



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

**NATIONAL POLICY
ON
GREEN GROWTH**

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NCGG



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Royal Government of Cambodia

National Policy

on

Green Growth

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1.Introduction

The Kingdom of Cambodia has a legal framework prepared for green growth implementation, including a national green growth roadmap, Memorandum of Understanding for the cooperation on green growth with the Republic of Korea's Global Green Growth Institute, Royal Decree on the Preparation and Functioning of the National Council on Green Growth and Sub-decree on the Preparation and Functioning of General Secretariat of National Council on Green Growth (NCGG) and the Law on Allowing the Kingdom of Cambodia a Membership to an Agreement on the Establishment on the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).

Green Growth is stimulating comprehensive integration of the Kingdom of Cambodia into a regional framework and the world that helps contribute to maintaining political and macro-economic stability, especially the economic sector, environment, society, and culture progressing simultaneously towards harmonization, sustainability and balance, as well as enhancement of green economic growth, which maintains low carbon emission moving towards a society developed based on low carbon emission serving as a greenhouse reduction measure, climate change adaptation and poverty reduction in line with the RGC's goal to reduce poverty by one percent per year.

More than that, the policy aims at contributing to environment protection, natural resources management, biodiversity and forest conservation, and maintaining quality of water, soil, and air and efficient ecosystem safety, and following the direction of the United Nations on “ **The Future We Want**” that the RGC has been implementing it today in the areas of fishery and forestry sector, economical use of energy and water, renewable energy usage, efficiency of natural resources for the support of people's livelihood and the implementation of **Old Policy New Action on Land** in order to keep natural resources for the next generations while at the same time keeping up with national economic development.

Green growth is to strike balance between economic development and environment, society, and culture to reach sustainable development goals.

In order to attract financing flows, green technology, and foreign investors, the RGC issues the National Policy on Green Growth with vision, objectives, and goal and action plan as follows:

2. Vision

The national policy is envisaged to strike balance of economic development with environment, society, culture, and sustainable use of national resources through integration, matching and adaption, as well as harmonization between a green growth principle and national policy.

3.Goal and Objectives

3.1.Goal

The policy aims at enhancing the well-being and livelihood of all people in harmonization with ecological safety through green growth, based on green economy, blue economy, environment protection, social safety nets system and uphold of national cultural identity.

3.2.Objectives

- Developing an economy in balance with environment, society and culture;
- Create a favourably enabling environment for green growth in equity, balance, fraternity, and quality of socio-economic systems and ecology that uphold national cultural value;
- Effective management of Access to water resources management and sanitation, Access to food security and food safety, Access to development, forest conservation, and mixed resources water, and sustainable land use, Access to renewable energy, and energy efficiency, Access to information and knowledge and skill, Access to better social livelihood service means and environment, and Access to finance for creation of small medium enterprise and investment associated with green growth;
- Enhancing education and training on green growth;
- Strengthening information exchange, knowledge, good experiences, technology and investment related to green growth;
- Stimulating green growth cooperation at a national and subnational level, region and the world.

4.Strategy

In order to achieve the above goal and objectives, main strategies are as follows:

4.1. National Inter-institutional and international cooperation and coordination

The National Council on Green Growth with a General Secretariat as a coordination institution with other relevant ministries/institutions at national and subnational levels, including cooperation with national and international organizations, private sector, and development partners should:

- Reviewing all national policies by cooperating with the ministries/institutions to achieve economic development while simultaneously protecting environment, natural resources management, social progress, and uphold of national cultural identity;
- Strengthening an implementation mechanism related to green growth at both national and subnational levels;
- Supporting the investment private sectors for ecological safety, quality of life, and efficiency of green economy that uphold tradition and customs of people and keeping value of human and natural heritages;
- Strengthening capacity of inter-national institutions and exchanging experiences with international institutions concerned with green growth;
- Encouraging public participation in a green growth principle in Cambodia.

4.2. Study, Research, and Data Analysis

- Providing Capacity building to national and subnational officers to collect, study, research, and analyze data and information, concerning green growth;
- Preparing methodologies for collecting, analyzing and interpreting data and information related to green growth;
- Studying, researching, and analyzing data and information related to major development sectors including economy, environment, society, and culture;
- Studying, researching, and assessing climate change that pose impacts on economy, environment, environment, society and culture;
- Identifying indicators to monitor and evaluate effectiveness of policy implementation, strategic plan and action plan for national green growth.

4.3. Harmonization of Green Growth in the Economy, Society, and Culture

- Reducing poverty through green growth at national and subnational levels;
- Preparing a legal framework and procedure related to green currency and finance;
- Promoting responsible ministries/institutions to issue green certificates, green flags, green award, green standard, green business competition, green tourism, green macro-finance, green credit, green tax and payment for environmental services;
- Encourage small medium large enterprises to have production and sustainable use of national resources;
- Enhancing and mainstreaming green concepts at all levels, i.e. into institutions, genders, and general public;
- Preparing green growth indicators for efficiency and effectiveness of green growth, green economy and blue economy;
- Promoting all development activities that cause damage to environment, to shift to a new development paradigm by taking a green growth principle as a basis to reduce adverse impacts on environment and society posed by the development activities;
- Defining a greenhouse gas emission reduction target, especially carbon dioxide;
- Creating green village/commune and green community adapting to climate change and resilient to climate;
- Preparing methodologies and defining an implementation standard for carbon emission reduction at small medium large enterprises;
- Promoting restoration of soil erosion, arid soil, and environmentally sustainable areas through reforestation, forest, fishery and biodiversity conservation, and zoning for conservation and development by balancing with each other;
- Enhancing carbon credit through international carbon sale by increasing the forest cover for carbon storage sinks;
- Promoting the implementation of 3R Principle, 'Reducing, Reusing and Recycling' for natural resources use efficiency and resilient to climate.

4.4. Human Resources Development

- Promoting good governance in green growth;
- Mainstreaming curriculum on green growth into educational institutions, vocational training schools, and other institutes to increase knowledge in green growth, people's harmonization with natural resources and nurturing love for green nature for the current generation and the next generation;
- Organizing training courses for short, medium and long term, related to green growth in Cambodia;
- Exchanging green growth techniques and training officers, staff on green growth in the frame of the GGGI and Asian and international community, in order to raise awareness of green growth and effectiveness of a green growth principle;
- Participating in conferences, platforms, workshops, meetings at national and international levels, as well as the United Nations Sustainable Development conferences and those related to green growth;
- Preparing workshops, consultation meetings and discussion related to green growth, in cooperation with relevant ministries/institutions, the GGGI organization, the United Nations and development partners;
- Preparing and implementing green growth programs to provide and increase green skills and profession for officers, and stakeholders, which helps stimulate the achievement of green growth goals and sustainable development in Cambodia;

- Developing green growth curriculum and raising awareness about it to increase quality and quantity of information available for the relevant stakeholders;
- Developing educational curriculum and raising awareness for officers-personnel, dissemination system for green growth to help them to be capable and able in providing and receiving comments on green growth;
- Mainstreaming a green growth principle, including green environment and natural resources jobs, water resources and sanitation, food security and food safety, as well as sustainable land use, green economy jobs, green investment jobs, green telecommunication and transport jobs, green industry and energy jobs and green tourism jobs, into a National Strategic Development Plan;
- Updating national economic development, based on a green growth principle.

4.5. Sustainable Green Technology Development

- Exchanging and transferring technology related to green growth, such as green environmental and natural resources jobs, water resources and sanitation, food security and food safety, forestry conservation, fishery and biodiversity conservation, sustainable land use, green economy development, blue economy development, green investment, telecommunication and transport jobs, green industry and energy jobs and tourism jobs;
- Supporting the private sectors that make investments in green house gas emission reduction technology, environmental pollutant reduction technology, effective energy usage technology, clean development technology and recycling and reusing technology of the used resources;
- Encouraging the researchers having invented a new green technology to continue their works.

5. Action Plan

5.1. Creating Mechanism

RGC has established National Council on Green Growth (NCGG) as a direct assistant to the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and General Secretariat for Green Growth (GSGG) of the NCGG, as the assistant to the NCGG, with its roles in coordination and consultation with relevant ministries and institutions related to green growth by assisting the RGC in mainstreaming green growth on all developmental areas, in cooperation with national and international organizations and the private sectors.

5.2. Creating a Legal Framework

In this national policy implementation, it is to formulate Law on Green Growth, strategic plans, action plan and programs on green growth in line with the relevant sectors that identify specific activities and responsibilities of the relevant ministries/institutions and establish a green growth agent team at the local authority, as well as review regulations related to green growth.

5.3. Financial Support

NCGG and the General Secretariat of the NCGG are a mechanism for the preparation of policy preparation, national strategic plan, programs and action plans on green growth, as well as for coordinating with national and international organizations, and monitoring these policies implementation and all payments for the operations process of green growth funded by the financial sources from national budget and other sources.

5.4. Human Resources Development

In order to ensure effectiveness of the implementation of national policy on green growth, it is to consider the preparation and implementation of curriculum plans for the short, medium, and long terms to gain knowledge and experience in green growth for the next professional generations and to provide knowledge and skill to officers in charge of green growth.

5.5. Implementation Process

All these strategies shall be put into practice for the short, medium and long terms, being consulted and approved by the NCGG to ensure effectiveness of policy implementation, following the RGC's vision.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to implement this national policy successfully and effectively as expected, and with transparency, the NCGG must have a monitoring and evaluation system and propose to improve the implementation by focusing on indicators as follows:

- Having established and reviewing a legal framework and national institution on green growth and improving the system of identifying management, monitoring and evaluation;
- Determining and analyzing the sources and reasons lead to no sustainability among economy, environment, society and culture;
- Improving and strengthening capacity building of relevant officials on green growth;
- Setting up a level of education for the public and the private sectors, society, and general public about green growth and encouraging the public at the local levels to be involved in activities and dissemination programs on green growth and encouraging them to participate;
- Improving green growth at national and subnational levels;
- Reducing economic developmental activity impacts on economy, society, culture.

7. Conclusion

The Royal Government of Cambodia places very high value on green growth to ensure balance among economy, environment, society and culture. Implementation of Policy on Green Growth is to reduce poverty, increase economic growth, protect environment, manage natural resources, advance societal progress and safety and uphold national cultural value.

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 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 Flag refers to green flags provided by the relevant ministries and institutions to encourage entrepreneurs and consumers having protected environment and secured ecological safety, as well as ensuring economic growth and quality of life for people.

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 settings for their future.

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 natural 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.

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 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.

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

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.

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, preservation of green nature and natural heritages and 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 uses green technologies, together with 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 a sustainable production and consumption principle.