

Promoting Adaptation

Adapting to the negative impact of climate change is priority for Cambodia. Timely well-designed adaptation measures and actions help reduce the losses and damages associated with climate change. DCC promotes a range of adaptation measures that help reduce communities' vulnerability to climate risks such as climate-smart agriculture and increasing access to clean water where it is most needed. Results can already be seen:

49% in 2014 43% in 2016	Number of vulnerable communes reduced
7.5% in 2014 42.3% in 2017	Institutional capacity to respond to climate change increased
20% 2013 & 2017	Climate related public expenditure increased
2500 people	Increased awareness/ outreach to youth since 2015

Promoting Greenhouse Gas Mitigation

The most important GHGs directly emitted by human activities include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Continued increase of greenhouse gas emissions will cause further warming and induce many changes in the global climate system. DCC supports mitigation activities to promote low carbon climate resilient development, including through GHG emission reduction projects.

So far: 10 CDM, 1 JCM, 2 REDD+ registered projects under these different mechanisms, with other projects under development.

ACTING GLOBALLY...

Cambodia's steadfast commitment to join global efforts to respond to this global challenge has resulted in its ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995 and continued engagement at its Conference of Parties. Since then, Cambodia has ratified key UNFCCC agreements, including the Kyoto Protocol in 2002 and the Paris Agreement in 2017, and has submitted in 2015 its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC).

Cambodia's engagement at the international level has without a doubt strengthen global action, as well as open avenues for international cooperation and assistance to support national climate response efforts.

ACTING LOCALLY...

Cambodia is also leading work at home. With strong policy and planning frameworks in place – Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-2023), 14 Sector Climate Change Action Plans (2014/15-2018) and M&E and Climate Financing frameworks – and with solid coordination mechanisms – NCS's CCTWG (ensuring inter-ministerial coordination among over 15 climate sensitive sectors, and coordination between RGC and other partners) – Cambodia has set strategic and operational guidance for the implementation of the national climate change response.

Supported by



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The Department of Climate Change

Helping a Resilient Cambodia Thrive in the Future



National Council for Sustainable Development
General Secretariat
Department of Climate Change



Ministry of Environment

The Department of Climate Change

The Department of Climate Change (DCC) is at the center of Cambodia's efforts to combat climate change. Our role is to take part in making Cambodia more resilient to climate change impacts, and in building a low carbon society.

DCC was first established in 2009 under the Ministry of Environment. Since 2015, DCC has been part of the Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSDD). DCC's main tasks, under the guidance of NCSDD, include:

- Develop climate relevant legal and fiscal instruments, policies, strategies and action plans, programs and projects to mitigate greenhouse gases (GHGs) and adapt to climate change;
- Coordinate and support the implementation of relevant legal, policy, planning instruments, conducting regular monitoring, evaluation and reporting;
- Coordinate and provide technical support to the development and management of GHGs inventories, National Communications, Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and deliver government commitments under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and other international bodies for climate actions,
- Mobilize and manage resources and build partnerships to scale up implementation of climate change response.



High school students access to hand washing facility during drought, 2018, Kampong Chhnang province

Taking action

An increasing number of actors, including government and communities, CSO, private sector, academia and development partners, with the support of DCC, are getting involved and taking action on the ground.

From large programs – e.g. Strategic Program for Climate Resilience, SPCR (ADB), Cambodia Climate Change Alliance, CCCA (EU, Sida, UNDP), or Reducing the Strengthening Rural Livelihoods, SRL (UNDP) – to individual or community interventions, Cambodia is preparing itself for a climate resilient sustainable future.

INCREASING RESILIENCE AT SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL

Today, with the help of DCC in coordination with the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD), local governments are increasingly using commune vulnerability assessments to identify climate adaptation measures that can increase community's resilience to the effects of climate change, targeting them for funding through their Commune Investment Programs (CIP).

BUILDING FUTURE GENERATION

Engagement of Cambodia's Youth on climate change issues is key to the country's success in building a more resilient low carbon society. Since 2015 over 2500 young Cambodians (including over 1000 women) have participated in DCC's climate change trainings. Also, as a result of coordinated efforts by DCC and the Ministry of Education, students now have access to up-to-date climate change subjects in secondary school curricula, with new university climate change courses and degrees being offered in response to the growing demand.

CLIMATE PROOFING THE COUNTRY'S INFRASTRUCTURE

DCC, working together with MPWT, MRD, MEF among others, is helping Cambodia access climate finance to climate proof critical infrastructure. Large climate adaptation programs such as SPCR are contributing to the rehabilitation and construction of climate resilient roads and irrigation schemes, while developing institutional capacity to design and build climate proofed infrastructure.

PROMOTING RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

DCC, under its Cambodia Climate Change Alliance programme (CCCA), provides research and innovation grants to promote the search for innovative climate resilient low carbon technologies and processes. Pilots such as the medium scale biodigester project developed by the National Biodigester Program or GERES development of fuel briquets from rice mill waste, have proven to be scalable solutions that will help businesses (whether farming or manufacturing) save money, reduce GHG emissions, and generate multiple other social economic and environmental benefits.



Installations of Solar Power Station for household micro grid, Sep 2018, Pursat province