

**Twenty-second Asia-Pacific-Seminar on Climate Change  
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**Towards an Effective Monitoring and Evaluation Framework  
for Adaptation to Climate Change in Cambodia**

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# I. Background

- PPCR of Cambodia is among 9 countries such as 9 countries in Africa, Latin America, Europe, Asia and 2 Regions in Caribbean and South Pacific
- Supported by Climate Investment Fund (CIF) and jointed implementation of WB and ADB.
- Phase I, Royal Government of Cambodia committed to at enhancing institutional readiness to implement PPCR of the Ministry of Environment (identified where entry points has to be mainstreamed into all relevant sectors and policies on climate resilience and disaster risk reduction.
- Phase 2 of the PPCR is the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) for implementation investment program

# Cambodia's SPCR

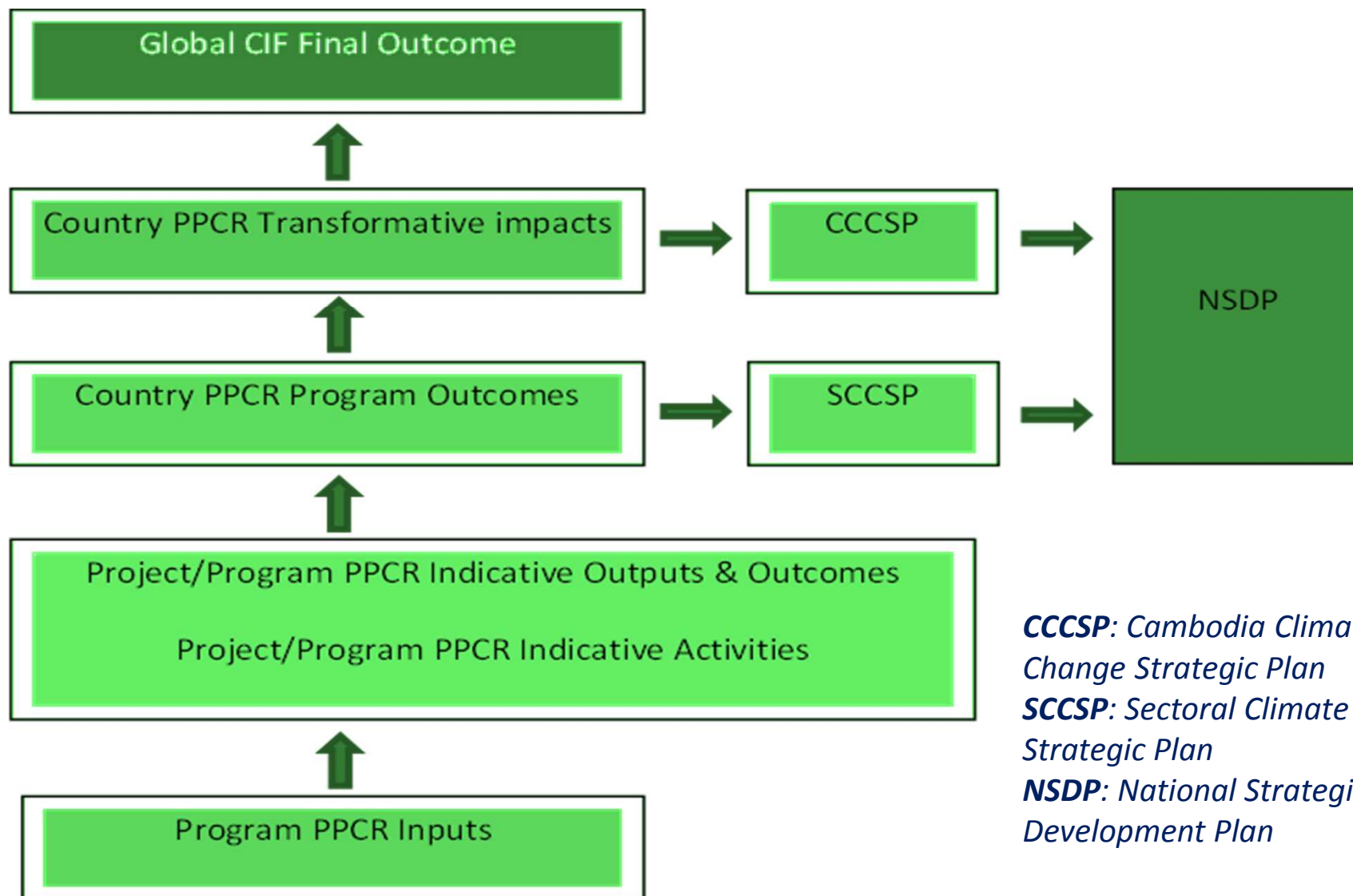
- SPCR has 7 investment projects in sectors and TA.
  - Water Resources (2 projects ) Climate Risk Management and Rehabilitation and Enhancement of Flood and Drought Management
  - Agriculture (2 projects ) Climate-resilient agriculture, forestry, water supply and coastal resources and Climate Proofing of agricultural infrastructure and business-focused adaptation
  - Infrastructure (3 projects) Climate Proofing of Roads, Climate Proofing Infrastructure and Flood-resilient Infrastructure Development )
  - Technical Assistance (TA) (1 project : Mainstreaming climate resilience into development planning
- Contribute to respond to National Communication , the Rectangular Strategy Plan, NAPA, Millennium Development Goals, Green Growth Road Map, National Policy on Green Growth and National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030 and other policies and strategies

## II. PPCR Results Framework and its Integration into

### 2.1. National level M & E System

- Selection of NSDP indicators is guided by 2 criteria:
  - They need to be measurable
  - Underlying data should be readily available
  - **NSDP for 2014-2018** thus provides a major opportunity for inclusion of additional indicators related to climate resilience and cooperate with climate adaptation and mitigation projects/programs with stakeholders( Line-ministries, CSOs, private sectors and development partners).

# Integrating PPCR Results Framework into National M & E System: An approach (Cont)



**CCCSP:** Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan

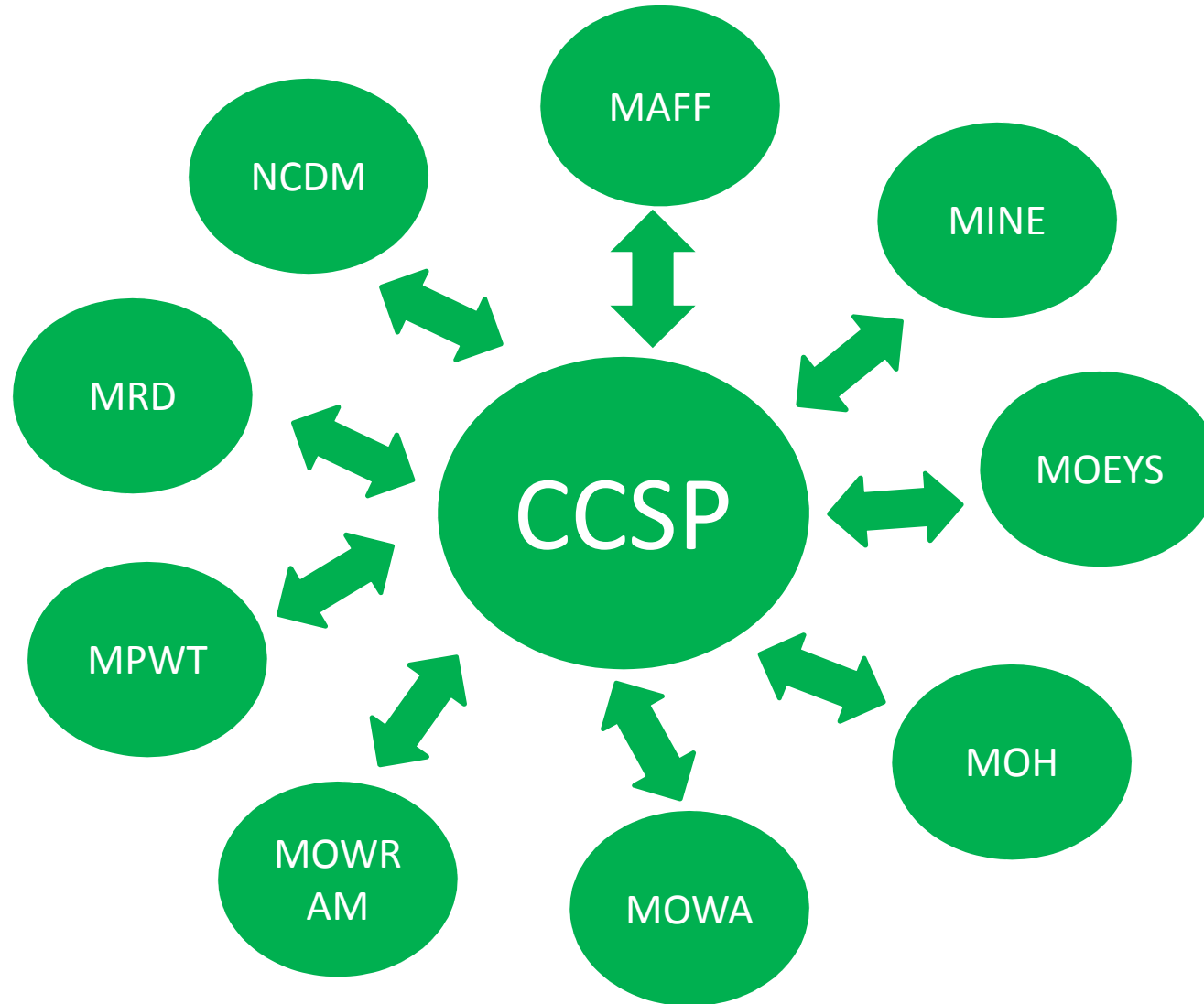
**SCCSP:** Sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plan

**NSDP:** National Strategic Development Plan

# PPCR Results Framework

## Key Principles (Cont)

- Key Principles of PPCR results framework include:
  - **Nationally appropriate systems:** design to operate within existing national monitoring and evaluation systems and the MDBs' managing for development results approach
  - **Flexible and pragmatic approach:** consider Country circumstances, needs & capacity
  - **Data collection and reporting standards:** aggregate country-level results at the programmatic level (SPCR), a set of core indicators will be measured using compatible methodologies



Note: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Ministry of Industry Mines and Energy (MINE) , Ministry of Education Youth and Sports ( MOEYS), Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Women Affairs (MOWA), Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM), Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM).



# Indicators as identified conceptual M&E Framework

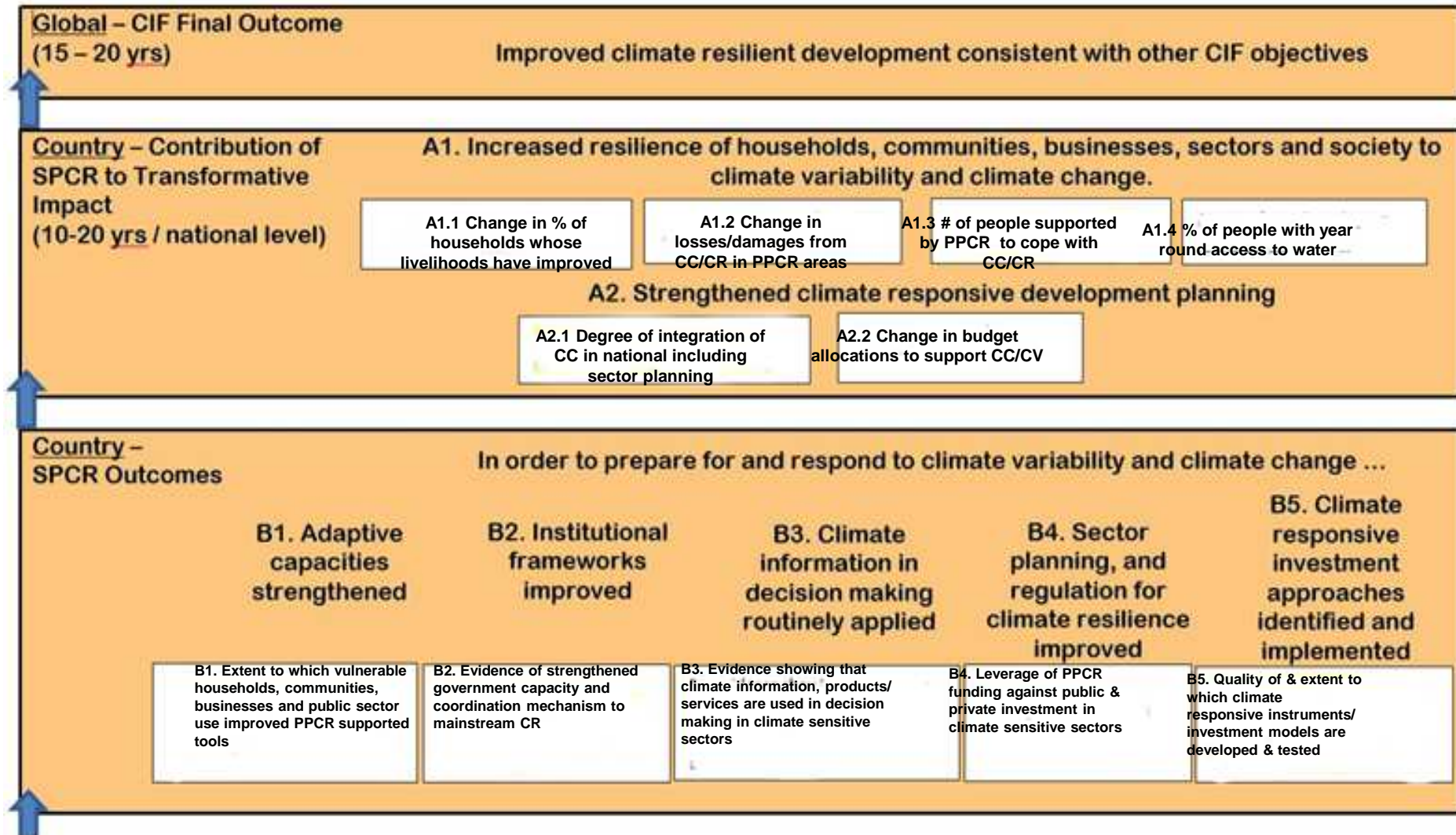
- *Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanisms to mainstream climate resilience;*
- *Percentage of people with year round access to reliable water supply* (domestic, agricultural, industrial) is relevant for Cambodia, due to its inclusion as an indicator in the CMDG and as a commitment in the NSDP.
- *Degree of integration of climate change in national planning, e.g., national communications to UNFCCC, national strategies, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), core sector strategies, annual development plans and budgets, and NAPs; and*

# Continue

- Changes in *budget allocations* of all levels of government to take into account effects of CV & CC for Country PPCR Transformative Impacts; and
- Carbon emission reduction from natural resources conservation in Protected Area and forestry management .
- Improved livelihood of vulnerable people impacted by climate risk and natural disaster areas.

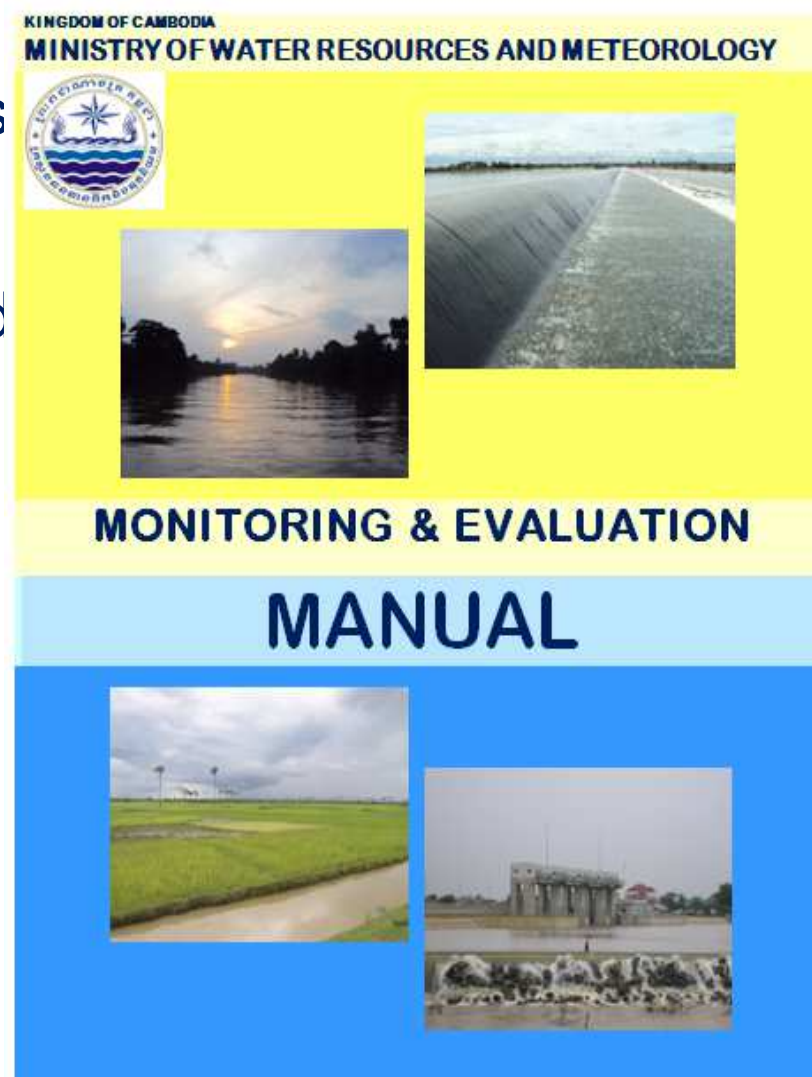
# 2012 Results Framework: Core Indicators

## PPCR Revised logic model and results framework



## 2.2. Sector Level M & E

- PPCR results framework should be integrated with sectoral results framework of each key ministry.
- Ministries such as MOWRAM and MAFF have developed M & E manuals, which would be a good entry point for integrating indicators for climate resilience.



## 2.3. Projects/programs level M & E

- Project Design & monitoring framework, consistent with earlier version of PPCR results framework.
- For example, M & E framework for the Provincial Roads Improvement Project is designed not only to monitor reducing the risks of floods and droughts damaging the infrastructure but also sustainable livelihoods as co-benefits during the project cycle.
- Harmonize the project's monitoring framework to be consistent with the revised PPCR results framework

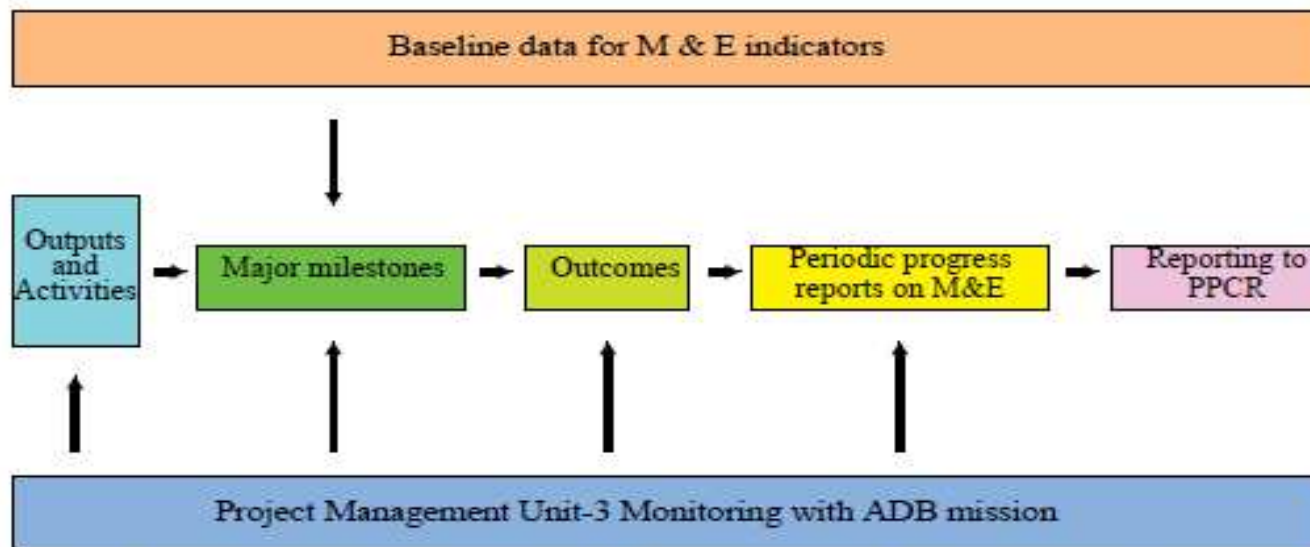


Figure 9: Reporting mechanism for M&E in Provincial Roads Improvement Project

# III.Challenges and Lesson Learned

- **Longer time frames** between interventions (investments) made and the impacts (return)
- **Lack of suitable methods** to measure baselines and targets at the transformative impact level; **shifting baselines** also complicate M&E.
- **Aggregation:** Aggregating baseline indicators at the program level
- **Counterfactual:** difficult to establish “what would have happened without the intervention”
- **Attribution:** Attributing development outcomes to PPCR interventions (other factors and trends (e.g. socio-economic development, technological advances, etc.) may have impacts on the resilience of communities and the environment, as well as the impacts of PPCR intervention)
- **Measuring successes:** very subjective (contextual), trade-offs and uncertainties implying damage does not mean failure.

# Lesson Learned

- Better coordination and participations of all stakeholders at national and sub-national levels,
- Has financially supported from CIF, WB, ADB and other Development Partners;
- Ownership by line-ministry concerned to mainstreaming climate resilience into planning with 9 ministries,
- Role of private sector role is unclear in addressing the climate change adaptation and resilience,
- Capacity building, especially private sectors, sub-national levels and line-ministries is still required,
- Financial resource for collection data and evaluation data of Ministry of Environment and other are the most problem at sub-national level and key ministries.
- Collaborate with project activities at all levels on climate adaptation and mitigation

Thank you