



**DRAFT**

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## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-second to fifty-fifth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Cambodia**

Note by the secretariat

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
BUR	biennial update report
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

### **I. Background and mandate**

1. COP 16 decided to conduct, under the SBI, ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.<sup>1</sup>
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines<sup>2</sup> and decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, para. 58(a).

3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.<sup>4</sup>
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened, from 5 to 6 November 2021 in Glasgow at SBI 52–55, the eleventh FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for the following seven non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report<sup>5</sup> by 31 August 2021: Cambodia, Dominican Republic, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Oman, Tajikistan and Uruguay.
5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Yeonchul Yoo, and the SBI Rapporteur, Constantinos Cartalis, comprised two 90-minute sessions.
6. As one of the participating Parties, Cambodia received 17 written questions in advance of the FSV workshop<sup>6</sup> from Canada, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. This FSV record for Cambodia summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR,<sup>7</sup> constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 6 November 2021, Cambodia made a short statement<sup>8</sup> on its first BUR, including the technical annex with information on information on results achieved from REDD+ activities that was submitted on a voluntary basis in conjunction with the first BUR in accordance with decision 14/CP.19. The statement was followed by a question and answer session.
8. Cambodia was represented by Hak Mao from the Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment.
9. Cambodia highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2016 were 163,000 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq and they increased between 1994 and 2016 by 111.1 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF and by 285.3 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to land-use change and agriculture.
10. Cambodia presented key policies and measures for achieving its target, including multiple mitigation actions such as: REDD+ in South Kravanh mountain, Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary, Tumring and Oddar Meanchey Community Forest REDD+ projects; nationally appropriate mitigation actions for energy efficiency in the garment sector and in sustainable charcoal; and the national biogas programme and energy efficiency in biomass.
11. Furthermore, Cambodia provided information on its institutional arrangements to facilitate the financial support needed for the implementation of sustainable GHG inventory preparation, mitigation assessments and hands-on-training to enhance the capacity of technicians to operate and maintain renewable energy in rural areas. The Party also outlined its technological and capacity-building needs to mainstream climate change considerations into all development areas and technical support required to enhance its capacity to respond to climate change.
12. Following the statement, the following Parties made interventions commending Cambodia on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Canada, European

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<sup>4</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

<sup>5</sup> The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports>, respectively.

<sup>6</sup> As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2020/TASR.1/KHM.

<sup>8</sup> Cambodia also provided a pre-recorded presentation relating to its BUR, available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ru5FhNOINCc>.

Union, Germany, Indonesia, Luxembourg, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America. The questions related to:

- (a) The percentage of land which is currently under forest cover, the proposed approaches to increase forest cover to 60 per cent of the total land and the possible adverse socioeconomic impacts of their implementation;
- (b) Additional information on the reasons for the large increase in emissions from forestry and other land use;
- (c) Additional information on the objectives of the national REDD+ strategy to strengthen and scale up community-based forest management to reduce emissions and the plan to involve local communities in climate mitigation policies;
- (d) Integrating the measurement, reporting and verification system, the seven REDD+ safeguards and a benefit-sharing plan or mechanism for REDD+ implementation activities;
- (e) The major benefits and lessons learned from transitioning from the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;
- (f) Additional details on the advantages and disadvantages of climate change action plans that were prepared for 14 ministries and institutions, including the prioritization of mitigation actions;
- (g) The use of expert judgment to assess information on support received and the advantages and challenges of using expert judgment;
- (h) Additional details on the climate change action plan of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, including priorities or key initiatives and whether Cambodia is engaging gender stakeholders in the design and implementation of mitigation policies and measures;
- (i) Challenges encountered in addressing response measures in the BUR.

13. In response, Cambodia explained that:

- (a) A total of 50 per cent of national land area is under forest cover and the approaches applied to increase forest cover include the conservation of existing forests, encouraging commercial plantations and implementing existing laws to support increased forest cover. Cambodia stated that the main impact is on the livelihoods of the remote rural communities who depend on the forest for survival. To counter practices of cutting down forest, Cambodia implemented projects to promote alternative livelihoods, ecotourism and the related capacity-building needs. Cambodia further highlighted a key lesson learned: increasing awareness and knowledge can change negative behaviour relating to forest use;
- (b) Policy changes since 2008 along with improved methodologies and data collection have led to the perceived large increase in emissions from forestry and other land use. Data which were excluded from previous inventories are now included and have provided more comprehensive information, with enhanced quality and accuracy;
- (c) REDD+ is important for Cambodia but alternative livelihoods for those who depend on the forest for survival are most important. The Party explained that developing the capacity of the local population to transition to alternative livelihoods is important for their survival, and financial and technical resources are needed to implement these alternative livelihoods;
- (d) Integrating climate change considerations, in particular for REDD+, has become more important for Cambodia. Benefit-sharing schemes were established to enable local communities to derive benefits from the implementation of REDD+ activities. Rangers were recruited to encourage the local community to engage in activities such as home gardening and animal rearing.
- (e) Transitioning to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines was challenging owing to limited national technical capacity. However, knowledge of the different methodologies and data has increased and national experts are able to prepare more accurate inventories. Time is needed

to further enhance technical capacity and to explore other tools, such as using indigenous knowledge to generate data and other information for the GHG inventory;

(f) The 14 ministries and institutions are all involved in areas relating to climate change. The implementation of climate change mitigation measures is now more stringent. Since awareness has increased, there is an opportunity to develop policies that integrate climate change issues. This coordinated approach leads to increased budget allocations to address climate change, making the process more sustainable;

(g) National experts engaged in reviewing annual data for climate change-related public expenditure, which are the basis for predicting future trends. There are many data gaps and, although data generated by experts have been useful, improvement is required;

(h) Consideration of gender representation is important and it should be integrated into climate change mitigation, as this is key to mobilizing financial support from donors. Gender considerations mainly focus on women and their role is important to both adaptation and mitigation. Having recognized the importance of considering gender representation when addressing climate change, the Ministry of Women's Affairs was one of the first ministries to develop a long-term strategy for addressing climate change;

(i) In preparing the BUR, the Party encountered many challenges and did not address response measures. However, Cambodia recognizes this as a gap to be addressed in future reporting.

14. The statement and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.<sup>9</sup>

15. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Cambodia for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of its ICA process. He thanked Cambodia and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

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<sup>9</sup> Available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fOXlgXE9j8I>.