Implementing National M&E Framework of Climate Change Response in Cambodia
Drawing Experience from Applying TAMD in Cambodia

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General Secretariat for Sustainable Development
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• National Development Policy

• Climate Change Policy

• Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023

• Climate Change Action Plan

• Cambodia National M&E Framework
National Development Policy

• National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)
  Climate change is classified as a cross-cutting issue in the NSDP (2014-2018)

• Rectangular Strategies III states that:
  “The Royal Government will mobilize resources, support, and financing to participate in global efforts to address challenges of climate change.” (paragraph 61.)
Climate Change Policy

- Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-2023)

- Sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plans and Action Plans
Climate Change Policy

• National Policy on Green Growth and National Green Growth Strategic Plan (2013-2030)

• National Adaptation Program of Action for Climate Change

• Sectoral development policy, strategic plan and action plan also contribute to climate change responses.
Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023

Vision
Cambodia develops towards a greener, climate resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society.

Mission
Creating a national framework for engaging public and private sectors, and civil society in a participatory process for responding to climate change to support sustainable development.

Timeframe
2014-2023 (10 years) with 5 years revision in line with the NSDP mandate.
Summary of the CCCSP

**Vision**
- Cambodia develops towards a greener, climate resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society.

**Goals**
1. Reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts of critical (natural and societal) systems and most vulnerable groups.
2. Shifting towards a green development path by promoting low-carbon development and technologies.

**SO**
2. Reduce sectoral, regional, gender & health vulnerability to climate change impacts.
3. Ensure climate resilience of critical ecosystems (Great Lake, Mekong River, Coastal ecosystems, highlands etc.), biodiversity, protected areas & cultural heritage.
6. Promote adaptive social protection and participatory approaches to reduce loss & damage.
5. Improve capacity, knowledge, & awareness for climate change response at different levels.
7. Strengthen institutions & coordination frameworks for national climate change response.
8. Strengthen collaboration, & active participation in regional & global climate change processes.
4. Promote low-carbon development that supports sustainable development of the country.
Climate Change Action Plan

- The preparation of sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plans and Action Plans was completed by 12 Ministries/Authority

- 2 additional Ministries are still in the process of completion
National M&E System - What we have done so far

- Expert support to CCD on M&E for CC
- Training to line ministries for identification of indicators
- Integration of Climate Change Indicators into NSDP by MoE
- Identification of Core & Additional indicators for NSDP by line ministries
- Partnership with IIED for Technical assistance in developing the national M&E Framework (TAMD)
- Concept note and Road Map for Cambodia National M&E Framework
- Development of Process Indicators and Impacts indicators for Cambodia National M&E Framework and Sectoral MPWT M&E Framework
NSDP 2014 – 2018: Climate Change Indicators

• Ratio of climate related expenditure to total public spending
• Mainstreaming climate change issues into national and subnational planning
• Percentage of households vulnerable to climate change
• Carbon credit from CDM and other mechanisms (REDD+ and voluntary markets)
National M&E system-Process

- The process of setting a National M&E framework for climate change in Cambodia began following the development of the National Climate Change Strategy.

- The CCCSP recognizes the importance of establishing a national framework with the vision of integrating it into the national and sub-national development planning processes.
Indicator framework

National

Sectoral

Institutional readiness indicators (PROCESS)

CCAP mainstreaming Indicator

Process indicators

Results indicators

Impact indicator

Dev indicators - Change in vulnerability

Impact

Aggregation

Impacts

NaBonal

Sectoral

Aggrega#on

CCAP mainstreaming

Indicator

InsBtuBonal

readiness

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CCAP mainstreaming

Indicator

InsBtuBonal

readiness

indicators

(PROCESS)
Cambodia National Sectoral CC Mainstreaming Indicator Process indicators

**Institutional readiness indicators (PROCESS)**

**Indicator 1:** Status of dev. of national CC policies/strategies/action plans.

**Indicator 2:** CC Climate Integration into planning: NSDP/PIP

**Indicator 3:** Coordination: Establishment and functionality of a national coordination mechanism.

**Indicator 4:** Climate information: Production, access & use.

**Indicator 5:** Climate Integration into financing.

**Improvements in CRM at national level**
Track 1 Indicators- Approach

- **A Ladder based approach** - The sub indicators comprise of ladder based parameters that reflects how the country is moving towards achieving its institutional milestones.

- **Use scorecards** - each ladder is scored using ‘Yes’ (2) or ‘No’ (0) or ‘Partial’ (1). A weighted percentage is calculated. Scores will be aggregated to yield an overall score.

- **Narratives** - Narratives are also used to understand the reasoning behind the score.
## Milestone and Scoring

**Indicator 1: Status of development of national policies, strategies and action plans for climate change response.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>Yes/No/Partial</th>
<th>Supporting evidence/narrative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 NAPA exists but adaptation response is limited to project based approaches.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Approved in 2006. 2 projects implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 National CC strategic plan integrating adaptation, DRR and mitigation response is approved.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Other national CC Action Plans are under development (including NAP &amp; NAMA).</td>
<td>Partial</td>
<td>Initial steps. Not fully scaled up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 A National M&amp;E framework for CC is under development.</td>
<td>Partial</td>
<td>In the design phase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Nine sectoral CC action plans approved and more line agencies are developing.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Ongoing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 CC action plans updated based on evidence issued by M&amp;E framework and a new action plan is prepared at the end of the planning cycle.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>CC action plans are not implemented yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 CCCSP progress monitoring reports are submitted to (to-be-identified) agency, in alignment with NSDP timeline.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>CCCSP not implemented yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Legislation that provides legal mandate for implementation of CC policy objectives is established.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>In process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 National CC strategic plan reviewed in 2018 based on evidence issued by the M&amp;E framework.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 New strategic plan approved at the end of the planning cycle in 2024.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not yet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total score= \( (2Yes*2 + 2P*1)/10*2*1 = 30\% \)**
### Track 1 Indicators- Outcomes of scoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2014 baseline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate policy and strategy</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate integration into development planning</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate information</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate integration into financing</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph showing outcomes of scoring for Track 1 indicators]
DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
Climate Change core national indicators

**Indicator 1:** Status of dev. of national CC policies/strategies/ action plans.

**Indicator 2:** Damage and loss from extreme climate events

**Indicator 3:** No. of deaths by extreme climate events by gender

**Indicator 4:** Climate information: Production, access & use.

**Indicator 5:** Climate Integration into financing.

**Indicator 1:** Vulnerability to CC.

**Indicator 2:** GHG emissions by sector and per capita

**2-3 indicators of each sector**
Why these 2 indicators

VULNERABILITY INDICATORS

How effective national climate change responses are in reducing the vulnerability to CC within the country?

LOSS & DAMAGE INDICATORS

How effective national climate change responses are in reducing the losses & damage within the country?
Track 2 Impact Indicators

**Example of Cambodia** - *Way of identifying which indicators are most important & ‘streamlining’ indicators*

- Cambodia will track national vulnerability reduction as a response to CC measures.

- TAMD provided support to develop appropriate vulnerability index

- TAMD has refined the index by **statistically analysing the strength of correlations** between predictive indicators of vulnerability (outcome indicators) and impact indicators (e.g. losses and damage).

- Use indicators available in the commune database (collected annually and can be disaggregated down to commune level).
TRACK 2 (1): STORM VULNERABILITY INDEX

**Rank 2: Banteay Meanchey**
- Highly vulnerable communes: 18.5%
- Quite vulnerable communes: 24.6%

**Rank 1: Kampong Chhnang**
- Highly vulnerable communes: 11.8%
- Quite vulnerable communes: 25%

**Storm vulnerability**
- 0–5 Highly vulnerable
- 5–10 Quite vulnerable
- 10–15 Less vulnerable
- 15–25 Least vulnerable
TRACK 2 (1): FLOODS VULNERABILITY INDEX

Rank 1: Ratanakiri
- Highly vulnerable: 60%
- Quite vulnerable: 20%

Rank 2: Stung Treng
- Highly vulnerable: 20.6%
- Quite vulnerable: 11.8%
TRACK 2 (1): DROUGHT VULNERABILITY INDEX

Rank 4 Preah Vihear
Highly vulnerable: 16.4%
Quite vulnerable: 50%

Rank 1: Ratanakiri
Highly vulnerable: 22%
Quite vulnerable: 2%

Drought vulnerability
- 0–5 Highly vulnerable
- 5–10 Quite vulnerable
- 10–15 Less vulnerable
- 15–25 Least vulnerable
Impact indicators relate to the actual effects of climate hazards (stresses and shocks). To assess the effectiveness of climate change responses in Cambodia, we tried to track individual impact indicators by hazard type. We selected the indicators based on their availability in the commune database and their appropriateness for different climate hazards namely flood, drought and storms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard type</th>
<th>Number of affected families (per 1,000 families)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All hazards (average)</td>
<td>34/1000 families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floods (average)</td>
<td>79/1000 families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Droughts (average)</td>
<td>20/1000 families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storms (Average)</td>
<td>1.5/1000 families</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: commune database, 2011 and 2012
Thank You