

LoCARNet 9th Annual Meeting

Cambodia's Nationally Determined Contribution

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Ministry of Environment

I. First NDC

- Cambodia submitted her first NDC document in September 2015 and ratified the Paris Agreement in April 2017;
- The first NDC included both GHG mitigation and adaptation commitments and based on it, the country was expected to reduce GHG emissions by 27% by 2030 from BAU;
- In addition, Cambodia intended to undertake voluntary and conditional actions to achieve the target of increasing forest cover to 60% of national land area by 2030.
- The gender considerations were not included in the first NDC.



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation, Religion, King

Cambodia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution

Introduction

Cambodia recognises the need for respecting the principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in particular the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities' along with the right to the sustainable development of developing countries. A global limit of greenhouse gas emissions is also needed in order to achieve the ultimate objective of convention, which is "to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system". In response to the 'Lima Call for Action'¹, Cambodia is pleased to present its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC, ahead of COP 21 in Paris, December 2015. This INDC is subject to revisions to meet national circumstances as the country continues along its development pathway.

Cambodia is a low emitter and highly vulnerable country to the negative effects of climate change. Our contribution is therefore necessarily aligned with our development priorities. The INDC includes both adaptation and mitigation actions based on national circumstances. Cambodia's INDC is composed of five sections:

- Section 1: National context, presenting national circumstances relevant to the INDC
- Section 2: Adaptation, covering Cambodia's vulnerability to climate change and prioritised adaptation actions
- Section 3: Mitigation, including Cambodia's intended contribution to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, with information to ensure clarity, transparency and understanding, and consideration of fairness and ambition
- Section 4: Planning and implementation processes, with indications of the institutions, policies, strategies, and plans that will support the implementation of the INDC
- Section 5: Means of implementation, with information on the support needed for the implementation of the INDC.

¹ UNFCCC decision Decision -/COP.20
https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/lima_dec_2014/application/pdf/uvu_cop20_lima_call_for_climate_action.pdf

First NDC: mitigation (Energy)

GHG emissions reduction of about 3,100 Gg CO₂eq compared to baseline emissions of 11,600 Gg CO₂eq by 2030, including:

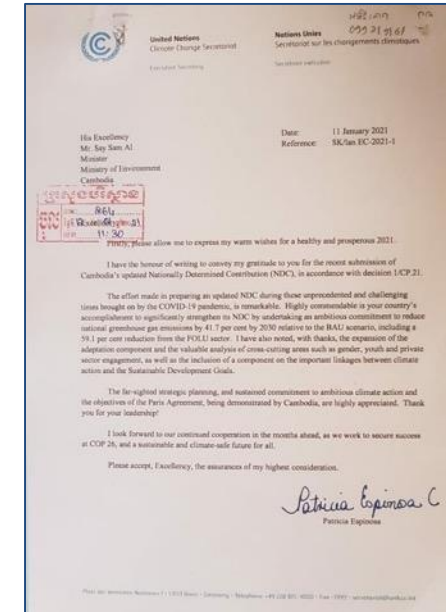
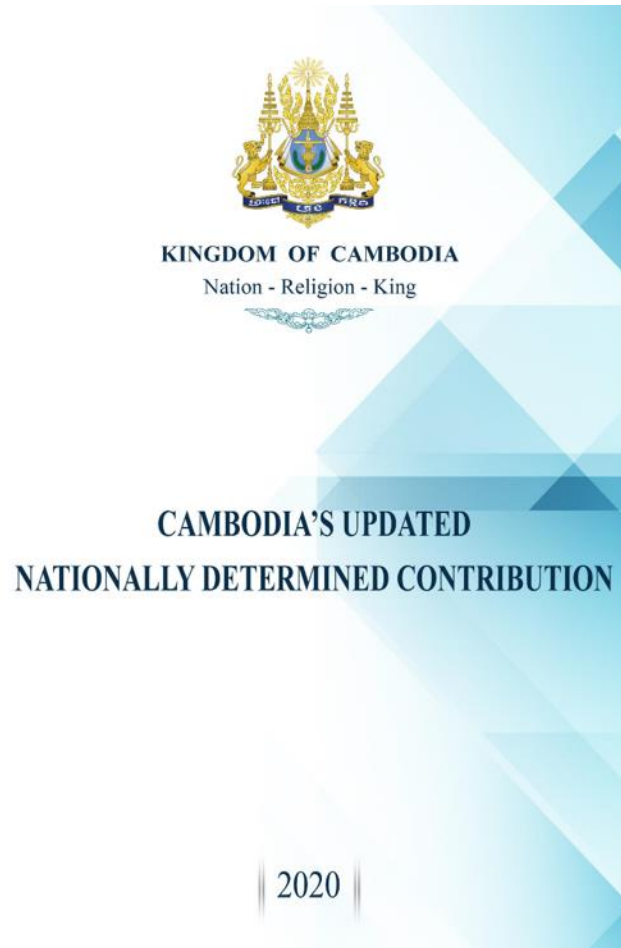
Sector	Actions	Reduction as Gg CO ₂ eq and % in the year 2030 compared to the baseline
Energy Industries	National grid connected renewable energy generation (solar energy, hydropower, biomass and biogas) and connecting decentralized renewable generation to the grid. Off-grid electricity such as solar home systems, hydro (pico, mini and micro). Promoting energy efficiency by end users.	1,800 (16%)
Manufacturing Industries	Promoting use of renewable energy and adopting energy efficiency for garment factory, rice mills, and brick kilns.	727 (7%)
Transport	Promoting mass public transport. Improving operation and maintenance of vehicles through motor vehicle inspection and eco-driving, and the increased use of hybrid cars, electric vehicles and bicycles.	390 (3%)
Other	Promoting energy efficiency for buildings and more efficient cookstoves. Reducing emissions from waste through use of biodigesters and water filters. Use of renewable energy for irrigation and solar lamps.	155 (1%)
Total Savings		3,100 (27%)

First NDC: mitigation (AFOLU)

In the LULUCF sector, Cambodia intends to undertake voluntary and conditional actions to achieve the target of increasing forest cover to 60% of national land area by 2030. In absence of any actions the net sequestration from LULUCF is expected to reduce to 7,897 GgCO₂ in 2030 compared to projected sequestration of 18,492 GgCO₂ in 2010

Activity	Description	Estimated emission reductions
Increasing the forest cover to 60% of national land area by 2030, and maintaining it after 2030	Reclassification of forest areas to avoid deforestation: - 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. Implementation of the FLEGT 7 programme in Cambodia The objective is to improve forest governance and promote international trade in verified legal timber.	4.7 tCO ₂ eq/ha/year

II. Updated NDC



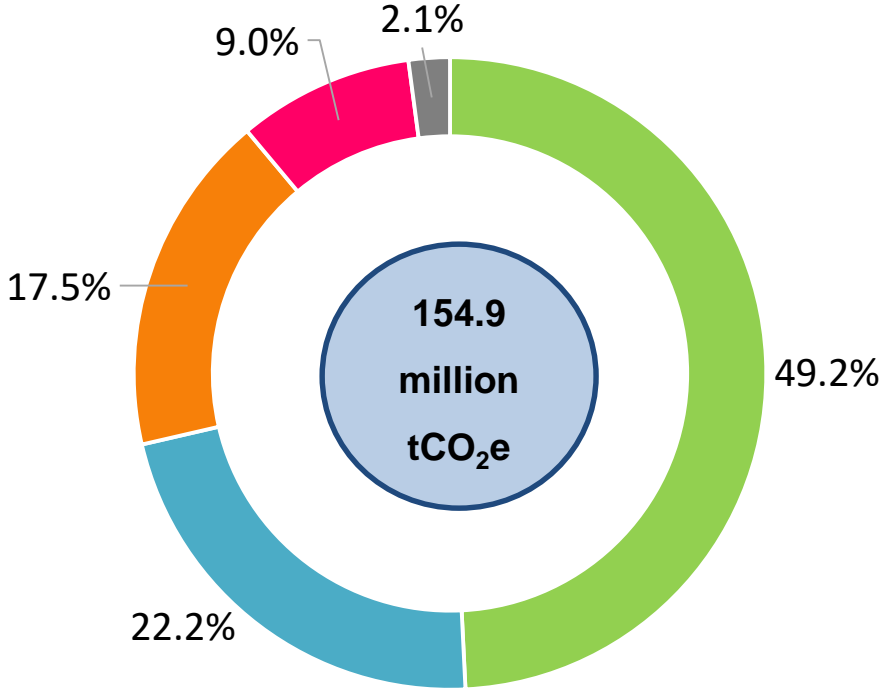
- Cambodia was one of only 44 countries + the EU 27 to submit the updated NDC by end of 2020 (31 December 2020);
- Improved quality of this update was acknowledged by the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, NDC Partnership, and by the ASEAN Center for Energy.

Key improvements

- The estimated emissions reduction with the FOLU by 2030 is around 64.6 million tCO₂e/year (41.7% reduction-- 59.1% is from the FOLU);
- Broader scope: mitigation targets include agriculture and waste sectors, and the first specific targets for renewable energy;
- Better integration of cross-cutting issues: gender targets, entry points for private sector and youth engagement;
- More detailed actions and targets: 33 prioritized mitigation measures, 58 adaptation measures and 28 enabling actions; and
- Include a solid framework for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV, online NDC tracking system), in order to make credible evidence on progress made and on challenges encountered.

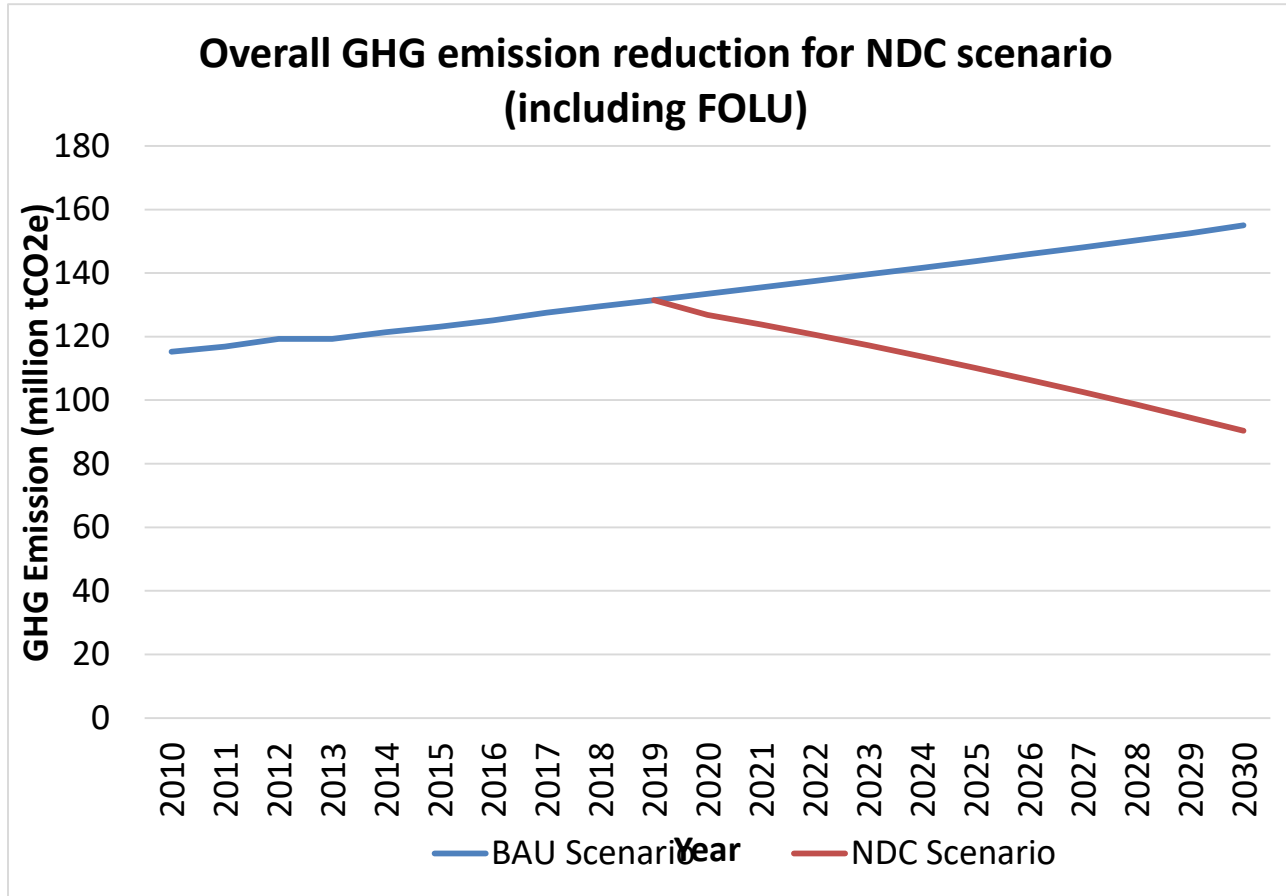
GHG emission by 2030

GHG Emissions under BAU scenario (annual average)



■ FOLU ■ Energy ■ Agriculture ■ Industry(IPPU) ■ Waste

Emission Reduction by 2030



- A very significant overall reduction of 41.7% against BAU (lower than 2010 level of emissions);
- FOLU emissions reduction would be the most significant contributor (halving deforestation by 2030) – 50% reduction in emissions; followed by energy sector, including transport (-40%) and agriculture (-23%).

III. Challenges

- Data gaps in key sectors make monitoring of the process challenging;
- There is a challenge to reach from the target setting level to the practical implementation level of the NDCs;
- It is sometimes challenging to engage all important sectors and sub-sectors into the process and ensure inclusion of the contributions from different actors involved; and
- Capacity, commitment and resources available for the NDC process vary a lot in different sectors.

IV. Lessons learned and Next Step

- It is very important to build ownership through the NDC implementation process in all key sectors;
- The NDC implementation is an interministerial process with cross-sectoral aspects that all need to be noticed and involved in the process;
- Capacity building, awareness raising and strengthening the transparency of the process are very important tasks during the process;
- The overall NDC targets need to be clear and precise and the sector specific actions with sub targets need to be practical with tangible results; and
- Long term strategy for carbon neutrality is preparing and expected to finalize before COP26

Thanks for your kind attention!