



Major Change in Technical Assistance

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December 2015

Cambodia: Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning

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Asian Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 9 November 2015)

Currency unit	–	riel/s (KR)
KR1.00	=	\$0.0002467
\$1.00	=	KR4,053.9504

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DRR	–	disaster risk reduction
MOE	–	Ministry of Environment
MOP	–	Ministry of Planning
MOWA	–	Ministry of Women's Affairs
NDF	–	Nordic Development Fund
PPCR	–	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
SPCR	–	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
TA	–	technical assistance

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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I. PROPOSED MAJOR CHANGE

1. An increase in technical assistance (TA) amount for Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning¹ in Cambodia is proposed for Board consideration.

2. The Board approved the original TA amount on 1 October 2012 for \$7 million financed on a grant basis by the Strategic Climate Fund.² The proposed increase of \$4 million, comprising \$3 million from the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) and \$1 million from the Nordic Development Fund (NDF), will be financed on a grant basis and administered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This increase will support the scaling up of selected activities related to climate change mainstreaming under output 1 of the existing TA framework. These include (i) mainstreaming climate concerns into development planning at the subnational level; (ii) integrating gender concerns in adaptation; and (iii) monitoring, reporting, and evaluating effectiveness in adaptation investments. The revised design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

II. BACKGROUND

3. The impact of the TA will be enhanced resilience to climate change in Cambodia leading to improved livelihoods, especially for vulnerable groups such as women and children. The outcome will be sustained institutional and technical capacity to integrate adaptation concerns into development planning. The TA comprises four outputs: (i) capacity to coordinate PPCR investments and mainstream climate change adaptation concerns into national and subnational planning, budgeting, and development strengthened; (ii) feasibility studies for priority projects of the National Adaptation Programme of Action³ conducted with a view to securing international funding; (iii) a civil society support mechanism to fund community-based adaptation activities established and the capacity of civil society and nongovernment organizations to mainstream climate resilience into their operations strengthened; and (iv) climate change adaptation knowledge generated and disseminated in various sectors.

4. The TA provides an overarching framework for seven investment projects included in Cambodia's Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR). The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) subcommittee endorsed the SPCR in June 2011, allocating \$50 million grant and \$36 million in concessional loans. The Ministry of Environment (MOE) is the executing agency, with administrative oversight from the National Climate Change Committee and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Implementing agencies include the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology; the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; the Ministry of Public Works and Transport; the Ministry of Rural Development; the Ministry of Planning (MOP); the Ministry of Interior; and the National Committee for Disaster Management. Senior representatives of these and other agencies, such as the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA), form the SPCR coordination team, which is chaired by the MOE. This team guides the SPCR implementation and oversees the PPCR technical backstopping unit in close cooperation with Plan International Cambodia, which manages the civil society support mechanism.

III. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

5. The TA became effective on 31 October 2012, but implementation did not commence until September 2013 due to delays in the completion of the World Bank-administered PPCR

¹ ADB. 2012. *Technical Assistance to Cambodia for Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning*. Manila (TA 8179-CAM).

² Under the PPCR. Administered by ADB.

³ MOE. 2006. *National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change*. Phnom Penh.

Phase 1 TA.⁴ A consulting firm was mobilized in August 2013 to implement outputs 1, 2, and 4 of the TA; however, ADB terminated the firm's contract in June 2014 due to the firm's breach of contract and failure to provide a suitable replacement for the team leader. A new consulting firm, the International Centre for Environmental Management, was mobilized in February 2015. Another firm, Plan International Cambodia, was mobilized in April 2015 to help implement the civil society support mechanism (output 3 of the TA). To compensate for these start-up delays, the TA completion date was extended from 31 December 2017 to 31 December 2019. No major issues with the TA implementation are currently foreseen. As of 10 November 2015, the total contracts awarded amount to \$5.6 million (80%), and the total disbursements amount to \$0.9 million (12.5%).

6. While consulting firms were being recruited, the MOE and ADB, with support from individual consultants, focused on laying the groundwork for effective TA implementation, especially by strengthening the government's capacity to coordinate various SPCR projects and monitor progress in mainstreaming adaptation into national development planning.

7. Under output 1, the MOE established a PPCR coordinating and technical backstopping unit, formed the SPCR coordination team with focal persons in charge of adaptation in key ministries, and organized two SPCR coordination team meetings to monitor the implementation progress of SPCR investment projects. The SPCR coordination team agreed to organize more frequent meetings to improve coordination among various ministries and SPCR investment projects. SPCR project teams have begun to revise their project results frameworks to integrate five PPCR core indicators.⁵ The MOE has organized three stakeholder consultation meetings regarding the monitoring and reporting of these indicators to raise awareness of the PPCR results framework.

8. Under output 2, government representatives are visiting selected ongoing adaptation projects to enhance their understanding of (i) salient features of adaptation projects in terms of addressing key determinants of vulnerability, (ii) feasibility study methodologies, and (iii) approaches to develop new projects by securing funds from international adaptation funds.

9. Under output 3, expressions of interest were solicited from civil society organizations to award small grants to conduct community-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities. Of the 136 organizations who had applied by 30 September 2015, 35 were long-listed for further training and to prepare detailed grant applications. Of these, 20–25 organizations will be awarded small grants for projects to be implemented from January 2016 to December 2018.

10. Under output 4, a workshop with participants from the MOE and Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport was organized to support the mainstreaming of adaptation and DRR into curriculum development for secondary and tertiary education. Current efforts to mainstream adaptation and DRR into curriculum development were assessed and the potential for future interventions, including support to build the capacity of lecturers to deliver and sustain the updated curricula and teaching materials, was examined. The establishment of a knowledge

⁴ The government asked that the PPCR Phase 1 TA be completed before initiating the Phase 2 TA due to constraints on office space for the consulting team and to allow the new team to build on lessons learned from the Phase 1 TA.

⁵ The five PPCR core indicators are (i) degree of integration of climate change into national planning; (ii) evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanisms to mainstream climate resilience; (iii) quality of and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested; (iv) extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change; and (v) number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.

management information system devoted to climate change adaptation and DRR is expected to be completed by December 2015, while the other TA activities will be completed by 2019.

IV. RATIONALE FOR THE PROPOSED CHANGE

11. In February 2014, the PPCR subcommittee endorsed a revised SPCR for Cambodia with an additional grant allocation of \$5 million. The revised SPCR includes: (i) the reallocation of a \$7 million grant and \$7 million in credit from a previously endorsed water resources project (climate risk management and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes) to a new infrastructure project (Rural Roads Improvement Project II), (ii) the allocation of a \$2 million grant to this rural roads project, and (iii) the allocation of the remaining \$3 million to this TA to scale up specific activities under output 1. These include (i) mainstreaming climate resilience at subnational levels in close cooperation with the Secretariat of the National Committee for Subnational Democratic Development; (ii) integrating gender considerations in climate change adaptation in close cooperation with the MOWA; and (iii) monitoring, reporting, and evaluating the effectiveness of adaptation investments in close cooperation with the MOP. For activities (ii) and (iii), the NDF has agreed to provide additional support of up to \$1 million under the NDF Small Grants Facility.

12. **Mainstreaming of climate resilience at subnational levels.** This theme will reduce vulnerability at district and commune levels in selected provinces by enhancing the capacity of local governments to mainstream climate resilience into subnational development planning. Key activities include (i) incorporating climate risk management into district and commune development plans, programs, and projects; (ii) conducting training and developing guidance manuals and tools on mainstreaming climate resilience into subnational planning; (iii) applying climate risk screening tools and conducting adaptation assessments for key projects at the commune and district levels; (iv) piloting adaptation activities at commune and district levels; (v) establishing gender-inclusive monitoring and evaluation systems for subnational implementation; and (vi) piloting innovative financing schemes (e.g., district and commune funds, performance-based adaptation grants, and the creation of a subnational investment facility) to improve climate resilience at subnational levels.

13. **Integrating gender considerations in climate change adaptation.** This theme will enhance women's adaptive capacity to cope with the impacts of climate change by improving institutional and technical capacity at national and provincial levels to integrate gender concerns into climate change adaptation initiatives. Empowering women to participate in the planning and implementation of adaptation policies and initiatives meaningfully and equally at all levels is essential to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation and development efforts. Key activities include (i) providing technical support to revise and operationalize the master plan on gender and climate change; (ii) integrating gender concerns into climate change action plans in at least three sectors, such as agriculture, water resources, and health; (iii) developing guidance manuals on gender mainstreaming in adaptation for the MOWA and key sector ministries; (iv) conducting awareness-raising and gender-inclusive, multi-stakeholder workshops on integrating gender in adaptation investments; and (v) implementing gender-responsive and gender-equitable adaptation pilots in three sectors, with a view to building an economic case for gender mainstreaming in adaptation projects.

14. **The monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of climate change investments.** To track and assess the efficiency of adaptation funding and the effectiveness of interventions in achieving the desired objectives, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation is critical and must be integrated into the design of climate change strategies, plans, programs, and projects. This theme will improve the accountability of adaptation investments by enhancing the institutional

and technical capacity of the National Institute of Statistics at the MOP and other key sector ministries. Activities include (i) conducting capacity-building activities at various ministries in collecting, consolidating, harmonizing, and analyzing climate change adaptation data; (ii) developing a robust web-based information management system for data management and record-keeping; (iii) preparing guidance manuals on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation investments at national and subnational levels; (iv) preparing a supplementary document to integrate climate resilience indicators into the National Strategic Development Plan; (v) incorporating adaptation-related indicators into national and subnational planning documents in at least three sectors; (vi) integrating adaptation-related indicators into the results frameworks of at least 10 adaptation investments, including the SPCR projects; and (vii) conducting training workshops for non-governmental and civil society organizations on monitoring and evaluating climate change adaptation investments.

15. The above activities under output 1 are expected to accelerate efforts to mainstream climate resilience into development planning at various levels of governance. This aligns fully with the original objective of the SPCR, which paves the way for long-term climate-compatible development. The increase in TA amount will not change the project impact, outcome, or classification. The additional activities to be supported by the TA are also consistent with the original TA impact, outcome, and output structure. Performance indicators in the design and monitoring framework (Appendix 1) have been revised to reflect additional activities. The supplementary funding will support the development and dissemination of additional climate change adaptation knowledge products regarding the activities described in paras. 12–14. As this is primarily a capacity building TA, no additional risks beyond those identified in the original TA are foreseen. Appropriate measures will be taken to mitigate identified risks.

V. DUE DILIGENCE

16. The activities supported by the additional financing of \$4 million will follow the implementation arrangements established under the TA.⁶ The proposed activities and expenditure under the SCF and NDF are eligible under the current funding arrangements and do not require a waiver. The MOE will remain the executing agency. The implementing agencies are (i) the Secretariat of the National Committee for Subnational Democratic Development for activities related to mainstreaming at subnational levels; (ii) the MOWA for activities related to the integration of gender considerations; and (iii) the MOP for activities related to monitoring, reporting, and evaluating adaptation investments.

17. The additional TA activities will require an additional 65 person-months of international consultant inputs and 180 person-months of national consultant inputs.⁷ A consulting firm will be selected and engaged following the quality- and cost-based selection method (90:10) in accordance with ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2013, as amended from time to time). The firm will provide 45 person-months of international inputs and 180 person-months of national inputs. One individual international consultant will be recruited for 20 person-months to provide targeted support to the MOE in effectively coordinating, supervising, and managing the various consulting packages of the TA and seven SPCR investment projects, and to prepare SPCR-wide interdisciplinary knowledge products.

18. Output-based contracts will be utilized for new consulting service engagements. Goods and services will be procured in accordance with ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2015, as amended from time to time). For expenses related to equipment and surveys, the advance

⁶ Revised Cost Estimates and Financing Plan (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2).

⁷ Revised Outline Terms of Reference for Consultants (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2).

payment facility will be used as per the implementation arrangements laid out in the original TA paper. TA funds will be disbursed in accordance with ADB's Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook (2010, as amended from time to time). Implementation and monitoring of the TA will be undertaken through regular TA progress reports. The TA supervising unit will closely work with Cambodia Resident Mission in administering the TA.

19. The proposed changes comply with the project administration instructions on administering grant-financed TA projects⁸ and address comments from the Operations Services and Financial Management Department, Office of the General Counsel, Controller's Department, and the Office of Cofinancing Operations. The expected completion date remains 31 December 2019.

VI. THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION

20. The President recommends that the Board approve the increase in technical assistance (TA) amount for Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning in the Kingdom of Cambodia by \$4,000,000, which will finance the changes described in paras. 1-2.

⁸ ADB. 2009. Administering Grant-Financed Technical Assistance. *Project Administration Instructions*. PAI 5.09. Manila.

REVISED DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

<p>Impacts the Project is Aligned with:</p> <p>Current Project: Enhanced resilience to climate change in Cambodia by 2022. (Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan, 2014-2023 and National Strategic Plan on Green Growth Development, 2013-2030)^a</p> <p>Overall Project: Unchanged</p>
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Project Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources or Reporting Mechanisms	Risks
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Current project Sustained institutional and technical capacity to integrate adaptation concerns into development planning</p> <p>Overall project Unchanged</p>	<p>Current project By 2018: a. Agreed strategies on adaptation and DRR are integrated into at least three sectors at national and provincial levels b. At least 25% of approved investment projects are climate-proofed^p c. Improved coordination mechanism for climate resilience established among key sectors d. Degree of integration of adaptation and DRR into annual development plans e. Routine application of climate information in decision making f. Climate risk and vulnerability analyses become standard procedure in development planning g. Budget allocation for adaptation and DRR increased by 10%^b</p> <p>Overall project By 2020: a–g. Unchanged.</p>	<p>Government policy and development plan documents</p> <p>Project documentation</p> <p>Project progress and M&E reports</p> <p>National communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p>	<p>High staff turnover and insufficient incentives and budget allocation for climate change development programs, policies, and projects</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>Output 1 Current project SPCR coordination, technical support, and capacity to mainstream climate resilience into development planning strengthened</p>	<p>Current project 1a. Establishment of PPCR technical backstopping unit at the MOE by 2013 1b. Two semiannual SPCR coordination team meeting reports to assess mainstreaming and SPCR implementation progress through Dec 2017 1c. Gender-inclusive results framework for the M&E of seven SPCR investments developed by 2013 1d. Provision of technical backstopping for seven SPCR investment projects through 2017 1e. At least 15 technical staff, including women, in at least three key sector ministries acquire the capacity to prepare adaptation plans by 2014 1f. At least 20 trained focal persons in charge of adaptation in government agencies by 2015 1g. Climate risk screening tools applied to major investment projects and vulnerability assessments of at-risk projects by 2017</p>	<p>1a–1r. Project inception and progress reports</p> <p>1b. Minutes and reports from government policy dialogue</p> <p>1a–1r. Monthly project progress and M&E reports</p> <p>1k. District and commune development plans</p>	<p>Inadequate level of expertise or human resources within the government to participate in and contribute to TA activities</p> <p>Delay in fielding consultants</p>

Project Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources or Reporting Mechanisms	Risks
<p>Overall project Unchanged</p>	<p>1h. Climate risk management integrated into plans, programs, and projects of at least three sectors by 2017 1i. Mechanisms to channel adaptation funds to subnational governments in place by 2017</p> <p>Overall project 1b. Dec 2019; 1c. 2015; 1d. 2019; 1e. 2016; 1f. 2017; 1g. 2019; 1h. 2019; 1i. 2019 1j. At least 100 national and subnational officials trained in integrating adaptation into subnational development planning (2015 baseline: five) 1k. At least four adaptation pilot activities in three sectors implemented at provincial and commune levels (2015 baseline: none) 1l. At least three NCDD guidance manuals developed on integrating adaptation at provincial, district, and commune levels (2015 baseline: none) 1m. At least four sectoral climate change action plans integrate gender concerns effectively (2015 baseline: one) 1n. At least 100 technical staff (including women) from line ministries (including 15 gender focal persons in charge of climate change in the Provincial Department of Women's Affairs, and CSOs trained on gender mainstreaming in adaptation (2015 baseline: five) 1o. At least four gender-responsive and gender-equitable pilots on adaptation implemented in key sectors (2015 baseline: none) 1p. Adaptation indicators integrated into the development plans of at least four provinces and municipalities (2015 baseline: none) 1q. At least 100 staff from the MOP, CSOs, and NGOs trained in the M&E of climate change adaptation investments (2015 baseline: five) by conducting at least six awareness-raising and gender-inclusive, multi-stakeholder workshops (2015 baseline: one) 1r. At least three guidance manuals developed on integrating adaptation indicators into M&E systems at provincial, district, and commune levels (2015 baseline: none)</p>	<p>1m–1n. Ministry of Women's Affairs annual report</p>	<p>Limited communication between climate change experts and development planners</p> <p>Poor attendance during results management and information dissemination meetings</p> <p>Staff turnover in the government</p>
<p>Output 2 Current project Detailed feasibility studies for selected NAPA projects conducted</p> <p>Overall project Unchanged</p>	<p>Current project 2a. At least six NAPA feasibility studies completed for three sectors (e.g., water, agriculture) by 2015 2b. At least two NAPA projects that directly benefit vulnerable groups, including women, identified for support from global adaptation funds by 2015 2c. At least two proposals successfully prepared and submitted by national government staff by 2017</p> <p>Overall project 2a. 2017; 2b. 2017; 2c. 2019</p>	<p>2a. Feasibility studies reports 2a–c. TA implementation reports 2c. NAPA proposals</p>	

Project Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources or Reporting Mechanisms	Risks
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Current project Civil society support mechanism established, and capacity of NGOs and CSOs to mainstream adaptation and DRR into their operations strengthened</p> <p>Overall project Unchanged</p>	<p>Current project</p> <p>3a. Framework for community-based climate resilience and DRR studies and projects developed by 2013</p> <p>3b. Diverse portfolio of at least 20 community-based adaptation and DRR projects in at least three sectors (with at least 30% of projects directly improving the climate resilience of women) identified, financed, and implemented by 2017</p> <p>3c. At least 15 reports on community-based adaptation published by 2017</p> <p>Overall project 3a. 2015; 3b. 2018; 3c. 2018</p>	<p>3a. Asia Pacific Adaptation Network reports</p> <p>Research reports</p> <p>3a–c. TA implementation reports</p> <p>3c. UNDP Adaptation Learning Mechanism</p>	
<p>Output 4</p> <p>Current project Climate change adaptation knowledge products developed and disseminated</p> <p>Overall project Unchanged</p>	<p>Current project</p> <p>4a. PPCR website in Khmer and English developed and maintained by 2013</p> <p>4b. At least 100 key government staff, including 30 women, trained in adaptation by 2017</p> <p>4c. Information from seven SPCR projects compiled, managed, and disseminated up to 2017</p> <p>4d. At least 10 awareness-raising and gender-inclusive, multi-stakeholder workshops conducted by 2017</p> <p>4e. Appropriate media and content developed with the assistance of CSOs and NGOs to communicate information effectively by 2015</p> <p>4f. An adaptation and DRR curriculum developed for secondary and tertiary education by 2017</p> <p>4g. At least 25 articles on adaptation and DRR published and posted on Cambodian and global web portals by 2017</p> <p>Overall project 4a. 2015; 4b. 2019; 4c. 2019; 4d. 2019; 4e. 2017; 4f. 2019; 4g. 2019</p>	<p>4a. Asia Pacific Adaptation Network reports</p> <p>4a–g. TA progress reports</p> <p>4c, g. Climate Investment Funds knowledge products</p> <p>4d. UNDP Adaptation Learning Mechanism</p> <p>4g. Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative reports</p>	
Key Activities with Milestones^c			
<p>1. SPCR coordination, technical support, and capacity to mainstream climate resilience into development planning strengthened</p> <p>1.1 Establish a PPCR technical backstopping unit at the MOE (Jan 2013) (completed)</p> <p>1.2 Organize regular SPCR coordination team meetings and prepare semiannual progress reports on mainstreaming and SPCR implementation (Dec 2019) (changed)</p> <p>1.3 Assess the capacity needs of policy makers and civil society for planning, budgeting, and implementing adaptation and DRR measures (Dec 2015) (changed)</p> <p>1.4 Develop a monitoring and reporting format and schedule for SPCR investments and capacity of policy makers and civil society in consultation with key stakeholders, including CSOs and NGOs (Oct 2015) (changed)</p> <p>1.5 Establish a gender-inclusive results framework and management information system for the M&E of SPCR investments (Dec 2015) (changed)</p>			

Key Activities with Milestones^c	
1.6	Organize training events, workshops, and other capacity-building activities targeted at technical staff members, including women and senior decision makers within the government, NGOs, CSOs, and the private sector, and provide technical backstopping to focal persons on adaptation (Jul 2019) (changed)
1.7	Develop and document a sector-specific knowledge and case analysis (Dec 2017) (changed)
1.8	Develop a data support infrastructure for the implementation of climate change risk management (Dec 2017) (changed)
1.9	Apply risk screening tools, assess the vulnerability of key projects, and incorporate climate risk management into sector guidelines, manuals, and infrastructure design standards (Dec 2018) (changed)
1.10	Conduct theme-specific training on adaptation in priority sectors (water resources, agriculture, transport, and urban planning), and prepare necessary guidebooks, manuals, and reports (Jul 2019) (changed)
1.11	Prepare annual M&E reports on SPCR investments and capacity assessments of policy makers and civil society (Dec 2019) (changed)
1.12	Conduct workshops and training programs for the NCDD, subnational and commune councils, and NGOs and CSOs at the subnational level (Q2 2016–Q4 2018) [G/CD] [GE] (added)
1.13	Conduct feasibility studies of adaptation projects in at least three sectors at district and commune levels that have the potential to receive external funding (Q4 2017) [G/CD] (added)
1.14	Prepare guidelines and/or knowledge products on mainstreaming resilience at subnational levels (Q3 2018) [G/CD] (added)
1.15	Organize consultations with the gender and climate change committee and other stakeholders to assess at least four sectoral climate change action plans and identify areas where different ministries can strengthen gender provisions (Q2 2017) [G/CD] [GE] (added)
1.16	Conduct training seminars and gender-inclusive, multi-stakeholder workshops on gender mainstreaming in adaptation and prepare guidance manuals (Q3 2018) [G/CD] [GE] (added)
1.17	Implement four gender-responsive and gender-equitable adaptation pilots in provinces/municipalities, with the objective of building an economic case for gender mainstreaming (Q3 2018) [G/CD] [GE] (added)
1.18	Conduct workshops for the MOP, line ministries, CSOs, and NGOs on the M&E of adaptation investments (Q3 2018) [G/CD] [GE] (added)
1.19	Prepare guidelines on integrating adaptation-focused indicators into M&E systems at national (e.g., the National Strategic Development Plan), sectoral, and subnational levels (Q1 2017) (added)
1.20	Integrate adaptation indicators into the results frameworks of at least five investment projects and five community-focused adaptation projects (Q3 2017) [G/CD] (added)
2. Detailed feasibility studies for selected NAPA projects conducted	
2.1	Conduct at least six feasibility studies for NAPA priority projects in three sectors, particularly unfunded ones related to the SPCR investments (Dec 2016) (changed)
2.2	Identify indicators for monitoring the effectiveness of adaptation (Dec 2016) (changed)
2.3	Identify NAPA projects that can enhance the climate resilience of vulnerable groups, including women, and which have a high potential to receive international funds from such bodies as the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the Green Climate Fund (Dec 2017) (changed)
2.4	Help government staff prepare necessary documents and submit at least two funding proposals (Dec 2019) (changed)
3. Civil society support mechanism established, and the capacity of NGOs and CSOs to mainstream adaptation and DRR into their operations strengthened	
3.1	Determine criteria for selecting NGOs and/or CSOs to conduct studies on climate change impacts and implement community-based adaptation projects (Aug 2015) (completed)
3.2	Assess the possibility of linking the studies to ADB-financed projects to enable effective adaptation and DRR mainstreaming (Dec 2015) (changed)
3.3	Implement studies and projects to generate knowledge about the impact of climate change and potential civil society approaches to adaptation and DRR (Jun 2017) (changed)
3.4	Apply lessons learned from adaptation and DRR initiatives to the development of additional projects, and integrate such lessons into national adaptation policy and practice (Dec 2019) (changed)
3.5	Develop knowledge products on community-based adaptation to serve as a useful resource for the government and development partners to inform adaptation policy development and decision making (Dec 2019) (changed)
4. Climate change adaptation knowledge products developed and disseminated	
4.1	Establish a knowledge management information system for gathering, storing, and producing knowledge products on adaptation and DRR and creating links to web portals (Dec 2015) (changed)
4.2	Conduct public awareness campaigns on adaptation and DRR (Dec 2016) (changed)
4.3	Compile and manage information from SPCR investment projects (up to Dec 2018) (changed)
4.4	Document traditional and/or indigenous adaptation and DRR practices (Dec 2017) (changed)
4.5	Update the educational curriculum on climate resilience and DRR (Dec 2018) (changed)

Key Activities with Milestones^c	
4.6	Conduct awareness-building seminars and gender-inclusive, multi-stakeholder workshops (Dec 2019) (changed)
4.7	Develop appropriate media and content with the assistance of CSOs and NGOs to communicate information effectively (Dec 2019) (changed)
4.8	Develop knowledge products to effectively disseminate project results (Dec 2019) (changed)

Inputs	
Strategic Climate Fund (under the PPCR):	\$7,000,000 (current) \$3,000,000 (additional) \$10,000,000 (overall)
Nordic Development Fund:	\$1,000,000 (additional) \$1,000,000 (overall)
Government:	In-kind support in the form of counterpart staff, office space, and other services.
Assumptions for Partner Financing	
Not Applicable.	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CSO = civil society organization, DRR = disaster risk reduction, G/CD = governance and capacity development, GE = gender equity, MOP = Ministry of Planning, M&E = monitoring and evaluation, NAPA = National Adaptation Program of Action, NCDD = National Committee for Subnational Democratic Development, NGO = nongovernmental organization, PPCR = Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, Q = quarter, SPCR = Strategic Program for Climate Resilience, TA = technical assistance, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme.

^a National Climate Change Committee. 2013. *Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan, 2014–2023*. Phnom Penh;

National Council on Green Growth. 2013. *National Strategic Plan on Green Growth, 2013–2030*. Phnom Penh.

^b Baseline data will be collected early in the project implementation period.

^c Target dates (in parentheses) have been changed to reflect the revised TA completion date.

Source: ADB.

LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/MC/?id=45283-001-2>

1. Revised Cost Estimates and Financing Plan

Supplementary Documents

2. Revised Outline Terms of Reference for Consultants
3. Procurement Plan