

# Integrating Nationally Determined Contributions in National Development Plans

Summary of Conference Proceedings

Phnom Penh, June 7<sup>th</sup>, 2018

International best practices and the way forward for Cambodia



National Council for Sustainable Development  
General Secretariat  
Department of Climate Change



Ministry of Environment

Supported By



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## Abbreviations and acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CC	Climate Change
CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDRI	Cambodia Development Resource Institute
DCC	Department of Climate Change
DST	Department of Science and Technology
GCF	Green Climate Fund
ESCO	Energy Service Company
EUROCHAM	European Chamber of Commerce
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GDP	Gross domestic product
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GSSD	General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RUA	Royal University of Agriculture
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

## 1. Key Messages

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**Inter-linkages** between climate change commitments (NDC) and broader sustainable development commitments (SDGs) are acknowledged by all actors. Synergies between these commitments and the need to maintain strong economic growth are identified (Cambodia, China, private sector), but some trade-offs also exist and need to be better understood;

There is a need to keep producing evidence on these linkages, on how they operate concretely, and to use this evidence in **advocacy with decision-makers**, both in the public sector (national and local governments) and in the private sector (entrepreneurs, investors), to demonstrate how their core objectives or business are impacted and what solutions exist;

**Governance arrangements** for NDC and SDG implementation are different at global level and – in most cases – at national level. This institutional challenge makes effective coordination of the two agendas more difficult. In Cambodia, the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSA) plays an active role to bridge the two agendas, leveraging strong partnerships with Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Economy and Finance, key line ministries and provincial governors, who are all members of NCSA. China has experimented different models, with climate change initially placed under the leadership of the National Development Reform Commission, and recently moved under a reinforced Ministry of Environment;

**Capacity constraints remain a major issue, particularly for a LDC like Cambodia.** This includes capacities to (i) fully analyze inter-linkages between the two agendas, (ii) design and prioritize the most catalytic measures to achieve benefits across multiple dimensions of development, (iii) implement those measures effectively, including at sectoral and sub-national level, and (iv) monitor results and adjust policies when needed;

Allocation of domestic public and private resources for the climate change response is increasing but **South-South cooperation, effective technology transfers and adherence to international commitments on climate finance will be essential to address these capacity gaps;**

This support should be delivered in a way that supports national systems (**national budget, national systems for climate change mainstreaming**), and not as is too often the case using individual donor standards and procedures. Similarly, **developing a national capacity to analyze climate change-development linkages** (e.g. recent study on climate change impacts on growth in Cambodia) will lead to more solid reforms, based on a strong sense of ownership of the analysis and corresponding policy recommendations.

## 2. Background and Objective

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Cambodia's climate change commitments are reflected in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015. This document sets out the actions planned to reduce Greenhouse gas emissions, and adapt to climate change, and how the plans will be financed and tracked for Cambodia. A process to localize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Cambodia, including SDG 13 on climate change, is well underway. As Cambodia is working on the next generation of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP:2019-23), the National Council Sustainable Development (NCSD) and the government of Sweden wish to support the integration of Cambodia's climate change commitments into this document, as well as sectoral and local development plans.

The conference on “Integrating Nationally Determined Contributions in National Development Plans: *International Best Practices and the Way forward for Cambodia*” was organized on June 7<sup>th</sup> 2018 at Raffles Hotel Le Royal, Phnom Penh. The conference aimed particularly at identifying best practices and tools for the integration of climate change commitments in development planning in order to put Cambodia in a strong position to achieve its national and international development objectives.

## 3. Process and Participants

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The conference was chaired at the opening by H.E. Eang Sophalleth, Under Secretary of State of Ministry of Environment and H.E. Ms. Maria Sargren, Ambassador of Sweden.

The conference focused on three main areas: 1) Climate change, economic growth and SDGs: what's the evidence on synergies and trade-offs, 2) Exploring NDC - SDG Linkages and 3) Translating NDC/SDG Commitments into a Coherent Development Vision for Cambodia.

Panelists included representatives of Cambodian institutions such as Ministry of Economy and Finance, National Council for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Interior; civil society and private sector representatives; and development partners. Representatives of the Stockholm Environment Institute, UNDP Regional Hub and the Chinese National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation (NCSC) provided a comparative perspective based on experiences in other countries.

An art exhibition emphasizing key messages on climate change was also displayed on this occasion, bringing together Swedish and Cambodian artists' perspectives.

Each technical session included three consecutive presentations by panelists, followed by reflections from a senior respondent, and a moderated discussion.

In total, this conference brought together 172 participants (51 females) from international organizations, research centers, universities, private sector, non-governmental organizations, media agencies and government institutions and ministries.

## 4. Summary of Discussions

### 4.1. Opening Ceremony



H.E. Maria Sargren, Ambassador of Sweden, delivers remarks during the conference

H.E. Maria Sargren, Ambassador of Sweden, mentioned the urgency of adopting a low carbon, resilient development model. To do this we must recognize the strong linkages between climate change commitments and sustainable development, and that this needs to be reflected in the development planning process at country level, with involvement from all relevant institutions.

She further highlighted that Sweden realized the importance of climate finance for least developed but vulnerable countries such as Cambodia to carry out their climate commitments, reflected through NDCs. In this regard, the Ambassador emphasized Sweden’s strong CC commitments not only in her own country but also to support other countries around the world to achieve their climate commitments. Since COP 21, Sweden has increased her climate finance and become the biggest per-capita donor to the major global climate funds, including the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Global Environment Facility. Sweden is also the co-chair of GCF for 2018.

She acknowledged the crucial role that key partners, such as UNDP, are playing in supporting the connection between climate change and sustainable development at country level, and insisted on the need for strong national leadership and ownership on these issues, including ministries of planning and finance.

Sweden is determined to be a leading NDC implementation partner, supporting the integration of CC adaptation and mitigation efforts into SDGs at country level in cooperation with other development partners, as is the case through the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance.



Mr. Nick Beresford, UNDP's Country Director, delivers remarks in the conference

**Mr. Nick Beresford**, UNDP's Country Director, acknowledged Cambodia's good performance in the achievement of many Millenniums Development Goals (MDGs), and its progress on the human development index. He underlined that SDGs can help Cambodia to address the unfinished business of the SDGs, such as challenges in terms of natural resource exploitation or inequality, but also to take a long term perspective and address vulnerabilities due to climate change, the structure of the economy or human capital, in order to

protect inclusive growth from potential shocks. He noted that many win-win policies allow for progress on climate change, SDGs and economic performance at the same time, for example economic diversification, investment in energy efficient technologies, development of technical and scientific skills.

He encouraged the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to work in concerted efforts with private sector, academia, CSOs, communities and development partners to achieve the SDGs. He presented the support that UN agencies and UNDP in particular can provide: "We want to support tailored solutions to complex development issues, building on the broad expertise of the UN system, its in-depth understanding of Cambodia's specificities, and its capacity to broker partnerships across a range of actors".



H.E. Eang Soghallet, Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of Environment, gives opening remarks

**H.E. Eang Soghallet**, Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of Environment, reminded the audience about the high degree of vulnerability of Cambodia, as evidence by recent research from UNDP and Ministry of Economy and Finance. Despite being a negligible contributor to GHG emissions, he emphasized that Cambodia has shown a high degree of commitment through its engagement in the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement on climate change, and through increasing domestic

budget allocations to climate change action. In the face of long international negotiations on the implementation of the Paris Agreement, he emphasized the urgency of the needs for financing, technology and necessary skills and knowledge to strategically integrate and implement these efforts and maintain sustainable growth for the country. He expressed the keen interest of the RGC and himself in hearing and seeing actual supports of development partners and private

sector, as well as the achievements and commitments up to date related to CC adaptation and mitigation. Finally, he called for action to integrate CC into the new NSDP 2019-2023 and welcomed the exchange of international best practices for tailoring in the Cambodia context.

#### **4.2. Climate Change, Economic Growth and Sustainable Development: What is the evidence on synergies and tradeoffs**

The first technical session showed that governments and private actors are aware of climate risks and impacts on GDP, socio-economic development and business performance, are taking conscious steps to quantify those impacts in terms of productivity, loss and damage, and to propose solutions to these problems.

According to a recent assessment in 2017, highlighted by a national speaker from MEF, CC impacts and Cambodia's vulnerability have increased over time and are expected to slow down Cambodia's economic growth at the rate of 0.3% annually between now and 2050, even if the temperature increase is kept below 2°C. This would mean that GDP in 2050 is almost 10% lower due to climate change. Key impacts have been identified, some of which are not yet addressed in adaptation plans (e.g. impacts of heat on worker productivity and health).

The panelist from China shared efforts to undertake institutional reform and build an ecological civilization (i.e. that understand linkages between development issues and CC and how appropriate development strategies may reduce environmental stress, climatic change, etc.). China introduced five cornerstones of development in strategic development plan for 2015-2020: Innovation, Coordination, Green, Open and Sharing. China is aware that there are some trade-offs but the potential for green jobs is seen as a key win-win example for growth and climate change objectives (potential for 3 million new jobs every year in the green economy). To address CC impacts, China has used policy innovation measures in two main sectors: energy and industry, and encouraged Cambodia to consider the China experience. Policy coherence is a key challenge, both across ministries and from a geographic / sub-national perspective due to disparities at local level. There is also a need for policy consistency over the long term (i.e. from one Government mandate to another). Having the capacity to put in place innovative policies is key, and so is South-South cooperation (e.g. China's 10-100-1000 programme).

The panelist from the private sector (Green Yellow, an ESCO company) indicated how energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions could contribute to both mitigation and adaptation (for example by reducing dependency on imports of fuel, diversifying energy mix...). The speaker noted that financial and technical capacity and support are not the main issue for green energy production and energy efficiency in Cambodia, as solutions exist from the private sector to address these gaps, but the challenge lies in the lack of awareness and understanding among local



users of the benefits of these solutions. He invited public institutions to play a role in improving this awareness and understanding of clean energy solutions.

HE Ros Seilava, Under Secretary of State at MEF, noted that 1) in the context of emerging climate change risks, business as usual hurts economic growth; 2) climate measures can also make a good business case, e.g. renewable energy and energy efficiency options providing both mitigation and adaptation benefits and cost reductions. However, he also noted the need to have more understanding about the trade-offs in the national context, and specifically how to address them through policies, resource allocations and capacity development measures. Given that Cambodia's priority is to achieve Upper Middle Income Country status by 2030, it is important to ensure that the climate projects/activities contribute to the inclusive growth agenda. A clear vision is essential, and Cambodia is currently developing a 2050 vision document. Sectoral ministries need to align their strategies and budgets accordingly.

Both top-down and bottom up approaches are necessary to align efforts of government, businesses, and communities towards the SDGs. He encouraged participants to also consider global trends when preparing the new development plan, including the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the integration process into ASEAN. Cambodia is looking at a new economic model with a focus on industry and technology, and some solutions (e.g. in energy) would allow Cambodia to at the same time seize the opportunity of global economic trends and achieve sustainable, resilient development. His lessons learnt from China include: the open economy, industrialization policy, adaptation and strategic use of ICT (internet and technology), and the strong connection of CC commitments with development plans. Under ASEAN, Singapore is promoting smart cities. There is an important role for development partners in supporting these transformations, as well as South-South cooperation. There is also a need to find the appropriate mix between private and public sector interventions, and partnership models where needed.

In conclusion, the panel noted that Governments should not be defensive. The sustainable development agenda should be seen as an opportunity to boost economic and social development, if the opportunities for win-win (synergies, technology, knowledge-based industrial transition) and the trade-offs are well understood. Solutions are available from the private sector, for example to the issue of up-front investment costs in sustainable energy, but public intervention is also required through public policies, evidence-based budget allocations and advocacy efforts to promote behavior change in people and companies.

### 4.3. Exploring NDC - SDG Linkages

The second technical session began with a presentation on linkages between NDCs and SDGs from a global perspective, followed by illustration of prevailing UNDP tools and supports for NDC integration and the Cambodian experience concerning NDCs and localization of climate-related SDGs.

The SEI speaker highlighted that the key cornerstone of Paris Agreement is the actual implementation of NDCs by integrating them into signatory countries' development plans. SDGs are more comprehensive than MDGs; consequently, implementation of SDGs requires more proactive multi-stakeholder engagement, and multi-faceted mechanisms. There are many synergies between SDGs and NDCs, yet the trade-offs should also be seriously considered when trying to implement these two agendas in a coherent way. SEI shared three key messages for the audience of the conference: 1) NDC-SDG linkages go far beyond SDG 13; 2) NDC implementation can promote several SDGs at once; and 3) some SDGs are much less-represented in NDCs, e.g. SDGs 3 (health), 4 (education), and 5 (gender equity). This offers opportunities to strengthen the NDCs over time, to maximize development co-benefits. To ensure that those inter-linkages are well understood and managed, there is a requirement for strong governance commitment, sophisticated technology, and understanding of the actual context and development trends on the ground, so as not to compromise each country's actual development needs.

The second presenter reminded the audience of Cambodia's commitments to sustainable development by striving to integrate resilient, low carbon, green and inclusive development and resource efficiency agendas into national and sectoral development plans. Cambodia undertook important steps to achieve SD efforts, including the establishment of NCSD and GSSD in order to lead efforts on green economy, green technologies and the climate change response.

A recent UNDP report showed that Cambodian policies and strategies are strongly aligned with the SDG agenda, with 85 out 109 relevant SDG targets fully addressed in Cambodia's plans, and another 17 partially addressed. Presently the SDG agenda is being integrated and institutionalized in national, sector and sub-sector development strategies. Challenges include finding sustainable financing mechanisms, promoting multi-stakeholder collaboration and inter-sector cooperation, availability technology and improving awareness and practices among concerned stakeholders.

The UNDP speaker emphasized that coherent policies and institutional linkages are very important for integrating SDG and NDC agendas and indicators in development plans of member states. On the financing side, sustainable development and climate finance mechanisms are not always well integrated, due to different institutional frameworks both at the global and national

levels. It is important to ensure that climate commitments are part of the overall development plans but also operationalized, e.g. through the national budget.

Cambodia is quite advanced in these efforts to mainstream climate change in public policies and public finance – for example with the role of NCSD – and the recent adoption of program budgets offers an entry point for this work, linking resource allocations with policy objectives. There is scope to better understand and manage policy incentives for private sector investment in the climate change response. Capacity development will also be key for the various sector to understand how climate commitments affects their core work. She also shared examples from Cambodia’s international experience to date with NDC implementation. Key messages include the need for Cambodia to start where linkages are easiest, continue advocacy on the link between climate change and economic growth, and promote actions on both agendas in an integrated manner.

The session’s respondent agreed with the key message on the broad linkages between NDC and SDGs, not limited to SDG 13. This is where the National Council for Sustainable Development can help to build the linkages across Government. Coordination is a major challenge both on the Government and on the donor side, with many fragmented initiatives. The gap between what Cambodia needs to support CC commitments and what has been provided is significant. Access to predictable financing and access to technology need to improve to achieve the commitments made. In this context of limited resources, Cambodia needs to prioritize needs and strategies and pick the most catalytic actions that will deliver multiple benefits. He asked whether development partners could provide support for such type of strategic prioritization exercise, and also improve the coordination of the support they provide to the climate change response, in line with national priorities.

#### **4.4. Translating NDC/SDG Commitments into a Coherent Development Vision**

According to a preliminary assessment by SEI, Cambodia’s NDC and the current National Strategic Development Plan have strong alignment in water and irrigation, and in productivity and commerce, with various degrees of alignment in transportation; education, science and technology; health and nutrition; social protection system; natural resources; industry and SMEs; livestock and aquaculture; and macro-economic and financial sustainability agendas. One potential area of tension is energy, due to activities related to oil and gas highlighted in the NSDP.

The presenter from Ministry of Planning outlined the process for localization of the SDGs in Cambodia, and the key steps in integrating them in the new NSDP, which is due for completion at the end of 2018. He noted linkages to climate change under goals 6, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in particular.

Budget Strategic Plans and the Programme Budgets are key tools to ensure that resources are allocated in line with the goals. Alignment of key M&E indicators and targets is also key. For all of these tools, line ministries have a key role to play in the operationalization of the SDGs and climate change commitments (NDC) in concrete strategies and budgets. The presenter also mentioned the important resourcing gap, which would require strong support from development partners.

The second presenter presented the case of Ministry of Rural Development and its efforts to mainstream climate change in the sectoral development strategy. He reminded the audience of the high degree of climate relevance of MRD's work, in relation to access to water and sanitation, transport infrastructures and economic development in rural areas. MRD has had a Climate Change Action Plan for the past 5 years and has worked to integrate climate change in a few pilot projects, both through donors and through the national budget process. Main challenges are the lack of technical capacity to assess climate change impacts and design appropriate solutions, difficulties in negotiating additional funding for climate-proofing from the government, difficulties in reviewing and monitoring climate change outputs and outcomes (especially adaptation). He mentioned that development partners should support national/sectoral systems for climate change mainstreaming, rather than applying their own separate guidelines and standards. He also noted that climate change projects were not always aligned with priorities in the action plan. For these reasons, MRD has decided to fully mainstream climate change in its 5-year policy and strategic plan, in order to ensure that climate change impacts are systematically considered and not just treated as a separate action plan. This should also make it easier to access budget resources for climate change.

The Ministry of Interior representative noted that rapid population growth coupled with rapid development in city and urban areas require us to think about proper land use planning, technology, infrastructure, and other resources to cope with demographic and urban landscape change. He presented the work done to date to promote green city planning, including the adoption of green architecture and design, energy efficiency, and other CC adaption and mitigation efforts. While the work is still at an early stage, a plan for Phnom Penh has already been completed, and there is scope to integrate NDC commitments, and the SDGs more broadly, in the work that is now beginning to develop Green City plans for seven secondary cities. Because of their earlier stage of development, there is scope to shape the development of these cities in line with the principles of sustainability, low carbon development and resilience.

In response to the three presenters from key government ministries, the civil society respondent underscored five key issues: 1) the need to review our country's policy frameworks making them compliant with CC commitments; 2) the need for equitable involvement and institutional

collaboration among all concerned stakeholders through effective stakeholder engagement mechanisms; 3) the need to study location-specific issues so that we could contextualize and localize CC adaptation and mitigation efforts, supported by comprehensive and reliable data; 4) the need to use science and technology-based evidence to support policy and planning; and 5) the need for capacity building on CC adaptation and mitigation strategies, as well as effective project management, for Government officials, especially young officials at national, sub-national and project level in order to ensure effective implementation.

## 5. Closing Ceremony

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H.E. Pan Bunthoeun, member of NCSD and Secretary of State of MoP emphasized that Cambodia is already committed to its sustainable development agenda and the implementation of her NDC. As stated and shared by presenters in this conference, a number of tools and mechanisms, as well as considerable finance has already been allocated at national and sub-national levels. By 2030, the RGC is committed to reduce GHGs by 27% compared to the baseline, and to expand the forest cover to 60%.

Nonetheless, His Excellency noted that Cambodia remained enlisted as one of the 10 least developed countries (LDC) in Asia, mostly due to its high degree of economic risk vulnerability and remaining challenges with human resources. For Cambodia to meet its commitments under the SDGs and NDC, the support from development partners will be crucial to address these remaining challenges. Strengthening Cambodia's adaptive capacity and its capacity to effectively coordinate policies and attract climate finance should be given top priority. He noted the potential to also learn from regional experiences through South-South cooperation.

H.E. Pan Bunthoeun thanked all participants for their contribution to the discussions, and expressed the wish that the experiences shared during this conference could lead to partnerships for a coherent implementation of the sustainable development and climate change agendas in Cambodia.

## ANNEX 1: CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Opening Ceremony	
08:30 – 09:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Arrival of all participants</li> <li>▪ Registration of participants</li> </ul>
09:00 – 09:50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Announcement of opening program and plenary session of the conference</li> <li>▪ National Anthem</li> <li>▪ Welcome remark by <b>H.E. Maria Sargren</b>, Ambassador of Sweden</li> <li>▪ Keynote speech on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Cambodia’s development plans by <b>Mr. Nick Beresford</b>, Country Director, UNDP</li> <li>▪ Opening remark, by <b>H.E. Eang Sophalleth</b>, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment</li> </ul>
09:50 – 10:20	<b>Coffee Break</b>
Plenary Session	
Panel Session 1: Climate change, economic growth and SDGs: what’s the evidence on synergies and trade-offs? Facilitated by Ms. Sharon Teo, GGGI	
10:20 – 10:40	<p>1.1 Protecting growth.</p> <p><b>Presenter:</b> Mr. Chheang Vanarith, Director, Macro Economic and Fiscal Policy Department, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)</p>
10:40 – 11:00	<p>1.2 A private sector perspective: why do adaptation and mitigation matters for your business model?</p> <p><b>Presenter:</b> Mr. Raphaël Béton, Business Development Manager Cambodia, Green Yellow - Cambodia</p>
11:00 – 11:20	<p>1.3 Economic growth and climate change objectives: a perspective from China</p> <p><b>Presenter:</b> Mr. Li Weiran, Project Officer, Department of International Affairs, National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation (NCSC), China</p>
11:00 – 11:30	<p>Government’s response to presenters</p> <p><b>Respondent:</b> H.E. Ros Seilava, Under Secretary of State, MEF (TBC)</p>
11:30 – 12:00	<p>Moderated Discussion and Q&amp;A</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Ms. Sharon Teo, GGGI</p>

12:00 – 01:30	<b>Lunch Break</b>
<b>Panel Session 2: Exploring Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) - Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Linkages, Facilitated by Mr. Julien Chevillard, CCCA</b>	
01:30 – 01:50	2.1 Exploring NDC-SDG linkages: A global perspective. <b>Presenter:</b> Ms. Cleo Verkuijl, Research Fellow, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)
01:50 – 02:10	2.2 A Cambodia experience with NDCs and climate-related SDGs <b>Presenter:</b> H.E. Vann Monyneath, Deputy Secretary General, National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD)
02:10 – 02:30	2.3 Aligning NDCs and SDGs: UNDP support and tools for integration. <b>Presenter:</b> Ms. Joanne Manda, Climate Finance Specialist, UNDP-Thailand
02:30 – 02:40	Government's response to presenters <b>Respondent:</b> H.E. Tin Ponlok, Secretary General of GSSD
02:40 – 03:00	Moderated Discussion and Q&A <b>Moderator:</b> Mr. Julien Chevillard, Trust Fund Administrator, CCCA
03:00 – 03:30	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>Panel Session 3: Translating NDC/SDG Commitments into a Coherent Development Vision for Cambodia, Facilitated by Ms. Cleo Verkuijl, SEI</b>	
03:30 – 03:50	3.1 The integration of sustainable development goals into national plans in the context of Cambodia <b>Presenter:</b> H.E. Poch Sovannady, Deputy Director General of Planning, Ministry of Planning (MOP)
03:50 – 04:10	3.2 Integration of climate change in MRD sector policy, strategy and plan. <b>Presenter:</b> Mr. Teang Chhayheang, Deputy Director, Department of Planning and Public Affairs, Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)
04:10 – 04:30	3.3 Sustainable development and climate change commitments at the sub-national level <b>Presenter:</b> Mr. Meas Chhivhun, Deputy Director, Department of Municipality, District, Commune/Sangkat Administration Affairs, Ministry of Interior (MOI)
04:30 – 04:40	Civil Society response to presenters <b>Respondent:</b> Dr. Chem Phalla, Acting Director of Research, Cambodian Development Research Institute (CDRI)
04:40 – 05:00	Moderated Discussion and Q&A

	<b>Moderator:</b> Ms. Cleo Verkuijl, Research Fellow, SEI
<b>05:00 – 05:30</b>	Closing remarks by H.E. Pan Bun Thoeurn, Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning and member of the NCSD



## ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

N°	Name	Sex	Position	Organization
<b>Honor Guests for Opening Ceremony</b>				
1.	H.E. Eang Sophalleth	M	Under Secretary of State	MoE
2.	H.E. Ms. Prum Sophy	F	Under Secretary of State	MoE
3.	H.E. Ms. Meas Morin	F	Under Secretary of State	MoE
4.	H.E. Ms. Maria Sargren	F	Ambassador	Swedish Embassy
5.	H.E. Pan Bunthoeun	M	Secretary of State	MoP
6.	H.E. George Edgar	M	Ambassador	EU
7.	Mr. Nick Beresford	M	Country Director	UNDP
8.	Mr. Laurent Triponey	M	Deputy Head of Mission	French Embassy
9.	Mr. Samuel Hurtig	M	Counsellor, Head of Cooperation	Swedish embassy
10.	Ms. Anna Guittet	F	Counsellor	Swedish Embassy
11.	Ms. Sanna Johansson	F	Desk Officer	Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>Presenters, Moderators and Respondents</b>				
12.	H.E. Ros Seilava	M	Under Secretary of State	MEF
13.	H.E. Tin Ponlok	M	Secretary General	GSSD
14.	H.E. Vann Monyneath	M	Deputy Secretary General	GSSD
15.	H.E. Poch Sovanndy	M	Deputy Director General	MoP
16.	Chheang Vannarith	M	Director, Macro-economic and Fiscal Policy Department	MEF
17.	Raphael Beton	M	Business Development Manager, Cambodia	Green Yellow Cambodia
18.	Li Weiran	M	Project Officer	NCSC
19.	Sharon Teo	F	Senior Program officer	GGGI
20.	Cleo Verkuilj	F	Research Fellow	SEI
21.	Joanne Manda	F	Climate Finance Specialist	UNDP
22.	Julien Chevillard	M	Trust Fund Administrator	CCCA/UNDP
23.	Teang Chhayheang	M	Deputy Director, Planning and Public Relations Department	MRD
24.	Meas Chhivhun	M	Deputy Director	Mol
25.	Chem Phalla	M	Acting Director of Research	CDRI

N°	Name	Sex	Position	Organization
<b>Organizers</b>				
26.	Sum Thy	M	Director	GSSD/Department of Climate Change (DCC)
27.	Heng Chan Thoeun	M	Deputy Director	GSSD/DCC
28.	Khlok Vichet Ratha	F	Deputy Director	GSSD/DCC
29.	Long Sona	M	Programme Management Officer	CCCA
30.	Clara Landeiro	F	Technical Specialist	CCCA/UNDP
31.	Va Vuthy	M	Adaptation Officer	CCCA
32.	Neth Baroda	F	Chief of Policy Office	GSSD/DCC
33.	Youn Daravuth	M	Operation Officer	CCCA
34.	Neou Reaksmey	F	Knowledge Management Officer	CCCA
35.	Korn Ratana	F	Finance Assistant	GSSD/SRL
36.	Keo Sreymol	F	Officer	GSSD/DCC
37.	Rith Sam Ol	F	Event Coordinator	CCCA/DCC
38.	Ung Soeun	M	Coordination officer	CCCA
39.	Kien Darany	F	Administrative officer	CCCA
40.	Thea Chamnap	F	Assistant	CCCA
41.	Sor Bunhieng	M	Driver	CCCA
42.	Chrun Naren	F	Secretary	CCCA
<b>Participants</b>				
43.	Sum Cheat	M	Deputy chief of office	GSSD/DCC
44.	Leang Sophal	M	Chief of office	GSSD/DCC
45.	Pheav Sovuthy	M	Deputy Secretary General	NCSD
46.	Din Phearun	M	n/a	NCSD/Department of Science and Technology (DST)
47.	Ou Chantearith	M	Deputy director	GSSD/DST
48.	Heang Phallin	F	Officer	GSSD/DST
49.	Keat Bunthan	M	n/a	GSSD/DBD
50.	Choeurn Chhenghong	M	n/a	GSSD/DST
51.	Sath Sitak	M	Officer	GSSD/DGE
52.	Chhin Nith	M	Officer	MoE/DBD
53.	Than Makara	M	Deputy chief	MoE

N°	Name	Sex	Position	Organization
54.	Sreng Sopheak	M	Deputy chief	MoE
55.	Lun Kanel	M	Officer	MoE
56.	Srey Ann	F	Chief of office	MoE
57.	Ban Sovanna	M	Officer	MoE
58.	Sem Sopheak	M	Officer	MoE
59.	Kim Sokry	M	Officer	MoE
60.	Kum Veasna	M	Officer	MoE
61.	In Ratnakvisal	M	Officer	MoE
62.	Nouth Soseila	F	Deputy director	MoE
63.	Pech Sithan	M	Agri & CC Specialist	ICEM/MoE
64.	Huot Kimsrun	M	Deputy chief of Office	GIS/MoE
65.	Eang Phirong	M	Head of Department	Stung Treng Dept. of Environment
66.	Son Chanmonyphalla	F	Chief of office	Stung Treng Dept. of Environment
67.	Kol Hero	M	Head of Department	MoH
68.	Hill Sothea	M	Vice Rector	MCU
69.	Lak Muy Seang	F	Deputy-chief of Office	MoH
70.	Lao Poliveth	F	Officer	MEF
71.	Yi Chomroeunroth	M	Deputy-chief of Office	MOP, Investment Planning Department
72.	Leng Sarie	M	Deputy-chief of Office	MoEYS
73.	Tauch Chan Kresna	M	Deputy Director	MEF
74.	Kay Vanvutthey	F	Deputy-chief of Office	EIA/MAFF
75.	Tan Chantara	M	Chief of office	CDA/MAFF
76.	Ouk Makara	M	Director	CARM/MAFF
77.	Thay Chantha	M	Director	DMCC/PA
78.	Manfred Staab	M	Consultant	MRD
79.	Meas Sothea	F	Officer	CDC/CRDB
80.	Uy Sambath	M	Chief of office	MPWT
81.	Ven Keahak	M	Deputy director	MIH
82.	Chhang Phourin	M	Deputy chief	MAFF/FA
83.	Ouch Lyna	M	Office chief	MoT
84.	Monh Puth	M	Chief of office	MoT
85.	Siyonn Socheth	M	Deputy Director	MRD

N°	Name	Sex	Position	Organization
86.	Eab Ngoun Heng	M	Officer	CDC
87.	Sok Bunheng	M	Officer	MEF
88.	Nouv Borey	M	Deputy Director	MME
89.	Nop Sokhai	M	Advisor	GIZ
90.	By Sokunthea	F	Project officer	EU
91.	Sao Kanika	F	Junior Advocacy Officer	Eurocham
92.	Andre Martinez	M	PRISM	WFP
93.	Loic Antoine	M	Officer	UNESCO
94.	Chheng Ngov Veng	M	Project Coordinator	UNIDO
95.	Unur Ulaankhuu	F	Program Officer	GGGI
96.	Phearanich Hing	F	Policy Analyst	UNDP
97.	Meng Limhin	F	n/a	USAID
98.	Kong Bunna	F	PB ME Specialist	ASPIRE/MAFF
99.	Proyuth Ly	M	Planning Advisor	FAO
100.	Sovannarith Hang	M	Policy Analyst	UNDP
101.	Eng Meng Ey	M	Communication officer	Sweden Embassy
102.	Nanami Akimato	F	Program officer	UN Habitat
103.	Sok Narin	M	Country Representative	UNIDO
104.	Hu Srey Vutha	M	Advisor	UNIDO
105.	Sou Socheath	M	Executive Director	Live & Learn
106.	Suos Sovann	M	Specialist	Plan International
107.	Yon Ma	M	Project Manager	CRDT - Kratie
108.	Sin Sovannay	F	Program officer	LWD
109.	Chin Ol	F	Director Assistant	Eco-Sun Cambodia
110.	Rith Bunroeun	M	Project coordinator	Live & Learn
111.	Seng Bunra	M	Director	CI
112.	Inga-Elizabeth Hawley	F	Country Director	SNV
113.	Marie-Loan Dabadie	F	Business Development Manager	Green Yellow
114.	Favier Ankelne	M	Business Development Manager	Green Yellow
115.	Khov Bunheang	M	Admin Manager	Porters for Development
116.	Chan Vicheth	M	Program manager	SCW
117.	Sun Mao	M	Director	Ecosun

N°	Name	Sex	Position	Organization
118.	Srabani Koy	F	Director	Ecosun
119.	Andrew McGanson	M	Consultant	Ecosun
120.	Yeang Donal	M	REDD+	WCS
121.	Jan Jaap Kleinrensink	F	CD	Plan International
122.	Lim Solim	F	Country Director	OXFAM
123.	Meng Chanvibol	M	CPM	Nexus
124.	Mathieu VERGEZ	M	Development coordinator	OXFAM
125.	Teu Chandy	F	PA	NGOF
126.	Sim Yin	M	PA	NGOF
127.	Om Sophana	M	Executive director	Mlup Baitong
128.	Andrea Roth	F	TA	Save Cambodia's Wildlife
129.	Charlotte Nivollet	F	Regional Director	GERES
130.	Nop Polin	M	Project officer	DCA
131.	Ma Sophearin	F	Program officer	JICA
132.	Masashi Wishikear	M	n/a	JICA
133.	Pen Sytharith	M	Lecturer	ITC
134.	Tan Vatey	F	Artist	Freelance
135.	Hanna Jonnson	F	Director of office	Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI)
136.	Sen Mostafa	M	Program officer	RWI
137.	Ly Ratana	F	Researcher	KWI
138.	Chhim Chhun	M	Researcher	CDRI
139.	Sao Sreymao	F	Artist	Freelance
140.	Kea Ratha	F	Head of department	PNCA
141.	Lam Vay	M	Lecturer	RUA
142.	Hong Chhun	M	Vice Dean	Svay Rieng University
143.	Kang Tithya	M	Lecturer	Svay Rieng University
144.	Saing Sophath	M	Dean	Meanchey University
145.	Meas Sothy	M	Vice rector	RUA
146.	Hem Lina	M	Lecturer	University of Heng Samrin Tbong Khmom
147.	An Theal	M	Lecturer	University of Heng Samrin Tbong Khmom

N°	Name	Sex	Position	Organization
148.	Neth Baromey	M	Executive Director	GIS, Co, Ltd.
149.	Men Minea	M	Researcher	GIS, Co, Ltd.
150.	Then Dalin	F	Researcher	GIS, Co, Ltd.
151.	Nhem Bora	M	Interpreter	Freelance
<b>Media Participants</b>				
152.	Oung Sophearon	M	Reporter	SEATV
153.	Vang Pheakdey	M	Reporter	Hang Meas
154.	Mano	M	Reporter	Lion Midea
155.	Hem Thoeun	M	Reporter	Reaksmey Kampuchea
156.	Son Seiha	M	Cameraman	TVK
157.	Koeun Sengsokha	M	Reporter	TVK
158.	Chhum Nak	M	Cameraman	BTV
159.	Lay Seng Hong	M	Reporter	BTV
160.	Hong Bora	M	Reporter	CTN & CNC
161.	Phuong Chhunleang	M	Reporter	RNK
162.	Siem Bunthy	M	Producer	CTN
163.	Lek Pomborin	M	Interpreter	KW
164.	Nhem Bunthorn	M	Reporter	TV9
165.	Chuor Limhuot	M	Interpreter	Fresh News
166.	Ngan Tit	M	Interpreter	TV 11
167.	Chin Masambo	M	Interpreter	TV 11
168.	Sok Piseth	M	CM	PNN
169.	So Sophal	M	Researcher	Hang Meas TV
170.	Boravy	F	Reporter	BTV