



ADAPTATION FUND



INCEPTION REPORT

October 2024

Increasing climate resilience through small-scale infrastructure investments and enhancing adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces in Cambodia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Inception Report summarizes the inception workshop and the first Project Management Committee (PMC) Meeting.

The project titled “Increasing Climate Resilience through small-scale Infrastructure Investments and Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable Communities in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces in Cambodia” has secured funding from the Adaptation Fund to be implemented in the two coastal provinces (Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces) for four years from September 2024. The overall objective of the project is to support climate resilient and adaptive development and increase the capacity for climate variability/change adaptation of target communities living in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces. The project is organized under three strategic components:

1. Increasing coping capacity by promoting climate-resilient small-scale infrastructure
2. Adapting to current impacts of climate change through recovery of coastal ecosystems and livelihood improvement and diversification
3. Building capacity and knowledge sharing to reduce vulnerability to climate change

On 26 September 2024, the project was officially launched, and the inception workshop and the first Project Management Committee (PMC) meeting in Phnom Penh were organized. Relevant stakeholders attended the event to review and actively discuss the project overview, work plan, budget plan, implementation arrangement, PMC’s roles and responsibilities, and environmental and social management plan. All key takeaways from the inception workshop and the first PMC meeting are summarized in this report. Furthermore, participants agreed with the shared information but did not identify any changes in the project document since the donor’s approval in April 2024.

UN-Habitat and the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)/Ministry of Environment also expressed their commitment to close collaboration and achievement of the project objective aligned with the project’s result framework. The project will carefully review the takeaways from discussions during the first PMC meeting and reflect them in the project designs and activities.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AoC	Agreement of Cooperation
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
ESP	Adaptation Fund's Environment and Social Policy
EWS	Early Warning System
GDP	Gross domestic product
NCS	National Council for Sustainable Development
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resource Management and Meteorology
PEU	Project Executing Unit
PMC	Project Management Committee
ROAP	UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (Fukuoka)
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme

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PROJECT INFORMATION

AF Project ID	AF00000335
Project Title:	Increasing climate resilience through small-scale infrastructure investments and enhancing adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces in Cambodia
Implementing Agency:	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
Executing Entity:	National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)
Approved Total Budget	US\$10,000,000

Project Starting Date		Project Completion Date
AFB Approval Date	Start of the project	Planned
20 May 2024	26 September 2024	25 September 2028

1. Project Overview

1.1 Background and Brief Situation Analysis

Cambodia is ranked as one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in Southeast Asia. The Climate Risk Index (CRI) ranks countries most affected by climate change from 1996 to 2015 based on extreme weather events. Cambodia ranked 14th out of 181 countries on the Climate Risk Index for 2000-2019 and 84th in 2019 with losses in million US\$ (Purchasing Power Parity) ranking at 97th and losses per unit GDP in percentage ranking at 86th.

According to Cambodia's Climate Risk Country Profile, the country is projected to experience warming of 3.1°C by the 2090s, against the baseline conditions over 1986 – 2005 under the highest emissions pathway, RCP8.5. In addition, the report highlights that increases in annual maximum and minimum temperatures are expected to be larger than the rise in average temperature, directly increasing pressures on human health, livelihoods, and ecosystems. Increased incidences of extreme heat represent a significant threat to human health in Cambodia, especially for outdoor laborers and urban populations for whom the urban heat island effect compounds the effect of heat rises.

The April 2018 report, *Modelling of Climate Change Impacts on Growth* by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the National Council for Sustainable Development, estimated that climate change could reduce the GDP of Cambodia by 2.5 percent by 2030 and by almost 10 percent by 2050. According to the report, the fall is primarily the result of extreme events impacting infrastructure, loss of crops, and reduced worker productivity following temperature increases. Cambodia is especially vulnerable to floods, droughts, windstorms, and seawater intrusion. Climate change may reduce the country's annual average GDP growth by 6.6 percent.

The coastal zones are among the most affected in the country. In addition to the agriculture sector, this also affects the rapidly growing tourism sector, especially in the coastal areas where the economy heavily relies. Rising sea levels can impact coastal systems in multiple ways, including flood and storm damage, inundation, loss of wetlands, erosion, saltwater intrusion, and rising water tables.

The 2014 Forest Cover Report, released by the Organisation for the Development of Data, highlights emerging trends in the loss of forest cover, especially the loss of dense forests throughout Cambodia since 1973. The percentage of non-forest cover, i.e., 48.4 percent, is more significant than forest cover.

Cambodia's vulnerability is characterized by recurrent floods and irregular rainfall, an agrarian-based economy, inadequate human and financial resources, insufficient physical infrastructure, and limited technological access. Socio-economic status, location, access to resources, and technologies influence Cambodia's ability to manage climate impacts or lack thereof. The vulnerability of Cambodia to climate change is exacerbated as the economy relies heavily on climate-related sectors. The economy of Cambodia is narrowly based and driven by four primary sectors: garment, tourism, construction, and agriculture. Agriculture remains the dominant employment sector for the rural population, accounting for 39 percent of the country's 8.8 million labor force and contributing to about 22.85 percent of GDP in 2021. Tourism's share of GDP came to 3.6 percent in 2022 compared to 1.8 percent in 2021. The *Asian Development Outlook* April 2023 says the tourism sector is expected to grow 7.3% in 2023 before easing to 6.8% in 2024.

Being a developing nation with limited infrastructure, recovery from climate-related disasters is still challenging. Between 1991 and 2014, Cambodia experienced extreme hazards, mainly floods and storms

that led to the deaths of over 1,500 people, and the vulnerability to extreme weather events such as floods and cyclones caused most losses in terms of both mortality and economic losses. Between 1991 and 2014, the financial losses amounted to more than US\$235 million. Two-thirds of the loss could have been avoided with improved policies, investment to adapt to climate change, and measures to climate-proof infrastructure where possible.

In addition, there is a growing risk that severe weather events will continue to impact Cambodia, which will affect the achievement of its national development priority, i.e., to build institutional capacity, improve socio-economic infrastructure, and create a favorable environment to attract both domestic and foreign investments, to ensure a high rate of economic growth and poverty reduction, as outlined in its National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019 – 2023. The uncertainty and intricacy of ever-increasing climate change risks and threats will significantly hamper economic growth and development potential in the future. Retaining growth and development performance under a changing climate will be a real challenge to Cambodia in years to come. Cambodia portrays a severe lack of coping capacity.

1.2 Project Objective

The overall objective of the proposed project is to support climate resilient and adaptive development and increase capacity for climate variability/change adaptation of target communities living in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces. This objective will be achieved through the following objectives:

- To implement concrete adaptation actions that support climate resilient infrastructure in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces to adapt to current impacts of climate change, in particular, extreme hydro-meteorological events.
- To reduce the impacts of coastal climate hazards by recovering coastal ecosystems (Ecosystem-Based Adaptation) and minimizing related socioeconomic impacts on communities.
- To enhance institutional capacity at the provincial and local level, relevant Government entities, and communities for decision-making and management of the implementation of adaptation measures/actions to address climate change and variability in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces.



1.3 Project Components, Expected Outcomes and Outputs

Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs
<p>Component 1: Increasing coping capacity by promoting climate resilient small-scale infrastructure</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Increased adaptive capacity of built infrastructure and communities to withstand extreme weather and climate variability and change.</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Rehabilitate and improve embankment in Ou Chraneang Reservoir (Kampong Trach Khang Lech commune, Kampong Trach District, Kampot) to meet new adaptation requirements for inundation/flooding/saltwater intrusion and controlling vector-borne and water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Output 1.2: Establish/renovate five medium/small-scale wastewater treatment plants (with two in Kampot and three in Koh Kong Provinces)</p> <p>Output 1.3: Clear drainage systems, large canals, renovate waterways and establish filter nets on the outlet of canals for saltwater intrusion prevention and to capture waste from discharging to the sea in Khemerak Phoumin City.</p> <p>Output 1.4: Renovate waterbodies (irrigation tanks and embankments) in Lompu Reservoir and rehabilitate Kampong Trach canal in Kampong Trach District.</p> <p>Output 1.5: Resilient housing and toilet designs developed, and demonstration housing units constructed in three vulnerable communities in Koh Kong Province.</p> <p>Output 1.6: Build five sluice gates and embankments to prevent saltwater intrusion in Krong Khemara Phoumin.</p> <p>Output 1.7: Establish Early Warning System (EWS) for flooding and drought forecasting to reduce disaster risks of vulnerable communities in Mondol Seima District.</p>
<p>Component 2: Adapting to current impacts of climate change through recovery of coastal ecosystems, and livelihood improvement and diversification</p>	<p>Outcome 2: Improved conditions of coastal ecosystems and income diversification of vulnerable communities have enhanced the resilient capacity of these communities.</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Restoration of destroyed mangrove ecosystems to improve mangrove ecosystem resilience in Mondol Seima District.</p> <p>Output 2.2: Develop Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) management plans for restored mangrove ecosystems, including prevention of waste/pollution in Mondol Seima District.</p> <p>Output 2.3: Explore livelihood diversification options (inland fisheries, fisheries product processing/value addition, seaweed cultivation, mat making and livestock raising etc.) and support the most vulnerable households to support agriculture and inland fishing to Increase the income of the vulnerable households (including women and youth) with initiation of these livelihoods.</p>

<p>Component 3: Building capacity and knowledge sharing to reduce vulnerability to climate change</p>	<p>Outcome 3: Improved effectiveness of climate adaptation planning/implementation to increase coping capacity to address climate variability/ risk reduction, and to sustain/scale-up actions for transformative adaptation interventions at the local level.</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Conduct participatory vulnerability/risk assessments to mainstream climate change adaptation, including community-based in community/sub-national/ district development plans and promote climate change/disaster resilience in local development plans</p> <p>Output 3.2: Capacity building of provincial and sub-national level Government entities and communities on mainstreaming climate change adaptation</p> <p>Output 3.3: Capacity building of sub-national level Government officials/communities in managing solid waste and wastewater to strengthening of waste collection and existing management systems. [Linked to Outputs 1.2 and 1.3]</p> <p>Output 3.4: Training communities in target locations on resilient housing/latrines construction technique. [Linked to Output 1.5]</p> <p>Output 3.5: Organizing communities and local authority to manage, monitor and maintain infrastructure investments to ensure sustainability and establish an adaptive pathway plan for flood response [Linked to Outputs 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.6].</p> <p>Output 3.6: Share knowledge and lessons through documentation of climate-resilient actions for increased adaptive capacities. (Special note: Material produced will be disability inclusive)</p>

2. Inception Workshop & the First PMC Meeting

The project titled “Increasing climate resilience through small-scale infrastructure investments and enhancing adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces in Cambodia” was approved by the Adaptation Fund Board during its forty-second meeting from 16 to 19 April 2024 (Decision B.42/11). The Adaptation Fund and UN-Habitat agreement was signed on 6 July 2024 with \$ 10,000,000 of funding for four years.

To launch the project, the inception workshop and the first Project Management Committee (PMC) meeting were organized on 26 September 2024 (Annex 1).

2.1 Courtesy Visit



Before the Inception Workshop, the UN-Habitat team led by Ms. Oddy Angelo, Human Settlements Officer from the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), visited H.E. EANG Sophalleth, Minister of the Environment.

The Excellency Minister congratulated the new Adaptation Fund Project on “Increasing climate resilience through small-scale infrastructure investments and enhancing adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces from 2024 to 2028”. He confirmed the commitment of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and NCSA to continue our cooperation to make this project implementation successful.

UN-Habitat has had a long-standing partnership with the Ministry of Environment since 2011 on climate change, waste management, urban ecosystems, and other environmental issues. H.E. Eang Sophalleth acknowledged UN-Habitat’s initiative to support the local communities through small-scale infrastructures and ecosystem-based adaptation. “If we do not take care of the mangrove forest today, it might no longer exist in the next 20 years”, H.E. Dr. Eang Sophalleth highlighted.

“UN-Habitat would like to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Ministry for their continued and valuable support and cooperation. I strongly believe that this will further strengthen our partnership for collaborative efforts in promoting a sustainable environment and achieving Sustainable Development Goals”, Ms. Angelo said. UN-Habitat assured the Excellency Minister its continued support in strengthening the relationship and cooperation with the ministry.

2.2 Inception Workshop



2.2.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

To officially commence project implementation, the project's inception workshop took place in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, on 26 September 2024. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), in partnership with the NCSA/MoE and local authorities from Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces, organized an inception workshop in the Ministry of Environment. More than 95 national and international stakeholders participated in the workshop to witness the project's commencement (Annex 2).

The objectives of the workshop were 1) to launch the project and publicly disseminate the project overview to the relevant stakeholders, 2) to ensure continuous partnership of the project executing entity and the implementation entity to achieve the project objectives, and 3) to identify possible partnership and collaboration with external stakeholders that are working in the project target areas: Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces.

2.2.2 Key Results

The project launch started with a welcome remark from Ms. Oddy Angelo Barrios, Human Settlements Officer of UN-Habitat ROAP. Ms. Angelo welcomed the participants by emphasizing the importance of cooperation and partnership with the NCSA/MoE, local authorities and communities from two target provinces to work on a sustainable environment and climate change. She also acknowledged and appreciated the Royal Government of Cambodia for its strong commitment and great efforts, particularly under the Ministry of Environment and the National Council for Sustainable Development's leadership to protect people from disasters and promote climate change adaptation and mitigation in Cambodia.

She mentioned that UN-Habitat, in partnership with the NCSA and two provinces, local authorities were conducting the inception workshop to share work plans, project modality and substantive scope of the project implementation and to discuss the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the project implementation. Thus, cooperation and contribution are vital for the project implementation. Ms. Angelo said, "I am sure this project will contribute to the achievements of the circular strategy on environment 2023-2028, which focuses on three pillars: Clean, Green, and Sustainable, aimed at ensuring cleanliness and greenery throughout Cambodia, particularly in housing, industry, and construction enterprises, along with proper waste management." For instance, the project activity on environmental enhancement (tree

plantation, mangrove and ecosystem restoration) and proper waste management, mainly plastic waste reduction, will contribute to MoE's campaigns on "Ponlork Baitong" and "Clean Cambodia," respectively.

In his opening remark, H.E. Chuop Paris, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment, Deputy Chair of NCSO/ Designated Authority of the Adaptation Fund, highlighted that **"this project is essential and serves as a good model for coastal communities to build climate resilience through capacity building and small-scale infrastructure to adapt to climate change"**



*H.E. Chuop Paris, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment/
deputy chair of NCSO/ Designated Authority of the Adaptation Fund*

Excellency Secretary of State said "Today, we are launching the new Adaptation Fund project, **Increasing climate resilience through small-scale infrastructure investments and enhancing adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces in Cambodia**. For this, I congratulate and thank the UN-Habitat for cooperating in granting this project from the Adaptation Fund. I would also like to thank the Adaptation Fund for supporting this project financially. We continue to support the development of a stronger national enabling environment for sustainable development through an institutionalized, continuous review dialogue, facilitating the participation of all stakeholders".

After that, the representatives of NCSO and UN-Habitat shared the project overview, work plan, and next steps. Ms. Long Sona, the national project manager, presented the project's overview and work plan to the participants during his presentation. He addressed that this ambitious initiative addresses Cambodia's suffering from climate change, particularly in the coastal provinces where communities regularly face flooding, saltwater intrusion, and other extreme weather events. These recurring challenges have highlighted the need for stronger climate resilience and adaptive capacity, notably for the most vulnerable urban dwellers.

Mr. Sok Vanna, UN-Habitat Country Manager, summarized that the workshop proceeded with a presentation on the project background, objectives, and work plan. A consultation session was held afterward, responding to questions regarding the project work plan, the implementation arrangement, the sustainability of the project design, and stakeholder consultation from the national to the community level. About the next steps for the project implementation, he mentioned that the Project Management Committee and Project team will work closely with UN-Habitat colleagues to finalize all required documents to carry out the project implementation in due course.



“The workshop was presided over by the Secretary of State to conclude with full agreement on the project work plan and proceed among the stakeholders, enabling the official implementation of project activities.”

Mr. Sok Vanna, Country Programme Manager, UN-Habitat Cambodia

The event was concluded with closing remarks from Mr. Ouk Navann, Deputy Director General, General Directorate of Policy and Strategy/National Project Director, Ministry of Environment. “It is highly appreciated for the close collaboration of other stakeholders, including ministries, sub-national authorities, NGOs, development partners, and research institutions, to successfully increase the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in coastal areas through this new project”, said Mr. Navann, Ministry of Environment.

2.2.3 Summary of the Inception Workshop

- The project was officially launched and witnessed by diverse stakeholders, including national and sub-national government officials, development partners, NGOs, and other UN agencies. As part of the project visibility, the project disseminated a project leaflet to participants (Annex 3).
- A detailed project overview and work plan were shared with participants, and they agreed on the proposed contents without any objections or concerns, including environmental and social risks.
- To achieve the project objectives through the project activities aligned with the project document, both the Ministry of Environment and UN-Habitat expressed their commitment to the continuous cooperation and partnership among not only the NCSD/MoE and UN-Habitat but also with local authorities and communities from two target provinces.
- It was made known that UN Women is conducting a project on women’s empowerment in the Koh Kong Province. UN-Habitat will regularly communicate with UN Women and share good practices and relevant tools for mainstream gender equality in project design and activities.
- A Kick-off workshop will be organized in both Kampot and Koh Kong Province to ensure a clear understanding of sub-national stakeholders about the project overview, work plan, timeframe, budget, and expected roles and responsibilities among stakeholders.

2.3 The First PMC Meeting



2.3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

As it was the first PMC meeting, nominated PMC members from different organizations attended the meeting, aiming at dissemination and discussion on the project work plan, budget plan, implementation arrangement, PMC's roles and responsibilities, and environmental and social management plan. The PMC members were expected to have a common understanding of the project plan and their roles in achieving the project objectives in the target areas. Another expectation was to identify changes including the condition of the project target areas and environmental and social safeguards risks compared to the project document since the donor's approval.

The first PMC meeting was opened with opening remarks from H.E Sum Thy, Director General of GDPS and the PMC Chair. Thereafter, representatives from the Executing Entity (NCS/Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport) and the Implementing Entity (UN-Habitat) presented 1) a project overview and work plan, 2) the Implementation modalities and Agreement of Cooperation (AoC) Arrangement, 3) the roles and responsibilities of PMC, and 4) environmental and social management plan and the importance of knowledge management. Q&A sessions were arranged at the end of each session to discuss and clarify project information among the participants. All presentations are available based on the request.

2.3.2 Summary of the First PMC Meeting

In the opening remark, H.E. Sum Thy expressed his appreciation for the PMC members' participation and addressed the meeting's purpose. He also shared with participants that this new project is developed as a scale-up project of the ongoing Adaptation Fund project in the Kep and Preah Sihanouk Provinces since 2021. He also emphasized that the result of this PMC meeting would be compiled and submitted to the project management unit (PMU) chair by the minister for endorsement.

Following the presentations (English and Khmer versions), the PMC members shared their insights on implementing the



*H.E. Sum Thy, Director General of GDPS/
the Chair of the PMC*

planned activities in the project document. The discussion points and identified action points are listed in the table below.

Discussion points	Key takeaways
Coordination with Ministry of Water Resource Management and Meteorology (MoWRAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prepare technical designs and inspections before the construction of small-scale infrastructure activities, the project is requested to engage with the Water User Committees at the local level. These committees were established and trained for the basic operation and maintenance of water-related infrastructures.
Small-scale infrastructures [Outputs 1.1 – 1.6]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was suggested that the technical designs of small-scale infrastructures incorporate the return period of the precipitation: an estimate of how long it will be between rainfall events of a given magnitude. In other words, it was recommended that the design be based on the historical biggest magnitude, such as the highest flood water level. ▪ It was recommended that contingency expenses be reserved to cope with unexpected needs during the construction. ▪ The project needs to consider the sustainable operational cost of sub-national stakeholders to maintain, manage, and operate small-scale infrastructures.
Resilient housing construction [Output 1.5]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With JICA’s support, the General Department of Housing developed economical, sustainable, and environmental-friendly housing models. However, there is insufficient capacity-building on these housing designs at the local level. ▪ Closely work with the General Department of Housing for the existing housing models and capacity-building training under Outputs 1.5 and 3.4.
Early warning System [Output 1.7]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In addition to installing early warning systems, the project must develop suitable reporting mechanisms to share the collected data with the local residents, especially in disaster-prone areas, in a timely manner. ▪ It was also recommended to learn from the Early Warning System 1294, developed by the People in Need Cambodia and the Smart Axiata. The EWS 1294 is a pilot SMS broadcasting as another dissemination channel.
Livelihood diversification activities [Output 2.3]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was suggested that the existing fishery communities communicate with them as they already have a management plan, internal rules and regulations, map and structure, and membership.
Environmental and Social Safeguards and gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was suggested to ensure inclusiveness (i.e. people with disabilities and older persons) and gender equality in the beneficiary selection criteria in close collaboration with local authorities to ensure legal compliance and to respond the local needs (i.e. beneficiaries for resilient housing, capacity-building trainings, and consultations).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was recommended to consider the land tenure as one of the criteria for the resilient housing beneficiaries. ▪ It was suggested that a pre-inspection of project sites be conducted before the technical design to integrate and avoid or minimize the environmental and social risks from the project interventions.
Emergency Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was suggested to provide emergency support to inform and/or prevent natural disasters during the project period.
PMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was agreed that the PMC meeting should be organized regularly to discuss concerns and share the project progress.

“As the project includes many water-related activities, close coordination with the sub-national focal persons of the MoWRAM and existing Water Use Committees are important.”

Mr. Thach Sovanna, Director of Water Resource Management and Conservation of Ministry of Water Resource Management and Meteorology (MoWRAM)



“All project interventions should promote gender mainstreaming and gender equality to provide fair and equitable access to the project benefits.”

Mrs. Ratha Chhan, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Women's Affairs



“The project should be managed well and aligned with the Environmental and Social Management Plan to avoid/minimize any risks from the project interventions.”

Dr. Dok Doma, Deputy Director General of General Department of Housing, Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction (MLMUPC)



3. Changes in the Project Document Since the Donor’s Approval

UN-Habitat and NCSD officially launched the project on 26 September 2024 by organizing the inception workshop and the first PMC meeting to review and discuss the work plan, budget plan, and implementation arrangement. Within a month of the project inception workshop, no change was proposed in the project document.

To avoid the duplication of interventions with the government and other stakeholders, PMC members suggested that they communicate with sub-national government focal persons regularly, especially the Water User Committees.



“Beneficiary selection for demo resilient housing and toilets, the project is requested to coordinate and discuss closely with the commune chiefs to identify the most vulnerable households in the target areas.”

Mr. Toun Phearum, Deputy Governor of Khemarak Phoumin Municipality, Koh Kong Province

4. Project Management Arrangements

4.1 Implementation arrangements

It was agreed among the stakeholders that the project should be executed, coordinated, and overseen in a way aligned with the descriptions in the project document.

By contracting through an Agreement of Cooperation with UN-Habitat, the NCSD, within the Ministry of Environment, will be the executing entity for all project activities. The NCSD will also ensure the project is executed on time and coordinate its activities and results across the Cambodian government system.

UN-Habitat is a multilateral implementing entity that will provide project management support and oversight of project implementation. It will also be part of the team that implements the project, providing technical knowledge and expertise based on its experience implementing other climate change projects in Cambodia and the Asia-Pacific region. The agency will further oversee compliance with its Environmental and Social Safeguards System and the Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The PMC, chaired by the NCSD/MoE and vice-chaired by the Governors of Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces or their appointed deputies, will oversee and keep abreast of project progress and facilitate project implementation, including overseeing and cooperating with the Project Executing Unit, the technical advisors, the local committees, and the project oversight group.

The national-level Project Executing Unit will be headed by the Director of the Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment. A Project Team, headed by the Project Manager, will be created within the Project Executing Unit to oversee the day-to-day implementation of the project. It will manage project activities and ensure compliance with all commitments, such as the 15 Environmental and Social

Safeguards Principles of the Adaptation Fund the Environmental and Social Management Plan, and providing day-to-day support to the executing entity. The project team will be recruited after the AoC contract between UN-Habitat and the NCSD.

The Project Sub-Working Group, chaired by the Deputy Governor of Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces, will be located in Provincial Hall. It will support project activities, coordination, monitoring, and mobilization of the target communities.

4.2 Work Planning and Budgeting

The project work plan and budget were reviewed during the inception workshop and the first PMC meeting (Annex 4). A detailed work plan and budget plan for interventions in each target province will be reviewed and discussed among sub-national stakeholders by organizing the Provincial kick-off meeting.

4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The monitoring and evaluation framework proposed in the project document was reviewed and agreed upon by the PMC members. The progress and project achievements will be monitored based on targets and indicators established in the results framework in the project document. Based on the ESMP, the project will also ensure that the project monitors the possible risks throughout the project and takes identified/ agreed measures required to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental and social risks.

It was also agreed that the project put participatory monitoring mechanisms in place to collect and record data to support the M&E indicators, including gender-disaggregated and other relevant data pre-, during, and at the end of the Project. The data and information gathered will also facilitate the development of case studies and stories of change.

4.4 Reporting

Aligned with the project document, the PMC members agreed to submit the following reports throughout the project cycle. These qualitative reports will capture the status and progress of the project activities within the reporting period.

Expected Reports	Frequency	Responsibility
1. Inception Report	1 (Within one month after the inception workshop)	• UN-Habitat
2. Quarterly Reports	Quarterly	• Project manager, NCSD • UN-Habitat
3. Annual Project Reports	Annually	• UN-Habitat • Project manager, NCSD
4. Site visit and community-level meeting/ workshop/ training reports	Regularly (Every site visit and community-level activities)	• Project manager, NCSD
5. Mid-term Review Report	1 (In the end of 2nd year)	• UN-Habitat
6. Final Evaluation Report	1 (In the 4th year)	• UN-Habitat
7. Terminal Report	1 (within six (6) months after Project completion)	• UN-Habitat • Project manager, NCSD

4.5 Environmental and Social Risk Management

The project has been designed in compliance with the environmental and social safeguard principles detailed in the Adaptation Fund's Environment and Social Policy (ESP) of the Adaptation Fund, Gender Policy, and UN-Habitat's Environmental and Social Safeguards Systems.

The PMC members reviewed and agreed on the Environmental and Social Management Plan, which provides identified risks and possible measures to avoid, mitigate and manage environmental and social safeguards risks (Annex 5).

During the implementation, particular attention will be given to monitoring and mitigating any identified minor risks and any unanticipated environmental and social risks through site visits, annual ESP screening, and risk assessment by the project team based on the reports from the facilitating agencies. Through this process, environmental and/or social risks will be identified, remedial actions will be executed immediately, and recommendations on how these should be addressed in future implementation activities will be developed.

5. Conclusion and Next Steps

The inception workshop and the first PMC meeting on the project entitled "Increasing climate resilience through small-scale infrastructure investments and enhancing adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces in Cambodia" was organized jointly with the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCS), Ministry of Environment and UN-Habitat in Cambodia.

The inception workshop and the first PMC meeting officially marked the launch of the new Adaptation Fund project in Cambodia with full endorsement from the participants to cover the following objectives: 1) to disseminate the project implementation work plan, 2) to review and consult on the project modality and substantive scope of the project implementation, and 3) to review and discuss the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in the project implementation.

The project team responded to participant's questions during the consultation sessions after each presentation regarding the project work plan, the implementation arrangement, the sustainability of the project design, and stakeholder consultation from the national to community level.

The next step of the project implementation is the finalization of all required documents including the Agreement of Cooperation through close coordination among the Project Management Committee, Project team, and UN-Habitat. Thereafter, the project will carry out the project fieldwork aligned with the project document.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Inception Workshop Agenda

Inception Workshop

Date and time: 26 September (8:30 – 12:00)

Venue: Meeting Room, MoE Building, Phnom Penh

Time	Programme	Speaker/Facilitator
08:00-08:30	Registration	
08:30-08:40	Introduction and National Anthem	Ms. Meas Chanthya Under Secretary of State, MoE
08:40-08:50	Welcome Remarks by UN-Habitat	Ms. Oddy Angelo Barrios Human Settlements Officer UN-Habitat ROAP
08:50-09:10	Opening Remarks	H.E. Chuop Paris Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment
09:10-09:20	Group Photo	All
09:20-09:40	Coffee break	
09:40-10:20	Project Overview and Workplan	Mr. Long Sona Project Manager, CCS4CA
10:20-11:10	Q&A	All
11:10-11:40	Recap and next steps	Mr. Sok Vanna Country Programme Manager, UN-Habitat Cambodia
11:40-12:00	Closing remarks	Mr. Ouk Navann , Deputy Director General, General Directorate of Policy and Strategy/National Project Director

The First PMC Meeting

Date and time: 26 September (14:00 – 17:00)

Venue: Meeting Room, MoE Building, Phnom Penh

Time	Programme	Speaker/Facilitator
13:30-14:00	Registration	
14:00-14:10	Opening Remark	H.E Sum Thy , Director General of GDPS/ Chair of the PMC
14:10-14:50	Project Overview and Workplan	Mr. Long Sona Project Manager, CCS4CA
	Q&A	
14:50-15:30	Implementation Modalities and Agreement of Cooperation (AoC) Arrangement	Mr. Sok Vanna Country Programme Manager, UN-Habitat Cambodia
	Q&A	
15:30-16:10	Roles and Responsibilities of Project Management Committee (PMC)	Mr. Long Sona Project Manager, CCS4CA
	Q&A	
16:10-16:50	Environment, Social Management Plan and Knowledge Management, Advocacy, Communication Strategy	Mr. Jun Fujihira Project Team Leader, UN-Habitat Cambodia
	Q&A	
16:50-17:00	Conclusion and Closing Remarks	H.E Sum Thy ,

Time	Programme	Speaker/Facilitator
		Director General of General Directorate of Policy and Strategy / Chair of the PMC

Annex 2: Inception Workshop Attendance

Name	Gender	Position	Organization
1. Choup Paris	M	Undersecretary of State	NCSD/MoE
2. Sum Thy	M	Director	NCSD/MoE
3. Ouk Navann	M	Deputy Director General	NCSD/MoE
4. Long Sona	M	Vice Chief of Department	NCSD/MoE
5. Cheng Dy	M	Vice Chief of Office	CMNC/ MoE
6. Sim Torch	M	Chief of office	MoE
7. Euy Sing	M	Vice Chief of Department	MAFF
8. Long Sophal	F	Vice Chief of Department	GDLC/MoE
9. Nos Nary	F	Project Assistant	MoE
10. Kong Putheavy	F	General Secretariat	Department of General Secretariat/ MoE
11. Phin Soketya	F	Chief of Office	Administrative/MoE
12. Song Lekhana	F	Chief of Office	DST/MoE
13. Meng Narin	M	Vice Chief of Office	DAPF/MoE
14. Chrun Naren	F	Vice Chief of Office	DAPF/MoE
15. Yong Channa	F	Vice Chief of Department	DAPF/MoE
16. Nong Chealya	F	Officer	DST/MoE
17. Chay Chantha	M	Vice Chief of Department	MoE of Kampot
18. Tang Kruy	M	Vice Chief of Department	DST/MoE
19. Mourn Makara	M	Deputy Director General	GDLC/MoE
20. Par Sokaravuth	M	Secretary of state	MoE
21. Ly SokhaPhirum	M	General Secretariat	MoE
22. Khem Samy	M	Deputy Governor of Kompong Trach District	Kampot
23. Chea Sokunthea	M	Deputy of General Secretariat	MoE
24. Mourng Kongkea	M	Deputy Governor of Kompot Province	Kampot
25. Chun Bunly	M	Deputy of General Secretariat	MoE
26. Huot Piseth	M	Vice Chief of Department	PA/MoE
27. Sum Sothy	M	General Secretariat	MoE
28. Sem Hak	M	Deputy of General Secretariat	MoE
29. Phan Channa	M	Deputy Director of Department	PA/MoE
30. Mel Sophea	M	Chief of Office	DGE/MoE
31. Thourn Sreyny	F	Volunteer Project	CSLEP/MoE
32. Pheach Charlie	M	Project Support Staff	CSLEP/MoE
33. Chay Chora	M	Deputy of Secretary General	MoE
34. Thai Chantha	M	Deputy Director	PA/MoE
35. Tes Somnang	M	Deputy Director	MoE
36. Lim Kakada	F	Vice chief of office	GDLC/MoE
37. Ny Pheayut	M	Officer	MoE
38. Keo Propei	M	Chief of office	NCDDES/MoE

39. Kong Bunthoern	M	Deputy Governor	Kampot
40. Thol Chanthorn	M	Director	GI/MoE
41. Hem Sokhim	M	Officer	Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC)
42. Ros Bondos	M	Director	DEE/GDEH
43. Yem Veng	M	FMO	CCCA
44. Tith Bunsim	M	Vice chief of Office	PA/MoE
45. Ban Sovanna	M	Director	MoE
46. So Sreymom	F	Deputy Director	MAFF
47. Sim Sarourn	M	Director	MoE
48. Huy Vathary	M	Director	MoE
49. Dy Kiter	M	Director	EPA/MoE
50. San Vanrith	M	Director of Department	MoE
51. Sek Thea	M	Director of Department	MoE
52. Yornng Sokchea	F	Chief of Office	DST/MoE
53. Ky Chanimol	F	Chief of Office	DST/MoE
54. Sek Kry	M	Deputy director of Department	EPA/MoE
55. Chor Thol	M	Deputy director of Department	EPA/MoE
56. E Nearyneth	F	Deputy of provincial governor	Koh Kong provincial Hall
57. Eiv Sophal	M	Deputy director of Department	EPA/MoE
58. Torch Bunthorn	M	Deputy director of Department	MoE
59. Theap Buneang	M	Deputy Director	MoE
60. Bech Bunnat	M	Deputy director of Department	PA/MoE
61. Ou Sophek	M	Deputy director of Department	EIA/MoE
62. Chan Piseth	M	Vice chief of Office	DGE/MoE
63. Sok Sreymom	F	Vice chief of Office	DGE/MoE
64. Pov Vornling	F	Officer	Department of Planning, Finance and Cooperation
65. Keo Sreyleak	F	Officer	Department of Planning, Finance and Cooperation
66. Chum Sokchea	F	Director of Department	MoE
67. Uy Sam Onn	M	Deputy Director	CDC
68. Phok Panha	M	Deputy Director	General Department of Local Community (GDLC)
69. Sok Sothea	M	Deputy Director	MoE
70. Chorn Rathana	M	Deputy of Secretary General	MoE
71. Chong Bou	M	Director	MISTI
72. Orm Phirum	M	Deputy Director	MAFF
73. Torch Pheap	M	Deputy of Secretary General	MoE
74. Morm Sotheary	F	Deputy director	MoE
75. Sum Piseth	M	Officer	MoH
76. Sous Sotheara	M	Assistant	MoE
77. ChipHong Sarasi	M	Deputy of Director	MoE

Increasing climate resilience through small-scale infrastructure investments and enhancing adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces in Cambodia

78. Kong Ven	M	Deputy of Secretary General	MoE
79. Om Bovat	M	Vice Chief of Laboratory Department	MOE
80. Eng SengHak	M	Officer	MOE
81. Thach Sovanna	M	Director of Department	MOWRAM
82. Chum Sovanny	M	Consultant	UNDP
83. Ouch Sokcheng	F	Consultant	UNICEF
84. Sacimata Follea	F	Representative	World Bank
85. Hort Sokun	M	Project Officer	Wildlife Alliance
86. Khun Sophea	F	Country Coordinator	UN Women
87. Chon Chunly	F	Programme Assistant	UN Women
88. Va Rotha	M	Project Coordinator	Oxfam
89. Odicea Angelo Barrios	F	Human Settlements Officer	UN-Habitat ROAP
90. Vanna Sok	M	Country Programme Manager	UN-Habitat Cambodia
91. Sensamras Piseth	F	Project Coordinator	UN-Habitat Cambodia
92. Vannary Heang	F	Project Assistant	UN-Habitat Cambodia
93. Irae Cho	F	Policy Officer	UN-Habitat Cambodia
94. Aaron - Leander Schwiegel	M	Intern	UN-Habitat Cambodia
95. Jun Fujihira	M	Team Leader (Climate Change Adaptation)	UN-Habitat Cambodia
Total Participants:	95 (26 female and 68 male participants)		

Annex 3: Project leaflet ([link](#))



ស្ថាប័នទទួលបន្ទុកអនុវត្ត
 ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាជាតិអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដោយចីរភាព ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន
 អាសយដ្ឋាន ៖ អគារមេរតករលើផ្លូវជាតិលេខ ៥០៣ សង្កាត់
 ទន្លេបាសាក់ ខណ្ឌចំការមន រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ
 លេខទូរស័ព្ទ ៖ (+៨៥៥) ១២ ២៥៦ ៨៦៩
 អ៊ីម៉ែល ៖ ouk.navann@moe.gov.kh / long.sona@moe.gov.kh
 គេហទំព័រ ៖ ncsd.moe.gov.kh

Executing Entity
**National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSd),
 Ministry of Environment**
 Address:
 Morodoc Techo Building, (Lot 503), Tonle Bassac,
 Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
 Tel: (+855) 12 256 869
 Email: ouk.navann@moe.gov.kh / long.sona@moe.gov.kh
 Website: ncsd.moe.gov.kh



«ការសាងសង់ស្ថាប័នសម្រាប់ជីវភាពរស់នៅស្របច្បាប់
 រួមមានយ៉ាងយ៉ាងសម្រាប់សេចក្តីសុខដុមរមនា»
ជំនួយសម្រាប់សេចក្តីសុខដុមរមនា
 Business for Social Responsibility
 "Building resilience today for a sustainable tomorrow."
 - Business for Social Responsibility



គម្រោង
 «បង្កើនភាពធន់នឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុសម្រាប់
 ពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពប្រយុទ្ធនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុសម្រាប់
 ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាជាតិអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដោយចីរភាព និងខេត្តកោះកុង»
 (ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០២៤ ដល់ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០២៨)
**Increasing Climate Resilience in Cambodia
 Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable
 Communities in Kamot and Koh Kong Provinces
 (September 2024 - September 2028)**



ស្ថាប័នសម្របសម្រួល
 កម្មវិធីអង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិសម្រាប់លំនៅឋានមនុស្សជាតិ
 អាសយដ្ឋាន ៖ អគារភ្នំពេញស៊ិនធើរ ជាន់ទី៦ បន្ទប់លេខ ៦២៧
 កែងផ្លូវសុដារស និងមហាវិថីព្រះសីហនុ រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា
 លេខទូរស័ព្ទ ៖ (+៨៥៥) ២៣ ៨៦០ ៩០០
 គេហទំព័រ ៖ <https://fukuoka.unhabitat.org/en/>

Implementing Entity
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
 Address:
 Phnom Penh Center, 6th Floor, Room 627, Corner of
 Sothearos and Sihanouk Blvd., Phnom Penh, Cambodia
 Tel: (+855) 023 860 926
 Website: <https://fukuoka.unhabitat.org/en/>



ទិដ្ឋភាពទូទៅគម្រោង / PROJECT OVERVIEW

សមិទ្ធផល និងលទ្ធផលបង្កបង្កើន	ស្ថានភាពគម្រោង Background	Outcomes and Key Outputs
<p>សមិទ្ធផលទី១</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ជួសជុលទំនប់ទឹក និងអាងស្តុកទឹកធម្មជាតិ កែលម្អស្ថានីយប្រព័ន្ធកម្រិតទឹកកខ្វក់ ស្តារ និងជួសជុលប្រព័ន្ធលំដាប់ទឹក សាងសង់ផ្ទះគំរូដែលធន់នឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុសម្រាប់សហគមន៍ងាយរងគ្រោះ ដំឡើងប្រព័ន្ធប្រកាសឱ្យដឹងមុនព្រឹត្តិការណ៍អាកាសធាតុ 	<p>កម្ពុជាជាប្រទេសដែលងាយរងគ្រោះខ្លាំងពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ រួមមាន ៖ គ្រោះទឹកជំនន់ ការប្រែប្រួលបរិមាណទឹកភ្លៀង និងកង្វះហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធផ្សេងៗ ។</p> <p>Cambodia is highly climate-vulnerable with recurrent floods, irregular rainfall, and inadequate infrastructure.</p> <p>គោលបំណង Objectives គាំទ្រដល់ការសាងសង់ភាពធន់ និងបង្កើនសមត្ថភាពប្រយុទ្ធនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុក្នុងខេត្តកោះកុង និងខេត្តកំពង់ចាម។ Support climate-resilient development and increase adaptive capacity in Kamot and Koh Kong Provinces.</p> <p>សមាសភាគគម្រោង Components</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ការរៀបចំហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធដែលមានភាពធន់នឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ Climate-resilient infrastructure ការស្តារឡើងវិញប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ី និងការធ្វើពិពិធកម្មជីវភាពរស់នៅតាមតំបន់ឆ្នេរ Coastal ecosystem recovery and livelihood diversification ការកសាងសមត្ថភាព និងការចែករំលែកចំណេះដឹង Capacity building and knowledge sharing 	<p>Outcome 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitating embankments and reservoirs Renovating wastewater treatment plants Clearing drainage systems and renovate waterways Constructing demo resilient houses for vulnerable communities Establish Early Warning Systems 
<p>សមិទ្ធផលទី២</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ស្តារឡើងវិញប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ីព្រៃកោងកាង រៀបចំផែនការបន្តការងារយ៉ាងប្រុងប្រយ័ត្នសម្រាប់ប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ី គាំទ្រដល់ការធ្វើពិពិធកម្មជីវភាពរស់នៅ 	<p>Beneficiaries and Budget</p> <p>អ្នកទទួលបានផលសរុបចំនួន ១២៣ ៣៩២ នាក់ រួមមានស្ត្រី ៦៣ ១៨១ ក្នុងខេត្តកោះកុង និងខេត្តកំពង់ចាម ។ Targeting 123,392 people, including 63,181 females, in Kamot and Koh Kong Provinces.</p> <p>ថវិកាគម្រោងចំនួន ១០ លានដុល្លារអាមេរិក ក្រោមជំនួយឧបត្ថម្ភពីមូលនិធិបន្ត។ Funded by the Adaptation Fund with \$10 million.</p>	<p>Outcome 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoring mangrove ecosystems Developing Ecosystem-based Adaptation plans Supporting livelihood diversification 
<p>សមិទ្ធផលទី៣</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ធ្វើការវាយតម្លៃភាពងាយរងគ្រោះនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ កសាងសមត្ថភាពដល់មន្ត្រីរាជការ និងសហគមន៍ រៀបចំវគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពីវិធីសាស្ត្រក្នុងការសាងសង់លំនៅឋានដែលធន់នឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ រៀបចំសហគមន៍ដើម្បីគ្រប់គ្រងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ 	<p>Beneficiaries and Budget</p> <p>អ្នកទទួលបានផលសរុបចំនួន ១២៣ ៣៩២ នាក់ រួមមានស្ត្រី ៦៣ ១៨១ ក្នុងខេត្តកោះកុង និងខេត្តកំពង់ចាម ។ Targeting 123,392 people, including 63,181 females, in Kamot and Koh Kong Provinces.</p> <p>ថវិកាគម្រោងចំនួន ១០ លានដុល្លារអាមេរិក ក្រោមជំនួយឧបត្ថម្ភពីមូលនិធិបន្ត។ Funded by the Adaptation Fund with \$10 million.</p>	<p>Outcome 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting vulnerability assessments Building capacity of government and communities Training in resilient house construction techniques Organizing community management of infrastructure

Annex 4: Project Workplan (Q4 2024 – Q2 2028)

The PMC members agreed on the following work plan during the first PMC meeting.

OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	INDICATOR	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028	
			Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Component 1. Increasing coping capacity by promoting climate-resilient small-scale infrastructure																	
Outcome 1. Enhanced resilience of communities and built infrastructure, resulting in increased capacity to withstand extreme weather events and adapt to ongoing climate variability and change.	Output 1.1. Rehabilitation and improvement of embankment in Ou Chreaneang Reservoir (Kampong Trach Khang Lech commune, Kampong Trach District, Kampot) to meet new adaptation requirements for inundation/ flooding/ saltwater intrusion and controlling vector-borne and water-borne diseases are completed.	23 ha of Ou Chreaneang Reservoir rehabilitated/ improved															
	Output 1.2. Establishment and/or renovation of five medium/small-scale wastewater treatment plants (with two in Kampot and three in Koh Kong Provinces) are completed.	5 wastewater treatment plants established/ renovated															
	Output 1.3. Clearing of drainage systems and large canals, renovation of waterways, and establishment of filter nets on the outlet of canals for saltwater intrusion prevention and to capture waste from discharging to the sea in Khmerak Phoumin City are completed.	3 drainage systems/ canals/ waterways cleared/ renovated. 9 filter nets installed to capture solid waste															
	Output 1.4. Renovation of waterbodies (irrigation tanks and embankments) in Lompu Reservoir and rehabilitation of Kampong Trach canal in Kampong Trach District are completed.	350 ha of the reservoir and canal renovated															

<p>Output 1.5. Development of resilient housing and toilet designs and construction of demonstration housing units in three vulnerable communities in Koh Kong Province are completed.</p>	<p>300 people benefitted from resilient housing and toilet constructed 2,000 people benefitted from on-site upgrading</p>															
<p>Output 1.6. Installation of five sluice gates and embankments to prevent saltwater intrusion in Krong Khemara Phoumin is completed.</p>	<p>5 sluice gates installed</p>															
<p>Output 1.7. Establishment of an Early Warning System (EWS) for flooding and drought forecasting to reduce disaster risks of vulnerable communities in Mondol Seima District is completed.</p>	<p>1 early warning systems (EWS) installed</p>															

Component 2. Adapting to current impacts of climate change through recovery of coastal ecosystems, and livelihood improvement and diversification

<p>Outcome 2. Enhanced resilient capacity of vulnerable communities through improved conditions of coastal ecosystems and income diversification.</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Restoration of destroyed mangrove ecosystems to improve mangrove ecosystem resilience in Mondol Seima District is completed.</p>	<p>150 ha of restored mangrove in the damaged</p>															
	<p>Output 2.2. Development of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) management plans for restored mangrove ecosystems including prevention of waste/pollution in Mondol Seima District is completed.</p>	<p>1 EbA management plans developed. 6 sessions for awareness raising and education on EbA</p>															
	<p>Output 2.3. Exploration of livelihood diversification options (inland fisheries, fisheries product processing/value addition, seaweed cultivation, mat making and</p>	<p>1 alternate income sources for the vulnerable households generated under climate change scenario</p>															

	livestock raising etc.) and supporting of the most vulnerable households to increase income from agriculture and inland fishing (including women and youth) with initiation of these livelihoods are completed.																	
Component 3. Building capacity and knowledge sharing to reduce vulnerability to climate change																		
<p>Outcome 3. Enhanced effectiveness of climate adaptation planning and implementation, leading to increased coping capacity for addressing climate variability and reducing risks, as well as facilitating the sustained scaling-up of transformative adaptation interventions at the local level</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Participatory vulnerability/risk assessments to mainstream climate change adaptation, including community-based in community/sub-national/ district development plans and promote climate change/disaster resilience in local development plans are conducted. [Linked to lessons learned in components 1 and 2]</p>	<p>23 local development plans that mainstream climate change adaptation</p>																
	<p>Output 3.2. Capacity building of provincial and sub-national level Government entities and communities on mainstreaming climate change adaptation is conducted in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces.</p>	<p>23 local communities implement at least one specific climate adaptation intervention listed in the local development plans. 23 community investment plans introduced or adjusted to address climate change adaptation</p>																
	<p>Output 3.3. Capacity building of sub-national level government officials/communities in managing solid waste and wastewater to strengthen waste collection and existing management systems is conducted. [Linked to Outputs 1.2 and 1.3]</p>	<p>23 risk and vulnerability assessments in line with AF indicator 1.1 4 solid waste and wastewater pilot activities implemented at local level</p>																

	(at least one per city/district)																		
Output 3.4. Training communities in target locations on resilient housing/latrines construction technique. [Linked to Output 1.5]	150 trained unskilled or semi-skilled labours on resilient housing/ latrine construction technique based on a resilient housing guideline																		
Output 3.5. Organization of communities and local authorities to manage, monitor and maintain infrastructure investments to ensure sustainability is completed. [Linked to Outputs 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.6]	4 community groups organized to manage, monitor, and maintain infrastructure																		
Output 3.6. Knowledge and lessons through climate-resilient actions to increase adaptive capacities are shared. <i>(Note: Material produced will be disability inclusive)</i>	10 stories, information, cases, and observations posted in media, including project webpages and social media																		

Annex 5: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in the Project Document

The PMC members agreed on the following key mitigation measures listed in the ESMP.

The donor's 15 ESP Principles	Key Mitigation Measures in the ESMP (Reference: Table 28 of the Project Document)
1. Compliance with the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Produce all permits and approval on infrastructure designs prior to construction ▪ Approval of the Mangrove Plantation Management Plan prior to the mangrove plantation
2. Access and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultation process before/during/after construction and mangrove plantation
3. Marginalized and vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure to select the most vulnerable households to receive the resilient housing and toilets. ▪ Build the capacity of unskilled and semi-skilled labourers on resilient housing techniques
4. Human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor the compliance with human rights, such as gender equality and core labour rights ▪ Include a clause about ESP and Gender Policy in all ToR and contracts.
5. Gender equality and women's empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure 50% of women engaged in the design and build of infrastructure ▪ Ensure 50% of women's participation during all capacity-building activities (30%: Output 3.4).
6. Core labour rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formalize legally binding contracts that workers understand. ▪ Empower to report anonymously to the team or through the grievance mechanisms
7. Indigenous people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A
8. Involuntary resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re-inspection of the sites before the start of construction or plantation works. ▪ Include a clause about ESP and Gender Policy in all ToR and contracts.
9. Protection of natural habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include a clause in all contracts to prepare a Solid Waste Management Plan.
10. Conservation of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re-confirm the selected mangrove species during the development of EbA management plans
11. Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure subcontractors will use local materials over imported materials to minimize GHG emission ▪ Use sustainably sourced materials for resilient housings and toilets ▪ Mangrove plantation through the development of the mangrove management plan (Output 2.1) and the EbA management plans (Output 2.2).
12. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include a clause in all contracts to prepare a Solid Waste Management Plan.

13. Public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure effective construction site management practices ▪ Refer to good practices from an ILO Guidebook ▪ Include a clause in all contracts to provide safety training for all workers and to prepare proper equipment. ▪ Ensure compliance with technical standard requirements of domestic and international laws. ▪ Beneficiary communities will conduct community monitoring.
14. Physical and cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A
15. Lands and soil conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Please refer to the Principles 9 and 10

Annex 6: Media Coverage and Press Release

Inception Workshop

The National Council for Sustainable Development

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Press Release

Phnom Penh, 26 September 2024: The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)/Ministry of Environment, Cambodia and UN-Habitat will launch an Adaptation Fund Project called "Increasing Climate Resilience through Small-Scale Infrastructure Investments and Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable Communities in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces in Cambodia". It is a 4-year project with US\$ 10 Million of financial support from the Adaptation Fund.

The overall objective of the proposed project is to support climate resilient and adaptive development and increase capacity for climate variability/change adaptation of target communities living in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces. This objective will be achieved through the following specific objectives:

- To implement concrete adaptation actions that support climate resilient infrastructure in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces to adapt to current impacts of climate change, in

Website of NCSD ([link](#))

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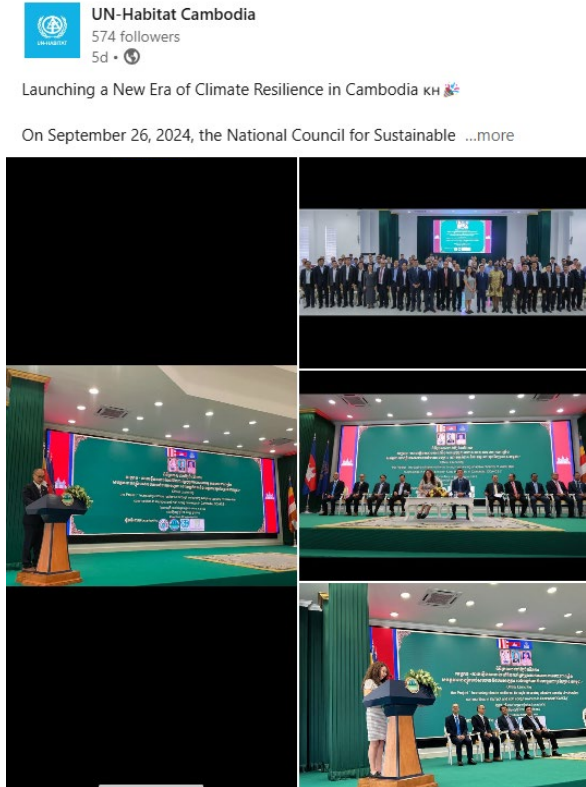
A New Project Launched to Increase Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Communities in Cambodia

Phnom Penh, 26 September 2024 – The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)/Ministry of Environment, Cambodia and UN-Habitat launched a new four-year, USD 10 million project titled "Increasing Climate Resilience through Small-Scale Infrastructure Investments and Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable Communities in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces," funded by the Adaptation Fund.

Website of UN-Habitat ROAP ([link](#))



Facebook of UN-Habitat ROAP ([link](#))



UN-Habitat Cambodia's LinkedIn ([link](#))

Courtesy visit of the Minister of MoE



Facebook of the Minister of MoE ([link](#))



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- To implement concrete adaptation actions that support climate resilient infrastructure in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces to adapt to current impacts of climate change, in particular, extreme hydro-meteorological events.
- To reduce the impacts of coastal climate hazards by recovering coastal ecosystems (Ecosystem-Based Adaptation) and minimizing related socioeconomic impacts on communities.
- To enhance institutional capacity at the provincial and local level, relevant Government entities, and communities for decision-making and management of the implementation of adaptation measures/actions to address climate change and variability in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces.

The project is structured around the following three components:

Component 1: Increasing coping capacity by promoting climate-resilient small-scale infrastructure,

Component 2: Adapting to current impacts of climate change through recovery of coastal ecosystems, and livelihood improvement and diversification, and

Component 3: Building capacity and knowledge sharing to reduce vulnerability to climate change.

To officially commence project implementation, UN-Habitat, in partnership with the NCS/MoE and local authorities (Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces) will organize an inception workshop in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The objectives of the workshop are 1) to disseminate and discuss the project implementation workplan, 2) to review and consult on the project modality and substantive scope of the project implementation, and 3) to review and discuss the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in the project implementation.

The workshop will be presided over by **H.E. Dr. Chuop Paris**, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment, and **Ms. Oddy Angelo**, Programme Management Officer, UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. Participants of around 170 people will be invited, with representatives from key ministries, development partners, UN and NGOs, Kampot and Koh Kong provincial administration.

For more information, please contact:

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- **Mr. Sok Vanna**, UN-Habitat Cambodia, Email: vanna.sok@un.org; Tel: 017 662 787

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Annex 7: Photos

Courtesy meeting with the Minister of Environment



Inception Workshop



The First PMC Meeting



