



Climate change cambodia

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Cambodia is endowed with a rich natural resource base, including diverse and productive inland fisheries. This resource base, essential for livelihoods and food security, is threatened by changing climatic conditions.

USAID supports the people of Cambodia in conserving natural resources, adopting climate-smart agricultural practices, combating vector-borne diseases, and enhancing the climate resilience of vulnerable communities. USAID programming aligns with development and climate priorities through a series of activities in health, climate adaptation, and natural climate solutions.

In 2024, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) approved investment in the Cambodian Climate Finance Facility. USAID supported the development of the \$100 million debt facility, which will provide financing for businesses in Cambodia that are focused on climate adaptation and mitigation outcomes. This facility, which unlocks local finance and is also supported by the Korean Development Bank, is also the first nationally-focused climate investment vehicle capitalized with GCF funding to be approved and launched in Asia.

USAID is helping Cambodians become more resilient to climate change by enhancing soil and water management through the promotion of composting and irrigation technologies, diversifying agricultural production with new crops and varieties, and improving farmers' and agribusinesses' access to markets and finance. Additional adaptation-related efforts focus on creating opportunities for private sector engagement, reducing post-harvest losses, and increasing food safety and food processing capacities, which contribute to longer shelf life and improved nutrition.

This activity supports climate-smart agriculture by working with private sector partners to incorporate innovative technologies that help farmers and agribusinesses adapt to climate change. Examples of climate-smart technologies include advanced net-houses and drip irrigation systems for vegetable farmers; use of renewable energy to power irrigation, food processing, and cold storage; and the production and use of biochar to build soil structure.

This activity builds on existing partnerships to further integrate climate-smart agricultural approaches to improve sustainable livelihoods, resilience, and food security of climate-vulnerable communities in and around protected areas.

The Harvest III activity promotes sustainable economic growth through increased diversification, inclusion, resilience, and competitiveness in Cambodia's agriculture sector. Engaging primarily with the private sector, the activity improves livelihoods, diets, and overall well-being for Cambodians--especially women, youth, and marginalized populations--through the introduction and dissemination of climate-smart technologies, which help make Cambodian farmers and agribusinesses more resilient to climate change.

The USAID Greening Prey Lang activity promoted resilient, low-emission development and inclusive, sustainable management in the Prey Lang Extended Landscape, which includes territory in Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, Kratie, and Stung Treng provinces. The activity improved participation and evidence-based decision-making in the country's management of biodiversity and its forests, which helped lower greenhouse gas emissions, create economic opportunities for rural communities, and mobilize investment in natural capital to reduce risks due to climate change vulnerabilities.

The USAID Morodok Baitang project focuses on strategic partnerships between rural communities, private sector actors, and development partners to increase revenues and employment by improving natural resource management, biodiversity protection, and inclusive decision-making related to natural resource use and governance. The project develops conservation-friendly, climate-smart, and socially equitable value chains while also restoring ecosystem function in target protected areas through select interventions.

The USAID Conserve project aims to reverse the rate of deforestation and forest degradation in Cambodia while promoting the sustainable management of Cambodia's natural resources. The project focuses on biodiversity conservation, low-emission development, and improving livelihoods for vulnerable populations, and plans to develop social and behavior change communications campaigns to combat the illegal wildlife trade.

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Web: <https://www.hollanddutchtours.nl/contact-us/>

Email: energystorage2000@gmail.com

WhatsApp: 8613816583346

