



**United Nations Development Programme
Country: CAMBODIA
Project Document**

Project Title: Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP)

UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2015, more people living in Cambodia benefit from, and participate in, increasingly equitable, green, diversified economic growth.

CPAP Outcome: National and local authorities, communities and private sector are better able to sustainably manage eco-system goods and services and respond to climate change.

CPAP Output: A national strategy, programme and financing mechanism established for cohesive climate change responses at national, sub-national and community levels

Implementing Partner: UNDP

Responsible Parties: Local NGOs and CBOs

Brief Description

The objective of the Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme is to improve community based adaptation and climate resilience in vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone provinces of Cambodia. The CCBA Programme will fund at least 30-35 projects to demonstrate climate-resilient techniques at both community and household level in the geographic priority areas. The CCBA programme will be implemented under the existing established UNDP/GEF/SGP implementation infrastructure. The CCBA has three programme components: (1) improved necessary capacity within NGOs, CBOs and local communities to implement community adaptation measures; (2) mainstreamed adaptation to climate change at commune level; and (3) lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development.

<p>Programme Period (CPAP): 2011-2015</p> <p>Key Result Area (Strategic Plan): Climate Change Adaptation</p> <p>Atlas Award ID: _____</p> <p>Start date (Project): 10 December 2010</p> <p>End Date (Project): 31 December 2012</p> <p>PAC Meeting Date: 18 November 2010</p> <p>Implementing partner: UNDP</p>	<p>Total resources required: USD 1,901,449</p> <p>Total allocated resources: USD 1,901,449</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIDA USD 1,638,612 (SEK 11,000,000)* • Aus-aid (parallel) USD 262,837 <p align="right">*UN exchange rate 1USD = 6.713 SEK</p>
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Agreed by UNDP:

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Date:

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13/12/2010

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- Attachment 2: Scoring Matrix for Screening CBA Project concept paper
- Attachment 3: Strategic funding direction for CCBAP
- Attachment 4: A guide to the vulnerability reduction assessment
- Attachment 5: The UNDP GEF and CCBAP Small Grants Programme Source of Funding for 2005-2013

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Acronym List

AC	Adaptive Capacity
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ALM	Adaptation Learning Mechanism
APF	Adaptation Policy Framework
APR	Annual Progress Report
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CBA	Community-based Adaptation
CCBAP	Cambodia Community-based Adaptation Programme
CBAS	Community Based Adaptation Strategy
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CC	Climate Change
CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
D&D	Democratisation and Development
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
GEF	Global Environment facility
IAS	Impact Assessment System
IP-3	Implementation Programme Years 1-3 of the 10-year NP-SNDD
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IW	Inception Workshop
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LNGO	Local Non-Governmental Organization
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAP-CBA	Mekong and Asia Pacific Community Based Adaption Programme
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NC	National Coordinator
NCDD	National Committee for Democratic Development
NCDD-S	National Committee for Democratic Development Secretariat
NCDM	National Council for Disaster Management
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NP-SNDD	National Programme for Sub-National Democratic Development
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSC	National Steering Committees
PPCR	Pilot Programme For Climate Resilience
SA	Strategic Assessment
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SIDA	Swedish international Development Agency
SP	Sub-Programme (of IP-3)
UNDP/EEG	UNDP Environment and Energy Group
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
V&A	Vulnerability and Adaptation
WB	World Bank

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Climate change is expected to affect Cambodia significantly as it is one of the most vulnerable countries in the region. Cambodia's vulnerability to climate change is linked to its characteristics as a post-civil war, least developed, agrarian country with 80% of the population living in rural areas, weak adaptive capacity, poor infrastructure and low elevation of the central plain. Climatic events such as floods and droughts are already recognised as one of the main contributors to poverty in Cambodia. During 20 years period from 1987-2007, floods followed by droughts have affected the greatest number of people and caused the greatest amount of damage and fatalities. Succession and combinations of droughts and floods have resulted in a significant number of fatalities and considerable economic losses accounted about 1,125 deaths and 465 million USD damage (NCDM/MOP, 2008).

Table 3. Summary Natural Disaster in Cambodia, 1987-2007

	No of events	Killed	Injured	Homeless	Population affected	Damage USD (in 000's)
Flood	12	1,125	53	275,805	9,514,614	327,100
Avg. per event		94	4	22,984	792,885	27,258
Drought	5	0	0	0	6,555,000	138,000
Avg per event					1,310,000	27,600
Epidemic	8	788	0	0	413,570	
Avg. per event					51,696	

NCDM/MOP 2008: from EM-DAT: the OFDA/CRED International Database, www.em-dat.net

Climatic variations are anticipated to further increase the severity and frequency of flood and drought events. It is estimated that Cambodia's average temperature could increase by up to 2°C by 2100 (Yusuf, 2009) and annual rainfall could increase by up to 35% from current conditions, with lowland areas are more affected than highland areas. Rainfall increases are anticipated predominantly in the central agricultural plains stretching from south east to northwest. Mekong region in general and Cambodia specific will generally experience a shorter rainy season and a longer dry season (by approximately 2 months). Changes in flows and seasonality could also have adverse impacts on sensitive and economically productive wetlands such as Tonle Sap (EM, 2007).

The agricultural sector contributes around 31% of GDP and engages 84% of the population. The high dependence on agriculture with 80% of farmers growing rice (60% for subsistence) but with only 7% of crop area being irrigated makes this important sector extremely vulnerable to any change in rainfall patterns. The combination of high poverty levels and high dependence on agriculture is the main mechanisms attributed to the country's extreme vulnerability to climatic events. Sectors that are highly vulnerable to climate change in Cambodia are fishery, agriculture and water resource.

Climate change also poses greater threats to national environment and natural disaster along with social and institutional restrictions and rise of inequity. In addition, it poses greater challenges to

address water sanitation and supply to rural people. Greater threats will occur to those who are living in Tonle Sap and Mekong River and to subsistence farmers.

The population of Cambodia increased from 5.7 million in 1962 to 11.4 million in 1998 to 13.4 million in 2008. More than 51 percent of the population is female (6.9 million) and about 80 percent of people living in rural areas (1621 communes and 14073 villages). Approximately 52 percent of the population lives in the central plains, 30 percent around Lake Tonle Sap, 11 percent in the highlands and mountainous areas, and 7 percent in coastal areas. The national average population density is low for the region at 75 people per km².

The vulnerability of provinces in Cambodia is mainly attributed to its low adaptive capacity to climate change. Although most regions of Cambodia are seldom exposed to climate hazards, unlike its neighbours like Vietnam, they are vulnerable because of their low adaptive capacity due to poverty and low human capital, degradation of ecosystems bases for adaptation such as loss of forest, poor management of water resources, and limited infrastructure for drought and flood management. The map (figure 1) shows that the mountain regions, north-east region (Monduliri and Ratanakiri) and have the least adaptive capacity due to poverty. It follows then that while the proportion of the population subsisting below the poverty line in 2009 was 28 percent, the mountain regions have poverty levels of over 40 percent of the population¹. The Cambodian Human Development Report reports on the inverse association between the incidence of poverty in a province and its agricultural productivity. Increasing crop yield rates can help alleviate poverty but also enable farmers to fare better in the face of climate change.

The level of adaptive capacity at community level is very low due to a climate change vulnerability assessment in 2005. It found that:

- 81% of households suffer from water shortages for agricultural uses
- 54% suffer from water shortages for personal uses
- In coping with drought, 24% of villagers organize religious ceremonies in the hope that they will bring rain
- 16% plant crops as usual, hoping that the rain will come in time
- 17% of households reduce water consumption by limiting the amount of water used for personal hygiene

Flooding and drought are the two main extreme climate events that occur every year in a number of provinces. A comprehensive study carried out by MoE (2005) on Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Hazards and Climate Change has classified four different clusters of geographical areas²; Flood and drought characteristics in each cluster are quite different, but records of drought and floods from 1982 to 2002 indicate a range of provinces that are vulnerable to both floods and droughts (Figure 1).

There are two types of flooding in Cambodia:

¹ Cambodia Poverty Map 2009

² Cluster 1 includes: north of Phnom Penh, upstream along the Mekong, and Tonle Sap Rivers: Stung Treng, Kratie, Kampong Cham and Kandal. Cluster 2: South of Phnom Penh, downstream along the Mekong and Tonle Basac Rivers including Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo province, Cluster 3 includes provinces around Tonle Sap Lake: Siem Reap, Kampong Chhang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey, and Cluster 4 includes coastal provinces: Kampot, Koh Kong and Sihanouk Ville.

- (1) Flooding that results from an overflow of the Mekong and Tonle Sap Rivers, and
- (2) Flooding that result from extreme local rainfall.

Most provinces in Cambodia, i.e. Stung Treng, Kratie, Kampong Cham, Kandal, Kampong Thom, Kampong Chhnang, Battambang, Siem Reap, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, and Takeo located along the Mekong and Tonle Sap tributaries are affected by the first type of flooding (MoE 2005). Climate change vulnerability Map (Source: EEPSEA 2009)

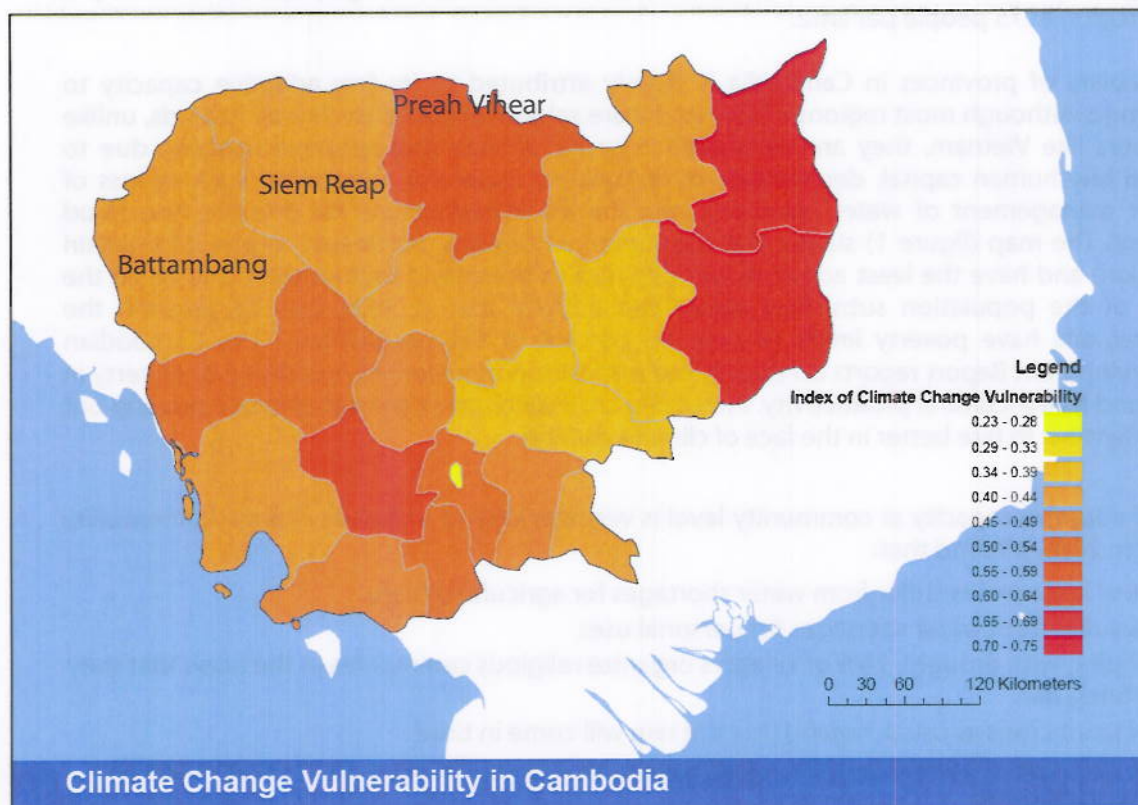
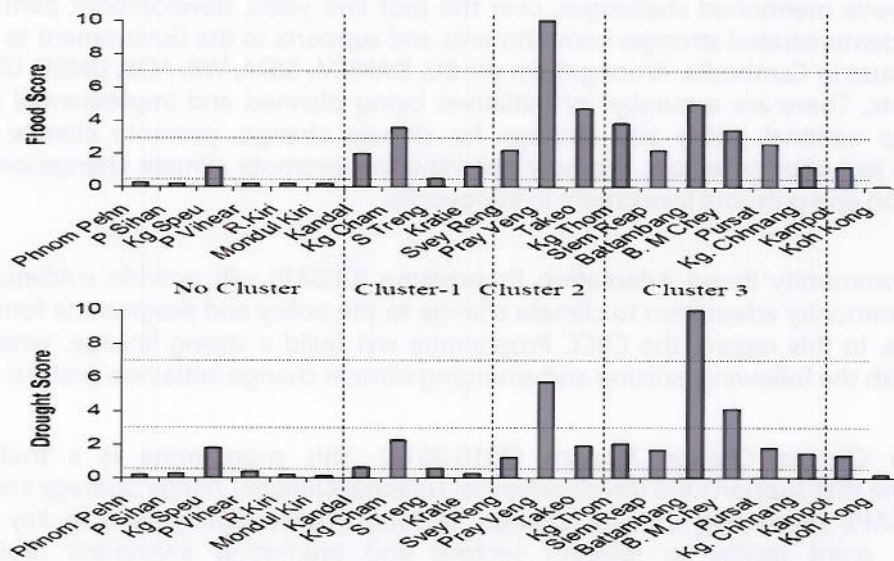


Figure 1: level of Vulnerability to Drought and Floods by Province



Two key sectors that play a critical role for rural food security in Cambodia are agriculture and fisheries. These are highly vulnerable to climate change. With only limited land under irrigation and a low level of infrastructure for water management, the agriculture sector is particularly vulnerable to changes in rainfall patterns. The low capacity for food processing and the high proportion of crop yields for subsistence underlines the high potential for severe impacts on food security and poverty. In the Tonle Sap basin, the Mekong River and its tributaries, and the rice fields and floodplains – fisheries productivity is largely determined by the hydrological flow regimes, the timing, duration and extent of flooding and the quality of habitats that are inundated. Climate change is also expected to increase the incidence of infectious, waterborne and vector-borne diseases, heat stress and mortality, with significant impact on public health costs.

The Ministry of Environment has identified 5-key environmental issues of national concern: (1) Land degradation; (2) Depletion of biodiversity; (3) Degradation of inland aquatic resources; (4) Degradation of coastal and marine resources and (5) Waste management. These issues are prevalent on the national territory and should be supplemented by compounding issues related to climate change (including predicted sea level rise), urban expansion, industrial development, land transformation, rural-urban migration, land speculation and others.

The Cambodia NAPA, which stresses the need to improve agricultural productivity through climate-resilient expansion of irrigation and improved management of freshwater resources to ultimately reduce vulnerability of rural farmers to hydro-meteorological hazards. The NAPA consists of 39 adaptation projects which were identified based on gap and policy analysis, results of a field survey, national and provincial consultations, expert review, and inter-ministerial review. Agriculture and water resources are indentified among highest priority sectors for climate change adaptation. A number of barriers to the implementation of NAPA have been identified. These include:

- Inadequate technical, financial and institutional capacity of the Government agencies and local communities in dealing with climate hazards and limited coordination among them;
- Limited integration of Climate Change issues into national policies and programmes;
- Inadequate funding especially for community based adaptation
- Limited awareness of Climate Change issues.

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To address the above mentioned challenges, over the past two years, development partners and civil society have demonstrated stronger commitments and supports to the Government to address climate change issues in Cambodia. Among them are EU, DANIDA, SIDA, WB, ADB, UNDP, UNEP, UK, JICA, Oxfam GB etc. There are a number of initiatives being planned and implemented that are aimed to develop national policy and strategy for climate change, promote climate change mainstreaming in key priority sectors, promote coordination, promote climate change awareness and communication and promote investment in key priority.

The Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP) will provide evidence based experiences of community adaptation to climate change to the policy and programme formulation of climate change. In this regard, the CBCC Programme will build a strong linkage, synergy and complimentary with the following existing and emerging climate change initiatives such as:

1. Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (2010-2012). This programme is a multi-donor programme that supports the development of National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (CCSAP); promoting Climate Change Sectoral Mainstreaming Plan in key sectors; providing grant facility to relevant sectors; and promoting awareness raising and communication on climate changes.
2. Pilot Programme for Climate Change Resilience (PPCR). The PPCR will be implemented in Cambodia in two phases. Phase 1 will result in the design of a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience. This will involve: (i) a stock take of the country situation (including progress in considering climate resilience in development planning & investments); and (ii) an assessment of the country's readiness to accelerate this process with PPCR support and define gaps and needs to formulate the Strategic Program (analyses, consultations, essential immediate capacity building, and other processes). In Phase 2, the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience will support key actions required to build resilience to climate change in the sectors of agriculture, water and infrastructure.
3. First NAPA funded project on promoting climate resilience in agriculture and water resources management (2009-2013). This project is aimed to pilot climate resilience in agriculture and water resources management practices for rural livelihood improvement in two pilot provinces namely: Preh Vihear and Kratie through (1) capacity building at local and sub-national authority in the target provinces on climate change mainstreaming;(2) demonstration of agriculture, water and irrigation management practices that can adapt to climate change; and (3) document of good practices and develop learning mechanism.
4. The National Program for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD). The RGC, Development Partners have recognised that environmental and socio-economic impacts are expected from both the NP-SNDD and its first 3-year implementation plan (IP3). Furthermore, both the RGC and the DP's have recognised that impacts will be direct, indirect, induced, and uncertain and are likely to be compounded by the current threats of climate change on the Cambodian national territory. As such, Programme partners such as SIDA, UNDP, DANIDA, and others have recognised that the most appropriate mainstreaming tool would be an instrument structured on the principles of a Strategic Environmental Assessment specifically tailored to the Cambodian context. A Strategic Sustainable Development Assessment has been conducted which identify entry points and recommendations to promote environmental mainstreaming into NCDD.
5. The PPCR Civil Society Initiative is being designed.

II. INSTITUTIONAL SECTORAL AND POLICY CONTEXT

The CCBAP will work within the national institutional and legal frameworks of Cambodia. An essential characteristic of the CCBA lies in its complementarity to, and synergies with related programmes and initiatives, at global, national, and sub-national levels. The CCBAP will address some priority actions to promote adaptive capacity of Cambodia's society to climate change as identified in the updated National Strategic Development Plan (2010-2013) and NAPA. The CCBAP will use guidelines of the UNDP/GEF SGP Mekong and Asia Pacific Community Based Adaptation Programme (MAP-CBA) to assess NGO proposals to the CCBAP fund.

The MAP-CBA is a tool which describes patterns of community-level vulnerability to climate change including variability, priority sites, and supports the establishment of baseline guidelines to guide adaptation measures.

The CCBAP will use UNDP/GEF Small grant programme mechanism to manage grants to support community based climate change adaptation projects. During the process of implementation, partnership between NGOs and local authorities in the target areas will be promoted to support effective project implementation.

Key government officials from MoE, MAFF and top academics from Royal University of Agriculture who are sitting in the SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) will support efforts for mainstreaming and policy influence. In addition, the presence of non-governmental members in the NSC will provide guidance on how small local NGOs and CBOs from the pilot projects can access funds.

During the implementation, the CCBAP will promote linkages, synergy, information sharing, knowledge sharing and good practices with the following institutions, networks and forum such as:

1. National Climate Change Committee
2. Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Department
3. Key sectoral Ministries
4. Relevant TWGs such as Fishery, Agriculture and Water
5. Informal Development Partner meetings on climate change
6. Climate Change Forum
7. Global UNDP/GEF Small Grant Forum
8. NGO network on climate change
9. Disaster Risk Reduction Forum
10. Solution Exchange for Climate Change

III. BASELINE INFORMATION

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines vulnerability as the degree to which individuals and systems are susceptible to or unable to cope with the adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. This is a function of:

- **Sensitivity** which includes the extent to which natural or social systems are sensitive to changes in weather and climate (the exposure-response relationship) and the characteristics of the population, such as the level of development and its demographic structure;

- **Exposure** to the weather or climate-related risk, including the character, magnitude, and rate of climate variation and long term change;
- **Adaptation** measures in place to reduce the burden of a specific adverse outcome (the adaptation baseline), the effectiveness of which determines in part the exposure–response relationship.

The CCBAP will employ a similar definition of an adaptation baseline to determine what is eligible for funding. As outlined in the on-going UNDP-MAP CBA guidelines and consistent with UNDP practice on formulating sound adaptation projects, project proponents are expected to outline a baseline first and foremost. This baseline will represent a “business-as-usual” scenario wherein the communities undertake only those activities considered to be in its baseline development planning (without consideration of climate change issues).

The CCBAP will fund projects that seek to achieve measureable change beyond that expected under a baseline development scenario. In particular, the CCBAP will fund activities of climate change resilience that responds to livelihood concerns of the poor and the most vulnerable people. Annex 1 is attached to provide more details on the difference between a community development project and a community based adaptation project.

Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) is a participatory assessment tool which has been used to assess vulnerability of 6 communes in 5 provinces in Cambodia. The CCBAP will train NGOs/CBO and commune councillors on how to use the VRA techniques during the project formulation. The VRA exercise will offer good baselines of information and will be used as a scorecard to determine the level of adaptive capacity of the target communities. The guidance principles, practices and examples of VRA are attached in annex 4.

The 4 steps of VRA will be introduced to all community based adaptation projects which will receive funding from the CCAB programme. The VRA covers 4 steps which include:

- **Step 1:** Assessing current vulnerability of the local communities. This step will assess vulnerability of livelihood/welfare to existing climate change and/or climate variability; and efficacy of coping mechanisms in the face of current climate change/climate variability risks.
- **Step 2:** Assessing future climate risks including vulnerability of livelihood/welfare to developing climate change risks; and ability of the community to respond to developing climate change risks.
- **Step 3:** Formulating an adaptation strategy by identify the magnitude of barriers (institutional, policy, technological, financial, etc) barriers to adaptation.
- **Step 4:** Continuing the adaptation process by assessing ability and willingness of the community to sustain the project intervention; and ability and capacity of community to continue the adaptation process and to carry it beyond the specific project focus.

VRA will be used as a continuous monitoring and learning process before the project starts to develop baseline information, during the mid-term and end terms of projects in order to compare the progress of adaptive capacity of local communities to climate change.

It is expected that this effort will lead to effective understanding of the relationship between underlying livelihood problems and climate change risks.

The results of CCBAP will be measured by the following result statements:

1. Climate change resilience and adaption measures are built in a number of vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone areas in Tonle Sap region, southern part and north east region of Cambodia.
2. Vulnerability reduction assessment are applied for livelihoods improvement, disaster risks reductions planning and for community adaptation responses
3. Climate risk management and adaptation measures are incorporated into commune development plans of target areas
4. Vulnerable community 'especially indigenous people and women will generate better incomes, improve their food securities and have stronger social organization and capital to adapt to climate change.

Each project to be funded by CCBAP will be required to set baseline information, indicator and target in order to monitor project performance to contribute to programme results statements above.

Baseline indicators and targets of the CCBAP will be reviewed during the inception phase of the programme from 01 January-30 April 2011.

IV. PROJECT SCOPE AND STRATEGY

The Cambodia Community-Based Adaptation Program is designed to implement community-based projects that seek to enhance the resiliency of communities to climate change impacts, through local-level climate risk management projects. Lessons learned from community projects will then be leveraged to promote replication of successful community practices, and integration of lessons into national and sub-national policies that reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts, from the community level to the national level. The CCBAP will fund at least 30-35 projects with a maximum amount of USD 40,000 for each community based adaptation project in the following provinces: Svay Rieng, Kandal, Prey Veng, Kg Speu, Siem Reap, Kg Thom, Battambang, Kandal, Ratanakiri, Monduliri, Banteay Mean Chey and Kg Cham provinces of Cambodia. Detailed guidance on strategic funding direction is attached annex 3.

Based on the past experience, about USD 570,000 of UNDP core fund was delivered to around 20 projects over a period of 8 months on climate change adaptation focusing on water for life and livelihood improvements. With the AusAid funding, more local NGOs and CBOs have received grants to implement adaptation projects in the rural communities, and there is an increasing demand for more funding to expand the implementation of community-based adaptation projects in other geographical areas in Cambodia where climate change has critical impacts to the community's livelihood. In addition, looking at the absorbing capacity and monitoring/oversight of the country office, it is appropriate that around 30 to 35 more projects (with a maximum amount of USD 40,000) shall be funded for the next two years.

Following UNDP/GEF Small Grant Guideline, only local NGOs and CBOs are eligible for a grant from the CCBAP. Criteria have been developed to assess the quality of proposal submitted by NGOs/CBOs (see annex.2). Attentions and support will be given to develop capacity of smaller local NGOs (operating within one or two provinces); and CBOs to be able to access to the fund and have a better capacity to manage the proposal.

The CCBAP will cover three components:

(1) Improved necessary capacity within NGOs, CBOs for implementing community adaptation measures; (2) mainstreamed adaptation to climate change at commune level; and (3) lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development.

The CCBAP will also fund activities related to community based climate change mitigation such as forest/wildlife conservation, biogas, tree planting, and production of fuel efficient improved cook stoves which can be integrated into the CCBAP grant projects. Community based adaptation projects to be funded by the CCBAP can include activities related to sustainable livelihood improvement and community based adaptation such as natural lake conservation, small scale irrigation, water supply and sanitation, rain water harvesting, integrated farming practices, disaster responses and risk reductions etc. The CCBAP will promote community awareness and learning on approaches and techniques to promote sustainable livelihoods and climate adaptation at community level.

The CCBAP will also take into consideration certain important concerns of social impacts of climate change based on gender, age, disability, ethnicity, geographical location, livelihood, and migrant status.

Establishing partnership between commune councils and local NGOs and CBOs is one of the strategic approaches of CCBAP. The programme will facilitate the support of the commune councils in to the process of Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA). Baseline information from VRA will be included in the updated communal development plans. The CCBAP will use the communal development planning process as steps to promote climate change mainstreaming. Discussions and dialogue between local NGOs/CBOs and commune councils will be made in order to agree on priority actions of local climate change adaptation measures resulted from VRA.

NGOs/CBOs and local communities especially indigenous people will be equipped with simple tools and techniques to allow them to assess their vulnerability reductions situation, identify problems and come up with practical solutions to be included in the proposal development for the CCBAP fund. The UNDP/GEF/SGP has developed two simple tools, the "almanario" (a checklist guide utilizing simple text with drawings, photos and symbols) and the video proposal. These tools also become the medium by which aspects of gender equity, and the special considerations needed for children, elderly and the disabled are indeed incorporated in project design. SGP's global portfolio contains special projects focused on women's empowerment, participation of youth and children, as well as of the disabled. These projects will provide good examples of possible similar focused Community based adaptation projects in the Cambodia.

The CCBAP will contribute to the overall outcome of UNDP's Country Programme for the next 5 years, which aims to support a cohesive national response to climate change including enhancing resilient and adaptive capacity of the vulnerable communities to effectively cope with climate change.

By 2012, we expect that the CCBAP will generate best practices, lessons learned and that can be scaled up and replicated in the future under the Country Programme (2011-2015) and beyond. UNDP will also put effort to mobilize more resources either from existing partners or new partners to continue the scale up of the CCBAP to promote greater impacts and sustainability.

V. PROJECT OUTPUTS

One of the outcomes of the UNDP Country Programme and Action Plan (2011-2015) is **“National and local authorities, communities and private sector are better able to sustainably manage ecosystem goods and services and respond to climate change”**. To contribute to this outcome, the Country Programme defines 3 key outputs, one of which that will be attributed by the CCBAP is **“A national strategy, programme and financing mechanism established for cohesive climate change responses at national, sub-national and community levels”**. To contribute to the above CPAP Outcome and Output, the CCBAP intends to produce 3 deliverables as the following:

- (1) Improved capacity within NGOs, CBOs and local communities to implement community adaptation measures;
- (2) Adaptation to climate change mainstreamed into commune level planning; and
- (3) Lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence policy and programme development.

A monitoring framework to achieve the above deliverables is detailed in Monitoring Framework and Evaluation section of this programme document and in the annex on Logical Result Framework.

VI. RESULT AND RESOURCE FRAMEWORK

<p>Intended Outcome: National and Local Authorities, Communities and Private Sector are better able to sustainably manage eco-system goods and services and respond to climate change.</p> <p>Outcome Indicator : Numbers of national and sectoral strategies, plans, and programmes integrating climate change</p> <p>Baseline 2010: 1; Target 2015: 8</p>				
<p>Applicable Key Result Area: Promoting adaptation to climate change</p>				
<p>Partnership Strategy: NGO/CBO and local authorities, Climate Change Department, Development Partners contributing to community-based adaptation to climate change.</p>				
<p>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): CAMBODIA COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION PROGRAMME (CCBAP)</p>				
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	KEY DELIVERABLES (Activities in Atlas)	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD) 2010-2012
<p>UNDP CPAP Output: A national strategy, programme and financing mechanism established for cohesive climate change responses at national, sub-national and community levels</p> <p>CCAB Programme Contribution to UNDP CPAP output through three indicators:</p> <p>Indicator 1: Numbers of vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone areas in Tonle Sap region, southern part, north east region of Cambodia under the Small Grant Programme have better capacities to reduce climatic risks on their livelihood.</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 – 0 Target: 100 communities</p>	<p>35 LNGOs/CBOs are able to design and implement CBA projects.</p> <p>Targets 2012 - 30-35 projects</p>	<p>Deliverable 1: Climate change adaptation and resilience built in 100 vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone areas in Tonle Sap region, southern part, north east region of Cambodia under the Small Grant Programme.</p>	LNGOs/CBOs	USD 1,638,612 (SIDA fund)

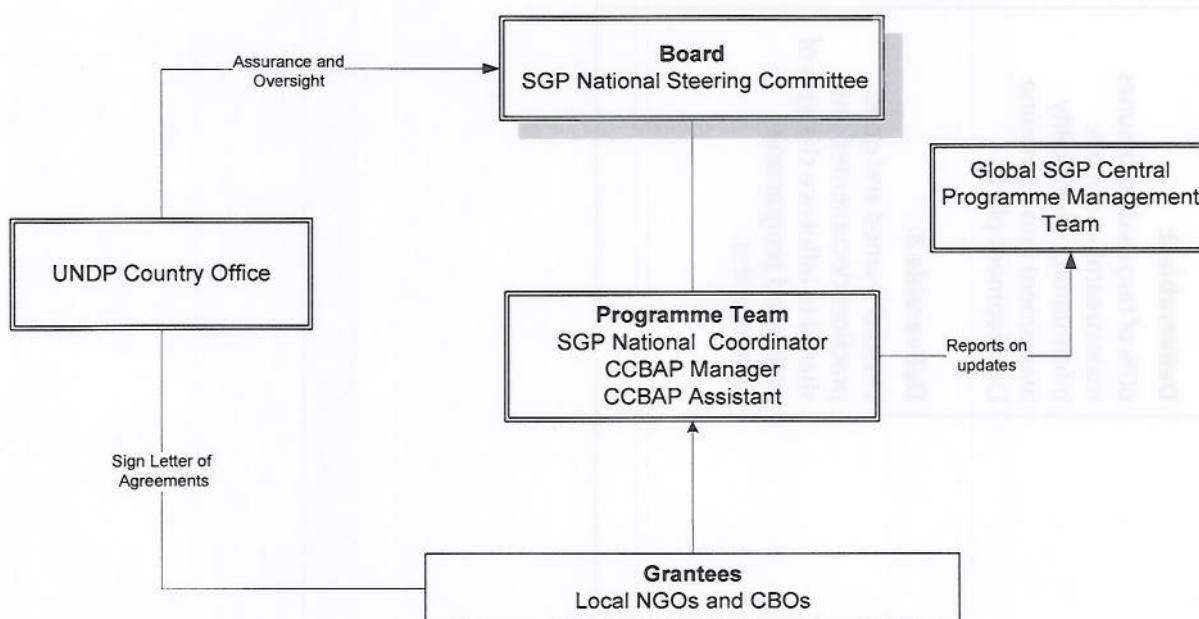
<p>Indicator 2: No. of commune council planning and budgeting committees utilizing CC information and vulnerability reduction assessment in livelihoods resource planning <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 60% of the target communes</p> <p>Indicator 3: No. of outside programmes, policies or projects incorporating practices, approaches or methods from CCAB programme <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 6</p>		<p>Deliverable 2: 60% of targeted communes mainstreaming climatic information, vulnerability assessment into Commune Development plan.</p> <p>Deliverable 3: Lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development.</p>	<p>UNDP SGP team and NGOs/CBOs</p> <p>UNDP/SGP team</p>	
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VII. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

CCBAP will be implemented by UNDP under the existing established SGP implementation set-up. This includes making use of existing organizational structures such as the SGP National Coordinator (NC) and SGP National Steering Committee (NSC). UNDP Cambodia will recruit a national Programme Manager and a Programme Assistant to manage the CCBAP in close communication and coordination with the SGP NC. A representative from Sida will be invited to sit in the SGP Steering Committee meeting together with UNDP to represent donors.

The below SGP operational structure shows the simplified reporting lines and links of the decentralized framework. It illustrates who each department will have most contact and communication with:



The SGP country team [National Coordinator (NC) / Programme Assistant (PA)] represents an important part in ensuring SGP success in each country – by fulfilling several very important functions in the decentralized framework.

The NSC will ensure a sustained and focused process for capacity development at the local level. The SGP Programmes will be responsible for building the capacity of NGOs and CBOs in project proposal development and implementation.

The SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) will provide support in terms of regular supervision particularly by its dedicated Climate Change Programme Specialist, as well as in the provision of support by its Knowledge Management Facilitator. UNDP Cambodia will facilitate grant allocations, timely financial disbursements and authorizations, strategic linkages with other relevant GEF and non-GEF projects and programs, coordination with other regional donors; Aus AID MAP CBA programme, consolidation of lessons learned and of innovative methods and approaches developed for regional and global dissemination, and will provide overall review of progress with SIDA as required. The NC and NSC will act as the mechanism for ensuring effective anti-corruption measures are in place in line with standard SGP operational modalities by:

- Conducting an organizational assessment of grant proponents after the project concept is short listed- field and office appraisal to make sure that organization has full capacity to implement the proposed project. During the appraisal visit, the NC and NSC members meet with stakeholders and communities/beneficiaries if the aware and took part during project development and also check if the community needs were spell out in the proposed project intervention;
- Checking financial management system - to make sure that organizations have financial policies and procedures in place. During the review, audit reports will be checked;
- Including project implementation guidelines into MoAs and other financial forms in place and ensuring grant recipients are well informed of these
- Setting grants payment schedules and amount per each payment in accordance with the organizational capacity to make sure that in the event of financial mismanagement only small amounts are lost;
- Conducting regular reviews of quarterly project progress and financial reports and conduct project monitoring and evaluation before releasing the next grant payment.
- Providing capacity building and coaching, especially for Small LINGO and CBOs and keep following up with all project partners about the progress of project implementation including any problems faced by each project; and
- Effectively applying SGP operational guidelines and Standard Operational Procedure/Internal Control Framework (SOP/ICF)

The implementation of the CCBAP will also take into consideration SGP's lessons learned in over 80 projects in Cambodia and 11,000 community-based projects in more than a hundred countries as the whole SGP programme. Key lessons were outlined by the GEF Evaluation Office in its 2007 Joint Evaluation of the Small Grants Programme. These lessons that are of relevance to CCBAP and would be considered in its implementation are the following:

- a. SGP has a significant higher rate of project sustainability. Factors of sustainability include the fact that project design always considers real and critical needs of communities and takes care to develop community ownership of these projects.

- b. Even community projects can contribute to institutional reforms and policy changes by a proactive country programme that links project lessons learned to national planning and policy-making.
- c. With proper project design and implementation process, national and global environmental benefits can be addressed while also addressing the livelihood needs of local populations.
- d. It is important that opportunities for small projects to interact with GEF MSPs and GEF FSPs be explored and opened up.
- e. Knowledge sharing is vital and must make sure that there is a feedback system that would allow SGP (and with this programme, CCBAP) gain from the perspectives of the intended users.
- f. SGP's practice of having a project site visited at least once a year was critical to the success of projects and that the findings of these site visits be documented systematically.
- g. SGP Central Programme Management Team, burdened with a fast expanding programme, will be able to provide support at critical points, but not all the needed support for country-level projects; capacity building of country SGP teams and local stakeholders and support from pooled expertise of other UNDP/GEF units and projects in the regions involved would be necessary.
- h. It is important that the level of management costs be established on the basis of services and cost efficiency rather than on the basis of a stated percentage.
- i. Oversight as regards enforcement of conflict of interest measures, regular audits, and the setting up of grievance procedures should be a strong element of programme governance.
- j. Proper indicators for project M&E have to be developed and reported on and a database that ensures timely and quality information are important.

VIII. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the UNDP Programme Operations Policies and Procedures (POPPs), the CCBAP will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- *On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.*
- *An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.*
- *Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the CCBAP implementation.*
- *Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports shall be submitted by the Project Manager to SGP NC and NSC through Project Assurance.*

- a project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of progress covering the whole year including a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- **Annual Project Review.** Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the SGP NSC and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

Quality Management for Key Deliverables

The bellow table for each key deliverable of the AWP is to provide information on monitoring actions based on quality criteria. This table shall be further refined during the process "Initiating a Project".

OUTPUT : A national strategy, programme and financing mechanism established for cohesive climate change responses at national, sub-national and community levels		
Key Deliverable 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Climate change adaptation and resilience built in 100 vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone areas in Tonle Sap region, southern part, north east region of Cambodia under the Small Grant Programme.	Start Date: July 2010 End Date: Dec 2012
Purpose	Improved capacity within NGOs, CBOs and local communities for implementing community adaptation measures	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and implement a simple VRA guide for practitioners ▪ Developing baselines for monitoring and evaluation through conducting a series of VRA during project development, implementation stage and at end of the project; ▪ Setting adaptation priorities with community members; ▪ Designing and implementing 35 demonstration projects to manage anticipated climate change-driven risks, thereby establishing local and national pools of practitioners; ▪ 35 CBA projects are funded and implemented to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity of the target communities to manage the additional risks of climate change. ▪ Strengthening relevant institutions to sustain the process of adaptation at the community level; ▪ Monitoring and evaluating the outcome of the implementation process; 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment

KE

Number and quality of community adaptation measures established in selected areas	1) Continuous monitoring and evaluation reports 2) Country programme annual reports 3) Projects evaluation reports	Annually
Number of NGOs and CBOs implementing community adaptation initiatives outside of GEF funding in their institutional routine activities.	1) Continuous monitoring and evaluation reports 2) Country programme annual reports 3) Projects evaluation reports	Annually
Local and national pools of practitioners established.	1) Continuous monitoring and evaluation reports 2) Country programme annual reports 3) Projects evaluation reports	Annually

OUTPUT : A national strategy, programme and financing mechanism established for cohesive climate change responses at national, sub-national and community levels

Key Deliverable 2 (Atlas Activity ID)	60% of targeted communes mainstreaming climatic information, vulnerability assessment into Commune Development plan.	Start Date: July 2010 End Date: Dec 2012
Purpose	Mainstreamed adaptation to climate change at commune level	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building a strong partnership between LNGOs /CBOs and the Commune Councils to promote the integration of climate change adaptation responses into Commune Development Plan. ▪ Promote community participation in local level planning process and development projects/Conducting reflection workshop to share lesson learn and good practices with local stakeholders ▪ Lessons learned will be drawn from the existing pilot initiatives that build the capacity of local authorities to integrate CC Adaptation into Com Dev. Plan. ▪ The LNGOs/CBOs will be required to work closely with Commune Councils and related stakeholders during conducting Climate Change VRA and development full project proposal to make sure that the project interventions is part of Commune Development Plan and it also reflected Community needs. ▪ Training and capacity building will be provided to NGOs and the communal councils to identify practical and quick win solutions to community based climate change adaptation in those areas. ▪ Commune Councils members participate in the VRA exercise ▪ Meetings organised for communal councils to include climatic information and VRA findings into communal development planning process. 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Number of cases of effective inclusion of measures to respond to climate risks in policies supporting development	1) Continuous monitoring and evaluation reports 2) Country programme annual reports	Annually

	3) Projects evaluation reports	
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OUTPUT : A national strategy, programme and financing mechanism established for cohesive climate change responses at national, sub-national and community levels		
Key Deliverable 3 (Atlas Activity ID)	Lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development.	Start Date: July 2010 End Date: Dec 2012
Purpose	Lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Documentation of good practices, ▪ Create learning mechanism to be share with other initiatives, national and regional forum ▪ Support multi-stakeholder forums at appropriate scales (national, sub-national, local) established to support sustained implementation; ▪ Good practices documentation and selections ▪ Coordination meeting with relevant small grant donor such as OXFAM America, Forum SYD, Asia Foundation, PACT, to promote lessons learned and exchange. 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Number of institutional linkages established for CBA and national activities	NC reports, based on continuous monitoring and evaluation reports 2) Country programme annual reports 3) Projects evaluation reports 4) Submission of CBA CPS Documents	Annually
Development of CBA Strategic Direction for Funding Documents	NC reports, based on continuous monitoring and evaluation reports 2) Country programme annual reports 3) Projects evaluation reports 4) Submission of CBA CPS Documents	Annually
Impact on policies and different instruments such as planning, territorial management and development plans.	NC reports, based on continuous monitoring and evaluation reports 2) Country programme annual reports 3) Projects evaluation reports 4) Submission of CBA CPS Documents 5). Policy brief 6). Good practices report 7) Community based adaptation national forum	Annually

ANNEXES:

ANNEX I: Result Based Logical Framework Analysis

CCBAP objective: The objective of the Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme is to improve community based adaptation and climate resilience in vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone provinces of Cambodia.					
Intervention Logic	OVI	Baseline (2010)	Target (2012)	MOV	Assumption/Risks
1. Climate change adaptation and resilience built in 100 vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone provinces of Cambodia.	<p>1.1 30-35 CBA projects are funded and implemented by LNGOs/CBOs</p> <p>1.2 100 Vulnerable Communities have increase capacity to adapt with Climate Change impacts.</p>	<p>1.1 Capacity building on climate change has started</p> <p>1.2 No specific activity on climate change yet, but in related areas</p>	<p>1.1 30-35 CBA projects are funded and implemented by LNGOs/CBOs</p> <p>1.2 25-30 LNGOs/CBOs will be train in design and implement CBA projects.</p> <p>1.3 100 Vulnerable Communities have increase adaptive capacity to cope with Climate Change impacts.</p>	<p>1. Continuous monitoring and evaluation reports</p> <p>2. Country programme annual reports</p> <p>3. Interview project beneficiaries</p> <p>4. VRA reports</p>	<p>Communities' limited awareness and capacity to identify factors contributing to their vulnerability to climate change.</p> <p>Local NGOs and CBOs have very low capacity and expertise in developing CBA proposals.</p>
2. Mainstreamed Climate Change adaptation priority into Community	2.1 60% of targeted communes mainstreaming climatic information, vulnerability assessment into Commune Development plan.	2.1 No commune council planning and budgeting committees utilizing CC information and vulnerability reduction assessment in	2.1 By the end of the project, 60% of commune councils in target project areas are using climate information in community development planning process by the end of CCBAP	<p>1. Continuous monitoring and evaluation reports</p> <p>2. Country programme annual reports</p> <p>Reports of baseline</p>	<p>Communities/local governments are not able to translate CBA into community/local planning activities due to capacity and financial resources.</p>

CCBAP objective: The objective of the Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme is to improve community based adaptation and climate resilience in vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone provinces of Cambodia.

Intervention Logic	OVI	Baseline (2010)	Target (2012)	MOV	Assumption/Risks
<p>e Development plan.</p>		<p>livelihoods resource planning</p>		<p>review of commune development plans and perception survey of commune councils and local NGOs and local communities</p>	
<p>3. Lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development.</p>	<p>3.1 No of outside programmes, policies or projects incorporating practices, approaches or methods from CCAB programme</p>	<p>No follow-up projects to date incorporate project lessons and experiences</p>	<p>By the end of the CCBAP at least 6 programmes, policies or projects in other Cambodia districts incorporate community based adaptation practices, approaches or methods that have been demonstrated in, and derived from various projects funded by CCBAP</p>	<p>Project evaluation reports; policy review</p>	<p>Limited availability or access to innovative solutions to increase adaptive capacity in Cambodia. Conditions affecting target communes are reflective of wider situation in Cambodia</p>

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ANNEX II: Work Plan and Budget (Note: Grant to NGOs and CBOs for 2010 will be disbursed in 2011.)

Expected AWP/PROJECT OUTPUT	Key Activities	CHART OF ACCOUNT						Amount in USD				Amount in SEK			
		Imple. Agent	Fund Code	Bus. Unit	Account	Descriptions	2010	2011	2012	Total	2010	2011	2012	Total	
															2010
Activity 1: Climate change adaptation and resilience built in 100 vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone areas in Tonle Sap region, southern part, north east region of Cambodia under the Small Grant Programme.	19801	30000	00555	B0396	72600	Grant to NGOs and CBOs	550,000	384,000	230,000	1,164,000	3,692,150	2,577,792	1,543,990	7,813,932	
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	75700	Trainings and Workshops	3,500	10,000	10,000	23,500	23,496	67,130	67,130	157,756	
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	71600	International/Local Travel	-	10,500	10,000	20,500	-	70,487	67,130	137,617	
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	74500	Miscellaneous	649	2,049	2,000	4,698	4,355	13,754	13,426	31,535	
	Sub-total:						554,149	406,549	252,000	1,212,698	3,720,001	2,729,162	1,691,676	8,140,839	
Activity 2: 60% of targeted communes mainstreaming climatic information, vulnerability assessment into Commune Development plan.	19801	30000	00555	B0396	75700	Trainings and Workshops	-	10,000	10,000	20,000	-	67,130	67,130	134,260	
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	71600	International/Local Travel	-	15,000	15,000	30,000	-	100,695	100,695	201,390	
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	74500	Miscellaneous	-	5,000	5,000	10,000	-	33,565	33,565	67,130	
		Sub-total:						30,000	30,000	60,000	-	201,390	201,390	402,780	
Activity 3: Lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development.	19801	30000	00555	B0396	71400	Contractual Services-Individuals	-	5,000	5,000	10,000	-	33,565	33,565	67,130	
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	75700	Trainings and Workshops	-	15,000	15,000	30,000	-	100,695	100,695	201,390	
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	-	8,000	8,000	16,000	-	53,704	53,704	107,408	
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	71600	International/Local Travel	-	10,000	10,000	20,000	-	67,130	67,130	134,260	
	Sub-total:						41,710	41,710	83,420	-	268,520	268,520	537,040		
Activity 4: Programme Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	19801	30000	00555	B0396	71300	National Officers	-	33,600	33,600	67,200	-	225,557	225,557	451,114	
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	71600	International/Local Travel	-	10,000	12,000	22,000	-	67,130	80,556	147,686	
	19801	30000	00556	B0397	71400	Contractual Services-Individuals (Evaluation)	-	-	30,000	30,000	-	-	201,390	201,390	
	19801	30000	00555	B0396	72100	Equipment and Furniture	-	15,000	5,000	20,000	-	100,695	33,565	134,260	
	Sub-total:						48,600	50,600	119,200	-	395,347	340,748	735,009		
GRAND TOTAL:							41,710	119,310	124,894	285,914	279,999	800,928	838,414	1,919,341	
							595,859	595,859	446,894	1,638,612	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	11,000,000	

ANNEX III: CCBAP Implementation Plan 2010-2012

Programme Key Deliverable/Activity	2010		2011				2012			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Key Deliverable 1: Climate change adaptation and resilience built in 100 vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone areas in Tonle Sap region, southern part, north east region of Cambodia under the Small Grant Programme.										
1.1 NSC meeting to introduce CBA and Programme work plan										
1.2 Announce the Call for Project concept paper of the CCABP										
1.3 Organized Stakeholder workshop to introduce/launch CCBAP initiatives										
1.4 Organize training and capacity building and proposal development workshops										
1.5 Provide support to LINGOs/CBOs to conduct VRA and development proposal										
1.6 Conduct NSC meeting to review and approve CBA project proposal										
1.7 CCBAP M&E										
Key Deliverable 2: 60% of targeted communes mainstreaming climatic information, vulnerability assessment into Commune Development plan.										
2.1 Training and capacity building will be provided to NGOs and the communal councils to identify practical quick win solutions to CC CBA in those areas through conducting VRA.										
2.2 Meetings organised for communal councils to include climatic information, VRA findings and CBA projects into communal development planning process.										

2.3 Encourage LNGOs, CBOs and Communities participation in local level planning process to mainstreaming CBA projects into Commune development plan.													
2.4. Document and disseminate lessons learnt at individual project levels													
2.5 Organize National Workshops/Forums to share lesson learnt and good practices with policy makers, Development partners and local stakeholders													
Key Deliverable 3: Lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development.													
3.1. Participation in national and regional initiatives													
3.2. Provision of lessons learnt and inputs to national and regional policy-making													
3.3. Collection of lessons learnt from CBA projects													
3.4. Publication/distribution of lessons													
CCBAP Evaluation and Audit Mid-term Evaluation													
Programme end Evaluation													

ANNEX IV: CCBAP Risk Log

Project Title: Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP)				Award ID:		Date: 12 November 2010			
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Communities' limited awareness and capacity to identify factors contributing to their vulnerability to climate change.	12 November 2010	Organizational	There will be no clear baselines identified in order to measure the progress of the programme implemented with the communities. P = 2 I = 5	Conduct awareness raising activities and trainings on vulnerability reduction assessment to the communities.	SGP Team			
2	Limited availability or access to innovative solutions to increase adaptive capacity in Cambodia.	12 November 2010	Other technological	Without innovative solutions to increase adaptive capacity of the communities in responding to climate change, the programme will face significant difficulty in piloting or testing new technologies or initiatives. P = 4 I = 3	The team will engage with relevant institutions in country or other country using south-south cooperation approach for exchange of new technologies.	SGP Team			
3	Local NGOs and CBOs have very low capacity and expertise in developing CBA	12 November 2010	Organizational	The low quality of the proposals may not meet the target of the programme. Thus, it	SGP will conduct awareness training to potential NGOs and CBOs on the objective	SGP Team			

	proposals.				can lead to not being able to achieve the overall objective of the programme. P = 3 I = 5	of the programme. In addition, SGP will conduct proposal development training to these NGOs and CBOs to enhance their capacity to develop good quality proposals.				
4	Communities/local governments are not able to translate CBA into community/local planning activities due to capacity and financial resources.	12 November 2010	Organizational and Financial		Without incorporation of CBA into the planning activities, the programme will not be able to ensure sustainability. P = 2 I = 5	Trainings will be provided to the communities and local governments in order to incorporate CBA into their planning process. This capacity will enable them to mobilise resources from National Government or other development partners.	SGP Team			
5	Increase number of pilot projects to be monitored under the UNDP-SGP Cambodia, which require more effort and time to provide oversight and assurance more effectively and efficiently.	12 November 2010	Operational		The programme will not be able to achieve its intended results/objectives in an efficient and effective manner. P = 3 I = 5	A dedicated Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and a Programme Assistant will be recruited to support the SGP team to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the programme.	UNDP			

Attachement 1: DEFFERENTIATING CBA PROJECT FROM A DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

1) What is a Community Based Adaptation (CBA) project?

A community based adaptation project could be equated to a climate resilient community development project. From that point of view, the basic foundations of a CBA project have similar elements to a community development project but with extra features that make development strategies by communities more resilient to climate risks. There are two main elements that differentiate a community development project and a CBA project.

- The origin or cause of the risks: The cause must be climate change including variability.
- The elements of the intervention: The intervention must be designed to improve the resilience of the community to climate change including variability.

When the two are applicable in a project, the project is a CBA project. These two features differentiate CBA projects from regular community development projects. When the cause of the risks is not climate change or variability, and the interventions are not addressing the resilience of the community to climate risks (but to other development pressures), it is a community development project.

Based upon the above definition, distinguishing between impacts caused by climate change, and impacts stemming from other development factors (baseline factors) such as historically familiar climate risks (periodic floods or droughts), environmental degradation not caused by climate change and other socio-economic impacts, is core to differentiating the two. Responding to the baseline factors result to a pure community development project. A community based adaptation project have the following additional and climate induced factors: climate change related intensification of historical climate risks, new climate risks or indirect pressures that are attributable to climate change.

Baseline Pressures <i>What are the current pressures on the ecosystem or livelihood strategies?</i>	Climate Change Pressures <i>What are the climate change threats to the ecosystem or livelihood strategies?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlessness, insecure tenure • Soil degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing temperature (impacts on crop phenology, water stress) • Increasing erosion (drought/flood)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inequitable access to water resources • Cyclical drought 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced water quality (drought/flood) • Changing seasonal water distribution • Salinization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclones • Landslides • Lack of early warning systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensifying cyclones • Severe flood/drought • Novel disasters

Source: CBA projet document, UNDP GEF, 2007

Using costs to differentiate CBA from community development projects¹: A CBA initiative in the context of climate change can be explained using the Stern report characterization of costs. The Stern Review assessed costs of mitigation and compared them with the costs of impacts. It

¹ Source: Adapted from Ian Burton 2007, Community Based Adaptation and the UNFCCC, 2nd International workshop on community based adaptation, Dhaka, Bangladesh

translated climate change impacts to economic costs which mean that it took into consideration of climate change impact costs without costs of adaptation interventions. For full adaptation costs calculations, it is important to consider the cost of climate change induced impacts (as characterized in the Stern report) and also the costs of adapting to climate change including variability. To illustrate this using a community climate induced drought situation, the full adaptation costs is equal to the cost incurred by loss of livelihoods (livestock, fish stocks or crops) to prolonged and more frequent drought and the cost of interventions to increase resilience (e.g. breeding programme for new drought resistant & productive animals or cost of drilling extra boreholes). The sum total of these two broad categories of costs is the additional development costs as a result of climate change induced impacts.

2. Does CBA emphasize the community adaptive capacity or biophysical aspects of the environment? Going by IPCC's definition, "*vulnerability to the impacts of climate change is a function of exposure to climate conditions, sensitivity to those conditions, and the capacity to adapt to the changes*". As a result of these variables, the easiest and most effective way to reduce vulnerability is to increase the capacity of local communities to the changes and reduce the *sensitivity* of their livelihood strategies to the changes. The emphasis of CBA therefore is adaptive capacity of communities. This is an important feature of CBA projects.

3. How then are CBA projects' priorities linked with the biophysical environment? CBA projects are local community-driven priority (*climate change adaptation*) needs. National priorities are usually based on findings of National Communications to the UNFCCC, as well as in National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and sometimes in independently Government commissioned adaptation processes. CBA priorities are embedded in national priorities. Broadly speaking, CBA projects are linked to the biophysical environment in two ways: (1) By developing projects that increase the adaptive capacity of communities through engaging in, and building their capacity for ecosystem and natural resource management. Such projects increase the resilience of community livelihood strategies directly reducing the climatic vulnerability of communities by changing the ways natural resources or ecosystem goods and services dependent livelihoods are supported or managed. (2) By developing projects that increases the resilience of ecosystems and natural resources directly, thus reducing the climatic vulnerability of communities that are dependent on those resources or on ecosystem goods and services.

The two options mean that CBA promotes the need for communities to change the way they live, work or manage their natural environment in order to reduce future and current climate induced risks to their lives and livelihoods.

4. Are CBA actions sustainable?

CBA activities are sustainable to the extent that they are linked to the national adaptation interventions that aim to reduce vulnerability. A CBA project should be seen from the point of view of a national intervention. National interventions tend to be long term in nature and provide the platform for sustainable community based activities. Policy is necessary to provide incentives and the long-term support that is needed by communities from government.

Attachement 2: Scoring Matrix for Screening CBA Project concept paper for Cambodia GEF Small Grants Programme

Proposal No	Related to eligible criteria	Clarity of activities, outputs/impacts and Indicators (20%)	Community Participation and Contribution (20 %)	Project implementing capacity (10 %)	Innovations in adaptive capacity (10 %)	Impact on adaptive Capacity or reduction in vulnerability (20%)	Impact on Livelihoods- (10%)	Impact on vulnerable people (10%)	Additional Comments from NSC or correction, modification- (Key work)	Total Score
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			

Note: Each member of NSC members should screen and assess all project concepts by completed this matrix before coming to the NSC meeting. Whenever possible, NSC should send the completed matrix to NC for their summary it and ready to present in the meeting for further discussion and decision making.

Criteria explanation:

1. **Related to eligible criteria:**
 - a. Registered organization LINGO and CBOs with at least certified from Commune council or related Technical Institutions (Registration letter/relevant doc).
 - b. Organization background/nature/profile related to the thematic issues of the propose project
 - c. fit with illegible criteria of MAP-CBA which is stated in the Country Programme Strategy.
 - d. Not a present grantee of the UNDP GEF SGP (in case applied for GEF/RAF SGP fund)
2. **Consistency and appropriateness of activities, outputs/impacts and Indicators**
3. **Community Participation and Contribution:** For projects that have made more than average efforts to involve the community, or that are testing new participatory methods, should have a few sentences indicating how communities have participated in planning and carrying out the project. For example, a project may have organized teams of community members to monitor activity in a protected area, or participate in refining the design of a renewable energy technology to meet local needs.
4. **Project implementing capacity:** looking at the nature of organization, members of staff and management and M&E strategy.

Attachment 3: Strategic funding direction for CCBA programme

Introduction:

This document is designed to serve as an easy to understand interested in participating in the country and policy context and how to submit a concept note and proposal funding. The CCBA Program is being implemented by the United Nations Development behalf of SIDA. It funds small, local NGOs and CBOs who help communities to become resilient and adaptive to the adverse effects of Climate Change. The program builds on the successes of the Global Environment Facility-Small Grants, which has been operational in Cambodia since 2005.

Background:

Local communities are the most affected by climate change impacts because they commonly depend directly upon climate-sensitive natural resources for their livelihoods. In response, adaptation measures are required to strengthen community-level resilience to climate change risks and ability to manage its negative impacts. Communities with a greater diversity of options to respond to climate change risks, which are supported by national and sub-national policies which promote adaptation and avoid maladaptation, will have higher adaptive capacity and reduced vulnerability.

CBA Globally

The UNFCCC Bali Roadmap of 2007 highlights the need to address the adverse effects of climate change through adaptation. It recognized that local communities in developing countries, particularly rural areas, are at the highest risk from the adverse effects of climate change because they are dependent on climate sensitive natural resources for their livelihoods. Communities which have a greater diversity of options in adapting to climate change are less vulnerable to its negative effects. This is particularly true when they are supported by national and sub-national policies which support adaptation.

The CBA program began in 2004, initially as a sub-section of the GEF-SGP. GEF-SGP is already active in Cambodia and is also administered by the UNDP. Therefore, the CBA benefits from having a successful delivery mechanism already in place. Initially, the SGP was operational in 10 countries; Bangladesh, Bolivia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Samoa, and Vietnam. Due to the success of this phase of the CBA, it is now being implemented throughout the Mekong Asia-Pacific region; Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Timor Leste. Sri Lanka, though outside the region, is also included.

CCBA works with the institutional and policy frameworks of its member countries. It is complementary to, and synergises with, existing policies and programs on climate change adaptation, and, in Cambodia in particular, the risks associated with flooding and drought. A CCBA strategic direction for funding has been identified for Cambodia, which has identified flooding and drought as the most significant adverse effects of climate change to which communities must be able to adapt.

Cambodia Country Context

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In line with the MAP-CBA program, the CCBA takes into consideration all the different dimensions of climate vulnerability through the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) process and the Small Grants Country Programme Strategy (SGP CPS). This has recommended a climate change resilient water management strategy as its top priority, which is to be complemented by adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change in hydrology, water resources, and agriculture. NAPA has identified increased flood and drought magnitude and frequency, a reduction of rain-fed crop yields, long term decrease in water availability and an increase in water and mosquito borne diseases as the most significant adverse effects of climate change.

The CCBA program is designed to implement the notion that adaptation will be more successful if it takes into account present and future risks. As a result, the CCBA program takes into account flooding and droughts, which have been identified as the most serious risks to communities, and integrates adaptation strategies in the short term with vulnerability reduction and risk management in the future. During the life of each individual CCBA project, and consequently the program as a whole, communities should observe a measurable reduction in their vulnerability to flooding and drought.

It has been predicted that Cambodia will experience higher annual rainfall, with a longer dry season and a more intensive wet season. At present, efforts to mitigate the effects of such weather patterns focus on disaster relief after extreme weather. The CCBA program aims to enhance community capacity to anticipate future climactic extremes and mitigate and adapt to them.

CCBA Mission

The Cambodia Community-Based Adaptation Program is designed to implement community-based projects that seek to enhance the resiliency of communities to climate change impacts, through local-level climate risk management projects. Lessons learned from community projects will then be leveraged to promote replication of successful community practices, and integration of lessons into national and sub-national policies that reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts, from the community level to the national level.

Strategic Funding Direction

1. Innovations, schemes or activities which enhance the community's ability to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change
2. Projects which address the adverse effects of flooding, drought, or both
3. Activities which enable women, young people, the elderly and disabled to adapt to flooding and/or drought
4. Measurable activities which lead to an observable reduction in vulnerability for the community
5. Information dissemination and linking of communities
6. Sustainability of adaptation
7. Mobilize support from individual and Institutions

Geographical Location

The CCBA is open to Local NGOs and CBOs in the following provinces: of Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, Kratie, Kampong Cham, Kandal, Kampong Thom, Kampong Chhnang, Battambang, Siem Reap, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, and Takeo provinces of Cambodia

Partnership

Multi-stakeholder cooperation and partnership is encouraged. Partnerships, particularly those which transcend different sectors in society (government, NGOs and communities) ensure that projects utilize all available knowledge and are sensitive and responsive to community needs. However, projects must be managed and implemented by local NGOs or CBOs

How to Apply

There are three steps in accessing funds under the MAP-CBA program:

1. A concept paper must be submitted to the GEF SGP, If this is accepted, then
2. A full proposal is submitted. More information on the full proposal will be given to organizations who have successfully submitted concept notes
3. Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) is conducted jointly by the UNDP and the proposing organization. More information about the VRA process can be found on annex 4.

Project Concept Papers and review criteria

The project concept paper should be as concise as possible; not more than five pages long. It can be typed or hand written, either in **Khmer or English**. The project concept paper must include the following:

1) General Information

- a) Project title
- b) Project site: Address and actual location(s) of the project site. If a map is available, please include it as an annex.
- c) Proponent: Name of the organization and address. Please complete a CBO/NGO profile sheet
- d) Project Partners/Agencies, if any
- e) Total project cost
 - i) Amount requested for funding
 - ii) Local contribution (financially and in-kind)
- f) Project duration: Project lifespan as envisaged by the proponent

2) Project Description

- a) Problem statement: Describe the existing situation in the community and specific problems, needs or opportunities and discuss how your organization can address them.
- b) State the general and specific objectives of the project
- c) Expected outputs, outcomes and impact on flooding/drought adaptability of communities
- d) Activities: Identify what specific activities the project will undertake to achieve expected outputs, outcomes and impacts
- e) Briefly describe what the project is about and how it will be implemented and managed
- f) Risk Analysis: Indicate possible difficulties and problems that will be encountered during the project implementation and how these will be mitigated

- g) **Partnership:** State how this project will build inter-linkages and integration among other development initiatives and other communities who are vulnerable to flooding/drought. How can success in your project assist other communities outside of the project target area reduce their vulnerability.

3) **Budget**

- a) **Administrative cost:** this should refer to budget items such as stationary, coordination, travel costs, and staff salaries. The amount requested for administration should be no more than 15% of the total budget
- b) **Project implementation cost:** this should be the costs of implementing the activities described above
- c) **Proponent partners:** this refers to the contribution of project partners, both in cash and in kind

What Happens to your Project Concept Paper?

Project concept papers are reviewed by an independent panel of experts in this field, in a transparent review process.

- Each paper will be screened by the SGP National Coordinator (NC); CCBA M&E officer and a group appointed by the National Steering Committee (NSC).
- Papers will then be submitted to the full NSC for approval
- Based on the review, the NC will inform the applicant directly whether the concept paper has been rejected or recommended to proceed to full proposal development.
- Once the concept paper has been accepted, the NC may provide assistance, where possible, to develop proposals and conducting VRA.
- Full proposals will go through the same process.

What Will Reviewers Look For?

- The relevance of the proposed project to the CCBA Strategic Direction for funding
- The capacity of the organization applying to implement the proposed activities, including the quality of partnerships
- Clarity of outputs, impacts and indicators
- Community participation and contribution
- Appropriate budget estimation
- Emphasis on adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change
- Whether project activities will directly lead to observation of a reduction in vulnerability by the community

Project Eligibility Criteria

The SGP offers small grants of up to \$50,000 per project. All projects should:

- Address one or both of the CCBA country thematic areas, which are flooding and drought and should be inside the CCBA target provinces.
- Demonstrate the sustainability of the project
- Involve community participation, particularly women and vulnerable group, at all stages of the project

- Develop the capacity of the community to adapt to climate change, making them less vulnerable to its effects
- Mobilize community knowledge and resources and individual and institutional contributions
- Implement methods of community adaptation which are replicable
- Report back to the UNDP SGP on project successes and failures

Tips for Project Proponents

- Establish baseline vulnerability, and allow time to monitor it. Raise co-financing (in cash and in-kind) to bring additional benefits above the baseline
- Identify the causes of problems and develop a realistic and logical series of solutions to these
- Establish a direct linkage between the project and the CCBA Strategic Direction for Funding (SDF). The project should contribute to providing solutions to the problems highlighted in the SDF and contribute towards achieving its objectives
- Establish a clear communication strategy, and identify ways in which other communities outside of the project area can benefit from the project
- Include adequate provisions for monitoring and evaluation
- Ensure full participation of all key stakeholders
- Develop mechanisms and incentives for sustainability
- Design an appropriate and realistic timeframe. CBA projects will run over 1-2 years according to type of project.
- Where possible, try to substantiate scientific claims. Use evidence published by government, NGOs and UN agencies
- Establish vulnerability baseline

Attachment 4: A GUIDE TO THE VULNERABILITY REDUCTION ASSESSMENT

The Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) forms a cornerstone of UNDP's monitoring and evaluation activities for community-based adaptation (CBA) projects. It is designed to measure the changing vulnerabilities of communities to climate change, and to be comparable across vastly different projects, regions, and contexts, making it possible to determine if a given project is successful or unsuccessful in reducing climate change risks.

The VRA is measured in a series of 3-4 community meetings, and is comprised of seven indicators, which take the form of locally-tailored questions. Questions are based on community perceptions of climate change risks, and are answered in the form of a numerical score. The success of a project is measured through the degree of change in the scores given from a pre-project baseline.

The VRA is designed to complement UNDP (and SGP, where applicable) indicator frameworks, which take a less qualitative approach.

1. Community-level Awareness Raising

VRA meetings are preceded by awareness raising activities for the project's local stakeholder community, raising awareness on developing climate trends and future projections. This will serve as the basis for VRA discussions, establishing a baseline of vulnerability, giving context to the VRA, and establishing the context necessary for discussions. These activities will normally take place as the first part of the first VRA meeting, and transition into measurement of the VRA indicators.

These format of these activities should be highly context dependent, taking into account differing levels of education, literacy, pre-existing knowledge, and history of climate impacts. However, the outcome in all cases should be a local stakeholder body with a clear and common understanding of the climate risks that the project will seek to address. Flexibility and locally-tailored facilitation is crucial to the success of VRA meetings.

2. The Structure of the VRA

The VRA is comprised of seven indicators, based on a corresponding set of open-ended, perception-based questions, which aggregate to serve as an index of adaptive capacity. The structure is based on UNDP's Adaptation Policy Framework approach, as well as the Threat Reduction Assessment¹ methodology used in biodiversity projects. Local stakeholders/project beneficiaries will answer all questions on a 1 to 10 scale, generating a numerical score, as well as qualitative data based on the discussions leading to the eventual score. The seven VRA indicators and corresponding example questions are outlined below:

APF Step	VRA Indicator	VRA Question In these examples, we consider the case of a community facing increasing drought risks	Logic
Assessing current vulnerability	1. Vulnerability of livelihood/welfare to existing climate change and/or variability.	<i>Example: Rate the impact of drought on your livelihood.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses present climate-related development issues – often the main climate concern of the community. Prepares community for following questions that are specific to anthropogenic

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			climate change by grounding that discussion in a framework that relates it to present impacts.
	2. Efficacy of coping mechanisms in the face of current climate change/climate variability risks.	<u>Example:</u> <i>Rate your ability to cope with negative impacts of drought.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the first VRA consultation, this question will describes baseline adaptation to climate variability. During subsequent consultations, it will assess progress against that baseline. • As above, grounds community in present practices, preparing them to think about how changing conditions might impact those practices.
Assessing future climate risks	3. Vulnerability of livelihood/welfare to developing climate change risks.	<u>Example:</u> <i>Rate the impact to your livelihood if droughts became twice as frequent.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once present context of variability has been discussed, this question focuses the community on their perceptions of likely impacts of climate change. • This question relates to “likely” risks, as identified in the project proposal and CPS. • Allows the community to begin to consider long-term viability of livelihood practices in the face of climate change, leading to the following question.
	4. Ability of the community to respond to developing climate change risks.	<u>Example:</u> <i>Rate how effectively you would be able to cope with doubled drought frequency.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This question compliments the previous one by focusing the community on potential actions to respond to CC. • During the first VRA consultation, this question will measure baseline adaptive capacity. During subsequent VRA consultations, as answers to this question improve, this question measures progress against that baseline, influenced by the project intervention.
Formulating an adaptation strategy	5. Magnitude of barriers (institutional, policy, technological, financial, etc) barriers to adaptation.	<u>Example:</u> <i>What stands in the way of adapting to increasing drought? Rate how serious these barriers are.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This question will qualify the above question, and focus it onto the needs of the community in successfully adapting. • This question will identify

			policy barriers, forming useful lessons for the country and global programmes.
Continuing the adaptation process	6. Ability and willingness of the community to sustain the project intervention	<i>Example: Rate your confidence that the (project activity) will continue after the project period.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This question measures project sustainability and community buy-in to the project intervention.
	7. Ability and capacity of community to continue the adaptation process, and to carry it beyond the specific project focus	<i>Example: Rate your own ability to cope with increasing droughts and other changes in the climate after this project is over.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This question measures adaptive capacity more directly than other questions, as it seeks to determine to what extent communities will continue to adapt, and to what extent they feel that they are able to do so.

VRA scores are developed by averaging individual community member responses for each VRA question, or by arriving at a consensus score. A simple average of the seven questions is used to convert participant's answers into a VRA score. However, a single VRA score is not meaningful; it becomes meaningful as it is measured at the pre and post-project stages. **The key quantitative output of the VRA is the degree of change from the baseline score.**

The VRA will be measured at least three times over the course of the project cycle – before project activities begin, at project conclusion, and at least once in the intervening period. This allows multiple VRA scores to be taken, making it possible to measure the change in their values.

3. The H-form

VRA meetings can be conducted in a number of ways, and should be based on locally-grounded experience with community project facilitation. Any method of measuring the VRA can be acceptable, provided that it captures all of the outputs generated by the H-form, described below.

The “H” form is the most common tool to be used in conducting the VRA. It is a tool for participatory evaluation, designed to develop a numerical score for a given question, as well as qualitative information giving the reasoning behind the resultant score. It is normally drawn on a large piece of paper or a flipchart. Potential modifications include individual H-forms for all participants or for groups of participants, or a single small H-form on a clipboard, used by the facilitator.

<p>Reasons for negative response</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Reason</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Reason</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Reason</div>	<p>Question written here</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Unfavourable score</p> <p>0</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Favourable score</p> <p>10</p> </div> </div> <hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/> <p>How could this score be improved?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Comment</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Comment</div>	<p>Reasons for positive response</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Reason</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Reason</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Reason</div>
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Figure A3-1: Sample blank H-form

The following is a generic procedure for measuring a single VRA indicator using the H-form:

1. Sketch the H-form on a large sheet of paper or on a page of a flip chart.
2. Write the question across the centre-top of the form. The questions will be formulated in such a way as to be answerable on a scale of 1-10.
 - Depending on the community and on the question, it may be sensible to reverse the order of the scores – making a response of “1” into a favourable score and “10” into an unfavourable score. This would need to be reversed later if done, so as to avoid confounding the averaged VRA score.
3. Ask participants to rank their answer to the question on a scale of 1 to 10. 10 is always favourable, whereas 1 is always unfavourable. For example, if the question is “rate the current impact of drought on your livelihood,” then an answer of 1 would mean that drought is a very serious problem while 10 would mean that drought is not a problem. Depending on the size of the group, time constraints, or other factors, participants should come forward and place an X on the H-form.
 - VRA meetings should be highly sensitive to community dynamics, and facilitated in ways that encourage an equal voice for all participants. This may involve individual scores, or private scores on paper.
 - In meetings with stakeholders with low levels of education, the 1-10 framework can be converted into descriptive phrases that correspond to numbers, such as “severe impacts” “bad impacts,” “moderate impacts,” “mild impacts,” “no impacts,” etc. Similarly, symbols or other means of communication can be used where appropriate.
4. Facilitate a group discussion in which you ask the participants for their reasons behind their scores. On the right and left hand sides of the H-form, jot down participants reasons for their favourable and unfavourable perceptions in the fields indicated. Key questions for engaging community members could include “why didn’t you give a higher score?” or “why didn’t you give a lower score?”
5. Depending on the degree of agreement within the group, guide the group to arrive on a consensus score, or simply average the community responses. This is the score for this question/indicator. The choice of whether to use a consensus-based approach or a simple average should depend

upon community and group dynamics, and be guided by the local experience of the proponent or project team.

6. Lastly, ask the participants how the score might be improved, recording their replies in the central lower part of the form. This question will serve an important role in the development of the full proposal during the planning phase, and an important role in adaptive project management during the implementation phase.

<p>Reasons why it has significant impacts</p> <p>Reason Community is highly dependent of subsistence crop production</p> <p>Reason Recent economic changes have reduced savings</p> <p>Reason It causes erosion, which makes farming harder in good years.</p>	<p>What is the present magnitude of the impact of DROUGHT on your livelihood?</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; margin: 0 auto; display: inline-block; text-align: center;">3</p> <p>High Magnitude Low Magnitude</p> <p>0 10</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> X X X X </p> <p>How could this score be improved?</p> <p>Comment Make agriculture less susceptible to drought through irrigation</p> <p>Comment Make lands less susceptible to erosion through agroforestry</p>	<p>Reasons why the impacts are less significant</p> <p>Reason Many people are less reliant on agriculture than they once were</p> <p>Reason</p> <p>Reason</p>
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Figure A3-2: Sample filled-in H-form

While the numerical values are the important output of the H-form for the calculation of the VRA, the qualitative information recorded on the H-form provides an important record of stakeholder perspectives and opinions. These data should guide project design and serve as a building block for project reporting and development of case studies and lessons learned.

4. Calculating the Final VRA Score, Measuring Change

The final VRA score from any one VRA community meeting is simply the average of the scores of the seven questions. In itself, the score is meaningless – two different communities with objectively identical adaptive capacities might arrive at different scores based on the numbers chosen. Therefore, the final VRA scores will be comprised of a percentage change from an initial VRA score with a subsequent measurement.

Thus, as adaptive capacity increases through project interventions, VRA index scores are expected to increase. By converting the difference between baseline and subsequent scores into a percentage, a VRA percentage score is arrived upon.

5. Lessons from Practice

July 6-9, 2010.

Proponent: Watanakpheap Organization

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Project: “Improve Water Resource Access and Management for Better Farming in Drought Prone Communities IWRAM.”

As a precursor to the meeting, the proponent gave a brief introductory presentation on climate change, followed by reviewing the project’s objective, outcomes and outputs. This laid a foundation for the VRA assessment, as participants understood the context within which it would be done and had an appreciation for its purpose.

VRA was conducted by proponent in the purpose of finding the priority needs of local people in target areas of Reducing Communities Vulnerability to Drought (IWRAM) implementation. It is a method of empowering the community people to participate in the process of proposal development and to gather resources to make community development in their own commune. The participation had equally opportunity for women, men, CBOs and local. They all had discussion on the same 4 questions on the H-form to raise what they feel in negative and positive, as well as points of improvement.

Among the four groups it was noted that:

- The Women Groups in three villages cited that they faced high risks to current climate change for example temperatures had increasingly got hotter and lengthened in periods of time. This causes children have disease and their livestock had diseases. Moreover they were very worried about the situation if it gets worst they may have challenges of incomes reduction.
- While CBOs and Local Authority groups mentioned similar effects of climate change but they had lower rates than the women.
- In Men Groups in two villages, they raised their concerns similar to the CBOs and Local Authorities but one village of Tong Mau shown that they do not understand the effects of climate change.

Also, record the scores given by the community for each question, and record them in a table such as the one provided. Remember that all VRA scores must be on a 1-10 scale with 1 being the most negative response and 10 being the most positive. It is easier to use a 1-5 scale with a community, simply multiply the scores given by 2 to convert to a 1-10 scale.

According to a difference in understanding of local people, WP team decided to use a 1-5 scale, meaning 1 being the most positive response and 5 being the most negative: 1 No impact, 2 little impact, 3 Moderate impacts, 4 High impacts, 5 Severe impacts. Numbers/Scoring in bellow table is the averages.

Attachment 5: The UNDP GEF and CCBAP Small Grants Programme Source of Funding for 2005-2013

Operational Year	Sources of funding	Type of Assistance (Grants)	Amount of funding SEK	Amount of funding (USD)	# of funded NGOs/CBOs	Status (Ongoing/Completed. If completed, indicate date of completion)
2005-06	GEF CORE funding	Grants to Local NGOs/CBO to implement Environmental projects	1,050,222	156,446	5	Completed
2006-07	GEF CORE funding	Grants to Local NGOs/CBO to implement Environmental projects	3,423,630	510,000	8	Completed
2007-2008	GEF CORE funding	Grants to Local NGOs/CBO to implement Environmental projects	2,013,900	300,000	6	Completed
	GEF RAF funding	Grants to Local NGOs/CBO to implement Climate Change mitigation projects	1,812,510	270,000	9	Completed
	UNDP TRAC fund	Water for livelihood projects	3,625,020	540,000	21	Completed
2008-09	GEF CORE funding	Grants to Local NGOs/CBO to implement Environmental projects	1,678,250	250,000	7	On going
	UNEP South-China- Sea funding	Grants to Local NGOs/CBO to implement International Water Protection projects	805,560	120,000	3	On going
	UNDP TRAC fund	Grants to Local NGOs/CBO to implement Sustainable Land Management projects	671,300	100,000	2	On Going
2009-2010	GEF CORE funding	Grants to Local NGOs/CBO to implement Environmental projects	2,013,900	300,000	8	On going
Total budget for 2005-2010			17,094,292	2,546,446		
The amount and sources of fund for GEF and CCBAP 2010-2013						
	GEF CORE funding	Grants to Local NGOs/CBO to implement Environmental projects including CC mitigation	8,055,600	1,200,000	25-30	Budget approved will started in 2011

