been presented to MEF who have provided feedback on the information they expect for budget negotiations. This will be followed-up in 2022 with more hands-on support to a pilot provincial department to fully incorporate climate change in their budget submission (Annual Report, 2021).

In **Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)**, the focus has been on support to the department of road infrastructure, who are primarily in charge of preparing budget submissions. The CCCA3 provided technical support and coordination to analyse one road project from a climate change perspective and prepare a standardized submission to MEF. This standardized format has been discussed with MEF who have provided suggestions for improvements (Annual Report, 2021).

At the macro level the CCCA3 has influenced the MEF's budget circular.

The challenge of moving beyond mainstreaming into programming to influencing budgeting is noted. Such initiatives require ministries being open with budget processes. The pace at which budgeting can be influenced is also aligned to the pace of Public Finance Management (PFM) reforms and the level of sophistication of budget processes.

OUTPUT 2.3: NEW OR UPDATED POLICIES / STANDARDS IN PRIORITY SECTORS INCENTIVIZING CLIMATE-SMART INVESTMENT (PUBLIC OR PRIVATE)

Indicator 14: Number of policy documents, standards or regulations incentivizing climate-smart investments developed with CCCA 3 support.

To date there are 2 completed incentives and 3 in progress, with CCCA3 therefore on track to reach the end of project target of 5. The completed incentives are: (i) a reduction in the tax on imports of electric cars by MEF, following advocacy work by the CCCA3; and, (ii) the Long Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality developed and submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2021, as a policy signal to investors on Cambodia's priorities (Box 2).

Box 2: The Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN)

Cambodia's LTS4CN was submitted in December 2021, delivering on a commitment made by the Prime Minister at the UN Climate Ambition Summit in 2020. The LTS4CN was developed in consultation with concerned line ministries with the CCCA3 playing a coordinating role, through its support to the NCSD. Other development partners involved include the United Kingdom, World Bank, FAO, AFD and GGGI.

The LTS4CN essentially aims to serve as a roadmap or vision document. It outlines priority mitigation actions for sectors to achieve the country's goal of a carbon neutral economy in 2050. The strategy largely builds on existing commitments of the Royal Government and proposes a trajectory consistent with the Updated Nationally Determined Contribution. It takes into consideration the balance between emissions reductions, economic growth, social justice, and climate resilience. Economic analysis shows that investments under this strategy have the potential to create 449,000 additional jobs, and deliver an additional 2.8% of annual GDP by 2050. Cambodia can achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 through continued efforts to promote sustainable management of forests and land use; decarbonization of the power sector and improved energy efficiency; and the promotion of low-carbon agriculture, industrial processes, and waste management. The LTS4CN identifies 32 priority actions, serving as policy signals for public and private investors. Financing needs are expected to grow from around USD 500 million per year now to USD 1.8 billion by 2050, with two thirds private sector financing and one third for public finance.

The following are in progress: (i) sub-decree on GHG emissions reduction mechanisms; (ii) national energy efficiency policy which is being finalized by the MME; (iii) MPWT's "National Strategic Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Greenhouse Gas Mitigation in Transport Sector"; and, (iv) Regulations on e-bike imports, e-bike registrations and second hand vehicles.

The Sub-decree on the management of GHG emissions reduction mechanisms will provide the foundation for Cambodia to trade carbon under the new regime established by the Paris Agreement. All transactions under Article 6 as well as some transactions under voluntary markets require "corresponding adjustments" (credits sold cannot be counted towards the NDC) – these higher quality credits are expected to reach higher prices. The draft sub-decree and prakas are designed to provide a safe framework for investors by clarifying: (i) a harmonized institutional framework and criteria for approval of carbon projects; (ii) legal and tax status of carbon credits, as well as financial management arrangements for the Government share of proceeds; and, (iii) information-sharing requirements (registry of projects). CCCA3 has supported the consultation and approval process for the proposed sub-decree on GHG emissions reduction mechanisms, for which a full draft in Khmer and English has gone through a final round of comments from all concerned ministries. A revised draft is currently under consideration at the NCSD, before being sent to the Council of Ministers.

OUTPUT 2.4: TOP-UP FINANCING PROVIDED FOR SELECTED PUBLIC INVESTMENT WHICH HAVE GONE THROUGH A CLIMATE SCREENING PROCESS**Indicator 15: Amount, USD value and type of climate-smart public investments in priority sectors topped up with CCCA3 financing**

To date USD 1,250,000 has been allocated by the CCCA to its 5 five target ministries through LoAs to support climate smart public investments. This meets the end of project target of 5 ministries benefitting, but reflects a disbursements of funds below the USD1.5 million end of project target. This reduction was necessary given that CCCA3 expected budget is around USD1 million less than anticipated due to exchange rate fluctuations and funds returned to SIDA. An overview of the Ministry grants projects is provided in Table 13. As with all the grant projects there are technical and financial constraints to upscaling, while many of the projects present opportunities to develop guidance / regulations to support the transition to an Inclusive Green Economy.

Table 13: Summary of project progress of LoAs with line ministries (GIG) at MTR

Project / Ministry	Overview / Progress to date	Challenges / Next steps
<p>Promotion of electric motorbike adoption for a sustainable transport sector</p> <p>Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)</p>	<p>Key planned outputs:</p> <p>1/ Development of regulations and guidance. A policy/regulatory review of the barriers to the introduction of electric 2-wheelers in Cambodia has been completed and MPWT has decided to focus on addressing the: (i) mainstreaming the EV registration process; and, (ii) allocation of public space to electric vehicles (EV) charging and battery swapping stations. Proposed regulations to be upgraded have been identified and work is underway with some technical advice from GGGI;</p> <p>2/ Awareness and knowledge raising, especially among officers.</p> <p>3/ Demonstration pilots for electric 2 wheelers in public and private sector are being designed for launch in 2022. The pilots will gather data on user experience and test a potential incentive scheme for the private sector. Private sector suppliers are to be invited to join the demonstration. The CCCA3 is supporting demonstration e-bikes at the Ministry.</p> <p>The initiative has registered strong public support from the senior minister of MPWT.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to complete in September 2023 - The training on regulations for officials and CBA is delayed because of COVID-19 - Target – 70% electric motor cycles and 40% electric cars and buses by 2050 - Needs: Regulations / sub-degree to improve investor confidence; development of a Road Map for charging stations; an electric power plan that can accommodate / support growth in demand
<p>Building climate resilience for rural water supply Infrastructures in Cambodia (BCR-WS)</p> <p>Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)</p>	<p>The project objective is to increase year round access to safe water and sanitation for rural communities in the project's pilot areas in two communes of Kampong Thom province. Activities include: development of guidelines for water supply and sanitation operations, capacity building for water user groups and development of safe water sources for rural communities. The MTR visited the project in Kampong Thom province, holding interviews / focus group discussions with water user groups, PDRD and project team.</p> <p>Water solar pumps are a new technology of the MRD in rural area. The performance of these investments will be monitored against the performance of more traditional designs in the same area. Three solar powered pump wells have been constructed in three villages in Sala Visia commune, Prasat Balang, Kampong Thom Province. In Dang Antak village, users are happy, but the system only benefits between 20 and 40 households living nearby the constructed well (out of 230 households in village), and only 2 households are connected directly to the system using their own pipe. Benefits include: reliability (hand pumps often break and difficult to find spare parts), no electricity cost, no labour required for the pumping water, good water quality and convenience (less time spent collecting water).</p> <p>Community ponds, to improve resilience to drought in areas where groundwater is limited, are still to be constructed.</p> <p>Water User Groups are being established and training is to be provided. There is some experience with Water User Groups in the commune due to a previous project supported by AfD. The expectation is that communities will be able to manage maintenance of the solar pumps on their own through a user fee. In the village visited, the water user group has been established led by a committee of 5 members (2 female), but fees are not yet being collected. A water usage fee of 1,000 riels per households has been agreed and is expected to apply to 30 households resulting in a monthly income of USD7.5. It is not clear if this will be sufficient to maintain the system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project experienced delays due to travel restrictions during COVID19. This affected training and implementation. The projects aims to complete in March 2023 - 3,500 people are expected to directly benefit. - The Government's target is to achieve 100% access to clean water by 2025. Currently at 80% and will probably achieve 90% by 2025; support is needed to achieve 100% by 2030 - Up-scaling should factor in a number of improvements, for example: (i) construction of ponds with concrete slope protection to reduce water drainage / increase water storage; (ii) construction of larger / deeper wells to cover more households; and, (iii) installation of a connection pipe from tank to households - The capacity of the committee of water user group is limited, leaving some doubt over the long-term sustainability of the water system, especially related to the shared responsibility of management and access to the facilities. Lessons can be learnt from other WUGs in operation in Cambodia. - The water system is built in a household's compound, and may be viewed as benefiting the land owner, who could also potentially block access to the compound. Some dis-satisfaction was expressed over the choice of location, on the basis that other sites in the village were more in need of water.
<p>Strengthening Air and Climate Pollution Management in Cambodia (SACPMC)</p>	<p>CCCA3 support is focused on improved monitoring of GHG emissions from stationary sources, particularly coal and cement factories, and engagement of these factories to reduce their emissions. CCCA3 also supports data collection and transparency through the establishment of an online database to track air pollution and GHG emissions data from these sources. Equipment has been procured and monitoring missions have started in Q3 2021. Activities to date include (Annual Report, 2021):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some delays for the development of Sub-decree on Air Quality, Noise, and Vibration Management, for instance, on values for the emission standards, lack of reference data - The Ministry of Environment also received support to strengthen their work on climate education in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, with the development of online

Project / Ministry	Overview / Progress to date	Challenges / Next steps
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted training on operating the air quality monitoring equipment and using and managing data platform for officers from Department of Air Quality, Noise, and Vibration Management (DAQNVM) and Provincial Department of Environment, - Conducted the monitoring the air quality in Oddar Meanchey and Battambang Province, - Discussion with officers of Kampong Cham and Kandal Provincial Departments of Environment about the status of air pollution, emission, and sources in order to identify the location for monitoring of air quality, - Recruiting local consultant or university researchers to conduct capacity building on SLCP mitigation to provincial and government officials, and - Conducted training courses on SLCP mitigation to officials at national levels. 	lessons (draft videos are available and will be launched jointly with MOEYS), and for public campaigns (TV spots) on behavior change to address climate change related issues.
Mainstreaming Climate Change and Increasing Resilience in the Education Sector Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports (MoEYS)	<p>The overall objective of the project is to improve capacities of education officers, teachers, and students on climate change so that they can participate in climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives and minimize the impact of climate change on education. The MTR visited the project in Kratie province.</p> <p>CCCA3 is supporting greater integration of climate change in the curriculum, combined with better integration of climate change in water/hygiene infrastructures for schools (for better resilience), and student engagement through eco-clubs. CCCA2 supported these activities in secondary schools and CCCA3 is building on this to develop a model for primary schools. This includes testing of an innovative teaching manual for climate change and environmental education “outside the classroom” for better student engagement. The project targets 21,412 students (9,923 female), 726 teachers (300 female), and 106 school principals (39 female). Activities to date include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First draft of learning and teaching materials on climate change education for primary school (DCD) - First draft of booklets on Climate Change Response for teachers and students for primary and secondary school (SHD) - An orientation workshop to PoE and primary school principals on the project and climate change impacts on school children. - CC Books for Grade 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 produced containing teacher books and students. Workbook is on the process of development for some grades. - The project is just starting in the school visited by the MTR. They are planning a biodiversity museum / garden. The school hopes to attract more students as a result of the biodiversity garden. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activities have been severely constrained by the closure of schools in the first half of 2021, and the project has focused in 2021 on developing the required materials. Field activities are gradually starting as schools reopen - Very small scale. The budget under CCCA3 is only for 4 schools but has been spread across 7 schools (2 in Battambang, 1 in Kampong Cham, 1 in Kampong Thom, 1 in Kratie, and 2 in Kampot) to maximize visibility. A budget of USD 600 is available to the school visited by the MTR for preparation of their biodiversity garden - Additional budget is needed to monitor impacts in high schools
Piloting Energy Efficiency and Solar Micro Grids for Cambodia's Clean Energy Future Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	CCCA3 is supporting 1) an energy efficiency initiative focused on public buildings (audits, trainings and guidelines), and 2) the piloting of an off-grid AC solar model for remote villages, with 400 expected beneficiaries. The project started in Q2 2021.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project is behind schedule due to a delayed bank account opening and COVID-19 challenges. - High turn-over of staff because of low pay (limited budget) - Money to upscale

Sources: MTR interviews and Annual Report, 2021

Indicator 16: Number of beneficiary households of adaptation and mitigation activities supported by target ministries (and number of beneficiaries disaggregated by sex)

647 HH (2,850 people, 467 Females (16%)) – this is below the mid-term target of 700 HH (2,800 people, 60% female)

The targets for the approved projects are:

- MRD: 3,500 people (50% female)
- MPWT: 150 people (37% female)
- MME: 400 people (50% female)
- MoEYS: 21,412 students (9,923 female), 726 teachers (300 female), 106 school principals (39 female).
- MoE: n/a (focused on industries and communication/education campaigns)

If the targets for the approved projects are reached it is likely that end of project target will be reached in terms of absolute numbers, but not the target of 60% female beneficiaries. MoEYS will be reported separately as it relates to students and teachers, not households. This indicator feeds into Indicator 1.

OUTPUT 2.5: THE CLIMATE RESPONSE IS COORDINATED ACROSS SECTORS AND ACTORS, UNDER NCSD LEADERSHIP

Under this Output mechanisms for inter-ministerial coordination and international engagement on climate change policy are supported, under NCSD leadership. It is intended that CCCA will support both the NCSD secretariat and the Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG) to boost their capacities and take a leading role in the coordination of the response, the management of inter-ministerial policy dialogue, Cambodia's engagement in multilateral fora on climate change and external resource mobilization. The NCSD has continued to act as the coordinator of the climate change response in Cambodia, through regular meetings of the CCTWG with development partners, and through the coordination of major policy processes including the updated NDC in 2020, and the Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) in 2021, which benefitted from inputs from several development partners and sectoral teams (energy, forestry and land use, waste, industry, and agriculture).

Indicator 17. Number of meetings of the climate change technical working group on climate change per year, including number of meetings with development partners

In 2021, 3 meetings were held (all with DPs), which is short of the target of 4 and is explained by the COVID-19 restrictions. Annual targets on meetings are expected to be reached going forward. The meetings held in 2021 are:

- Dissemination Workshop on “Cambodia’s updated Nationally Determined Contribution” on the 8th of February 2021.
- The 8th CCTWG and DP meeting on 2nd of July. This virtual meeting launched the “Long-term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) in Cambodia”. The workshop was chaired by Dr. Tin Ponlok, 2nd Vice Chair of the National Council for Sustainable Development and Secretary of State of the Ministry of Environment, with participation by representatives of relevant ministries and institutions as members of the NCSD, members of the Climate Change Technical Working Group, representatives of embassies, development partners, civil society, the private sector, educational institutions and other stakeholders with a total of 153 participants. The workshop introduced the process for development of the LTS4CN to the key ministries, agencies, and development partners as well as the role and responsibilities of the stakeholders and partners engagement in the LTS4CN process.
- The 9th CCTWG and DP meeting on 29th September 2021 consulted on proposed scenarios for LTS4CN.

Indicator 18: Level of engagement of targeted sectors in CCTWG meetings, including meetings for update of national M&E indicators

The participation rate of representatives of CCCA3's five target ministries in CCTWG meetings met the target of 85% in 2021.

OUTPUT 2.6: AN NDC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN IS DEVELOPED, INCLUDING REQUIRED SECTORAL ACTIONS AND GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Indicator 19: NDC implementation plan developed with required sectoral actions and governance arrangements and with private sector participation and engagement.

A NDC implementation plan and roadmap identifying actions, roles, responsibilities and timelines has been developed, fulfilling the end of project target. In addition the key data for the MRV/NDC tracking system has been collected from the line ministries, and the focal points were designated by target ministries and trained. The level of private sector engagement in the development of the plan is not clear.

OUTPUT 2.7: MODEL FOR DELIVERY OF CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE AT DISTRICT AND PROVINCIAL LEVEL IS DEVELOPED AND TESTED, IN LINE WITH DECENTRALIZATION REFORMS

Indicator 20: Status of procedures developed and tested in at least one province and one district for climate change mainstreaming in line with their functional responsibilities

The LoA with NCDDS is awaiting signature at the time of the MTR. The proposed project is focused on establishing or upgrading NCDDS' databases (the Project Implementation Database (PID) which is used by District, Municipality, Khan, Province, and Capital City investment projects) so that climate change indicators and climate change finance allocations can be tracked at the sub-national level. This will help fill an important gap in the monitoring of the climate change response, ensure better information is available to local decision-makers and potential partners, and support capacity development of NCDDS as an accredited entity for multilateral climate funds²⁶. The upgraded on-line data base will be piloted in 3 provinces, which are yet to be selected, and it is not clear what criteria will be used for selecting these provinces. The project will also produce a manual on how to use the system along with capacity building for technical staff of MoE, MoP and NCDDS. Furthermore, it is planned to integrate the Vulnerability Risk Assessment into the NCSD platform, working in areas yet to be selected.

This is an important output for the second half of the CCCA3. It will support mainstreaming of climate change in systems used by sub-national administrations and support district and provincial Government to deliver climate sensitive Government services at that local level. Project implementation needs to start immediately to ensure time to deliver this complex project.

4.4.1.3 Outcome 3: National capacities for the mobilization, coordination, and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened.

Outcome 3 addresses the need to better leverage development finance in support of the climate change response. Progress towards targets for Outcome 3 is strong (Table 14); 3 of the end of project indicators (including one at Outcome level) have been exceeded. Of concern is the attainment of gender target under indicator 25 and the leveraging of funds through the financing facility (indicator 26).

²⁶ NCDDS was accredited to GCF in November 2019 to enhance direct access to climate finance of the sub-national administration for operationalization of climate investment and implementation of climate actions at the local level. Accessibility to climate investment information is vital to fulfil the accreditation requirements and enhance the capacity to access the fund.

Table 14: Progress towards targets under Outcome 3

Key	EoP acheived	MTR target achieved	MTR not achieved but on track to achieved EoP	MTR target not achieved and not on track to meet EoP
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Indicator / output		Summary Progress at MTR	Progress
Indicator 21: Amount of climate change public expenditure at national, sectoral and sub-national level		USD270 million (CPER, 2020) EOP target of USD93 million exceeded	
OUTPUT 3.1: Climate-related expenditures are regularly tracked and their efficiency and effectiveness is analysed	Indicator 22: Annual climate public expenditure report is available, including analysis of effectiveness and gender analysis	Annual CPERs have been produced	
OUTPUT 3.2: MEF receives technical support to increase its capacities to conduct policy research on fiscal and economic policy issues related to climate change and develop the corresponding policy instruments	Indicator 23: Number of policy studies (supported by CCCA 3) with MEF staff involvement on economic and fiscal policy issues related to climate change	MT target (5) not yet met, but expected to exceed EOP target of 6	
OUTPUT 3.3: Innovative adaptation and mitigation approaches from the public and private sector receive seed funding and have access to scaling-up opportunities	Indicator 24: Number and type of adaptation and mitigation activities supported by the CCCA 3 innovation grant facility	End of project target of 10 exceeded	
	Indicator 25: Number of beneficiary households of adaptation and mitigation activities supported by the CCCA 3 innovation grant facility (and number of beneficiaries disaggregated by sex)	Mid term target met – but not gender target	
	Indicator 26: Volume of funds (by type public/private) leveraged through the financing facility	Mid-term target (USD500,000) exceeded – USD702,887 Not Clear if EOP will be reached	

Indicator 21: Amount of climate change public expenditure at national, sectoral and sub-national level

The end of project target of USD 93 million has already been exceeded. Climate change public expenditure was USD 270M based on the CPER 2020. Climate change expenditure remains high at 2.2% of GDP (up from 2% in 2019)

OUTPUT 3.1: CLIMATE-RELATED EXPENDITURES ARE REGULARLY TRACKED AND THEIR EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS IS ANALYSED (BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE)

Indicator 22: Annual climate public expenditure report is available, including analysis of effectiveness and gender analysis

The CPER for the fiscal year 2020 was developed in cooperation with the MEF. In 2020, climate change expenditure remained high at KHR 2,365 billion - 2.2% of GDP (from 2% in 2019). The main expenditure component remains climate-proofing of infrastructure against floods. The Government's COVID-19 related expenditures displaced some climate change investments but also had some climate change resilience co-benefits, for example, social protection through cash transfers to vulnerable groups and the poor, amounting to USD 300 million.

The CPER 2020 benefitted from further improvements in data, including expenditure by sub-national administrations (SNA), which represent a growing percentage of the government budget expenditure, at 7%. It also included an analysis of available gender data, and a case study on climate change and gender from NCDDs. However, the CPER 2020 concludes that gender issues remain under-addressed in climate change programmes, while comprehensive information on the effectiveness of efforts that have been made is not always available. This is an area where progress needs to be made, so that the most vulnerable groups are well protected and that women and men can contribute to increased resilience and low carbon development (AR, 2021). A preliminary analysis of alignment with the NDC targets was included in CPER 2020 for two ministries.

Cambodia's CPERs have evolved and developed over time. Cambodia's first CPER covered the period 2009-12, followed by its second CPER covering the period 2013-15. Since 2016 CPERs have been undertaken annually, with gender analysis undertaken since 2018. NDC alignment was introduced in 2020 and will be assessed for key sectors in 2021. Other positive developments in the allocation and tracking of public climate change finance are that climate change guidance was included in the Budget Strategic Plan for 2022 - 2024 to line ministries. Further, connected to the CPER, in coordination with UNDP, the CCCA3 has discussed with the MEF the possibility to tag the SDGs in the National Budget. A mock mapping exercise will be conducted and a proposed methodology will be developed for consultation with MEF (with co-financing from UNDP) in 2022. Climate change will be tagged through SDG13. If the SDG tagging pilot is successful, it could be integrated in the Financial and Management Information System (FMIS).

OUTPUT 3.2: MEF RECEIVES TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO INCREASE ITS CAPACITIES TO CONDUCT POLICY RESEARCH ON FISCAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY ISSUES RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOP THE CORRESPONDING POLICY INSTRUMENT

Output 3.2 is targeted at creating an enabling environment for climate-smart public and private investments. As specified in the programme document, this was to include support on private sector-related policy options such as top-up grants, de-risking tools, guarantees, tax/incentive schemes, regulatory reforms, financing instruments for climate-smart investments in priority sectors. Particular attention was to be paid to harnessing engagement of private actors (SMEs) and the financing sector, in partnership with other existing initiatives. Private sector support has been achieved to a certain/limited extent, but there is still a long way to go in terms of creating an enabling environment for green business development.

Indicator 23: Number of policy studies (supported by CCCA 3) with MEF staff involvement on economic and fiscal policy issues related to climate change

3 additional studies have been undertaken, bringing the total to 4 – below the target of 5 by the mid-term. These studies are: (i) Study on costs of climate change adaptation and financing strategies for the proposed multi-modal transport master plan (road component); (ii) Research on the economic, climate change and development costs and benefits of selected green urban infrastructure initiatives (Box 3); and, (iii) Scoping study on carbon pricing options in Cambodia (in cooperation with regional programme of UNDP-Sweden).

The MEF was also consulted on the economic analysis/modelling of the Long Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality. In addition the CCCA3 cooperates closely with the MEF on the annual Climate Public Expenditure Reviews.

The EoP target of 6 is expected to be reached through the on-going work on second hand car imports policy and work on a fiscal policy for e-bikes expected to start in 2022.

Capacity building has been limited however, as most of the technical studies were conducted by consultants with limited knowledge transfer to government staff.

Box 3: Study of the potential value of Green Infrastructure (GI) in urban centers in Cambodia, with a focus on Phnom Penh

The objectives of the study were to:

- diagnose the current status of urban infrastructures as well as demand for resilient and green urban infrastructure development in Cambodia;
- conduct cost and benefit and other relevant analysis for potential urban infrastructure initiatives in residential and commercial areas under baseline and resilient/green infrastructure scenarios;
- benchmark current resilient and green infrastructure policies in Cambodia against international best practices and provide policy options to the Ministry of Economy and Finance and other relevant Government institutions aiming at promoting green infrastructure, including measures for the development of a supportive ecosystem along with financing approaches.

The study found a positive cost-benefit ratio for many green infrastructure interventions, and in particular tree planting in urban areas due to their contribution to water / flood management. CCCA will support MEF in 2022 to engage the municipality of Phnom Penh and the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction in a dialogue on the results of the study and concrete next steps in Phnom Penh.

Source: Annual Report, 2021

OUTPUT 3.3: INNOVATIVE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION APPROACHES FROM THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR RECEIVE SEED FUNDING AND HAVE ACCESS TO SCALING-UP OPPORTUNITIES

Indicator 24: Number and type of adaptation and mitigation activities supported by the CCCA3 innovation grant facility

There are eleven full proposals under the CCCA3 innovation grants facility, addressing a diversity of adaptation and mitigation challenges in geographical locations across the country and meeting the final target of 10. In summary these are - Round1: Energy efficiency in buildings; Electric mobility; Conservation agriculture (climate-smart); Early warning systems (urban floods); Community forestry; Low-carbon irrigation technology. Round 2 (2021): Marine Protected Area Management; Adaptation and carbon storage through soil management; Efficient electric cooking appliances; Industrial Waste Water Treatment; and, Resilient access to safe water in rural areas. The innovation grants are discussed in more detail below.

Indicator 25: Number of beneficiary households of adaptation and mitigation activities supported by the CCCA3 innovation grant facility (and number of beneficiaries disaggregated by sex)

To date 2,309 households (9,929 people, 2,090 (21%) Females) have benefited from the CCCA3's adaptation and mitigation activities. This meets the overall target of 1,000 households, but not the gender target of 60% of the beneficiaries being women. The gender target is considered to be ambitious and

challenged by the fact that some sectors supported through the innovation grants are male dominated (e.g. drivers of motorbikes for e-bikes). Meeting the target would have required targeting women and or specific incentives. This indicator feeds into indicator 1 on adaptation.

The target beneficiaries for the approved projects are:

Innovation Round 1: (i) HEKS: 1,160 HH (364 indigenous HH); (ii) PNIA: 60HH (400 university students); (iii) RECOFTC: Focus on CFs cover 6,059 ha of forest and include 1,434 families, for a total of 5,032 community members, of which, 2,275 are women; (iv) ITC-EE: not applicable as project's focus is on engaging lecturers, researchers at ITC and other relevant universities, the private sector (energy service providers, building owners, building tenants, facility manager) and the public sector (energy related governmental bodies); (v) PIN: The specific communes will be determined by the initial data collection and assessment into Battambang's flood history with estimated population of 196,709²⁷; (vi) EnergyLab: People living in Phnom Penh will benefit from the project. The key target audience is young professionals and students.

Innovation Round 2: (i) Commune Disaster Management Committee (CDMC): 32,500 people (16,650 females), 8 CFs and 2 CPAs; (ii) FAEC: 7 Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) in Battambang, 3 ACs in Kampong Thom (658 Males, 965 females, 343 youths; (iii) IDE: 1,000 HH, 300,000 people benefit from social media; (iv) MISTI: 500 SMEs; (v) MRD-TS1001: Create 6 new jobs. Additional 4,000 people have access to climate-resilient safe water.

Indicator 26: Volume of funds (by type public/private) leveraged through the financing facility

The mid-term target of USD 500,000 has been met with USD 702,887 secured to date - USD 284,619 (public) and USD 418,268 (private). Co-financing is expected to increase if resources are mobilized to scale up successful innovations initiatives.

Innovation grants

CCCA3 is supporting 11 innovation grants, plus the COVID-19 support grant. NCSD is the first government institution providing funds to NGOs for innovation, which is regarded as a good practice for other countries to learn from. There was a high demand for funding with Round 1 attracting 45 proposal (6 of which were selected) and Round 2 attracting 35 proposals (5 of which were selected). The investment criteria and priority sectors were agreed at Programme Executive Board level, based on the following guiding criteria set out in the programme document: sectoral and adaptation/mitigation balance in the portfolio, SDG co-benefits, targeting of vulnerable groups and gender-sensitivity, public-private partnerships, scalability, alignment with national and sub-national priorities. Training and capacity building have been provided to the selected grantees. For example, the Department of Climate Change (DCC) and the CCCA3 organized two virtual refresher training workshop on the CCCA3 Grant Implementation Guidelines on the 13 July and 12th November 2021.

While the CCCA3 is unable to directly fund private sector organizations, a number of the NGOs supported through grants have collaborated with the private sector. For example OYIKA – ebikes (Energy Lab led project), Smart Agro – cover crops (HEKS led project), HUSK for biochar (FAEC led project), and KBox on ram-pump technology (PNIA led project).

Some projects have the potential to generate income to support their sustainability, for example:

²⁷ NIS, 2012

- The eco-building competition (ITC) has an entrance fee of approximately USD800 per building, which can support the sustainability of the competition.
- RECOFTC - CF credit system generates on-going funds for both forest protection and livelihood support. Furthermore, the reforestation efforts will in time generate an income through sustainable forestry.
- Under the Teuk Saat 1001 water kiosk model, grants are used to fund CAPEX, the operation of which are then sustained through social entrepreneurship / franchise.

In general, COVID-19 slowed implementation, leading to some changes in design and project extensions for some projects. All projects face technical and/ or financial constraints to upscaling. Over the next year, CCCA3 needs to focus on documenting lessons learnt, understanding the barriers and opportunities and identifying support to scale successful approaches. While it is accepted that not all projects will be successful given their innovative nature, attention should be paid to connecting the most promising projects with potential sources of scaled-up financing in the public and private sector. Three grants are now closed and can serve as the first tranche of assessment by the CCCA3 team in terms of their impact, lessons learnt, barriers to upscaling and viability to upscale in the short term, including the identification of finance. Many projects link with policy development and the next steps for developing policies, regulations, standards and incentives also need to be specified.

Table 15 provides an overview of the innovation grant projects. The nine projects which were included in the MTR stakeholder consultations are discussed below.

Building the Electric Mobility Ecosystem Phnom Penh, EnergyLab

This grant project ran between August 2020-January 2022, with a final report expected in June 2022. EnergyLab in partnership with Oyika promoted e-bike sharing in Phnom Penh. Bike hire costs USD 0.03 per minute and is operated through a GoToApp, which also provides Tuk-Tuk services within Phnom Penh. The service is targeted at young professionals and poor households with the bikes located near restaurants, convenience stalls and around schools. Focus groups were held to understand the barriers to uptake which include the lack of charging stations and the lack of confidence / awareness of EVs brands, especially among low income families. To develop knowledge of EVs among Government staff and support development of the policy environment, four workshop was organized with the MPWT, MOE and MEF. Carbon reductions are being tracked.

EnergyLab is one example where the CCCA3 has supported youth engagement; all its employees range from 20-26 years of age (except for senior management).

Challenges: (i) The project was impacted by COVID-19 in numerous ways. For example, the target to deploy 300 e-bikes was not reached - with around 60 bikes deployed (30 supported through the innovation grants and 30 through the company). Some bikes were withdrawn from service during COVID-19 and the import of some parts were delayed; and, (ii) some of the targeted demographics were not use to using apps.

Next steps / needs: (i) establishment of an e-bike policy, including incentives (e.g. tax reduction on imports) and standards (e.g. battery use and recycling policy); (ii) a road-map to develop e-bikes (including establishment of EV charging station); (iii) building knowledge and trust among the public; (iv) development of a financial mobilization given that no on-ward finance has been identified; and, (v) exploring opportunities for expansion, for example, food delivery through links with food vendors.

Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning System in Cambodia to Support Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change, Battambang, PIN.

This innovation project has introduced the first urban area early warning system for floods, which has been handed over to Battambang Municipality. The early warning system is linked to river water level monitoring sensors. The data are sent to the provincial disaster management committee, who decide when to alert the public via a loud speaker (i.e. it is not automatic and subject to human error as well as instrument error). Telegram group is used to send the radio signal and its planned to send SMS via Smart telecom (however, not everyone uses this mobile network). The project hired a consultant to produce the Digital Elevation Model (DEM), including the hydrological maps of the area to identify the most vulnerable areas.

Challenges: (i) It is not clear if the system is suitable for replication - there are some technical issues and it needs to be tested in the rainy season and monitoring is required; (ii) maintenance of the sensors and speakers will be required; (iii) no capacity was built to undertake DEM or use / update vulnerability maps through the project as this work was undertaken by consultants; and, (vi) the project found that generation of new data for modelling purposes is costly, while existing data needs to be collated from numerous departments.

Next Steps: (i) PIN continues to monitor the situation, but there is no funding secured for upscaling; (ii) In Battambang, the Provincial authority is expected to receive a financial allocation to pay for SIM cards in 2023 (this is only a few euros a month); (iii) a similar system in Stung Treng and Kratie is proposed; and, (iv) improvements recommended for future projects are: (a) the integration of an urban planning and social protection mechanism for ID poor; and, (b) factoring into design capacity building for Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM) in map reading / GIS.

Climate Smart Farming, HEKS / EPER

This project is being implemented in Tboung Khmum, Kratié and Monduliri. The MTR visited the project in Kratie province, holding interviews with SMARTAgro as well as the project beneficiaries (farmers, participants of farmer field schools, local retailers). The project objective is to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change through the adoption of climate smart farming. HEKS is partnering with the Cambodian Company SmartAgro to test the benefits of cover crops on cashew and pepper farms and on forage grass (the approach has been shown to work well for rubber and rice). There are 40 trail demonstrations underway with farmers in 4 clusters: Snoul district, Kratie province, Memot district, Tbong Khum province, and Keo Seima, and Pich Chenda districts, Monduliri province (10 trials are being conducted per cluster - 5 for cashews and 5 for pepper). In total 215 farmers are directly benefiting from the demonstrations, with additional people benefitting from the training, which is open to all. Three rounds of farmer field schools (FS) have been conducted (introducing the benefits of cover crops, how to grow cover crop seeds and harvesting); there is a final round planned to present lessons learned.

The benefits of cover crops as expressed by the beneficiaries include: improved soil fertility contributing to resilience, reduced weeds and need for agro-chemicals, improved carbon stock, maintenance of soil water content and reduction in water demand (reducing irrigation frequency from every 3 days to every 7 days and duration of watering from 1 hour 30 mins to 1 hour per watering session), potential health benefits, temperature control and provision of feed for goats

Challenges: (i) for pepper, there is a concern that cover crops may result in saturation during the wet season due to the water holding capacity of the soil. The approach therefore needs to be tested in the wet season. It may be possible to address this issue by reducing the density of the cover crop in the wet

season; and, (ii) for cashew, some farmers rotate cashew with cassava while trees are young to earn money, so cover crop are not feasible.

Next Steps: (i) the project plans to measure carbon storage benefits of cover crops using the Royal University of Agriculture soil laboratory; (ii) An economic and financial cost-benefit analysis of cover crop adoption should be conducted and shared with farmers; and, (ii) a number of policies could be explored for encouraging uptake. For example, subsidies for environmentally friendly practices to motivate farmers and the introduction of organic standards or price incentives for organic produce.

Ensuring Safe and Resilient Drinking Water Supply Services for Three Communes in Times of Covid-19 Tboung Khmum, Kampong Thom, and Siem Reap Sep 2020-July 2021. Teuk Saat 1001

In 2020, 35% of Cambodia's rural population lacked access to basic water supply, affecting their livelihoods and health. In addition around 70% of rural communities are using wood or charcoal to boil water, contributing to a high rate of deforestation and a high carbon footprint. The objective of the project was to provide sustainable, safe and affordable drinking water through the establishment of water kiosks for rural communities in three communes of Siem Reap, Tbong Khmum and Kampong Thom province²⁸. The project in effect upscales the Teuk Saat (TS) 1001 model, which has been refined over 10 years, to provide safe drinking water all year round at the beneficiaries' door step, through water kiosks. There are 279 kiosk water system across Cambodia covering 18 provinces operated under the Teuk Saat 1001. The water kiosks are public infrastructure belonging to the commune. The Teuk Saat 1001 approach includes: decentralized production and entrepreneurship for affordable safe drinking water; community awareness raising on safe drinking water and Covid-19 hygiene; stakeholder dialogue and discussion; capacity building and training. Under the Teuk Saat model, grants are used to fund CAPEX, with OPEX sustained through social entrepreneurship / social franchise.

CCCA3- funded the water kiosk building, delivery vehicle, entrepreneur selection and training. The 3 water kiosks were established in communes of around 10,000 inhabitants with a purification process powered by solar energy. Capacity has been built through training entrepreneurs in the operation of the water kiosks, water treatment process, sales and marketing, business skills and finance. In addition a 'Water in School' program was implemented. The MTR consultants visited the project in Tboung Khmum province, holding interviews with Tuek Saat 1001 as well as the project beneficiaries (water purchasers, schools, entrepreneurs, OWE committees) – see Box 4.

The targeted three communes have access to safe and affordable water, directly at their home freeing women and girls of fetching water for their families, reducing impacts on the environment related to wood collection, and providing health benefits. The project also provided jobs to entrepreneurs and operators. All 3 water kiosks have been operating on average 29 days per month, with an average of 2,188L/day sold per kiosk, benefitting 8,053 households and 95 tons of annual GHG emission reduction per kiosk.

²⁸ Damrill commune, Ou Reang Ov district, Tboung Khmum province, Sameakki commune, Prasat Ballangk district, Kampong Thom province and Svay Sa commune, Varin district, Siem Reap province

Box 4: OWE Water Kiosk in Damril Commune, Ou Rieng Ov District, Thboun Khmum province

The system covers 20 villages within the commune, composed of approximately 2,200 households. The number of households using the systems is reportedly increasing and is currently at around 500 households. Reasons for not using the system are the availability of other types of bottled water and the continuation of using boiled water often due to affordability issues.

The kiosk is managed by 1 entrepreneur, who employs 3 staff (1 distributor, 1 cleaner, and 1 producer). TS1001 receives 20% of income to provide support (e.g. technical assistance and business advice to entrepreneurs, water sampling and testing). The kiosk is built on commune land and belongs to the commune who oversee it. The kiosk was inaugurated by H.E Ponlok from the MoE.

The cost of a bottle is 1,200 riels if collected from the kiosk, 1,800 riels for home delivery, 1,500 riels for pick up, and 1,600 riels for distribution by a retailer. A bottle lasts between 3 to 4 days. Around 80 and 90 bottles a day are sold during wet season and 100 bottle per day during the dry season.

Damril Primary School covers around 15 villages from the commune and has 1,023 students plus 201 children attending kindergarten. They receive free water (around 400 bottles per month) from the water kiosk, which the NCSd supported for 3 months – the first Cambodian public institution to do this.

Challenges: (i) Affordability is an issue for the poor, although the price complies with the WHO standard of not representing more than 3% of income. A social support subsidy could be considered by the Government to help the most vulnerable; (ii) Profit margins. The furthest village is 6 km away from the water kiosk, which can take 1 hour to reach during the rainy season, increasing operating costs. The charge of 20% for TS-1001 was also cited as contributing to the difficulty of operating the kiosk at a profitable rate and reducing the water fee for the poor, although such support is needed to sustain the systems; and, (iii) TS-1001 doesn't have funds for further capital investments in the kiosks.

Sustainable financing for climate action through community forestry in the Prey Lang landscape, RECOFTC

The project worked with ten Community Forestry (CFs) organisations in Kampong Thom and Kratie provinces that are already established but have low adaptive capacity due to limited access to information, technology and finances. The CFs cover roughly 6,059ha of forest and include 1,434 families and 5,032 community members (2,275 of which are women). The project received 2 grants – USD18million and USD3 million. The MTR visited the project in Kampong Thom province holding interviews with RECOFTC, project beneficiaries (CF members, credit scheme beneficiaries) and local authorities.

As with Teuk Seuk 1001, this is in effect the replication of an existing approach rather than an innovation. The CF credit system was introduced by RECOFTC in 2015 as a sustainable financing mechanism to support forest management, and supported through the Partnership for Forest and Fisheries programme with donor support from SDS and SIDA. There are 36 CF Credit schemes of RECOFTC in operation in Cambodia (Kompong Thom, Kratie, Prey Veng). Under the CF Credit System a grant is provided to the CF, and the interest on the capital (grant) employed as follows: 30% on forest management; 30% reinvested in the CF Fund; 30% payment to CF credit members; and, 10% for administration.

The project supported CF credit systems (5 in Kompong Thom and 5 in Kratie), by topping up their capital by USD 2,500 per CF. As a result, for example, in June 2021 the 10 CFs contributed US\$ 333.12 for patrols covering 6,059ha of CF area, and 614 (327 women; 53%) of CF credit members were able to access loans. As a result of support from CCCA3, in Kompong Thom CF capital increased from USD 44,364 to USD49,364. The community used the income from interest (US\$10 to US\$ 42.50 per month).

The project also supported planting of 78,500 tree seedlings in CF degraded areas where forests are under threat, covering 34.8 ha in 4 CFs in Kratie province. Seedlings include 39,100 of *Acacia*, 20,700 *Pterocarpus macrocapus* (Thnounge), and 18,700 *Dalbergia cochinchinensis* (Kranhoung). This activity helped support 506 CF members (268 women, 53%) through cash for work during COVID-19 when some of them lost their income due to lockdown and decreasing price of agriculture products. The project formed 31 groups involving a total of 217 CF members (42 women, 19%) to engage in regular tree maintenance activities to ensure the survival rate of tree planting after the projects end.

Box 5: Trapeang Lpak Community Forestry (CF), Nipich Commune, Kampong Svay District, Kampong Thom Province)

Nipich commune is home to 1,031 households composed of 4,287 people (2,244 female) across 3 villages, each with a Community Forestry. The majority of the community obtain benefits from the community forestry including non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and fuelwood. Earthworms and mushroom reportedly generate USD 5,000 per day for the commune in season.

The Trapeang Lpak CF has 240 households as members out of the 402 households within the village. The CF's capital is USD 8,000, which generates a monthly interest of USD240. The credit group consists of 84 households, out of which 48 households have taken out credit. Interest on the loan is 3% compared to micro-finance institutions (MFI) interest of 1.5%. However, CF loans are still popular as they are an easy way to borrow and do not require collateral. They often represent a last resort for borrowers who have reached their limits with more formal credit organizations, and need emergency funds. Credit allows people to expand their business, and / or invest in a new occupation. The credits are commonly used for buying fertilizers, pesticides and pig raising, especially in times of emergency people are unable to borrow further MFIs. The committee has the role to collect the interest as well as assessing the capacity of the borrower to pay back. The 30% of the interest (around USD72 / month) for conservation is mainly used for patrolling.

The CCCA3 project is supporting reforestation of 5 ha with an additional 5ha supported by GPL – (Greening Prey Leng) and 1 ha being mobilized from the community budget. The Rehabilitation Committee are expected to receive a percentage of the proceeds when the acacia wood is sold in 6 years from planting.

Challenges: (i) The capacity of the CF still needs building, e.g. in relation to financial and forest management, silviculture / SFM and monitoring; (ii) patrols are insufficient, with an estimate 10 patrols (not 4) per month needed to stay on top of illegal activities; (iii) illegal activities within the community forestry are evident such as land encroachment for agriculture (cashew plantation), and logging, which the community has no authority to address. More generally it is noted that land encroachment is an on-going challenge. The land is legally owned by the Forestry Administration (FA) (not the CF) and only they have the legal mandate to take action. Legal challenges are complex and political; and, (iv) RECOFTC are not monitoring carbon storage so it is not clear how this can contribute to CCCA3's targets on mitigation. There also do not have the resources to undertake external auditing / monitoring of CF Credit activities and it would be good to understand to what extent these livelihood activities are climate smart, as well as verify that funds for forest management are not being redirected for other uses.

Next Steps: The CF visited plans to grow more trees and promote ecotourism in the area.

Pushing Energy Efficiency in Cambodia, Institute de Technologie du Cambodge (ITC) in collaboration with Sevea

The project has adapted the CUBE model used in France aimed at promoting energy efficiency, and raising awareness on energy use through a competition. A private sector competition (September 2021- August 2022) is underway between 14 companies / 22 buildings (e.g. administrative offices, restaurants and the French Embassy). A fee of USD800 is required for participating in the competition. Benefits to participants

are: (i) free energy audit, (ii) energy savings (reported to be around 7%); and, (iii) reputation of being a green energy user. The collection of competition fees is expected to sustain the project in the future.

A lighter approach has been adopted for the public sector. The project is working with 2 ministries – MME and MISTI and 6 Universities. There is a 90 day challenge (mid-June – mid-September) on energy efficiency, which does not require submission of energy bills

Challenges: (i) Delayed by COVID-19 as offices closed; (ii) to participate in the competition a group of committed people is needed within a company, and in order to measure energy savings a 2-3 year baseline is needed which not all companies have; and, (iii) the public sector are not always open to disclosing energy consumption and willingness to participate is low due to lack of time.

Lessons: (i) Companies need a lot of support and intermediate results were used to keep them engaged; and, (ii) a strong communication component is needed for the initiative to work and the project would welcome working more closely with the CCCA3 on communications.

Next Steps: (i) The results could contribute to the development of new laws strengthening energy efficiency; and (ii) a second phase would require less effort as communication materials and the model are now developed.

CSO Public partnership to favor safe water access in rural areas. MRD / Teuk Saat 1001

Under this project Teuk Seuk 1001 is partnering with MRD, who are in charge of water distribution in rural areas. The project is trying to scale the water kiosk approach by working with national Government and to integrate the water kiosk model into national guidelines, in support of SDG6.

MRD includes 300 industry based kiosks in its targets for 2023, Teuk Seuk 1001 could help reach this target with the potential to contribute 400 water kiosks by end of 2025. The guidelines would set out actions for all commune water providers to take if a drought is anticipated. Inter-ministerial workshops are planned and TS 1001 requested mediation support at the workshops from CCCA3 if possible.

Enhancing Climate Resilience through Strengthening MFMA Management Effectiveness in Kampong Smach, Prey Nob District Preah Sihanouk Ville Province, Preah Sihanouk Province Coastal Development and Management Committee

The project has 5 main components: (i) Establishing Marine Fisheries Management Area (MFMA). The required documentation has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and it is hoped that the area will be designated in 2022; (ii) Building Awareness and Law Enforcement. The project is working with 9 patrol groups with 100 members who are conducting patrols 4 times a months. They have been trained in Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART); (iii) Protection and Restoration of mangrove forest. The CCCA is funding replanting of 3ha, with the Governor providing the budget for an extra 7 ha. A mangrove health nutrient study is being conducted; (iv) Assessment of pilot Eco-tourism initiative; and, (v) Building a network / capacity building for community.

The mangroves in the study area are being converted into shrimp farms affecting the natural services providing by mangrove ecosystem, including protecting homes and agricultural areas from storms, acting as a fish refuge and breeding site and carbon storage. The area covers 6 communes and is home to 32,000 people.

Challenges: (i) Delayed 3 months due to COVID-19; and, (ii) and project delivery may be affected by national elections in 2023

Next Steps: Additional studies are needed to better support management and decision making including economic valuation studies of mangrove ecosystem services and alternative land uses, studies of coastal erosion and detailed ecotourism studies.

Scale pilots to facilitate uptake of electric cooking in Cambodia, IDE

The approach is centered on the development of entrepreneurs to sell the e-cooking system and develop the market in rural areas. The project recruited and trained 10 staff (2 female / 8 male). The product has gone through a R&D process and is designed to match local wiring and electrical supplies. The stove sells at USD 270 (reportedly around half the price of other models). A pay as you go service is available at US\$27 a month. The product was marketed to 1,165 people, resulting in 262 sales, that is a conversion rate of 1 out of 4. The income of buyers ranges between USD400-500 / month. The approach has environmental benefits (reduced deforestation through collection of fuelwood), economic benefits (wood is approximately USD12 per month while the cost for e-cook stove is projected at USD 7 per month), and health benefits (through reduced indoor emissions).

Challenges: (i) High turnover of entrepreneurs, which is linked to the challenges of door -to-door sales during COVID-19; and, (ii) COVID-19 also affected delivery of e-cook stoves from China, resulting in delays.

Lessons: (i) There is a need to undertake a pre-assessment of a household's wiring and electrical supply, to ensure compatibility with the e-stoves; and, (ii) A lot of after sales support is needed so that customers understand the technology well and integrate the technology with their cooking habits. Some videos were created to help with this.

Next steps: (i) Need incentives for poor customers to increase uptake. A fuel exchange program is one possibility, where credits are paid for any fuelwood a household may have at the time of purchasing an e-stove; (ii) IDE are looking for funding within organization, but no additional funding secured as yet; and, (iii) IDE are interested in exploring if cooking stoves qualify for carbon credits.

Table 15: Overview of Innovation 1 & 2 and COVID Response Grant projects (completed projects highlighted in blue)

Implementor / Project title	Location	Timeframe	Adapt / Mitigation
Building the Electric Mobility Ecosystem, Energylab	Phnom Penh	Aug 2020-Jan 2022	Mitigation
Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning System in Cambodia to Support Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change, PIN	Battambang	2020 -Jan 2022	Adaptation
Climate Smart Farming Project, HEKS	Tboung Khmum, Kratié, Monduliri	Oct 2020-June 2023	Mitigation / Adaptation
Ensuring Safe and Resilient Drinking Water Supply Services for Three Communes in Times of COVID-19, TS1001	Tboung Khmum, Kampong Thom, and Siem Reap	Sep 2020-July 2021	Mitigation / Adaptation
Sustainable financing for climate action through community forestry in the Prey Lang landscape, RECOFTC	Kratie & Kampong Thom	Nov 2020-April 2022	Mitigation / Adaptation
Pushing Energy Efficiency in Cambodia, Institute de Technologie du Cambodge (ITC) in collaboration with Sevea	Phnom Penh		Mitigation
Installation of Demonstration RAM Pump, Prek Leap National Institute of Agriculture ²⁹	Phnom Penh & Preah Sihanouk		Mitigation / Adaptation
Waste Water Treatment in Industrials & SME's Sectors, MISTI	Phnom Penh, Kandal, & Battambang	June 2021-Nov 2022	Mitigation
CSO- Public partnership to favor safe water access in rural areas, MRD / Teuk Saat 1001	Siem Reap, Bantay Meanchey Province	June 2021-Nov 2022	Adaptation
Enhancing Climate Resiliency through Strengthening MFMA Management Effectiveness in Kampong Smach, Prey Nob District Preah, Preah Sihanouk Province Coastal Development & Management Committee	Sihanouk Ville Province	June 2021-Nov 2023	Adaptation / Mitigation
Scale pilots to facilitate uptake of electric cooking in Cambodia, IDE	Kandal	June 2021-July 2022	Mitigation
Resilience and Adaptation Planning for Ecosystem and Sustainable Development (RAPESD), FAEC ³⁰	Battambang and Kampong Thom	June 2021- Nov 2023	Adaptation

4.5 Efficiency

The efficiency of the CCCA3 is linked to its implementation and adaptive management discussed above. The programme is well managed and has adapted to COVID-19 and other challenges such that it is on-tracking to deliver its activities within the original timeframe.

²⁹ Has faced delays of 1 year.

³⁰ Delayed. The Issues Log, Annual Report 2021 notes concerns raised over this grant project. To address this the CCCA3 team checked legal documentation and registration with the Ministry of Interior and conducted a spot check and a field monitoring visit. The field monitoring visit was satisfactory, with good feedback from local beneficiaries and partners. The spot check revealed some weak management systems due to staff turnover / small size of the organization, but no evidence of fraud on CCCA3 funds. The CCCA3 team is closely monitoring the situation, including recruitment of a new finance/administrative assistant who will be trained by CCCA3 on applicable grant procedures. The size of financial advances to FAEC will be kept to a minimum until the staffing situation is resolved, and spot checks/monitoring visits will be conducted with a higher frequency.

There is a consensus that the programme's impact has been (very) high relative to the investment of USD10 million over 5 years. CCCA3 has been able to act as a catalyst for policy change through its science-based research and policy advocacy, and has the potential to accelerate change through its support for innovations promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors. A number of ministries noted that while CCCA3 is a small project it is important to them in ensuring that climate change aspects are well considered in their processes.

Specific examples of efficiency include: the updated NDC and the LTS4CN were both completed in less than a year, and the ability to redirect funds quickly to mitigate SIDA's early withdrawal from the programme.

4.6 Sustainability

Sustainability³¹ is understood as the probability of the benefits associated with the programme's outcomes being maintained and developed after its closure. This section reviews the financial, socio-economic, institutional and environmental risks to sustainability at mid-term. The CCCA3 needs to put in place an exit strategy and measures to mitigate risks to sustainability.

4.6.1 Financial Risks to sustainability

The sustainability of CCCA3 outcomes are dependent on future funding for the benefits they bring being sustained. The likelihood of financial and economic resources being available once the CCCA3 ends is considered to be *Moderately Likely*, based on the fact that while no onward finance has been secured to date the justification for on-ward work is strong (as discussed below) and the programme has time before closure to identify on-ward finance for follow up activities in general and for upscaling viable grant projects. Sources of finance include public and private sector finance, income generating activities and donor support.

There are positive financial trends in terms of Government and donor allocations – reflected in CPERs. Contributions from the private sector are difficult to track and for now show a focus on renewables. Despite these positive trends finance is recognized as the main challenge facing the implementation of the NDC. The finance required (mitigation - USD 5.8 billion and adaptation - USD 2 billion) is mostly conditional and hence financial support needs to be mobilized from partners (Box 6). Furthermore, there is no concrete plan for how activities supported by the CCCA3, such as coordination, technical advice and critically funds to upscale the innovation grants and on-ward activities linked to the Ministry and University grants, will be financed after the programme.

³¹ As used here, 'sustainability' means the long-term maintenance of outcomes and consequent impacts, whether environmental or not. This is distinct from the concept of sustainability in the terms 'environmental sustainability' or 'sustainable development', which imply 'not living beyond our means' or 'not diminishing global environmental benefits' (GEF STAP Paper, 2019, Achieving More Enduring Outcomes from GEF Investment)

Box 6: Financing Options for NDC

Public finance: The LTS4CN identifies three mechanism for increasing public finance for NDC implementation, namely (i) 1% increase in public borrow; (ii) Diversion of 3% of public expenditure; and (iii) Environmental Fiscal Reforms (highlighting the transport sector). In terms of public borrowing innovative mechanisms such as green bonds are being considered by the Government with a first green bond issue valued at USD300million currently under discussion. With Cambodia's relatively low GDP-Debt ratio of 36% (2021) such debt mechanisms are viable. Sovereign Green Bond can be used to build confidence and open up private capital markets. Furthermore, the NDC tracking tool can be used to encourage investments as investors increasingly look for assurance through strong M&R systems and ESG standards.

Private Sector. The LTS4CN projects investments of USD1.4 billion / year by 2050 (energy, transportation, forestry). However, the investment environment needs to be developed to encourage private sector investment at scale.

Donors. Additional partners and donor funding are needed to address climate change in Cambodia. Possible bi-lateral donors include NZ and the UK. Core global funds that can be approached for finance include the GCF (NCDD is the only accredited entity in Cambodia), GEF and Adaptation Fund.

4.6.2 Socio-economic risks to sustainability

There is very strong ownership across Government and key stakeholders, who through the support of CCCA3 have built a stronger understanding of how the economy will be impacted by climate change and the importance of environmental stewardship to climate resilience.

Critical to the sustainability of the CCCA3's outputs will be the documentation and dissemination of lessons learned to facilitate policy changes, replication and/or scale up in the future.

A key discussion point of the MTR was the challenges facing capacity building. At the institutional level good progress has been made in terms of tools and reporting processes, however the capacity of Government staff still needs building at all levels. At the MoE capacity has been built to a certain extent (e.g. for example a few people in Department of Climate Change are considered to have a good appreciation of the issues and can carry out basic functions), but not to the extent that technical tasks can be undertaken without CCCA support. Capacity building is hampered by poor incentive systems and low pay. For other ministries support is still needed to develop climate change strategic plans, implement their CCAPs, incorporate climate change into budget processes, input into the NDC tracking tool and build technical capacity.

4.6.3 Institutional framework and Governance risks

The CCCA3 is helping to develop legal frameworks, policies, governance structures and processes to support Cambodia's response to climate change. For example, Table 16 summarises CCCA3's extensive work on regulations. In addition several projects are conducting research or pilots which could lead to new regulations (e.g. MEF on green urban infrastructure, MISTI on industrial water treatment) as discussed above. CCCA3 has also put in place the required systems/ mechanisms for accountability and transparency. Despite the progress made, on-going work will be needed after CCCA3 to further embed climate change in policies and incentive system. Remaining steps after approval of the Sub-degree on GHG emissions reduction mechanisms include (PEB, 2022): (i) capacity development to implement the new regulatory framework, including establishment of the online registry; and, (ii) support to the Government on how to strategically use each type of carbon market mechanism. At the international level, Cambodia's commitment to the Methane Pledge and the Forest and Land Use Declaration, are under consideration.

Table 16: Overview of CCCA support on regulations

Regulations enacted	Work in progress	Handed over to ADB
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vehicle import tax - Decision to stop approving new coal projects (CCCA3 provided evidence) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E-motorbikes import tax (MEF) - Second-hand cars import policy (MEF) - GHG emissions reduction mechanisms (sub-decree) (MOE) - Regulations for registration of EVs (MPWT) - Air quality sub-decree (updated standards) (MOE) - Establishment of community fishery /community protected areas (CDMC / Sihanouk Province) - Guidelines for off-grid solar micro-grid operators (MME) - Guidelines for procurement of energy efficient equipment for Government institutions (MME) - Guidelines for building energy management (public buildings) (MME) 	<p>Energy efficiency appliances (supported first draft standards for fridges and AC, now taken over by ADB)</p>

4.6.3.1 Environmental risks

Environmental risks that may jeopardize the sustainability of CCCA3's outcomes include the risks the programme seeks to address, namely the impacts of climate variability on resilience and development. Development pressures and land use change remain a challenge to Cambodia achieving its NDC objectives; conversely nature based solutions offer an opportunity to reduce environmental risks and support climate resilience.

4.6.4 Considerations for post CCCA3

The MTR has identified a range of areas where support will still be needed beyond CCCA3 in order to maintain the momentum created in mainstreaming climate change into public and private sector institutions and in building the diverse financing sources needed to implement Cambodia's updated NDC LTS4CN and transition to an Inclusive Green Economy. The core areas where support is expected to be need beyond CCCA3 are:

- **Capacity building.** The process of amending programming / budgeting procedures to incorporate climate change in priority sectors was to be supported by dedicated training and on-the-job-technical assistance on tools such as climate-sensitive cost-benefit analysis, M&E of climate change. While capacity has been improved, a view was consistently expressed that technical support and capacity building is still needed on climate change scientific assessment and economic analysis and the integration of climate change into guidelines, development plan, budgets and practices across ministries and sub-national levels.
- **Co-ordination support** is critical to the climate response and support to the NCSd to sustain this will still be needed

- Engagement with UNFCCC, including reporting.
- Tracking system / data systems. On-going support is considered necessary to help line ministries integrate inputs in the NDC tracking system and update the system.
- Linked to capacity building, technical support specifically in the area of finance and policy to provide more in-depth analysis to build the evidence base needed to design policies (including incentives).
 - In terms of finance, financing mechanisms are complex and competitive and support is needed to mobilize funding, for example through the GCF, voluntary carbon market or the development of innovative mechanism such as green bonds. In terms of carbon trading institutional and capacity development will be required to review, approve, and track transfers and report to the UNFCCC in line with the new regime. Guidance will also be needed on the type of activities suitable for carbon trading, and the ones better suited for non-market mechanisms (grants, loans).
 - In terms of policy, while CCCA has successfully provided support to develop high level strategies, on-going needs remain. For example, CCCA1 helped to develop MRD's Climate Change strategy 2012-2022, but MRD has requested support to update this, and many Ministries have not updated or been able to implement their CCAPs. There is also a need to move beyond high level strategies to more specific tools and mechanisms such as technical standards and Environmental Fiscal Reforms (EFR), which will support the implementation of the high level strategies. The CCCA3 has already demonstrated its ability to provide such tailored support. Working with the MEF on fiscal reforms requires strong economic evidence.
- Scaling up. The MTR considers it unlikely that scaling up of successful innovation projects will be possible within the CCCA3's timeframe, and on-going support will be needed.
- On-going work engagement and strengthening private sector. While a private sector engagement plan has been prepared with 16 ministries, a lot more needs to be done to kick start private sector engagement in climate change mitigation and adaptation, given that they are key to delivering the NDC. An enabling environment needs to be built supported through incentives, co-financing and PPPs and risk reduction.
- Promotion of innovation / digital transformation. The innovation facility serves as an important space for encouraging innovations by non-Government actors (private sector, NGOs and universities) and should be maintained. There is an opportunity to work more with youth through the innovation facility to strengthen next generation. The Innovation facility can be used to build the evidence needed to encourage private sector engagement and design measures to de-risk investments

The CCCA has created a brand for itself - it is well known and well respected, and the MTR found a very strong demand from beneficiaries for the continuation of support after CCCA3. The general view is that 2024 will not be the right time to end support given the needs anticipated beyond CCCA3, the importance of not losing the positive momentum and image built and the fact that the next 5-10 years are critical for climate action. Finance for climate action is urgently needed but global resources are constrained due to COVID and the conflict in Ukraine. CCCA can help build confidence and leverage resources through ongoing technical support and critically through the maintenance of transparency and accountability systems, which are becoming increasingly important for donors and investors.

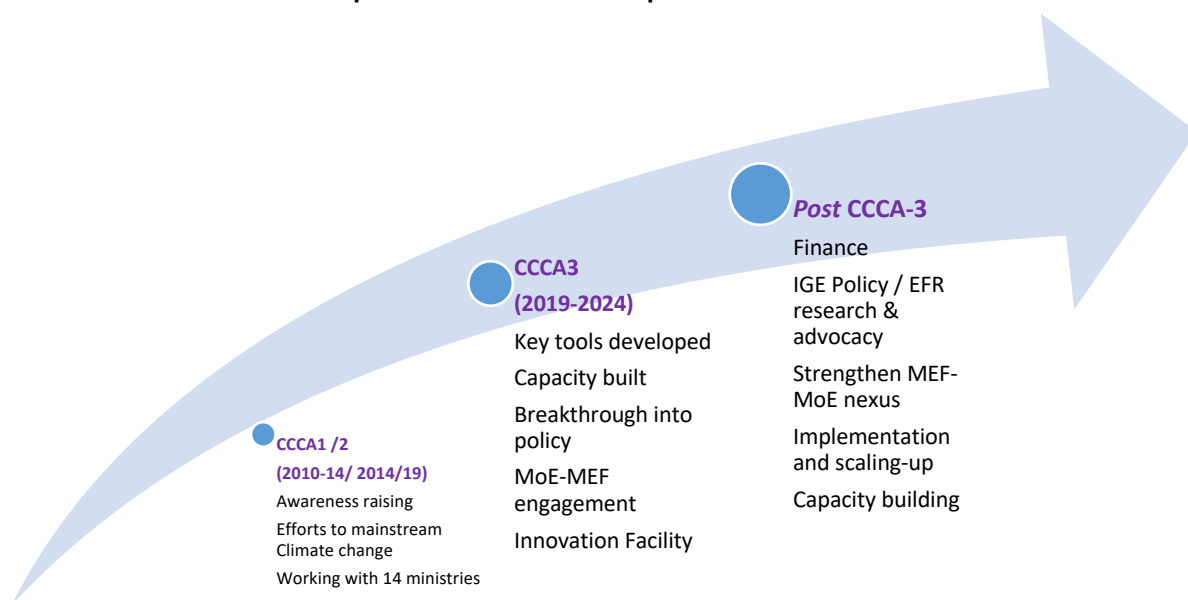
Figure 2 shows the development of the CCCA through phases 1 to 3 and areas of focus that will be important and require assistance beyond CCCA3. The first 2 phases of the CCCA worked with 14/15 ministries creating a sense of common responsibility and helping to ensure that climate change is not

purely viewed as environmental issue for the MoE to deal with. CCCA3 has focused on 5-line ministries and MEF to deepen the engagement.

Post CCCA3 there is scope for a 4th phase or new initiative/s to focus on the following areas where the CCCA has already had some traction.

- Finance. The mobilisation of resources for climate mitigation, climate resilient practices and Nature-based solutions (NbS).
- Cementing the relationship with line ministries and institution with a particular focus on the growing relationship between the MoE and MEF and on collaborating on activities and initiatives that can promote / catalyze a transition to IGE, such as Environmental Fiscal Reform (EFRs) and the integration of climate change initiatives into budgets, based on economic arguments.
- Implementation and scaling up, including the leveraging of partnerships and finance to translate ambition into action and encourage implementation of updated NDC and LTS4CN.
- Capacity building to enable, for example, inter-ministerial coordination and support through the DCC, scientific based policy advocacy, and research and innovation .

Figure 2: The Evolution of CCCA and potential areas of focus post CCCA3



5 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusions

CCCA3 is Cambodia's flagship programme on climate change and highly relevant both to the Government and donors. The CCCA3 supports Cambodia to meet its international climate change commitments, and critically the national transition to an IGE. It is well respected, trusted and managed programme. There is strong government ownership and stakeholders expressed a high level of satisfaction with the programme.

CCCA3 is complex operating at the national and sub-national policy level and across diverse sectors and ministries with varying technical needs and expertise. It is also managing 22 grants (to ministries, Universities and NGOs) covering a diversity of climate related issues and linked to various pilot initiatives across Cambodia. The programme logic and strategy is assessed to be relevant and sound. However, different views were expressed during the MTR on the decision to focus CCCA3 support on 5 core ministries. While some felt that support needs to spread across all / more ministries, a view was also expressed that even covering 5 sectors was too much with the resources available to achieve the 'deep' support envisaged.

Notable achievements at mid-term include: the updated NDC (2020) built collaboratively with 16 ministries, sub-national organization and development partners and its associated on-line tracking system, the development of the Long Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) (2021), the consolidation of NCSD / MoE relationship with MEF and the CCCA3's policy support / advocacy work which has contributed to changes in fiscal and macro-economic policy.

COVID-19 impacted CCCA3 in numerous ways, especially in 2021. In particular in-person meetings were not possible impacting collaboration and advocacy and many of the grant projects faced delays as field work was affected by travel and meeting restrictions. However, most projects have found ways to mitigate these impacts, at least partly, and results are still expected to be delivered. On-going challenges facing programme implementation are:

- The challenges facing **capacity building** was a key point of discussion during the MTR. While CCCA3 has helped build capacity (especially at the institutional level in terms of new tools), capacity of staff at DCC and the priority ministries is not at the level needed to independently undertake policy and technical studies and maintain tools. The situation across ministries varies, with the MEF and MRD considered to have a better capacity base. Ministerial staff have generally *not* been adequately engaged in technical studies, which have been undertaken by independent consultants, and a critical mass of experts is not evident. Staff turn-over and commitment are cited as barriers to capacity development at the MoE, suggesting that the incentive structure for staff needs to be addressed.
- **Mainstreaming** remains challenging across ministries, including the core 5 ministries supported by the CCCA3. The CCCA3 has supported 3 ministries to update their CCAPs (MME, MRD, MPWT), but in general implementation of ministerial CCAPs is not evident. The CCCA3 did provide technical support to MPTW and MRD on integrating climate change into their budget, but in general mainstreaming climate change into budgets has been particularly challenging, and was affected by COVID-19 as public funding was prioritized for COVID-19 support mechanisms and recovery. There is a need to mainstream climate change into sub-national development and budget plans to strengthen the mitigation of climate change impacts on local people.

- **Private sector engagement.** While the private sector has been engaged indirectly through the innovation grants, the programme has not yet delivered on its aspiration to deepen private sector engagement in climate change mitigation and adaptation³². The enabling environment to unlock and drive private sector investments is underdeveloped. More needs to be done to encourage private sector investment in renewables (e.g. roof-top solar) and developing markets (e.g. for electric vehicles) and mechanisms are need to de-risk early movers. It is noted however that progress has been made through CCCA3's work supporting fiscal and regulatory incentives to facilitate private sector investment, and through private sector engagement in discussions on the NDC and LTS4CN.
- **Gender mainstreaming has improved, but the project's gender targets are not being met and more disaggregated data and analysis and integration of gender issues into implemented programmes and budgets is needed³³.** CCCA3 developed a costed gender action plan which is being tracked. Progress has been made across a range of areas (e.g. gender issues are better reflected in KAP3 and the NDC incorporates a gender lens). However, it is noted that while the CPER 2020 includes a case study on climate change and gender, the CPER 2020 concludes that gender issues remain under-addressed in climate change programmes in general. Gender targets were included in the Results Framework, with 7 of the 26 indicator including gender targets, however 5 of the targets are not being met.
- **Influencing deforestation and capitalizing on the mitigation and adaptation opportunities associated with SFM.** A key challenge raised consistently by donors at Board Meetings is how to address deforestation, which is central to achieving the Government's NDC commitments and presents financing opportunities including through carbon markets.

Despite COVID-19 the programme is on track to deliver its activities, with minor amendments. The CCCA3's Results Framework consists of 26 indicators. At mid-term CCCA3 has already achieved 7 of its End of Project (EoP) targets and 3 of its mid-term targets. While 10 of its mid-term targets have **not been** achieved they are assessed to be on track to achieve the EoP target. Achievement of these EoP targets requires strong programme performance going forward and is contingent, for example, on knowledge management, resource mobilization, delivery at the sub-national level and approval of the sub-degree on GHG emissions and other policy documents. Furthermore, 5 EoP targets are not on target to be achieved, which are either due to strategic reasons taken by the programme or to the fact that the targets are now seen as too ambitious. It is not possible to measure indicator 3, and it is recommended that this indicator be amended.

At impact level (overall objective), the programme is to contribute to a Cambodia development path that is increasingly climate-resilient and low carbon, measured by the level of GHG emissions reduced with programme support and the number of beneficiaries of adaptation measures supported by the programme. More specifically, the programme will contribute to a scaled-up response to climate change in strategic sectors. There are 2 indicators at the objective level – the adaptation indicator has been surpassed, while the mitigation indicator is not on track. The MTR Ratings are summarised in Table 17.

³² CCCA3 was designed to support private sector-related policy options such as top-up grants, de-risking tools, guarantees, tax/incentive schemes, regulatory reforms, financing instruments for climate-smart investments in priority sectors. Particular attention was to be paid to harnessing engagement of private actors (SMEs) and the financing sector, in partnership with other existing initiative

³³ Climate change youth mainstreaming is also being conducted.

Outcome 1: Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, suitable to sectors and targeting specific needs. There are 2 indicators measuring overall progress against this Outcomes (Indicators 3 and 4) – one of which cannot now be measured and one of which has been exceeded, and 7 indicators at the Output level - one of which will not be attained by the end of CCCA3 due to decisions regarding scope taken by the programme. The CCCA3 intervention has helped strengthen the availability and accessibility of data and information for climate change practitioners and decision-makers through a range of new / updated data products. There is a high level of satisfaction with the knowledge and communication materials produced. However, users of the data portal are below target and gender targets are not being met or measured for a number of indicators under this outcome. Knowledge sharing events were impacted by COVID-19, but annual targets are expected to be met going forward. The NDC tracking systems is a key achievement of the programme so far, but on-going work is needed to refine the tool and provide training across all ministries. All university grants are still on-going; they are building capacity through valuable links with international universities and the support to PhD students, and building the evidence based to inform policy in support of climate change adaptation and mitigation and green growth.

Outcome 2: Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of climate change into policies, regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors. For Outcome 2 there are 2 indicators at the Outcome level, neither of which are expected to be reached by the end of the programme. The number of ministries/agencies that include climate criteria in planning/screening procedures with support from CCCA is expected to be 5 at the end of project, not 6, as it is no longer considered necessary to support the NCCD in this respect, and CCCA3 support will focus instead on M&R. It is not clear how Indicator 11 will be met. Nonetheless all 9 indicators at the output level under Outcome 2 are expected to be met. The CCCA3 intervention has contributed to better capacity in some of its target Government institutions to reflect climate change priorities in national policies and programmes, but in general ministries face difficulties in implementing their CCAPs and limited progress has been made in terms of the integration of climate change into budgeting. While this was challenging during COVID-19 given the extraordinary pressure on the budget, budget mainstreaming is key to realising the finance needed to deliver on the NDC. Work at the sub-national level to help deliver the climate change response at district and provincial level is just getting started with the NCDD and represents an important output for the second half of the CCCA3.

A number of key advocacy products have been produced with CCCA3 support which have contributed to positive policy outcomes. For example, in October 2021 the Government announced to end approvals for new coal power stations, and in February 2021, the MEF reduced taxes on electric vehicles. Further, a number of key policies / regulations are in the process of being updated with the support of CCCA3 including the sub-decree on GHG emissions reduction mechanisms.

Under the NCSD leadership the climate change response continues to be well coordinated through regular meetings of the CCTWG, which are well attended by Government and development partners, and through the coordination of major policy processes such as the updated NDC in 2020, and the Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) in 2021.

Outcome 3: National capacities for the mobilization, coordination and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened. Progress towards targets for Outcome 3 is strong, with 3 of the end of project indicators (including the Outcome level indicator) exceeded. Of concern is the attainment of the gender target under indicator 25 and the leveraging of funds through the financing facility (indicator 26).

The end of project target of USD 93 million has been exceeded with climate change public expenditure reaching USD 270M based on the CPER 2020. Private sector support has been achieved to a certain extent, but there is still a long way to go in terms of creating an enabling environment for green business development.

The relationship between the MOE and MEF has been strengthened. However, capacity building has been limited at the MEF, as most of the technical studies were conducted by consultants with limited knowledge transfer to government staff.

There are eleven full proposals under the CCCA3 innovation grants facility, addressing a diversity of adaptation and mitigation challenges in geographical locations across the country and meeting the final target of 10. Evidence from these projects will be used in dialogue with MEF and other ministries to demonstrate the value of investing in climate-smart projects.

Table 17. MTR Ratings & Achievement Summary Table for CCCA3

Measure	MTR Rating	Achievement / Description
Progress Towards Results (Effectiveness)	<p>Objective: the programme is to contribute to a Cambodia development path that is increasingly climate-resilient and low carbon, measured by the level of GHG emissions reduced with programme support and the number of beneficiaries of adaptation measures supported by the programme. More specifically, the programme will contribute to a scaled-up response to climate change in strategic sectors</p> <p>Achievement Rating: Moderately Satisfactory</p>	<p>There are 2 indicators at the objective level – the adaptation indicator has been surpassed, while the mitigation indicator is not on track. This mitigation target is considered to be ambitious, and unlikely to be achieved simply based on the grant projects. It is possible that policy interventions at the macro level which have been supported through the CCCA3’s advocacy work (e.g. import taxes on second hand vehicle, uptake of electrical vehicles), could result in the target being reached.</p> <p>While CCCA3 will have contributed to a scaled up response, actual scaling up and replication is not expected to be achieved within the programme’s timeframe. For example, in terms of the innovation grants in many cases technical issues will need clarification, finance mobilized and business models refined.</p>
	<p>Outcome 1: Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, suitable to sectors and targeting specific needs.</p> <p>Achievement Rating: Satisfactory</p>	<p>There are 2 indicators measuring overall progress against this Outcomes (Indicators 3 and 4) – one of which <i>cannot</i> now be measured and one of which has been exceeded, and 7 indicators at the Output level, one of which will not be attained by the end of CCCA3 due to decisions regarding scope taken by the programme.</p> <p>There is a high level of satisfaction with the knowledge and communication materials produced. However, users of the data portal are below target and gender targets are not being met or measured for a number of indicators under this outcome. The NDC tracking systems is</p>

		a key achievement of the programme so far, but on-going work is needed to refine the tool and provide training across all ministries.
	<p>Outcome 2: Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of climate change into policies, regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors.</p> <p>Achievement Rating: Satisfactory</p>	<p>The 2 indicators at the Outcome level are not expected to be reached by the end of the programme. Nonetheless all 9 indicators at the output level are expected to be met.</p> <p>The programme has faced challenges in terms of capacity develop and mainstreaming (especially into budgeting). However notable successes have been achieved in terms of policy advocacy and the programme supports the critical coordination role played by NCSd which is going well. The work at the sub-national level is just getting started and needs to be a strong focus of the programme going forward so concrete achievements are made in the time remaining.</p>
	<p>Outcome 3: National capacities for the mobilization, coordination and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened</p> <p>Achievement Rating: Satisfactory</p>	<p>Progress towards targets for Outcome 3 is strong; 3 of the end of project indicators (including the Outcome level indicator) have been exceeded. Of concern is the attainment of gender target under indicator 25 and the leveraging of funds through the financing facility (indicator 26).</p> <p>Climate change public expenditure is on an upward trajectory and being tracked through annual CPERs, which are being improved on an on-going basis.</p> <p>Private sector support has been achieved to a certain/limited extent, but there is still a long way to go in terms of creating an enabling environment for green business development. The relationship between the MoE and MEF has been strengthened. However, capacity building at the MEF has been limited.</p> <p>There are eleven full proposals under the CCCA3 innovation grants facility, addressing a diversity of adaptation and mitigation challenges in geographical locations across the country and meeting the final target of 10.</p>
Project Implementation & Adaptive Management (including Efficiency)	Satisfactory	<p>The programme is well managed, and has adapted well to the challenges it has faced (including COVID-19 and the early withdrawal of one of its core funders). M&E systems have been improved and programme outputs are well communicated. There is a high level of satisfaction across stakeholders terms of the support they have received from the CCCA3 team.</p> <p>CCCA3 has developed strong partnerships with different ministries and development partners e.g. WB, GGGI, FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, UN Women.</p>

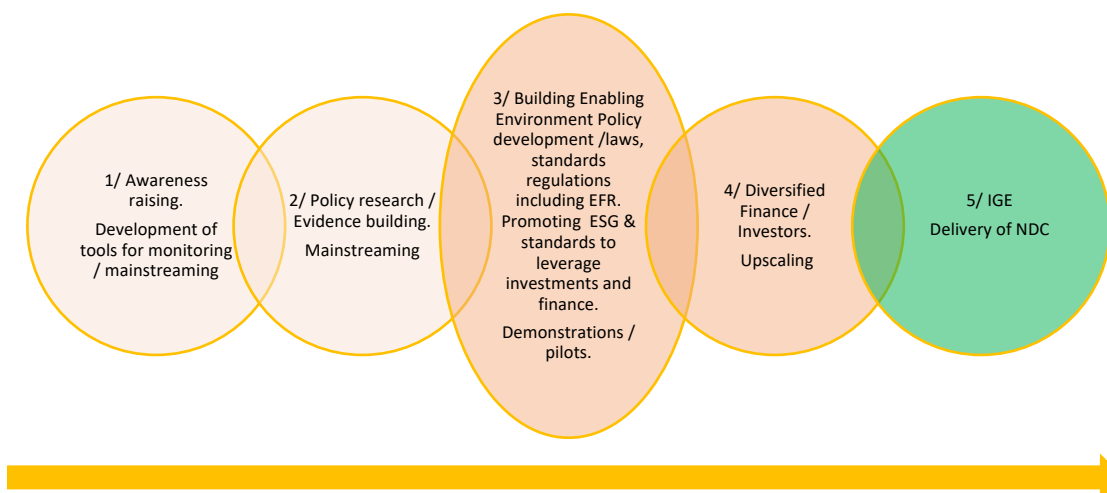
		The impact of CCCA3 is high relative to its funding.
Sustainability	Moderately Likely	While on-ward funding has not be secured for the continuation of CCCA3 activities beyond the programme or for upscaling of grant projects, there is a strong case for this onwards support and time to assess the grant projects and identify funding for those ready for upscaling. Government ownership is high and the policy and regulatory environment is developing in support of green growth.

Note: Outcomes Effectiveness and Efficiency are rated on a 6-point rating scale: 6 = Highly Satisfactory (HS), 5 = Satisfactory (S), 4 = Moderately Satisfactory (MS), 3 = Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), 2 = Unsatisfactory (U), 1 = Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). Sustainability is rated on a 4-point scale: 4 = Likely (L), 3 = Moderately Likely (ML), 2 = Moderately Unlikely (MU), 1 = Unlikely (U)

The sustainability of the programme outputs are considered to be Moderately Likely. However, **the MTR concludes that further support will be needed after CCCA3 to maintain the momentum on Cambodia's efforts to address climate change and shift Cambodia onto a green growth trajectory, help mobilize finance and build capacity.** Given CCCA's good track record in generating the economic evidence base needed to steer the development agenda, and its core coordination role across ministries, partners and the private sectors, it can play a catalytic role in the transition to an Inclusive Green Economy (IGE). As part of this transition it is important to demonstrate how climate challenges can translate into economic opportunities for Cambodia, creating jobs and economic growth (as well as meeting global commitments). The MTR indicates the following areas where future support can focus – finance, IGE policy and EFR research and advocacy, consolidation of MEF-MoE nexus, implementation and scaling up and capacity building. Future support should complement other and future initiatives; of note Cambodia has recently join the Partnership for Action on Global Economy (PAGE), which support policy development in support of green growth.

Figure 3 sets out the high level stages to transitioning to an IGE, for which delivery of the NDC is a core part. While these stages and its components do not follow a perfect sequence and there are iterations between the steps, Cambodia is considered to be at step 3, with on-going efforts still needed on steps 1 and 2.

Figure 3: Core components and stages of transiting to IGE



5.2 Lessons Learnt

11. **Economic evidence is critical to successful advocacy.** Understanding the economic (as opposed to just the financial) costs and benefits of a policy change, is essential to gaining the support of the MEF and other key ministries.
12. **Inter-ministerial co-ordination and collaboration is critical to the delivery of climate change action.** With the support of the CCCA3 / NCSd, ministries regularly meet through the CCTWG and PEB to discuss progress and implementation challenges which encourages action and identifies synergies, trade-offs and opportunities.
13. **Political economy factors affect the speed at which change can be realized** and need to be factored into project design. Policy changes typically result in costs and benefits across different institutions /stakeholders and can face challenges. It is important that the social costs and benefits and distributional issues of alternative policy options are well articulated to inform decision making.
14. **The right incentives (remuneration and career progression) are critical to build a committed and capable team and build capacity.** As capacity development is a core objective of the CCCA3 a specific capacity indicator would have helped to focus and measure capacity building activities. Capacity indicators should be based on capacity assessment that sets the baseline at the start of the project.
15. **Ambitious gender targets may not be attained without specific targeting of women and / or tailored interventions and incentives.**
16. **For demonstration initiatives quality should take precedence over quantity** to ensure that well considered and developed outputs are achieved which have a high chance of being upscaled and replicated.
17. **Young people are typically supportive of climate action and more can be done to tap into this resource in Cambodia, where 60% of population are under 30.** This can help ensure that the next generation in Cambodia, in particular the private sector, are climate champions. Future rounds of innovation grants could include a window for youth.
18. **Moving beyond mainstreaming into programming to influencing budgeting is challenging and will take time.** Such initiatives require ministries being open with their budget processes. The

pace at which budgeting can be influenced is also dictated by the pace of Public Finance Management (PFM) reforms and the level of sophistication of budget processes.

19. **While climate change action is pertinent to all ministries, support should be focused on where traction is most likely.** Not all ministries are equally engaged and resources should be strategically placed where concrete changes in regulations and finance are possible.
20. **Transparent and comprehensive monitoring and reporting as well as ESG standards are becoming increasingly important to investors and consumers.** To attract the level of private sector investment (international and domestic) needed to deliver the NDC on-going strengthening and demonstration of M&R (building on the NCD tracking tool and other initiatives) and ESG is needed in Cambodia.

5.3 Recommendations

The MTR recommendations are presented in Table 18.

Table 18: MTR Recommendations

Category	Specific Recommendations	Lead	Timeframe
CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR THE DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT			
1/ Revisions to Results Matrix and measurement of key indicators	Agree revision of Indicator 3. The options for revising this indicator are: (i) Use KAP 3 findings as the baseline (2020 data), and set 7% change between KAP3 and KAP 4, which will be undertaken in 2022; (ii) Use other KAP indicators as a proxy. While there are other indicators that will not be / are unlikely to be met by the end of the project (e.g. Indicators 7 & 10) it is recommended that given the lengthy process associated with making changes to the Results Framework, the strategic reasons why these indicators are not being met is noted and taken into consideration by the Terminal Evaluation.	CTA	By end of end of September
	There is a lack of expertise within some grant projects to measure the CO2 savings, which needs to be addressed such that the contribution of the programme to mitigation can be fully assessed. The CCCA3 team needs to be clear on what projects will be able to generate CO2 estimates and any support that might be needed. Given the uncertainty over whether Indicator 2 will be achieved (the indicator measuring mitigation impact of the programme at the Objective level), a strategy needs to be set out of how this indicator will be measured (e.g. assessment of mitigation through reforestation, measurement of mitigation indirectly achieved through policy support).	CTA	By end of end of September
	Gender targets are included in a number of indicators, but have not been met at mid-term (i.e. indicators 5, 6, 10, 16, 25). For Indicator 4 data should be provided. The participation of women in project activities should be strengthened where possible, and an explanation provided as to why gender targets are not being met to inform lessons learnt going forward.	CCCA3 team	Ongoing
2/ Project Management	The Programme Board only formally meets once a year and additional meetings may be considered going forward to provide strategic guidance, for example a special meeting in 2023 to help develop an exit strategy for ensuring the work of the CCCA3 is built on through on-going support and investments.	PEB	Mid 2023
	Particular attention should be paid to work-planning for the remaining programme period, taking in consideration how the national elections in 2023 could impact delivery across all aspects of the programme. This includes a clear narrative / specification of activities that are ongoing or yet to start and their timeframe for completion, and a clear description of all activities that have been dropped or adapted across the multi-year programme to inform the Termination Evaluation. Work at the sub-national level needs to be carefully managed.	CTA	Ongoing
	A timely replacement of the Operations Officer who is leaving is needed to ensure that CCCA3 closes strongly.	CCCA3 team	Urgent
	Sufficient budget should be allocated to the Terminal Evaluation to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the programme and strategic discussion on support needed after the CCCA3.	UNDP	Q1 2024

Category	Specific Recommendations	Lead	Timeframe
3/ Areas of focus in time remaining	How to scale up demonstration (grant) projects. This requires a consolidated analysis of results, opportunities, barriers and lessons learnt. The analysis should also explore links to policy and steps to develop policies, standards, guidelines, incentives, matching of projects to potential donors and facilitation of partnerships for a scaled-up response.	CTA	Ongoing
	Mainstreaming. Given that mainstreaming is a central feature of CCCA3 efforts should be made to deepen the mainstreaming of climate change considerations into programmes and budgets where possible.	CTA, core ministries	Ongoing
	Push for approval of policies, in particular the Sub-decree on GHG emissions reduction mechanisms.	NCSD	Ongoing
	How to better engage private sector actors and financing sector (with MEF). This includes development of incentives and strengthening M&R and ESG.	CCCA3, MOE, MEF	Ongoing
	Increase focus on forestry and land management. Mitigation is becoming more important in Cambodia and the NDC sets out that 60% of emission reductions should come from the forestry sector while the LTS4CN aims to end deforestation by 2045. Forestry can be seen as the low hanging fruit to help meet targets through re-forestation and Sustainable Forest Management, while bringing significant adaptation and livelihood benefits. The MTR findings highlight the on-going pressures facing the forest resource (terrestrial and mangroves), which need to be addressed to sustain ecosystem services that are critical to the economy, and the many livelihood opportunities including eco-tourism that forests provide.	PEB, CCCA3	Ongoing
	Work at the sub-national level. As decentralization progresses work at the sub-national level becomes all the more important. The work at the sub-national level is just starting and needs to be a strong focus of the programme going forward in order for concrete achievements to be made. This is a complex piece of work to deliver in the time available and needs strong management and monitoring if all components of the project are to be delivered.	CCCA3 team, NCDD	Ongoing
	Knowledge management is important for all projects, but particularly pertinent for projects introducing innovative approaches / technologies. The methodical capturing and synthesizing of the knowledge generated is needed. This includes a collated overview of challenges facing the ministries on NDC tracking tool to inform future developments.	CCCA3 team	Ongoing
ACTIONS TO FOLLOW UP OR REINFORCE INITIAL BENEFITS FROM THE PROJECT			
4/ Develop exit plan and early engagement with donors	An exit plan should be developed detailing how the sustainability of the CCCA3's outputs can be assured. Building on the insights of the MTR this should detail what on-going support is needed and how this would be best provided - through a single project (potentially CCCA4) or a suite of inter-related projects funded by different donors. Early discussions (starting 18 months before CCCA3 closure) are recommended. The exit strategy should set out a diversified mobilization strategy (e.g. public and private sector, carbon trading and donor support) for the delivery of the NDC and scale up of grants	CCCA3, UNDP	6 months before CCCA3 closure

Category	Specific Recommendations	Lead	Timeframe
	with potential. It is noted that if Cambodia graduates to a low income country in 2024, its access to donor funds will be reduced. This highlights the importance of building a diverse funding base and the need to build an attractive business environment to engage the private sector.		
	Immediate engagement with donors based on the findings of MTR to explore future support. For example with the EU to discuss possible allocation from their country program.	CCCA3, UNDP	Ongoing
5/ Undertaken a Capacity Development Assessment	<p>A Capacity Development Assessment should be undertaken to set a clear baseline on capacity within the MoE and other key ministries, specify barriers to capacity develop and potential solutions. This assessment could be linked to World Bank Public Administrative Reform. Ideally this assessment should be undertaken before project closure, although it should not divert funds or focus from CCCA3 activities in its final years. Alternative options for funding the capacity assessment can be explored by UNDP, potentially through cost sharing across UNDP projects which would benefit from such an assessment.</p> <p>Capacity building in the MoE is hampered by high staff turn-over and the loss of strong staff to better paid jobs. A change in approach is required to grow and maintain capacity potentially through the introduction of performance linked progression and specific indicators in future initiatives to measure capacity development.</p>	UNDP	By end of 2023

6 Annexes

6.1 Annex 1: TOR for the evaluation (without Annexes)

1. Assignment Information

Assignment Title:	International Mid Term Review (MTR) Consultant
UNDP Practice Area:	Environment and Climate Change
Cluster/Project:	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) – Phase 3
Post Level:	Senior Specialist
Contract Type:	Individual Contractor (IC)
Duty Station:	Phnom Penh, with travels to Project Sites
Expected Place of Travel:	Phnom Penh and selected provinces in Cambodia
Contract Duration:	25 working days in February - April 2022

2. Project Description

The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) - Phase 3 (CCCA3) is an initiative led by the National Council for Sustainable Development and supported by the European Union, Sweden and UNDP.

At impact level, the programme aims to contribute to a Cambodia development path that is increasingly climate-resilient and low carbon, measured by the level of GHG emissions reduced with programme support and the number of beneficiaries of adaptation measures supported by the programme.

More specifically, the programme contributes to a scaled-up response to climate change, with a focus on coordinating institutions (National Council for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Economy and Finance), and five strategic sector ministries (environment, public works and transport, rural development, mines and energy, and education, youth and sports).

The programme is structured around three outcomes:

Outcome 1: Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, suitable to sectors and targeting specific needs.

Outcome 2: Tools are developed and implemented for the effective mainstreaming of climate change into policies, regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors.

Outcome 3: National capacities for the mobilization, coordination and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened.

UNDP is now looking to hire qualified and experienced consultants (a national and an international consultants) to conduct a mid-term review of the programme. This Term of Reference is for the international consultant.

Project Information	
Project Title	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) – Phase 3
Project Number	000118895

National Priority	Climate Change
Cambodia's Sustainable Development Goal	CSDG 13
UNDP/CPD outcome	By 2023, women and men in Cambodia, in particular the marginalized and vulnerable, live in a safer, healthier, more secure and ecologically balanced environment with improved livelihoods, and are resilient to natural and climate change related trends and shocks.
Country	Cambodia
Region	Nationwide
Date Project Document was signed	27 June 2019
Project Dates Start:	01 July 2019
End:	30 June 2024
Project Budget	USD 11,868,895 (as per ProDoc)
Project Expenditure	USD 4,692,362.03 (as of 30 September 2021)
Funding Sources	EU, Sida, UK, UNDP
Implementing Partner	National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)

3. Objectives of the Assignment

Overall objectives:

The Mid-Term Review will assess the progress towards the achievement of CCCSP's strategic objectives and goals, and assess early signs of success or challenges/failures, with the purpose of identifying the necessary measures to be taken in order to set the implementation of the national climate change response on track to achieve its intended outcomes.

The overall objectives of the mid-term review are:

- To review and assess the overall achievements at 3 levels of development results (outputs, outcomes and to the extent possible at this stage, impacts) of the CCCA3 (including grant projects) to date, as well as to identify opportunities and challenges related to design, implementation and management of CCCA and provide recommendations on any changes in approach that may be considered in the remaining two years of the CCCA3, or for a potential phase 4;
- To assess how the CCCA3 is related to or complements other climate change activities;
- To identify lessons learnt in relation to the design, implementation, monitoring and management of the CCCA3 ;
- To identify lessons learnt from the CCCA3 (including grant projects), with potential for replication or inclusion in national or sectoral climate change policies; and
- To assess to what extent the programme contributes to the UNDP Country Programme 2019-2023.

Specific objectives:

The Mid-Term Review will evaluate the status of progress under each of the three outcomes contained in CCCA Phase 3.

The specific objectives of the assessment are as follows:

- To assess the overall development progress (outputs, outcomes, & to the extent possible impacts against the targets), taking into account the following elements;
- Capacity development of grantees and other CCCA3 partners;
- Development of the adaptive capacity of target communities to adapt to climate change impacts, and/or to contribute to climate change mitigation;
- Integration of a gender lens in CCCA3 activities;
- Generation of lessons learnt and sharing of this information;
- Review of the extent to which the planned project activities can lead to programme outputs/outcomes by project completion and suggestions on adjustments if required;
- Review and assessment of the adequacy of the budget and expenditures to date, and provision of recommendation going forward;
- Relevance and suitability of the indicators in the result framework;
- Extent to which the planned activities allow for attainment of CCCA3's objectives;
- To what extent has the CCCA3 intervention helped strengthen the availability and accessibility of data and information for climate change practitioners and decision-makers?
- What are the initial lessons learnt from the international university research partnerships promoted by CCCA3, and their impact on capacities of local universities?

Outcome 2:

- To what extent has the CCCA3 intervention contributed to a better capacity in its target
- Government institutions to reflect climate change priorities in national policies and programmes, and test new approaches?
- To what extent has NCSD demonstrated capacity to effectively coordinate the climate change response and engage in UNFCCC processes?

Outcome 3:

- To what extent has the CCCA3 strengthened national systems to track and analyze climate finance, and promoted climate-smart policies and fiscal measures with Ministry of Economy and Finance?
- To what extent have CCCA3 innovation grants contributed to demonstrating and moving forward potential solutions to Cambodia's adaptation and mitigation challenges? (to the extent possible considering that grants are still under implementation) What are the emerging best practices?
- The review should include a brief assessment for each of the sample grant projects visited, as well as a section highlighting any strategic findings and recommendations for the grant portfolio as a whole.

4. Scope of Work

The Mid-Term Review will be conducted in such a way to ensure that the key principles of UNDP Evaluation are fully respected. The Review shall be independent, impartial, transparent, ethical and credible.

This Mid-term Review will mainly focus to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, coherence/complementarity and partnerships of the project. The following are guiding questions within the framework of the Mid-Term Review criteria (to be reviewed/elaborated in the evaluation inception report):

- **Relevance:**

- To what extent does the CCCA3 intervention meet the needs of Cambodia?
 - To what extent are the objectives of the CCCA3 still valid and aligned with national priorities for the Climate Change response?
 - Are the activities and outputs of the CCCA3 consistent with the overall objectives and goals of the CCCA3?
 - Related to activities and capacity level, is the CCCA3 timeframe reasonable to achieve the outputs and outcomes?
- **Efficiency:** to the extent possible, the Review Team will compare the benefits (social, economic and related to national capacities) from the CCCA3 with the budget to assess how efficient the programme is. The Review team will provide practical recommendations regarding how to improve the efficiency, as required.
 - **Effectiveness:** assessment of how effective the CCCA3 is in achieving the objectives (outputs and outcomes), using the Result Framework as a basis.
 - To what extent were the CCCA3 governance structures, in particular the Programme Support Board, effective in facilitating smooth implementation of the CCCA3 particularly in the difficult circumstances of the COVID19 pandemic?
 - To what extent are the objectives likely to be achieved by the end of the CCCA3?
 - What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?
 - **Impacts:** CCCA3 aims to strengthen national capacities for climate change action. As capacity development is a long term process and the project is only at mid-point in its implementation, the team should analyse both how capacity has been developed and how project achievements contribute to future strengthening of adaptive capacities.
 - What were the changes resulting from CCCA3 intervention in the way in which Cambodia is addressing climate change issues?
 - What were the impacts of the CCCA3 (including CCCA3 funded innovation projects) on capacities of target beneficiaries?
 - How many people have benefitted from the CCCA3 impacts to date, disaggregated by sex?
 - **Sustainability:** The review will assess how the programme achievements contribute to sustainability by engaging appropriate Government, non-Government and community level stakeholders.
 - To what extent has the CCCA3 contributed to nurturing Government ownership and leadership in Climate Change action and sustaining the results of the CCCA3?
 - To what extent are the benefits of CCCA3 funded projects likely to continue after their completion?
 - What were the major factors which influenced these sustainability prospects?
 - **Coherence/Complementarity:**
 - Does the CCCA3 intervention complement other CC initiatives implemented in Cambodia or are there any significant overlaps?
 - How did CCCA3 engage other partners on potential synergies?
 - **Partnerships**
 - To what extent has the CCCA3 intervention forged new or strengthened partnerships among different stakeholders (Government institutions, Development Partners, civil society/academia, CC practitioners etc...)?

5. Expected Deliverables

Deliverables	Estimated Duration to Complete	Target Due Date	Review and Approvals Required
Deliverable 1. Inception report produced with detailed review methodology, including timelines	4 working days	By 21 February 2022	UNDP Evaluation Manager on Deliverable UNDP Head of Programme on payment
Deliverable 2. A presentation of preliminary findings by the consultant to CCCA's project partners for comments	15 working days	By 18 March 2022	UNDP Evaluation Manager on Deliverable UNDP Head of Programme on payment
Deliverable 3. A draft version of the mid-term review report, within one week of completion of the field work. The CCCA team will have 14 days to compile and send comments from concerned stakeholders	4 working days	By 25 March 2022	UNDP Evaluation Manager on Deliverable UNDP Head of Programme on payment
Deliverable 4. A final review report, addressing consolidated findings and recommendations, to be submitted within one week of receipt of the consolidated comments on the draft report	2 working days	By 18 April 2022	UNDP Evaluation Manager on Deliverable UNDP Head of Programme on payment
Total estimated number of days:	25 working days		

Note *: *in case, there will be any feedback/comments from the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office after report submission, the consultants will be made to improve accordingly.*

6. Duration of Work

The proposed duration of this assignment is 25 working days spreading over the period of February to April 2022. The following estimated timeframe is provided as guidance (indicative) for applicants:

Activity	Estimated Working Days
Briefing meeting with UNDP and MoE	0.5
Desk review of project documents and progress reports	2
Inception report of the detailed review methodology and work plan	1
Comments/feedback from UNDP and concerned partners on the inception report of the mid-term review	-
Finalisation of inception report	0.5
Data collection: field visits to selected projects, interviews with partners, and key stakeholders	14
Debriefing meeting/Presentation of preliminary findings with UNDP and CCCA partners	1

Draft mid-term review report	4
Comments/feedback from concerned stakeholders -	-
Final review report	2
Total	25

7. Duty Station

The Review Team is expected to be based in Phnom Penh with some travel to the selected provinces field visits interviews with partners, and key stakeholders). It is estimated that the Review Team needs to spend a minimum of 7 working days in Phnom Penh and another 10 working days traveling to selected provinces. Some report writing work can be home-based. The Review Team will be responsible for all costs and arrangements needed for the implementation of the project. This includes professional fees, living allowances, travel, accommodation and transportation.

The Review Team will need to select sample project-site visits that ensure coverage of key sectors covered under CCCA, both mitigation and adaptation. Both CCCA and the grant projects themselves have monitoring records. The Review Team will have to decide on the methodology to include these projects in the mid-term review exercise (i.e. balance between interviews, review of existing reports/data, and field visits).

8. Institutional Arrangement

Due to the scope and size of the CCCA3, the Review Team will consist of the following members: 1 (One) International Consultant (Team Leader); and 1 (One) National Consultant (Team member). The Team will be responsible for conducting and reporting on the review.

This evaluation is managed by UNDP's Head of Results Based Management Unit (the Evaluation Manager) who ensures the evaluation is conducted in accordance with established policies and standards on evaluation. Project Implementing Partner, donors and relevant stakeholders are consulted throughout the evaluation process and ensure the quality of evaluation deliverables in line with evaluation policy and standards and agreed terms of reference.

The Evaluation Manager manages this exercise in close consultation with the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) which includes the National Project Director and Manager from NCSD, representatives from EU, Sida and UNDP (Programme Unit) which provides oversight to the project. The roles of ERG are to provide strategic advice to the evaluation, ensure the transparency and independence of evaluation exercise and advise on evaluation's relevance and appropriateness of methodology. The consultants will work closely with the NCSD and UNDP. The immediate supervisor during the assignment for the consultants is the UNDP Evaluation Manager. The National Project Manager and Chief Technical Advisor will be the focal points contact for day-to-day interactions and for liaisons during the assignment. The detailed methodology or inception report and draft evaluation report, including key observations, findings and recommendations will be shared and discussed with the Project Board members who will also be interviewed by the consultants.

The CCCA3 team will work closely with the review team to facilitate the process, including providing relevant documents related to the CCCA3 for desk review, identifying stakeholders and sources of information, assisting in organizing meetings with stakeholders, assisting in arranging field visits and resolving any issues arising during the assignment period to the extent possible.

The review team will submit an indicative review methodology in the proposal. At the beginning of the assignment, an inception report (a minimum required template will be provided by UNDP) highlighting the detailed and final methodology shall be worked out in close consultation with UNDP and the CCCA team. In particular, the schedule and focus of field work shall be defined at this stage.

The methodology should include sampling methods for selecting stakeholders at the national and local level, and methods for assessing results stated in the results frameworks. Recommended methods include (non-exhaustive):

- ü Desk reviews,
- ü Interviews with CCCA3 team, and management of NCS and MoE
- ü Interviews with UNDP and CCCA3 donors,
- ü Interviews with grantees,
- ü Field visits to project sites,
- ü Key informant interviews in target ministries, and
- ü Interviews and focus groups discussions with beneficiaries.

9. Evaluation Ethics

This Mid-Term Review will be conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation'. The review team must safeguard the rights and confidentiality of information providers, interviewees and stakeholders through measures to ensure compliance with legal and other relevant codes governing collection of data and reporting on data. The review team must also ensure security of collected information before and after the evaluation and protocols to ensure anonymity and confidentiality of sources of information where that is expected. The information knowledge and data gathered in the review process must also be solely used for the review and not for other uses with the express authorization of UNDP and partners.

10. Minimum Qualifications of the Individual Contractor

Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of a master's degree or equivalent on climate change, environment, development studies or related field demonstrably relevant to the position.
Experience:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 10 years of relevant experience, including 5 years of experience in conducting monitoring and programme review or evaluation of development projects in the field of climate change adaptation and/or mitigation, or related field • Good experience in data collection, analysis and evaluation report writing • Good experience in project and programme management, as well as capacity development • Demonstrated knowledge of climate change adaptation and mitigation approaches and related monitoring and evaluation tools. Knowledge of community-based approaches will be an asset. • Prior experience in Cambodia or South-East Asia will be an asset • Previous work experience with UNDP will be an asset.
Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent evaluation skills, including capacity to produce high quality and constructive reports • Excellent English report writing skills

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrated analytical skills, ability to assess complex situations, to succinctly and clearly distill critical issues, and to draw practical conclusions • Demonstrated ability to work with developing country government agencies and NGOs. • Experience leading multi-disciplinary, multi-national teams. Ability to meet short deadlines. • Excellent interpersonal, coordination and planning skills. Sense of diplomacy and tact. • Ability and willingness to travel to provincial areas. • Computer literate (MS Office package).
Language Requirement:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English (fluent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

11. Criteria for Evaluation

Please find below for transparency and information purposes the general criteria, which will be used in evaluating the acceptability and level of technical compliance of the candidates, as well as their corresponding weight.

Technical Evaluation Criteria	Obtainable Score
At least 10 years of relevant experience, including 5 years of experience in conducting monitoring and programme review or evaluation of development projects in the field of climate change adaptation and/or mitigation, or related field	30
Experience in data collection, analysis and evaluation report writing. Excellent evaluation skills, including capacity to produce high quality and constructive reports	30
Experience in project and programme management, as well as capacity development	10
Demonstrated knowledge of climate change adaptation and mitigation approaches and related monitoring and evaluation tools. Knowledge of community-based approaches will be an asset	10
Relevant country, regional and/or UNDP experience	20
Total Obtainable Score:	100

12. Payment Milestones

The consultant will be paid on a lump sum basis under the following installments.

1. **First Payment:** 20% of the total lump sum amount will be made upon satisfactory submission and acceptance of Deliverables 1 by 28 February 2022.
2. **Second Payment:** 40% of the total lump sum amount will be made upon satisfactory submission and acceptance of Deliverables 2 and 3 by 25 March 2022.
3. **Final Payment:** 40% of the total lump sum amount will be made upon satisfactory submission and acceptance of Deliverable 4 by 25 April 2022.

6.2 Annex 2: Evaluation questions matrix

Evaluative Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the Government of Cambodia and to the environmental and development priorities at the local, regional and national level			
To what extent does the CCCA3 intervention meet the needs of Cambodia?	Extent to which Government priorities and areas of work incorporated	Project documents National policies and strategies Project partners Project beneficiaries	Document review, interviews with project staff and stakeholders
To what extent are the objectives of the CCCA3 still valid and aligned with national priorities for the Climate Change response?			
Is the project aligned with other donor and Government programmes and projects?	Degree of coherence between the project and national priorities, policies and strategies		
Does the project adequately take into account the national realities, both in terms of institutional and policy frameworks in its design and implementation?	Adequacy of project design and implementation to national realities and existing capacities		
Have implementation strategies been appropriate (is the logframe logical and complete)?	Degree to which the project supports objectives of Government.		
Did the project address the needs of target beneficiaries and other stakeholders? Is the approach inclusive? Are beneficiaries and other stakeholders effectively engaged in implementation?	Degree to which the project supports local aspirations Degree to which the project meets stakeholder expectations		
Coherence and complementarity Does the CCCA3 intervention complement other CC initiatives implemented in Cambodia or are there any significant overlaps?	Degree of coherence between the project and national priorities, policies and strategies		
Is the project country driven?	Level of Government commitment		
Effectiveness: To what extent are the expected outputs, outcomes and objectives (as set out in the Results Framework) of the project being achieved ?			
How well has the project performed against its expected objectives and outcomes, and its indicators and targets?	Extent to which targets are achieved, as laid out in the logframe and monitoring plan	Project progress reports Minutes of Project Board Meetings Local partners and beneficial Project reports	Interviews with project staff and stakeholders Review of legislative developments within project period
To what extent are the objectives likely to be achieved by the end of the CCCA3? Related to activities and capacity level, is the CCCA3 timeframe reasonable to achieve the outputs and outcomes?	Extent to which targets are achieved, as laid out in the logframe and monitoring plan		
What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?	Changes in assumptions and risks that have affected the project		
To what extent were the CCCA3 governance structures, in particular the Project Board, effective in facilitating smooth implementation of the CCCA3 particularly in the difficult circumstances of the COVID19 pandemic?	Extent to which risks were addressed and mitigated		

Evaluative Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
To what extent can observed results be attributed to the project or not? In this respect have there been notable changes in the enabling environment for the project?	Extent of change to the enabling environment, particularly changes affecting operations		
Has the project failed in any respect? What changes could have been made (if any) to the design or implementation of the project in order to improve the achievement of the expected results?	Evidence of adaptive management and/or early application of lessons learned		
How has the project contributed to raising capacity of local stakeholders to address aims of the project or of Government?	Extent of support from local stakeholders		
What are the views of stakeholders on the implementation and activities of the project? Are there activities missing from the implementation?	Extent to which stakeholders are actively participating in the implementation and monitoring of the project		
Efficiency: Is the being project implemented efficiently?			
Has the project been implemented efficiently, cost-effectively, and been able to adapt to changing conditions? To what extent are project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, reporting, and project communications supporting the project’s implementation? How can efficiency be improved in the second half of the project? Implementation efficiency (including monitoring): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Was the project implemented as planned, including the proportion of activities in work plans implemented?Have monitoring trips been conducted to project sites as per the M&E plan? Has monitoring data been collected as planned, analyzed and used to inform project planning?Has project implementation been responsive to issues arising (e.g. from monitoring or from interactions with stakeholders)?What learning processes have been put in place and who has benefitted (e.g. training, exchanges with related projects, overseas study visits) and how has this influenced project outcomes?Were progress reports produced accurately and timely, and did they respond to reporting requirements including adaptive management changes?Did the project experience any capacity gaps (e.g. staffing gaps)? [Difficulties hiring contractors?]Has internal and external communication been effective and efficient?How efficiently have resources and back-up been provided by donors, including quality assurance by UNDP?	Extent to which project activities were conducted on time Extent to which project delivery matched the expectation of the ProDoc and the expectations of partners Level of satisfaction expressed by partners in the responsiveness (adaptive management) of the project Extent to which benefits (social, economic and in terms of capacity) are in line with the budget	Project work plans and reports Local partners	Document review, interviews with project staff and stakeholders

Evaluative Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Financial efficiency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the accounting and financial systems in place adequate for project management and producing accurate and timely financial information? Have funds been available and transferred efficiently (from donor to project to contractors) to address the project purpose, outputs and planned activities? Are funds being used correctly? Are financial resources being utilized efficiently (converted into outcomes)? Could financial resources be used more efficiently? Have any issues been raised in audit reports and if so, how efficiently were they addressed? Was project implementation as cost effective as originally proposed (planned vs. actual) Has the leveraging of funds (co-financing) proceeded as planned? 	Extent to which funds have been converted into outcomes as per the expectations of the ProDoc Level of transparency in the use of funds Level of satisfaction of partners and beneficiaries in the use of funds Timely delivery of funds, mitigation of bottlenecks Coordination and synergies of project funds and co-financing	Project financial records Project audit reports Project work plans and reports	Document review and discussions with stakeholders Interview with financial officers for the project
Efficiency of partnership arrangements for the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent were partnerships/linkages between institutions/organizations/private sector realized as planned? Which partnerships/linkages were facilitated? Which ones can be considered sustainable? What was the level of efficiency of cooperation and collaboration arrangements? 	Extent to which project partners committed time and resources to the project Extent of communication and collaboration between partners Extent of commitment of partners to take over project activities	Project work plans and reports Reports of local partners	Document review, interviews with project staff and stakeholders
Is the project responsive to threats and opportunities emerging during the course of the project?	Level of adaptive management related to emerging trends	Project work plans and reports	Document review, interviews with project staff and stakeholders
How well were risks, assumptions and impact drivers managed? What was the quality of risk mitigation strategies developed? Were these sufficient? Are there clear strategies for risk mitigation related to long-term sustainability of the project?	Extent to which project has responded to identified and emerging risks Level of attention paid to up-dating risks log	Risks log	Document review, interviews with project staff and stakeholders
Is a communications strategy in place? How well is it implemented and how successful has it been in reaching intended audiences?	Extent to which project information has been disseminated Level of awareness of beneficiaries and the general public	Communications documents Press articles	Review of communications documents Interviews with stakeholders
Sustainability: how has the programme contribute to sustainability by engaging appropriate Government, non-Government and community level stakeholders.			
To what extent has the CCCA3 contributed to nurturing Government ownership and leadership in Climate Change action and sustaining the results of the CCCA3?			

Evaluative Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Is the social, legal and political environment conducive to sustainability?	Extent of supportive policies and strategies	Policy documents	Document review, interviews with project staff and stakeholders
Are there early signs of activities being taken up by project partners, and plans being developed to sustain their benefits?	Extent to which partners are considering post-project actions Opportunities to upscale innovation projects	Board minutes Local partners and beneficiaries	
What are the major factors influencing sustainability prospects?			
Have partners and stakeholders successfully enhanced their capacities and do they have the required resources to make use of these capacities?	Extent to which partners and stakeholders are applying new ideas outside of the immediate project context		
Gender equality and women’s empowerment: How did the project contribute to gender equality and women’s empowerment?			
How was Gender was considered in the project design and has this been achieved?	Number of female beneficiaries	Results matrix	Document review, interviews with project staff and stakeholders
Are gender targets included in the Logical Framework and have they been tracked?	Number of women trained, attending workshops, experiencing improvements in livelihoods	Results matrix Project reports	
Impact: CCCA3 aims to strengthen national capacities for climate change action.			
How has capacity been developed and how have project achievements contributed to future strengthening of adaptive capacities		Results matrix and project reports	Document review, interviews with project staff and stakeholders
What changes to the way in which Cambodia addresses climate change issues has resulted from CCCA3 intervention?			
What were the impacts of the CCCA3 (including CCCA3 funded innovation projects) on capacities of target beneficiaries?			
How many people have benefitted from the CCCA3 impacts to date, disaggregated by sex?			
Partnerships			
To what extent has the CCCA3 intervention forged / leveraged new or strengthened partnerships among different stakeholders (Government institutions, Development Partners, civil society/academia, CC practitioners)?	Extent to which project partners committed time and resources to the project Extent of communication and collaboration between partners Extent of commitment of partners to take over project activities	Project work plans and reports Reports of local partners	Document review, interviews with project staff and stakeholders
To what extent were partnerships/linkages between institutions/organizations/private sector realized as planned?			
Which partnerships/linkages can be considered sustainable?			

6.3 Annex 3: List of individuals consulted and sites visited

Consulted Stakeholders

Organization	Name	Position / role in project	Gender
CCCA3	Heng Sovanchandara	Mitigation Officer	Male
	Jullien Chevillard	Chief Technical Adviser	Male
	Lim Veng	Financial Management Officer	Male
	Niina Kylliäinen	CC Policy Specialist	Female
	Sem Savuth	Knowledge Management Officer	Male
	Sey Peou	M&E Officer	Male
	Tieng Thida	Adaptation Officer	Female
	Youn Daravuth	Operations Officer	Male
EnergyLab	Sokphalkun Out	Programme Manager Project: Building the Electric Mobility Ecosystem	Female
EU	Chuop Sao Cheavy	Programme Manager (Agriculture Value Chain/ Agribusiness)	Female
	Clemens Beckers	Attaché Natural Resources Management – Climate Change	Male
HEKS & Smart Agro – Project Team	Son Sovanda	Agronomist, Smart Agro Company Project: Climate Smart Farming Project	Male
	Thon Vireak	Officer of Cambodia Institute for Research and Development (CIRD)	Male
	Lim Mengkong	Field Facilitator of Cambodia Institute for Research and Development (CIRD)	Male
HEKS & Smart Agro – General Farmers	Chhun Sreytouch	Pepper Farmer	Female
	Kang Seiha	Durian Farmer	Male
	Ourng Savuth,	Pepper Farmer	Male
	Sem Chanthou	Pepper Farmer	Female
	Puth Sreyneth	Pepper Farmer	Male
	Puth Yeth,	Pepper Farmer	Male
	Touch Khiet	Pepper Farmer	Female
HEKS & Smart Agro – Pilot Farmers	Choup Teur	Pepper and Cashew Nut farmer	Male
	Eng Hien	Pepper Farmer	Male
iDE Cambodia	Amey Bansod	Design Strategist Project: Scale pilots to facilitate uptake of electric cooking in Cambodia	Male
ITC	Kinnaeth Vongchanh	Project Manager Project: ITC-Impact of Heat Stress	Female
	Laura Pretto	Senior Environmental Consultant of Sevea	Female
	Sarin Chan	Project Manager Project: Pushing Energy Efficiency in Cambodia	Male
MEF	Sok Bunheng	Vice-Chief of Office, General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management	Male

	Tauch Chankresna	Advisor to MEF	Male
MME	H.E. Heng Kunleang	Director General for Energy	Male
	H.E. Ty Norin	Secretary of State	Male
MoE	Klok Vichet Ratha	Deputy Director of DCC	Female
	Mao Hak	National Project Director, and Director of DCC	Male
	Tin Ponlok	Secretary of State	Male
MoEYS – Project Team	Prom Darith	Project Officer, Department of Curriculum Development	Male
	Sok Vuthy	Project Officer, Department of Curriculum Development	Male
MoEYS – Ksor Primary School, Thmar Kre Commune, Chetr Borei District, Kratie Province	Kim Rida	Teacher	Female
	Mak Sony	School Principal	Male
	Phai Chorn	Vice Principal	Male
	Ros Sotheary	Teacher	Female
	Srey Sarinchanthy	Teacher	Female
NCDD/S/MoI	Sorn Sumsopheap	Deputy Head of Programme Unit	Male
MPWT	Chhayya Bour	Project Coordinator Project: e-bike promotion in Phnom Penh	Male
	Heng Im	Project Officer	Male
	Lay Nara	Project Officer	Male
	Leng Pisey	Admin & Finance Officer	Female
MRD - Ministry	H.E. Chan Darong	Secretary of State	Male
	H.E. Dy Lamtha	Under Secretary of State and Team Leader of MRD-CCWG	Male
	Kong Sophea	Project Financial Officer	Female
	Teang Chhayheang	Deputy Director of planning and public relations and Deputy Team Leader of MRD-CCWG	Male
	Touch Siphat	Project Manager, Director of Department of training and research and Deputy Team Leader of MRD-CCWG	Male
MRD - Kompong Thom PDRD	Tiang Veasna	Deputy Director, PDRD, Kampong Thom	Male
MRD - Sala Visai Commune, Prasath Ballangk, Kg Thom	Chin Hin	Commune Chief	Male
MRD - Villagers in Dang Antak Village, Sala Visai Commune, Prasath Ballangk, Kg Thom	Chhiv Ravy	Water User	Female
	Hien Nang	Water User	Male
	Im Lin	Water User	Female
	Kien Kuy	Water User	Male
	Kun Koun	Water User	Male
	Men Yieng	Water User	Female
	Say Pich	Water User	Female
	Soun Khom	Water User	Male
	Sous Sinoun	Water User	Male
	Thim Thoun	Water User	Male
	Yourn Sorya	Water User	Female
PIN	Chrin Bunsamkaneka	Project Manager	Female

		Project: Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning System in Cambodia to Support Climate Resilient	
	De Cesaris Giulia	Programme Manager	Female
Preah Sihanouk Ville Coastal Management Committee	Nay Sally	Project Coordinator Project: Enhancing Climate Resiliency through Strengthening MFMA Management Effectiveness in Kampong Smach	Female
	Prak Visal	Project Manager	Male
RECOFTC – Project Team	Heng Da	Deputy Country Director, RECOFTC	Male
	Koa Vutha	PC RECOFTC in Kg Thom	Male
RECOFTC - Nipec Commune	Choen Nheth	Commune Chief	Male
	Lev Hoeurn	Commune Council	Male
	Ngin Born	Deputy Commune Chief	Male
RECOFTC - Nipec Village	Pheng Chhor	Village Chief	Male
RECOFTC - Nipich Community Forestry	Heng Seng	Accountant	Male
	Pan Mao	CF Vice Chief	Male
	Phoeurk Chhun	Community Member	Male
	Ran Sang	CF Credit Chief	Male
	Siem Eang	Secretary	Male
TS1001 - Management	Stephene Seng	Partnership and Development Manager	Female
TS1001 - Entrepreneur	Sorn Phaneth	Entrepreneur	Male
TS1001 – Local Authority	Ros Run	Village Chief	Male
	Tes Chhorn	Damril Commune Chief	Male
TS1001 – Water Users	Khim Sina	Villager in Yeak Tbong	Female
	Nat Phanna	Damril Primary School Principal	Female
	Tuy Soeurn	Villager in Yeak Tbong	Female
UBB	Srean Pov	Project Manager Project: Investing into Soil Organic Carbon management for resilient and low emissions upland farming (ISOC) Battambang	Male
UNDP	Alissar Chaker	UNDP RR in Cambodia	Female
	Chhum Sovanny	UNDP Programme Analyst	Male
	Norng Ratana	Head of Result Based Management Unit	Female
	Pen Rany	Assistant Resident Representative	Female
	Sonali Dayaratne	UNDP DR in Cambodia	Female
TOTAL	92 (31 f / 61 m)		

FIELD VISIT SCHEDULE

Date	Time	Interview	Venue
Sunday 12 June 2022	14.00 - 17.00	Travelling from Phnom Penh to Kompong Thom	
Monday 13 June 2022	07:30 - 09:00	Travelling to field location	
	9:00 - 10:00	Visit to project "Building Climate Resilience for Rural Water Supply Infrastructures in Cambodia (BCR-WS)". Options for site visit in Kampong Thom Province: Discussion with PDRD / Commune Council	Sala Visia Commune, Prasat Banlank District, Kompong Thom
	10:30-11:30	Focus Group Discussion with Water Users	Dang Anteak Village, Sala Visia Commune, Prasat Banlank District, Kompong Thom
	15:00 - 16:00	Visiting Sustainable financing for climate action through community forestry in the Prey Lang landscape	RECOFTC Project team, RECOFTC Office, Kompong Thom Province
Tuesday, 14 June 2022	7:30 - 09:00	Travelling to Field Location	
	09:00-10:30	Meeting with Local Authority	Nipec Commune Hall, Kampong Svay district Kampong thom province
	10.30-12.30	Community Forestry site visit and Focus Group Discussion with CF Committee members	Trapean Lapeak CF, Nipec Commune, Kampong Svay District Kampong Thom Province
	12:30 - 17:00	Travelling to Kampong Thom and Continue to Kratie province	
Wednesday 15 June 2022	7:30 - 8:30	Travelling to field location	
	8:30 - 09:30	Project on eco-schools in Kratie	Ksor Primary School, Thmar Kre Commune, Chetr Borei District, Kratie Province
	09:30 - 10:30	MoEYS: Department of Curriculum Development, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	
	10:30 - 12:00	Travelling to Snoul district	
	12:00 - 13:30	Climate Smart Farming Project – HEKS work with Smart Agro- Distance Basis: - Meet with HEKS/SmartAgro representatives in Snoul district, (Kratie province)	Snoul District, Kratie Province
	13:30-15:00	- Meeting with group of beneficiaries, short briefing; discussion with beneficiaries and visit of demo field plots nearby	Chi Per Village, Sre Char Commune, Snoul District, Kratie
	15:00-16:30	- Visit "Farmer Field Day Site on Cover Crop"	
	16:30 - 18:00	Travelling to Tboung Khmum Province	
Thursday 16 June 2022	8:30-10:00	Ensuring Safe and Resilient Drinking Water Supply Services for in Times of Covid 19 - Discuss with OWE committee & Local authority	Damril Commune, Ou Rieng Ov district, Tboung Khmum province
	10:00 - 10:30	- Discussed with water users	Yek Tboung Village, Damril Commune, Ou Rieng Ov district, Tboung Khmum Province
	10:30 - 11:15	- Discussed with Damril Primary School Principal	Damril Commune, Ou Rieng Ov district, Tboung Khmum Province
	11:15 - 12:00	- Discussed with Teuk Saat 1001	
	14:00-17:00	Travelling back to Phnom Penh	

6.4 Annex 4: List of supporting documents reviewed.

Project Management Document

CCCA3 (2019). Project Document

CCCA3 (2020). Annual Programme Report 2019

CCCA3 (2021). Annual Programme Report 2020

CCCA3 (2022). Annual Programme Report 2021

NCSD (2021). The 2nd CCCA3 Programme Executive Board Meeting Minutes on 17 March 2021

NCSD (2021). The 2nd CCCA3 Programme Executive Board Meeting Minutes on 02 - 05 March 2021 – Electronic Board No Objection

NCSD (2021). The 2nd CCCA3 Programme Executive Board Meeting Minutes on 29 April – 05 May 2021 – Electronic Board No Objection

NCSD (2020). The 1st CCCA3 Programme Executive Board Meeting Minutes on 11 February 2020

Technical Reports

RGC (2021). Long -Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality. Ministry of Environment, Cambodia

NCSD (2020). A Third Study on Understanding Public Perceptions of Climate Change in Cambodia: Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices. The National Council for Sustainable Development / Ministry of Environment (NCSD/MoE), Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

RGC (2020). Cambodia's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Ministry of Environment, Cambodia

MEF (2018). Cambodia Climate Public Expenditure Review 2018. Ministry of Economy and Finance, Cambodia

MEF (2019). Cambodia Climate Public Expenditure Review 2019. Ministry of Economy and Finance, Cambodia

ITC (2020). Study on Impact of Heat Stress to Human Productivity and Economic in Cambodia. Cambodia Institute of Technology, Research Partnership – CCCA3.

ITC (2021). Improving Capacity on Integrated Coastal Management with Low Impact Development Considering Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change in Coastal Area of Cambodia (CLID). Cambodia Institute of Technology, Research Partnership – CCCA3.

RUPP (2020). Appropriate costing methods of climate change adaptation in infrastructure development: experimental studies for road and related infrastructure projects in Cambodia (CAMI). Royal University of Phnom Penh, Research Partnership – CCCA3.

UBB (2020). Investing into Soil Organic Carbon Management for Resilient and Low Emissions Upland Farming (ISOC). University of Battambang, Research Partnership – CCCA3.

PIN. Strengthening Air and Climate Pollution Management in Cambodia Ministry of Environment, Phnom Penh

PIN. Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning System in Cambodia to Support Climate Change Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change. Testimony Stand, CCCA3.

RECOFTC. Sustainable Financing for Climate Change through Community Forestry in the Prey Lang Landscape. Testimony Stand, CCCA3.

Grant project Factsheets

Project Factsheet (2020). Ensuring Safe and Resilient Drinking Water Supply Services for 3 Communes in Times of Covid-19. Covid19 Response Grant - CCCA3

HEKS/EPER (2020). Climate Smart Farming Project. Project Factsheet, Innovation Grant Facility Round I - CCCA3.

PIN (2020). Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning System in Cambodia to Support Climate Change Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change. People In Need, Project Factsheet, Innovation Grant Facility Round I - CCCA3.

EnergyLab (2020). Building the Electric Mobility Ecosystem in Cambodia. Project Factsheet, Innovation Grant Facility Round I - CCCA3.

NIA (2020). Installation of Demonstration RAM Pump. Prek Leap National Institute of Agriculture, Project Factsheet, Innovation Grant Facility Round I - CCCA3.

ITC (2020). Pushing Energy Efficiency in Cambodia. Cambodia Institute of Technology, Project Factsheet, Innovation Grant Facility Round I - CCCA3.

RECOFTC (2020). Sustainable Financing for Climate Change through Community Forestry in the Prey Lang Landscape. Project Factsheet, Innovation Grant Facility Round I - CCCA3.

FAEC (2021). Resilience and Adaptation Planning for Ecosystem and Sustainable Development, RAPESD. Facilitation Association of Economy for Cooperatives, Project Factsheet, Innovation Grant Facility Round II - CCCA3.

IDE (2021). Scale Pilots to Promote Uptake of Electric Cooking in Cambodia. Project Factsheet, Innovation Grant Facility Round II - CCCA3.

PDMC (2021). Enhancing Climate Resiliency through Strengthening MFMA Management Effectiveness in Kampong Smach, Prey Nob District. Preah Sihanouk Province Coastal Development and Management Committee, Project Factsheet, Innovation Grant Facility Round II - CCCA3.

MISTI (2021). Waste Water Treatment in Industrial and SMES Sectors. Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation, Project Factsheet, Innovation Grant Facility - CCCA3.

MRD (2021). CSO-Public partnership to favor safe water access in rural areas. Ministry of Rural Development, Project Factsheet, Innovation Grant Facility Round II - CCCA3.

GDE (2020). Piloting Energy Efficiency and Solar Micro Grids for Cambodia's Clean Energy Future. General Department of Energy, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Ministry Grant, CCCA3.

DAQNM (2020). Strengthening Air and Climate Pollution Management in Cambodia. Department of Air Quality and Noise Management (DAQNM), Ministry of Environment (MoE), Ministry Grant Project Factsheet, CCCA3.

MoEYS (2020). Mainstreaming Climate Change and Increasing Resilience in the Education Sector. Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Ministry Grant Project Factsheet, CCCA3.

GDPP (2020). Promotion of Electric Motorbike Adaptation for a Sustainable Transport Sector. General Department of Planning and Policy (GDPP) and General Department of Land Transport (GDLT), Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), Ministry Grant Project Factsheet, CCCA3.

MRD (2020). Building Climate Resilience for Rural Water Supply Infrastructures in Cambodia (BCR-WS). Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry Grant Project Factsheet, CCCA3.

6.5 Annex 5: Ratings Scales ^[SEP]

Ratings for Progress Towards Results: (one rating for each outcome and for the objective)		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve or exceed all its end-of-project targets, without major shortcomings. The progress towards the objective/outcome can be presented as “good practice”.
5	Satisfactory (S)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets, with only minor shortcomings.
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets but with significant shortcomings.
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (HU)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve its end-of-project targets with major shortcomings.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	The objective/outcome is expected not to achieve most of its end-of-project targets.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The objective/outcome has failed to achieve its midterm targets, and is not expected to achieve any of its end-of-project targets.
Ratings for Project Implementation & Adaptive Management: (one overall rating)		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all seven components – management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder engagement, reporting, and communications – is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
5	Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management except for only few that are subject to remedial action.
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management, with some components requiring remedial action.
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive, with most components requiring remedial action.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.
Ratings for Sustainability: (one overall rating)		
4	Likely (L)	Negligible risks to sustainability, with key outcomes on track to be achieved by the project’s closure and expected to continue into the foreseeable future
3	Moderately Likely (ML)	Moderate risks, but expectations that at least some outcomes will be sustained due to the progress towards results on outcomes at the Midterm Review
2	Moderately Unlikely (MU)	Significant risk that key outcomes will not carry on after project closure, although some outputs and activities should carry on
1	Unlikely (U)	Severe risks that project outcomes as well as key outputs will not be sustained

6.6 Annex 6: Project results framework – overview of progress

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: By 2023, women and men in Cambodia, in particular the marginalized and vulnerable, live in a safer, healthier, more secure and ecologically balanced environment with improved livelihoods, and are resilient to natural and climate change related trends and shocks.
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Adoption of innovation, clean technology, sustainable energy and sound chemical management, minimizing GHG, wastes and pollution generation, measured in: (a) GHG emission saving from the manufacturing industry (Gg CO ₂ eq); ³⁴ (b) percentage of POPs reduction release <i>Baseline:</i> a. 405 (2015); b. 0% (2017) <i>Target (2023):</i> a. 508; b. 5% Percentage of increase of public expenditure for key areas: (a) public expenditure for climate action as % of GDP <i>Baseline (2016):</i> 0.9% <i>Target (2023):</i> 1.6%
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 1.2: Government fosters productivity alongside inclusive/sustainable growth
Overall objective: Cambodia's development path is increasingly climate-resilient and low carbon Specific objective: Cambodian response to climate change in strategic sectors is scaled-up

Key	EoP acheived	MTR target achieved	MTR not achieved but on track to achieved EoP	MTR target not achieved and not on track to meet EoP
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EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	INDICATORS ³⁵	BASELINE ³⁶ Value (year)	TARGETS			STATUS (June 2022)	JUSTIFICATION
			2021	2022 (Mid-term proxy)	FINAL (June 2024)		
OVERALL OBJECTIVE	Indicator 1: Number of final beneficiaries of adaptation measures [disaggregated by sex / poverty status / sector]	7,600 (2017)	13,000	14,000	15,000		Total beneficiaries: 109,371 (90,369 female) (December 2021) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 89,552 people (from poor and female households) from short-term COVID19 water and hygiene intervention - 11,842 people (2,107 female) in terms of livelihood - 6,454 (1,036 females) in Disaster Risk Reduction - 1,522 from agriculture

³⁴ Data based on the Second National Communication (2015), data for 2023 not available. The target in the NDC is 727 Gg CO₂eq by 2030.

³⁵ The indicators have been numbered 1-25 for the purposes of the MTR, to simplify presentation. Annex 6 presents both the original indicator reference in the programme document and the MTR reference of 1-25.

³⁶ Values specified (i.e. the baseline is not zero) relate the attainment in previous phases of the CCCA programme.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	INDICATORS ³⁵	BASELINE ³⁶	TARGETS			STATUS (June 2022)	JUSTIFICATION
		Value (year)	2021	2022 (Mid-term proxy)	FINAL (June 2024)		
							Excluding the COVID-19 support project the number of beneficiaries is 19,819 81% related to COVID intervention
	Indicator 2: GHG emissions reduced or avoided with support from the programme [CCCA 3] in kt. of CO2 eq.	0 (2018)	150	250	300		0.5089kt. of CO2 March 2021
OUTCOME 1 Relevant climate information is generated in a reliable and timely manner, is suitable to sectors and targets specific needs	1.0.1. Indicator 3: Change in social response to climate risk ³⁷ [disaggregated by sex and sector] (% / yr)	4.2 [w 4.6] (2015)	7% [w8] 2020	-	10% [w 10] 2023	?	-1.25% (-1.46 F): This indicator shows a decrease due to a change in methodology in KAP3. However, the community response to climate change shows positive signs compared to the KAP2 findings (91% reported that their community is taking action compared to 83% reported in KAP2). Also, 89% of women reported that people in their communities were taking action (compared to 83% in KAP2).
	1.0.2. Indicator 4: Level of user satisfaction with data and knowledge products made available with CCCA support [disaggregated by sex]	n/a	75%	75%	80%		98.75% (based on the user satisfaction generated from the website). (As of May 2022) Disaggregated data not provided.

³⁷ The indicator is calculated based on data from two indicators of KAP 1 and 2 studies ('proportion of respondents familiar with the term climate change' and 'proportion of respondents living in communities that are responding to climate variability') using a simple average of annual % change of these 2 indicator values within the 4 year period between KAP1 and KAP2 surveys. Targets were estimated assuming a future increase in the rate of change in (positive) social response to climate change. Refinement of the methodology for this indicator should take place during KAP 3 and may lead to a revision of baseline and targets enabling better monitoring of whether climate information is suitable for sectoral needs.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	INDICATORS ³⁵	BASELINE ³⁶	TARGETS			STATUS (June 2022)	JUSTIFICATION
		Value (year)	2021	2022 (Mid-term proxy)	FINAL (June 2024)		
OUTPUT 1.1 Climate Change data portal enhanced, enabling greater access of stakeholders to key climate data in support of effective climate action	1.1.1. Indicator 5: Number of users of data products available through the data portal [number of female users]	0 [0] 2018	1,300 [550]	1,600 [750]	2000 [1,000]		<p>589 people (133 female) downloaded from the data portal between Feb 2020- Dec 2021 (data portal tracking system started in Feb 2020). As of May 2022 the total number of data products downloaded had increased to 704 (155)</p> <p>While the number of ‘users’ of <i>data</i> products available through the data portal is under target, downloads from the website overall is high.</p> <p>There were 44,556 visitors to the CC platform (NDSC website) from January to December 2021. As of May 2022, this number had increased to 94,817</p> <p>10,790 people (2,599 female) downloaded a knowledge product between Feb 2020- December 2021. As of May 2022 this had increased to 13,474 (3,385 female users)</p>
OUTPUT 1.2 Tailored data, information and knowledge products are available, targeting the needs of public institutions, private sector and CSOs, in priority sectors	1.2.1. Indicator 6: Number of tailored data and knowledge products available through the data portal [with data product directly addressing gender/CC data needs], with support from CCCA 3	6 [0] 2018	12 [3]	14 [3]	15 [4]]		<p>12 [2] The 6 additional products to the baseline are: Updated CC lexicon; GHG inventory data; KAP3 data; NDC tracking system. Green climate finance; and Project Mapping;</p> <p>While the number is slightly below the mid-term target of 14 [3], the end of project target is expected to be reached through the finalisation of the following products: GCF application mechanism, NDC/LTS4CN measuring tool, CCCA grant projects map and key figures page, GIS portal, updated expert roster, health index.</p>

EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	INDICATORS ³⁵	BASELINE ³⁶	TARGETS			STATUS (June 2022)	JUSTIFICATION
		Value (year)	2021	2022 (Mid-term proxy)	FINAL (June 2024)		
	1.2.2. Indicator 7: Number of joint climate change research projects established between local universities with other national institutions and with international and regional research centres focusing on CC related research, with support from CCCA	6 (2018)	10	11	12		10 4 research partnerships are under implementation (heat stress, soil carbon management, adaptation costing in the infrastructure sector, and vulnerability assessment in the coastal areas). No further partnerships are envisaged as it is was deemed necessary to increase the timeframe and budget for the 4 agreed partnerships to ensure a quality output.
OUTPUT 1.3 Reliable and timely data generated to enable monitoring and evaluation of climate change response	1.3.1. Indicator 8: Number of M&E/MRV frameworks with indicators timely updated and accessible through the online data portal	1 (2018)	7	8	8		8. The Institutional Readiness Indicator, Climate Finance Data Portal, vulnerability index, family affected, GHG emission projects registry have been updated respectively in 2019, 2020, and 2021 and the GHG inventory data and KAP 3 data has been added in 2021. In addition, the on-line MRV/NDC tracking system has been developed and populated with data. The capacity of ministries developed through training in December 2021 with a first round of data collection in Q1 2022.
OUTPUT 1.4 Strengthened knowledge sharing mechanisms in place for researchers, policy-makers and practitioners	1.4.1. Indicator 9: Number of [regular] knowledge-sharing events and awareness raising campaigns organized per year with the support from CCCA	4 (2018)	4	3	1		1. Large in-person knowledge events were not possible for most of 2021 due to COVID19 (however, one was organized at the end of 2021). A smaller event and an online event were held in 2021 for grants to share information and challenges with CCCA3. CC awareness videos are currently under production for youth, children and elderly. One mixed (online/in person) awareness-raising campaign on e-mobility was held through the EnergyLab grant.
OUTCOME 2 Tools are developed and implemented for the effective	2.0.1. Indicator 10: Number of ministries/agencies that include climate criteria in planning/screening procedures with support from CCCA [with gender aspects explicitly addressed]	3 [0] (2017)	5 [1]	5 [1]	6 [2]	EoP will be 5	4 [1] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change reference incorporated in MEF annual budget circular to line ministries; Climate markers in place in the CDC

EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	INDICATORS ³⁵	BASELINE ³⁶	TARGETS			STATUS (June 2022)	JUSTIFICATION
		Value (year)	2021	2022 (Mid-term proxy)	FINAL (June 2024)		
mainstreaming of CC into policy/ regulatory frameworks, programmes and budgets of priority sectors							Database for development partners' projects (gender marker also in place); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In MRD and MPWT, climate screening procedures applied for pilot projects. MOE to be added – incorporating CC lens into budget design 6th planned to be NCCD – but have made good progress and focus will be on M&R
	2.0.2. Indicator 11: Number of development plans that explicitly integrate climate change in budget and M&E (national, sectoral, sub-national) with support from CCCA	3 (2017)	6	7	8 (NSDP, 5 ministries, 2 provinces or districts)	3 in progress / waiting approval	4 (with 3 more in progress). In addition to previous work on the NSDP, MRD strategic plan and MPWT Budget Strategic plan (baseline), CCCA provided inputs for: (i) the integration of GHG emissions reduction targets in the energy efficiency policy currently being finalized by MME; (ii) the development of climate resilience indicators/database systems in MOEYS (in partnership with UNICEF); (iii) the integration of climate change in the intermodal transportation master plan of MEF (not yet approved); and, (iv) the COVID-19 recovery strategy of MEF (issued early 2022).
OUTPUT 2.1 Decision-makers, practitioners, private sector actors and communities in priority sectors are sensitized and engaged in climate responses	2.1.1. Indicator 12. Number of advocacy products, including policy briefs targeting high level decision makers, on climate change produced with support from CCCA 3	0 (2018)	5	7	10		4. Brief for the MEF on vehicle study and recommendation fiscal reforms to promote low emission vehicles; (ii) a brief to the Prime Minister on coal power vs renewable energy; (iii) brief to the Minister of Economy and Finance on impacts of a “brown” energy mix on investment attractiveness; (iv) Policy briefs of key KAP3 findings with infographics presented in the 2nd PEB meeting. Too optimistic at mid term, but may exceed by EoP linked to knowledge generation
OUTPUT 2.2 Programming / budgeting procedures and	2.2.1. Indicator 13. Number of sectors having amended procedures and processes to incorporate climate change	3 (2018)	4	5	6	Mid-term not met	3. The CCAP of the MME and MRD has been was approved. The CCAP of the MPWT is awaiting Ministerial approval.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	INDICATORS ³⁵	BASELINE ³⁶	TARGETS			STATUS (June 2022)	JUSTIFICATION
		Value (year)	2021	2022 (Mid-term proxy)	FINAL (June 2024)		
processes in priority sectors amended to incorporate climate change	in programming and/or budgeting with the support of CCCA						
OUTPUT 2.3 New or updated policies / standards in priority sectors incentivizing climate-smart investments (public or private)	2.3.1. Indicator 14. Number of policy documents, standards or regulations incentivizing climate-smart investments developed with CCCA 3 support	0 (2017)	3	4	5	<i>Mid term target not met but EoP may be exceeded</i>	2 3 in progress). The completed incentives are: (i) a reduction in the tax on imports of electric cars by MEF; (ii) the Long Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality developed and submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2021 The following are in progress: (i) sub-decree on GHG emissions reduction mechanisms; (ii) national energy efficiency policy which is being finalized by the MME; (iii) MPWT's "National Strategic Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Greenhouse Gas Mitigation in Transport Sector" ; (iv) Regulations on e-bike imports, e-bike registrations, second hand vehicles.
OUTPUT 2.4 Top-up financing provided for selected public investments which have gone through a climate screening process	2.4.1. Indicator 15. Amount, USD value and type of climate-smart public investments in priority sectors topped up with CCCA3 financing	0 / USD 0 (2018)	2 / USD 1M	3/ USD 1.5M	4/ USD 2M		5 /USD 1,250,000 This is based on LoA with 5 priority ministries 1/ Electric motorbike promotion with MPWT; 2/ climate-proofed rural water infrastructures with MRD; 3/ energy efficiency and solar micro grid with MME; 4/ climate-resilient schools with MOEYS; 5/ MoE support to improve monitoring/reduction of GHG emissions in industry and for climate change education and campaign videos.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	INDICATORS ³⁵	BASELINE ³⁶	TARGETS			STATUS (June 2022)	JUSTIFICATION
		Value (year)	2021	2022 (Mid-term proxy)	FINAL (June 2024)		
	2.4.2. Indicator 16. Number of beneficiary households of adaptation and mitigation activities supported by target ministries (and number of beneficiaries disaggregated by sex)	0 (2018)	500 HH (2,000 people, 60% female)	700 HH (2,800 people, 60% female)	1,000 HH (4,000 people, 60% female)		647 HH (2,850 people, 467 Females (16%)) The targets for the approved projects are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRD: 3,500 people (50% female) MPWT: 150 people (37% female) MME: 400 people (50% female) MoEYS: 21,412 students (9,923 female), 726 teachers (300 female), 106 school principals (39 female). – to be reported separately MoE: n/a (focus on industries and communication/education campaigns) If the targets for the approved projects are met the target in terms of overall numbers of beneficiaries is expected to be met, but the gender target is likely to be missed.
OUTPUT 2.5 The climate response is coordinated across sectors and actors, under NCSD leadership	2.5.1. Indicator 17. Number of meetings of the climate change technical working group on climate change per year, including number of meetings with development partners	4 including 2 with DPs (2018)	4 (incl 2 with DPs)	4 (incl 2 with DPs)	2 including 1 one with DPs	MT targets <i>not met</i>	3 for 2021 (all with DPs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination Workshop on “Cambodia’s updated Nationally Determined Contribution” was organized on the 8th of February 2021. The 8th CCTWG and DP meeting was organized virtually to launch the LTS4CN process on the 2nd of July The 9th CCTWG and DP meeting was held to organize the LTS4CN consultation workshop on the 29th of September
	2.5.2. Indicator 18. Level of engagement of targeted sectors in CCTWG meetings, including meetings for update of national M&E indicators	83% (2018)	85%	85%	90%		85% (online) 2021
OUTPUT 2.6 An NDC implementation plan is developed, including required sectoral actions	2.6.1. Indicator 19: NDC implementation plan developed with required sectoral actions and governance arrangements and with private sector participation and engagement.	No (2018)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Final target met	Yes. In addition the key data for the MRV/NDC tracking system has been collected from the line ministries, and the focal points were designated by target ministries and trained. The private sector engagement plan has been finalized.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	INDICATORS ³⁵	BASELINE ³⁶	TARGETS			STATUS (June 2022)	JUSTIFICATION
		Value (year)	2021	2022 (Mid-term proxy)	FINAL (June 2024)		
and governance arrangements.							
OUTPUT 2.7 Model for delivery of climate change response at district and provincial level is developed and tested, in line with decentralization reforms.	2.7.1. Indicator 20: Status of procedures developed and tested in at least one province and one district for climate change mainstreaming in line with their functional responsibilities	No (2018)	No	Yes (tested)	Yes (tested)		Activity to start in 2022. The CCCA3 team has discussed with NCDDs to provide technical assistance to help them further mainstream CC in their systems (particularly MRV and project database), for use by local authorities and NCDD-S. The LoA with with NCDD-S is finalized and ready for signature (May 2022)
OUTCOME 3 National capacities for the mobilization, coordination and tracking of public and private climate change resources are strengthened	3.0.1. Indicator 21: Amount of climate change public expenditure at national, sectoral and sub-national level	USD 71M 2016 data	USD 87M (2020 data)	USD 93M (2021 data)	N/A (2023 data will not be available before Sept. 2024)		USD 270M based on the CPER 2020. The climate change expenditure remains high at 2.2% of GDP (from 2% in 2019) End of project target exceeded
OUTPUT 3.1 Climate-related expenditures are regularly tracked and their efficiency and effectiveness is analyzed	3.1.1 Indicator 22: Annual climate public expenditure report is available, including analysis of effectiveness and gender analysis	No (CPER does not include effectiveness or gender) 2017	Yes (2020 data)	Yes (2021 data)	N/A (2023 data will not be available before Sept. 2024)	MT target met	Yes. The CPER for fiscal year 2020 completed, including analysis of gender data (where available), and a case study on CC and gender from NCDD-S. Preliminary analysis of alignment with the NDC targets was included for two ministries.
OUTPUT 3.2 MEF receives technical support to increase its capacities to	3.2.1. Indicator 23: Number of policy studies (supported by CCCA 3) with MEF staff involvement on economic and fiscal policy issues related to climate change	1 (2018)	4	5	6		4. 1/ Study on intermodal transport master plan completed in 2021.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	INDICATORS ³⁵	BASELINE ³⁶	TARGETS			STATUS (June 2022)	JUSTIFICATION
		Value (year)	2021	2022 (Mid-term proxy)	FINAL (June 2024)		
conduct policy research on fiscal and economic policy issues related to climate change and develop the corresponding policy instruments							2/ Research on the economic, climate change and development costs and benefits of selected green urban infrastructure initiatives; 3/ Scoping study on carbon pricing options in Cambodia (in cooperation with regional programme of UNDP-Sweden). MEF was also consulted on the economic analysis/modelling of the Long Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2021.
OUTPUT 3.3 Innovative adaptation and mitigation approaches from the public and private sector receive seed funding and have access to scaling-up opportunities	3.3.1. Indicator 24: Number and type of adaptation and mitigation activities supported by the CCCA 3 innovation grant facility	0 (2018)	5	10	10	Final target met	11. Eleven full proposals under the CCCA3 innovation grants (Round1 &2) facility. <u>Innovation Round1:</u> a. Energy efficiency in buildings b. Electric mobility; c. Conservation agriculture (climate-smart); d. Early warning systems (urban floods); e. Community forestry; f. Low-carbon irrigation technology <u>Innovation Round2:</u> a. Marine Protected Area Management b. Adaptation and carbon storage through soil management c. Efficient electric cooking appliances d. Industrial Waste Water Treatment e. Resilient access to safe water in rural areas
	3.3.2. Indicator 25: Number of beneficiary households of adaptation and mitigation activities supported by the CCCA 3 innovation grant facility (and number of beneficiaries disaggregated by sex)	0 (2018)	500 (2,000 people, 60% female)	700 (2,800 people, 60% female)	1,000 (4,000 people, 60% female)	gender targets not met	2,309HHs (9,929 people, 2,090 (21% Females) to date. The targets for the approved projects are: <u>Innovation Round 1</u> a. HEKS: 1,160 HH (364 indigenous HH). b. PNIA: 60HH (400 university students)

EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	INDICATORS ³⁵	BASELINE ³⁶	TARGETS			STATUS (June 2022)	JUSTIFICATION
		Value (year)	2021	2022 (Mid-term proxy)	FINAL (June 2024)		
							<p>c. RECOFTC: Focus on CFs cover 6,059 ha of forest and include 1,434 families, for a total of 5,032 community members, of which, 2,275 are women</p> <p>d. ITC-EE: n/a project focus on EE with engaging lecturers, researchers at ITC and other relevant universities), the private sector (energy service providers, building owners, building tenants, facility manager) and the public sector (energy related governmental bodies).</p> <p>e. PIN: The specific communes will be determined by the initial data collection and assessment into Battambang's flood history with estimated population of 196,709³⁸.</p> <p>f. EnergyLab: People living in Phnom Penh will benefit from the project. The key target audience is young professionals and students.</p> <p>Innovation Round 2</p> <p>a. CDMC: 32,500 people (16,650 females), 8 CFis and 2 CPAs</p> <p>b. FAEC: 7 ACs in BtB, 3 ACs in Kg Thom (658 Males, 965 females, 343 youths)</p> <p>c. IDE: 1,000 HH, 300,000 people benefit from social media</p> <p>d. MISTI: 500 SMEs</p> <p>e. MRD-TS1001: Create 6 new jobs And another 4,000 people having access to climate-resilient safe water.</p>
	3.3.3. Indicator 26: Volume of funds (by type public/private) leveraged through the financing facility	0 (2018)	200,000 USD	500,000 USD	2M USD		<p>USD 702,887</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 284,619 (public)

³⁸ NIS, 2012

EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	INDICATORS ³⁵	BASELINE ³⁶	TARGETS			STATUS (June 2022)	JUSTIFICATION
		Value (year)	2021	2022 (Mid-term proxy)	FINAL (June 2024)		
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USD 418,268 (private) <p>Co-financing for the 11 approved projects to date</p>

6.7 Annex 7: Overview of Climate Change related projects in Cambodia

Source: Consolidated from various websites including: ADB, UNDP, WB, IFAD and MEF


No	Project Title	Timeframe	Budget (USD)	Finance Agencies	Implementing Agencies	Key Partner
1	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) Phase III	2019-2024	9,414,842	EU, Sida, UNDP	MoE	UNDP
2	Cambodia Horticulture Advancing Income and Nutrition (CHAIN)	2014-2022	10,000,000	SDC	SNV	
3	Integrated Natural Resources Management Project	2020-2025	10,000,000	GEF	MoE	
4	Enhancing Integrated Water Management and Climate Resilience in Vulnerable Urban Areas of the Mekong River Basin	2021-2025	1,764,277	Korea	MoWRAM	UNDP
5	Combatting Marine Plastic Litter in Cambodia	2020-2023	2,458,414	Japan	UNDP	UNDP
6	Policy and Innovation Hub for Sustainable Development	2019-2023	13,217,673	UNDP	UNDP	
7	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility REDD+ Readiness Project Phase II (FCPF-II)	2017-2022	6,374,739	UNDP	UNDP	MoE
8	The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) in Cambodia	2018-2023	500,000	Norway	UNDP	
9	Promoting the Use of Solar Technologies for Agricultural and Rural Development in Cambodia	2020-2023	2,230,822	Korea	UNDP	NCDD
10	Promotion of Sustainable Energy Practices in the Garment Sector in Cambodia	2020-2024	3,170,730	EU, SWITCH Asia	GERES, (GMAC)	
11	Agricultural Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE)	2014-2022	86,250,000	IFAD, RGC	MAFF, SNEC, NCDDs	
12	Accelerating Inclusive Markets for Smallholders (AIMS)	2017-2023	46,000,000	IFAD, RGC	Ministry of Commerce	
13	Sustainable Assets for Agriculture Markets, Business and Trade (SAAMBAT) project	2019-2025	142,170,000	IFAD, EIB	MAFF	MEF
14	Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project	2009-2023	12,130,000	IFAD	MAFF	Mol
15	Access and Benefit Sharing	2019-2022	1,242,166	UNDP	NCSD	
16	Promotion of sustainable energy practices in the garment sector in Cambodia	2020-2024	3,115,428	Switch Asia	GGGI, NGO Geres, GMAC	

17	Developing a Comprehensive Framework for Practical Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	2019-2022	2,804,304	GEF, RGC	MoE	UNDP
18	Food Security and Community-based Recovery Support to Flood-affected Communities in Cambodia (SRELF00D2)	2021-2022	1,202,761	GEF, WFP	NCDDS	WWF
19	Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries Project	Proposed	50,000,000	ADB	MAFF	
20	GMS Cross-Border Livestock Health and Value Chains Improvement Project	Proposed	12,000,000	ADB	MAFF	
21	Energy Transition Sector Development Program	Proposed	51,000,000	ADB	MEF	MME
22	Investment in New Forests Tropical Asia Forest Fund 2 L.P	Proposed	15,000,000	ADB	Regional	
23	Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Additional Financing)	Approved	3,800,000	ADB	MEF	
24	Prime Road National Solar Park Project	Approved	16,400,000	ADB		
25	De Heus Sustainable and Inclusive Feed Supply Chain Project	Approved	15,000,000	ADB	De Heus Animal Nutrition B.V.	
26	Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program	2013-2023	79,100,000	ADB	MEF	
27	Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project - Additional Financing (TSSD- AF)	2017-2023	99,000,000	ADB	MAFF	Mol
28	Southeast Asia Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development Facility – Phase II	2020-2025	13,725,000	ADB	Regional	
29	Irrigated Agriculture Improvement Project	2019-2025	123,260,000	ADB	MoWRAM	
30	Greater Mekong Subregion Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security Program	2019-2025	5,500,000	ADB	Regional	
31	Greater Mekong Subregion Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Program	2019-2025	7,000,000	ADB	ADB	
32	Developing Partnerships for Knowledge Sharing on Natural Capital Investment in the Yangtze River Economic Belt	2019-2022	225,000	ADB	ADB	
33	Empowering Developing Member Countries to Use Multispectral Satellite Images and Artificial Intelligence for Land Use and Coastal Planning	2020-2023	1,250,000	ADB	ADB	


34	Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project	2019-2026	130,000,000	ADB	MAFF	
35	Agricultural Value Chain Competitiveness and Safety Enhancement Project	2020-2027	103,000,000	ADB	MAFF	MEF
36	Agricultural Value Chain Infrastructure Improvement Project	2020-2023	2,300,000	ADB	MAFF	
37	Southeast Asia Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development Facility	2018-2023	8,600,000	ADB	Regional	
38	Cambodia Sustainable Livelihood for Indigenous Communities Project (CSLICP)	2021-2025	2,750,000	WB	Analyzing Development Issues Centre (ADIC)	
39	Cambodia Road Connectivity Improvement	2020-2027	10,000,000	WB	MPWT	MRD
40	Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development Project III	2020-2026	93,000,000	WB	MLMUPC	MAFF
41	AF Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project	2020-2025	4,420,000	WB	MoE	MRD
42	Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project	2019-2025	50,660,000	WB	MoE	MRD
43	Cambodia Nutrition Project	2019-2024	15,000,000	WB	MoH	NCDDS
44	Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project	2019-2024	55,000,000	WB	MISTI	MPWT
45	Cambodia Agricultural Sector Diversification Project	2019-2025	101,670,062	WB	MAFF	MEF, MRD, MOWRAM
46	Road Asset Management Project II Additional Financing	2018-	113,000,000	WB	MPWT	
47	Cambodia Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Management Project	2017-2023	62,500,000	WB	MEF	MRD
48	KH - Livelihood Enhancement and Association of the Poor Project (LEAP)	2017-2022	22,170,000	WB	MAFF	Mol
49	KH - Road Asset Management Project II	2016-2026	64,800,000	WB	MPWT	
50	Mekong Integrated Water Resources Management Project- Phase III	2016-2022	16,500,000	WB	CNMC	
51	Cambodia Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Management Project 2	Proposed	169,400,000	WB	MRD	
52	Cambodia: Solid Waste and Plastic Management Improvement Project	Proposed	60,000,000	WB	MPWT	MoE, Mol

53	Water Supply and Sanitation Acceleration Project	Proposed	100,000,000	WB	MPWT	MISTI
54	Cambodia Nutrition Project - II	Proposed	9,500,000	WB	NCDDS	
55	GMS Power Trade Project	Proposed	0	WB		
56	Cambodia Water Security Improvement Project	Proposed	0	WB	MoWRAM	MAFF
57	Cambodia Growth and Resilience Development Policy Operation Series	Proposed	200,000,000	WB		
58	CAPFISH Capture - Post Harvest Fisheries Development	2019-2024	17,850,000	EU	UNIDO	MAFF
59	Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Cambodia's Coastal Fishery Dependent Communities	2021-2025	4,350,000	LCDF	FAO	MAFF
60	Cambodia Programme for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth in the Fisheries Sector: Capture component (CAPFISH Capture)	2019-2024	20,054,944	EU	FAO	MAFF
61	Strengthening capacity in the agricultural and land use sectors for enhanced transparency in implementation and monitoring of Cambodia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	2019-2022	863,242	GEF	FAO	
62	Strengthening the enabling environment to promote innovative approaches to Sustainable Forest Management	2020-2022	366,000	FAO	FAO	
63	UNREDD-Technical Assistance for Sustainable Forest Trade in Lower Mekong Region	2020-2022	1,186,802	Norway	FAO	MoE
64	EmPower: strengthening human rights and gender equality through climate change action and disaster risk reduction	2018-2022	1,000,000	UN	UN Women	

6.8 Annex 8: Code of conduct signed by evaluators.







ETHICAL GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATION
PLEDGE OF ETHICAL CONDUCT IN EVALUATION




UNEG
United Nations Evaluation Group

By signing this pledge, I hereby commit to discussing and applying the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation and to adopting the associated ethical behaviours.

 <p>INTEGRITY</p> <p>I will actively adhere to the moral values and professional standards of evaluation practice as outlined in the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation and following the values of the United Nations. Specifically, I will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honest and truthful in my communication and actions.• Professional, engaging in credible and trustworthy behaviour, alongside competence, commitment and ongoing reflective practice.• Independent, impartial and incorruptible.	 <p>ACCOUNTABILITY</p> <p>I will be answerable for all decisions made and actions taken and responsible for honouring commitments, without qualification or exception; I will report potential or actual harms observed. Specifically, I will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transparent regarding evaluation purpose and actions taken, establishing trust and increasing accountability for performance to the public, particularly those populations affected by the evaluation.• Responsive as questions or events arise, adapting plans as required and referring to appropriate channels where corruption, fraud, sexual exploitation or abuse or other misconduct or waste of resources is identified.• Responsible for meeting the evaluation purpose and for actions taken and for ensuring redress and recognition as needed.	 <p>RESPECT</p> <p>I will engage with all stakeholders of an evaluation in a way that honours their dignity, well-being, personal agency and characteristics. Specifically, I will ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Access to the evaluation process and products by all relevant stakeholders – whether powerless or powerful – with due attention to factors that could impede access such as sex, gender, race, language, country of origin, LGBTQ status, age, background, religion, ethnicity and ability.• Meaningful participation and equitable treatment of all relevant stakeholders in the evaluation processes, from design to dissemination. This includes engaging various stakeholders, particularly affected people, so they can actively inform the evaluation approach and products rather than being solely a subject of data collection.• Fair representation of different voices and perspectives in evaluation products (reports, webinars, etc.).	 <p>BENEFICENCE</p> <p>I will strive to do good for people and planet while minimizing harm arising from evaluation as an intervention. Specifically, I will ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explicit and ongoing consideration of risks and benefits from evaluation processes.• Maximum benefits at systemic (including environmental), organizational and programmatic levels.• No harm. I will not proceed where harm cannot be mitigated.• Evaluation makes an overall positive contribution to human and natural systems and the mission of the United Nations.
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I commit to playing my part in ensuring that evaluations are conducted according to the Charter of the United Nations and the ethical requirements laid down above and contained within the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation. When this is not possible, I will report the situation to my supervisor, designated focal points or channels and will actively seek an appropriate response.



Camille Bann, 1 September 2022

(Signature and Date)

**PLEDGE OF ETHICAL CONDUCT IN EVALUATION**

By signing this pledge, I hereby commit to discussing and applying the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation and to adopting the associated ethical behaviours.

**INTEGRITY**

I will actively adhere to the moral values and professional standards of evaluation practice as outlined in the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation and following the values of the United Nations. Specifically, I will be:

- **Honest and truthful** in my communication and actions.
- **Professional**, engaging in credible and trustworthy behaviour, alongside competence, commitment and ongoing reflective practice.
- **Independent, impartial and incorruptible**.

**ACCOUNTABILITY**

I will be answerable for all decisions made and actions taken and responsible for honouring commitments, without qualification or exception; I will report potential or actual harms observed. Specifically, I will be:

- **Transparent regarding evaluation** purpose and actions taken, establishing trust and increasing accountability for performance to the public, particularly those populations affected by the evaluation.
- **Responsive** as questions or events arise, adapting plans as required and referring to appropriate channels where corruption, fraud, sexual exploitation or abuse or other misconduct or waste of resources is identified.
- **Responsible** for meeting the evaluation purpose and for actions taken and for ensuring redress and recognition as needed.

**RESPECT**

I will engage with all stakeholders of an evaluation in a way that honours their dignity, well-being, personal agency and characteristics. Specifically, I will ensure:

- **Access** to the evaluation process and products by all relevant stakeholders – whether powerless or powerful – with due attention to factors that could impede access such as sex, gender, race, language, country of origin, LGBTQ status, age, background, religion, ethnicity and ability.
- **Meaningful participation and equitable treatment** of all relevant stakeholders in the evaluation processes, from design to dissemination. This includes engaging various stakeholders, particularly affected people, so they can actively inform the evaluation approach and products rather than being solely a subject of data collection.
- **Fair representation** of different voices and perspectives in evaluation products (reports, webinars, etc.).

**BENEFACTANCE**

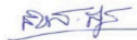
I will strive to do good for people and planet while minimizing harm arising from evaluation as an intervention. Specifically, I will ensure:

- **Explicit and ongoing consideration** of risks and benefits from evaluation processes.
- **Maximum benefits** at systemic (including environmental), organizational and programmatic levels.
- **No harm**. I will not proceed where harm cannot be mitigated.
- **Evaluation makes an overall positive contribution** to human and natural systems and the mission of the United Nations.

I commit to playing my part in ensuring that evaluations are conducted according to the Charter of the United Nations and the ethical requirements laid down above and contained within the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation. When this is not possible, I will report the situation to my supervisor, designated focal points or channels and will actively seek an appropriate response.

Chun Nimul

01 September 2022



(Signature and Date)