



# Cambodia in related to Monitoring and Evaluation on Climate Change Adaptation

Training Workshop on Strengthening Capacity on M&E for CCA initiative in SEA Region

*13-14 August, Luxent, Metro Manila, Philippines*

*Ms. Baroda NETH, Cambodia Climate Chang Alliance, Trust Fund Secretariat, CCD- Ministry of Environment Cambodia*

*Organized by:*



## Kingdom of Cambodia

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

*Preăh Réachéanachâk  
Kâmpŭchéa*



Flag



Royal Arms

### Motto:

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

*Nation, Religion, King*

### Anthem:

*Nokor Reach*

*Majestic Kingdom*



Location of **Cambodia** (green)

in **ASEAN** (dark grey) — [Legend]

**Phnom Penh**

### Capital

11°33′N 104°55′E﻿ / ﻿11.55°N 104.917°E

(and largest city)

**Official language(s)** **Khmer**

**Government** Unitaryparliamentaryconstitutionalmonarchy

- King Norodom Sihamoni
- Prime Minister Hun Sen (CPP)
- Senate President Chea Sim (CPP)
- President of National Assembly Heng Samrin (CPP)

**Legislature** Parliament

- Upper house Senate
- Lower house National Assembly

### Formation

- Funan Kingdom 68
- Chenla Kingdom 550
- Khmer Empire 802
- French Colonization 1863
- Independence from France November 9, 1953
- Monarchy Restored September 24, 1993

### Area

### Population

- 2010 estimate 14,138,000<sup>[1]</sup> (65th)

- 2008 census 13,388,910<sup>[2]</sup>

- Density 81.8/km<sup>2</sup> (118th)  
211.8/sq mi

**GDP (PPP)** 2012 estimate

- Total \$36.010 billion<sup>[3]</sup>

- Per capita \$2,361<sup>[3]</sup>

**GDP (nominal)** 2012 (est.) estimate

- Total \$14.204 billion<sup>[3]</sup>

- Per capita \$931<sup>[3]</sup>

**Gini** (2007) 43<sup>[4]</sup> (medium)

**HDI** (2011) ▲0.523<sup>[5]</sup> (medium) (139th)

**Currency** Riel (៛៛៛)

**Time zone** (UTC+7)

**Drives on the** right

**ISO 3166 code** KH

**Internet TLD** .kh

**Calling code** +855

<sup>1</sup> The US Dollar is often used

# Outline Presentation

---

- Cambodia is Vulnerable to Climate Change
- Background
- CCCA-TFs
- Introduce the on going work for development of national M&E framework for climate change response being developed within Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (Draft)
- Climate Change response indicators for inclusion in the next National Strategic Development Plan (2014-2018)
- Pilot Projects under CCCA-TFs (First & Second Call for Proposal)

## **Cambodia is Vulnerable to Climate Change (1987-2007)**

- **1,125 lives were killed from 12 serious floods and caused damages worth 327 million dollars**
- **Five extreme droughts occurred over the same period in different parts of the country affecting 6.5 million people with the total damages 138 million dollars (SNC, 2012)**
- **The most recent flood in 2011 affected 1.5 million people, and killed more than 250 lives which caused damages with around 520 million dollars (NCDM, 2011)**




## **Ministry of Environment was Established in 1992**

- Signed the UNFCCC December (1995)
- Released its Initial National Communication under UNFCCC (September 2002)
- Signed the Kyoto Protocol (2002)
- Received funding from GEF for prepare **NAPA** (Mid-2003); Completed (2005)
- RGC formally endorsed NAPA (2006)
- NAPA the priority activities to address the needs and concern of the country for **Adaptation** to the adverse effect of Climate Change in **Agriculture, Water Resources, Costal Zone, Forestry and Human Health**

## **Climate Change Department Established in MoE by Prime Ministerial Sub Decree (2009); Serves as NCCCC Secretariat.**

- CCD oversees the implementation of the NAPA through multilateral funds from LDCF, GEF, CCCA and PPCR

- 
- ***The CCCA Trust Fund*** has been established within ***CCCA (2010)*** as a unified engagement point for development partners and a multi-donor financial facility (***EU, Sida, Danida & UNDP***) to provide resources for climate change capacity building at national and local government level; And the UNDP acts as the interim Trust Fund Manager. Decisions on funding, and other policy and operational matters will be made by a Programme Support Board (PSB).
  - *Capacity building and institutional strengthening for climate change adaptation* is a major element of the CCCA initiative. Grant funding for approved interventions will be provided on demand basis.
- 

---

- **Purpose of Project**

- To support capacity development and institutional strengthening to prepare for and mitigate climate change risks.
- To directly help vulnerable communities by enhancing their resilience to climate change and other natural hazards.

- **Cambodia Climate change Alliance has three main expected results including:**

- Capacity Development
- Awareness-raising
- And Grants: with the line ministries, agencies and civil societies organization have success to financial and technical resources to design implement and monitor climate change intervention.

- **Key Achievements to Date**

---

- CCCSP is being developed
- Coordination with key line ministries in sectorial climate change strategic plans development has been improved
- Cambodia's negotiation capacity on CC matters in both national and international platforms has been improved
- Climate Change Education and Awareness Strategic Guidelines have been completed
- A Web-based climate change knowledge and information platform has been established ([www.camclimate.org.kh](http://www.camclimate.org.kh))
- CCCA has provided grants to 19 government and NGOs projects under the first and second call for proposals that aligned with national change priorities
- Adaptation option in Coastal Zone have been identified
- A Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) has been finalized.



**RGC** is currently developing its next National Strategic Development Plan (**NSDP**) Called **Cambodia Climate Change Response Strategic Plan (2014-2018)**, and *Monitoring and Evaluation* is part of *development plan which aimed to*

---

- Measure to what extent adaptation efforts have been effective in maintaining development on track in a changing climate
- Monitor climate change mitigation actions and low carbon development policies
- Generate evidence and lessons to inform future policy making
- Facilitate the coherent integration of monitoring and evaluation of climate change in national development planning and key sectors
- Provide the information required to fulfil the reporting obligations towards the UNFCCC and development partners

# Proposed National M&E Framework

---

## **KEY PRINCIPLES**

- Using national systems and procedures
- Mainstreaming monitoring and evaluation of climate change response in national and sub-national development processes
- Strengthening accountability, equity and transparency
- Tracking change processes and promoting learning
- Addressing gender issues

## **MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

The Climate Change Department shall act as the secretariat for coordinating the development and implementation of the framework.

A M&E sub-group of the climate change technical team shall be established to coordinate data exchange and the mainstreaming of the framework within line ministries.

## Proposed National M&E Framework (cont.)

---

### APPROACHES

- The framework will be developed by mid-2014
- It will include: a theory of change, an indicators framework with baseline and targets for tracking CCCSP and the related action plan, procedures for data collection, guidelines for analysis and reporting, guidelines for integration of knowledge management, learning and sharing of results, guidelines for integration within M&E systems of line ministries, and detailed institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms

#### **There will be TWO categories of indicators:**

- Upstream indicators, tracking effectiveness of climate risk management.
- Downstream indicators, tracking changes in the development situation, emissions, and climate vulnerability of communities and eco-systems.

## Climate Change Indicators in Next NSDP

---

- National Strategic Development Plan (2014-2018) is being revised by Ministry of Planning.
- Climate change has been identified as a cross-cutting in NSDP.
- Ministry of Environment (Climate Change Department) and concerned Ministries have provided indicators relevant to climate change to MOP.
- **APPROACH** - It is proposed that climate change indicators are integrated in the core NSDP indicator set at two levels:
  - Under a new heading called “Climate change response”
  - Under the existing NSDP headings corresponding to Goals and sectors


## Climate Change Indicators in Next NSDP (cont.)

### Approach Cont.

---

- The rationale for this approach is that the first group of indicators is cutting across various sectors while the second one is tracking sector specific responses.
- The indicators for inclusion in the NDSP core set will have to be kept to a minimum and will be selected considering ultimate impacts of climate change response
- A more extensive set of process indicators, focusing on institutions, policies and capacities will be included in the CCCSP and sectorial CCSP indicator sets.

**PROPOSED INDICATORS** by Ministry of Environment, Climate Change Department With strict guideline and process, only four indicators were proposed to MOP as inputs for NSDP. The indicators cover the Cross-cutting aspects (Planning, Mainstreaming and financial framework) Adaptation and Mitigation



## Climate Change Indicators in Next NSDP (cont.)

- PROPOSED INDICATORS by Ministry of Environment, Climate Change Department

CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE								
Indicators	Unit	2012 Baseline	2013 Estimate	2014 Forecasting	2015 Forecasting	2016 Forecasting	2017 Forecasting	2018 Forecasting
Planning, Mainstreaming and financial framework for adaptation, mitigation and low-carbon development								
Proportion of climate-relevant expenditure in total public spending								
Climate change integration (mainstreaming) into planning at national, sectorial and sub-national levels								
Adaptation & resilience								
Number of communes highly vulnerable to climate change and climate variability								
Mitigation, low carbon development and green growth								
CO2 equivalents emissions credits generated through CDM and other mechanisms (REDD+, voluntary schemes)								

## Climate Change Indicators in Next NSDP (cont.)

---

### **PROPOSED INDICATORS**

- Climate change indicators in corresponding sectors are yet finalized.

### **Next steps:**

- National M&E Framework on CC
- Work with CC action plan development to identify the indicators for sector and set baseline
- Develop data collection etc., procedure
- Training workshop M&E to line ministries (Sep) and Develop theory of change
- Mainstreaming CC in NSDP and
- Work with line ministries and MOP to set indicators and baseline data.

## CCCA-TFS Projects

---

- First Call for Proposal included:
  - Coastal Adaptation and Resilience Planning Project
  - SUSTAINABLE SIHANOUKVILLE THROUGH CLIMATE CHANGE PLANNING ADAPTATION (SS-CCPA)
  - BUILDING CAPACITY FOR INTEGRATING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN FISHERIES SECTOR IN CAMBODIA
  - CAPACITY STRENGTHENING FOR COMMUNITY PROTECTED AREA DEVELOPMENT (CPA) COMMUNITIES IN BOEUNG PER WILDLIFE SANCTUARY TO ADAPT TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE
  - ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS IN COMMUNITY FORESTRY
  - BUILDING RESILIENCE AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE FOR SMALL SCALE FARMERS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN RATANAKIRI PROVINCE
  - TOGETHER ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE-PREY VENG (TACCI-PV)
  - BUILDING CAPACITY OF INSTITUTIONS TO HELP FARMERS BETTER ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND VARIABILITY IN CAMBODIA
  - LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (LG-CC)



## Second Call for Proposals:

---

The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance Trust Fund (CCCA-TF), under the Ministry of Environment Climate Change Department, has approved 11 new projects to pilot approaches to climate change adaptation in Cambodia, for a total amount of two million US dollars. The approved projects will be implemented from December 2012 to March 2014, and address key areas of the climate change response in Cambodia. Most projects are implemented through partnerships between concerned Government agencies and NGOs. Seven projects are Government-led and four are led by local or international NGOs

- Strengthened Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation in Health: Integrated Response to Climate Sensitive Vector Borne Diseases in Cambodia
- Climate Change Adaptation for Livelihoods of Rural Women
- Ecosystem-Based Climate Change Along the Mekong River
- Climate Adaptive Livelihoods of Agriculture Community
- PROMOTION OF ADAPTIVE FARMING TO CLIMATE CHANGE (PAFCC)
- WATER FOR COMMUNITY CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN KAMPOT
- INTEGRATING CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE, LIVELIHOODS AND FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT FOR THE TONLE SAP

- 
- IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL LIVELIHOODS THROUGH LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT AND PREPAREDNESS AND PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES ADAPTED TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN 4 COMMUNES OF PURSAT AND TAKEO PROVINCES
  - BUILDING CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE FOOD SYSTEMS: INTEGRATING RESERVOIR AND RICE-FISH SYSTEMS, TAKEO PROVINCE, CAMBODIA
  - CAPACITY BUILDING ON CLIMATE CHANGE, VULNERABILITIES, AND ADAPTATION IN WATER AND HEALTH SECTORS FOR PROVINCIAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICIALS IN TWO FLOOD PRONE PROVINCES
  - PROMOTING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE THROUGH INCREASING ADAPTIVE CAPACITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN BATTAMBANG PROVINCE, CAMBODIA

**Thank You For Attention!**