



# 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



### VISION

Cambodia develops towards a green, low-carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society

### GOALS

Reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts of people, in particular the most vulnerable, and critical systems (natural and societal)

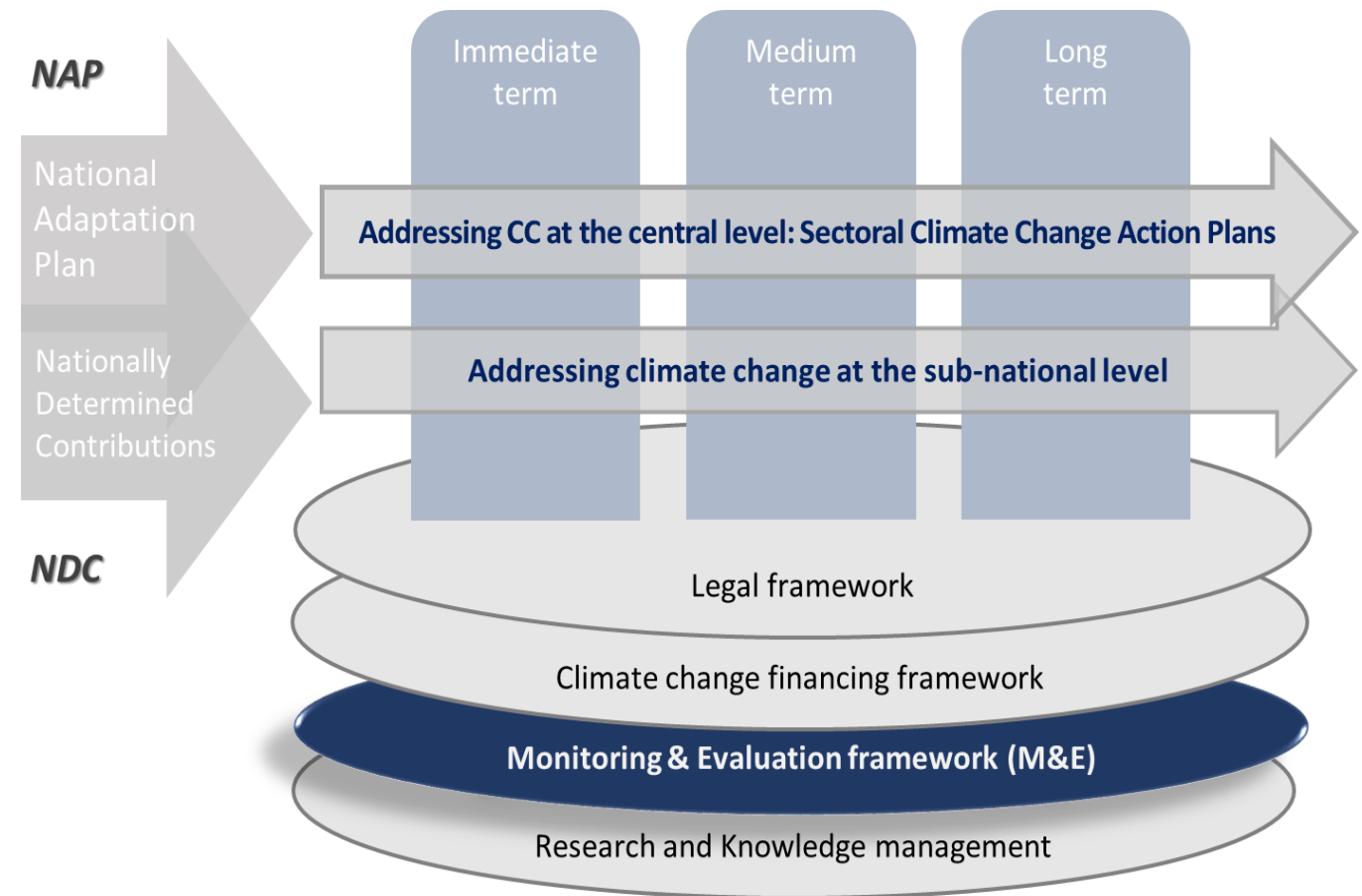
Shifting towards a green development path by promoting low-carbon development and technologies

Promoting public awareness and participation in climate change response actions

# 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**

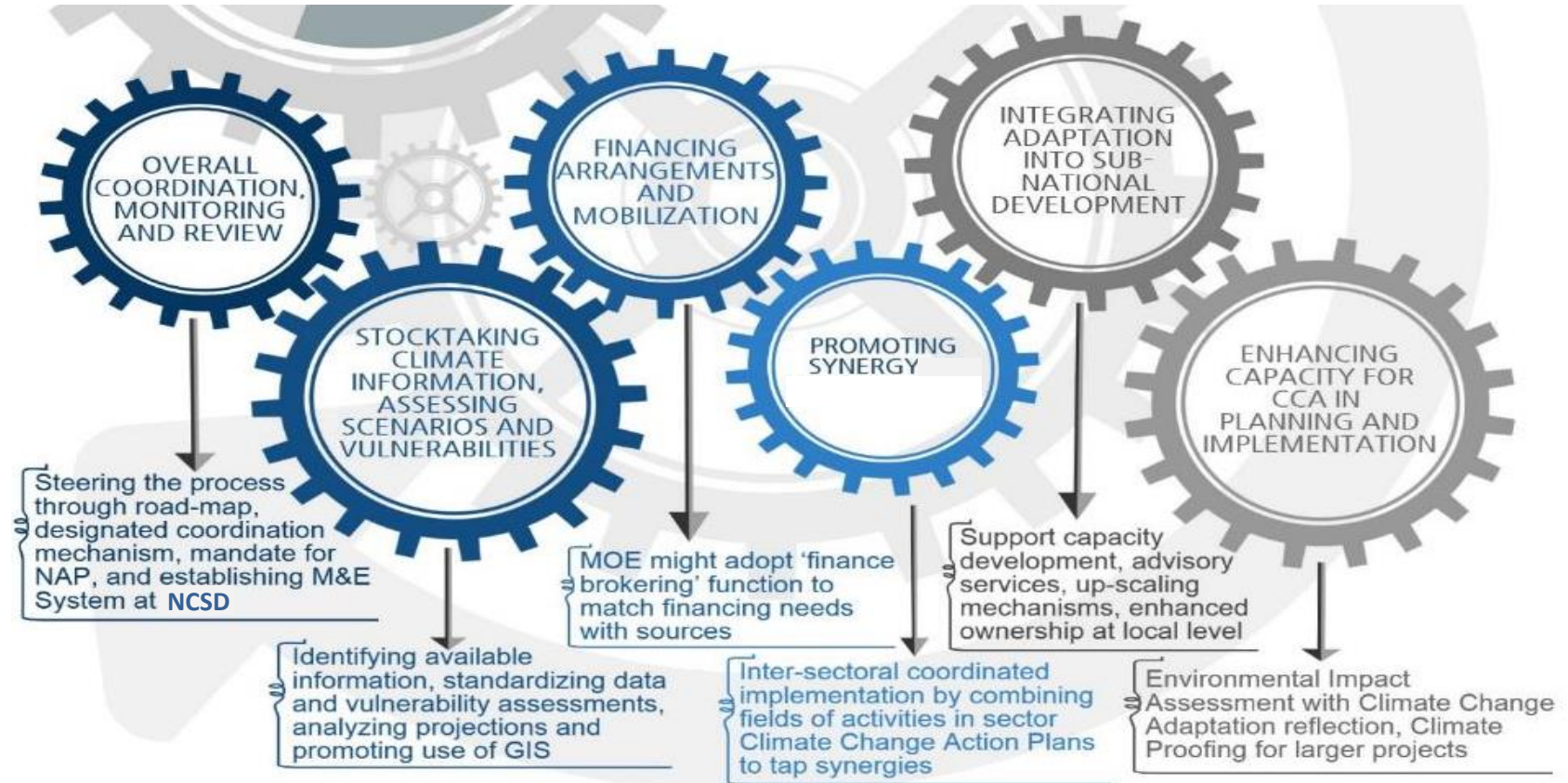
**National Adaptation Plan** supports the overall implementation of the CCCSP, which is operationalized by the sector climate change action plans and the implementation of the response measures at the sub-national level.



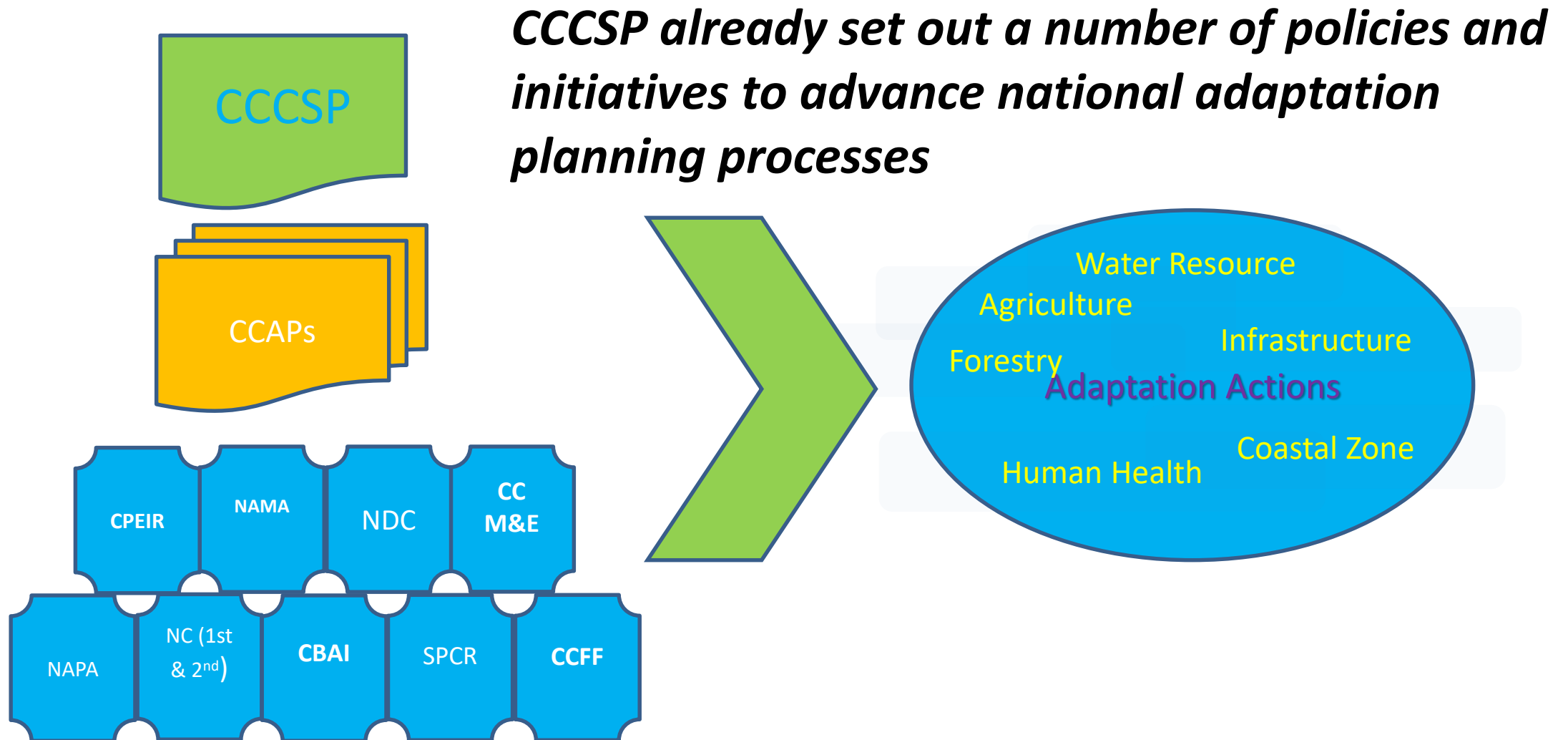
# Cambodia's National Adaptation Planning Process (NAP)

NAP is operationalized by **six intervention areas**

- Overall coordination
- Data and analyses
- Financing arrangement
- Synergy at regional/subnational level
- Mainstreaming adaptation to national planning process
- Capacity development



# Cambodia's National Adaptation Planning Process (NAP) *Cont..*

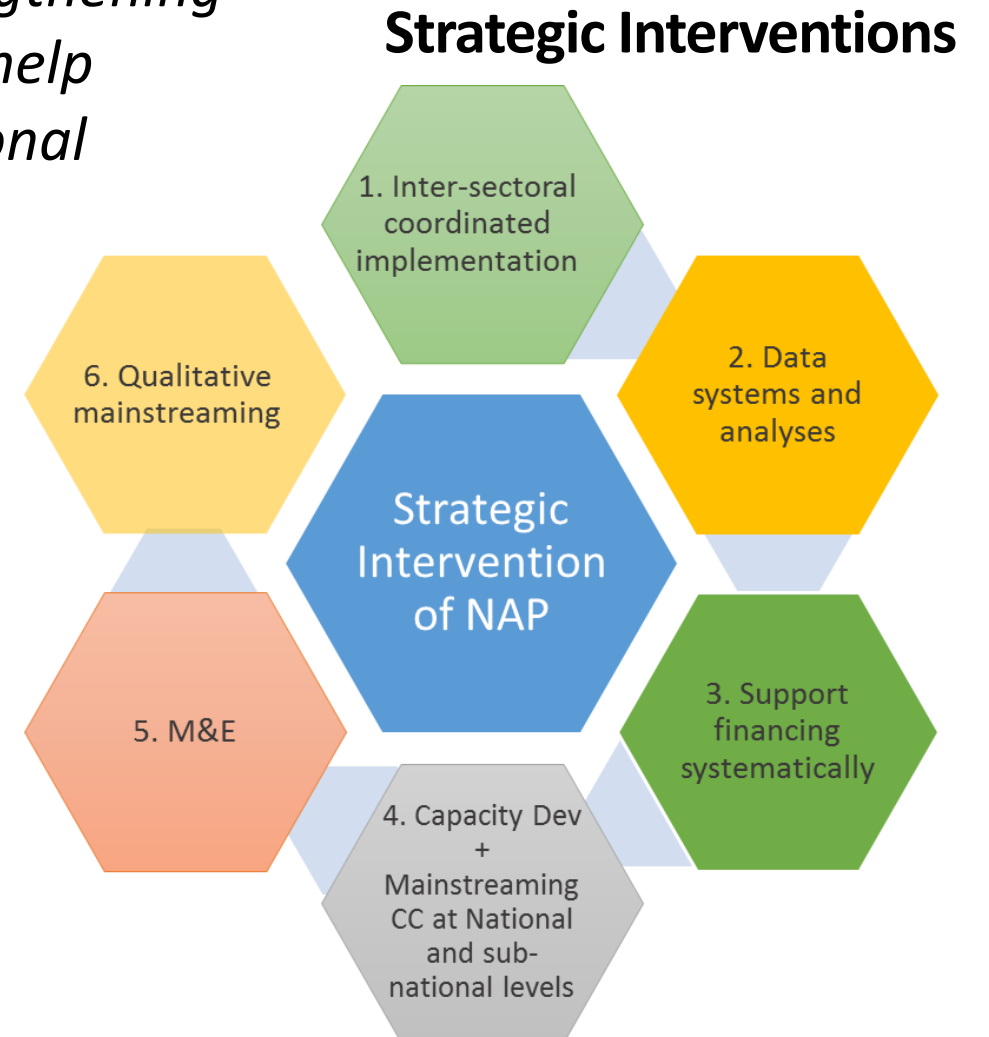




# Cambodia's National Adaptation Planning Process (NAP) *Cont..*

*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



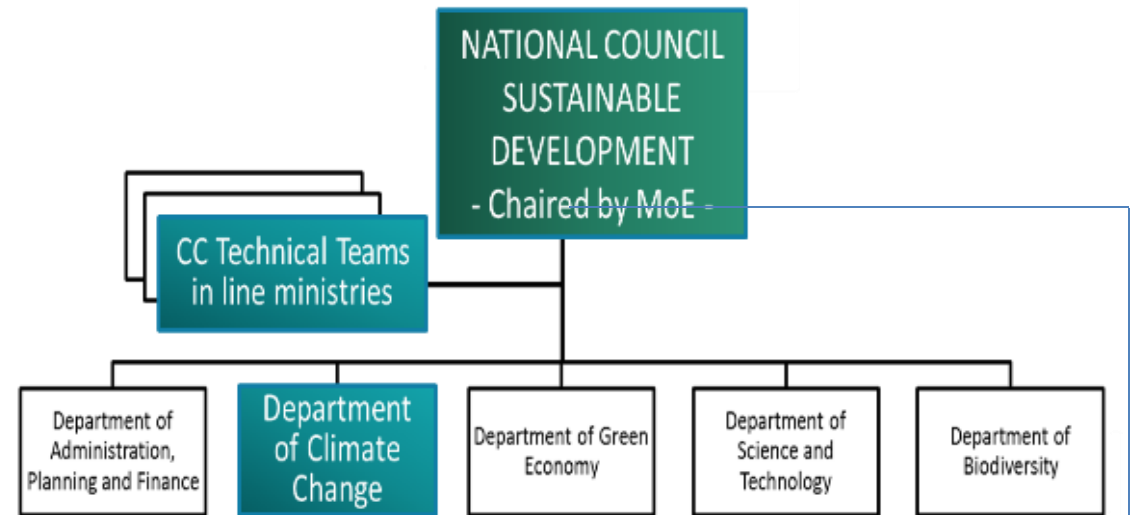
# Highlights of key elements of Cambodia's NAP process

## *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**



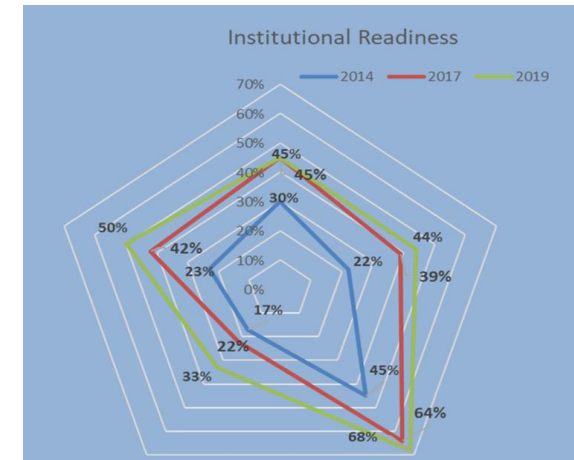
# Highlights of key elements of Cambodia's NAP process

## Strengthening Cambodia's M&E

*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



### Tracking since 2014:

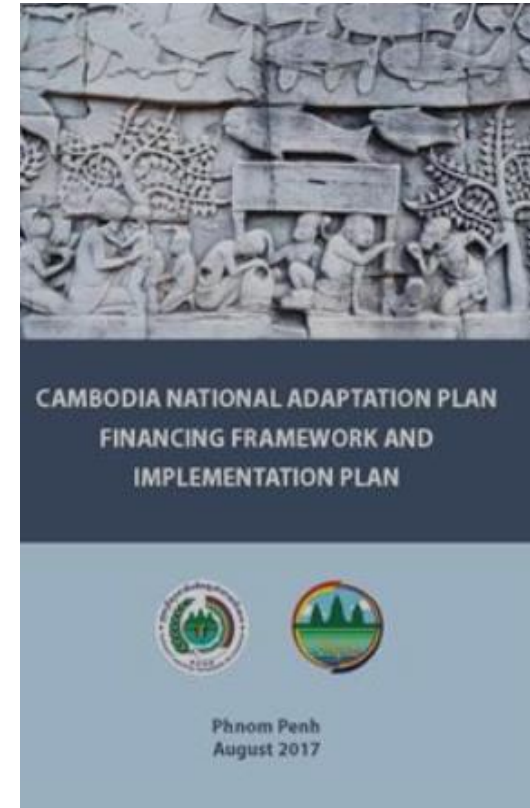
- Institutional Readiness (a set of 5 indicators)
- Vulnerability (Cambodia VI)
- Loss and damage (families affected by extreme weather events)
- Climate Expenditure



# 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

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- 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**

