



PARLIAMENTARY CENTRE OF ASIA  
Strengthening Parliamentary Capacity

# Research Report

## **Preliminary Need Assessment Survey of Parliamentary Staff In charge of Environment and Climate Change in the Parliaments of Cambodia and Thailand**

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## SUMMARY

The PCAsia-Environment and Climate Change programme (ECC) works to contribute to the strengthening of Southeast Asian Parliaments through capacity building of their staff, based on the demands or requests of each Parliament within a framework of south-south and north-south cooperation. In the preparation for the design of its program activities for 2024-2027, ECC is conducting a short needs assessment survey with relevant parliamentary staff working in the fields of environment and climate change of the Parliament of Cambodia and Thailand and staff from research departments. The aim of this survey is to match the needs of the Parliaments of Cambodia and Thailand and PCAsia's ECC Program activities, to help in the design of its training, research and other support services for 2024-2027.

47 respondents were selected to fill in the questionnaire from the two parliaments, of whom 21 respondents (44.68 percent) were from the Cambodian parliament and 26 respondents (55.32 percent) from the Thai parliament. The majority of the respondents were in the age range between 25 and 45 years, with the highest proportion (48.93 percent) being between 36-45 years. The proportion of respondents taking part in this survey by sex was almost equal at 22 respondents (46.81 percent) for female and 25 respondents (53.19 percent) for male. In terms of English level, 24 respondents (51.06 percent) had a medium level of English and 8 respondents (17.02 percent) had very good and a good level of English. There remained, however, one third of respondents who still had English difficulties. The majority of respondents received a good level of education, in which 23 respondents (48.93 percent) held a master's degree and 22 respondents (46.81 percent) had a bachelor's degree. All respondents reported the scope of the workplan and/or mandate of their departments or committees/commissions was relevant to environment and climate change issues and expressed their challenges in performing their roles.

Respondents were asked to assess the topics of previous capacity building and training, and it was found that 33 respondents (70.21 percent) had not received any training on environment and climate change in the last two years. When asked if they needed capacity building on environment and climate change, 31 respondents (65.96 percent) claimed they needed it and the top three topics that they selected for training were i) climate change budgeting scrutiny for parliament; ii) climate change, gender and human rights; and iii) green growth/cities. When asked what forms of capacity building, they needed the most, out of 31 respondents, 17 respondents (54.84 percent) said they needed a training of one to three days. In terms of the schedule that suited for capacity building, out of 31 respondents, 38.71 percent chose the October-December time period. In terms of research products, 26 respondents (55.32 percent) requested PCAsia to prepare research briefing note (84.62 percent), a regional paper (73.07 percent), and fact sheet (50 percent) as well as relevant library/data (73.07 percent).

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The PCAsia-Environment and Climate Change programme (ECC) works to contribute to the strengthening of Southeast Asian Parliaments through capacity building of their staff, based on the demands or requests of each Parliament within a framework of south-south and north-south cooperation. The programme takes inspiration from the statement from the IPU during the Parliamentary Meeting at COP 22 in November 2015 that emphasized the importance of investing in building the capacity of parliaments as a key prerequisite for sound legislation and action to address concerns over the environment and climate change.

Following the AIPA's strategic objectives from 2023 to 2030 to urge the adoption of parliamentary measures protecting the rights and welfare of the vulnerable and marginalized groups, and to promote social inclusion and a sustainable and healthy environment, so that no one is left behind in pursuing economic development goals in the context of achieving SDG16 and Paris Agreement (2015), PCAsia recognizes the importance of designing its program activities for 2024-27 to match the need for encouraging Southeast Asian member parliaments to take an active role in increasing visibility and awareness of environment and climate change issues in the region.

Therefore, in the preparation for the design of its program activities for 2024-2027, ECC is conducting a short needs assessment survey with relevant parliamentary staff working in the fields of environment and climate change of the Parliament of Cambodia and Thailand and staff from research departments. The aim of this survey is to match the needs of the Parliaments of Cambodia and Thailand and PCAsia's ECC Program activities, to help in the design of its training, research and other support services for 2024-2027. The specific objectives of this survey are:

- To assess the degree of concern of the parliaments, their members and staff on the environment and climate change issues
- To assess topics of previous training on the environment and climate change received by the parliamentary staff
- To find out the needs of the parliamentary staff for knowledge development on environment and climate change for 2023-27

## 2. METHODOLOGY

This preliminary need assessment survey was conducted with parliamentary staff in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Thailand, specifically from committees responsible for environment and climate change and research departments. However, only parliamentary staff from Cambodia and Thailand responded to the questionnaire. A questionnaire consisting of five sections was developed and sent to the targeted staff, covering topics of previous capacity building and training, needs and priorities for next capacity building, PCAsia's research products, and

suggestions for better addressing environmental and climate change issues in 2024-27 (see Appendix). The questionnaire was reviewed by PCAsia's Quality Control and Technical Support Supervisor and Capacity Development Director, and pre-tested before sending to each parliament. A Khmer version was also developed for Cambodian parliamentary staff. Participants had two months to complete the questionnaire, and the data was coded, cleaned, and analyzed using MS Excel.

### 3. FINDINGS

#### 3.1 General Information on the Respondents

Figure 1 shows the proportion of respondents by parliaments of the two countries. Cambodian respondents constitute 21 respondents (44.68 percent) whereas the Thai respondents consisted of 26 respondents (55.32 percent). It also showed that, out of 47 respondents, 40.42 percent were from the Senate of Cambodia, 4.26 percent from the National Assembly of Cambodia, 27.66 percent from the Senate of Thailand and 27.66 percent from the House of Representatives of Thailand.

|          |                          |    |        |
|----------|--------------------------|----|--------|
| Cambodia | National Assembly        | 2  | 4.26%  |
|          | Senate                   | 19 | 40.42% |
| Thailand | Senate                   | 13 | 27.66% |
|          | House of Representatives | 13 | 27.66% |

Figure 1. Proportion of respondents by country and parliaments they are from

Figure 2. showed the majority of the respondents were in the age range between 25 and 45 years, with the highest proportion (23 of 47 respondents equivalent to 48.93 percent) being between 36-45 years.

|       |    |        |
|-------|----|--------|
| 25-35 | 14 | 29.79% |
| 36-45 | 23 | 48.93% |
| 46-58 | 9  | 19.15% |
| NA    | 1  | 2.13%  |

Figure 2. Age range of respondents

The proportion of respondents taking part in this survey by sex was almost equal at 22 respondents (46.81 percent) for female and 25 respondents (53.19 percent) for male (see Figure 3).

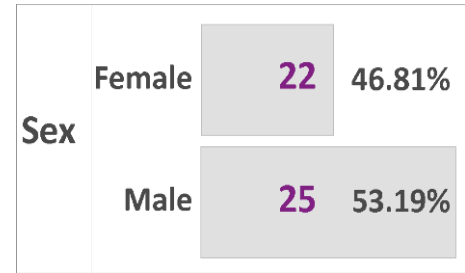


Figure 3. Proportion of respondents by sex

Out of 47 respondents, the majority of the respondents (61.70 percent) hold a position as officers, followed by chief of office/bureau (12.77 percent), deputy chief of office/bureau (17.02 percent), deputy director of department (4.25 percent), and director of department (2.13 percent) (Figure 4).

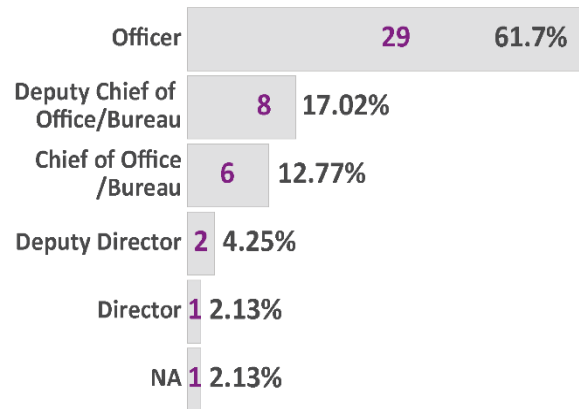


Figure 4. Proportion of respondents by positions

Among 21 Cambodian respondents, only 2 respondents were from the National Assembly and 19 from the Senate. The 2 respondents from the National Assembly were from the Research Department for National Affairs (1 person) and the Commission on Planning, Investment, Agriculture, Rural Development, Environment and Water Resources (1 person).

The 19 respondents from the Senate of Cambodia were from the Legal Research Department (1 person), the Parliamentary Affairs Research Department (7 persons), the General Research Department (1 person), the Budget Research Department (4 persons) and International Research Affairs Department (6 persons).

Among 26 Thai respondents, 13 respondents from the Senate and 13 respondents from the House of Representatives. The 13 respondents from the Senate of Thailand were from the Bureau of Legal Affairs (1 person), the Committee on Energy (9 persons), the Committee on Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation (1 person), the Committee on Natural Resources and Environment (1 person) and the Committee on Agriculture and Cooperatives (1 person).

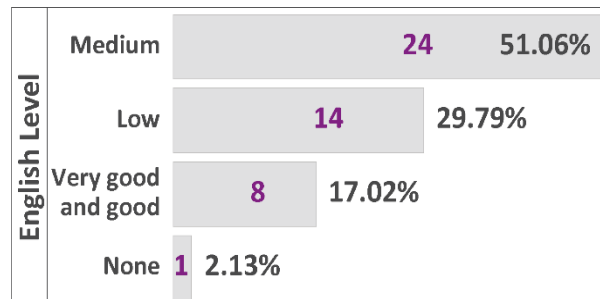
The 13 respondents from the House of Representatives of Thailand were from the Bureau of Academic Services (6 persons) and the Committee on Land, Natural Resources and Environment (7 persons).

*Table 1: Number of respondents by departments/commissions of the Senate and National Assembly of Cambodia*

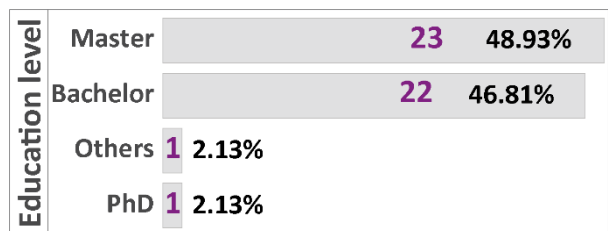
| Country  | Parliament               | Name of department/commissions  | Number | Total |
|----------|--------------------------|---|--------|-------|
| Cambodia | Senate                   | Legal research  | 01     | 21    |
|          |                          | Parliamentary affair research   | 07     |       |
|          |                          | General research  | 01     |       |
|          |                          | Budget research   | 04     |       |
|          | National Assembly        | International research affairs  | 06     |       |
|          |                          | Research for National Affairs   | 01     |       |
|          |                          | Commission on Planning, Investment, Agricultrue, Rural Development, Environment and Water Resources | 01     |       |
| Thailand | Senate                   | The Bureau of Legal Affairs   | 01     | 26    |
|          |                          | Committee on Energy   | 09     |       |
|          |                          | Committee on Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation                                     | 01     |       |
|          |                          | Committee on Natural Resources and Environment  | 01     |       |
|          |                          | Committee on Agriculture and Cooperatives   | 01     |       |
|          | House of Representatives | The Bureau of Academic Services   | 06     |       |
|          |                          | The Committee on Land, Natural Resources and Environment  | 07     |       |

In terms of English level, Figure 5 showed 24 respondents (51.06 percent) had a medium level of English and 8 respondents (17.02 percent) had very good and a good level of English. However, there remained 29.79 percent and 2.13 percent who respectively had a low level of English and had no English. This statistics showed that one third of respondents still had English difficulties.

The majority of respondents received a good level of education, in which 23 respondents (48.93 percent) held a master’s degree, 22 respondents (46.81 percent) had a bachelor’s degree, 1 respondent (2.13 percent) had a PhD degree and 1 respondent (2.13 percent) had others (Figure 6).



*Figure 5. Proportion of respondents by English level*



*Figure 6. Proportion of respondents by education level*



### 3.2 Workplan of Departments and Commissions/Committees and Challenges

Respondents were asked to describe the scope of the workplan and/or mandate of their departments or committees/commissions. Tables 2 and 3 shows the workplan and mandate of Cambodia's and Thailand's parliaments by department or commissions/committee.

*Table 2: Workplan by departments/commissions of the Parliament of Cambodia*

| Parliament  | Name of department /commissions | Workplan and/or mandate  |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| Senate  | Legal research                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working on an environmental code and natural resources in Cambodia and case study from other countries in ASEAN. We need PCAAsia to support the knowledge related to this topic</li> </ul>  |
|   | Parliamentary affair research   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research on news of parliament in America</li> </ul>  |
|   | General research                | n.a  |
|   | Budget research                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring and compiling data in agriculture, forestry and fisheries</li> <li>Studying and analyzing the national budget</li> <li>Continuing to monitor government's fiscal implementation, economic and social situations in the National Strategic Development Plan</li> <li>Conducting research on Corporate income Tax (CIT)</li> <li>Building budget databases system</li> </ul> |
|   |                                 | International research affairs   |
|   | National Assembly               | Research for National Affairs  |
| Commission on Planning, Investment, Agriculture, Rural Development, Environment and Water Resources |                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewing the Laws related to the Planning, Investment, Agriculture, Rural Development, Environment and Water Resource.</li> <li>Preparing a Seminar to share information to the relevant stakeholders and ministries Conducting a hearing(s) with relevant stakeholders and ministries</li> </ul>  |

Table 3: Workplan by departments/commissions of the Parliament of Thailand

| Parliament               | Name of department /committees                                  | Workplan and/or mandate   |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Senate                   | The Bureau of Legal Affairs                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a program called "Senate Go Green" with the aim of raising awareness of the benefits of following 'green office' standards. The activity was conducted by disseminating knowledge on waste management.</li> </ul>   |
|                          | Committee on Energy   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring National Energy Plan / Power Development Plan (PDP2023) for Energy /Hydrogen Energy /Smart Grid and Electric Vehicle (EV)</li> <li>Studying Hydrogen to reduce carbon and recommending for strategy on hydrogen roadmap for Thailand</li> </ul>   |
|                          | Committee on Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Studying and considering bills, carrying out activities, considering fact-finding or studying any matters related to the administration, promotion, support and development of science and technology, research and innovation creation.</li> </ul>  |
|                          | Committee on Natural Resources and Environment                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing the use of paper at commission meetings to contribute to reducing global warming</li> </ul>   |
|                          | Committee on Agriculture and Cooperatives                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring carbon credit in agriculture.</li> </ul>  |
| House of Representatives | The Bureau of Academic Services                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documenting climate change topic initiative, clean air drafting Act., academic journals on climate change.</li> </ul>  |
|                          | The Committee on Land, Natural Resources and Environment        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigating issues related to environment and climate change and reporting to the parliament such as, report of "Investigation on Climate Change" and "Air Pollution Control"</li> <li>Taking responsibility for occupational hygiene, safe and healthy environment at the Bureau of Committee 3.</li> </ul> |

In this survey, we also asked respondents to share their perspectives on the key challenges they faced while performing their roles to support parliamentary commissions/committees. A number of challenges were identified such as limited data sources, low access to up-to-date information, short deadlines to address research requests, lack of knowledge on certain topics on environment and climate change and English barriers.

### 3.3 Assessment on the Topics of Previous Capacity Building and Training

To assess the topics of previous capacity building and training, we asked the respondents two questions. The first was if they have received any training on environment and climate change in the last two years and the second was the titles or topics of those trainings.

The results of this survey showed that 33 respondents (70.21 percent) did not receive any training on environment and climate change in the last two years whereas only 13 respondents (27.66 percent) said they had received training (see Figure 7). The topics they received training on were the concept of climate change, ecosystem and biodiversity management, corporate social responsibility (CSR), green office concept, leadership under climate change and workflow during the Covid-19 crisis, Nano technology, and natural resources and environmental laws.

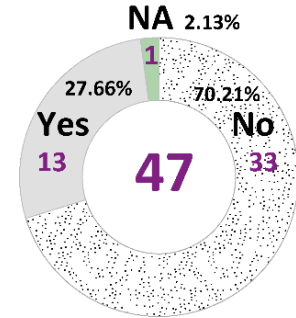


Figure 7. Proportion of respondents who ever received training on environment and climate change in the last two years.

### 3.4 Staff's Needs and Priorities for Knowledge Development

Figure 8 shows the proportion of respondents who needed capacity building on environment and climate change. 31 respondents (65.96 percent) said they needed capacity building, 14 respondents (29.79 percent) said they did not need it, and 2 respondents (4.25 percent) did not respond.

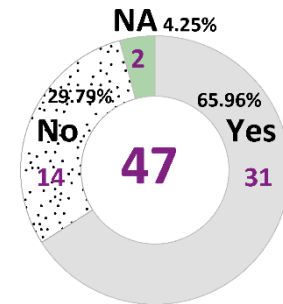


Figure 8. Proportion of respondents who needed capacity building on environment and climate change.

Next, respondents were asked to prioritize topics they wanted to study to acquire knowledge based on their parliamentary priorities.

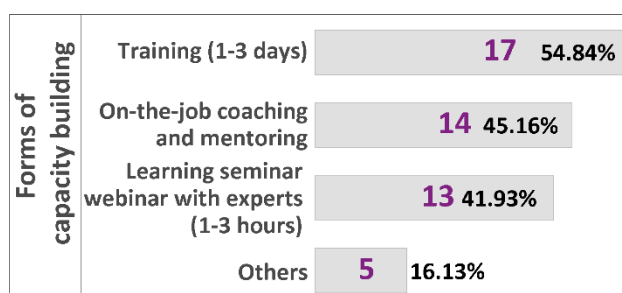
21 respondents (44.68 percent) wanted to study climate change budget scrutiny for parliament, 20 respondents (42.55 percent) selected climate change, gender and human rights as topics for study, and 19 respondents (40.42 percent) chose green growth/cities.

Other topics that receive mid-level interest from respondents were international frameworks for climate change and roles of parliaments (38.30 percent), disaster risk management/resilience (34.04 percent), sustainable forest management and policy (34.04 percent), public-private partnerships to promote the adoption of environmentally-sound technologies for maximizing resource efficiency (31.91 percent) and ecosystem and biodiversity management and policy (31.91 percent) (see Table 4).

*Table 4: Proportion of respondents choosing topics for capacity building that apply to their parliament's priorities*

| Topics   | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| Climate change budgeting Scrutiny for Parliament   | 21     | 44.68   |
| Climate change gender and human rights   | 20     | 42.55   |
| Green Growth/City  | 19     | 40.42   |
| International frameworks for climate change and roles of parliaments   | 18     | 38.30   |
| Disaster Risk Management/Resilience  | 16     | 34.04   |
| Sustainable forest management and policy   | 16     | 34.04   |
| Public-private partnerships to promote the adoption of environmentally-sound technologies for maximizing resource efficiency | 15     | 31.91   |
| Ecosystem and biodiversity management and policy   | 15     | 31.91   |
| Sustainable consumption and green lifestyle  | 14     | 29.79   |
| Natural resource governance and policy   | 13     | 27.66   |
| Urban planning and management for sustainable urbanization towards a clean and green environment                             | 12     | 25.53   |
| Carbon neutrality and energy efficiency  | 11     | 23.40   |
| Water energy and food nexus  | 11     | 23.40   |
| Environmental education (including eco-school practice)  | 8      | 17.02   |
| Coal phase out and renewable energy  | 6      | 12.76   |
| Marine ecosystem and coastal management and policy   | 5      | 10.64   |
| Hazardous and waste management policy  | 5      | 10.64   |
| Others   | 3      | 06.38   |

When asked what forms of capacity building, they needed the most, out of 31 respondents, 17 respondents (54.84 percent) said they needed a training for one to three days, 14 respondents (45.16 percent) said they needed on the job coaching and mentoring, 13 respondents (41.93 percent) said they needed learning seminars/webinars with experts (1-3 hours) and 5 respondents (16.13 percent) said they needed other forms such as study visits or one-week training (see Figure 9).



*Figure 9. Proportion of respondents choosing different forms of capacity building*

In terms of schedule that suited for capacity building, out of 31 respondents, the majority (38.71 percent) chose October-December (see Figure 10).

|                 |                  |    |        |
|-----------------|------------------|----|--------|
| Possible period | October-December | 12 | 38.71% |
|                 | Jan-March        | 11 | 35.48% |
|                 | July-September   | 10 | 32.26% |
|                 | April-June       | 6  | 19.35% |
|                 | No response      | 1  | 3.23%  |

Figure 10. Proportion of respondents choosing the best time for capacity building

### 3.5 PCAsia’s Research Products

Over half of respondents required PCAsia to produce research products for knowledge sharing on environment and climate change. Figure 11 showed that out of 47 respondents, 26 respondents (55.32 percent) needed research products from PCAsia, 19 respondents (40.42 percent) did not need it and 2 respondents (04.26 percent) did not respond to the question.

|                               |             |    |        |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----|--------|
| Research products from PCAsia | Yes         | 26 | 55.32% |
|                               | No          | 19 | 40.42% |
|                               | No response | 2  | 4.26%  |

Figure 11. Proportion of respondents requiring research products from PCAsia

In terms of research product forms, Figure 12 illustrated that out of 26 respondents, 22 respondents (84.62 percent) required PCAsia to produce research briefing notes, 19 respondents (73.07 percent) required a regional paper, 19 respondents (73.07 percent) required library/data, and 13 respondents (50 percent) required fact sheet .

|                            |                        |    |        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----|--------|
| Forms of research products | Research briefing note | 22 | 84.62% |
|                            | Library/data           | 19 | 73.07% |
|                            | Regional paper         | 19 | 73.07% |
|                            | Fact sheet             | 13 | 50%    |

Figure 12. Proportion of respondents choosing different forms of research products

When asked what topics respondents would suggest PCAsia do research on, in order from high to low, out of 26 respondents, 17 respondents (65.38 percent) selected natural resource governance and policy, 13 respondents (50 percent) selected sustainable forest management and policy, 13 respondents (50 percent) selected green growth/cities, 13 respondents (50 percent) selected urban planning and management for sustainable urbanization towards a clean and green environment, 12 respondents (46.15 percent) selected ecosystem and biodiversity

management and policy and 12 respondents (46.15 percent) selected gender, environment and climate change

Table 5: Proportion of respondents choosing different topics for PCAsia to do research on

| <b>Suggested topics</b>  | <b>Number</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Natural resource governance and policy   | 17            | 65.38          |
| Sustainable forest management and policy   | 13            | 50.00          |
| Green Growth/City  | 13            | 50.00          |
| Urban planning and management for sustainable urbanization towards a clean and green environment | 13            | 50.00          |
| Ecosystem and biodiversity management and policy   | 12            | 46.15          |
| Gender, environment and climate change   | 12            | 46.15          |
| Energy efficiency policy   | 11            | 42.31          |
| environment and climate change   | 11            | 42.31          |
| energy and food nexus policy   | 9             | 34.61          |
| Sustainable consumption and green lifestyle  | 8             | 30.77          |
| Water  | 8             | 30.77          |
| Disaster Risk Management/Resilience  | 7             | 26.92          |
| Environmental education (including eco-school practice)  | 6             | 23.07          |
| Marine ecosystem and coastal management and policy   | 5             | 19.23          |
| Coal phase out and renewable energy  | 4             | 15.38          |
| Hazardous and waste management policy  | 4             | 15.38          |
| Others   | 2             | 07.40          |

#### 4. CONCLUSION

This assessment aims to identify the needs of targeted parliaments, namely the Parliaments of Cambodia and Thailand, to assist the Environment and Climate Change program to prepare its own capacity building activities for 2024-2027. The findings showed that the two parliaments expressed a high interest in working on environment and climate change issues. However, the delivery of capacity building on these topics remained limited at the two parliaments. This suggested that PCAsia needs to fill this gap in the future. The analysis also suggested that the common challenges faced by parliamentary staff in the two countries were limited data sources of information and short deadlines. One third of respondents still had English difficulties, therefore applying appropriate pedagogical strategies for parliamentary staff training considering their different English levels should be considered in the future. Furthermore, the top three topics for PCAsia to consider for future capacity building are i) climate change budgeting scrutiny for parliament; ii) climate change, gender and human rights; and iii) green growth/cities. However, there is still a need to verify these topics with the actual workplan of each commission or committee of the two parliaments. The analysis also suggested that capacity building through the form of training remained relevant to the needs of parliamentary staff of the two countries. In addition, capacity building of parliamentary staff could be enhanced if PCAsia continued producing research products (preferably in collaboration with staff of the two parliaments) on specific environment and climate change issues.

## APPENDIX

### Questionnaire

#### **Need Assessment of Parliamentary Staff In charge of Environment and Climate Change in the Parliaments of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand**

The aim of this survey is to match the needs of the Parliaments of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand and PCAsia's ECC Program activities, to help in the design of its training, research and other support services for 2023-27.

The information will be kept confidential and it will be solely used by PCAsia's ECC team. We would like to encourage your cooperation in providing information to this survey so it will assist us in formulating the activities that meet the needs of your parliament for effective response to environment and climate change issues in 2023-27. Thank you for your time and participation.

#### **A. General Information on the Committee and Staff**

|                                   |                          |   |   |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Country</b>                    | .....                    |   |   |
| <b>Name of Parliament</b>         | .....                    |   |   |
| <b>A.1 Background information</b> |                          |   |   |
| Age                               | .....                    | Sex:  | <input type="checkbox"/> Male<br><input type="checkbox"/> Female<br><input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer |
| Ethnicity                         | .....<br>(If applicable) |   |   |
| Position                          | .....                    | English level:<br><input type="checkbox"/> None<br><input type="checkbox"/> Low<br><input type="checkbox"/> Medium<br><input type="checkbox"/> Good<br><input type="checkbox"/> Very good |   |
| Office                            | .....                    |   |   |
| Department                        | .....                    |   |   |
| Name of Committee/ Commission     | .....                    |   |   |

|           |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|
| Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor<br><input type="checkbox"/> Master<br><input type="checkbox"/> PhD<br><input type="checkbox"/> Others:<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... | In what subjects/or fields:<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... |
|-----------|---|---|

**A.2 Please briefly explain the mandate and functions of your office/department or your Committee/Commission?**

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**A.3 Please briefly describe the workplan of your office/department, or Committee/Commission in 2023 and beyond on environment and climate change or other related issues?**

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**A.4 What roles and responsibilities do you have in supporting your office/department or the Committee/Commission? (e.g., Conducting research, drafting a research report, a speech, memo, resolution etc.)**

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**A.5 What challenges do you often face when performing your roles?**

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## B. Assessment on the Topics of Previous Capacity Building and Training

**B1. Did you receive any training on environment and climate change in the last two years?**

Yes  No

| If YES, please list all the titles/themes/topics of those trainings |   |
|---|---|
| Titles/themes/topics  | Who provided/or organized the training? |
| 1.  | 1.                                      |
| 2.  | 2.                                      |
| 3.  | 3.                                      |
| 4.  | 4.                                      |
| 5.  | 5.                                      |

## C. Committee/Commission Staff's Needs and Priority for Knowledge Development

**C1. In support for your office/department or Committee/Commission to implement its activities in 2023 onward, do you need capacity building on environment and climate change?**

Yes  No

If YES, please tick the following topics that apply to your priority.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change budgeting Scrutiny for Parliament                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural resource governance and policy             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> International frameworks for climate change and roles of parliaments | <input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem and biodiversity management and policy   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change, gender and human rights                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Water, energy and food nexus                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Climate finance  | <input type="checkbox"/> Marine ecosystem and coastal management and policy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Green Growth/City  | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous and waste management policy              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon neutrality and energy efficiency                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management/Resilience                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable forest management and policy                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Coal phase out and renewable energy                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental education (including eco-school practice)              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable consumption and green lifestyle        |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Urban planning and management for sustainable urbanization towards a clean and green environment | <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships to promote the adoption of environmentally-sound technologies for maximising resource efficiency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Others (please write other topics that apply)  |   |
| <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>   |   |

If YES, what forms of capacity building do you need the most? (Please tick all that apply)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training (1-3 days)   | <input type="checkbox"/> Learning seminar/webinar with experts (1-3 hours) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> On- the job coaching and mentoring                                      |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Others (please list any other capacity building needs that you require) |  |
| <hr/> <hr/>  |  |

**C.2 Which months of the year is the best time for your capacity building? (Please tick all that apply)**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jan-March      | <input type="checkbox"/> April-June       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> July-September | <input type="checkbox"/> October-December |

## D. PCAsia's research products

**D.1 Do you require research products from PCAsia?**

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

If YES, what forms of research products do you need?

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fact sheet   | <input type="checkbox"/> Research briefing note |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Library/data   | <input type="checkbox"/> Regional paper         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Others (please list any other capacity building needs that you require ) |   |
| <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>   |   |

If you need fact sheets, research briefing note or regional paper, what topics would you suggest PCAAsia-ECC focus on? (Please tick all that apply)

|                          |  |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Gender, environment and climate change                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ecosystem and biodiversity management and policy   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Natural resource governance and policy                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | Marine ecosystem and coastal management and policy   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Green Growth/City  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hazardous and waste management policy  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Energy efficiency policy                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Disaster Risk Management/Resilience  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Sustainable forest management and policy                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coal phase out and renewable energy  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Environmental education (including eco-school practice)      | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sustainable consumption and green lifestyle  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Water, energy and food nexus policy                          | <input type="checkbox"/> | Urban planning and management for sustainable urbanization towards a clean and green environment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Others (please write other specific topics if you need more) |                          |  |
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## E. Final Comments

**E.1 Do you have any final comments on what, and how, PCAAsia’s ECC capacity building program should do to support you and your office/department or Committee/Commission in better addressing environment and climate change issues in 2023-27?**

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