



# Policy and Strategy on Climate Change in Cambodia

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# I. 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

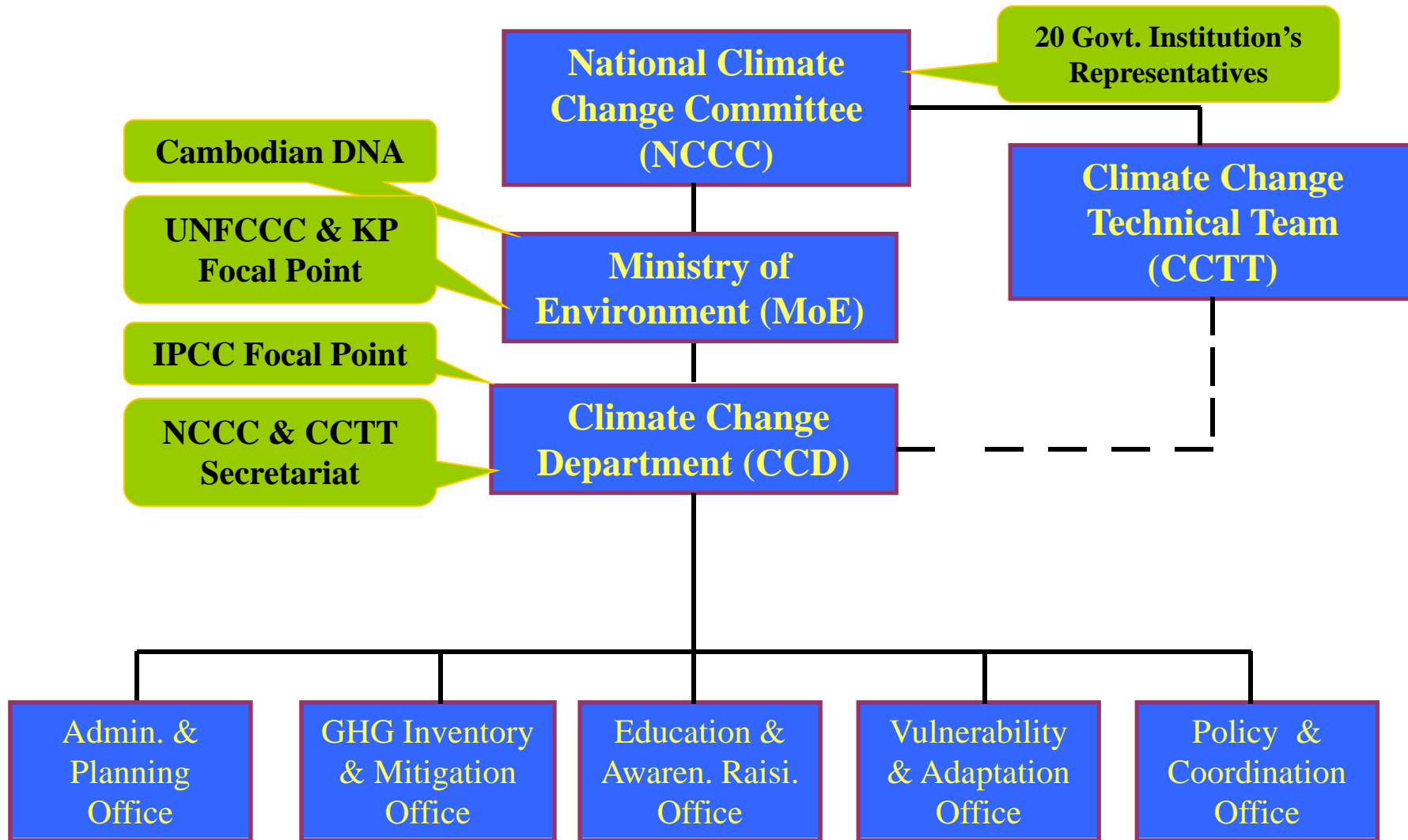
# I. General CC Policy (2)

- 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)
- 2003, MoE established the Climate Change Office and promoted to be a Climate Change Department (CCD) in 2009
- Late, 2006 the NAPA has been approved by govt. for implement

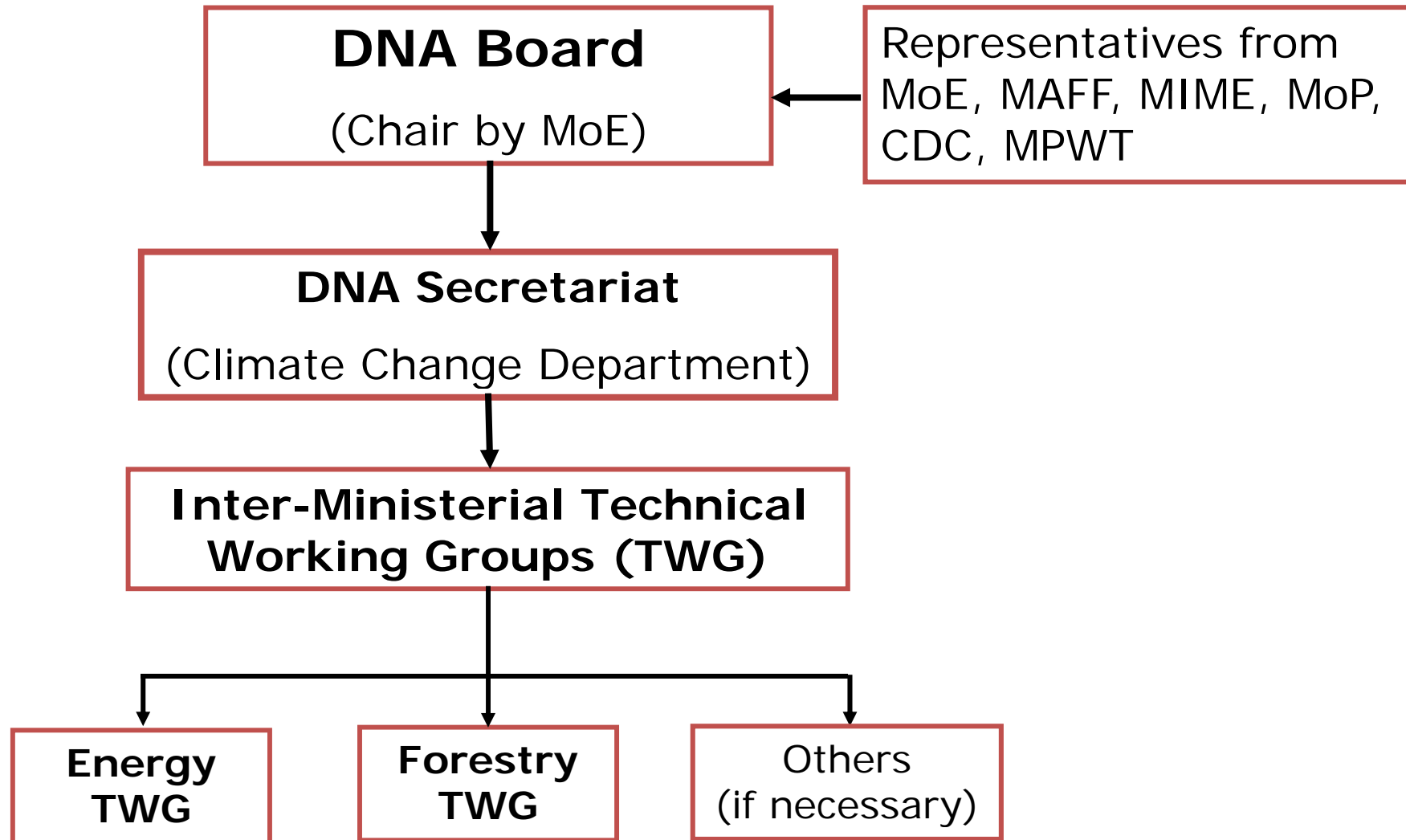
# I. General CC Policy (3)

- 2006, established the NCCC is chaired by the MoE (P M is honorary chair) which has the mandate to prepare, coordinate and monitor the implementation of policies, strategies, legal instruments, plans and programs to address climate change in Cambodia
- Mid 2011, established CCTT, which has the role as a technical assistance and advisor group to NCCC
- Provided support to Copenhagen Accord
- Cambodia supports to the Kyoto Protocol 2nd commitment period
- Green growth roadmap development
- REDD+ roadmap and pilot projects implementation
- etc.

# Cambodia Climate Change Institutional Framework



# DNA Structure of Cambodia



## II. National Policy/Strategy related to Climate Change (1)

- Cambodia currently lacks a unified policy framework on climate change adaptation and mitigation,
- As a LDC of the UNFCCC, Cambodia is not required to reduce GHG emission,
- However, Cambodia is contributing to mitigate GHG emission through CDM projects and others activities such as promoting renewable energy (hydro-power plants, solar panel, biomass, biogas) energy efficiency, REDD+..
- Up to date Cambodia has approved 10 CDM projects at national level and 6 of them have been registered at UNFCCC (EB) and has been implementing a broad range of voluntary carbon offset activities.

## II. National Policy/Strategy related to Climate Change (2)

- NSDP 2009-2013, govt. set up some CC priorities:
  - Promote and coordinate the mainstreaming of climate change in concerned sectors
  - Prepare a National Strategy and Action Plan for CC
  - Promote the establishing of a national fund for CC
  - Promote the implementation and update the NAPA
  - **Further identify and foster the implementation of CDM and GHGs reducing projects**
  - Educate and public awareness on climate change
  - Mobilize resources and support to deal with CC problems
  - Decentralize the preparation of national GHG inventory and database management system.



## II. National Policy/Strategy related to Climate Change (3)

### National Forest Program 2010-2029

- Its vision is ecologically, socio-economically, culturally and environmentally sound forest management
- Recognition and valuation of ecosystem services of the forests, in relation to water supply, infrastructure protection, and climate change adaptation
- Proposed approaches related to CC: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD), the Clean Development Mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol (CDM), and other innovative schemes and forest conservations .
- Advocates for rights of local communities and the importance of decentralised management of natural resources.

## II. National Policy/Strategy related to Climate Change (4)

### REDD+ Roadmap

#### The Roadmap

Step 1:  
Write  
Roadmap  
2010

Step 2:  
implement  
Roadmap  
2011-2014

Step 3:  
Participate in  
implementing  
REDD+ from  
2015

#### Roadmap Sections

- Part 1: Management of REDD+ Readiness.
- Part 2: Consultation and Stakeholders participation.
- Part 3: Develop National Strategies on REDD.
- Part 4: Develop National REDD+ implementation framework.
- Part 5: Reference Levels.
- Part 6: Create forest monitoring systems, including reporting and verifying.

## II. National Policy/Strategy related to Climate Change (5)

### National Green Growth Roadmap

- **Visions:** economic growth and development, human well-being, and environmental quality, which will promote the improve livelihoods
- **Focus on Access:** to clean water and sanitation, renewable energy, info.& knowledge, means for better mobility, finance & invest., food security & non-chemical product, and sustainable land use.
- **Short term (2-5 Years):** national public awareness, integrate eco-village /city to national plan, develop strategy for greening industry, develop stimulus measures for sustain. Agriculture, develop scheme for innovative investment
- **(5-10 years):** focus on sustainable rural development in line with Cambodia's decentralization and deconcentration (D&D) strategy; interventions to further sustainable development in sectors of agriculture, energy, forestry and water, waste management, and transportation
- **(10-20 years):** further promote sustainable and inclusive growth and the achievement of the CMDGs for economic development and social and environmental stability.

## II. National Policy/Strategy related to Climate Change (6)

- Energy policy of Cambodia (1994)
  - To provide an adequate supply of energy throughout Cambodia at reasonable and affordable price,
  - To ensure a reliable, secure electricity supply at prices, which facilitate investment in Cambodia and development of the national economy,
  - To encourage exploration and environmentally and socially acceptable development of energy resources needed for supply to all sectors of the Cambodian economy,
  - To encourage efficient use of energy and to minimize detrimental environmental effects resulting from energy supply and consumption.

## II. National Policy/Strategy related to Climate Change (7)

- 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.

National electricity grid connection planned for rural areas:

Rural areas	2010	2015	2020	2030
Connection to residences	6.9%	29.1%	47.4%	66.2%
Supply to village	10.9%	46.1%	78.3%	94.8%

## II. National Policy/Strategy related to Climate Change (8)

### Draft Cambodia Energy Sector Strategy

- Acknowledges the impacts of global warming and climate change and advocates for the development of renewable energy sources such as biomass, solar and mini-hydro, while ensuring the supply of electricity to the industry, commercial and residential uses
- Harmonization of the economic growth, the energy security and the environmental protection,
- Strengthen efforts in implementing the sustainable energy efficiency program
- Develop capacity and mechanisms to deal with climate change, and improve knowledge on climate change

### Draft Second National Communication (SNC)

- Identifies mitigation options for energy industries (Electricity Supply) , manufacturing industries and construction, transport, commercial institutional etc.
- Proposes mitigations options such energy efficiency measures, solar power, rice husk gasification with combined heat and power, electric vehicles, efficient cookstoves, etc

## II. National Policy/Strategy related to Climate Change (9)

### Quoted: Policy recommendation by DPM (Oct. 2011 in SNCF) (1)

- The national climate change policy and action plan shall support the four pillars revolving around the Good Governance core of the Rectangular Strategy, namely: enhancement of agricultural sector, further rehabilitation and construction of physical infrastructure, capacity building and human resource development, and private sector development and employment generation.
- This plan shall give priority to the sectors that are the backbone of the national socio-economy such as agriculture, water resources, fisheries, forestry, protected area management, energy, physical infrastructure, as well as to other cross-sectoral issues such as institutional strengthening, human resource development, research, resource mobilization, application of appropriate technologies, education and awareness raising, gender at both national and sub-national level.
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## II. National Strategy related to Climate Change (10)

### Quoted: Policy recommendation by DPM (Oct. 2011 in SNCF) (2)

Some recommendations of DPM which can be considered for making decisions to response to climate change at both national and international levels:

- *1<sup>st</sup> development of policy and strategic plan on climate change*
- *2<sup>nd</sup> institutional, technical strengthening and coordination*
- *3<sup>rd</sup> implementation of climate change response projects*
- *4<sup>th</sup> financial mobilization*
- *5<sup>th</sup> Education and awareness raising*
- *6<sup>th</sup> international negotiations to address climate change.*

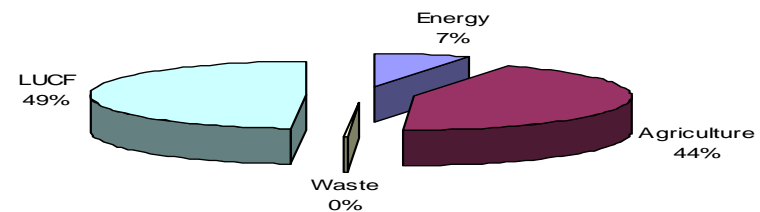
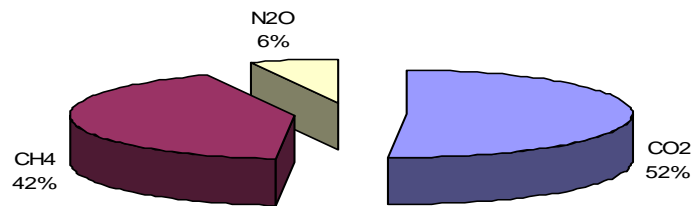


## II. National Policy/Strategy related to Climate Change (11)

- Currently Cambodia Climate Change Strategy (CCCSP) is being formulated focusing on priority sectors including:
  - Adaptation: agriculture, water resources, fishery, forestry, human health, coastal zone, protected areas, and other key national policy priorities
  - Mitigation strategies concerning energy development, renewable energy, energy efficiency, transportation, industry process, waste management, forestry, agriculture, other sectors support to the country sustainable development priorities etc.
  - Cross-cutting: Meteorology, DRR, R&D, Education & awareness raising, Gender, Financing.

## III. GHG inventory for 2000 (1)

GHG Source and Sink Categories	CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions	CO <sub>2</sub> Removals	CH <sub>4</sub>	N <sub>2</sub> O	Total , Gg CO <sub>2</sub> e.
Energy	2,047.66		55.38	0.75	3,443.14
Agriculture			875.52	8.79	21,110.82
Land Use Change & Forestry	22,858.73	-48,165.86	32.06	0.22	-24,565.67
Waste			10.18	0.05	229.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,906.39</b>	<b>-48,165.86</b>	<b>973.14</b>	<b>9.81</b>	<b>217.57</b>



### III. GHG inventory for 2000 (2)

Energy Fuel Combustion GHG Source Categories	CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions (Gg)	CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions (%)
Energy industries	546	27
Manufacturing industries and construction	78	4
Transport	774	38
Road Transportation	766	
Railways	9	
Commercial/Institutional	62	3
Residential	189	9
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishery	212	10
Other	188	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2050</b>	<b>100</b>

## IV. Status of CDM Registered Projects in Cambodia

Approval Status (as of May 2012)      6 CDM projects registered

Name of CDM Project Activity	Type of Project	Supplemental Information	Approval Date (D/M/Y)	Annual emission reduction (tCO <sub>2</sub> /yr)	Project Participants (Host Country)	Project Participants (Others)	Status
Angkor Bio Cogen Rice Husk Power Project	Biomass	Rice husk	19/1/2006	51,620	Angkor Bio Cogen Co., Ltd.	Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd.	Registered
T.T.Y. Cambodia Biogas Project	Biogas	Agricultural Waste	4/7/2007	50,036	T.T.Y Agricultural Plant Development and IMEX Co. Ltd; Carbon Bridge Pte Ltd	None	Registered
Methane fired power generation plant in Samrong Thom Animal Husbandry,	Biogas	Animal Waste	15/10/2007	5,593	Samrong Thom Animal Husbandry	Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd.	Registered
Kampot Cement Waste Heat Power Generation Project (KCC-WHG)	Waste heat/gas utilisation	Cement production line	20/11/2008	17,107	Kampot Cement Company Co., Ltd.	None	Registered
Kamchay Hydroelectric BOT Project	Hydro	New reservoir	20/11/2008	370,496	The Royal Government of Cambodia Electricite du Cambodge	Sinohydro Corporation Limited	Under validation
Biogas Project at MH Bio-ethanol Distillery, Cambodia	Biogas	Agricultural Waste	29/6/2009	52,831	MH Bio-Energy Co., Ltd	None	Registered
W2E Siang Phong Biogas Project Cambodia	Biogas	Agricultural Waste	03/11/2010	27,121	W2E Siang Phong Ltd	None	Registered

Source: IGES CDM Project Database < <http://www.iges.or.jp/en/cdm/report.html> > and UNFCCC website < <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/index.html> >

## V. Conclusion

- The RGC is committed to addressing the CC challenges but faces many constraints: limited HR; limited awareness; a lack of data, research, analysis, technology, financial resources, policy & strategic plan
- However, the opportunities for implementing adaptation and mitigation measures are considered to be excellent
- RGC's commitment to implement green growth, low carbon development, low carbon society , low carbon growth and other initiatives which are contribute and support to sustainable development and poverty alleviation of the country.



# Thank you!

More information please Contact:

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change Department

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