

# Cambodia's Nationally Determined Contributions and Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality

Progress Report

Year 2023



**National Council  
for Sustainable  
Development**



**Ministry of Environment**

**CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE**



**Cambodia Climate Change Alliance – Phase 3  
(CCCA3)**

# SUMMARY

## Overall 2023 results

This report presents the 2023 progress in the implementation of the Updated NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution), according to the information provided by the Line Ministries with commitments in the Updated NDC directly into the online NDC/LTS4CN tool<sup>1</sup> during the first half of 2024.

The 2023 data shows that, among the total of 189 actions in the Updated NDC, 3 actions have been completed, 81 NDC are under implementation and 8 in the status “preparation for implementation”. Also, 1 LTS4CN action was under implementation preparation during the year and 2 are under implementation. 31 sectoral indicators have been updated, covering infrastructure roads, energy, transportation, knowledge sharing and education sectors, together with the institutional readiness, updated every 2 years. GHG emission reduction estimate covers only one action and it is 4.3 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-e.

About 83% of the NDC actions under implementation and updated in 2023 mentioned that the technology used, in terms of know-how, experience and equipment, is available in the country. Technology includes agriculture, energy, waste, air pollution, infrastructure roads, transportation, industry sectors. Approximately 63% of the actions with a gender target reported gender related progress made. These actions have been implemented in the sectors of rural roads, public health, education and WASH, agriculture, disaster management and energy. 65% of the actions under implementation and updated in 2023 reported progress made in the youth engagement, mainly on climate change awareness, policy formulation, and project implementation. Private sector engagement has been mentioned in the 65% of the actions implemented and updated in 2023: private businesses have been involved in early warning system, access to energy access, renewable energy, energy efficiency in building/industry, e-mobility, public transportation, and vehicle emission control.

Based on the NDC tracking results, a total funding of 586.58 million USD was financed for NDC actions in 2023. The financial resources were received from the government’s own budget and from ADB, UNDP, EU, WB, FAO, Langcang-Mekong Cooperation Special Fund, China Aid, Republic of Korea, KFW, UN Women, UNICEF, SNV, WFP, PIN, Oxfam, ActionAid and private sector.

The NDC/LTS4CN tracking system will be further developed following the lessons learned from this annual exercise and the existing reporting gaps will be addressed in the next reporting rounds.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/ndc-tracking/>

## Actions

	Created	Implementation preparation	Implementation	Completed	Total
Adaptation	23	2	34	2	60
Enabling	11	1	17	1	30
Mitigation	64	5	30	0	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>189</b>

## Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



## Mitigation

### NDC Mitigation Target

Result: GHG emission reductions, through the unique action that was measuring GHG emissions reductions, are 4.3 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-e.

It is noted that this estimate is based an action in the waste sector.

## Sectoral indicators 2023

No.	Name of Indicators	Yearly Achievement	Sector	Ministry
1	Length/% of (normal) road that has been damaged as a result of floods	0.48%	Infrastructure - Roads	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
4	Length/% of climate proofed roads	365,38 km	Infrastructure - Roads	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
5	Length and % of climate proofed roads constructed/Access all year round.	1,988 km	Transport	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)
28	% knowledge, attitude and practices on climate change in Cambodia	84%	Knowledge sharing	National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)
29	Roadmap Study on Integration of renewable energy resources	57.30%	Energy	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
31	Pre-schools with safe water	87.20%	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
32	Pre-school with hand-washing facility	79.70%	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
33	Pre-schools with access to electricity (public)	91.80%	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of Indicators</b>	<b>Yearly Achievement</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Ministry</b>
				Sports (MOEYS)
34	Primary schools with safe water	92.30%	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
35	Primary schools with hand-washing facility	86.40%	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
36	Primary schools with access to electricity	86.70%	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
37	Colleges with safe water	89.40%	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
38	Colleges with hand-washing facility	81.80%	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
39	Colleges with access to electricity	94.50%	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
40	Lycees with safe water	92.60%	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of Indicators</b>	<b>Yearly Achievement</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Ministry</b>
				Sports (MOEYS)
41	Lycees with hand-washing facility	86.20%	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
42	Lycees with access to electricity	99.50%	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
53	Heat rate of EDC owned coal fired thermal power plants	99% kJ/kWh (approx. 8,000 kJ/kWh to 11,000KJ/kwh)	Energy	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
54	Installed capacity of coal fired plants out of total installed capacity of EDC owned power plants	48% of total installed capacity of 2500MW in 2023 (of which 1200MW came from coal power plants)	Energy	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
55	Annual sale of power from coal fired power plants (including imported coal-based power) as a percentage of total power sales	44%	Energy	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
57	Annual sale of power from natural gas-based power plants (including imported natural gas based power) as a percentage of total power sales	23%, such as gas PLG 3256 ktone, gasoline 6934Ktone, Jet Fuel 501ktone, diesel 17927ktone, Black	Energy	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of Indicators</b>	<b>Yearly Achievement</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Ministry</b>
		oil1506ktone, Lubricant 134ktone		
58	Number of provinces connected to the national grid	85%	Energy	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
59	Energy use by resident households per capita	39% (approx. 649 kWh)	Energy	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
60	Share of households/population with access to modern energy	98.87%	Energy	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
69	Percent of bikes that is EV	0.00%	Transport	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
70	Percent of cars that is EV	0.00%	Transport	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
73	Annual passenger volume on rail transport (passenger-km)	95,373	Transport	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
74	Annual freight volume on rail transport (tonnes-km)	1,079,282 tonnes	Transport	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
80	Build capacity for line ministries on updated NDC and LTS4CN Tracking system	18 ministries supported	Knowledge sharing	National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)

No.	Name of Indicators	Yearly Achievement	Sector	Ministry
81	Number of energy serving companies	24% (50 companies in services)	Energy	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
82	Number of renewable energy serving companies	28 Companies	Energy	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

## Finance

Funding for NDC actions in 2023: **586.58 million** USD

## Technology Availability

### 57 Actions

Yes/All (actions under implementation and updated in 2023): 57/66 (86.3%)

**86.3%** of the actions of the actions under implementation mentioned that the technology, in terms of know-how, experience and equipment, is available in the country. Various technologies were mentioned: urban planning tools, composting of biodegradable waste, Production of Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) for waste sector, bio-digesters, industrial wastewater in the food and beverage sector, cooling technologies, service for public transportation, maintenance and inspection of vehicle (focusing on emission control), air quality monitoring, emission management from factories, meteorological stations. In agriculture, technologies were used in Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), Integrated Soil and Nutrient Management (ISNM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Botanical pesticide production, organic fertilizer, Conservation Agriculture (CA), water saving techniques, post-harvests and processing technologies, improving stress tolerant species and variety selection, and increase productivity of rice crops. In energy sector, the technologies used include Solar Home System (SHS), solar micro grids, micro-hydro power, improved cookstoves, wind power, and performance of energy efficiency in buildings/industries.

## Gender

### 39 Actions

Yes/All (actions with gender target updated in 2023): 39/62 (63%)

Approximately **63%** of the actions under implementation reported gender related progress made. Women-related actions implemented in 2023 were related to women benefitting from climate-resilient rural and WASH infrastructures, enhanced public health, and education. Among adaptation actions, improvement of health service delivery for women was reported. In agriculture,



women benefited from extension service, capacity development programme, leadership positions in project activities, and agriculture cooperatives. In disaster management, gender disaggregated data/assessment helped NCDM to better implemented activities/projects targeted vulnerable women. Dedicated actions were implemented to ensure women were engaged in planning and implementation of projects concerning disaster management. NCDM also ensured that there were female members in their national and sub-national disaster management committees. Women were also involved in water management activities at the local level. In renewable energy sector, women also benefited from low carbon technologies such as Solar Home Systems (SHSs) and solar mini-grids. Actions were also taken to improve women's energy access in rural areas.

In 2023, MoWA collected, tracked and reported sex-disaggregated data, gender indicators and budgeting, outcome-based reporting to support knowledge sharing on climate change adaptation related gender. In term of climate change awareness, women were addressed as targeted beneficiaries.

## Youth Engagement

### 43 Actions

Yes/All (actions under implementation and updated in 2023): 43/66 (65%)

**65%** of the actions under implementation reported progress made in the youth engagement. Awareness on climate change has been promoted amongst youth through trainings, workshops, and campaigns focusing on topics such as NDC, gender, heat stress, infrastructure, health, education, and WASH. Youth were also involved in the formulation and implementation of tools and policies related to climate change, such as urban planning tools and the National 3R strategy. In disaster management, youth participated in projects implementation related to disaster and climate change. In the energy sector, actions have been taken to ensure youth benefit from improved rural energy access and renewable energy access. Youth were also engaged in measures linked to public transport, E-mobility, operation and maintenance of meteorological stations, and tree planting campaigns.

## Private sector

### 43 Actions

Yes/All (actions under implementation and updated in 2023): 43/66 (65%)

Private sector engagement in the actions implemented in 2023 was around **65%**.

This included activities like the dissemination of end-to-end early warning systems addressing the population most at risk, engagement in the bio-digester programme to promoting the programme and providing financial inclusion. Private sector also participated in awareness raising activities on climate change and supported the development and maintenance of the NDC tracking tool.

In the energy sector, private sector actively implemented energy efficiency actions in building and industry sector and had a key role in supporting increased rural energy access and renewable energy share. In the waste sector, businesses contributed to the innovation challenge on alternatives to plastic production and use. In the transportation sector, private businesses participated in promoting e-mobility, piloting maintenance and emission inspection service for vehicles. Public transportation was autonomously operated by private sector contributing to reduction of air pollution in many cities in Cambodia.

## Capacity Support Needed

The main capacity needs identified by sectoral agencies are:

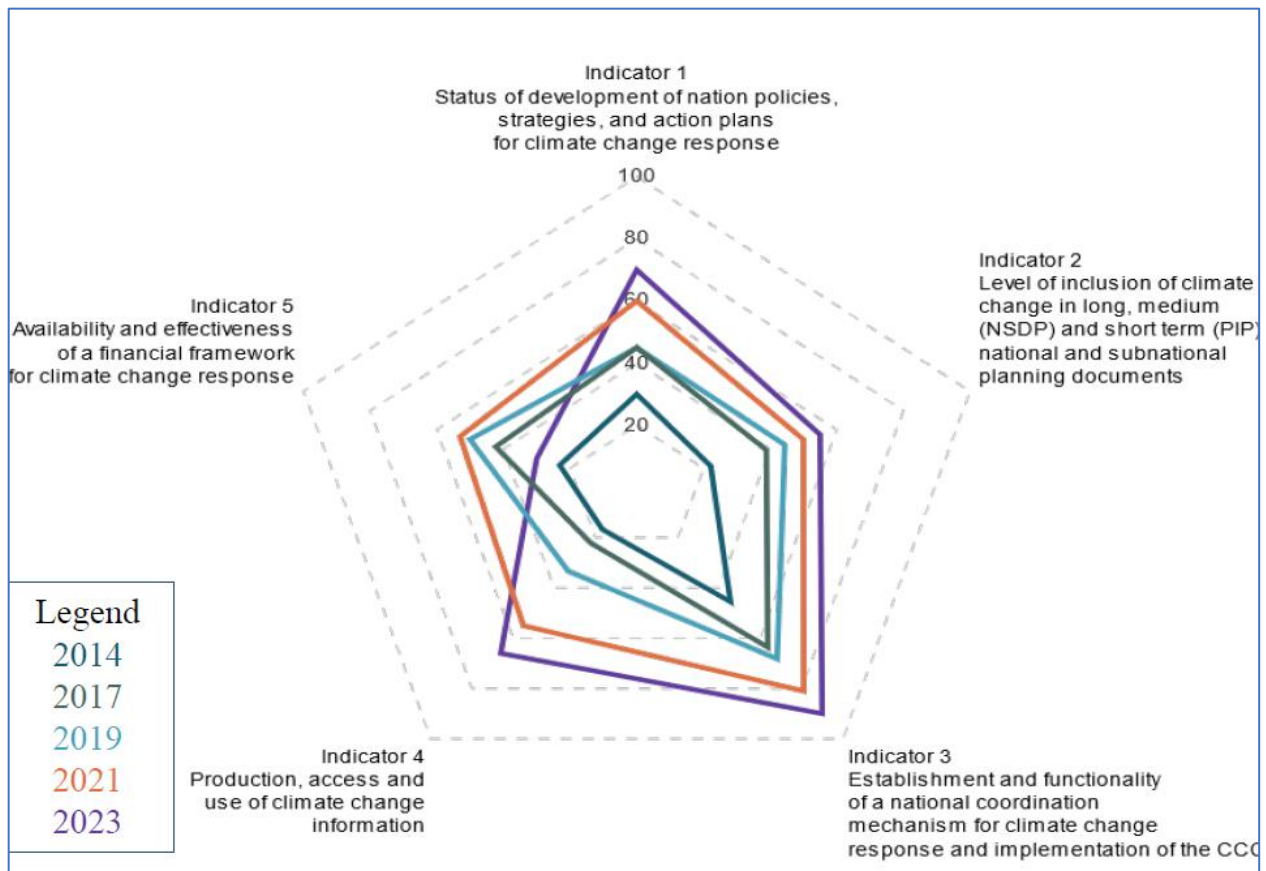
- Orientation and awareness about climate change and health, climate resilient infrastructure, disaster and climate change, energy efficiency and climate change
- Multi-hazard and climate risk assessments
- Community-Based Disaster and Climate Risk Management training for national and sub-national disaster management committees
- End-to-End Early Warning Systems for effective and timely dissemination and responses
- Cost benefit analysis of climate change resilient construction and infrastructure
- Using SDG Tracker for report on Cambodia's SDGs achievement
- Integration of climate change into the planning and investment of line ministries and agencies in the relevant sectors.

## Institutional Readiness

### Overall

The Institutional Readiness refers to the capacity of national institutions to manage climate risks and it is critical to the successful implementation of the country's climate change response.

The progress made in the development of institutional capacity is tracked every 2 years asking the Ministries to complete 5 key dimensions (indicators): Indicator 1: Status of development of nation policies, strategies and action plans for climate change response; Indicator 2: Level of inclusion of climate change in long, medium (NSDP) and short term (PIP) national and subnational planning documents; Indicator 3: Establishment and functionality of a national coordination mechanism for climate change response and implementation of the CCCSP; Indicator 4: Production, access and use of climate change information; Indicator 5: Availability and effectiveness of a financial framework for climate change response.



### Institutional Readiness Indicators - 2023

**Indicator 1**      **Indicator 2**      **Indicator 3**      **Indicator 4**      **Indicator 5**  
**70%**            **55%**            **90%**            **66%**            **30%**

Positive trends have been seen in all the indicators, except indicator 5 on the availability and effectiveness of financing to implement climate responses.

## General Inquiries

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### Supported By

#### CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

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