Institutional Arrangements for Long Term Adaptation Planning

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Cambodia’s Response to Climate Change

Given the country’s high vulnerability to the impacts of climate variability and change, CC could undermine Cambodia’s economic growth and poverty reduction efforts, if no adequate measures are timely put in place.

The government has approved a 10-year plan and set up a new institutional arrangement to coordinate the national responses to climate change.

Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023

**GOALS**
- Reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts of people, in particular the most vulnerable, and critical systems (natural and societal)
- Shifting towards a green development path by promoting low-carbon development and technologies
- Promoting public awareness and participation in climate change response actions

**VISION**
Cambodia develops towards a green, low-carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society
Implementation of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan

CCCSP presents a comprehensive response to CC, though CCA is the lion's share of the country’s response.

National Adaptation Plan supports the overall implementation of the CCCSP, which is operationalized by the sector climate change action plans and the implementation of the response measures at the sub-national level.
Cambodia’s National Adaptation Planning Process (NAP)

NAP is operationalized by six intervention areas
• Overall coordination
• Data and analyses
• Financing arrangement
• Synergy at regiona/subnational level
• Mainstreaming adaptation to national planning process
• Capacity development

OVERALL COORDINATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW

FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS AND MOBILIZATION

STOCKTAKING CLIMATE INFORMATION, ASSESSING SCENARIOS AND VULNERABILITIES

PROMOTING SYNERGY

INTEGRATING ADAPTATION INTO SUB-NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ENHANCING CAPACITY FOR CCA IN PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

NCSD
CCCSP already set out a number of policies and initiatives to advance national adaptation planning processes.
Based on stocktaking exercise for NAP process, strengthening NAP can be useful for multiple decision-makers and help build awareness amongst the national and sub-national stakeholders for local community:

- Improved institutional coordination
- Strengthened capacity and evidence base for addressing climate risk
- Transitioning from project based to programme based approaches for more effective CCA mainstreaming
- Adoption of a comprehensive framework for M&E
- Access to additional climate finance for the NAP process
- Aligning mitigation objectives and activities with the NAP process
Highlights of key elements of Cambodia’s NAP process

**New Institutional Arrangements for CC Response**

- **Mandated** to prepare, coordinate and monitor the implementation of relevant policies, strategies, legal instruments, plans and programmes, including CCCSP/CCAP

- **Membership**: Prime Minister, 36 ministries / agencies, all provincial governors and municipality, and secretary general.

**National Council for Sustainable Development**

Chair of Climate Change Technical Working Group, established in May 2017 with 19 ministries/agencies
NCSD is tracking progress on the country’s ability to address evolving CC challenges in different ways..

- **3 key CC M&E frameworks** tracking progress at the macro/country level:
  - National M&E Framework for CC Response
  - C-SDGs: CSDG 13
  - NSDP 2019-2023

- **Sectors are starting to monitor CC-relevant issues**
  There is now clear guidance from MoP that sectors need to integrate CC indicators e.g. sectoral strategic development plans

**Strengthening Cambodia’s M&E**

**Tracking since 2014:**
- Institutional Readiness (a set of 5 indicators)
- Vulnerability (Cambodia VI)
- Loss and damage (families affected by extreme weather events)
- Climate Expenditure
Highlights of key elements of Cambodia’s NAP process

NAP Climate Financing Framework

• Initial support UNDP, UNEP and GIZ (2013) to Cambodia’s Ministry of Environment (MoE) helped identify entry points for the Government to institutionalize Cambodia’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process.

• One of the key needs flagged during the initial stocktake was the development of a financing framework and implementation plan → published in 2017

• Initial assessment found that financing gap for CCAP actions alone was approx. 80% → and CCAPs were looking only at short-medium term

• CCCSP MTR and NDC Roadmap processes in progress are expected to identify additional financing gaps
Looking ahead

• Need to continue to mobilize support to strengthen NAP process in Cambodia

• Building onto the initial support received from DPs, Cambodia is getting ready to access directly NAP readiness funds

• *Looking in particular at strengthening:*
  – Technical expertise, knowledge, and information → national climate assessment and sectoral and sub-national risk assessments
  – Subnational institutional/capacity
  – Sectoral capacities to implement CCCSP (including id PPP opportunities)
Thank you