

LoCARNet 4th Annual Meeting

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Stabilising Climate through Low carbon actions in Asia - Road to COP21 and beyond

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EXPERIENCE AND CHALLENGES IN PREPARING INDC

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2. INDC Preparation Process
3. INDC Progress
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1. BACKGROUND

- Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) are negotiating an international agreement for the post-2020 period, to be adopted by 2015, that aims to limit the rise of the global average temperature to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels,
- In preparation for the 2015 Agreement, Parties decided at the 19th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 19) in Warsaw to initiate or intensify preparation of their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) so that they may be communicated internationally by the first quarter of 2015, by Parties ready to do so, or at least well in advance of the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21) at the end of 2015.

1. BACKGROUND

➤ The Lima Call for Climate Action agreed at the 20th Conference of the Parties (COP20) reiterated the invitation to all Parties to develop and communicate INDCs as their ‘contributions’ towards achieving the ultimate objective of Article 2 of the UNFCCC:

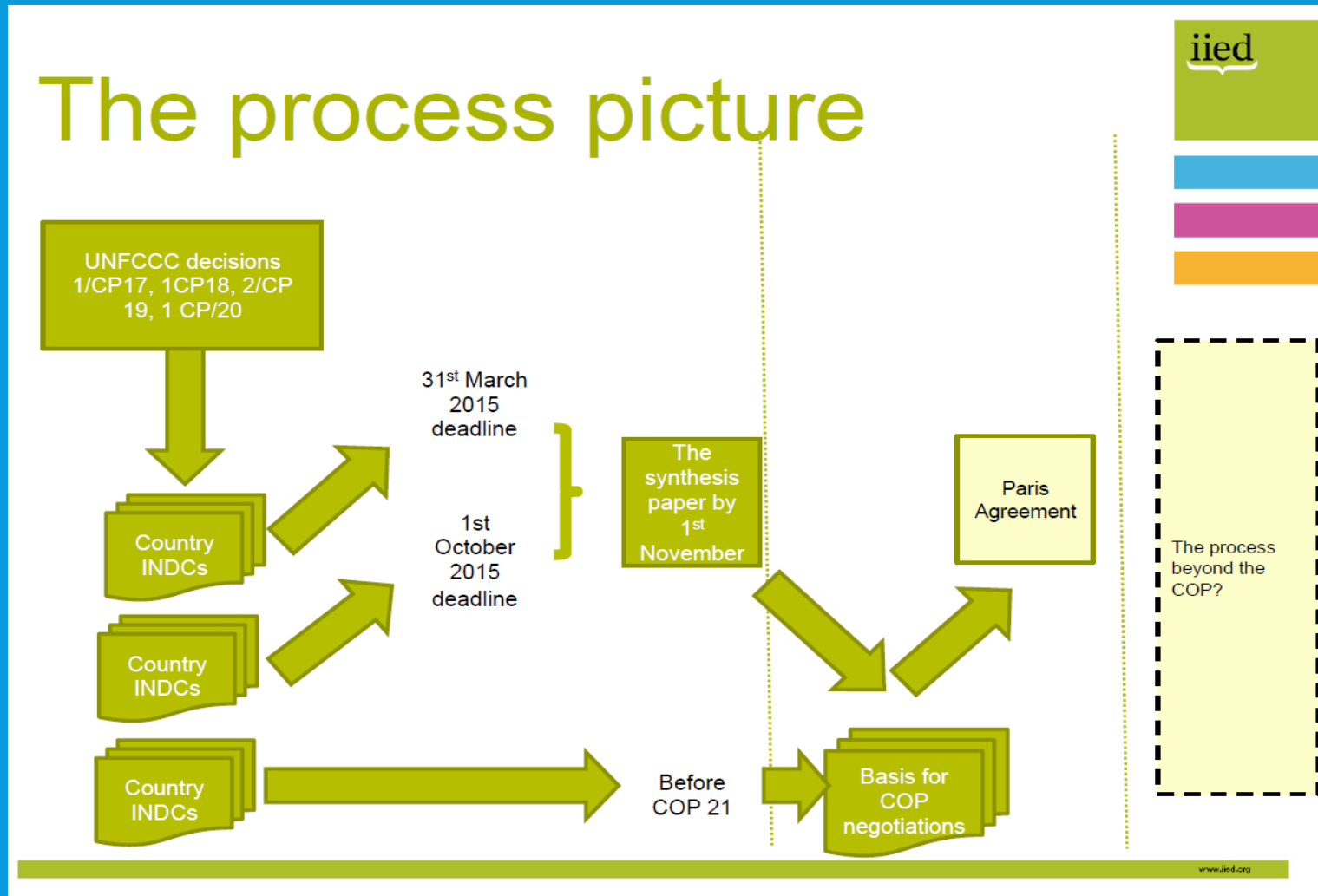
“to achieve ... stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system”.

➤ Recognising concerns about the legal nature of INDCs, the decision also noted that arrangements for INDC preparation and submission were “without prejudice to the legal nature and content of INDCs of Parties or to the content of the protocol, another legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties”.

1. BACKGROUND

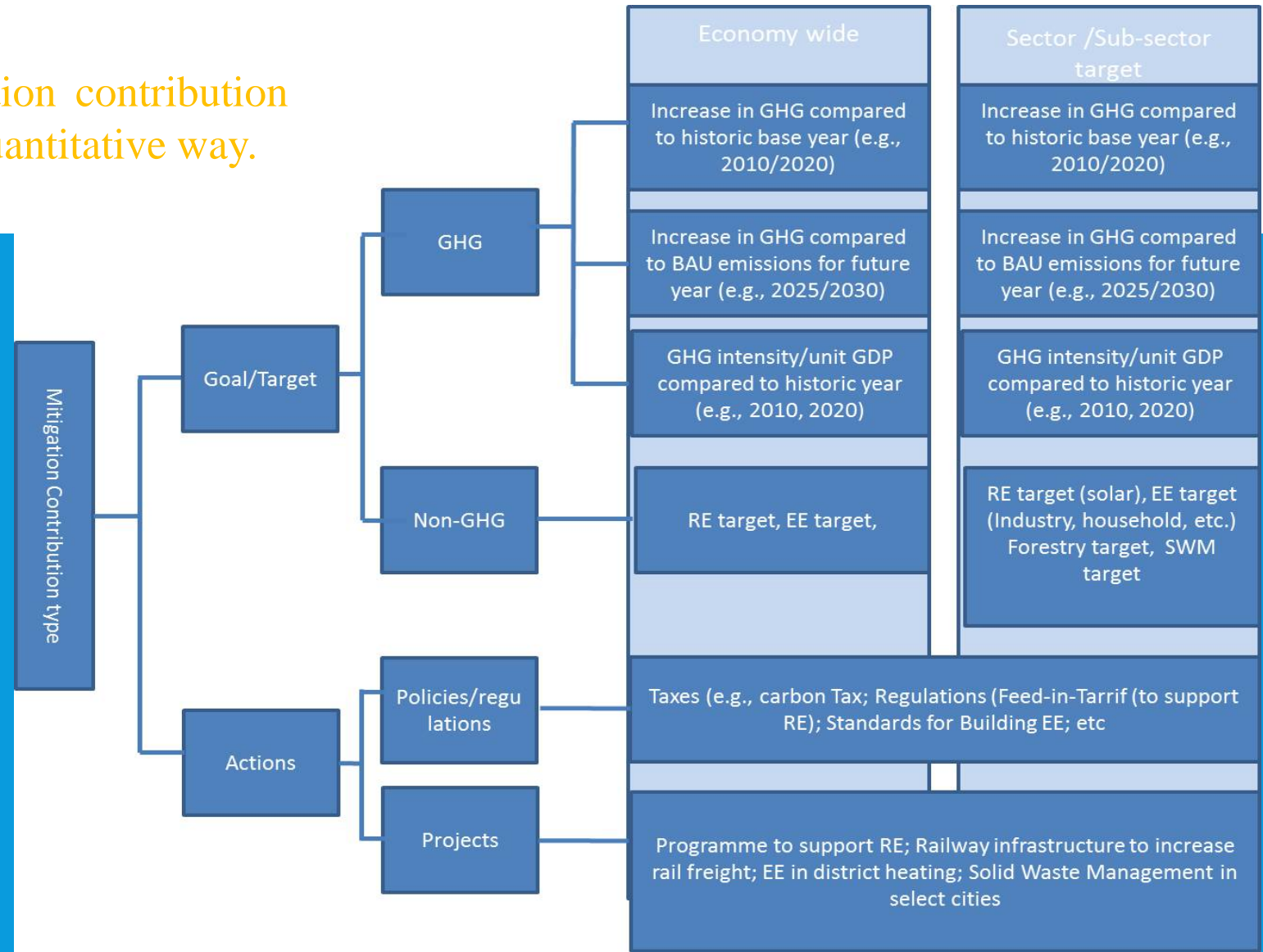
➤ Further, the Lima COP agreed that special provisions would apply to LDCs i.e. that their INDCs “*may communicate information on strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emission development reflecting their special circumstances*” (although the precise implications of this wording are unclear). This means that while the INDCs of developed countries are expected to include absolute or economy-wide emission reduction commitments, LDCs can draw on specific strategies, plans or projects to formulate their contributions, and specify the component of the contribution that would be conditional upon receiving international finance or other support.

1. BACKGROUND



Source: UNEP DTU
Partnership, 2015

2. A **Goal/Target** is a mitigation contribution type which is expressed in a quantitative way.



1. **Actions** covers any kind of activities, projects, programmes, processes which are not expressed in a quantitative way and can result directly or indirectly in a mitigation contribution.

1. BACKGROUND

- Cambodia supports result of COP20,
- The Ministry of Environment, the National Focal Point to UNFCCC, accepted the proposal for preparation of INDC, Cambodia approaches Key supporters, UNEP and British Embassy for financial and technical assistance,
- Cambodia considers to include key elements i.e. mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity building, into its INDC.

2. PREPARATION PROCESS

- INDC Preparation Plan, MoU between MoE and RICARDO-AEA Ltd was signed,
- The RICARDO-AEA Ltd, from England base, provide direct technical assistance to Climate Change Department,
- Support from GEF through UNEP
- Establishing a working group on INDC. Representatives from MoE, MMI, MIH, MAFF, MoH, MoPWT, MOWRAM, were invited.

2. PREPARATION PROCESS

INDC Preparation Plan April-October 2015

| | Activities | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct |
|---|--|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | Inception and Scoping | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Data collection and documentation (Technical & Policy papers) | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 1st National Consultation workshop | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Drafting INDC Report | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 2nd National Consultation Workshop | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Official endorsement and submission of INDC to UNFCCC | | | | | | | |



We are here!

3. PROGRESS

▪ The first consultation workshop was conducted on 17 June 2015

The purposed are to :

1. Review and agree on the prioritisation of the ‘long list’ of potential options
2. Finalise a ‘shortlist’ of options for inclusion into the INDC document
3. Decide on the form of the contribution of the INDC (i.e. action-based or outcome-based)
4. Identify the planning and means of implementation necessary to make the intended contribution.



3. PROGRESS

OUTCOME OR ACTION-BASED CONTRIBUTION?

There are three types of INDC mitigation contribution that Cambodia could choose:

- Outcome-based
- Activity-based
- A combination of the two.



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What?

'Cambodia wishes to reduce its CO₂eq emissions..'

GHG outcome-based contributions e.g.:

- ✓ Base year emissions target, e.g. EU - 40% reduction by 2030 compared to 1990
- ✓ Fixed level target, e.g. Costa Rica - carbon neutrality by 2021
- ✓ Base year intensity target, e.g. China - 40-45% reduction in carbon intensity by 2020 compared to 2005 levels
- ✓ Baseline scenario target, e.g. South Africa - 34% deviation below business as usual (BAU) emissions by 2020

Other (non-GHG) outcome based contributions could include a renewable energy deployment target or an energy intensity target.

When?

- If the country has existing commitments, goals, or activities
- If the country aims to be more ambitious than previous commitments
- If there is existing climate change mitigation information

OUTCOME OR ACTION-BASED CONTRIBUTION?

There are three types of INDC mitigation contribution that Cambodia could choose:

- Outcome-based
- **Action-based**
- A combination of the two.

What?

'Cambodia wishes to reduce its CO₂eq emissions by implementing the following activities..'

- Policies
- Projects
- Strategies
- ...

When?

- If the country does not have an MRV system
- If the data is not sufficiently robust or updated
- If it wishes to showcase specific actions

OUTCOME OR ACTION-BASED CONTRIBUTION?

There are three types of INDC mitigation contribution that Cambodia could choose:

- Outcome-based
- Action-based
- A combination of the two.

What?

'Cambodia wishes to implement the following activities..'

- Policies
- Projects
- Strategies
- ...

'Through the implementation of these activities, Cambodia intends to reduce its CO₂eq emissions. Preliminary existing analysis suggests that the emission reduction potential could be in the order of x% by 2030'

When?

- If the country does not have an MRV system
- If the data is not sufficiently robust or updated
- If it wishes to showcase specific actions
- If it has *some* existing climate change mitigation information/preliminary projections/mitigation options

POSSIBLE OPTIONS FOR OUTCOME OR ACTION-BASED CONTRIBUTION IN CAMBODIA

Outcome

Example:

‘Cambodia wishes to propose a conditional contribution, assuming both unilateral action and international support.

To achieve this contribution, we intend to reduce our CO₂eq emissions by **27%** by 2030 compared to the base year of 2000 in the non-AFOLU sectors, and by **X%** in the AFOLU sectors (SNC, 2015 draft)

The above targets will be achieved through the implementation of the Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCSP) (2014 – 2023) and the sectoral action plans for each sector with responsibility over climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The following actions from the sectoral action plans with climate change mitigation or co-benefit relevance have been identified: **XYZ**’

Action

Example:

‘Cambodia wishes to propose a conditional contribution, assuming both unilateral action and international support.

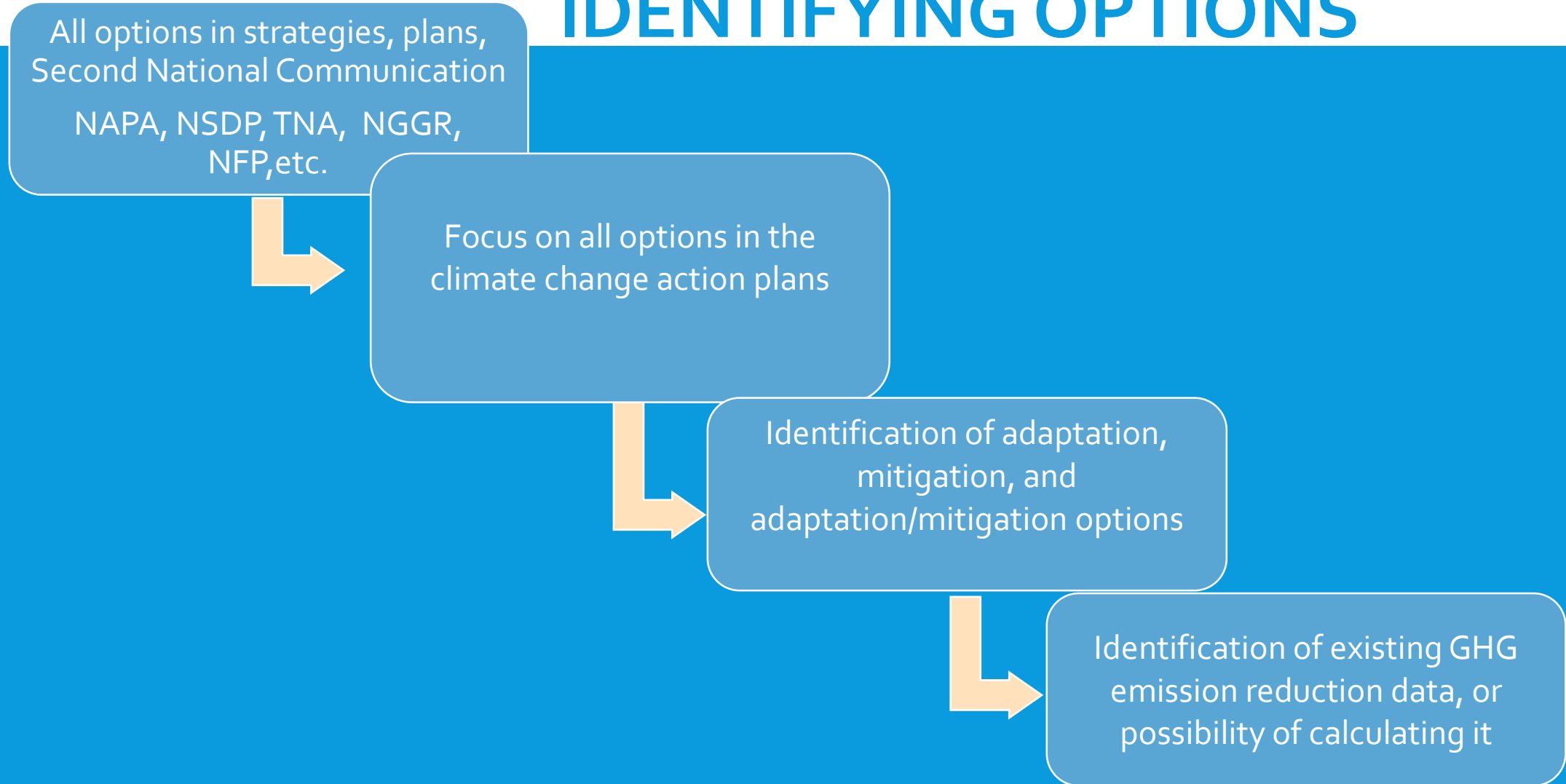
We have made strong progress in addressing climate change through the development of the CCSP and the sectoral action plans for each sector with responsibility over climate change adaptation and mitigation.

We have identified the following actions from the sectoral action plans with climate change mitigation or co-benefit relevance: **XYZ**

Initial calculations suggest that these measure could reduce CO₂eq emissions by **27%** by 2030 compared to the base year of 2000 in the non-AFOLU sectors, and by **X%** in the AFOLU sectors (SNC, 2015 draft)

3. PROGRESS

IDENTIFYING OPTIONS



3. PROGRESS

**TWO KEY ACTIVITIES IN
CAMBODIA INDC REPORT**

3. PROGRESS

ADAPTATION: PRIORITY ACTIONS

- Climate change adaptation action requires an integrated, multi-sector approach to be effective and to be able to support our development objectives
- Number of priority actions, giving prominence to ones with mitigation co-benefits, as follows:
 1. Promoting and improving the adaptive capacity of communities and restoring the natural ecology system to respond to climate change (strong mitigation co-benefits)
 2. Implementing measures of management and protection of areas to adapt to climate change (strong mitigation co-benefits)

3. PROGRESS

ADAPTATION: PRIORITY ACTIONS

3. Strengthening climate information and early warning systems
4. Developing and rehabilitating the flood protection dykes for agricultural/urban development
5. Increasing the use of mobile pumping stations and permanent stations in responding to mini-droughts, and promoting groundwater research in response to drought and climate risk
6. Developing climate-proof tertiary-community irrigation to enhance the yields from agricultural production of paddy fields
7. Promoting the climate resilience of agriculture through building sea dykes in coastal areas and scaling-up of climate-smart farming systems

3. PROGRESS

8. Developing crop varieties suitable to Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ) and resilient to climate change (include coastal zones)
9. Promoting aquaculture production systems and practices that are adaptive to climate change
10. Repairing and rehabilitating existing road infrastructure and ensuring effective operation and maintenance, taking into account climate change impacts
11. Up-scaling the Malaria Control Program towards pre-elimination status of malaria
12. Up-scaling of national programmes on acute respiratory infection, diarrhoeal disease and cholera in disaster-prone areas, including conducting surveillance and research on water-borne and food-borne diseases associated with climate variables
13. Strengthening technical and institutional capacity of the Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development and relevant line ministries to conduct climate change impact assessments, climate change projections, and mainstreaming of climate change into sector and sub-sector development plans.

3. PROGRESS

Mitigation Contribution - actions in key sectors – aggregate reductions by 2030

| Sector | Priority actions | Reduction as Gg CO ₂ eq and % in the year 2030 compared to the baseline |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Energy Industries | Connecting auto producers to the grid, development of hydropower and other renewable energy such as using solar, rice husks for electricity generation, and promoting energy efficiency by end users | 1,800 (16%) |
| Manufacturing Industries | Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency for garment factory, rice mills, and brick kilns | 727 (7%) |
| Transport | Promoting mass transport, Motor vehicle inspection, eco-driving | 390 (3%) |
| Other | Promoting energy efficiency for buildings, more efficient cookstoves, bio-digesters and water filters | 155 (1%) |
| Total Savings | | 3,100 (27%) |

3. PROGRESS

➤ **LULUCF : Cambodia intends to reduce CO₂eq emissions through the achievement of a target to increase forest cover to 60% of national land area by 2030**

| Name of activity | Description | Estimated CO ₂ eq reductions |
|---|--|---|
| Increasing the forest cover to 60% of national land area by 2030 and maintaining it after 2030 | <p>In accordance with the National Forest Programme (2010-2029) the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is striving to increase and maintain the forest cover at 60% of the total land area, from an estimate of 57% in 2010. It can achieve in particular through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>Reclassification of the forest areas</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">- Protected areas: 2.8 million hectares- Protected forest: 3 million hectares- Community forest: 2 million hectares- Forest concessions reclassified to protected and production forest: 0.3 million hectares- Production forest: 2.5 million hectares.2. <u>Implementation of the FLEGT programme in Cambodia</u> | 4.7/tCO₂eq/ha/year |

3. PROGRESS

The 2nd consultation workshop was conducted on 16 September 2015

Objective: To present and get comment on the draft INDC from relevant stakeholders



3. PROGRESS

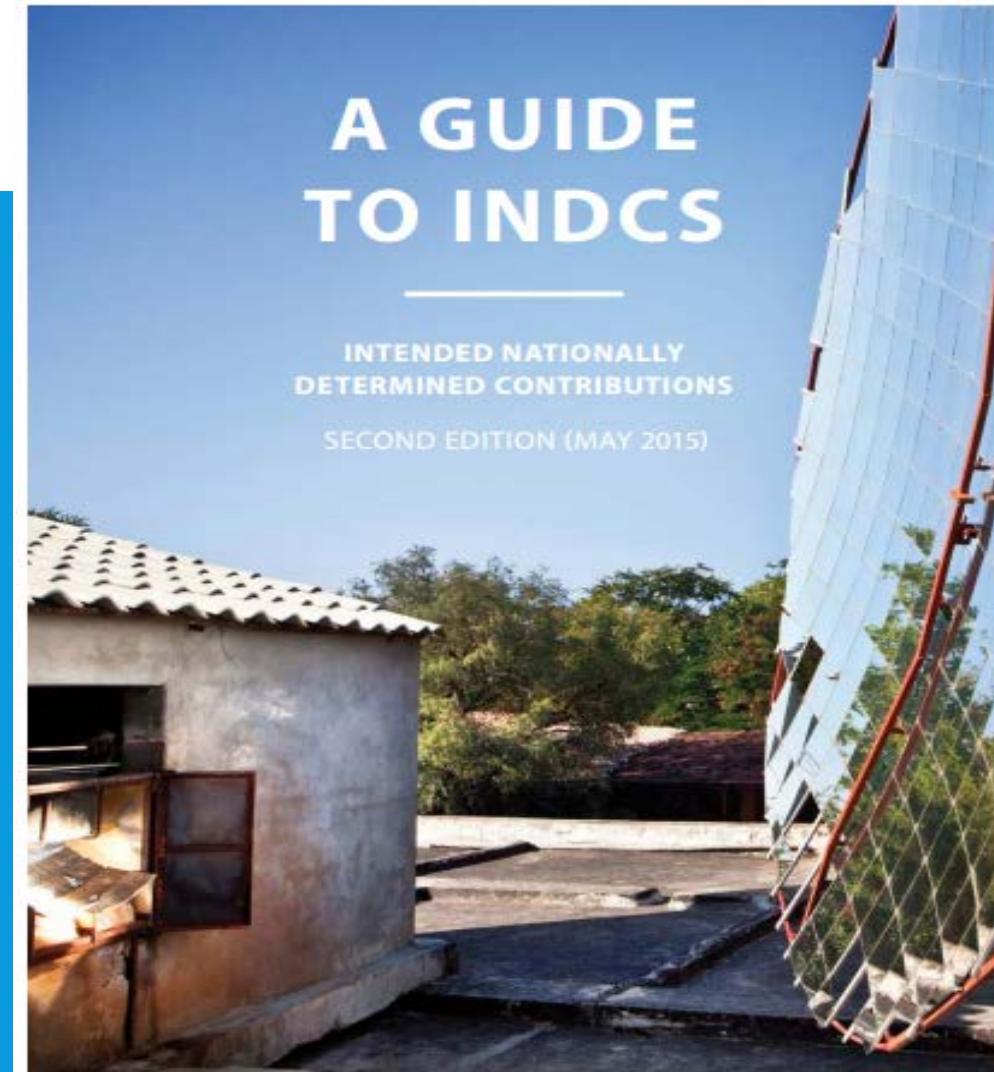


Cambodia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution

3. PROGRESS

THE INDC OUTLINE IN DETAIL

1. National Context
2. Mitigation
 - 2.1 Contribution
 - 2.2 Information
 - 2.3 Fair and Ambitious
3. Adaptation
4. Planning Process
5. Means of Implementation



4. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Opportunities

- Cambodia has made good progress in developing policies and strategies on climate change, in particular the Climate Change Strategic Plan and the Sectoral Climate Change Action Plans
- The country has established strong multi-stakeholder mechanisms to facilitate discussions and enable buy-in
- Strong support from political level.

Challenges

- The timeframe for the development and submission of the INDC is short,
- The data in the existing documents may be outdated and not high accuracy,
- As LDC and its current emission is very low, it is difficult for Cambodia to set a target in reducing GHG emission.

5. CONCLUSION

- Cambodia INDC comes with both outcome and action based contribution,
- INDC is a nationally own process,
- It is aligned with government development strategies and plans, such as NSDP, Second National Communication, NAPA, TNA, NGGR, NFP etc.,
- It needs widely participation/involvement of government institutions, CSO, academia, private sector , and political buy-in.

THANK YOU

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