

Updated Scorecards for Institutional Readiness Indicators for 2021

The Consultation Meeting of the Climate Change Technical Working Group with the Development Partners: on the Implementation of Cambodia's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

Hotel Cambodiana, 17th May 2022
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National Council for Sustainable Development



Ministry of Environment

Supported By



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Rationale

Up-to-date information on CC M&E frameworks is critical for NCSD

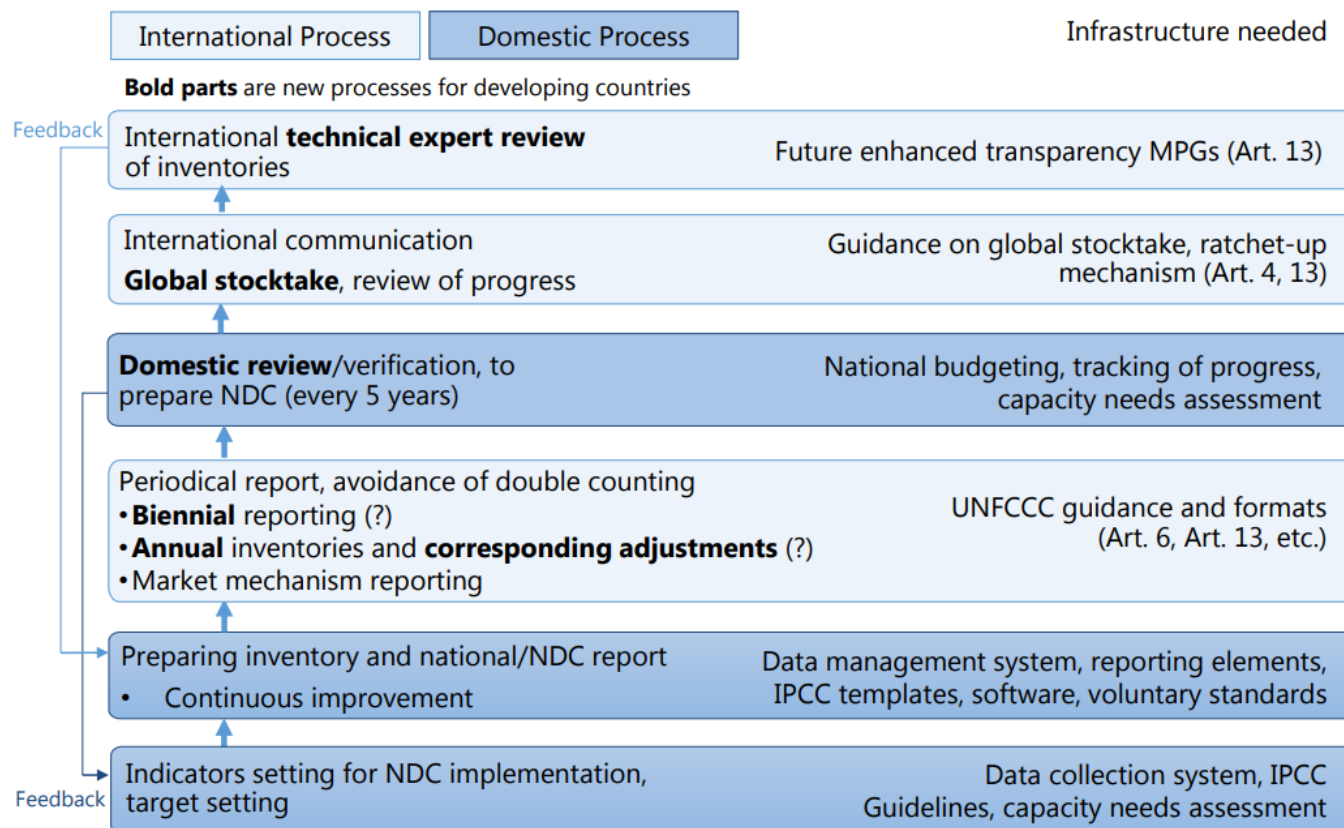
- timely identify and respond to issues
- better target resource mobilization efforts
- effectively respond to the evolving climate change challenges

Assessing progress made in undertaking national CC response efforts

Provide information required to fulfil the reporting obligations of Cambodia to UNFCCC/ETF, and Development Partners requirement



Enhanced transparency framework under UNFCCC requires enhanced institutional arrangements for reporting and review



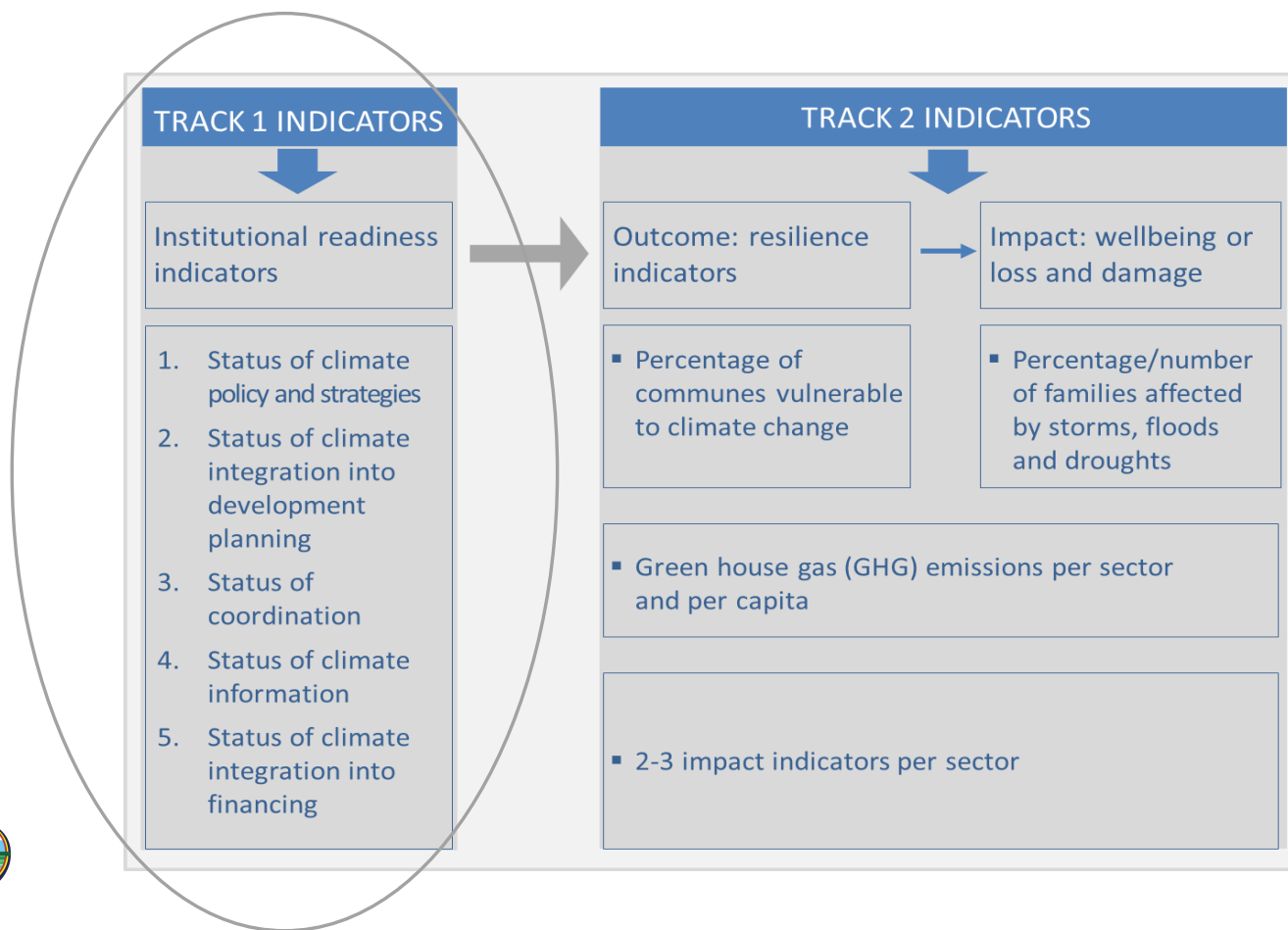
Objective

Update and analyze national-level institutional readiness indicators within National CC M&E Framework

Capacity of national institutions to manage climate risks is critical to the successful implementation of the country's climate change response. NCSD, with the help of the multi-ministerial climate change technical working group (CCTWG), tracks progress made in the development of institutional capacity in 5 key dimensions



Process Indicators – Climate Risk Management policies and institutions



Track 1 Indicators: Institutional Readiness

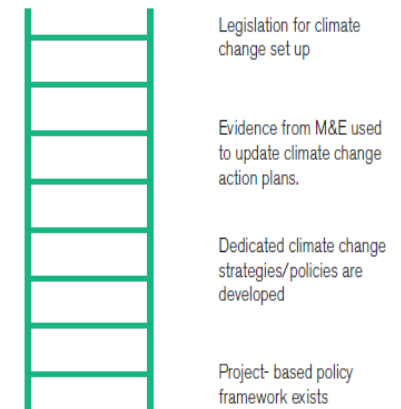
Indicator 1: Climate policy and strategies: Status of development of national policies, strategies and action plans for climate change response.

Indicator 2: Climate Integration into planning: Level of inclusion of climate change in long, medium (NSDP) and short term (PIP) national and sub-national planning.

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

Indicator 4: Climate information: Production, access and use of climate change information

Indicator 5: Climate Integration into financing: Availability and effectiveness of a Financial Framework for Climate Change response.



Example of indicator 1

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

| Step | Milestones |
|------|---|
| 1 | NAPA exists but adaptation response is limited to project based approaches. |
| 2 | National CC strategic plan integrating adaptation, disaster risk reduction and mitigation response is approved. |
| 3 | Other national CC Action Plans are under development (including NAPA and NAMA). |
| 4 | A national M&E framework for CC and disaster risk management is under development. |
| 5 | Fourteen sectoral CC action plans approved and more line agencies are developing. |
| 6 | 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). |
| 7 | CCCSP progress monitoring reports are submitted to (yet to be identified) agency, in alignment with NSDP timeline (2.5 years). |
| 8 | Legislation that provides legal mandate for implementation of CC policy objectives is established. |
| 9 | National CC strategic plan reviewed in 2018 based on evidence issued by the M&E framework. |
| 10 | New strategic plan approved at the end of the planning cycle in 2024. |



Methodology for scoring

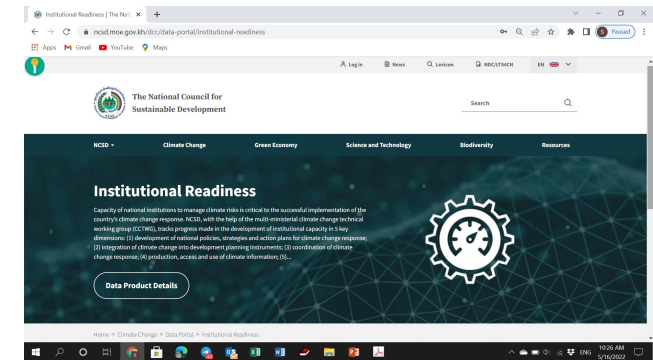
1) A Ladder based approach –

- ✓ Sub indicators comprise of ladder based parameters that reflects how the country is moving towards achieving its institutional milestones.

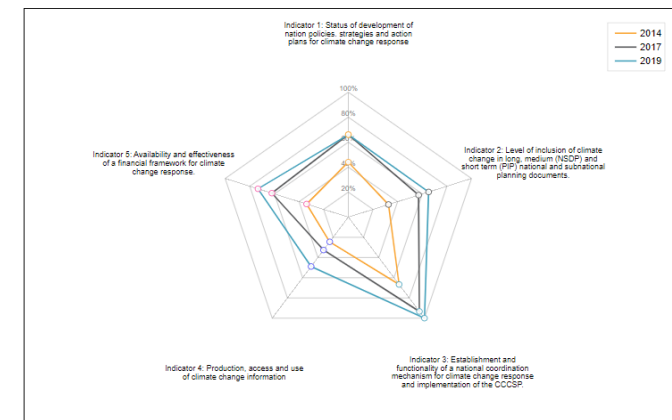
2) Use scorecards-

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

3) Narratives will also be used to understand the reasoning behind the score.



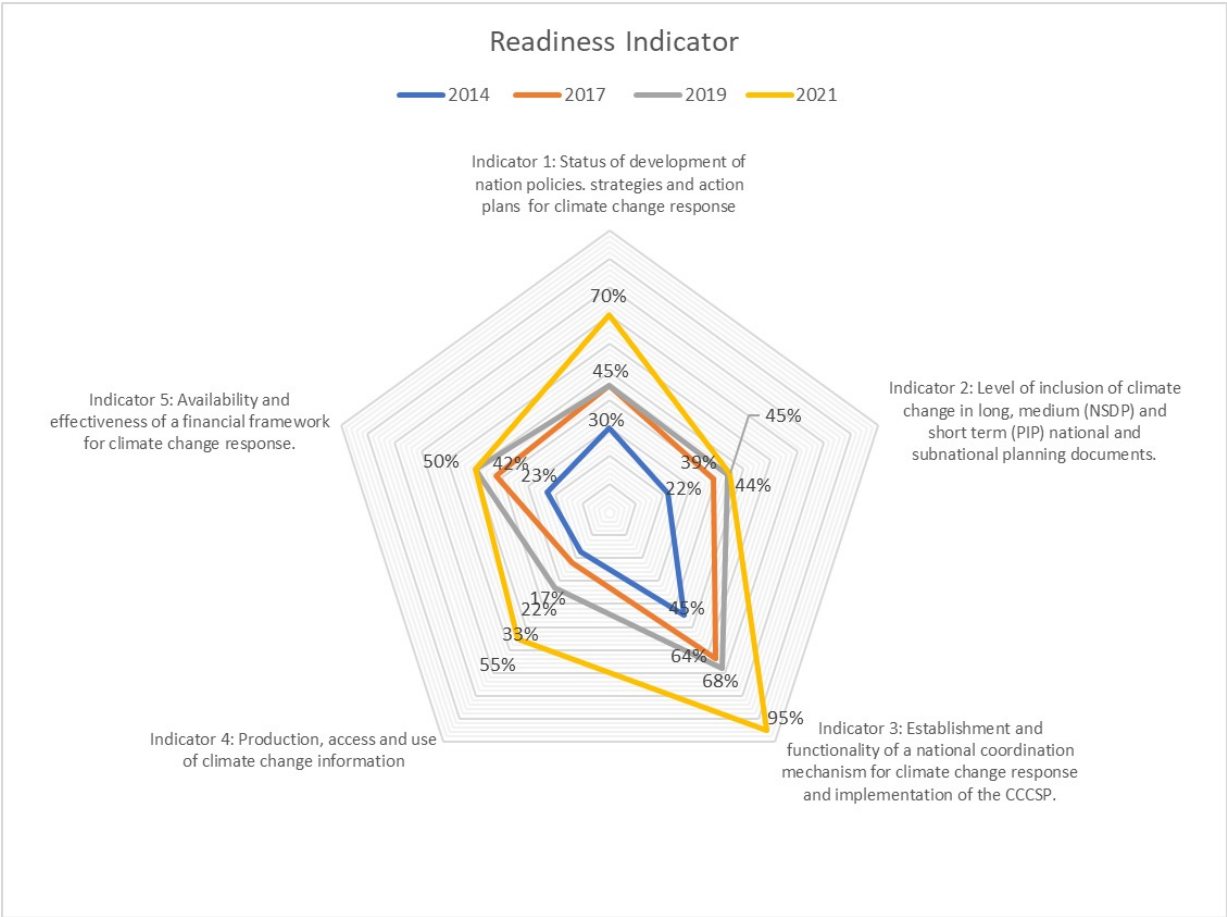
The data presented here has been produced by the Department of Climate Change and NCS's Climate Change Technical Working Group.



| Institutional readiness across 5 dimensions | | 2014 | 2017 | 2019 |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Average of the 5 institutional readiness indicators | | 27.5% | 42.4% | 48.2% |
| Institutional readiness indicators | | 2014 | 2017 | 2019 |
| Indicator 1: Status of development of nation policies, strategies and action plans for climate change response | | 30.0% | 45.0% | 45.0% |
| Indicator 2: Level of inclusion of climate change in long, medium (NSDP) and short term (PIF) national and subnational planning documents | | 22.2% | 38.9% | 44.4% |
| Indicator 3: Establishment and functionality of a national coordination mechanism for climate change response and implementation of the CCCSP | | 45.5% | 63.6% | 68.2% |



Result in 2021



- ❑ Healthier development for average of 5 Institutional readiness Indicators
 - 2014: 27.5%
 - 2017: 42.4%
 - 2019: 48.2%
 - 2021: 63.0%
- ❑ Coordination, policy and strategy and climate information have improved the most in 2021
- ❑ Less significant improvement:
 - Status of climate integration into planning
 - Status of climate integration into financing



Challenges and Lessons Learnt

- COVID19
- IT capacity
- Turnover in CCTWG members
- Not only training workshop but also regular coaching and closely working together is required to successfully conduct the updates with all concerned ministries
- The internal coordination and arrangement are helpful for data and information collection



Thank you

