

Sector	COASTAL ZONE
Subsector	Coastal Protection
Technology name	<b>Seawalls, Dikes, Barriers</b> <sup>i</sup>
Scale	Small/Medium
Availability	Medium to Long Term
Technology to be included in prioritisation	- Assessing technologies through multi criteria analysis (based on TNA team assumption through assessment criteria, and TNA Tool).
Background/notes	- Salt water intrusion, coastal erosion by strong wave as a result of increasing wind speed under changing climate, mangrove rehabilitation for buffer zone etc.;; - In areas where the likelihood of strong wind and sea level rise is quite high, we may need to introduce new building codes for climate proofing.
Implementation assumptions	- The Royal Government of Cambodia has planned a number of programs to increase awareness raising and capacity building and livelihood improvement in coastal protection include seawalls, dikes; - Maximising the mitigation of flood effects and build capacity to prevent floods from precipitation and sea water; - Providing the public with weather forecast information, advice and education to enhance their understanding on how to prevent and minimise the impact of extreme events caused by nature and climate change: wind storm, lightning storm, tsunami, coastal floods etc. (NSDP Update 2009-2013); - These technologies apply on sub national and community levels and are considered small/medium to scale technologies.
<b>Impact Statements (how this option impacts the country development priorities)</b>	
Country social development priorities	- Sea level rise by climate change will have a number of different physical and ecological effects on coastal systems. These include inundation, flood and storm damage, loss of wetlands, erosion, and saltwater intrusion; - Cambodia has identified development priorities as part of NAPAs, NSDP Update 2009-2013, Poverty Reduction Strategy, Policies, National Communications (INC and SNC) to the UNFCCC; - These adaptation options under SNC (SNC, 2010) could be classified in different ways. One way of classifying adaptation options is as structural and non structural interventions. Seawalls, dikes and barriers fall under structural interventions.
Country development	- The importance of the coastal protection for Cambodia's

priorities	overall economy, or for the economy of a coastal provinces within the country; - Supporting national economic development and stability.
Country environmental development priorities	- Protection and management of natural coastal resources; - Avoid soil pollution including avoided waste disposal and improvement of the soil and improved water quality; - Avoiding polluting coastal water resources in order to protect ecosystems; - Increased adaptation resilience.
Other consideration and priorities such as market potential	- Potential market for coastal protection.
<b>Costs (US\$)</b>	
Capital costs over 10 years	N/a
Operational costs over 10 years	N/a
Other costs over 10 years	N/a

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<sup>i</sup> **This fact sheet has been extracted from TNA Report – Kingdom of Cambodia - Technology needs assessment and technology action plans for climate change adaptation. You can access the complete report from the TNA project website <http://tech-action.org/>**