

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

NATION-RELIGION-KING



FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS: BIENNIAL
UPDATE REPORT – CAMBODIA

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Presentation outline

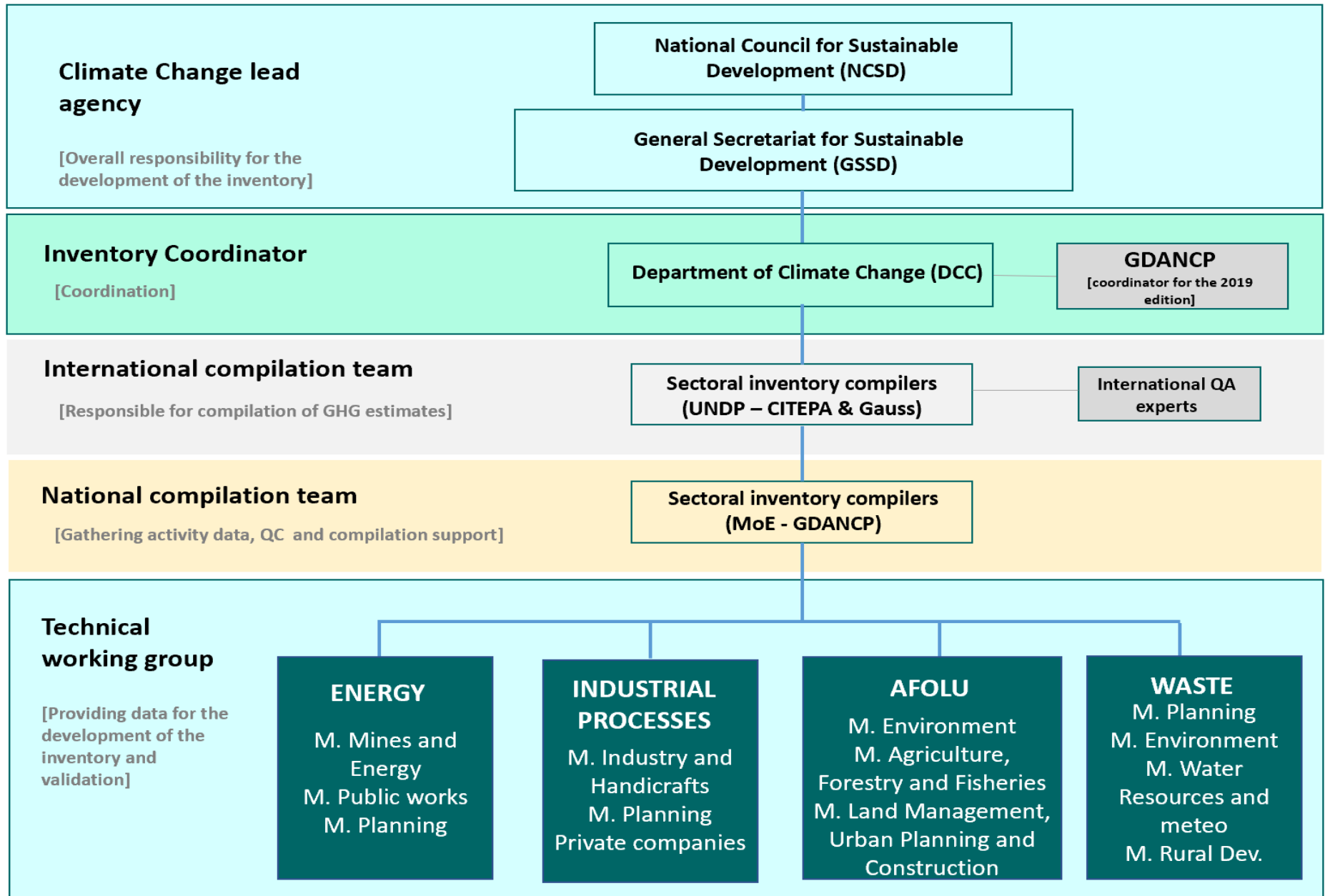
- ❖ National context
- ❖ GHG inventory
- ❖ Mitigation actions and effect
- ❖ Barriers and support needed and received

National context

- Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) recognizes Climate Change as a major challenge to Cambodia's efforts to develop sustainably.
- Responding to Climate Change is an imperative for Cambodia and cannot be separated from the country's economic development and poverty alleviation goals.
- RGC has made significant progress in climate change strategies and policies and is rolling out her Climate Change response - *in particular, explicit efforts have been made in mainstreaming climate change into national and sub-national planning and budgeting.*

- As a Least Developed Country Party to the UNFCCC, Cambodia is not required to reduce GHG emission, however, Cambodia fully supports the global efforts to reduce GHG emissions and is contributing to mitigating GHG emission through various schemes such as CDM projects, JCM projects, Voluntary Carbon Market, and REDD+, etc.
- Cambodia submitted several documents to the UNFCCC Secretariat:
 - ❖ National Communications (INC, SNC)
 - ❖ INDC
 - ❖ The FBUR (June 2020)

Institutional arrangements for the GHG inventory



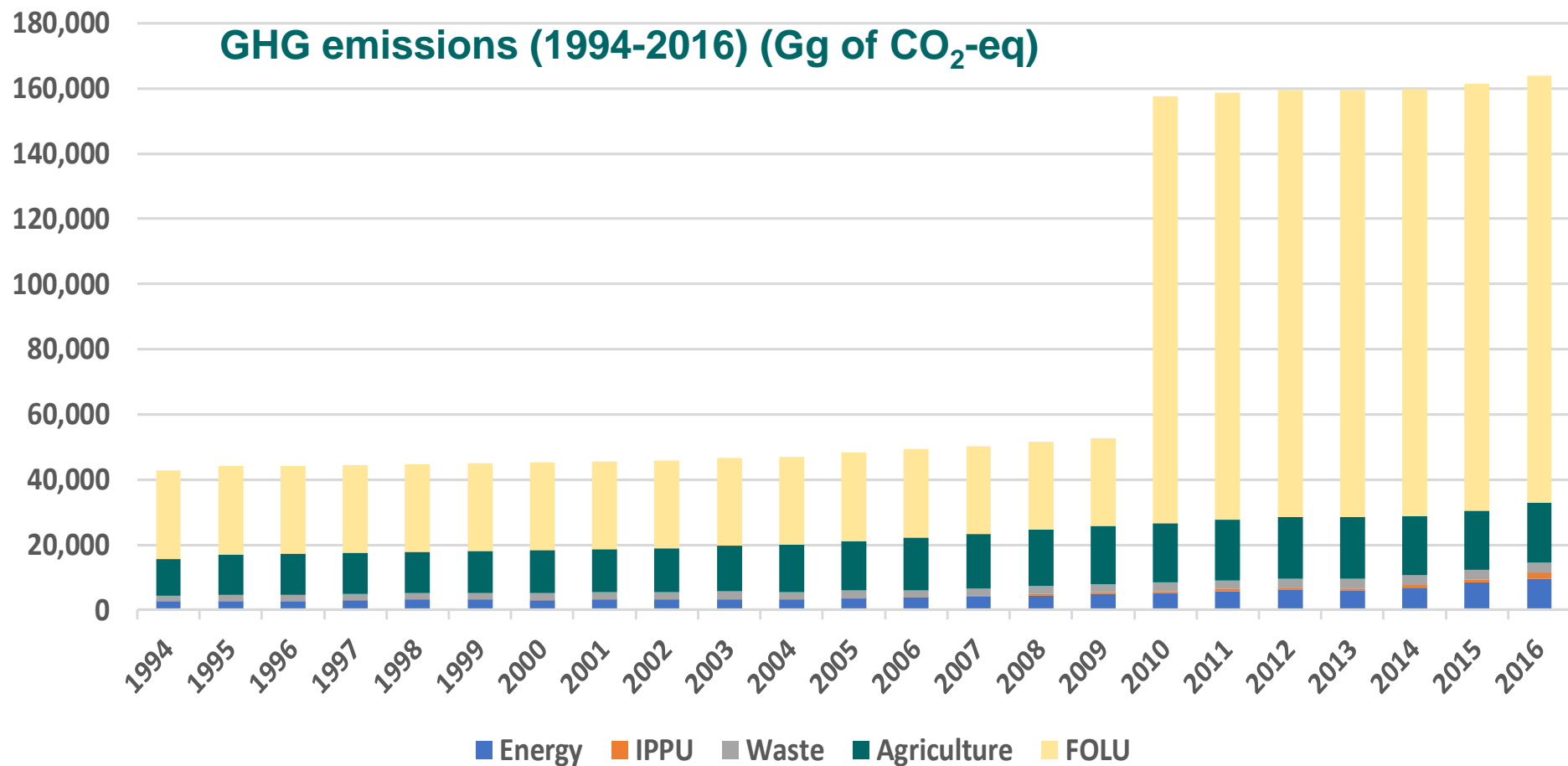
National GHG Inventory

Trend of emissions by sector (total GHGs, Gg. CO₂-eq)

Inventory Sector	1994	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Energy	2 690.95	3 102.73	3 454.41	5 306.37	8 356.31	9 601.61
IPPU	3.81	6.04	12.73	492.84	1 001.38	1 821.15
Waste	1 534.32	1 859.50	2 146.20	2 365.29	2 688.19	2 760.68
Agriculture (3A + 3C)	11 202.58	13 032.31	15 336.38	18 136.08	18 068.35	18 397.67
Forest and Other Land Use (FOLU) (3B)	27 018.62	27 018.62	27 018.62	131 011.24	131 011.24	131 011.24
Total (without FOLU)	15 431.65	18 000.59	20 949.73	26 300.58	30 114.23	32 581.11
Total (with FOLU)	42 450.28	45 019.21	47 968.35	157 311.82	161 125.47	163 592.35

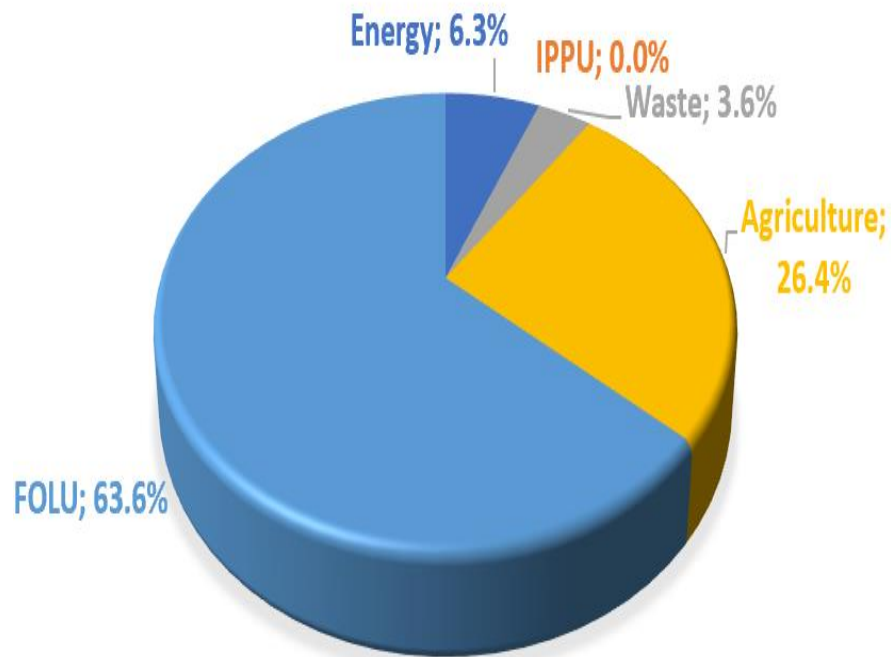
National GHG Inventory

GHG emissions (1994-2016) (Gg of CO₂-eq)

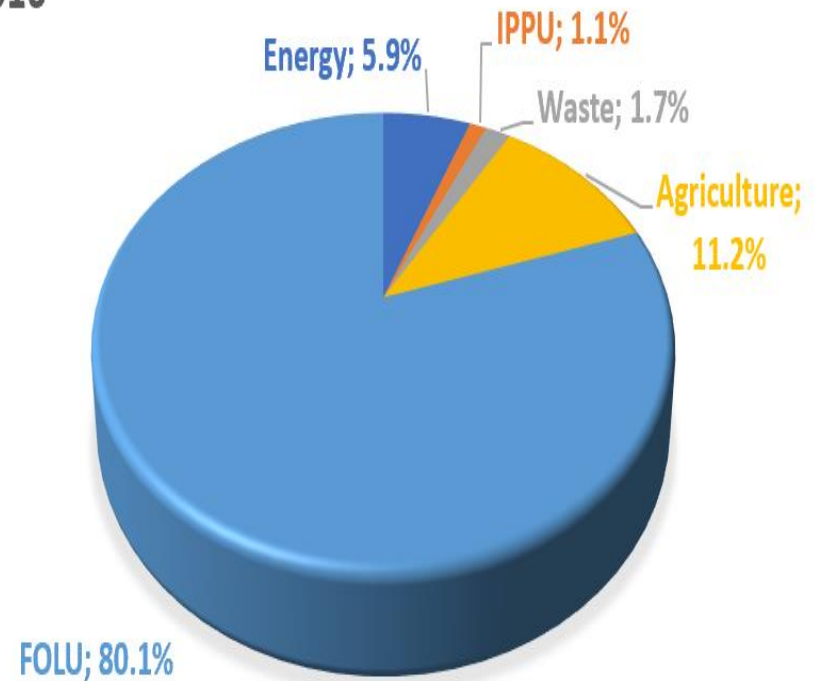


Percentage of emissions by sector 1994/2006 (% of CO₂-eq)

1994



2016



Mitigation actions and effects

- Agriculture Forestry and Land Use
- REDD+ in South Kravanh Mountain,
- REDD+ in Wildlife Protection Keo Seima,
- REDD+ in Tumring,
- REDD+ in Forest Community Oddar Mean Chey,
- Energy, Industry and Waste Sectors,
- NAMA on Energy Efficiency in Garment Sector,
- NAMA in Sustainable Charcoal,
- National Bio-digester Program,
- Energy Efficiency Biomass.

Support received and needed (finance, technology, capacity building)

- After the ratification of the UNFCCC and Kyoto protocol, Cambodia has received technical and financial support for the implementation of numerous projects.
- Many officers have been assigned to participate in numerous climate change related short-term trainings both in the country and abroad since 2000. Long term scholarships on climate change have also been awarded.
- Cambodia has received both grants and loans from development partners and donor countries to design and implement climate change projects.
- International support received in 2017 represents 86% for adaptation and cross-cutting activities and 14% for mitigation.

Constraints, gaps and needs

Financial support is needed for the implementation of:

- capacity building of national experts in climate change related matters as well as the implementation of mechanisms for retention of expertise in the country,
- regular GHG inventory preparation,
- mitigation assessments,
- policies and strategies to address climate change impacts including NAMAs,
- hand-on-training to increase capacity in operation and maintenance of renewable energy in particular in rural areas.

Constraints, gaps and needs

- Cambodia has financial, technological, and capacity needs to mainstream climate change into all development areas of the country.
- Cambodia needs to mobilize further financial support both from the development partners and donor countries and the national budget to address climate change.
- The government has to put further effort to increase government revenues or mobilize additional support from international sources to ensure stable GDP growth and achieve becoming a high-middle income country by 2030 and a high income country by 2050.
- Although the country has been participating in many capacity building programmes, Cambodia needs more technical and human resources support in order to increase and enhance its capacity to respond to climate change. The programmes should be extended to research institutes and academia on specific topics such as climate change impact assessments, GHG inventory, mitigation, REDD+, etc.

Thank you for your kind attention!

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