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Summary report and follow-up actions

March 2014

Event Report

Cambodia National Climate Change Monitoring & Evaluation Framework Workshop

Preah Sihanouk, 12–13 December 2013





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About the event

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Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)
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SWEDEN
Workshop on
National Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework
Golden Sea Hotel, Sihanouk Ville, 12-13 December 2013
Ms. Neha Rai

1. Background and Organization of the Workshop

Rationale for the workshop

Cambodia is highly vulnerable to climate change, and has been ranked as the second most affected country by extreme-weather events in 2011, with an estimated annual GDP loss of 3.1 percent. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is fully committed to address the challenges posed by climate change and is actively engaged in global and regional efforts.

Evidence of the political will to deal with climate change includes various key actions taken during the past decade for developing appropriate institutional arrangements. The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), chaired by the Ministry of Environment, was established in 2006, involving representatives from 20 government ministries and agencies. A Climate Change Office (CCO) was established in 2003 and upgraded in 2009 to departmental level; the Climate Change Department (CCD) is serving as the NCCC-secretariat as well as National Secretariat of the UNFCCC, the IPCC, and the Kyoto Protocol Focal Points in Cambodia.

CCD has coordinated the process of developing the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP), which sets the overall national strategy for Climate Change, including both adaptation and mitigation. Line ministries in priority sectors have developed their sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plans under the overall framework of the CCCSP. Action plans are being developed to operationalize the strategies. An innovative and important aspect of the CCCSP process is the use of an interdisciplinary and inclusive approach, which has brought together several key ministries and stakeholders.

The CCCSP recognizes the importance of establishing a National Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation of climate change response, with the vision of integrating the framework for M&E into the national and sub-national development planning processes. Developing and mainstreaming the national M&E framework will be a long-term effort and of strategic relevance, as it will create an enabling environment for accountability and learning. Improved accountability will facilitate access to new international climate finance, and learning from investments will generate new knowledge critical for future policy development. The National Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation of climate change response will facilitate the tracking of impacts of climate change interventions in reducing vulnerabilities and ensuring effectiveness in keeping national development on track.

Monitoring and evaluation of climate change response present great challenges; not only are there complex technical issues (e.g. shifting baselines, disagreement on the definition of good adaptation, timeframe, attribution, etc.) specific to the M&E of adaptation response, but it is also a relatively new area of practice at both national and international levels.

The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) recently developed an evaluative framework, namely, “Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD)”.TAMD has been used by Kenya to develop the M&E framework for the national climate change strategy, and is currently being tested in other countries, including Nepal, Pakistan and Mozambique.

Cambodia has the opportunity to be part of the TAMD process that will allow for learning and benefiting from the technical support of IIED, and the experiences of other countries. Being part of such an international network will be critical for national capacity development and lessons sharing.

A high level workshop for the development of a national M&E Framework for climate change response was conducted under the auspices of IIED in collaboration with the Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment of Cambodia and the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) Project.

The purpose of the workshop was to engage policy makers, RGC ministries, CSOs and development partners in the development of the national framework, serving as a useful forum to present and discuss the first outline of the national framework.

Objective

Preparatory work for the development of the national M&E framework of climate change response has been conducted during 2012 and 2013 with the support of the CCCA Project. A "Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Workshop" was organized in October 2012 with the support of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) Project. Moving from these building blocks, this high level workshop was organized on 12–13 December 2013 with the following objectives:

- Improving understanding of policy makers of line ministries on the M&E process
- Encouraging active engagement from all the main climate change projects and programmes (e.g. PPCR, NAPA follow-up etc.)in the process
- Seeking a common understanding on the outlines of the national framework – with particular focus on the adaptation and resilience aspects – and establish a roadmap for development and implementation
- Sharing relevant experiences from international best practices
- Identifying the links between M&E of climate change and the climate change mainstreaming process in development planning at national and subnational levels

Participants

This 2-day workshop was organized by CCD with the joint support of CCCA and IIED. 73 participants participated actively in the workshop. They were representatives from:

- Climate change focal points and managers of the planning departments of concerned ministries and CCTT members of the line ministries;
- Ministry of Planning (MoP), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC);
- Development Partners and major adaptation and mitigation projects;
- Universities, research organizations and NGOs engaged in climate change;
- CCCA Trust Fund Grantees; and
- CCD and its two major projects, CCCA and Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

A full list of participants is presented in Annex 2.

Methodology

In line with the objectives of the workshop, the approach has been to combine presentation sessions aimed at sharing essential information, and working group sessions where participants actively engaged in shaping the national framework for M&E of climate change response. The detailed workshop schedule is available in Annex 1.

The first day started with an overview of the climate change response policy framework in Cambodia, followed by a technical session to introduce methodological aspects of M&E of adaptation and early lessons from international experiences in other countries. During this session the TAMD initiative has been presented.

CCD has then presented a proposal and outline for the national framework for M&E of climate change response; this included objectives, key elements of the framework, draft indicators and institutional arrangements. Using this proposal as a concrete starting point, a first working group session focused on discussing the indicator framework has been organized.

A total of 7 parallel working groups were formed, and the discussions organized under two topics: Climate Risk management and cross-cutting indicators (policies, institutions, capacities, gender, etc.);

and Sectoral Results indicators (short and long term adaptation and mitigation outcomes). Facilitators used a draft set of indicators to kick off the discussions.

In the second day, after the presentations of the group discussions from the first day, a presentation session has been organized to share information on existing systems and initiatives in Cambodia that can be used as building blocks to develop the national framework. This session was followed by the second working group session where participants had in-depth discussion on four key topics: i) institutional arrangements for implementation of the national framework for M&E of climate change, ii) integration of M&E of climate change in the sectoral M&E systems, iii) the development of a long-term national evaluation program, and iv) the establishment of a database of climate change actions/ projects and best practices.

Each group discussion was guided by dedicated facilitators with step-by-step instructions and real-time support from M&E experts. To build capacity and leadership of CCD, each group discussion also included CCD staff members. Key messages and lessons learnt have been systematically identified and recorded. The workshop was held mostly in Khmer, with simultaneous translation in English.

2. Summary of Key Discussion Points and Follow-Up Actions

Session 1: Climate Change Responses in Cambodia

In the context of climate change responses in Cambodia, presenters from Climate Change Department shared their insights on the newly established Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) and the Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF). CCSP experts also shed light on how the Climate Change Action Plans currently being developed are moving the process from planning to implementation. To embed the climate change within the larger development planning framework, the Ministry of Planning shared their insights on the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)[1] and the national M&E system for development. The Following key points were discussed during this session:

- For the Royal Government of Cambodia as a first priority it is vital to strengthen the capacities of its institutions to respond to climate change.
- A general provision for Climate change response was integrated into the NSDP update 2009–2013. Subsequently, the CCCSP has been developed with a ten-year time-frame, expanding the scope of Cambodia's climate change response by involving both adaptation and mitigation with the aim to guide Cambodia towards a greener, climate resilient, equitable, sustainable, and knowledge-based society as expressed in its 3 goals: reducing climate change vulnerability, promoting green/low-carbon development, and promoting public education and participation in climate change response actions.
- The whole process in developing the CCCSP has been both complex and time-consuming, and required the active participation and contribution from all stakeholders to ensure its comprehensiveness, effectiveness and alignment with national development priorities.
- In implementing the strategies of CCCSP, Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs) are currently being developed by ten RGC Ministries and Agencies with the coordination of the CCD. Due to resource constraints, moving from strategies to actions requires using available resources efficiently and effectively. Thereby, it is necessary to set clear priorities, goals, management and financing mechanism and common standards for M&E.

Figure 1: Participants in the workshop

- The Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF) has been developed for the purpose of efficiently managing the financial aspects of the CCAP planning process and to allocate funds effectively among various sectors. In establishing M&E framework, which is crucial for tracking progress and evaluating outputs and outcomes, identifying the available resources and capacities is the first step. Afterwards, studying the general situations such as people behaviour and macroeconomics situation is important to gather sufficient amount of knowledge before setting clearly defined goals, instructions and deadlines. Thus, having pilot practice/implementation prior to the full-scale operation is indispensable.
- It is also necessary to have indicators measuring the value of our efforts and actions. In M&E, understanding the rationale behind each indicator is vital to ensure its the effectiveness and applicability.
- The feasibility and pragmatism of indicators should be carefully considered on top of their quality. This mostly concerns with data availability and accessibility of the selected indicators, and in Cambodian context, the highly decentralized national statistical system will pose a problem in absence of proper standardization and coordination of procedures. Some ministries have their own statistical departments, which produce statistical data on the matter related to each ministry. The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) plays an important role in coordinating and consolidating the information from a broad range of ministries and organizations; the role of NIS is crucial in enhancing not only data availability, but also accessibility. The NIS is also responsible for publishing and disseminating the statistical data and other relevant information.

Session 2: Approaches and early lessons for M&E of adaptation

This session sheds light on approaches and early lessons emerging from the application of IIEDs Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) framework in different pilot countries. Presenters from IIED shared the rationale behind why M&E for climate change adaptation is important. IIED activities on M&E of adaptation and the TAMD framework were then shared to illuminate early lessons from the international experiences. The application of this framework and early lessons from different countries can provide effective building block to facilitate the process of developing a national M&E system in Cambodia. The Following key points were discussed during this session:

- The development and application of the climate change M&E framework could be challenging in terms of validation, baseline set up, and measurement of the degree of adaptation/resiliency and vulnerability to climate change risks. Uncertainty and Long timescale associated with climate change also negatively affect the preparation and practicality of M&E for adaptation, which needs to be context specific. M&E for mitigation, in contrast, is much easier to develop and apply, as there is an agreement to use the amount of GHG emissions reduced as its metric.
- The use of development indicators is to establish a long term M&E for adaptation, e.g. employing the vulnerability index.
- In an attempt to measure adaptation effectiveness, TAMD Framework was introduced to the participants, followed by the discussion on its application in Cambodia. TAMD conceptual framework was developed in 2013 by an international collaborative team based in the UK. During the past year, it has been tested in Mozambique, Kenya, Pakistan and Nepal. Cambodia, Ethiopia and Tanzania are now also getting on board.
- The application of TAMD Framework into the national M&E system needs further discussion, particularly with MoP, on the legal ground and guideline. The national M&E system conventionally measures the quantitative data, while TAMD Framework attempts to measure qualitative data by quantifying them.
- TAMD Framework is used to keep track of how better climate risk management contributes to better development outcomes.
- MRV+ in Kenya was also proposed to leverage the synergy between adaptation and mitigation in climate change M&E system. MRV (Measuring, Reporting and Verification) is generally known as a tool for monitoring and evaluating the GHG mitigation; while the + (plus) is referred to the TAMD Framework, which add climate change adaptation into the calculation.

- Based on the UNFCCC adaptation committee, it is important to promote coordination particularly among ministries responsible for planning, finance and climate change to ensure that M&E of adaptation is integrated into the national development M&E framework. Also, Indicators should not be the only tools for M&E as they are not always appropriate as indicators can sometimes exclude the most vulnerable. Attention should also be drawn towards learning through dialogue and qualitative narratives which can be useful.

Session 3: The national framework for M&E of climate change response

The key elements of the national framework include main components and their linkage to the policy and planning cycle, an indicators framework and the institutional arrangements for implementation and coordination. During this session a proposal covering all these aspects has been presented by the Climate Change Department:

- The CCCSP recognizes the establishment of a national framework for M&E of climate change response as one of the priority actions; in Section 8 of the CCCSP the main features of the framework are provided.
- The framework has five main objectives:
  1. Measure to what extent adaptation efforts have been effective in keeping development on track in a changing climate;
  2. Monitor climate change mitigation actions and low-carbon development policies;
  3. Generate evidence and lessons as a basis for future policy development;
  4. Facilitate the coherent integration of M&E of climate change in national development planning and key sectors;
  5. Provide the information required to fulfil the reporting obligations towards the UNFCCC and development partners.
- The following principles underpin the framework:
  1. Using national systems and procedures
  2. Mainstreaming M&E of climate change in national, sectoral and sub-national development planning
  3. Strengthening accountability, equity and transparency
  4. Promoting participatory learning
  5. Addressing gender issues
- The scope of the framework includes:
  1. Monitoring, evaluation and learning of climate change response as defined in the CCCSP, sectoral CCSP and Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs). The framework will not include monitoring of climate change itself (climate data and models, impact models, etc.) since these aspects are already under the responsibility of dedicated institutions and initiatives.

2. As a priority (up to 2018), the framework will focus on national and sectoral levels; as a second step (2019–2024) integrate the remaining line ministries, and sub-national and local levels.
3. As a priority (up to 2018), develop a set of cross-cutting and sectoral indicators for impacts, processes and results. The indicator framework will be progressively complemented by a set of indicators for the sub-national level; this set will be developed and piloted starting from 2015. No specific set of indicators is foreseen for the project level M&E, for which a flexible approach is adopted based on M&E guidelines and technical advice.

- The main elements composing the national framework for M&E of climate change response are:

1. A database of GHG emission
2. Regular reviews of Climate Expenditure
3. An indicator framework with baseline and targets for tracking CCCSP, sectoral CCSPs and the related action plans, complemented by procedures for data collection, management and analysis
4. National and local climate vulnerability assessments
5. A metadata base of climate change projects
6. A data base of best practices and technologies for adaptation and mitigation
7. National long term evaluation program

The diagram of Figure 1 illustrates the relationship of the components of the framework with the policy cycle:

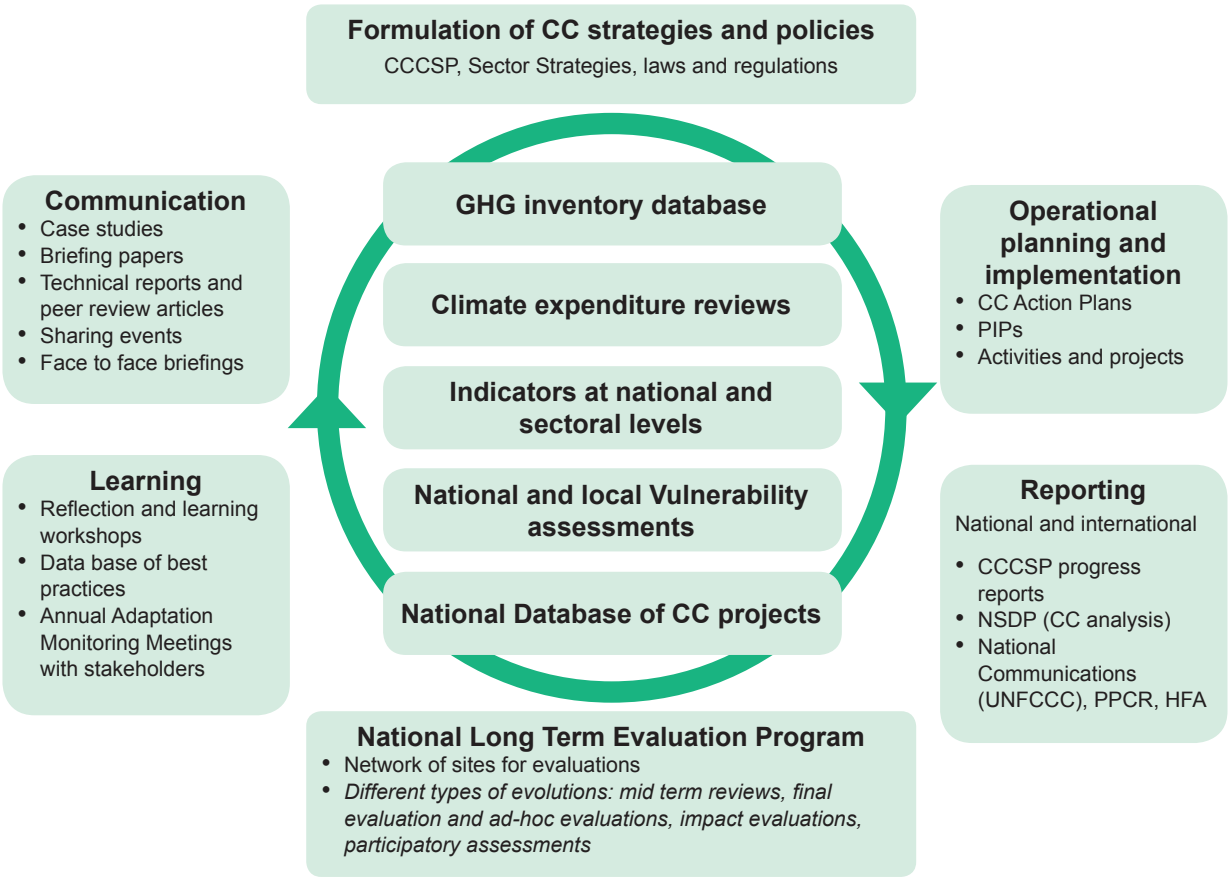


Figure 1: main components of the national climate change M&E framework and their relationship with the policy cycle

- The indicator framework proposed includes two categories: “upstream” indicators for tracking readiness of the national and local system (Institutions, Policies and capacities) to manage climate risk, and “downstream” indicators to measure to what extent the response has succeeded in reducing vulnerabilities of human and natural systems, and helped in achieving development goals in a changing climate. The diagram in Figure 2 illustrates the key concepts of the indicator framework.

- The indicator framework proposed includes:
  1. A core indicator set at national level (CCCSP) level, with 7 indicators related to policies, institutions and capacities (Climate Risk Management-CRM indicators[2]) and 4 impact indicators related to reduction in vulnerabilities, damage and loss and GHG emissions.
  2. A set of indicators at sectoral level, with three indicators related to policies, institutions and capacities (Climate Risk Management-CRM indicators) and a few results indicators for each sector.

The indicators have been identified based on the screening of indicators currently monitored in Cambodia and in use in other countries; review of literature and of published Climate Change indicator frameworks, and the scoping work carried out by the PPCR project. The selection has been based on robustness of indicators, feasibility and relevance in the context of Cambodia. The draft list prepared for validation and discussion during the workshop is included in Annex 4.

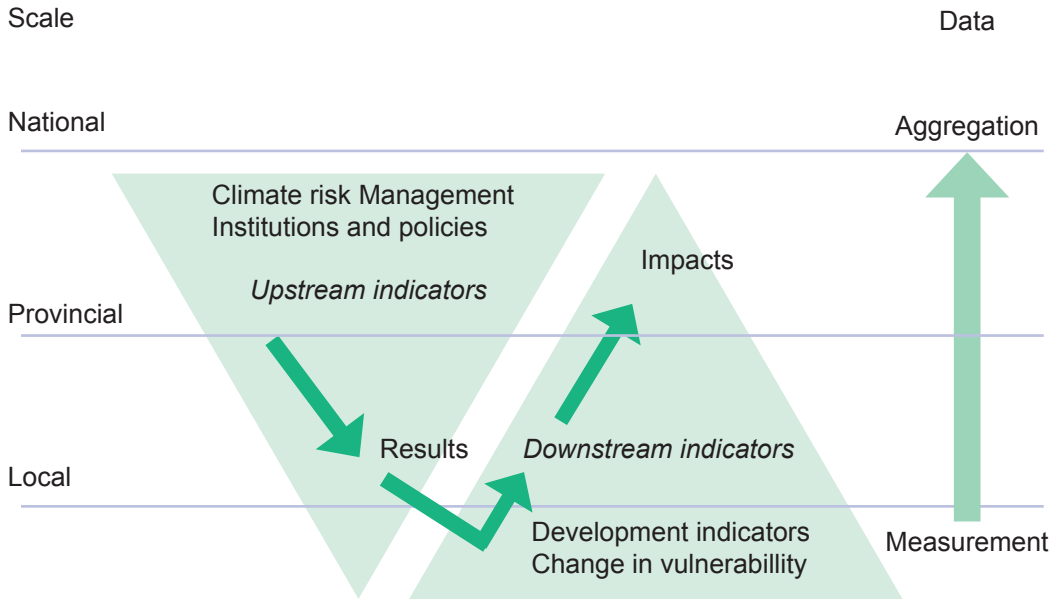


Figure 2: The indicator framework proposed is based on two main categories to be applied from national to local levels.

- The draft national process indicators and sectoral results indicators were reviewed and validated by seven working groups (see **Annex 5** for details of the indicators). Baselines for process indicators have also been established.
- From the discussion on indicators, a first list of potential draft indicators has emerged, both at the national/institutional level and on results in key sectors. It appears that some significant support will be required to ensure that capacity is developed to collect and analyse data. Indicator definitions and methodologies will need to be finalized in consultation with senior management, and in some cases additional data collection will be required.
- The process of finalizing a complete set of indicators will require several iterations and discussions among the key stakeholders; after that the list will be agreed, indicators sheets will be developed, specifying full definition of the indicator, scope, data requirements, methods for calculation, institutional arrangements, timeframe, baseline, targets. Specific baseline studies will be required for some indicators and dedicated resources will have to be mobilized.
- Mainstreaming climate change indicators into NSDP requires: “climate proofing” existing indicators and adding a small number of new climate change indicators to cover adaptation and mitigation. New indicators should be kept to a minimum and rely as much as possible on existing data.

- The institutional arrangement proposed foresee that: 1) NCCC Secretariat acts as the secretariat for coordinating the development and implementation of the framework. 2) The secretariat will also be responsible for producing the CCCSP annual progress report. 3) A unit in charge of M&E will be established within the secretariat. 4) A coordination mechanism within the MoP will be established for the integration of the framework within the M&E system of NSDP. 5) An M&E sub-group of the CCTT shall be established to coordinate data exchange and the mainstreaming of the framework within line ministries. 6) A partnership with research institutions and academia for managing the network of sites for long-term monitoring will be explored.
- The role and responsibilities of the climate change M&E unit include: 1) Manage the long term evaluation program and commission evaluations, 2) Coordinate learning and knowledge management, 3) Develop a "best practices database" using results of evaluations and learning workshops, 4) Coordinate the establishment of a database of Climate Change initiatives, 5) Organize stakeholder progress review meetings, and 6) Coordinate the reporting process and draft reports.
- Line ministries and agencies will be responsible for: 1) Monitoring sectoral indicators, 2) Coordinating integration of climate change indicators within sectoral planning systems and documents, 3) Reporting on implementation progress in sectoral components of strategies and sectoral Action Plans, and 4) Participating in the Long Term National Evaluation Program.

Session 4: Building blocks and existing systems in Cambodia

The most relevant tools, systems and projects in Cambodia and in the region have been presented, discussing how they can be used as building block to develop the national climate change M&E framework:

- The M&E activities foreseen in the framework of the new SPRC Technical Assistance Project[3] were discussed and some recommendations came up to ensure alignment with the national M&E framework. SPCR could take a leading role in development of climate change M&E in sectors where SPCR investment projects are active. There is a need for further discussion on how to focus and coordinate the contribution of SPCR for the development of the national climate change M&E framework.
- SPCR recommends setting indicators with specific context and reflecting upon the purposes of investment. Progress made is monitored through quarterly and annual reports with lesson learnt and recommendation attached while the evaluation stage concentrates on the results of the implemented program.
- The approach of using "ladders" or scorecards for institutional and process indicators (TAMD Framework) is new in Cambodia, but it is suggested by both IIED's methodologies. Thus, there is potential to align the proposed methodology with existing systems.
- Some indicators would currently require cooperation between several ministries, while MoP guidelines require that one ministry be clearly responsible for each indicator. Some solutions will need to be found to address this.
- The vulnerability assessment included in the draft Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC is a natural starting point for setting up a baseline for the key impact indicator on vulnerability. The Vulnerability Index and the Climate Vulnerability Index of the SNC, and the Disaster Risk Affection Index developed by UNDP and MOP have been compared and their features discussed. It is suggested that more in-depth analysis is carried out to select a robust index to be used in the national climate change M&E framework.
- An effective M&E system needs quality statistical data that are valid, reliable, and accessible from anywhere at any given time. The National Statistical System (NSS) of Cambodia is responsible to ensure the aforementioned quality. The NSS is a highly decentralized system. It is a two-tiered structure consisting of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), the official statistical policy-making body and coordinator empowered to collect statistics under the statistics law, and 27 line ministries/ institutions and National Bank of Cambodia, which collect statistics as by-products of administrative

systems and/or jointly conduct sectoral surveys with the NIS. Statistics Advisory Council (SAC) and Statistics Coordination Committee (SCC) have also been created to facilitate the operation of the NSS. The NIS is responsible for conducting surveys to collect statistical data such as economic, environmental, and socio-demographic data, and afterwards, publishing and disseminating the acquired data to various users ranging from public/private institutions to individuals.

- The RGC has developed the ODA (Official Development Assistance) Database to record and provide public access to all the information related to development finance to Cambodia from all sources, which greatly promotes the effective planning, budgeting and management of the acquired resources as well as supporting empirical analysis and practical policy-relevant advice. ODA acts as a great tool assisting in the preparation and application of M&E.
- The UNDP project Climate Change Community Based Adaptation (CCBAP) has applied a participatory approach in over 50 communities in Cambodia. The Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) method is designed to measure the baseline and evolution of the perceived vulnerability of a community. The method is well documented and has provided some important insights on community level vulnerability. However, it depends on individual understanding and perception of climate change vulnerability; the results obtained should be reviewed and compared with quantitative data, when available.

Figure 2: Group discussion on sector indicators

Session 5: Challenges and options for mainstreaming M&E of climate change in NSDP and sectoral M&E system

The key aspects of the national framework were discussed in four parallel working groups and the main outcomes and suggestions are summarized in the following points:

- **Implementation of the national framework for M&E of climate change** was discussed including the challenges and options relating to institutional arrangements. The preparation of the annual progress report of CCCSP should be led by the NCCC secretariat, which will develop the report template and guidelines for line ministries. The guideline should include the allocation of responsibility, key step and schedule, and coordination of consultations. An M&E unit should be established within CCD to coordinate the M&E framework. The CCTT has the role to collect inputs from their respective ministries, clear reporting lines, and initial report preparation. CCD has to provide support to line ministries in order to collect data for M&E. The support should include the capacity development for M&E focal point.
- The most effective way to include climate change considerations in the preparation of NSDP annual progress reports is to review the existing climate change indicators in the NSDP, develop guideline (TOR) for climate change M&E midterm review, reporting period should be reflect to NSDP timeframe. The recommendations for projects to support M&E is to share best practice of ongoing projects, support financial and technical to line ministries, comply the national guideline, and collaborate with existing projects.
- **Integration of climate change indicators in sectoral M&E system.** The main challenges are: the existing weak M&E system in each line ministry, with no guideline for setting climate change indicator, lack of clear definition of indicators, and lack of resources and capacity. The possible solution in term of process and approach is for the Department of Planning in each ministry to setup focal points for M&E of climate change and require all the responsible line ministries to submit their inputs (indicators) to MoP. Provision of guidelines, capacity building for responsible staff, financial support, clearly defined institutional arrangement for M&E, including role and responsibility of responsible units could help strengthening the collaboration between planning department and CC units. Planning department-CC unit of MOE should define CC focal points (CCTT) in each line ministry and invite them to joint series of follow up meeting/activities in this indicator development process. CCD has to coordinate the process and provide financial and technical supports.
- Options and recommendations for establishing **the long-term national evaluation program** were discussed. The program should aim to improve capacities in evaluation of policies and program, and should conduct evaluations of investments in climate adaptation, tracking long term (10–20 years) changes in climate change vulnerabilities of human and natural systems. The best options for implementing the program are 1) identifying and managing a network of sites where thematic evaluations will be repeated over a long term period; 2) carrying out baseline studies in the hot-spots and priority sectors; 3) developing procedures and engaging of line ministries and stakeholders; and 4) developing a methodology and providing experts to advise and assess climate change impacts on NSDP goals. The role of NCCC is to provide policy directive including coordination and using the evidence generated for improving policies and international negotiations. As secretariat of NCCC, CCD/MOE will manage the program; a trust fund could be established to fund evaluation studies. MoP, MEF and CDC will play a key role in using the results to inform development planning and allocation of resources. The line ministries will be conducting sectoral and project level evaluations consistently with the overall framework of the program.
- **Database of climate change projects and activities**. The database of climate change should be built around the databases managed by CDC and MoP CDB. Currently, the database managed by CDC records essential metadata of projects funded through ODA; information includes title, duration, budget, implementation agency. The CDB records details of location. It should be added that the expected results are those that respond to NSDP indicators. Some climate change projects implemented by NGOs especially local NGOs are not well recorded. The database should track the progress/status of intervention implementation and provide information on the evaluation and learning. The database of climate change projects and activities should be hosted on the CDC website. The information should be update through e-mail or web-based surveys covering NGOs,

Government agencies, and Development Partners. The incentive to participate in the survey is the access to database and scorecard on reporting. The overall design and management of the database is the responsibility of the NCCC Secretariat (CCD/MOE), and so is the analyses and dissemination of data. MEF will have to provide the data on budget of climate change related projects, while MoP will incorporate reports generated from the climate change project database into the NSDP report. In supporting the climate change project database, the line ministries will have to feed data on the projects they are implementing.

Figure 3: Group Discussion on Long-term National Climate Change Evaluation Programme

3. Evaluation of the Workshop and Organizational Recommendations for Future Events

Evaluation of the workshop

An evaluation questionnaire was distributed to each participant at the end of the workshop; participants had the opportunity to rate key aspects of the workshop and provide suggestions for improvements. 28 participants replied, and a detailed analysis of their answers is presented in Annex 6. The overall appreciation of the workshop was fairly high (76%), with an average score of 3.8 out of a maximum 5. Specific lessons learnt and recommendations for future events are outlined in the section below.

Recommendations for future events (future workshop)

Overall the program of the workshop suits the proposed objectives with both presentations and working group sessions designed to encourage active participation and building a shared understanding on how to develop a national climate change M&E framework.

The workshop is of significant value for all participants since M&E of climate change is a very new topic in Cambodian context. Feedback from the participants included several suggestions to be considered for future events:

- Invitation letters sent to the presenters from line ministries should clearly define the topic of the workshop. If possible, having electronic copies of the workshop materials delivered to participants in advance will help acquaint them with the subjects of the workshop, and thus, facilitate understanding and discussion to revolve around M&E.
- Considering the large number of the activities, comprising presentations, Q&A, and working group sessions, extending the duration of the workshop is desirable to ensure efficient and effective time-management, clarity and coherence, which will further enhance the quality of the workshop. Based on this rationale, a full 3-day workshop is suggested.
- More time should be allocated to Q&A sessions following each individual presentation in order to avoid leaving questions unvoiced or not responded. At the same time, a strict and clearly defined time-limit should be imposed and enforced on this presentation session. Facilitators can also intervene in case the discussion digresses from the main topic. Compliance to the time allowance will relieve the successive presenters from time pressure enabling them to concentrate more on delivering comprehensive and meaningful presentations and discussions. More presenters with expertise in M&E should be selected from various ministries and organizations for the purpose of better and more relevant knowledge and experience sharing. Easy-to-understand and concise presentations with simplified technical terms are also vital to avoid information overload and allow more time to discuss substantive M&E subjects.
- For workshops held in provinces, participants are often tempted to leave early to travel back to Phnom Penh and avoid staying an additional night. Therefore, the discussion sessions should be arranged in the early stage of the workshop. In addition, on top of extending the timeframe of the workshop, proximity of its location to Phnom Penh is something else worth considering.
- If possible, proposed indicators from participants should be prepared in advance prior to the commencement of the workshop. This will allow more time for individual thinking and group discussion.
- Holding a workshop dedicated to training participants about indicators is also recommended since understanding indicators is integral to the understanding of M&E. A meeting between the expert team and the stakeholders can also be organized to discuss agreements made during the workshop, their potential and feasibility, the role of each line ministry and organization in leading the process, and the possible future actions to be undertaken. This can potentially lead to the synthesis of M&E of various line ministries and other related organizations, which in turn, will enable the establishment of nation M&E.

4. Conclusion and Proposed Follow-Up Actions

The CCCSP 2014–2023 was recently launched in the Cambodia Third National Forum on Climate Change, on 05 November 2013, in which the development of a National Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation of climate change response is a priority action. The workshop, in addition to improving the knowledge of participants, marked the official launch of the development process of the national framework; such framework will be crucial to attract and manage climate finance. The development of the framework provides an important opportunity to integrate climate change indicators into the new NSDP 2014–2018 currently being developed, as well as into sectoral climate change action plans. The National Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation of climate change response will be developed in accordance with the national M&E system, and build on existing tools managed by NIS (National Institute of Statistics) and MoP, such as the commune database.

Key lessons learnt / recommendations:

- Use as much as possible the existing sources of data, to minimize transaction costs. Carefully review if we are confident that data for CC indicators can be collected regularly, and that we can have strong baselines and targets;
- The climate change M&E framework is not just an issue for MoE. Most of the climate change indicators will actually be at sectoral level, with only a few strategic indicators at the national level. It is very important to integrate climate change relevant indicators in the sector M&E framework (including NSDP submissions), as the NSDP will also serve as a basis for many donors to allocate their climate change finance;
- The national climate change M&E framework development needs cooperation and supports from major climate change initiatives, especially from CCCA and SPCR.
- IIED with its expertise working on M&E for climate change could provide technical support to the development of national climate change M&E framework. Thus, agreement between CCD/MOE and IIED should be made to pave way to obtain supports from IIED.
- In addition to indicators at national level, the climate change M&E framework should also monitor and evaluate the climate change responses at sub-national levels;
- In the MoP guideline for indicators selection, there is requirement to have detailed definition of indicators and methodologies, which will have to be developed as next steps.
- It is suggested to improve existing vulnerability indices in the SNC. This will require more in-depth work and could be an area for follow-up after this workshop.
- Progress report of CCCSP should not be made annually. The evaluation of CCCSP should be made in sync with the evaluation of the NSDP.
- Conduct institutional analyses on the possibility to establishment of M&E unit in the concerned ministries.

Follow-up Action

Action	Proposed deadline
National Workshop report	January 2014
Work plan and mobilization of resources from projects and partners to take up specific work packages	January 2014
Finalization of the results of sectoral indicators	
Including the indicators in the sectoral CC Action Plans' M&E section	February
Finalization of cross-cutting Process indicators	February
Development of ladders and baselines for sectoral process indicators	May
Organize exchange visits with other countries	March
Review and recommendations for the Climate Vulnerability Index and Loss and damage indicators	
Consultations and trainings on the indexes	June
Develop indicators sheets, specifying full definition of the indicator, scope, data requirements, methods for calculation, institutional arrangements, timeframe, baseline, targets	
Drafting of national M&E framework document	July
Operationalization of institutional arrangements and mobilization of staff	August
Prepare the first CCCSP progress report	October

Annex 1: Workshop Schedule

12 December 2013

Time	Subject	Facilitator/Speaker
07:45 – 08:00	Registration	Climate Change Department, MOE
08:00 – 08:15	Welcome remarks	**Ms. Neha Rai,** Representative of IIED
08:15 – 08:30	Welcome remarks	**H.E. Nuth Chan Sokha** Undersecretary of State Ministry of Planning
08:30 – 08:50	Opening remarks	**H.E. Dr. Sabo Ojano** Secretary of State Ministry of Environment
08:50 – 09:00	Overview of the workshop program	**Mr. Sona Long**, Deputy National Project Coordinator CCCA
09:00 – 09:20	Coffee Break	
	Session 1: Climate Change Responses in Cambodia	
09:20 – 09:40	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan	**Mr. Uy Kamal**, Deputy Director, CCD
09:40 – 10:00	Moving from strategies to action: Climate Change Action Plans	**Dr. Bonheur Neou** CCCSP development Expert
10:00 – 10:20	NSDP and national M&E system for development	**Mr. Long Chintha** Deputy Director General of NIS, MoP
10:20 – 10:40	Relevant data sources and information products from the national statistics system (e.g. CDB, SAE-Poverty and Malnutrition)	**Mr. Sok Kosal** Deputy Director General of National Institution of Statistic
10:40 – 11:00	Q & A	
	Session 2: Approaches and early lessons for M&E of adaptation	
11:00 – 11:20	Rationale for M&E of adaptation IIED activities on M&E of adaptation and the TAMD framework	**Dr. Nick Brooks,** IIED
11:20 – 11:40	Early lessons from other international experiences and the UNFCCC process	**Ms. Neha Rai**, IIED
11:40 – 12:00	Q & A	
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch	

	Session 3: The national framework for M&E of climate change response	
13:30 – 14:30	Facilitated discussion on: • Objectives and principles • Scope and levels of application • Key elements of the framework • Organizational and institutional aspects • Implementation approach	Climate Change Department, MOE; **Mr. Emanuele Cuccillato**, M&E and Climate Change Mainstreaming Advisor, CCCA
14:30 – 14:50	Coffee Break	
14:50 – 16:00 16:00 – 16:45	Working group session A: Developing the indicator framework Parallel WG sessions: Working group 1: Climate Risk management and cross-cutting indicators (policies, institutions, capacities, gender, etc.) Working group 2: Sectoral indicators (short and long term adaptation and mitigation outcomes) – this group will be facilitated in smaller sub-group by sector Reporting in plenary and discussion	Coordinated by CCCA and IIED
16:45 – 17:00	Slot to collect emerging questions/ issues that will be addressed in an open session in day 2.	**Dr. Tin Ponlok** Deputy Director General, MOE
17:00 – 17:10	Summary for day 1 and outlook of day 2	**Dr. Tin Ponlok** Deputy Director General, MOE
18:30 – 20:30	Dinner Reception	

13 December 2013

Time	Subject	Facilitator/Speaker
08:00 – 08:15	Summary from day 1 and overview of today's program	**Ms. Neth Baroda** CCD
	Session 4: Building blocks and existing systems in Cambodia	
08:15 – 08:30	Activities of the Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative Programme of the Mekong River Commission in the area of M&E of climate change	**Dr. LoeungKesarour** Cambodia National Mekong Committee (CNMC)
08:30 – 08:45	The national vulnerability assessment in the SNC	**Mr.Chea Chanthou**, Deputy Director, CCD
08:45 – 09:00	Climate Change Financial Framework	**Mr. Ma Chansethea**, Deputy Director, CCD

Time	Subject	Facilitator/Speaker
09:00 – 09:20	The SPCR approach for M&E in Cambodia	**Mr. Suon Seng**, M&E consultant SPCR,
09:20 – 09:40	The ODA project database and tracking climate change projects	**Mr. Samrith Chetha Phyrom** Deputy Director Council for the Development of Cambodia
09:40 – 10:00	Experience with Participatory Vulnerability Reduction Assessment, CCBAP	**Ms. Nagin Navirak**, National Coordinator, UNDP
10:00 – 10:15	Q&A	
10:15 – 10:45	Coffee break	
	Session 5: Challenges and options for mainstreaming M&E of climate change in NSDP and sectoral M&E systems	
10:45 – 11:30	Facilitated discussion	Climate Change Department, MOE
11:30 – 12:00	Open slot to discuss emerging questions/issues identified at the end of Day 1.	Climate Change Department, MOE
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 14:45	Working group session B: Evaluation, Learning and institutional arrangements Working group 1: The long term evaluation program Working group 2: The database of climate change actions/projects and best practices Working group 3: Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the framework and contributions of ongoing and future projects	Climate Change Department, MOE
14:45 – 15:00	Coffee break	
15:00 – 16:00	Working group session B: continued Reporting in plenary and discussion	Climate Change Department, MOE
16:00 – 16:45	Session 6: Summary of workshop results and next steps Summary of the outcomes of the workshop Discussion of next steps and roadmap	Climate Change Department, MOE
16:45 – 17:00	Concluding and closing remarks	**Dr. Tin Ponlok** Deputy Director General, MOE

Annex 2: Workshop Participants

N	Name	Position	Institution
1	H.E. Sabo Ojana	Secretary of State	Ministry of Environment
2	H.E. Nuth Chansokha	Undersecretary of state	Ministry of Planning
3	H.E. Ly Narun	Deputy Director General	Ministry of Environment
4	Dr. Tin Ponlok	Deputy Director General	Ministry of Environment
5	Mr. Sum Thy	Director of CCD	CCD-Ministry of Environment
6	Mr. So Puthea	Deputy Director	CCD-Ministry of Environment
7	Mr. Uy Kamal	Deputy Director	CCD-Ministry of Environment
8	Mr. Ou Chanthearith	Deputy Director	CCD-Ministry of Environment
9	Mr. Ma Chansathea	Deputy Director	CCD-Ministry of Environment
10	Mr. Chea Chanthou	Deputy Director	CCD-Ministry of Environment
11	Ms. Neth Baroda	M&E team leader	CCD-Ministry of Environment
12	Mr. Moy Vathana	Admin Chief office	CCD-Ministry of Environment
13	Ms. Mony Chariya	Vice Chief	CCD-Ministry of Environment
14	Mr. Sim Touch	Chief office	CCD-Ministry of Environment
15	Mr. Ros Soraksa	Officer	CCD-Ministry of Environment
16	Mr. Chhun Seiha	Officer	CCD-Ministry of Environment
17	Mr. Yin Samray	Director of Planning Department	Ministry of Environment
18	Mr. Hem Saroeun	Director	PreahSihanouk Provincial Department of Environment
19	Mr. Julien Chevillard	Trust Fund Administrator	CCCA
20	Dr. Jonhson Nkem	Technical Adviser	CCPDK-CCCA
21	Mr. Emanuele	M&E Consultant	CCPDK-CCCA
22	Ms. Gillian Doggin	Climate Change Legislation Expert	CCPDK-CCCA
23	Mr. Long Sona	Deputy National Project Coordinator	CCPDK-CCCA
24	Mr. Va Vuthy	Policy officer	CCPDK-CCCA
25	Dr. Neou Bonheur	CCCSP Development expert	CCPDK-CCCA
26	Ms. Chrun Naren	Assistant	CCPDK-CCCA
27	Ms. Neou Reaksmey	Knowledge management Assistant	CCPDK-CCCA
28	Mr. Men Marina	Grant Management Officer	CCCA-Trust Fund
29	Mr. Tin Darapheak	Intern	CCCA-Trust Fund
30	Mr. Yem Sokha	M&E officer	CCCA-Trust Fund

31	Mr. Kong Monypiseth	Deputy Director	Ministry of Planning
32	Mr. Samtith Chetha Phirum	Deputy Director	Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board/ Council for the Development of Cambodia (CRDB/ CDC)
33	Mr. Kry Seririth	Staff	Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board/ Council for the Development of Cambodia (CRDB/ CDC)
34	Mr. Prak Thaveak Amida	Deputy Secretary General	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
35	Mr. Srey Vuthy	Deputy Director	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
36	Mr. Hoeung Kimsay		Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
37	Mr. Sam Sophea	Deputy chief	Planning Department, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS)
38	Mr. Chhun Vanna	Vice chief office	Ministry of Education Youth and Sport (MoEYS)
39	Ms. Te Vouchlim	Department Director	Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA)
40	Ms. Cheng Chinneth	Deputy Director	Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA)
41	Dr. Soth Kimkolmony	Deputy Director	National Committee for Disaster Management
42	Mr. Khun Sokha		National Committee for Disaster Management
43	Mr. Kok Sothea	Lecturer	Royal University of Phnom Penh
44	Mr. Sin Samnang	Deputy director of Programs Development	Cambodia National Mekong Committee (CNMC)
45	Mr. Srun Pithou	Deputy director	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)
46	Mr. Hong Narin	Official	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)
47	Ms. Helen Lee	Project Manager	GGGI
48	Mr. Long Chintha	Deputy Director General	National Institute of Statistics/ Ministry of Planning
49	Mr. Sok Kosal	Deputy Director General	National Institute of Statistics/ Ministry of Planning
50	Mr. Thach Sovanny	Deputy Director	Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology (MoWRAM)
51	Mr. Im Sophanna	Chief office	Ministry of Water Resources, and Meteorology (MoWRAM)

52	Mr. Chhim Sokun	Deputy Director General of Land management and urban planning	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUP)
53	Mr. Uk Raksmey		Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
54	Mr. Vong Lytet	Official	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
55	Mr. Suy Chanras	Staff	Kampot Provincial Department of Environment
56	Ms. Ngin Navirak	NCSGP	UNDP
57	Mr. Ham Saravuth	Chief office	Forestry Administration
58	Mr. Nick Brooks	Consultant	GARAMA/IIED
59	Mr. Loeung Kesaro	Policy Analyst	CCAI/CNMC
60	Mr. Kim Menglim		USAID
61	Mr. Mok Tonh		USAID
62	Mr. Moeung Sopheap	Deputy Director	Sihanouk Vill Provincial department of Environment
63	Mr. Prum Thary	Consultant	
64	Mr. Suon Seng	M&E	Strategic Program for Climate Resilient
65	Ms. Keo Kalyan	Program Analysis	UNDP
66	Ms. Hing Phearanich	Officer	UNDP
67	Ms. Neha Rai	Researcher	IIED, UK
68	Ms. Tep Rany	Deputy Chief	Ministry of Industry, Mine and Energy
69	Ms. Seun Sokhea	Project Intern	Help Age International (HAI)
70	Mr. Srieng Chanthy	Chief Office	Ministry of Economy and Finance
71	Mr. Sok Pheak	Staff	Royal University of Agriculture
72	Mr. Va Moeurn	Executive Director	MlupBaitong (MB) (Grantee)
73	Mr. Long Phorn	Project Director	Department of Agriculture in BTB (Grantee)

Annex 3: Speeches and Remarks

H.E. Dr. Sabo Ojano, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment

Excellences, Ladies and Gentlemen, National and International Guests,

1. It is with great pleasure that I warmly welcome you to this '**National Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework Workshop'** in the seaside town of Sihanouk Ville.
2. Our nation continues to face major challenges from the risks posed by climate change. We all witnessed the recent floods in the northeast and northwest provinces in October 2013. This flood directly affected over 1.8 million people and caused the loss of 168 lives, causing severe damages to the infrastructure, households and the agricultural sector. This is causing great strain on the well-being and development of the Nation.
3. The Royal Government of Cambodia under the leadership of **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Honorary Chair of the National Climate Change Committee, fully recognises the impacts of climate change on our national development and economic growth and the urgency to response to this challenge.
4. On 05th November 2013, the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, launched the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014–2023 (CCCSP). This is the first ever comprehensive national policy document responding to climate change issues in Cambodia. The CCCSP reflects our political will and firm commitment in addressing climate change impacts on national development and continuously supporting the global efforts in mitigating GHG emissions under the UNFCCC.
5. The CCCSP will guide and assist national entities, non-governmental organizations, and development partners in developing concrete and appropriate measures and actions related climate change adaptation, mitigation and low carbon development, which are indispensable for the achievement of the goals set in the Rectangular Strategy III of the Royal Government of Cambodia.
6. The CCCSP will also be instrumental to integrate climate change into the NSDP (2014–2018), mobilizing the policy response of all sectors in making sure that national development objectives can be reached in spite of a changing climate.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

7. I would like to take this opportunity to highlight that the CCCSP identifies the following priority activities to deliver the strategic plan:
    a. Developing Sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plan sand Climate Change Action Plans (CCAP) in priority sectors;
    b. Developing a Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF) to ensure that national and international funding for climate change are managed effectively and efficiently; and
    c. Establishing a national framework for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of climate change response.
8. Additionally, I would like to recall that the establishment of a national M&E framework is one of the strategies under the CCCSP strategic objective number Seven.
9. The purpose of this workshop is to launch the development of the national framework for Monitoring and Evaluation of climate change in consultation with the all key stakeholders from line ministries, civil society, and academia and development partners.
10. Developing the national climate change M&E framework and mainstreaming it in the national development planning system will be a long-term effort of strategic relevance, both at national and international level.

11. In recent year Cambodia has mobilized close to $250 million for investments relevant to climate change. Following the establishment of the CCCSP and CCAPs, we expect that in the near future financial resources will be mobilized to even a greater extent from both national and international sources.

12. It is imperative for us to be able to assess the effectiveness and impacts of these investments in reducing the vulnerability to climate change of our communities, natural environment and the economy of our country. This will not only be indispensable for complying with the reporting requirements associated with international climate finance, but also and foremost to allocate our limited financial resources in the most effective way.

13. With an increase of projects and actions funded by international climate finance, there is a risk of having to fulfil a multitude of donor reporting requirements, increasing the transaction cost and reducing the sustainability of the M&E effort. Having a national framework for M&E of climate change will enable Cambodia to request that donors align and use our national system according to Aid Effectiveness principles.

14. Cambodia has started to implement actions to adapt to climate change only very recently. There are still great uncertainties on what technologies, approaches and projects will yield successful adaptation results. The only way we have to understand what works and what does not work is through well-designed and systematic evaluation of our policies and actions. It will be therefore very important that the national framework for M&E of climate change will give proper attention to generation of evidence and lessons to inform future policies and investments.

15. As of today,a consistent Monitoring and Evaluation framework capable of providing us with this essential information does not exist yet in Cambodia. There are in fact very few countries that have already a national climate change M&E framework; but there are a growing number of countries, such as the Philippines and Kenya, that have decided to establish one. It is therefore important that we cooperate and learn from each other.

16. While developing the national climate change M&E framework, we should build as much as possible on existing national systems to reduce costs and increase sustainability. Luckily, there are already several resources and experiences that we can build on, such as the Commune Database, the Vulnerability Assessment and GHG inventory developed for the Second National Communication to UNFCCC, and the scorecard system developed by MoP to monitor the CMDGs.

17. The CCCSP and CCAPs include strategies and actions for climate change adaptation, mitigation and low carbon development. Integrating these dimensions of climate change response in one strategy is highly innovative within the UNFCCC process. The national framework for M&E of climate change response will cover all the three aspects.

18. To understand impacts of climate change policies on national development we will need to look beyond individual projects. The national climate change M&E framework will have to be able to measure the change at national level, reflecting local differences and dynamics; it will have to be comprehensive enough to cover the scope of the CCCPS.

19. With measures being put in place to address climate change in the NSDP, it will be of utmost importance that M&E of climate change is integrated and mainstreamed within the NSDP and sector development strategies. Without specific indicators for climate change in key development planning documents, the chance of accessing international climate finance will be greatly undermined. Line ministries are therefore urged to include climate change indicators in their respective sectors.

20. This effort will also allow Cambodia to be ready for the post 2015 Development Framework - Sustainable Development Goals that most likely will require indicators related to climate change response.

    Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

21. On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia, I will like to take this opportunity to thank the International Institute of Environment (IIED) for the technical support they are providing Cambodia in developing a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for tracking our national climate change

responses and investments. I would also like to thank the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance Project (CCCA) for the comprehensive technical assistance provided, including in the area of M&E of climate change.

22. I hope you will enjoy and learn from the discussions in the next two days.

    I wish you all the four gems of Buddhist blessings and a successful deliberation.

H.E. Nuth Chansokha, Undersecretary of State of Ministry of Planning

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Distinguished Guests,

1. It is a pleasure for me to be here, for this important and timely workshop for the development of a '**National Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework'**.
2. Let me take you a few weeks back in November 2013 at the 3rd National Forum on Climate Change during which **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen** the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia reminded us in his opening remarks that, and I quote "*climate change is no more something of the distant feature. Climate change is affecting us now*…" and that '*climate change response is closely associated with our economic and social development objectives*' and "*is not something that can be done on the side, as an additional activity. It must be closely integrated in the way we manage our existing development programmes and investments"*.
3. The Royal Government of Cambodia continues to take major steps in integrating climate change into its national development planning processes. For example, Climate change was considered in the National Strategic Development Plan (2009–2013), which laid the foundation for the development of **Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan** (CCCSP).
4. This workshop for the development of a national M&E framework of climate change response is timely and comes just after the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, Samdech Maha Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen lunched the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014–2023 (CCCSP).
5. The establishment of a national framework for M&E of climate change is one of the priority actions identified in the CCCSP, and will be indispensable to track the implementation of the strategy and of investments for climate change adaptation, mitigation and low carbon development.
6. Launching the development of the framework immediately after the approval of the CCCSP shows the high priority that the Royal Government of Cambodia puts in addressing climate change impacts on our national development efforts.
7. This workshop is also very timely since the **National Strategic Development Plan 2014–2018** is presently being formulated Under the **Political Platform of the Fifth Legislature** and the **Rectangular Strategy Phase III.** All ministries and government departments are directly involved in the formulation of the NSDP, which sets out national development objectives guiding national and international investments for the next five years, with clearly defined indicators and timeframe for implementation.
8. **Excellences, Ladies and Gentlemen, dear participants**, this is our opportunity for integration of indicators and methods for M&E of climate change within the NSDP 2014–2018 M&E framework.
9. To harness this opportunity, there is an urgent need for active collaboration of all RGC Ministries and Agencies for the identification of climate change indicators and integration of those indicators in the sectoral development plans. I would also like to encourage Projects such as CCCA and SPCR-MCRDP to join hands in providing technical support for the establishment of the national M&E climate change framework.
10. This is a priority for two main reasons. Firstly, failing to do so risks to undermine our efforts to reach national development goals, since we will not have any tool to assess the effectiveness of climate change policies and investments in reducing the adverse impacts on development and poverty reduction. Secondly, the lack of indicators of climate change response within our national

development M&E framework will most likely result in missing important opportunities for attracting international climate finance during the next five years.

11. Adaptation remains our immediate national priority for climate change. Cambodia thus, needs to provide credible and attractive mechanisms that demonstrate accountability and transparency of climate investments, as well as tracking the effectiveness and efficiency of climate change interventions on our national development efforts.
12. I would like to take the opportunity to highlight that the national climate change M&E framework should not be limited to fulfilling national and international accountability and reporting requirements. It will also have to provide us with lessons and evidence about what technologies and investment modalities are most effective for climate change adaptation and low carbon development.
13. Thus, the Ministry of Planning in collaboration with the National Climate Chang Committee will have to play a key in ensuring that climate change is well integrated into our national development planning processes and that appropriate climate change indicators are included as part of the NSDP M&E framework.
14. I would like to express my gratitude to the International Institute of Environment (IIED) and to the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) Project for providing support to the Royal Government of Cambodia for the development of a national Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for tracking our national climate change responses and investments.
15. To conclude, I hope that the recommendations from this workshop and the roadmap for future actions will be clear and concrete. I therefore encourage you all to seize this opportunity to fully reflect climate change in a comprehensive and measurable way in the strategic planning processes. I also encourage you in engaging in the long-term commitment to integrate M&E of climate change within your sectoral M&E systems.
16. I wish you all the four gems of Buddhist blessings and a successful workshop and safe travel back home especially for our international participants.

Remarks by IIED Representative

1. Honourable Minister, Excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentleman.
2. I would like to thank the government of Cambodia, particularly the Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment, for hosting this workshop for developing a national monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for climate change.
3. The Cambodian Governments efforts to prepare for this workshop have been remarkable, and we look forward to a productive two day session.
4. The workshop will help us to initiate a process of developing a national M&E framework with particular focus on climate change adaptation and resilience.
5. Cambodia displays remarkable achievements in establishing an institutional and policy framework for climate change responses.
6. The launch of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014–2023 (CCCSP) by the Prime Minister on the occasion of the Third National Climate Change Forum is the key element of a comprehensive framework. Climate Change Strategic Plans have already been developed by nine line ministries and sector Climate Change Action Plans are under preparation. Some members of the Climate Change Technical Team are member of a cross country government group supported by IIED that meets regularly to discuss mainstreaming of climate resilience within country systems. Together they have produced a country working paper on how Cambodia is mainstreaming climate resilience within development planning.
7. An M&E system for adaptation is particularly important for countries such as Cambodia because of its direct relevance to development outcomes. Climate effects are challenging development progress and countries are therefore responding in different ways.

8. Adaptation investments are also increasing and there is the opportunity to compare and contrast them with development investments e.g. adaptation and poverty reduction.
9. Developing countries therefore need their own evaluative frameworks to be (a) able to judge best next adaptation investments, (b) bargain harder for climate finance (c) ensure aid effectiveness (e) as well as avoid proliferation of donor driven reporting requirements.
10. However, despite its apparent importance M&E for adaptation has received little attention in the UN convention when compared with the MRV for measuring mitigation outcomes.
11. Existing challenges in assessing adaptation impacts and inherent differences between monitoring and evaluation of mitigation and adaptation, further add to the neglect. For example, mitigation actions include actions specifically taken to reduce Green House Gas emissions. Whereas, adaptation actions include adjustment of human systems to climatic changes by addressing the adaptation deficit, addressing future incremental change, or transformation. Some key issues in evaluation of adaptation therefore make it more complex to measure adaptation-For example-
    a. There is no single metric for measurement such as GHG emissions.
    b. Time scales associated with climate adaptation are long term and changes are apparent only over time.
    c. Adaptation takes place in a dynamic and rapidly shifting climatic baseline, and
    d. Uncertainty about changes makes it difficult to set targets unlike the mitigation targets.
12. On the other hand, M&E of adaptation responses is often limited to project level. Portfolio M&E and national level frameworks are missing – so where is the evidence needed to shape future investments?
13. As countries are making huge investments in adaptation. To plan, implement and track they need robust frameworks. Globally some frameworks exist but focus on efficiency (outputs) not development impacts and are often project specific.
14. Countries need M&E frameworks at the national level to provide evidence and benchmarking as good starting points for effective planning and implementation at nations scales. The Adaptation Committee of UNFCCC in its recent recommendations further emphasized the need to integrate M&E for adaptation into the national development M&E framework; and integrate learning from M&E as an important part of the evaluation exercise.
15. As Cambodia moves from planning (CCCSP) to implementation (CCAP) a national monitoring and evaluation system of climate change response becomes indispensable to assess the impacts of the policy, actions and investments. Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development, a conceptual framework developed and tested by IIED in different LDCs, can offer to provide an effective building block to facilitate the process of developing a national M&E system.
16. TAMD is a ‘twin track’ framework that evaluates adaptation success as a combination of how widely and how well countries or institutions manage climate risks (Track 1) and how successful adaptation actions are in reducing climate vulnerability and in keeping development on course (Track 2).
17. Kenya was the first country to have independently applied TAMD to measure adaptation actions within its national climate change action plan. It’s now being applied to assess county level climate actions at the sub national level.
18. Besides Kenya, TAMD is also being applied in comparing national interventions in Nepal; at the national climate change strategy level in Mozambique, and in assessing a rain water harvesting programme in Pakistan.
19. As TAMD further unfolds, Cambodia will have tremendous opportunities to draw and learn from the initial round of TAMD application in participating countries. Early lessons from TAMD show that capacities are present but fragmented. There are great opportunities to congregate and build inclusive South/South exchanges.

20. I would like to take the opportunity to thank the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance Project for the collaboration and support in designing and organizing this workshop.

21. I thank you and wish you all well with the workshop and hope we can generate some fruitful outcomes at the end of this two day workshop.

    Thank you

Annex 4: Draft List of Indicators

National Core Indicator Set

Policies, institutions and capacities:

1. Status of development of national policies, strategies and action plans for climate change response
2. Level of inclusion of climate change in long, medium (NSDP) and short term (PIP) national and sub-national planning documents
3. Establishment and functionality of a national coordination mechanism for climate change response and implementation of the CCCSP
4. Production, access and use of climate change information
5. Availability and effectiveness of a Financial Framework for Climate Change response
6. Institutional arrangements for integration of climate change in national development planning and budgeting
7. Budget allocation for climate change (by sector and type of intervention; divided by national budget, international climate finance, ODA)

Impacts:

1. Percentage of households vulnerable to climate change
2. Damage and loss (USD) from extreme climatic events (household assets, farm assets, public infrastructure, natural assets, crop loss, investment loss)
3. Number of deaths from extreme climatic events by gender
4. GHG emissions (by sector and per capita)

Sectoral Indicator Set

Policies, institutions and capacities:

1. Integration of climate change into sectoral policy and budgeting
2. Inclusion into sectoral planning and budgetary systems
3. Availability of Information systems to share cross sectoral information

Sectoral results:

Sector/Institutions	Indicators
DRR and social protection	
NCDM	1. Damage and loss (USD) from extreme climatic events (household assets, farm assets, public infrastructure, natural assets, crop loss, investment loss) 2. Number of deaths from extreme climatic events by gender 3. Average lead time (hours) for flood and tidal surge warning 4. Percentage of households affected by drought that have benefited by weather index microinsurance schemes.
Health	
MoH	5. Vector born diseases incidence rate in districts (or communes) classified as Vulnerable to climate change[4]. 6. Incidence rate of waterborne diseases in districts (or communes) classified as Vulnerable to climate change[5].
Agriculture and water	NSDP Goal[6]: Enhance Agricultural Production and Productivity
MAFF	7. Ha and % of agricultural land planted with drought or flood resistant varieties 8. Tons and % of crop lost due to drought and floods[7] 9. Rate of Prevalence of underweight children (under-fives) in areas Vulnerable to climate change[8]
MOWRAM	10. Length and % of climate proofed[9] irrigation networks 11. Ha of Agricultural land drought proofed
MOWRAM, MRD, MAFF	12. % of households in vulnerable areas[10] with year round access to water supply (agricultural)
Water and rural development	NSDP Goal: Improvement in nutrition and WATSAN
MOWRAM, MRD	13. % of households in vulnerable areas with year round access to water supply (domestic, industrial)
Education	NSDP Goal: Improvement in education
MOEYS	14. % of primary and secondary schools using a curricula integrating disaster preparedness and climate change
Rural development	NSDP Goal: Rural development
MRD, MPWT	15. Length and % of climate proofed rural roads
Environment	NSDP Goal: Environmental sustainability
MoE, MAFF	16. Ha of healthy mangrove forest 17. Ha of coastline lost because of sea level rise or costal erosion (compared to 1990)
Gender	NSDP Goal: Gender equity
MOWA	18. % of climate change programs clearly targeting women, elderly and disadvantaged groups[11]

Infrastructure	NSDP Goal: Infrastructure
MRD, MPWT	19. Length and % of climate proofed paved roads 20. % of climate proofed paved roads that have been damaged as a result of floods
Energy	NSDP Goal: Energy
MIME, MAFF,	21. Energy intensity by sector (manufacturing, agriculture, transport, households, services)
MIME	22. Share of renewable energy in Total Primary Energy Supply, in electricity production 23. Share of energy produced from climate resilient sources (climate proofed hydropower, solar, biomass)

Annex 5: Developing the Indicator Framework

Working group 1 session A: Climate change policies and integration into planning

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

Step	Milestone (Proposed)	Milestone (Revised)
1	No specific national Climate Change policy, strategy and action plan existing.	No legislation and national policy on climate change
2	A National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) is developed within the UNFCCC process, but adaptation response is still limited to a project based approach.	CC Action Plan is under development
3	A national Climate Change strategy integrating adaptation, DRR and mitigation response is approved by the Council of Ministers.	NAPA exists but adaptation response is limited to project based approach
4	A national M&E framework for climate change and disaster risk management is formally established.	National CC strategic plan integrating adaptation, DRR and mitigation response is approved by the Council of Ministers
5	Sectoral Climate Change Action Plans with specific measures to address climate change, accompanied by details of priorities, costs, timescales and implementation mechanisms is formally approved in at least nine line ministries[12].	A National M&E framework for CC and disaster risk management is under development
6	The Climate Change Action Plans are updated based on evidence issued by the M&E framework and a new Action Plan is prepared at the end of the planning cycle.	Nine sectoral CC action plans approved and more line agencies are encouraged to develop
7	Sectoral Climate Change Action Plans with specific measures to address climate change, accompanied by details of priorities, costs, timescales and implementation mechanisms is formally approved in the remaining priority ministries.	CC action plans updated based on evidence issued by M&E framework and a new action plan is prepared at the end of the planning cycle (e.g., at the end of year 5).
8	Regular CCCSP progress monitoring reports are submitted to the Council of ministers.	Annual CCCSP progress monitoring reports are submitted to (to-be-identified) agency
9	Legislation that provides a legal mandate for implementation of climate change policy objectives is passed.	Legislation that provides legal mandate for implementation of CC policy objectives, needed
10	The national Climate Change strategy is updated in 2018 based on evidence issued by the M&E framework	National CC strategic plan updated in 2018 based on evidence issued by the M&E framework
11	A new strategy is prepared at the end of the planning cycle in 2024.	A new strategy is approved at the end of the planning cycle in 2024

2. Level of inclusion of climate change in long, medium (NSDP) and short term (PIP) national and sub-national planning documents

Step	Milestone (Proposed)	Milestone (Revised)
1	Limited reference to climate change in NSDP2006–2010 and/or (… what other policy documents?).	Limited reference to CC in NSDP 2006–2010 and in Rectangular Strategy II
2	Climate change is mentioned in the NSDP2009–2013 but no specific measures and budgetary allocations are identified to address the issues.	CC is mentioned in NSDP 2009–2013 but no specific measures and fund allocation
3	Response to Climate change is clearly articulated in the NSDP 2014–2018, and specific actions included from CCCSP and/or CCAP with related budgetary allocations.	Response to CC is articulated in NSDP 2014–2018 and specific actions and indicators are included from CCCSP with related fund allocations
4	At least one third of the most vulnerable[13] provinces budget in their Provincial Development Plans the climate change actions identified in the sectoral Climate Change Action Plans.	At least one third, then half and then all of budget of the most vulnerable provinces and communes in their provincial Dev Plans identified in sectoral CC action plans
5	At least half of the most vulnerable provinces budget in their Provincial Development Plans the climate change actions identified in the sectoral Climate Change Action Plans.	Check again the laws of NCDM
6	All the most vulnerable provinces budget in their Provincial Development Plans the climate change actions identified in the sectoral Climate Change Action Plans.	
7	At least one third of the most vulnerable[14] communes budget in their Commune Development Plans the climate change actions identified in the sectoral Climate Change Action Plans.	
8	At least half of the most vulnerable communes budget in their Commune Development Plans the climate change actions identified in the sectoral Climate Change Action Plans.	
9	All the most vulnerable communes budget in their Commune Development Plans the climate change actions identified in the sectoral Climate Change Action Plans.	

Working group 2 session A: Coordination, data, and information

3. Establishment and functionality of a national coordination mechanism for climate change response and implementation of the CCCSP

Step	Milestone	Milestone revised
1	Different institutions are addressing climate change without a clear overall coordination mechanism	The Climate Change Unit (CCU) is established in MoE (2003)
2	The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) is established	The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) is established in 2006
3	A Climate Change Technical Team with representatives from all key ministries is established, who act as focal points for coordination of climate change issues within their ministries	A Climate Change Technical Team with representatives from all key ministries is established, who act as focal points for coordination of climate change issues within their ministries in 2010
4	The Climate Change Unit (CCU) is established in MoE	The Climate Change Unit (CCU) of MoE is upgraded to Climate Change Department (CCD) and is acting as the Secretariat of NCCC 2009
5	The Climate Change Unit (CCU) of MoE is upgraded to Climate Change Department (CCD) and is acting as the Secretariat of NCCC	The Secretariat of NCCC is fully functional and properly structured to deliver its inter-ministerial coordination mandate
6	The Secretariat of NCCC is fully functional and properly structured to deliver its inter-ministerial coordination mandate	Different institutions are addressing climate change without a clear overall coordination mechanism
7	The Secretariat of NCCC is accredited as National Implementing Entity.	The Secretariat of NCCC is accredited as National Implementing Entity.
8	Specialized inter-ministerial sub-groups under the Climate Change Technical Team are established	Specialized inter-ministerial sub-groups under the Climate Change Technical Team are established
9	Annual meetings are organized to review the progress of the CCCSP and the Climate Change Action Plan	Annual meetings are organized to review the progress of the CCCSP and the Climate Change Action Plan
10	A representative set of stakeholders from civil society, private sector and academia are actively engaged in the CCCSP annual progress review	A representative set of stakeholders from civil society, private sector and academia are actively engaged in the CCCSP annual progress review
11	Annual CCCSP and/or Climate Change Action Plan progress reports are submitted by NCCC secretariat to the council of ministers	Annual CCCSP and/or Climate Change Action Plan progress reports are submitted by NCCC secretariat to the council of ministers
12	Line ministries are collaboratively working with CC focal points (CCTT), (expansion of sub-group)	Line ministries are collaboratively working with CC focal points (CCTT), (expansion of sub-group)

4. Production, access and use of climate change information

Step	Milestone	Milestone (revised)
1	Information related to climate and climate change impacts is scattered in different institutions; there is no policy for data exchange in place.	Information related to climate and climate change impacts is scattered in different institutions; there is no policy for data exchange in place. (no data sharing in place)
2	A protocol for the management and exchange of data is approved	A protocol for the management and exchange of data is approved through (…specify what would be the legal arrangement).
3	A Climate Change knowledge management centre is established.	A Climate Change knowledge management centre is established. (knowledge management is project based)
4	A public meta-database listing climate change information is available on line.	A public meta-database listing climate change information is available on line.
5	A data base listing climate change interventions implemented by government, NGOs and private sector is available on line and is covering projects and investments funded by domestic and international finance.	A data base listing climate change interventions implemented by government, NGOs and private sector is available on line and is covering projects and investments funded by domestic and international finance.
6	Meteorological and climate data readily and freely available through publicly accessible mechanisms (web, phone, via agricultural extension workers, other networks, organisations, etc)[15].	Meteorological and climate data readily and freely available through publicly accessible mechanisms (web, phone, via agricultural extension workers, other networks, organisations, etc)[16].
7	Decree approved by the Council of Minister that updates and clarifies institutional responsibilities and mandate at national, regional, provincial and district level in relation to data standards, modelling, forecasting, and data management of meteorology and climate change.	Declaration/announcement approved by the MoE (NCCC) that updates and clarifies institutional responsibilities and mandate at national, regional, provincial and district level in relation to data standards, modelling, forecasting, and data management of meteorology and climate change.
8	Climate modelling data is available to public institutions in a format that can be easily used for sector level modelling and climate risk assessments.	Climate modelling data is available to public institutions in a format that can be easily used for sector level modelling and climate risk assessments.
9	A data base of adaptation best practices Cambodia is available on line.	A data base of adaptation best practices Cambodia is available on line.
10	Climate risk frameworks, vulnerability assessments and scenario planning used routinely/extensively to support development of climate change adaptation policies and initiatives[17].	Climate risk frameworks, vulnerability assessments and scenario planning used routinely/extensively to support development of climate change adaptation policies and initiatives[18].
11		Offline info is available but data is scattered and limited line ministries are collection cc related data- due to integrating of cc indicators
12		Coordination mechanism for data sharing through a sub-group

13	Good quality/accurate/reliable/valid data is available

Working group 3: Financial framework and institutional arrangements for integration into planning

5. Availability and effectiveness of a Financial Framework for Climate Change response

Step	Milestone (proposed)	Milestone (revised)
	There is no coordinated funding for climate change response and funding is many extra-budgetary.	**There is no coordinated funding for climate change response and funding is many extra-budgetary.**
	A pilot trust fund for climate change is established by the Ministry of Environment.	A pilot trust fund for climate change is established by the Ministry of Environment
	A climate public expenditure review is conducted jointly by the Ministry of Environment and Finance, and a reference baseline for climate finance is available.	A climate public expenditure review is conducted jointly by the Ministry of Environment and Finance, and a reference baseline for climate finance is available.
	An inter-ministerial sub-working group on climate finance is established.	An inter-ministerial sub-working group on climate finance is established
	A Climate Change Financing Framework is formally approved.	A Climate Change Financing Framework is formally approved
	A national fund for coordinated management of climate finance is established.	A national fund for coordinated management of climate finances is established *(important but may take time, learn from NCDD-S)*.
	There are clear arrangements to manage budgetary and extra-budgetary (bilateral and multilateral) financial resources for climate change response.	NCCC-Secretariat manages a coordination mechanism for budgetary and extra-budgetary (bilateral, multilateral, civil society and private sector) financial resources for climate change response.
	A Climate Expenditure Review is regularly conducted on a yearly basis and is included in the CCCSP progress report.	A Climate Change Expenditure Review is regularly conducted and is included in the CCCSP progress report.
	Budgetary and extra budgetary resources mobilized are less than 30% of the requirements identified in the Climate Change Action Plan[19].	Budgetary and extra-budgetary resources mobilized are between 30%-50% of the annual requirements identified in the Climate Change Action Plan.
	Budgetary and extra budgetary resources mobilized are between 30% and 50% of the requirements identified in the Climate Change Action Plan.	Budgetary and extra-budgetary resources mobilized are between 50% and 80% of the annual requirements identified in the Climate Change Action Plan.
	Budgetary and extra budgetary resources mobilized are at least 80% of the requirements identified in the Climate Change Action Plan.	Budgetary and extra-budgetary resources mobilized are at least 80% of the annual requirements identified in the Climate Change Action Plan.

6. Institutional arrangements for integration of climate change in national development planning and budgeting

Step	Milestone (proposed)	Milestone (revised)
	No specific arrangements in Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Finance to include climate change into development planning and budgeting	No specific arrangements in Ministry Planning and Ministry of finance to include climate change into development planning and budgeting
	Specific staff/unit are mandated (with TORs) to integrate climate change into planning in the Ministry of Planning	Climate Change indicators are included in the NSDP indicators framework
	Specific staff/unit are mandated (with TORs) to oversee the integration of climate change into budgeting in the Ministry of Finance	A code to track climate relevant expenditure is established and is consistently applied to produce regular climate expenditure review in CDC/CRDB ODA Database.
	Formal Procedures are in place in Ministry of Planning for screening major investments against climate risks[20]	A code to track climate relevant expenditure is established and is consistently applied to produce regular climate expenditure review in NCDD-S / Sub-national funds
	A budget code to track climate relevant expenditure is established and is consistently applied to produce regular climate expenditure review.	Responsibility for climate change integration in national M&E Framework is assigned within NIS/MoP
	Climate Change indicators are included in the NSDP indicators framework	Formal Procedures are in place in CDC/ CRDB for screening major donor investment against climate risk.
	Staff with specific Climate Change expertise are included in the committee in charge of preparing the annual NSDP progress review	**Formal Procedures are in place in CIB/ CRDB for screening major private sector investment against climate risk.**
	Written procedures and guidelines to integrate Climate Change in the analysis of NSDP progress are available and applied.	Formal Procedures are in place in MEF for screening major national budget investment against climate risk.
	….	MoE/NCCC staff are included in the committee in charge of preparing the annual NSDP progress review.
	….	A budget code to track climate relevant expenditure is established and is consistently applied to produce regular climate expenditure review in the national budget.

Working Group 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Session A: Sectoral indicators (short and long term adaptation and mitigation outcomes)

Sector/ Institutions	Proposed Indicators		(1)[21]	(2)[22]	Modified / Proposed / Remarks
DRR and social protection					
NCDM	1.	Damage and loss (USD) from extreme climatic events (household assets, farm assets, public infrastructure, natural assets, crop loss, investment loss)	Yes	?	1. Damage and lost (USD) from Climate Extremes
	2.	Number of deaths from extreme climatic events by gender	Yes	?	2. Number of deaths from extreme climatic events by gender and types of extremes
	3.	Average lead time (hours) for flood and tidal surge warning	No		3. (rejected)
	4.	Percentage of households affected by drought that have benefited by weather index micro insurance schemes.	No		4. (rejected)
Health					
MoH	5.	Vector-born diseases incidence rate in districts (or communes) classified as Vulnerable to climate change[23].	Yes	No	(need further clarification)
	6.	Incidence rate of waterborne diseases in districts (or communes) classified as Vulnerable to climate change[24].	Yes	No	
Agriculture and water	**NSDP Goal[25]: Enhance Agricultural Production and Productivity**				
MAFF	7.	Ha and % of agricultural land planted with drought or flood resistant varieties	Yes	No	Could not obtain data. 7 and 11 are quite similar.
	8.	Tons and % of crop lost due to drought and floods[26]	?	?	8. % of drought resistant seed varieties planted
	9.	Rate of Prevalence of underweight children (under-fives) in areas Vulnerable to climate change[27]	No	No	

MOWRAM	10.	Length and % of climate proofed[28] irrigation networks			Combine 10 and 11: Hydraulique infrastructure with climate proofed (drought and flood)
	11.	Ha of Agricultural land drought proofed			
MOWRAM, MRD, MAFF	12.	% of households in vulnerable areas[29] with year round access to water supply (agricultural)	Yes	No	Not available data
Water and rural development	**NSDP Goal: Improvement in nutrition and WATSAN**				
MOWRAM, MRD	13.	% of households in vulnerable areas with year round access to water supply (domestic, industrial)	Yes	No	MIME is for domestic water supply
Education	**NSDP Goal: Improvement in education**				
MOEYS	14.	% of primary and secondary schools using a curricula integrating disaster preparedness and climate change	No		14. % of primary and secondary school teachers trained in climate change 14. % of school affected by floods
Rural development	**NSDP Goal: Rural development**				
MRD, MPWT	15.	Length and % of climate proofed rural roads		No	
Environment	**NSDP Goal: Environmental sustainability**				
MoE, MAFF	16.	Ha of healthy mangrove forest	Yes	?	
	17.	Ha of coastline lost because of sea level rise or coastal erosion (compared to 1990)	Yes	?	
Gender	**NSDP Goal: Gender equity**				
MOWA	18.	% of climate change programs clearly targeting women, elderly and disadvantaged groups[30]			18. Number of females, Elderlies, Disadvantage groups identified as beneficiaries of climate change programmes 18.1 Percentage of women in Decision making bodies at National and sub-national level, provinces, district, khan and communes 18.2 (Percentage of women) involve in decision making by level: provinces, district, khan and communes.

Infrastructure	**NSDP Goal: Infrastructure**			
MRD, MPWT	19.	Length and % of climate proofed paved roads	No	Yes, well represent the overall result
	20.	% of climate proofed paved roads that have been damaged as a result of floods	No	
Energy	**NSDP Goal: Energy**			
MIME, MAFF,	21.	Energy intensity by sector (manufacturing, agriculture, transport, households, services)		Since it is relatively limited availability data, this indicator seem not possible to establish with low cost.
MIME	22.	Share of renewable energy in Total Primary Energy Supply, in electricity production		22. Is considering to be workable, but we need to collect more detail information/data for calculation.
	23.	Share of energy produced from climate resilient sources (climate proofed hydropower, solar, biomass)		23.we need to collect more information/data for calculation.

Annex 6: Workshop Evaluation Report

Participant Information

Participants	Number	Percentage (%)
Ministry	13	46%
Provincial department	1	4%
Development partner	3	11%
NGOs	2	7%
Academia and research organization	1	4%
CCCA grantees	0	0%
CCD	1	4%
CCCA TFS	2	7%
CC Technical Team Member	3	11%
Others	2	7%
Total	28	100.00%

The evaluation form was distributed at the end of the workshop to assess its overall performance and effectiveness. 28 participants participated in this assessment. Participants from the ministry made up the majority with a total of 46.43%. The development partner and CC technical team member, each represented 10.71%, followed by NGOs, CCCA TFS, and other initiatives, each one represents 7.14%. Finally, participants from the provincial department, Academia and research organization, and CCD, each represented 3.57%.

Participants were asked to rate each question on a scale of 1 (lowest score) to 5 (highest score). The overall rating for the workshop was fairly high, with an average score of 3.8.

To standardize the analysis of the scores it is preferable to use a clear grading to be applied consistently, for example:

1-1 Very Poor

1-2 Poor

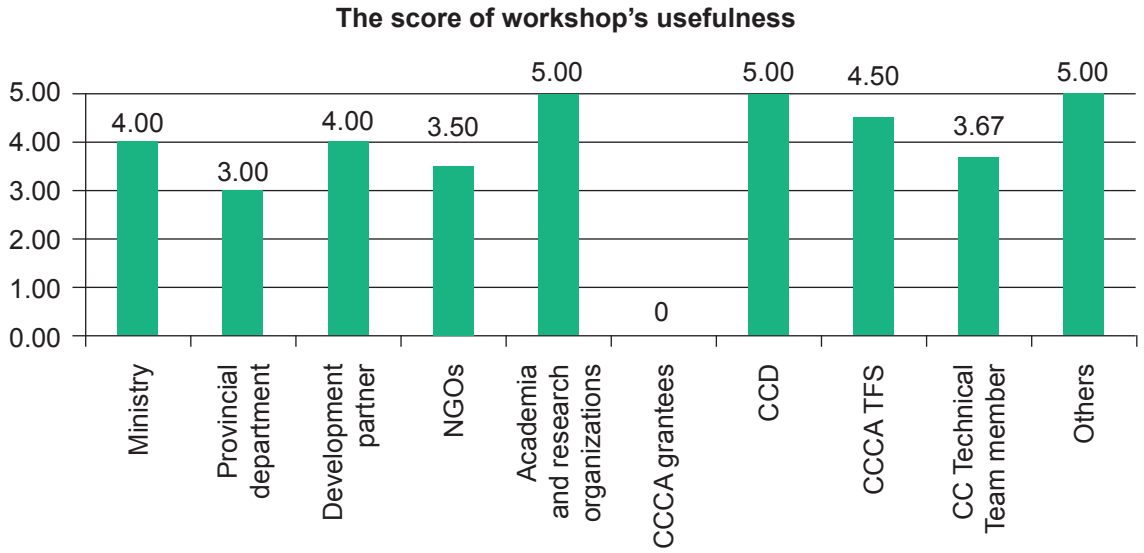
2-3 Average

3-4 Good

4-5 Excellent

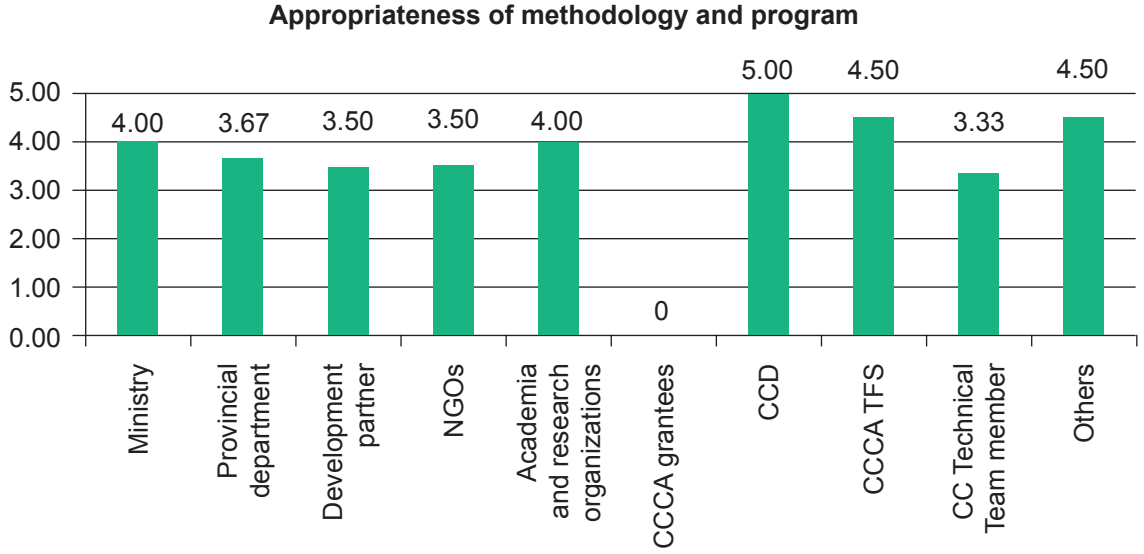
Analysis of survey answers

1. Was the workshop useful in improving your understanding of challenges and lessons for adapting to climate change in Cambodia?



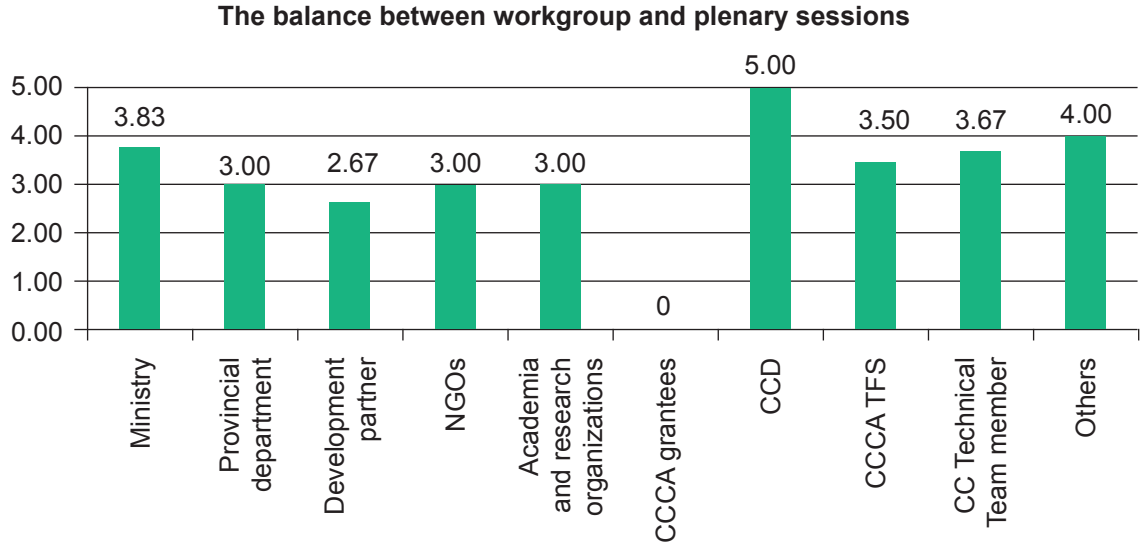
The average score for this question is 4.07, which is considerably high. Still, among all the participants, a few scored the usefulness of the workshop below 4, as seen in the above bar chart. Some participants suggested increasing timeframe for the workshop and reducing the number of presentations to allow time for more questions and discussions. Some also suggested organizing follow-up workshop to provide further capacity building on important subject like the selection and application of indicators in M&E process.

2. Do you think that the workshop methodology and program were appropriate to achieve the objectives of identifying and sharing emerging lessons?



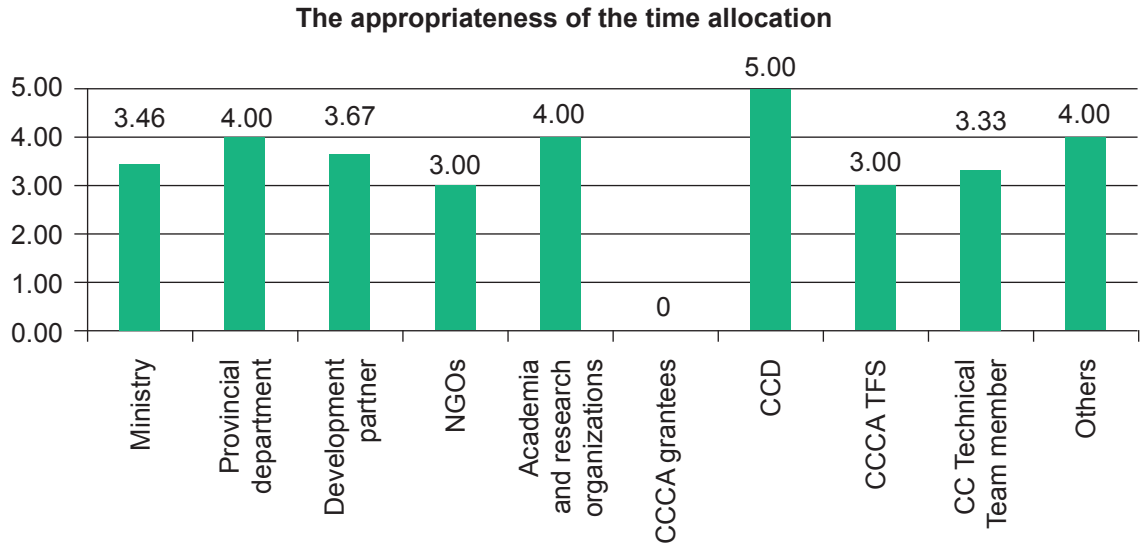
The overall appreciation of the workshop methodology was fairly high, with an average score of 3.89. Participants stated that the methodology and the program were appropriate, but nonetheless, to allow more time for meaningful discussions, some suggested repositioning the working group session to an earlier time slot.

3. Do you think that there was a good balance between group work and plenary sessions?



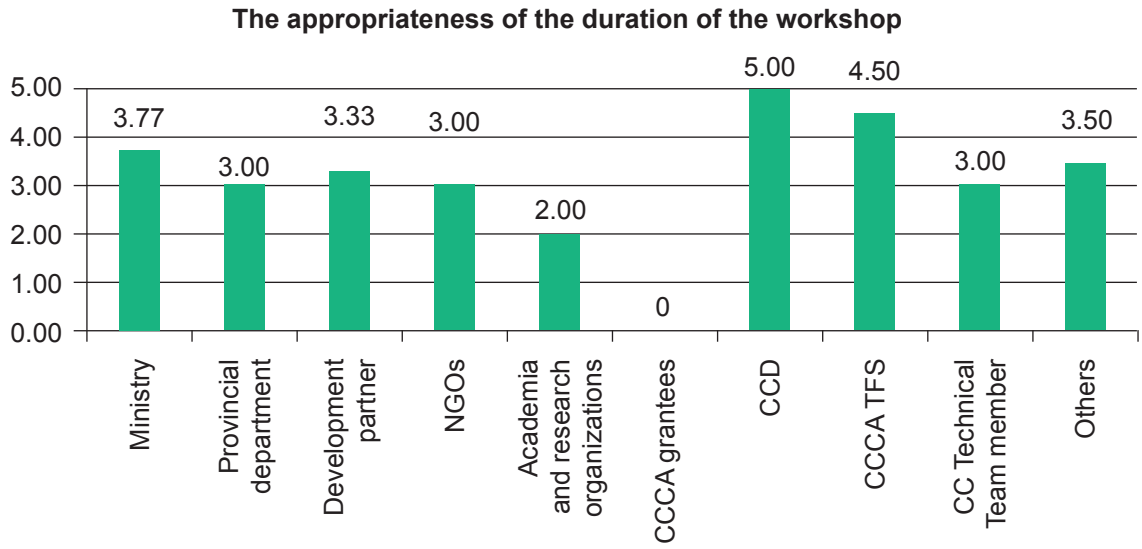
The average score for this question is also fairly high 3.59, however several participants provided comments that suggest that more space to working group sessions would have been required. Some participants remarked the time pressure on the working group resulting from the large number of presentations although some of them are less relevant to M&E, which made it difficult to manage time for questions and discussions. It is recommended that a stricter coordination in addition to a longer, more suitable and clearly-defined duration be assigned for both sessions.

4. Do you think that the allocation of time between sessions was appropriate?



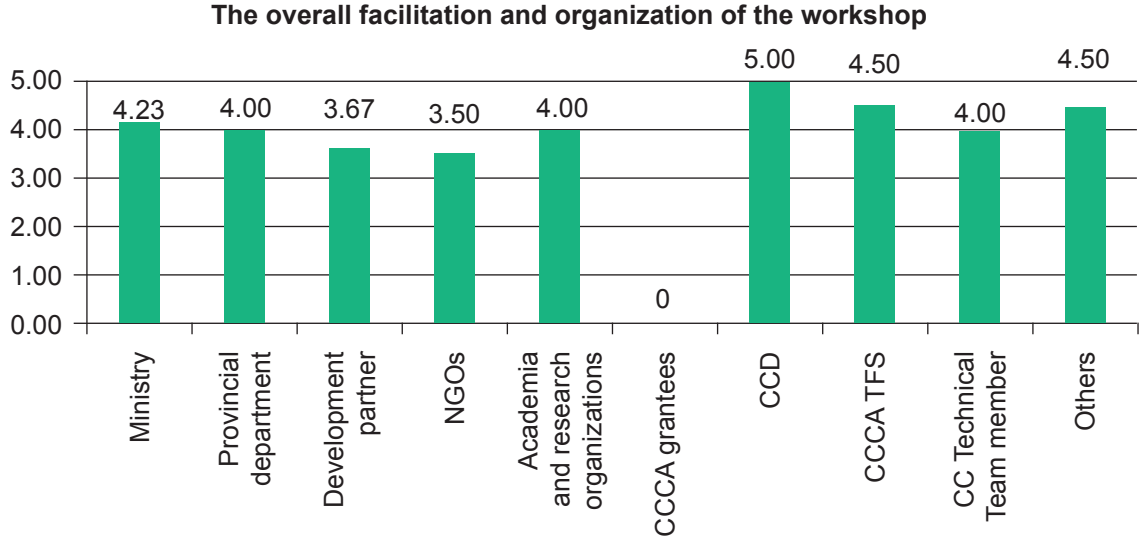
The average score for this question is fairly high (3.54) with the majority of participants suggesting stricter time limit on each session, particular at the individual presentation level, to relieve the subsequent sessions of time pressure. Though not specifically mentioned in the comments, it can be implied that sessions related to capacity building on technical aspects of M&E should be significantly lengthened because a number of comments provided such as request for more simplified technical terms, follow-up training on indicators, and the need of more presenters with technical expertise on the subject matter, all seem to emphasize the need of more technical training and clarification. Thus, the time limit on this particular session and its related discussion session should be extended with fewer presentations but more focus on the technical part.

5. Was the duration of the workshop appropriate?



The length of the workshop received average satisfaction rate 3.57 out of 5 points with most participants recommending to extend workshop duration, preferably, to a full 3-day workshop.

6. What is your rating of the overall facilitation and organization of the workshop?



The overall rating for facilitation shows the overall satisfaction to be at a high level (4.14). Regardless of the satisfactory level, as already mentioned, most feedback from the participants seem to emphasize the need for an extension of the workshop duration, a strict limitation on time and coordination of discussion, a more concise presentation with appropriate number of slideshows, and last but not least, more presenters with expertise on the key subject of the workshop to focus and impart more relevant knowledge and experience.

Notes

1 The NSDP is the overall national development plan; it has a five-year timeframe.

2 CRM indicators are measured through a combination of quantitative indicators and qualitative process indicators.

3 The SPCR project Technical Assistance on Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning in Cambodia (TA 8179-CAM) was launched in November 2013 and had a duration of five years.

4 The classification of provinces and communes according to a Climate Vulnerability Index could be based on the Vulnerability analysis included in the Second National Communication to UNFCCC or on the Disaster Risk Affection Index developed by MoP/UNDP. It is however recommended that this classification be revised through a baseline national vulnerability assessment based on an improved methodology. This classification should be finalized by 2015.

5 Same as footnote 1.

6 Reference: headings in the table “Core Monitoring Indicators for Annual Progress Report on the Implementation of NSDP Update, 2009–2013” at pag.43 of the NSDP Annual progress report 2012

7 Expressed as: Percentage of agricultural production (total and by main crop type).

8 Same as footnote 2.

9 Climate proofed infrastructure results from engineering designs that incorporate the increase in temperature, droughts, floods and other climate hazards projected in the next 20–30 years.

10 Same as footnote 5.

11 This indicator should be calculated as a ratio between sum of budget of projects clearly targeting women and disadvantaged groups over the total budget of climate change projects.

12 This milestone will be used to assess PPCR core indicator 1, question (e): “Have specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?”

13 The classification of provinces and communes according to a Climate Vulnerability Index could be based on the Vulnerability analysis included in the Second National Communication to UNFCCC or on the Disaster Risk Affection Index developed by MoP/UNDP. It is however recommended that this classification be revised through a baseline national vulnerability assessment based on an improved methodology. This classification should be finalized by 2015.

14 Same as previous footnote.

15 Adapted from: TAMD Working Paper 2, Indicator 5: Climate Information.

16 Adapted from: TAMD Working Paper 2, Indicator 5: Climate Information.

17 Same as previous footnote

18 Same as previous footnote

19 This milestone will be calculated on an annual basis starting from the year after the approval of the Climate Change Action Plan with a well-defined budget. After the first year it will be calculated as an annual average ratio for the period being considered (e.g. if the Action plan is approved in 2014, in 2017 percentage will be calculated as: actual allocated resources 2015+2016+2017 / action plan budget 2015+2016+2017)

20 This indicator will be used to inform the assessment of PPCR core indicator 1, question (f): “Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?”

21 Do the indicators represent well the overall results to be achieved in your sector?

22 Are you already monitoring these indicators?

23 The classification of provinces and communes according to a Climate Vulnerability Index could be based on the Vulnerability analysis included in the Second National Communication to UNFCCC or on the Disaster Risk Affection Index developed by MoP/UNDP. It is however recommended that this classification be revised through a baseline national vulnerability assessment based on an improved methodology. This classification should be finalized by 2015.

24 Same as footnote 1.

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26 Expressed as: Percentage of agricultural production (total and by main crop type).

27 Same as footnote 2.

28 Climate proofed infrastructure results from engineering designs that incorporate the increase in temperature, droughts, floods and other climate hazards projected in the next 20–30 years.

29 Same as footnote 5.

30 This indicator should be calculated as a ratio between sum of budget of projects clearly targeting women and disadvantaged groups over the total budget of climate change projects.

Event Materials

Climate change

Keywords:
Cambodia, Monitoring and evaluation, Climate Change, TAMD

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