



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

**NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN
ON GREEN GROWTH
2013-2030**

Approved by: Council of Ministers on
01 March 2013

Unofficially translated by: General Secretariat for Green Growth

Prepared by:
National Council on Green Growth



NCGG



MoE



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Royal Government of Cambodia

National Strategic Plan

on

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Message of Support for

National Policy on Green Growth and National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030

From

Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia

ក្រុង ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

On behalf of Royal Government of Cambodia, I would like to express my great pleasure to all beloved compatriots for your commitment and support to **National Policy on Green Growth and National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030**. Obviously, green growth is a fundamental means for sustainable development to be mainstreamed into the Royal Government of Cambodia's policy and other strategic plans and this contributes to upholding stable economic growth, improves quality of environment and reduces poverty.

According to the United Nations' 2012 Resolution on, "**The Future We Want**," the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has been actively contributing actively to keep and protect the Planet Earth for sustainability for the next generations to come. Based on the most successful results and experience from the implementation of a win-win strategy, and the RGC's Rectangular Strategy, this illustrates national economic development in balance with environment protection, ecosystem protection, poverty reduction, livelihood improvement and uphold of a national culture heritage, which enhances a national prestige best-known for being a country with a model of green growth in ASEAN and Asia and the Pacific regions.

Green growth focuses on development of an economy while simultaneously preserving natural resources and ecosystem with sustainability by prioritizing environment as a core domain in the country's development, which helps increase efficiency in natural resources use, use renewable energy, save energy and have energy efficiency, conserve water resources and use water economically, manage land sustainably with the sole purpose of reducing poverty to ensure stable macroeconomic growth and increase quality of life, public health and environmental health.

In order to achieve the above vision, the RGC has laid out this National Policy and National Strategic Plan, targeting at continuing the stimulation of economic growth and environment protection, sustainable natural resources management, reducing people's poverty, enhancement of gender equality, social equity, good governance, which is to advance Cambodia towards a developed country. The National Policy and National Strategic Plan focusing on a long-term green vision is to make

equity, balance and progress between economy, environment, society, and culture, to reach the greatest green civilization through economic growth, social safeguard and safety, ecological safety, cultural heritage protection and uphold, including a national identity.

In order to effectively implement the National Policy and National Strategic Plan, key strategies are as follows: harmonization of green growth in the economy, environment, society and culture, human resources development, green technology exchange and transfer, green investment and green job opportunity, green economy management and blue economy management with sustainability, promoting green social safety system by upholding and protecting a green national culture heritage and a national identity. These strategies promotes job creation and job opportunities, especially goods products and services that will not impact on environment and society, improvement of livelihood, quality of life, environmental health, public health and poverty reduction to move the country towards “**GREEN CIVILIZATION**”.

The National Policy and National Strategic Plan, along with legal green regulations play a role as a soft green infrastructure, having created an favourable and enabling environment and better conditions to orient and encourage both foreign and local investors in their stakes in national green growth, including green agriculture, green industry, green infrastructure and communication-transport, green tourism, green construction and building, green energy, green telecommunication, green credit, green endowment fund, payment for environmental services and financial market.

Once again, on behalf of Royal Government of Cambodia, I would like to highly appreciate all leaders of ministries-institutions, officers, especially the National Council on Green Growth, the Office of the Council of the Ministers, the Ministry of Environment, for a good cooperation to shape the National Policy and National Strategic Plan on Green Growth. Taking this opportunity, I appeal to all ministries-institutions, local authorities at all levels, development partners, national and international organizations, and private sectors, as well as all the people to strongly support and actively contribute to effectively implement **National Policy on Green Growth and National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030**, bringing in success.

I do strongly hope that all stakeholders from the government, private sectors, national and international organizations and development partners will undertake the **National Policy on Green Growth and National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030** as a crucial means for the development of an economy with cultural, social and environmental sustainability, and for the sake of promoting Cambodia’s green prestige according to an expression “ **Green Growth for the future of the Planet Earth**” and “**Green Growth are for all of us, We act together for Green Civilization**”.

Phnom Penh, 7 March 2013

Prime Minister

Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN



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National Council on Green Growth

Ref.:005 NCGG

Phnom Penh, 1 March 2013

APPRECIATIONS

On behalf of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and the National Council on Green Growth (NCGG), I would like to express my profound thanks to **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia**, as a **green founder and a great national environment hero** well-known nationwide and worldwide. **Samdech Prime Minister** has wisely and intellectually governed the country with intuition and great wisdom, which has resulted in great development and high growth in all sectors –especially –sustainable natural resources management, successful implementation of the **Old Policy New Action** on land and deep fishery and forestry reforms.

I wish to express my highest appreciations to and take much pride in **Samdech Prime Minister** for his utmost attention to green growth and all-out efforts to protect environment for its sustainability simultaneous with macroeconomic growth so as to reduce poverty and improve people's livelihood, based on the most successful implementation of a Win-Win strategy and Rectangular Strategy of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), which promotes a national green prestige -especially – in economy, environment, society and culture by reinforcing balance and progress between the four pillars being an active driving force through the establishment of National Green Growth Institutions, National Policy on Green Growth (NPGG), and National Strategic Plan on Green Growth (NSPGG) 2013-2030 to direct the country towards **GREEN CIVILIZATION** simultaneously keeping pace with the global green economy trend. **Samdech Prime Minister's** Green vision and well-known green masterpiece has rendered Kingdom of Cambodia being recognized as a **green growth country of wonders**, and a good paradigm of green growth for developing and developed countries in the world.

On this occasion, I, on behalf of Ministry of Environment and National Council on Green Growth, would like to extend my profound gratitude to **Samdech Prime Minister** and the RGC for the strong support to the National Policy on Green Growth and National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013 -2030. The RGC's adoption of the two National Policy and National Strategic Plan in the Plenary Meeting of the Council of Ministers on March 1, 2013 is historically and noticeably important for the Kingdom of Cambodia's green growth as a good paradigm at subnational and national levels as well as the world to attain sustainable development goals, poverty reduction per year by 1% , safe ecosystem protection, building a society with low carbon emission, enhancement and uphold of national green culture identity, and ensuring peace, political and economic stability and democracy, as well as driving the country towards a developed country with GREEN CIVILIZATION.

The National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030 has shown a long-term precise vision to effectively implement the National Policy on Green Growth with comprehensive balance among economic development, environment, society and culture through key strategies, such as green investment and green jobs creation, green economy management with balance to environment, blue economy management with sustainability, green environment and natural resources management, green human resources development, effective green technology management, green social safety system enhancement, uphold and protection of green cultural heritage and national identity, and good governance on green growth. Together with this, both policy documents also shows a clear mechanism, comprising an activity plan, financial resources, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process.

On behalf of the leaders and the officials of the Ministry of Environment and National Council on Green Growth, I wish to thank you the Government's all relevant ministries, institutions and authorities, as well as the private sector, national and international organizations, development partners and civil society for your participation in providing comments and feedback and cooperation on preparation and formulation of the National Policy on Green Growth and National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030 in order for both key documents to be undertaken at the subnational, national, regional and international levels.

In the name of the MoE and NCGG, I would like to make my all-out commitment to increase collaboration and coordination with all concerned ministries, institutions and authorities, as well as the private sector, national and international organizations, development partners and civil society in order to smoothly facilitate the implementation of the NPGG and NSP GG 2013-2030 with great success such that it drives the Kingdom of Cambodia towards a developed country.

**Senior, Minister of Environment,
Chairman of National Council on Green Growth**

Signed

Dr. MOK Mareth

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1. Introduction

The Kingdom of Cambodia adopted and has been implementing Law on Allowing the Kingdom of Cambodia a membership to an Agreement on the establishment of the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Royal Decree on the Preparation and Functioning of the National Council on Green Growth (NCGG) and Sub-decree on the Preparation and Functioning of General Secretariat for Green Growth (GSGG) of National Council on Green Growth (NCGG)

This NCGG becomes a fundamental mechanism in contribution to the implementation of the Global Green Economy Principles focusing on environment protection, economic development and poverty reduction approved by the United Nations in Rio+20 Conferences in Brazil in June 2012. Today, Cambodia takes the lead and is a role model in terms of green growth in the ASEAN countries, Asia-Pacific countries and member countries of the GGGI.

In a global framework based on the 1992 Rio Earth Summit in Brazil, the sustainable development principles were set out; the Rio+10 Earth Summit in 2002 in South Africa provided the sustainable development action plan and the Rio+20 Earth Summit in 2012 in Brazil established a new principle focusing on green growth with attention to the core environmental protection for development and poverty eradication. At the Rio+20 Earth Summit in 2013, the Kingdom of Cambodia signed the Agreement on the Establishment of a Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) converted into an international organization, along with other 16 signatory member countries and nowadays there are 18 member countries and this organization is a mechanism for implementing a decision on “**The Future We Want**” of the United Nations.

Green growth principles focus on four pillars, namely economy, environment, society, and culture to promote green growth, public health, quality of environment, people’s livelihoods, and uphold of a national cultural identity. In order to implement the principles, the NCGG, with the general secretariat as a direct assisting institution, prepares legal formalities, policies, strategic plan, action plan, and programs on green growth for mainstreaming into the National Strategic Development Plan. In Cambodia, the RGC regards green growth as a win-win approach for sustainable economic growth moving towards a developed country in the future.

At this stage, the RGC has prepared the National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2012-2030 to boost Cambodian economy towards a green economy focusing on efficient use of natural resources, environmental sustainability, green jobs, green technology, and economic reform, placing more consideration into green incentives, such as green tax, green finance, more importantly green credit, green microfinance, and green investment, based on the success of the RGC’s Win-Win policy and the most

successful experience on sustainable socio-economic development in the implementation of the Rectangular Strategy, all of which mainly contributes to global green economy at the same time of maintaining environmental quality, enhancement of public health, and promoting a social safety system towards building a low carbon emission society.

2. Vision

The National Strategic Plan (NSP) is envisaged to develop sustainable economy, together with environmental, social and cultural sustainability for poverty alleviation.

3. Mission

This National Strategic Plan has a mission to promote, enhance and ensure effective implementation of green growth through mainstreaming green process and progress.

4. Goal and Objectives

4.1. Goal

The National Strategic Plan aims at green growth, ensuring politic stability and macroeconomic stability to reach a status of a developed country.

4.2. Objectives

The National Strategic Plan is to promote a national economy with growth stability, reduction and prevention of environmental pollution, safe ecosystem, poverty reduction, and promotion of public health service, educational quality, natural resources management, and sustainable land use and water resources management to increase energy efficiency, ensuring food safety and glorify the national culture.

5. Strategic Framework

The National Strategic Plan provides orientation to relevant ministries/institutions, authorities at sub-national levels, the private sector, civil society and stakeholders for efficiency of green growth with balance among economy, environment, society and culture, aiming at poverty eradication nationwide. This key success strategy relies on duty fulfillment of relevant institutions with support, participation and close cooperation from all concerned parties, including the public, the private sectors, civil society and general public.

5.1. Strategic Analysis

Climate Change issue refers to a global warming, increase in temperature, heat wave, drought, sea level rise, increase in salinity, shortage of fresh water, icy melting, flood, arid soil, soil degradation, worn-out of

soil fertilizer, and human activities and natural disasters posing major concerns and challenges, such as insecurity of food, energy, economic and financial, social instability and a loss of ecological balance for both the developed and developing countries, as well as the whole world. For both key issues if in case of no appropriately common solutions applied, the Planet Earth cannot support lives of existing human beings, animals and plants, especially an increase in the world population, which is totally about more than 7000 million now, and will increase to about 8000 million in 2050.

The analysis shows that adverse impacts from excessive potential use of natural resources, due to the growing population, which increases the highest demands for these resources. Industrial growth also exerts strong pressure on environment that causes imbalance between economic growth, and natural resources conservation, especially biodiversity, forest, fishery, water resource, mines, and land. If this issue cannot be solved, there will be more environmental problems, such as water pollution, arid and degraded soil productivity, ozone layer destruction, extinction of species, plant damage, storms, flood, drought, and extreme climate conditions, which widens a social gap, thereby posing threats to the entire human race and any development of any country in the world.

Solutions to these problems require good cooperation between the developed countries and developing countries on sharing, protection, conservation of scarcities, and natural resources with one another in order to fulfill the current needs and leave them for the next generations to come.

We act together to make a sustainable development concept come true in terms of development for all and for the next generations in which green growth is a concrete way, based on four pillars, namely economy, environment, society, and culture to achieve sustainable development goals, especially creating harmonization amongst the four pillars, thus bringing about socioeconomic growth, quality of life, health, prosperous livelihoods of the people, and good green environment moving towards **Green Civilization**.

In order to contribute to the protection and preservation of the Planet Earth with sustainability, the Kingdom of Cambodia established the 2010 National Green Growth Roadmap for sustainable environment, creation of social fraternity, economic development and enhancement of national identity value. More than this, the country also established a national green growth mechanism, which is National Council on Green Growth for setting up a strategic direction of sustainable development.

5.2. Strategic Direction and Strategy

Preparation and implementation of the National Strategic Plan to respond to green growth principles require active participation of the public sector, the private sector, civil society, and public towards effective green growth with balance among economy, environment, society and culture.

The Royal Government of Cambodia adheres to a Win-Win green approach among economy, environment, society, and culture, determining green growth strategies to maintain political and macroeconomic stability with sustainability, transparency, accountability, equity, justice and green opportunities.

The National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030 needs to improve green growth by focusing on a strategic direction, including:

1. Green Investment and Green Jobs Creation
2. Green Economy Management in balance with Environment
3. Blue Economy Development with Sustainability
4. Green Environment and Natural Resources Management
5. Human Resources Development and Green Education
6. Effective Green technology Management
7. Promotion of a Green Social Safety System
8. Uphold and Protection of Green Cultural Heritage and National Identity
9. Good Governance on Green Growth

1. Green Investment and Green Jobs Creation

The Royal Government of Cambodia provides a green job opportunity through development and use of green technology, including enhancement of green investment. Green investment refers to both technical and financial investments in all sectors to ensure environmental impact reduction, and natural resources, alike, and in turn, it helps improve quality of environment, ecosystem preservation, biodiversity conservation, reduction of energy and natural resource uses, and reduction of carbon emission and environmental pollution. Green jobs include green agriculture, green industry, green trade, green infrastructure and transports, green tourism, green energy, green construction and building, green telecommunication, green research and green sectoral development, green skill and technique, green design, green workplace, green market, green product advertisement, green product sale, and green service, as well as green finance procurement.

All green products, green services and green finance markets require encouragement of the private sector investment on green agriculture, green industry, green infrastructure, green building and construction, green tourism, green trade, green banking system, and green finance including green tax and green technology.

Green agriculture encourages all the private sectors and farmers to use organic natural fertilizers, reduction of agricultural pesticides, and chemical substances, and systematic crop intensification and promote raising further awareness about green technology for agriculture.

Green industry encourages use of renewable energy, energy-saving and efficiency, and effective use of raw resources, including production of industrial products with high quality.

Green trade encourages supply and purchase of green products and green product demonstration/display, relevant investment, and transferring and changing technologies for green production and green markets.

Green infrastructure and green transports, especially all green physical infrastructures are encouraged to reduce environmental impacts and ensure reduction of adverse impacts on environment from infrastructure.

Green transports are encouraged not to pollute environment.

Green tourism refers to successful practices of ‘a clean city, clean resort, and good service principle.’

Green building and construction are encouraged to be based on renewable energy, energy saving and energy efficiency, water saving, and environmental beauty.

Green energy is encouraged to use green technology that provides energy efficiency, especially renewable energy.

Green telecommunication is encouraged to be based on a technological system, which poses no harm to public health and environment.

Green Investment and Green Jobs Creation shall have the strategies as follows:

1.1. Encourage investors to take green growth into account and create jobs with green technology use.

- Attracting green investors to invest in green agriculture, green industry, green trade, green infrastructure and transports, green tourism, green energy, green construction and building, green telecommunication, green research and sectoral development, green skills and technologies, green design, green workplace, green market, green product advertisement, green product sale, and green service, as well as green finance procurements at national and sub-national levels through encouraging green cities, villages, communes and green credit, finance and tax.
- Mainstreaming green growth into financial, banking and economic systems.
- Issuing green certificates to companies, enterprises, hotels, restaurants, organizations, financial institutions, investment banks, and commercial banks that help maintain environment and effective use of natural resources, especially posing no adverse effect on society and environment.
- Promoting green trade and industries by using green technology.
- Encouraging a legal entity that achieves green championship through green gift, green flag, and green award equipment, green certificates of acknowledgement, and other green medals of merit/honor.

1.2. Investment in Efficient Use of Natural Resources

- Implementing an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIA) principle for business and investment related to natural resources.
- Mainstreaming a sustainable production and consumption framework into investment projects related to natural resources use.
- Having Reasonable pricing for natural production factors.
- Enhancing efficient use of natural resources and waste management by implementing a Polluter Payer principle.
- Using a principle of reducing, reusing, and recycling (3R) in the investments using natural resources and other resources.

1.3. Effective Management of Finance in the Public and Private Sector

- Promoting and enhancing financial reform management of the public and private sector by implementing a good governance principle, especially transparency, accountability, and responsibility.
- Budgeting for the public and private sector to implement programs and pilot green projects at national and sub-national levels.
- Allocating budget to the concerned sectors for effective green growth.
- Promoting the public and private sector's budget expenses to have transparency, accountability, and effectiveness, according to the developmental sectors to reach national green growth goals.
- Monitoring, allocating, and using budget of the public and private sector to ensure effective national green growth.
- Preparing a green environmental accounting foundation for national and sub-national green growth.
- Training on green environmental accounting foundation.
- Mainstreaming green environmental accounting foundation into a national accounting system to record national revenue from green environment, use of natural resources and ecosystem services.
- Following up and Monitoring accounting and finance related to green growth.

2. Green Economy Management in Balance with Environment

Evolution of the world economic system, especially for the current economic development is using the environment field as a core base of the country's sustainable development. According to the 2012 decision on 'The Future We Want' of the United Nations, green economy is recognized as a fundamental means and an economic statecraft to achieve global sustainable development goals and poverty eradication goal in developing countries. Green economy refers the economic growth at the same time of sustainable environment that makes progress and social fraternity, and improve quality of life and green job

opportunity for people nationwide via green growth, heavily relying on earth's ecological preservation for the Planet Earth to have sustainability in balance with its life carrying capacity.

It is important for a green economy to focus on economic development, environment sustainability, green work, green technology and economic reform by further considering green encouragement, especially green taxes, green finance, green credit and green micro-macro finance, which serves as the basis of a stable macro-economy contributing to poverty reduction and sustainable development. Developing countries, like Cambodia, will become a developed country by adhering to a green economy principle and stance, which is a catalyst to promote a comprehensively economic system reform, especially economic policy reform to address green growth that plays an important role in the country's current economic development and in the future with sustainable environment and poverty reduction in consistence with RGC's goal on poverty reduction by one percent per year. Green growth principles, along with a green economy include: 1. Sustainable use of raw materials and natural resources, 2. green technology, including techniques for reducing, reusing, and recycling (-3Rs), 3. Environmental quality refers to quality of products and services with no pollution of water, land, air, forestry, fishery, biodiversity, and ecosystem, 4. Low waste emission, 5. Renewable energy and energy efficiency that makes efficient production and use of energy with low cost based on a modernized technology and green technology, 6. Economical water and energy usage, 7. Green micro and macro finance, such as green credit, which helps protect environment and keep ecosystem in safety, 8. Low carbon emission economy development refers to climate change adaptation and climate resilience, 9- Green taxes, such as tax for environmental pollution reduction, tax on solid and liquid disposals and tax on use of natural resources, including environmental protection services and payment for environmental services. All the nine principles are recognized as green economy principles, which are used as an economic base to develop indicators for measuring implementation progress and transitional conditions of a green economy.

The Green Economy Management in balance with Environment shall have the strategies as follows:

2.1. Green Fiscal Management

- Preparing legal formalities, green economy policies to ensure economic growth, environmental quality, quality of life, people's health and ecological safety.
- Preparing green tax categories in line with green growth principles.
- Using Green tax as an incentive tool for green growth in all related developmental sectors.
- Developing indicators to show green economy growth, based on green growth principles.
- Preparing an effective management mechanism in transition to a green economy.
- Improving quality of efficient economic development through increasing in production and product quantity based on technique and green technology that uses few raw materials and fewer resources in production chain and cycle.
- Mainstreaming green growth principles into National Strategic Development Plan and relevant development areas into national and sub-national levels.

- Transforming a traditional economy system into a green economy to be effectively integrated, consistent and adaptive between economy and ecological system.
- Building an effective green infrastructure through green economy planning.
- Offering a green commercial opportunity.
- Improving health of women, children, youths, people with disabilities, farmers, indigenous people, the elderly, and community through green economy growth and a green social safety system.
- Promoting economic development with low carbon emission.
- Well-functioning of green economy markets and effectiveness relying on green reasonable market pricing, reasonable raw materials and reasonable end-user products in line with green international economy principles and a globalized green economy.
- Promoting participation in implementation of green economy principles from all relevant ministries, institutions and development partners at sub-national and national, regional, international, and worldwide levels.
- Promoting cooperation on a green economy from all relevant ministries, institutions, and development partners at sub-national and national, regional, international, and worldwide levels.

2.2. Management of Green Monetary Policy

- Preparing legal formalities and green monetary policy.
- Mainstreaming green growth principles into financing and banking systems.
- Preparing procedures and green procurement management.
- Preparing credit schemes – green loan based on green growth principles in financial firms, micro financial institutions and National Bank of Cambodia to enhance a green economy at national and sub-national levels.
- Preparing a green service system through autonomous machines for withdrawing and depositing money in financial institutions and banks.
- Establishing a green infrastructure in the financial, and banking sector by using green technology, green building and green spaces.
- Using a green technical system to manage accounting operational system management and financial flow in consistence with green growth principle.
- Creating a favorably enabling environment of financial firms, financial institutions, and National Bank of Cambodia to improve access to green finance at national and sub-national levels.
- Promoting financial market to have green characteristics, especially raw material cost and unprocessed products, reasonable and stable price, to be balanced with economic growth stability, ecosystem safety, financial welfare and quality of life.
- Encouraging the public, private sectors and all the people to use a financial system and green banks.

- Reducing poverty nationwide through the provision of financing services, green banking, and green products, such as clean financial operation, financial skills, green banks, green services, and interest rate for environmental quality initiated by financial companies, financial institutions, commercial banks, public banks and National Bank of Cambodia.

2.3. Management of Payment for Environmental Services

- Developing policy and legal formalities to pay for environmental protection services.
- Preparing green endowments funds to be allocated for green growth in the Kingdom of Cambodia in accordance with financial law.
- Promoting productivity of ecological services in the protected areas, the conservation areas, the preserved areas and the coastal areas.
- Reinforcing practices of green growth principles in the protected areas, conservation areas, preserved areas and coastal areas to increase payment for ecosystem services for ecological protection serving as an ecological base for water sources protection, watersheds, wetland, natural resources, and biodiversity conservation, as well as curbing development activities posing environmental damage and pollution.
- Using a system of payment for ecosystem services as an encouraging tool for local communities and all stakeholders in contribution to the protection and preservation of natural resources with sustainability.
- Increasing carbon storage capacity through a mechanism of payment for ecosystem services, based on green growth principles.
- Mainstreaming a system of payment for ecosystem services, based on green growth principles.
- Attracting carbon markets through implementation of a system of payment for ecosystem services, based on green growth principles in the protected areas, the conservation areas, the preserved areas and the coastal areas at national and sub-national levels.
- Coordinating the zoning to classify them into the areas for productivity of environmental protection services, such as the community development zone, the forest protected areas, watersheds, and the protected community areas.
- Integrating the green agriculture into the forest protected areas, watersheds, the protected community areas, and ecological protection fund to support agricultural development in the targeted areas, and improve people's livelihoods.

2.4. Effective Revenue-Expenditure Management

- Increasing national revenue through the implementation of green growth and green economy principles according to the developmental sectors.
- Recording revenue-expenditure for economic activities, commerce, and finance through a green accounting approach, based on green growth and green economy principles.

- Promoting the private and public and general people’s expenses on green technology, green financial markets, system of payment for ecosystem services, green products and green services.
- Monitoring revenue–expenses for both the private and public sectors for the effectiveness of a green economy and poverty reduction.

3. Blue Economy Development with Sustainability

In Cambodia’s sea, there are small and large islands located in the provinces of Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, Kampot, and Kep, and some of the islands are ecotourism development areas and the harboring areas for fishmongers and researchers, as well as the crossing paths of large ship passengers. In water, there are fish, plants, corals, mangroves, the submerged trees, mosses, and biodiversity species, and at the sea bottom there are fuel fossils and gas.

Development at the sea is an important part to foster a national economy through commercial activities, water course transportation, sea port construction, ecotourism development at the island, coastal tourism attraction, exploration and extraction of fuel fossils and gas mines, fishing, and other development posing no pollution to the environment of the sea.

The Blue Economy Development with Sustainability shall have the following strategies:

3.1. Blue Economy Management and Development

- Coordinating with relevant national and international institutions to strengthen blue economy development in balance with environment and society at the marine areas.
- Managing natural resources of the sea, coastline areas and marine ecosystem for safety, and sustainability by continuing to strengthen management and conservation of wetland and watersheds, coastline, and the protected areas at the sea.
- Conserving and using marine natural resources with sustainability to help reduce poverty of the people, stabilize economy growth, food security and sustainable livelihoods. Therefore, the RGC has to protect and restore marine environment and marine ecosystem for national socio-economic benefits.
- Studying and assessing any impacts on marine natural resources, caused by developmental projects.
- Managing marine pollution, including management of waste disposals, plastic disposal, organic pollutants, heavy metals and liquid waste discharge to protect the marine health, and marine biodiversity.

3.2. Monitoring on Marine Pollutants

- Promoting observation and inspection on quality of sea water with acid substance to protect a marine ecosystem easily exposed to vulnerability, and the community fisheries, living on these resources.
- Supporting and encouraging scientists to conduct researches on marine pollutants and preserve quality of sea water.
- Identifying factors causing impacts and reducing the impacts on economy, society, environment, and culture, especially on the people living on the islands, due to over-fishing and fishery overexploitation, and pollution to biodiversity, coral species and mangroves.

3.3 Ensuring Marine Food Security

- Increasing yield of fish stock to a maximum and marine aquaculture to support sufficient food supply in order to address green growth goals in the short term.
- Identifying strategies in capacity building for conservation and sustainable environment management for the benefits of the people as fishmongers.

3.4. Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emission and Climate Change Adaptation

- Studying, researching and conducting analysis of climate change leading to sea level rise and coastal soil erosion, severe threats to marine areas and islands, especially people living in the islands, who will encounter challenges. Therefore, it is important to learn about disasters arising from climate change and marine pollutants.
- Enhancing the use of renewable energy, such as energy produced by wind force and sea wave, and reducing carbon low emission in the blue economy development.
- Preparing beforehand for prevention and protection against disasters at the sea, equip tools and provide timely information on natural disasters and other disasters to the island inhabitants, traders and other businesspersons at the sea through techniques for climate change adaptation.

4. Green Environment and Natural Resources Management

The RGC's management of green environment and natural resources is to focus on clean development, non-pollution to water quality, soil quality, air quality, as well as sustainable management of forestry, fishery and water resources to enhance livelihoods and public wellbeing of the people, which is the main factor to boost a green economy in balance with environmental, social and cultural sustainability.

The Management of green environment and natural resources shall have the strategies as follows:

4.1. Green Agriculture, Food Security, Food Safety and Hygiene:

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has been very successful in poverty reduction and dealing with malnutrition, due to political stability and economic growth in the past decades, especially recently economic growth depending on main areas, such as agriculture, agro-industry construction, exports of garment apparels and tourism. Cambodia is vulnerable to climate change and the RGC's strategic plans are orientated to improve sustainable food security, especially individual household's food security to enhance sustainability of economic growth.

Food security and sanitation improvement to achieve the goal of green economy shall have some strategies as follows:

- Green agriculture: activities of green agriculture are harmonized with development and environment requirements, such as increase in rice yield with no harm to environment that is one part of green agriculture. Therefore, RGC shall have plans to reduce chemical usages of pesticide by encouraging the use of organic fertilizers, as well as promotion and encouragement for participation in one village one product.
- Agricultural conservation: it is based on harmlessness to productive soil quality by using composted fertilizers, land improvement, soil erosion reduction, labor utilities, shorter-time, and less gas usage, and machinery maintenance for better and longer use. The RGC has determined not to levy taxes on agricultural lands to help people gain high income, benefit from poverty reduction, and maintain tradition of sustainable farming. In this regard, farmers know how to process and manage their farming lands by growing rice and other crops to get yields in all year round of land usage. At the same time, food quality system control is developed and non-chemical-food producers are encouraged to use natural fertilizers and are provided with a green certificate of merit and green awards, etc.
- Ecological agriculture: as Cambodia's agriculture is vulnerable to climate change, the RGC shall create an ecological agricultural system for better food security for the long term. Implementation of an ecological agriculture system is to increase yields and decrease adverse impacts on environment.

4.2. Sustainable Water Resources Management

Water is one of the important resources for green growth in Cambodia and is necessary for agriculture, human resource development and conservation of ecosystem. Particularly, water management encounters some current challenges such as serious difficulties faced by agricultural fields related to green growth in need of annual and seasonal water supply, according to the regions in order to reduce natural disasters caused by water rising to maximum levels. In Cambodia, water utility in industry is focused on the

importance of sanitation and liquid disposal treatment so as to maintain sustainably ecological system as well as to access to clean water and sanitation.

In order to ensure water security and effective water management, the RGC has considered water policy as one of its prioritized policies in management of water and water resources, preservation of water quality and wetland protection and watersheds for sustainability of water supply, distributing to the needs of development, and conservation which is the balance of ecosystem and qualitative food sources. Policy and law on water resource management has attracted people's participate through creation of water user community, and water management mechanism at sub-national administration. Vision for water security refers to usage of water and water resources with equity, efficiency, and sustainability in order to ensure clean water supply, and various water uses with quality for people, farmers, entrepreneurs, and general water users, based on the principle of water safety, adequacy of water resources, water quality, water sanitation and reasonable price.

The research, study and analysis have shown that water management and water resources are extremely important to support life, ecosystem well-being, environment health, and socioeconomic growth and water area is facing challenges worldwide, especially lack of freshwater and drinking water, due to scarcities of freshwater usage and adverse impacts from natural disasters, including climate change, especially an increase in a global warming and drought that is threatening and putting high pressure on human and animal life and plants. As a basis in ensuring sustainability of safe and qualitative water supply in Cambodia, it requires full participation from stakeholders of all strata of life at national and sub-national levels, including general users by strictly adhering to policy and legal formalities related to water management and usage.

The sustainable water resources management to achieve green growth goals shall embrace the following strategies:

- Building and improving water infrastructure with green characteristics for sustainable water supply to prevent and avoid flood at national and sub-national levels.
- Preparing and building water reservoirs, irrigation schemes and irrigation system to increase green agriculture, green industries and green trade resilient to drought and adaptive to climate change as well as resilient to climate.
- Promoting water sources and watersheds protection at national and sub-national levels.
- Building a common liquid treatment reservoir at the municipality/provincial towns.
- Managing water for water security, the RGC needs to restore and reconstruct irrigation schemes, based on soil for production and water supply and sanitation in response to the needs of the local community. Access to clean water and sanitation and expanding irrigation system for agricultural sector help enhance management and storage of water in each region for farming more often per year, gaining high yields and generating more income contributing to poverty reduction of people in the rural areas.

- Managing water for economic advancement, creation of an information management system and monitoring water use per sector is the core coordination for water user community that is needed in water management activities and is required to establish forecasting system and warning signs for natural disasters related to water, which is a part to reduce possible damages. Early warning and raising awareness of climate change and hazards to people can reduce risks to people while flooding and storm etc.
- Integrating ecosystem and water resources management and strengthening capacity of constructing wastewater treatment reservoirs and solid waste management are for protection and keeping value of ecosystem and natural resources conservation. Clean water is provided in the rural areas through digging wells and ponds; virus killing medicines; educational training on sanitation.

4.3. Effective Management of Energy and Renewable Energy

Cambodia economy will be increasing in the future, and mixed energies will also do so. Managing energy for green growth is to save energy and supply additionally mixed energies to build a Cambodian society to become a low carbon emission society reducing environmental impacts and avoid a financial crisis for end-users, especially people in the rural.

Effective management of energy and renewable energy to achieve green growth goals shall have the following strategies:

- Having efficient fossil fuel consumption and natural gas usage for the long term can effectively provide supplies to huge towns and the RGC's improving efficient usage of electricity-generating factories run by coals for the long term shall reduce environmental pollution and greenhouse gas emission from these electricity factories.
- Promoting renewable energy in the rural areas: the RGC has to reinforce biomass utilities for the short term in the rural areas with a green growth village. In order to strengthen effectiveness of better energy supply at the rural areas, it needs to increase natural waste management and composted fertilizers production for sustainable agriculture.
- Creating a green trade environment with regulations related to energy production is to be promoted to have competition over use of renewable energy, improvement of energy efficiency and green industry development.

4.4. Management and Sustainable Land Usage

Land is a natural resource serving for development process according to different needs of human being and increase in population needs to expand land usage and needs land for town and rural constructions. In order to reinforce the successful strategy practices, competent ministries shall have plans for sustainable land use, agro-industry cropping, forestry management, management of the protected areas, establishment of forestry communities and protected areas communities, development planning, investment and the private sector development.

Zoning identification is promoted for a basis of land use planning and identifying environmental management zone in the protected areas as well as studying natural potentials to create provincial protected areas. This strategy supports, promotes, and participates in implementation of the state land title registration programs in the protected areas, the coastal areas, the forest protected areas, the industry areas, tourism attraction areas, and various land uses for the public needs, which requires cooperation with relevant ministries/institutions and local authorities at all levels.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has carried out “**Old Policy New Action on Land**” to achieve a principle of sustainable land use with a clear identification between economic land concession and private land use of the people, such as agricultural land and residential land, etc.

Success in comprehensive land reforms of the RGC targets at working out even more clearly the farmer’s land ownership, according to the RGC’s slogan ‘**No Farmers without Land for Farming,**’ even clearer land distribution of land for crop plantation and rice paddy and economic land concession, agro-industry or other economic land concessions to encourage investors, the conserved forest land, and the maintained permanent forest land for collecting forest and non-timber forest products, as well as land allocation for social land concession for farmers more effectively.

4.4.1. Conservation, Management and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

In natural resources management, competent ministries/institutions shall prepare strategy and distribution planning and identify management zones for natural resources protection, such as mines, forests, water and fisheries by balancing between conservation and development to enhance national economy and rural economy. Strengthening and promoting conservation of forest and biodiversity for serving economy and environmental services through implementation of **CARBON CREDIT** is a factor for green growth and participation in successful and highly effective implementation of management policies of fishery, forest, mines and energy.

4.4.2. Cambodia’s Coastline Usage

Cambodia has a 440 km coastline stretching along four provinces adjacent to the seaside, i.e. Koh Kong, Sihanouk ville, Kampot, and Kep. The Cambodian beaches are the beautiful tourism sites with white sand, fresh air and comforts. Therefore, the Cambodian beaches were granted with a full-fledged membership to the world’s most beautiful beach clubs on 26 May 2011.

Management of the coastal areas with sustainability to achieve green growth goals shall have strategies as follows:

- Managing solid and liquid waste shall be conducted in cooperation with relevant institutions, local authorities and people living near the beaches.
- Identifying marine areas for developmental and conservation goals.

- Preparing for use of shoreline to build infrastructure, residence, public and private buildings to serve tourism, including land usage for agriculture and industrial development, etc.
- Studying, assessing, and analyzing in more detail the activities along coastline, sea, marine tributaries, rivers, channels (next to the sea) and island.
- Managing marine water resources and other marine related resources.
- Raising awareness of green growth at the coastline and providing education about it to the public.

4.5. Conservation and Sustainable Fishery Management

Law on Fishery 2006 and Policy on Fishery Resources Increasing as well as relevant regulations have been effectively improved to maintain and increase freshwater and seawater fish. The Fishery Administration, in cooperation with relevant ministries/institutions, especially sub-national administrations, has strengthened the governance of fishery resources management with participation from fishmongers through a fishing community.

As fishery and biodiversity resources of both freshwater and sea water are food source consisting of rich protein and necessary to support people's livelihoods and for exports, the relevant ministries/institutions work together cooperatively to manage fisheries, according to the fishery law and policy to maintain sustainability. Despite the existing laws and policies, the anarchy, illegal fishing, illegal business and a destruction of natural resources still continue.

Comprehensive action of **Deep Reform on the Fishery** sector has increased natural fish stock, ensured food security, contributed to macroeconomic stability and helped organize the zoning for areas to be conserved, such as community fisheries, people's fishery zone, fishery conserved area, and public fishery zone, as well as has enhanced responsibility of a sub-national administration in natural resources management.

In accordance with this comprehensively **Deep Fishery Reform**, the Royal Government of Cambodia has recently decided to eliminate fishing lots to allow people to carry out family fishing and promote increase in fishery stocks, of which people can use these resources, being the owners.

4.6. Infrastructure Development and Green Transports

Creating transports infrastructure is an important factor in Cambodia, due to many major challenges difficult to be solved, such as traffic jams, lack of public transports, traffic law violation, lack of vehicle matriculation control along the roads, and shortage of a sidewalk space for pedestrians along the road leading to an increase in the polluting gas emission to the atmosphere. Therefore, in order to successfully implement this strategy, it is important to carry out some activities, such as green sidewalk space allocation along the roads, tree planting and forest conservation, sharing of green transports by using buses, electrically-run trains, renewable energy-run vehicles, and electrically-run bicycles and

motorcycles for travelling in towns. In addition, there shall be a regular analysis of gas emission from vehicles.

4.7. Green Tourism Development

The Royal Government of Cambodia is strongly committed to promote effective and sustainable tourism development, largely depending on conditions of peace, political stability, social safety and green growth. In order to achieve green tourism strategy, it is important to promote Cambodia's cultural and natural tourism to become the world class green tourism targets, including green tourism zones, green tourism services, green tourists, green food supply, green infrastructure development for serving the tourism field, green environment, green agriculture and industry products, and green transports in line with a slogan, 'Clean City, Clean Resort, Good Service.'

Developing green tourism helps promote and attract more national and international visitors to visit cultural and natural tourism sites and have a longer stay, ascribed to the attractions of food products, accommodations, as well as green and comfortable infrastructures.

Green tourism development to achieve green growth goals shall have the following strategies:

- Promoting tourism with positive potentials for a national economy.
- Organizing tourism development to cope with challenges from a financial crisis.
- Expanding green tourism to create green jobs.
- Preparing for tourism development to foster a local economy and poverty reduction.
- Promoting eco-tourism and community-based tourism.
- Encouraging green tourism investments to help reduce expenses on the use of energy, water, waste, and maintain value of ecosystem and national heritage.
- Promoting tourism development in cities, based on the concept of “**Clean City, Green City.**”
- Attracting tourists through green tourism development by improving product quality and tourism services.
- Having involvement and support of the private sectors for green tourism.
- Having economic potential for green tourism, depending on small and medium enterprises.
- Promoting practices of a strategic tourism development plan for green tourism.
- Encouraging the private sectors on green tourism.
- Encouraging tourists to be engaged in the green transports.

4.8. Environmental Quality Improvement

Quality of environment refers to environment with no pollution, such as quality of water, land and air, noise and vibration distraction, as well as all types of appropriate waste management. This includes quality of food and sustainable food supply that fulfill the needs of people, as well as ecological welfare enhancement linked to the public health through environment sanitation and food hygiene.

Enhancing environmental quality relies on management of rubbish, solid waste, and harmful waste, monitoring water pollution and air pollution, and the necessity for implementation in accordance with existing regulations to enhance effectiveness of rubbish management, solid waste and hazardous waste in the Kingdom of Cambodia for environmental quality protection and public health. The government shall adhere to a principle of reducing, recycling and reusing (3R) and a charging principle for the dischargers of more waste and for those polluting environment. At the same time, the government shall enhance effectiveness of air pollutant management, air pollution management, noise, and vibration distraction, and strengthen follow-up and monitoring these pollutions in the targeted areas. In order to contribute to enhancing environmental quality, development in both the public and private sector needs to take into account equipping factories/enterprises with a liquid waste treatment basin, constructing a waste storage basin from toilets in developmental zones, a treatment system for processing excrements into natural fertilizers, organizing landfill sites, constructing rubbish processing factories and organic waste in main towns, organizing medical disposal incinerators at the hospitals and installing small and medium clean water production factories within the town and main cities.

5. Human Resources Development and Green Education

Human resources development is a main factor in effective green growth in Cambodia. The Royal Government of Cambodia faces challenges, such as lack of human resources related to green growth in both the public and private sectors and civil society. At the time of speedily growing development, this requires human resources with both quality and quantity to foster green growth.

The human resources development and green education shall have the following strategies:

5.1. Promoting Green Growth in a Formal Systematic Education

- Creating green growth in a formal systematic education in educational institutes for all levels to mainstream green growth more comprehensively for pupils and students to become green youths at schools.
- Establishing educational institutes of green growth at national levels as attraction to investors, donors, development partners and member states of International Green Organizations to assist the Cambodian education sector in the area.

5.2. Promoting Green Growth in a Non-Systematic Education

- Conducting training on green growth in a non-systematic education to the public and private sectors, and in villages and communes in order to raise awareness of green growth to RGC's officers at national and sub-national levels to become green youths in ministries/institutions.
- Conducting training for youths and gender at villages and communes in order for them to become green youth and green village youths, who are green youth models and will continue green growth work.

5.3. Exchanging green knowledge, experience and technology

- Creating a green network at national and sub-national levels.
- Exchanging experience and sharing knowledge to support and actively participate in green growth in Cambodia.
- Exchanging green experience and technology about green growth between Asian countries and member states of the GGGI and the world.

5.4. Dissemination and Education through Media

- Providing information about green growth to public through media about green growth.
- Creating programs and platforms to discuss green growth amongst pupils, students, professors, researchers and scientists.
- Establishing a green information Centre, green library, green information technology system and green academia.

6. Effective Green Technology Management

Relevant ministries-institutions shall develop educational programs by integrating green technology that brings with less use of natural resources, maintaining environmental quality, increasing productivity and quality based on market demands, and consistent with the RGC's policies. Use of technological systems and green technology, namely greenhouse gas emission reduction technology, environment pollution proliferation reduction technology, technology for effective use of energy, clean development technology and technology for reducing, reusing and recycling the used resources.

Effective Green Technology Management shall have the strategies as follows:

6.1. Equipping Green Technology

- Developing green agriculture, green industry, green business, green infrastructure and transportation, green tourism, green energy, green construction and building, green telecommunication, green research and green growth, green skills and green technology, green design, green workplace, green markets, green product promotion, green sale and services, and green finance procurement, all of which they shall be equipped with green technology.
- Exchanging and transferring green technology between the public and private sectors through cooperation with the GGGI and International Organizations and with the developed and developing countries.
- Promoting green technology business in green agriculture, green industry, green business, green infrastructure and transportation, green tourism, green energy, green construction and building, green telecommunication, green research and green growth, green skills and green technology, green design, green workplace, green markets, green product promotion, green sale and services and green finance procurement.

6.2. Training on Green Technology

- Encouraging and supporting green technology researchers of both the public and private sectors and civil societies to implement the green technology.
- Providing knowledge about green technology.
- Participating in training on green technology through national and international workshops.
- Organizing training courses on green technology.

6.3. Green technology Investment

- Encouraging investors to invest capital on green technology in the green agriculture, green industry, green business, green infrastructure and transports, green tourism, green energy, green construction and building, green telecommunication, green research and green growth, green skills and green technology, green design, green workplace, green markets, green product promotion, green sale and services, as well as green finance procurement in order to effectively develop green technology.
- Promoting the establishment of new green technology.

7. Promotion of a Green Social Safety System

Based on the most successful experience in implementing the RGC's Rectangular Strategy for growth, employment, equity, and efficiency in economy, environment, society and culture, the government sets out strategies for natural resources management, i.e. water, land, forest, fishery, mines and energy to be sustainable and long-lasting for the next generation. The government's policies in sustainable water management, and comprehensive deep reforms on Land, Forestry and Fishery, are promoting a country to reach a green economy development as a good model recognized as a society with high socioeconomic development with low carbon emission moving towards building a long-lasting green culture social safety. This success with a noticeable pride encourages and reinforces the government to take its further efforts to ensure a green culture social safety system, based on green growth principles.

Promotion of a green culture social safety system shall have the following strategies:

7.1. Green Culture Social Safety

This safety refers to social development, based on strategic direction of green growth commencing from a society with low carbon emission, environmental sustainability, natural resources sustainability, ecosystem safety in promoting socio-economic development to adapt to climate change and resilient to climate with the use of a social protection system and green growth means, green economy and green technology whereby the safety is based on the pillars of national development, especially green youths, green mothers and green people with gender equity.

7.2. Social Protection

The social protection focuses on policies and job markets, social insurances with contribution (pension, health insurance, social security, national fund, social security support) social safety net with no contribution and additional social welfare services.

This social protection takes into effect based on social safety net, green economic growth – stable blue economy and ecosystem safety. The social safety net refers to public construction programs (cash or food for work), support in cash or in kind, support in capital in order to provide access to public facility, health, and housing, in accordance with the RGC's National Social Support Strategy for the Poor and the Vulnerable People.

Enhancing social protection and green culture society relies on quality of life and environment health and improving welfare for women, children, youths, disables, farmers, indigenous people, the elderly, and communities through green economy growth and a green social safety system. The participation from the public in social protection ensures socio-economic development through developmental effectiveness in balance with quality of life, green social safety system and ecosystem safety.

Therefore, these ensure a social safety system and enhancement of environmental quality, ecosystem health and public health to encourage and protect people's welfare.

8. Uphold and Protection of Green Cultural Heritage and National Identity

Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage 1996 is to protect national cultural heritage and general cultural property. This law provides a high priority to uphold and development on cultural heritage and promotion of ancient masterpiece. To contribute to cultural heritage protection, the RGC has created an alive human heritage management mechanism to maintain and encourage the work of the celebrity, so as to maintain and better promote a national significant culture, lasting forever, following the Conventions for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Law on Composers' Property Rights and Other Similar Rights and Law on Intellectual Property Rights that ensure intellectual property rights ,especially invention protection, trademarks, innovation, and new inventions. These regulations implementation is to have national cultural heritage being of stability and sustainability, focusing on maintenance, protection, conservation and development of general national cultural property in line with national advancement and globalization of economic activities, based on green growth.

Through comprehensively integrating Cambodia into the ASEAN region and the world where there are shrines, sacred places, religion, traditions, and ancient temples, especially Angkor Wat, Angkor Thom, Bakheng, Banteay Srei, and Preah Vihear, as well as natural resorts, namely waterfalls, mountains, forests, Tonle Sap Lake and beaches, these areas become green natural tourism destinations that attract national and international tourists to visit, do business, and invest more in the Kingdom of Cambodia. This can also

boost up national revenue from natural and cultural tourism of approximately US\$ 1,786 million in 2010 and US\$1,850 million in 2011 and in 2020 is estimated to increase to approximately US\$5,000 million.

Regarding National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2012-2030, Cambodia will become the developed country, based on the most successful experience of Win-Win Policy and RGC's Rectangular Strategy, which maintains peace, political stability, security, social order, and stable macroeconomic growth. These days, the greatest achievements having resulted from the most successful practices of the Rectangular Strategy makes green growth become a core catalyst in economic development to keep up with environmental protection to reduce poverty nationwide with high effectiveness and improve livelihoods of the people.

Achieving green growth goals requires active participation from all relevant stakeholders of both the public and private sectors through implementation of National Policy on Green Growth and National Strategic Plan on Green Growth (NSPGG) in order to promote green growth in Cambodia towards a flourishing cultural society that will make green growth recognized as a core means of economic development, environmental protection, national cultural property protection and maintenance, together with tangible and intangible cultural heritages.

Particularly, socio-economic development with low carbon emission, natural resources management, and effective and sustainable development of green economy and blue economy are surely to help Cambodia maintain national heritage and green national cultural property for a long-term perpetuity and persistence reducing poverty to a great extent, increasing social fraternity, gender equality and equity, increasing macroeconomic growth, together with maintaining ecosystem safety and environment.

This green cultural heritage strategy focuses mainly on reforming ancient temples of national cultural heritage and natural resorts to become the Green Gold tourism destinations, aligned with the RGC's Strategic Tourism Development Plan 2012-2020. This also maintains national cultural identity keeping up with development and conservation, raising value and providing green beauty.

Uphold and Protection of Green Cultural Heritage and Identity shall have the strategies as follows:

8.1. Uphold and Protection of Green Culture

- Exchanging experience, knowledge and green technology that help raise awareness of cultural value of both natural cultural property and human-made cultural property.
- Maintaining, protecting, conserving, modernizing, and integrating cultural heritage, intangible cultural heritage and green social culture through cultural diversification, and cultural change, religion, tradition, customs of living, tourism, sports, education, new innovation, and green technology.

- Enhancing national prestige and maintaining national identity, based on green growth principles and evolution in the green agriculture, green business, green industry, green infrastructure, green building and construction, green financial tools, green investment and green markets etc.

8.2. Green Cultural Heritage Conservation

- Conserving the cultural heritage produced or naturally endowed or discovered in the soil of the country being the human masterpiece and natural products with green science, history, or religion and nature.
- Increasing economic progress, environment, society and culture of the country, linked to evolution of green growth.
- Promoting advanced civilization in nature reflecting national green cultural property for the sake of people and the whole country.

8.3. Enhancement of Intangible Cultural Heritage

- Enhancing and encouraging operation, performance, speeches, knowledge and know-how, including object tools originated from artificial objects, green spaces, and cultural diversification recognized and accepted in the society.
- Promoting continuance of Intangible Cultural Heritage and all of masterpieces from one generation to another.
- Encouraging permanent new reinvention of Intangible Cultural Heritage, based on green growth.
- Creating human harmonization with nature, including their history, geography, religions, traditions, customs, and literatures.
- Exchanging and transferring masterpieces, innovation for contributing to promote different cultural respects and human innovation.

9. Good Governance on Green Growth

Governance is an inevitable factor in green growth movement. This requires participation from all relevant stakeholders and public. Awareness of green growth strategy requires dissemination of policies and understanding. Good green governance principle will be mainstreamed into the green youth, students and green model person through key passages, spirits of national and international legal formalities in order to ensure transparency of management, leadership, responsibility, accountability and effectiveness. The Royal Government of Cambodia under the leadership of **Samdech Prime Minister**, has set out a National Program for Sub-National Democratic Development 2010 – 2019 under direct coordination leadership by a National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development, stemmed from successful practices of Decentralization and Deco-centralization strategy, Law on Commune–Sangkat Election, Law on Commune-Sangkat Administration and Law on Administrative Management of the Municipality/Province. According to a National Program for Sub-National Democratic Development 2010

– 2019, governance focuses on comprehensive institutional reforms to effectively implement decentralization and de-centralization strategy, ensuring successful poverty reduction, based on sub-national institutional organization, financial resources, human resources, functioning of the institution that provide more effective public services and rapid democratic development. Necessity and efficiency of the governance are to improve accountability, transparency, sub-national responsibility, information sharing, raising awareness of policy, and the RGC's strategies, especially related to gender mainstreaming, green growth at national and sub-national levels, promoting macroeconomic stability, climate change adaptation and climate resilience and poverty reduction.

Piecemeal mainstreaming strategy for green growth will contribute to public administration reforms, based on a principle of the RGC's policy on public services. Officers will get more awareness of their roles, duties, and responsibility for provision of public services to people in order to better serve people in line with slogan "civil officers has no supervision culture but only service providers." In this, green governance consists of close linkage with decentralization and de-centralization strategy, public administration reforms and the RGC's National Program for Sub-National Democratic Development, and will need to be integrated into all activities of these policies and strategies implementation aiming at improving effectiveness and efficiency in both the public and private sectors.

Green governance refers to governance, management, and leadership of both institution, and legal entity to achieve strategic objectives such as green investment and creating green jobs, green economy management to balance with environment, sustainable blue economy development, green environmental management, and natural resources, human resources management and green education, green technology management to be more effective, promoting green social safety net and maintaining and protecting green heritage and national identity.

Governance includes official and unofficial ones linking with national and subnational authorities, civil societies, and private sectors, and their quality is based on comprehensive reciprocity, confidentiality, and legality. This governance is promoted by mechanism and opportunity for coordination, negotiation, and correct organization of public and private sectors and civil societies. Local authorities shall have immediate responsibilities in line with hierarchy, regulations, and financial rules in green infrastructure investments, green economic development and sustainable municipality development principles.

According to principles of green growth, it ensures governance at national and sub-national levels, implements transparent works, accountability, and responsibility, strengthens foreign policies on green growth as well as integrating green growth into all relevant levels.

Good Governance on Green Growth shall have strategies as follows:

9.1. Promote cooperation on good governance between national and international green institutions

- Exchanging experience of leadership and management on green growth with global green technology, member states of international organizations and international organizations.
- Building partnership with relevant ministries/institutions, municipal/provincial authorities and national organizations to achieve the efficiency and effectiveness of green growth.
- Using green technology to make green governance effective.

9.2. Preparing legal framework and policy

- Preparing a legal framework and action plans in green nature.
- Reviewing the existing law and legal formalities.
- Promoting good green governance on strategic objectives
- Making law on green growth.

9.3. Human Capacity Building

- Strengthening good green governance capacity at national and municipal/provincial levels.
- Upgrading green growth education through strengthening capacity of teachers at all levels.
- Training trainers as contact persons and focal points on green growth to be skillful in green governance to scale up knowledge, exchange experiences and mainstreaming green governance principle into ministries /institutions.

9.4. Mobilize finance and development funds

- Attracting foreign investors to promote good green governance at national and sub-national levels.
- Mobilizing all financial resources at national and international levels, especially development partners, as well as the GGGI to attain all strategic objectives of green governance.
- Encouraging the private sector to implement good green governance, along with its investment as well as trade, and project implementation in order to use natural resources effectively and achieve its objectives.

9.5. Enhancing Transparency, Accountability, and Responsibility

- Mainstreaming awareness of a good green governance principle for the civil officials, public officers, green youths, gender equity, sub-national administration and the private sectors to raise vocational conscience, responsibility for the public services within their own authority and jurisdiction.
- Encouraging delegation, financial resources and responsibilities through making activity plans in order to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of quality services.

- Enhancing rights eligible to acquire information related to green growth through exchanging experiences, sharing information, dissemination, awareness raising, support, and participation to implement green growth principles, as well as good green governance at all levels, especially in all the green growth objectives.

6. Activities

6.1. Institutional Structure

Strengthen green growth structure at national and sub-national levels to implement legal formalities, policies, strategic plans, programs and action plans on green growth.

6.2. Developing Legal Framework

Prepare and develop legal formalities on green growth, such as law on green growth etc.

6.3. Green Growth Action Plan

According to the presentation on strengths, challenges, and strategy practices to achieve a vision of green growth, the Royal Government of Cambodia has set out the strategies to promote green growth in Cambodia as planned in the strategic objectives. Implementation of the action plan of this strategic plan is divided into two phases: 1). for a short term from 2013 to 2017 (3-5 years), trying to achieve it; 2). For a medium and long term from 2018 to 2030 (6-13 years) for sustainability of economy development, in balance with environment, society, and culture. This implementation requires active participation from the public and private sectors, civil society, development partners and the public.

6.3.1. Green Growth and Green Job Creation

Activities to be implemented for short, medium and long terms are as follows:

- Engaging green investors in renewable energy, lands, forests and fisheries and green industry and commercialization at national and sub-national levels.
- Mainstreaming green growth into economy, banks, and finance systems.
- Issuing green certificates to companies, industries, hotels, restaurants, organizations, financial institutes, investment banks, and commercial banks which contribute to protect and preserve the environment and use natural resources effectively.
- Enhancing green businesses and industries by using green technology.
- Preparing law and regulation and green commercial policies.
- Expanding green product sales in both the local and international markets.
- Encouraging investors investing in green products, especially nonchemical farming products.
- Enhancing job opportunities for people, including green tourism, green environment, green energy, green farming, green industry, green technologies, green trade and green services.

- Facilitating the relevant investments and change technologies for green production and green markets.
- Mainstreaming a sustainable production and consumption framework into the investment project concerning the use of natural resources.
- Using natural resources by implementing a principle that polluter shall be fined.
- Reforming financial management of the public and private sectors by carrying out governance principles.
- Formulating budget plan and pilot green projects at national and sub-national levels.
- Allocating budget to each field of green growth more effectively.
- Promoting transparency, accountability of expense of public and private sectors in each development sector to reach green growth goals.
- Monitoring, allocating, and managing budget of the public and private sectors to ensure national green growth more effectively.
- Establishing a green environmental accounting for green growth at national and international levels.
- Providing training on green environment accounting fundamentals at national and sub-national levels.
- Mainstreaming green environment accounting fundamentals into national accounting.
- Monitoring account and finance related to green growth.

6.3.2. Managing green economy to balance with environment

Activities to be implemented for the short, medium and long terms are as follows:

- Preparing law and regulations and green economy policy.
- Preparing green tax policy consistent with green growth principles.
- Preparing indicators to show green economy development based on green economy development principles.
- Organizing a management mechanism in transition towards effective green economy.
- Improving quality of effective green economy development by increasing productivity and product quantity.
- Transforming a traditional economy structure into a green economy to mainstream, synchronize and adapt between economy and ecosystem more effectively.
- Developing green effective infrastructures through green economy planning.
- Creating green commercial opportunity at national levels.
- Strengthening welfare protection for women, children, youth, disable, farmers, indigenous people, the elder and the communities by strengthening a green economy and green social safety.
- Promoting economic development, based on low carbon emission.
- Preparing law, regulations and financial policy with regards to green growth.

- Mainstreaming green growth principles into finance and banking systems.
- Preparing procedures and green procurement management.
- Providing credit – green loan basing on green growth principles of financial companies , finance institutes, commercial banks, public banks, and National Bank of Cambodia.
- Developing green financial market.
- Allowing the public and people to access green financial and banking system services.
- Reducing poverty by offering green financial and banking services and green products, such as clean financial operation, financial skills, and green banks, green services, exchange rates for environmental quality initiated from financial companies, finance institutions and National Bank of Cambodia.
- Developing policies and law and regulations on payment for ecosystem services.
- Promoting productivity of ecosystem services in the natural areas protecting nature, the conservative areas, reserved areas, and coastal zone.
- Promoting the implementation of green growth principles in the areas, which protects nature, the conservation area, reserve area, and coastal zone.
- Using a system of payment for ecosystem services as the encouraging tools for the local community and all stakeholders in order to work together and maintain sustainable natural resources.
- Creating a system of payment for ecosystem services, based on green growth principles.
- Mainstreaming a system of payment for ecosystem services into green growth in all development fields.
- Attracting carbon credit markets through applying a system of payment for ecosystem services in the protected areas, the conservation area, the reserved area, and coastal zone at national and sub-national levels.
- Coordinating zoning identification to classify areas for productivity of environment protection services.
- Monitoring revenue-expense of both the public and private sectors to promote green economy and reduce poverty.

6.3.3. Effective Implementation of Blue Economy

Activities to be implemented for the short, medium, and long terms are as follows:

- Coordinating with relevant institutions at national and international levels to strengthen blue economy development to be balanced with environment and society in the coastal areas.
- Managing marine resources, coastline, marine ecosystem for safety and sustainability.
- Conducting conservation and utilizing marine resources sustainably.
- Controlling marine and relevant ecosystem pollution.
- Observing and inspecting quality of seawater having acid substance.

- Encouraging researchers having found the polluting substance in the seawater and maintain its quality.
- Maximizing fish stocks yield and conducting aquacultures to have sufficient food supply leading to green growth goals achievement.
- Strengthening capacity of conservation and marine environmental management.
- Conducting research and analysis on climate change causing sea level rise and coastal erosion.
- Preparing, preventing, and protecting natural disasters at the sea.

6.3.4. Green environment and natural resources management

Activities to be implemented for the short, medium, and long terms are as follows:

- Strengthening green agriculture development, conservation of agriculture and ecosystems.
- Encouraging participation of one village one product movement.
- Controlling over rubbish, solid waste, and harmful waste, monitoring water and air pollutions.
- Implementing a principle of reducing, recycling, and reusing (3R) and exploit resource from the wastes.
- Introducing a payment principle for those discharging lots of waste and those polluting environment.
- Managing Water for water security and economic growth.
- Strengthening conservation of forest resources and biodiversity for serving environmental economic services through implementing the credit carbon projects.
- Identifying coastal areas for development and conservation goals.
- Preparing and using shoreline.
- Studying, assessing and analyzing in detail the activities related to coastline and area related to the sea.
- Managing seawater resources and sea related resources.
- Disseminating and educating green growth at the coastline to the public.
- Establishing sustainable land use for tourism, agriculture, industry and residential land.
- Arranging development and investment projects and private sector's development.
- Encouraging sustainable fossil fuel usage and promoting renewable energy uses in the rural areas.
- Making competition in renewable energy use, improvement of energy efficiency and green industry development for the public and private sector.
- Developing green transports infrastructure at national and sub-national levels.
- Implementing green transports through using buses, electricity-run trains, uses of bicycles and electricity-run motorcycles for vehicles for travelling in towns.
- Analyzing carbon emission from vehicles in the Phnom Penh cities and provinces.
- Strengthening tourism development to cope with challenges for financial downturn.
- Strengthening the tourism sector that supports the local economy and poverty reduction.

- Encouraging the private sector to support green tourism.
- Promoting tourism development in small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

6.3.5. Green Human Resources Development

Activities to be implemented for the short, medium, and long terms are as follows:

- Increasing capacity building at national and sub-national levels to create ideas and information about commercial industry issues, agriculture, crafts and green services.
- Integrating education about green growth in education institutes at all levels.
- Establishing educational institutes for green growth at a national level.
- Providing training on green growth in non-systematic education to the public and private sector and in villages and communes.
- Preparing and creating a green growth network at national and sub-national levels.
- Changing experience and sharing knowledge about green growth in Cambodia.
- Exchanging experience and green technologies about green growth in ASEAN countries, member states of the GGGI and the world.
- Providing information about green growth to the public through media about green growth.
- Providing programs and consultation platform about green growth amongst pupils, students, professors, researchers and scientists.
- Building a green information Centre, green library, green information technology and green research institutes.

6.3.6. Effective Technology Management

Activities to be implemented for the short, medium, and long terms are as follows:

- Equipping green technologies in all areas.
- Helping coordinate with relevant investment and changes in technologies for green production and green markets.
- Bringing environmental technologies to the poor to facilitate use and broaden capacity of exports at a national level about environment technologies (effective solar panels).
- Changing and transferring green technologies between the public and private sectors.
- Trading green technologies in all sectors.
- Studying, researching and analyzing new green technologies.
- Providing training on green technologies to the public and private sectors and civil society.
- Participating in training on green technologies through national and international workshops.
- Attracting investments in green technologies in all sectors.

6.3.7. Promotion of a Green Social Safety System

Activities to be implemented for the short, medium, and long terms are as follows:

- Creating a green village for economic development through sustainability and sustainable environment.
- Strengthening gender role practices in green growth.
- Improving the medical sector to strengthen green growth practices.
- Developing the SME for sustainable economic development.
- Mainstreaming green growth into the employment sector and vocational training.
- Encouraging competition between clean city and rural areas.

6.3.8. Uphold and Protection of Green Cultural Heritage and National Identity

- Changing experience, knowledge and green technologies on green culture heritages.
- Maintaining, protecting, reserving, modernizing, and integrating cultural heritage, intangible cultural heritage and green social culture.
- Maintaining national identity based on green growth principles and evolution.
- Strengthening uphold and conservation of cultural heritage.
- Harmonizing between economy, environment, society, and culture by green growth principles.
- Changing experience and knowledge in promoting civilization advancement naturally.
- Encouraging new reinvention of intangible cultural heritage, based on green growth principles.
- Encouraging masterpiece passing-on and innovation.
- Strengthening capacity about green growth and its evolution in the traditional culture and national identity.

6.3.9. Good Governance on Green Growth

Activities to be implemented for the short, medium, and long terms are as follows:

- Changing experience, leadership and managing green growth with international institutions.
- Strengthening partnership with relevant ministries/ institutions of municipalities- provinces and international organizations.
- Using green technologies to make green governance effective.
- Preparing legal formalities and action plans with green nature.
- Reviewing the existing laws and legal formalities.
- Implementing good green governance in all strategic objectives.
- Establishing law on green growth.
- Strengthening good green governance capacity for all the civil officials, public officers, green youths, gender with equity, sub-national admiration and the private sector.
- Educating green growth through strengthening capacity for teachers at all levels.
- Providing training to trainers as green growth contacts at all ministries/institutions.

- Attracting foreign investors to promote good green governance at national levels and sub-national levels.
- Mobilizing financial support from all financial resources at national and international levels.
- Strengthening the private sector to implement good green governance in its investment.
- Delegating power, finance resources and responsibilities at a national level.
- Be eligible to receiving information related to green growth.

Prior projects for implementing a green growth action plan related to ministries/institutions by specifying for the short, medium and long terms attached in the annex.

7. Financial Resources

Financial resources for supporting implementation for strategic plans come from a national budget and other resources.

8. Monitoring and Evaluation

Strategic plan requires monitoring and evaluation on implementation in each phase, based on a basis of strategy and action plans that are set forth, including key indicators. After the Royal Government of Cambodia's adoption of the Strategic Plan , National Council on Green Growth shall be implemented in each relevant sector. Therefore, monitoring and evaluation to ensure practices respond to the needs of people and the country.

9. Conclusion

The Royal Government of Cambodia highly appreciates National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030 as a basis in implementing a national policy on green growth, based on 9 priority strategies, including: green investment, green investment, green economy development in balance with environment, sustainable blue economy development, green environment and natural resources management, human resources management, sustainable green technology management, enhancement of a green social safety system, uphold and protection of green cultural heritage, and national identity and good governance on green growth, which consists of many small strategies, as a means for achieving vision, mission, goal, strategic objectives of a national strategic plan. All these strategies indicate a major importance of a Win-Win strategy through green growth and serve as the best solutions to help to reduce poverty, sustainability of environmentally socio-economic development, maintaining national cultural heritage for national great prestige, aiming at ensuring political stability and macro economy, and the country will become a developed country.

ANNEX

Key projects for implementation of Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030

No.	Priority Projects	Short time 2013-2017 (3 years to 5 years)	Medium, long 2018- 2030 (6 years to 13 years)	Leading or Responsible Ministries/ Institutions
I.	Green Investment and Green Jobs Creation			
1	Attract green investors in renewable energy water, soil, forest and fishery including enterprise and green trade at national and sub-national levels	√	√	National Council on Green Growth (NCGG) and Council for Development of Cambodia (CDC)
2	Mainstreaming green growth into economic development , banks and finance	√		Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and National Bank of Cambodia
3	Issue green certificates to companies, enterprise, hotels, restaurants organization and finance institutes, investment banks and commercial banks		√	Ministry of Environment (MoE), NCGG and National Committee for Clean City Assessment (CCCA), Ministry of Tourism (MoT)
4	Develop legal formalities and green commercial policies		√	NCGG, Ministry of commerce (MoC), Cambodia National Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC)
5	Create rules to stimulate enhancement of agricultural sustainability, including insurance system based on index	√	√	MoE, MAFF and MEF

	and/or financing			
6	Create a system for investment , innovation to ensure sustainable resource management,		√	MoE and NCGG
7	Stimulate the development of public and private sector finance management reforms through a good governance principle implementation	√		MEF and MoI
8	Preparing budget for implementation of programs and green pilot projects at national and sub-national levels		√	MEF, Municipality/Provincial Authorities
9	Preparing green environment accounting fundamentals for green growth at national and sub-national levels		√	NCGG, MEF, ,Municipality/Provincial Authorities
10	Provide training on green environment accounting fundamentals	√		NCGG and MEF
11	Monitoring and Evaluation accounting and finance related to green growth		√	NCGG and MEF
II.	Green Economy Management in Balance with Environment			
1	Preparing legal formalities and policy on green economy		√	NCGG,MEF, and SNEC
2	Prepare green tax categories, according to green growth principles		√	NCGG, MEF and SNEC
3	Organizing indicators to show green economy growth, based on green growth principles	√		NCGG,MEF and SNEC
4	Preparing a management mechanism in phase in transition to an efficient green economy	√		NCGG and SNEC
5	Improve quality of efficient economic development through increasing productivity and products quantity		√	NCGG , MEF and SNEC
6	Transforming traditional economy structure into green growth to mainstream, harmonize and adapt	√	√	MoE, MAFF, MEF, SNEC

	between economy and ecosystems effectively			
7	Develop an efficient green infrastructure through green economy planning	√	√	NCGG, Ministry of Planning (MoP) and SNEC
8	Stimulate and create green trade opportunities for green products		√	NCGG, MoC
9	Improve the well-being of women, children, youth, disable, farmer, indigenous people, the elderly, and communities through green economy growth and a green social safety system	√	√	MoI, MoP, Ministry of Rural Development(MRD) , Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), and Ministry of Social Affairs , Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSAVYR)
10	Enhance and stimulate economy development with low carbon emission	√	√	MoE
11	Preparation of legal formalities and green financial policy		√	NCGG,MEF, and SNEC
12	Mainstreaming green growth principles into finance and bank systems		√	NCGG, National Bank of Cambodia and SNEC
13	Preparation of green finance procurement		√	NCGG,MEF, and SNEC
14	Preparation of green credit-loan based on green growth principles in the public and private sectors	√	√	NCGG, MEF, and SNEC
15	Preparation of green service systems through autonomous machines for withdrawing and deposit in financial institutions and banks	√	√	NCGG and MEF, and SNEC
16	Develop a green infrastructure in finance and banks by using green	√	√	NCGG, Ministry of Land Management,

	technology, green building and green spaces			Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) and SNEC
17	Use of green technological systems to manage accounting Operational System and finance flow		√	NCGG, MEF and SNEC
18	Creating favorable environmental conditions in finance companies, finance institutions and National Bank of Cambodia to increase eligibility to green finance at national and sub-national levels	√	√	NCGG,MEF, SNEC, NBC
19	Create green finance markets		√	NCGG,MEF, and SNEC
20	Encourage the public and private sectors and public to use finance system and green banks	√	√	NCGG, MEF, National Bank of Cambodia and SNEC
21	Poverty reduction nationwide through providing finance services and green banks, as well as green products	√	√	MoI and MEF
22	Preparation of policies and legal formalities for a system of payment for ecosystem services	√		MoE and SNEC
23	Enhancing production of ecosystem services in the protected areas, the conservation area, the preserved area, and coastal zones		√	MoE and National Committee for Cambodian Coastal Zone Management and Development
24	Stimulate green principles practice in the protected areas, the conservation area, the preserved area, and coastal zones		√	MoE and NCGG
25	Use of environment protection service commission payment system as incentive tool to local community and	√	√	MoE and NCGG

	all stakeholders			
26	Create a mechanism for a system of payment for ecosystem services, based on green growth principles	√	√	MoE and NCGG
27	Mainstream a system of payment for ecosystem services into green growth in all development fields	√	√	MoE and NCGG
28	Attract carbon credit markets through practices of a system of payment for ecosystem services at national and sub-national levels	√	√	MoE and NCGG
29	Facilitate zoning identification to divide into the production zones of ecosystem protection services	√	√	NCGG
30	Create a monitoring mechanism on revenue-expenses of both public and private sectors for efficiency of green economy and poverty reduction		√	NCGG, MEF, National Bank of Cambodia and SNEC
III.	Blue Economy Development with Sustainability			
1	Managing marine resources, coastal zones, and marine ecosystems in safety, sustainability and continuity	√	√	MoE, MAFF and National Committee for Cambodian Coastal Zone Management and Development
2	Conservation and sustainable use of marine resources	√	√	MoE, MAFF and National Committee for Cambodian Coastal Zone Management and Development
3	Marine toxic pollutants management	√	√	MoE and MoWRAM
4	Promote observation and inspection on seawater quality with acid substance	√	√	MoE and MoWRAM
5	Research marine toxic substance and	√	√	MoE and

	maintain quality of seawater			MoWRAM
6	Understanding climate change disasters and marine pollution	√	√	MoE, MoWRAM
7	Identify strategy to capacity building in conservation and sustainable environment management benefiting fishmongers	√		MoE and MoWRAM
8	Study and research and analyze climate change causing the sea level rise and coastal erosion	√	√	MoE and MoWRAM
9	Preparedness, prevention, and protection from coastal disasters	√	√	MoE and MoWRAM, NCDM
IV.	Green Environment and Natural Resources Management			
1	Make green agriculture, agriculture conservation, and eco-agriculture	√	√	MAFF
2	Management of debris, solid waste and hazardous water, water pollution control, and air pollution control to be implemented in line with a legal standard	√	√	MoE
3	Create sustainability of strategic plan, agriculture, and promote natural fertilizer		√	MAFF
4	Sustainable water resources management		√	MoE and MoWRAM
5	Water resources management for water security and economic advancement		√	MoWRAM
6	Integration of ecosystem and water resources management		√	MoE and MoWRAM
7	Preparation of strategy and management plan for the Protected Areas, mine resources, forestry, water and fisheries, being balanced between conservation and development to	√	√	NCGG and relevant ministries-institutions

	boost a national economy and rural economies			
8	Strengthening and promoting conservation on forestry and biodiversity for serving environmental economic services through carbon credit project implementation	√	√	MoE and NCGG
9	Preparation of land use planning in sustainability	√	√	MoE and MLMUPC
10	Development planning and investment and private sector development		√	CDC
11	Promote zoning identification as a basis for land use planning	√	√	MoE and MLMUPC
12	Efficiency of fossil fuel usage and stimulating renewable energy in the rural areas	√	√	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME) and MRC
13	Create green business environment with relevant regulations and energy production to be encouraged to have competition for renewable energy, improving efficient energy and green industry development		√	MoE and MIME
14	Create green transports infrastructure at national and sub-national levels	√	√	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and Municipal and provincial authorities
15	Sharing of green transports by buses, electricity-run trains, usage of electricity-run bicycles, and motorcycles instead of vehicles for travel in the towns/cities/ populated areas	√	√	MPWT and Municipal and provincial authorities
16	Development of green tourism for		√	Ministry of

	green development towards national economic advancement			Tourism (MoT)
17	Tourism development to resist challenges of a financial crisis, green jobs growth for supporting the local economy and poverty reduction	√	√	MoT
18	Stimulate investment in green tourism to help reduce expenses on use of energy, water, waste, and maintain ecosystem value and human heritage and nature		√	MoT and MoE
19	Scale up participation from public and private sectors and tourists supporting green tourism	√		MoT
20	Potential economy in green tourism for SME	√		MoT
21	Developing policies and investments for the green tourism-related private sector		√	NCGG and MoT
22	Tourism development, based on community for improving economic development and increasing job opportunities	√	√	MoT
23	Increasing green tourism to have a positive potential to national economy		√	MoT
24	Strengthening tourism development to resist challenges of a financial crisis	√	√	MoT and SNEC
25	Identify coastal zone for development and conservation goals	√	√	National Committee for Cambodian Coastal Zone Management and Development (NCSC) and MoE
26	Create Eco-labeling for tourism operators			MoT
27	Preparation of shoreline sidewalk to construct infrastructure, residence,		√	NCSC and MoE

	public and private constructions for serving the tourism sector			
28	Study, assess and analyze activities in details in coastline, coastal alongside, tributaries, rivers, channels, (connected to the sea and islands)		√	NCSC and MoE
29	Management of water resources and the marine-related resources	√	√	MoWRAM
30	Dissemination and providing education on green growth in the coastline to the public	√		NCSC and MoE
31	Developing a national strategy for green industry, based on resource efficiency and 3 R strategy (reducing, , recycling and reusing)	√	√	MoE
32	Enhance efficient use of resources by implementing a polluter payer principle	√	√	MoE
33	Water resource sustainability for (drinking) and irrigation		√	MoWRAM
34	Creating and implementing management of sustainable forests		√	MAFF
35	Develop a strategic plan for sustainable use of energy		√	MIME
36	Developing and effectively implementing a national strategic plan for waste management in the country with sustainability		√	MoE
37	Sustainability of transports and green infrastructure development		√	MPWT
38	Managing land use in a participatory approach and strengthening efficiency in land use planning for the indigenous people		√	MLMUPC
39	Developing and managing sustainable coastal zone and researching on ecosystem and development for green		√	MoE and MAFF

	growth			
40	Improve and practice science, technology for National Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change to ensure sustainable development	√	√	MoE
41	Improve and implement liquid waste management with sustainability		√	MoE and Municipality authorities
42	Land-use and city environment appropriate to environment and provide good health and put into practices of policies for sustainable city development		√	MoE
43	Sustainable use of fossil fuels by stimulating use of renewable energy in rural areas and creation of green business environment , together with regulations related to energy production	√	√	MIME
44	Assess climate change intensity and creating climate change scenario and sea level rise		√	MoE
45	Clean water supply and sanitation for the rural communities and development of substitution business to earn for a living		√	MRD
46	Strengthen practices and awareness raising of clean products and efficient practices, according to a legal standard		√	MIME
47	Establishing green industry and integrating into national strategic development		√	MIME
48	Devising a developmental planning to reduce congestion and traffic accident through pavement construction		√	Municipal and Provincial Authorities
49	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation		√	MAFF, MoE and Municipal-

	(REDD)			Provincial Authorities
50	Research and create programs in response to climate change vulnerability		√	MoE
V.	Human Resources Development and Green Education			
1	Capacity building at national and sub-national level to scale up ideas and information about green trade, industry, agriculture, craft and services		√	NCGG and Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS)
2	Awareness raising and consultation process amongst others through dissemination of educational materials and information leaflets about green workplace and green residences	√		NCGG and MoE
3	Integrate green growth education into educational institutes at all levels		√	MoEYS
4	Establish green educational institutes at a national level	√	√	NCGG
5	Provide training on green development in non-systematic education to the public and private sector and in villages and communes	√	√	NCGG
6	Establish and create green development networking at national and sub-national levels		√	NCGG and MoI
7	Exchange experience and sharing knowledge about green growth in Cambodia	√	√	NCGG
8	Exchange experience and green techniques of green growth between Asian countries, member states of the GGGI and the world	√	√	NCGG
9	Provide information about green growth to the public through media on		√	NCGG

	green growth			
10	Provide programs and consultation platforms about green growth amongst pupils, students, professors, researchers and scientists	√	√	NCGG and MoEYS
11	Build a green information center, green library, green information technology and green research institutes		√	NCGG
VI.	Effective Green Technology Management			
1	Equipping green technology in all developmental sectors	√	√	NCGG and Relevant Ministries -Institutions
2	Help coordinate with relevant investment and technology exchange for green products and green markets		√	NCGG and CDC
3	Bring environmental technology to the poor to facilitate utilities and expanding national exports capacities about environmental technologies (solar panels , efficient energy etc)	√		MoE and Relevant Ministries/Institutions
4	Exchange and transfer green technologies between the public and private sectors		√	MoE and NCGG
5	Trade on green technology at all sectors	√	√	Ministry of Commerce
6	Study and research and analyze green technology		√	NCGG
7	Training on green technology to the public and private sectors and civil society	√	√	NCGG
8	Provide training about green technology in national and international schools	√	√	NCGG
9	Attracting investment in green technology in all sectors	√	√	NCGG and CDC

VII.	Promotion of a Green Social Safety System			
1	Create villages for economic development with sustainability and sustainable environment		√	MoE
2	Development and implementation of gender roles in green growth		√	Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA)
3	Improve a medical sector to strengthen the implementation of green growth		√	MoH
4	Development of industry, SME for sustainable economic development		√	MIME
5	Integrate concepts about green growth in the employment and vocational training sector		√	Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training
VIII.	Uphold and Protection of Green Cultural Heritage and National Identity			
1	Change experience, knowledge and green technologies on green culture heritages.	√		NCGG Ministry of Cult, Fine Arts, and ABSARA Authority
2	Maintain, protect conserve, modernize, and integrate culture heritage, intangible culture heritage and green social culture.	√	√	Ministry of Culture & Fine Arts (MCFA) and APSARA Authority
3	Enhancement of national prestige and maintain national identity based on green growth principles.	√	√	NCGG, MCFA and APSARA Authority
4	Strengthen uphold and conservation of culture heritage.	√	√	MCFA
5	Harmonization between economy, environment, society, and culture by using green growth principles.		√	NCGG, MCFA and Relevant Ministries/Institutions

6	Change experience and knowledge in promoting civilization advancement naturally.		√	NCGG & MCFA
7	Enhance and encourage operation, performance, speech, knowledge and know-how, including objects/tools.	√		MCFA and Relevant Ministries/Institutions
8	Encourage new invention of permanent intangible culture heritage based on green growth principles		√	NCGG and MCFA
9	Create harmony of people with nature		√	NCGG, MCFA and Relevant Ministries/Institutions
10	Encourage masterpiece passing-on and innovation.		√	MCFA, MoC and Relevant Ministries/Institutions
11	Enhance quality of life by implementing green growth principles		√	NCGG and Relevant Ministries/Institutions
12	Awareness raising of green growth and green progress in traditional culture and national identity	√	√	NCGG MCFA and Relevant Ministries/Institutions
IX.	Good Governance on Green Growth			
1	Change experience, leadership and manage green growth with international institutions	√		NCGG
2	Strengthen partnership with relevant ministries/ institutions of municipalities- provinces and international organizations.	√	√	NCGG and Relevant Ministries/Institutions
3	Making law on green growth and legal formalities related to green growth	√	√	NCGG
4	Strengthen capacity on governance on	√	√	MoI and NCGG

	green growth at national and sub-national levels.			
5	Use green technologies to make green governance more effective.		√	MoI and NCGG
6	Prepare legal formalities and green action plans	√	√	NCGG
7	Review existing law and legal formalities.	√	√	NCGG
8	Implementing good green governance in all strategic objectives.	√	√	NCGG
9	Making law on green growth.	√		NCGG
10	Strengthen green governance capacity to all civil officials, public officers, green youths, gender equity, sub-national administration and the private sector.	√	√	NCGG
11	Educate green growth through strengthening capacity to all level teachers.	√	√	NCGG and MoEYS
12	Provide green training to trainers at all ministries/institutions.	√	√	NCGG
13	Attract foreign investors to promote good green governance at national levels and sub-national levels.		√	MoI and NCGG
14	Mobilizing financial support from all financial resources at national and international levels.	√	√	MEF
15	Strengthen the private sector to implement good green governance in its investment.		√	NCGC and MEF
16	Delegation of power, finance resources and responsibilities at a national level.		√	MEF

Any relevant ministries/institutions that are not mentioned above in compliance with the law on the establishment of the ministries/institutions and Sub-decree on Organization and Functioning of the line ministries /institutions shall cooperate with the leading or responsible ministries to carry out this prioritized project.

GLOSSARY

Green Agriculture refers to agriculture production, based on techniques and technologies which provide no damage to environment and do not affect human and animal lives by using only the organic substance (non-chemicals), such as organic fertilizers, organic crop varieties, organic morphological resources (water, soil, air, geology, nature) for agriculture production and productivity. Green agriculture helps boost green economy, agro-industry, and green-tourism (natural tourism or ecotourism).

Green Job refers to activities of individuals engaging in the green agriculture sector, green industry, green economy, green investment, green tourism, green infrastructure, and other green growth-related sectors, earning appropriate income.

Green Transport refers to infrastructure, transportation means by land, water, air, communication and electricity power channel that enhance green environment, such as railways, buses carrying passengers, watercourses, optic cables, satellite and electricity wires.

Green Growth Principle refers to development having green features and nature to ensure accesses to development, such as green environment jobs and natural resources, water resources jobs, and sanitation, food security, and food safety, sustainable land use, economy and investment jobs, telecommunication and transport jobs, industry and energy jobs, and green tourism jobs.

Green Energy refers to energy efficiency, especially production and use of renewable energy, such as wind energy, solar energy, wave energy, biogas, biomass, biofuel, and hydropower.

Green Market refers to a market for vending, purchasing, exchanging and trading green services and products ensuring cultural-social safety system, ecosystem safety and macroeconomic stability.

Green Tourism refers to tourism development and tourists without any damage to the sustainable green environment and natural resources by keeping natural beauty, ever green natural view and ecosystem, with serious consideration about socioeconomic development and upholding cultural identity through harmonization between development and conservation for the efficiency in the scarce resources use, necessarily to be preserved for the next generation to have natural property for their future.

Green Telecommunication refers to installation and use of infrastructure through green technology and green information technology with use of least resources and increasing high yields by taking into account the risks of radiation which affects public health and environment.

Green Library refers to buildings and constructions equipped with green technology for keeping and archiving documents related to green growth, sustainable development, green economy, blue economy, green information technology, green human capital, especially green civilization, as well as other relevant documents to turn a library into a model of green growth for study, research, invention and create green services and products, as well as to increase knowledge about green growth.

Green Technology refers to technique system and technology that cause no damage to environment, i.e. greenhouse gas emission reduction technology, environment toxic pollutants reduction technology, efficient energy use technology, clean development technology for recycling and reusing the used resources.

Green Environment refers to good and clean environment without pollutants through clean development, non-polluting environment, maintaining quality of water, quality of land and air and ecosystem safety, by ensuring food safety, managing national resources, forestry, water resources sustainably and sustainable land use, and enhancing public health, all of which are the main factors to boost green economy to be balanced with environment, society and culture.

Green Cultural Heritage refers to cultural heritage produced or originated from nature or discovered in the country's water and soil as the man-made masterpiece and natural products with scientific, historic, artistic or religious with green nature, which illustrates social, cultural socio-economic evolution of the country linked with evolution of green growth and civilization advancement in nature and national cultural heritage providing benefits for the people and the whole country.

Green Intangible Cultural Heritage refers to operation, performance, speech, knowledge, know-how, including objects/tools originated from artificial sources, green spaces, and cultural diversity, recognition and acceptance in society, passed on from one generation to another and permanently re-established in communities and group of people, depending on the places increasing harmonization of people with nature, including history, geography, sacred areas, religion, tradition, customs, and literacy of them and transferring sentiment of identity and sustainability contributing to the promotion of various cultural worships and new invention of people.

Sustainable Production and Consumption refers to efficient use of natural resources to fulfill production and consumption needs in the socioeconomic sector, targeting at maintaining natural resources sustainability, ecosystem safety, the least waste emission, and toxic pollution reduction, reusing and recycling for the current needs and the next generations.

Green Tax refers to environmental pollution tax, liquid and solid waste release tax and natural resources use tax, all of which arise from developmental activity polluting and causing danger to environment, along with business activity and natural resources use. The tax imposition is to achieve the development goals with environmental sustainability.

Green Trade refers to imports and exports of green agricultural produces, green industry products and green services posing no damage to environment and society.

Green Human Capital refers to an individual or person with understanding, knowledge, experience and professional skill in green growth by actively participating in harmonization among four pillars, i.e. economy, environment, society and culture, and becoming a key green growth person/focal point with affection conscience for nature, as well as protection and preservation of the Planet Earth for sustainability.

Green Information Technology refers to data and information related to green growth, green economy, blue economy, natural resources, environmental state, ecosystem, green society and culture and green technology to be exchanged by means of information technology and media, i.e. radio, television, internet, green telecommunication, satellite system and optic cable network.

Green Procurement refers to procedure and process of purchasing raw material and green products with quality, which ensures ecosystem safety through a rightful use with effectiveness, transparency, accountability and opportunity, based on green growth principles.

Green Space refers to place and space that keep green beauty and environmental health through green infrastructure, green building, saving energy and water and effective land-use.

Green Culture refers to uphold, protection, conservation, modernization, integration of intangible culture heritage and green social culture through cultural diversity and cultural changes, religion, tradition, customs of living, tourism, sports, education, new discoveries and green technologies that uphold and enhance national prestige and national identity in line with green growth principles and evolution being achieved in the green agriculture sector, green trade, green industry, green industries and green buildings and construction, green financial instruments, green investment and green finance markets.

Green Institute refers to research and education institutes constructed by green buildings and constructions, and being equipped with green technology to serve as a center of educating, study, research and analyzing data, as well as information related to green growth, sustainable development, green economy, blue economy, green information technology, green human capital, especially green civilization, as well as exchanging experience, knowledge and findings from research study. They are to instill green conscience to the present and next generations, which renders a country having development in all sectors till reaching green civilization.

Green Investment refers projects or investment activities in green growth, focusing on green technology, economy and finance, green environment and natural resources, water resources and sanitation, food security and food safety, sustainable land use, telecommunication and transport, industry and energy and green tourism.

Green Economy refers to development of an economy with efficiency in using natural resources, environmental sustainability, green jobs, green technology and economic reforms with further consideration into green encouragement, including green tax, green finance, especially green credit and micro-finance, and so on.

Blue Economy refers to economic activities from the development of coastline zone, following green growth principles.

Green Service refers to service delivery in both the public and private sector, such as goods delivery, goods sales, goods transportation, entrepreneur management, consultation, interest rate and innovation, ensuring economic development keeping up with green growth.

Green Building and Constructions refers to physical infrastructure construction, such as buildings, workplace, residence, accommodation, entertainment sites, hospital, school, and other public places to be

equipped with green technologies and using green techniques in increasing green beauty, comfort, and quality of life and human being in harmony with nature.

Green Finance refers to financial instruments, such as check, share, bond, corporate bond, treasury bill, asset, property, credit and insurance as well as financial market which enhances purchase and sale of green products and green services to encourage investments in green agriculture, green industry, green business, green infrastructure and transport, green tourism, green energy, green construction and building, green telecommunication, green development and research, green technique and skill, green design, green workplace, green market, advertisement of green products, sale of green products and services as well as green finance procurement.

Green Growth refers to sustainable economy development that will cause no damage to environment, which is based on the least use of natural resources with high yields, energy efficiency, low waste emission, clean development, green maintenance and natural heritage, livelihood improvement to achieve balance of economy development with sustainable sustainability that focus on great interest of whole society.

Sustainable Development refers to development of economy having no damage to environment, based on the minimum use of natural resources with high output, energy efficiency, minimum waste release, clean development, preservation of green nature and natural heritages as well as enhancement of people's quality of life in order to achieve balance of economic development with environmental sustainability, being the welfare of the entire society.

Green Industry refers to clean production that use green technologies, efficient use of energy and reduction in natural resources use in production chain of small medium large enterprises in order to ensure sustainability of natural resources, following sustainable production and consumption principle.

Green Civilization refers to an understanding of green growth and its progress, boosting and maintaining customs, traditional culture and national identity, with green economy growth and socio-economic prosperity, based on green growth principles: 1. Sustainable use of raw materials and natural resources, 2. green technology, including techniques for reducing, reusing, and recycling (-3Rs), 3. Environmental quality refers to quality of products and services with no pollution of water, land, air, forestry, fishery, biodiversity, and ecosystem, 4. Low waste emission, 5. Renewable energy and energy efficiency that makes efficient production and use of energy with low cost based on a modernized technology and green technology, 6. Economical water and energy usage, 7. Green micro and macro finance, such as green credit, which helps protect environment and keep ecosystem in safety, 8. Low carbon emission economy development refers to climate change adaptation and climate resilience, 9- Green taxes, such as tax for environmental pollution reduction, tax on solid and liquid disposals and tax on use of natural resources, including environmental protection services and payment for environmental services.

Acknowledgement

High appreciations are for **H.E. Dr. MOK Mareth, Senior Minister, Minister of Environment and Chairman of National Council on Green Growth**, who have well and effectively led and directed a task force to have prepared and formulated National Policy on Green Growth and National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030 successfully.

The best wishes are also for **His Excellency Senior Minister and Chairman of National Council on Green Growth**. May His Excellency Senior Minister be blessed with the four Buddhist blessings: longevity, beauty, peace and strength.

From:

**Task Force in Formulating
National Policy on Green Growth and National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030**

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Together with active participation from leaders and technical officers of the Ministry of Environment, National Council on Green Growth, as well as the exchange of experiences with experts team of GGGI, OECD, UNESCAP and UNEP organizations.

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