

**Climate Vulnerable Forum Asia Regional Workshop
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Policy and Strategy Response Climate Change in Cambodia

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General CC policy (1)

As a party to the UNFCCC, Cambodia fully supports the efforts to address climate change based on the key principles of the UNFCCC

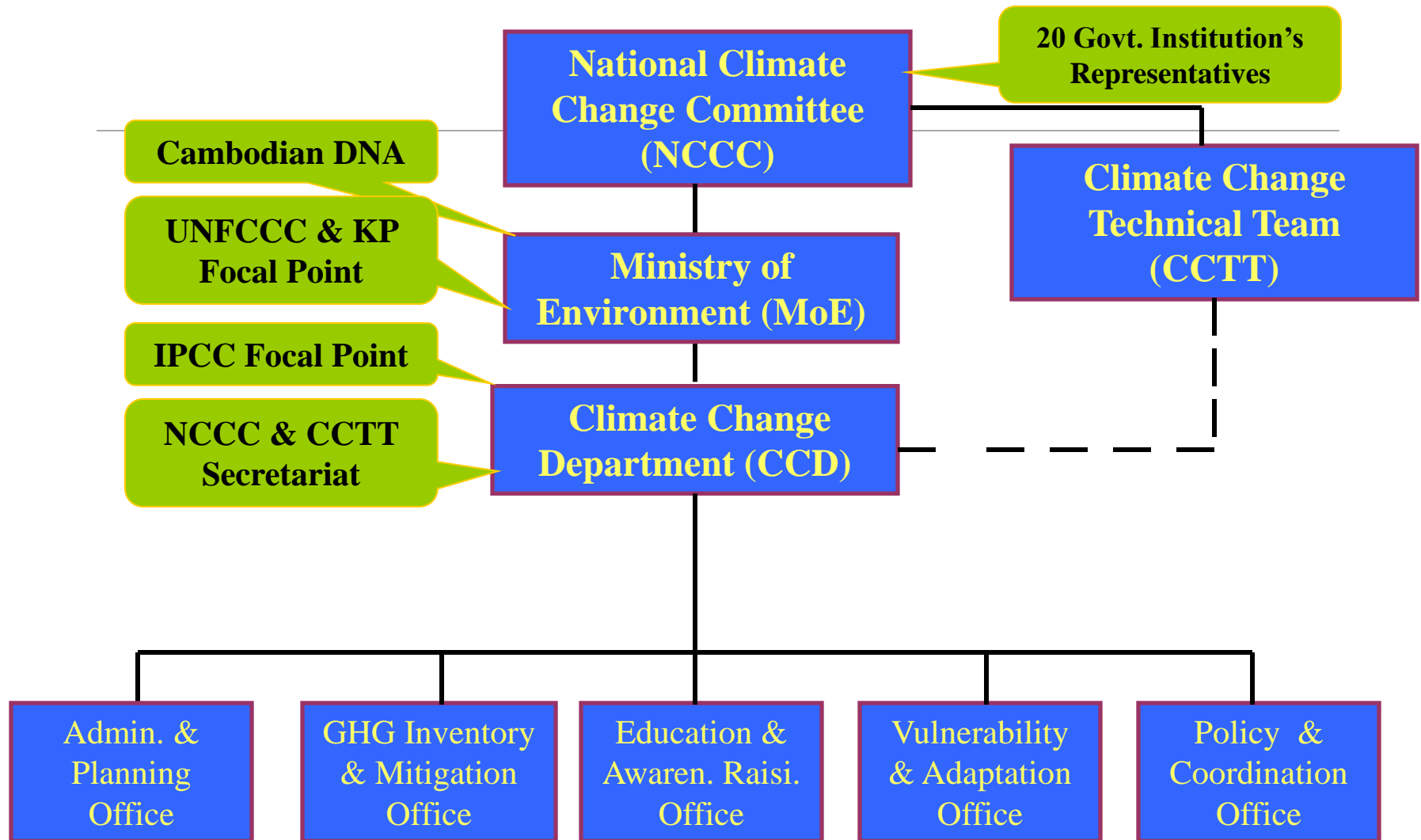
Cambodia position for CC is associated with positions of LDC and G77+China group

Current efforts are primarily focused on adaptation, but also recognises to implement mitigation activities in order to contribute GHG mitigation efforts in term of sustainable development and economic growth

General CC Policy (2)

- Cambodia ratified the UNFCCC in 1995 and acceded the Kyoto Protocol in 2002
- The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the national focal point of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol
- 2003, the Govt. appointed MoE as the Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
- Late, 2006 the NAPA has been approved by govt. for implement
- Provided support to Copenhagen Accord
- Cambodia supports to the Kyoto Protocol 2nd commitment period
- Green growth roadmap development
- REDD+ roadmap and pilot projects implementation
- NDA for Green Climate Finance

Cambodia Climate Change Institutional Framework



Existing Policies

Rectangular Strategy (I &II) for growth, employment, equity and efficiency is a holistic and integrated document

“Green Growth” has been considered as a key feature of Rectangular Strategy III (2014-18)

The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) update (2009-2013):

- mainstreaming environment and climate change
- further identify and foster the implementation of CDM and GHGs reducing projects
- decentralize the preparation Of national GHG inventory and database management system.

Existing Policies

The NSDP (2014-2018) recognizes climate change as one of its cross-cutting issues (with gender and disaster risk management), and integrates specific climate change actions in relevant sectors, as well as climate change-related indicators.

- The Sectoral Development Plan
- National Forest Program 2010-2029
- Energy Policy of Cambodia 1994 – Target of Energy Strategy:
 - By 2020, 100% of villages have accessed to electricity services.
 - By 2030, 70% of HH have accessed to quality electricity services.

The Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan, (CCCSP) 2014-2023

The Sectoral Climate Change Action Plan



The CCCSP (2014-2023)

The Royal Government of Cambodia has approved the CCCSP on 31st October 2013 and officially announce the promulgation on 5th November 2013.

This is the first ever comprehensive national policy document responding to the climate change issues our nation facing.

It builds synergies with existing government policies to ensure a strategic cohesion to address a wide range of climate change issues linked to adaptation, GHG mitigation, and low-carbon development.

The CCCSP has reflected our political will:

- firm commitment and readiness for reducing climate change impacts on national development, and
- contributing, with the international community, to global efforts for mitigating GHG emissions under the UNFCCC.

The Intermediate Phase in 2014: CCAP

Putting in place institutional and financial arrangements for the implementation of the CCCSP;

Development of national M&E framework and indicators for CCCSP and CCAP; and

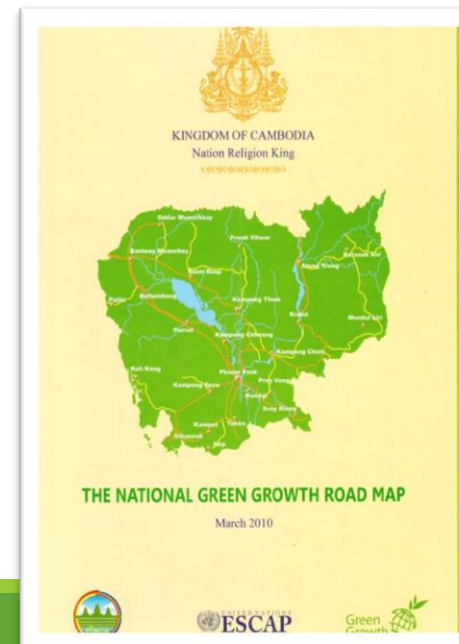
Development and approval of climate change action plans (2014-2018) by line ministries;

Funding mobilization for CCAP implementation

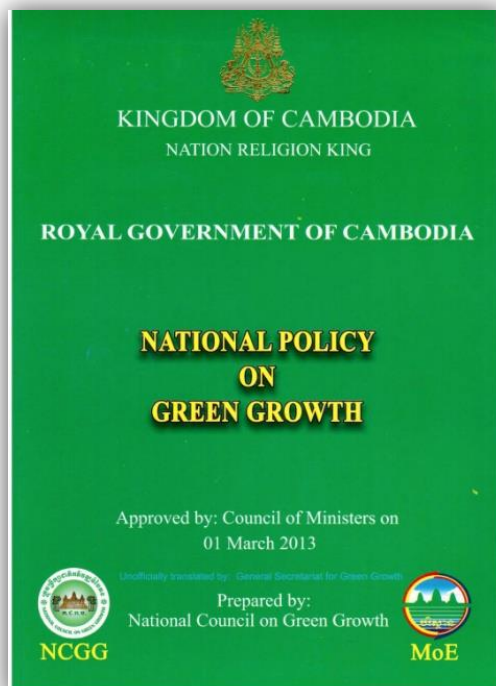
Green Growth Road Map

Vision: economic growth and development, human well-being, and environmental quality, which will promote the improve livelihoods

- In line with the priority sectors of development in the Rectangular Strategy, the Road Map focuses on all the sectors that are conducive for economic growth and environmental sustainability.
- The National Green Growth Roadmap focuses on addressing seven “A”’s:
 - Access to clean water and sanitation;
 - Access to renewable energy;
 - Access to information and knowledge;
 - Access to means for better mobility;
 - Access to finance and investment;
 - Access to food security (agriculture) and non-chemical products; and
 - Access to sustainable land-use



National Policy on Green Growth



Vision:

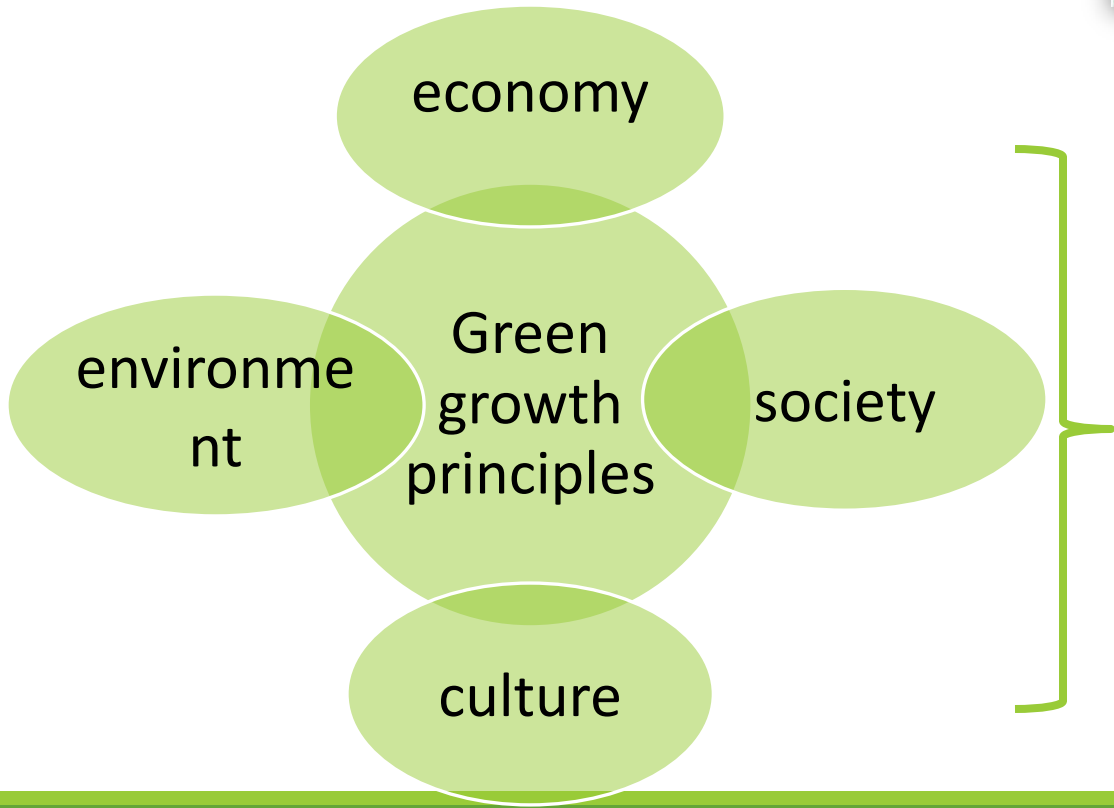
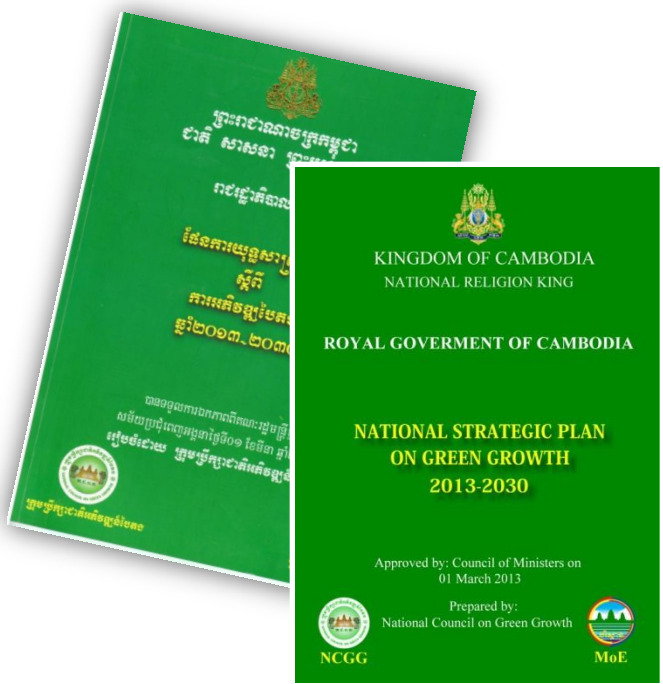
The national policy is envisaged to strike balance of economic development with environment, society, culture, and sustainable use of national resources through integration, matching and adaptation, as well as harmonization between a green growth principle and national policy.

Goal:

The policy aims at enhancing the well-being and livelihood of all people in harmonization with ecological safety through green development growth, basing on green economy, blue economy, environment protection, social safety nets system and uphold of national cultural identity.

National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030

the RGC regards green growth as a win-win approach for sustainable economic growth moving towards a developed country in the future.



to promote green growth, public health, quality of environment, people's livelihoods, and uphold of a national cultural identity

Cambodia's Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF)

Provides a first estimate of the economic case for the CC response in Cambodia (impacts of CC on economy / sectors)

Clarifies the contribution of each ministry to CC mitigation and adaptation and the resources currently used for this

Develops experience in identifying CC actions and mainstreaming Climate Change into existing planning and budgeting systems;

Develops financing scenarios and defines more clearly the modalities that can be used for management of CC finance;

Identifies responsibilities of various agencies and related capacity development needs.

Cambodian Climate Change Financing Framework

Government Regular Budget (CIP, AWP)

Pooled Funding Modality (MOH, MoEYS)

Climate Investment Fund, Climate Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund, GEF, and CCCA

Bilateral and multi-lateral donors (USAID, EU, DFID)

Challenges

- Institutional and human capacity
 - Effective strategy and action plan
 - Budget limitation
 - Individual knowledge and experience
 - Coordination and facilitation among stakeholders
- Lack of investment fund for new environmental technology
- Lack of specific research and development
- Insufficient information flow
- Lack of legally and policy enforcement
- Low mitigation potential due to limited industrial processes and energy industry



Thank you!

More information please Contact:

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change Department

Or Visit

[www. camclimate.org.kh](http://www.camclimate.org.kh)