

# **Cambodia's Nationally Determined Contributions and Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (NDC/LTS4CN)**

Progress Report

Year 2024



# SUMMARY

## Overall 2024 results

This report highlights the 2024 progress in the implementation of the Updated NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution), according to the information provided by the Line Ministries<sup>1</sup> with commitments in the Updated NDC directly into the online NDC/LTS4CN tool<sup>2</sup> in 2025. The 2024 data show that, among the total of 186 actions in the Updated NDC, 92 actions are under implementation, and 9 actions are in the status "preparation for implementation". During the report, a total of 29 sectoral indicators has been updated, including infrastructure roads, energy, transportation, water resources, human health, knowledge sharing, and education sectors. Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) emission reduction estimate covers only one action, and it is 4.3 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e.

About 68.1% of the NDC actions under implementation in 2024 mentioned that the technology used, in terms of know-how, experience, and equipment, is available in the country. Technology includes energy, waste, air pollution, human health, WASH, infrastructure, roads, transportation, and industry sectors. Approximately 73% of the actions with a gender target reported gender related progress made. These actions have been implemented in the sectors of energy, rural roads, public health, education, WASH, and disaster management. 76.8% of the actions under implementation and updated in 2024 reported progress made in the youth engagement, mainly on climate change awareness, policy formulation, and project implementation. Private sector engagement has been mentioned in about 63.8% of the actions implemented and updated in 2024: private businesses have been involved in early warning systems, access to energy, renewable energy, energy efficiency in building/industry, e-mobility, public transportation, vehicle emission control, Human health, and WASH.

Based on the NDC tracking results, a total funding of 163.24 million USD, about 23% of the required financial needs in 2024, was financed for NDC actions. The financial resources were received from the government's own budget and from ADB, UNDP, EU, WB, FAO, China Aid, Republic of Korea, KFW, UN Women, UNICEF, SNV, WFP, PIN, Oxfam, ActionAid, and the 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. Following the comprehensive updated NDC, the current platform of NDC tracking system will be upgraded to NDC 3.0 tracking system with proposed measures of 163 actions, comprising 49 mitigations measures, 75 adaptation measures and 39 enabling measures, which was submitted by 24 line-ministries.

<sup>1</sup> There are 18 ministries committed to implementing the Updated NDC. The data received from 16 Ministries that reported their own progress in implementation in 2024, except for the agriculture and forestry sectors.

<sup>2</sup> <https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/ndc-tracking/>

In 2024 data show that, there are a total 186 actions under the Updated NDC/LTS4CN. Of that, none of actions was completed. A total of 92 actions were “under implementation”, and 9 actions are in the status “preparation for implementation”. 85 actions were in the status of “created”, which mean that they are not yet ready to implement.

## Actions

	Created <sup>3</sup>	Preparation for implementation	Under Implementation	Completed	Total
Adaptation	20	3	34	0	57
Enabling	8	1	21	0	30
Mitigation	57	5	37	0	99
Total	85	9	92	0	186

## Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



<sup>3</sup> Actions were not yet implemented in 2024.



## Mitigation

### NDC Mitigation Target by Sector

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.

## Adaptation

The adaptation actions detailed in the NDC report for 2024 are categorized into several key sectors, focusing on Water Management, Disaster Risk Reduction and Community Resilience, Infrastructure/Transport, Human Health, and Tourism/Economic Development. The prioritized actions included establishing standardized best-practice systems for irrigation and developing climate-resilient crop varieties and agroecology to support Agriculture/Water Management. To enhance Disaster Risk Reduction and Community Resilience, the actions included implementing community-based disaster and climate risk management programs and integrated village development. The Infrastructure/Transport sector was addressed by implementing climate change and disaster-resilient construction and rehabilitating roads to withstand climate impacts. Furthermore, strengthening institutional capacities to integrate climate risks into health systems in the Human Health sector is reported. Ensuring heat stress adaptation for industrial production, and promoting smart agriculture practices in the tourism sector for sustainable economic activity were mentioned in the 2024 implementation progress.

## Enabling

Several activities were implemented under enabling action. In education sector, activities including upgrading training materials, development of non-formal educational productions, and training for education officials on climate change were reported in 2024 NDC implementation. Strengthening institutional capacities at national and sub-national levels to integrate gender responsiveness in

climate change was mentioned by the Ministry of Women Affairs while improving monitoring and evaluation systems of sectoral ministries to track gender outcomes in climate change initiatives was also highlighted. In Policy and Planning, the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) for 2024-2033 was updated and approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia. News coverage and program production for awareness raising on climate change and its impacts was reported under the Ministry of Information. The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) reported on the implementation of building adaptive and resilient capacity for MRD officers at national and sub-national level for mainstreaming climate change into rural development planning processes and technical design.

#### **Sectoral indicators<sup>4</sup>**

No.	Name of Indicators	Yearly Achievement	Sector	Ministry
1	Length/% of (normal) road that has been damaged as a result of floods	1.4 %	Infrastructure - Roads	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
2	Length/% of climate-proofed roads	591.6 Km	Infrastructure - Roads	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
3	Length and % of climate-proofed roads constructed/Access all year round.	1,036 Km	Transport	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)
4	% Poor HHs with access to basic water supply services that are available all year round.	3.7 %	Water resources	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)
5	% Households with Basic Sanitation	19.8 %	Human health	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)
6	% Knowledge, attitude and practices on climate change in Cambodia	84 %	Knowledge sharing	National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)

<sup>4</sup> There is a total of 61 sectoral indicators under the Updated NDC and LTS4CN. Of that, 29 indicators were updated by line-ministries.

No.	Name of Indicators	Yearly Achievement	Sector	Ministry
7	Roadmap Study on Integration of renewable energy resources	70 %	Energy	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
8	Pre-schools with safe water	87.2 %	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
9	Pre-school with hand-washing facility	79.7 %	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
10	Pre-schools with access to electricity (public)	91.8 %	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
11	Primary schools with safe water	92.3 %	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
12	Primary schools with hand-washing facility	86.4 %	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
13	Primary schools with access to electricity	86.7 %	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
14	Colleges with safe water	89.4 %	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
15	Colleges with hand-washing facility	81.8 %	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth

No.	Name of Indicators	Yearly Achievement	Sector	Ministry
				and Sports (MOEYS)
16	Colleges with access to electricity	94.5 %	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
17	Lycees with safe water	92.6 %	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
18	Lycees with hand-washing facility	86.2 %	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
19	Lycees with access to electricity	99.5 %	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
20	Installed capacity of coal fired plants out of total installed capacity of EDC owned power plants	29.7 %	Energy	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
21	Number of provinces connected to the national grid	100%	Energy	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
22	Energy use by resident households per capita	95.2 %	Energy	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
23	Clinker substitution ratio of domestically produced cement	90 %	Industry	Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation (MISTI)

No.	Name of Indicators	Yearly Achievement	Sector	Ministry
24	Percent of bikes that is EV	1,507	Transport	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
25	Percent of cars that is EV	2,936	Transport	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
26	Annual passenger volume on rail transport (passenger-km)	1 %	Transport	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
27	Annual freight volume on rail transport (tonnes-km)	1,168,779	Transport	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
28	Build capacity for line ministries on updated NDC and LTS4CN Tracking system	22 ministries supported	Knowledge sharing	National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)
29	Number of energy serving companies	403 companies	Energy	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

## Finance

Funding for NDC actions in 2024: A total of **163.24 million USD**, about 23% of the required financial needs in 2024, was financed for NDC actions.

## Technology Availability

**47 Actions**

Yes/All (actions under the implementation and updated in 2024): 47/69 (68.1%)

68.1% of the actions of actions under implementation highlighted that the technology, in terms of know-how, experiences, and equipment, is available in the country. Various technologies were mentioned. In health and livelihood sectors, health resilience and the improvement of early-warning systems, heat stress adaptation/technology were reported. Urban planning and resilient tools for school infrastructures, climate-proof road infrastructure construction and maintenance systems were also reported. In the waste sector: composting of biodegradable waste, sanitary landfills with landfill gas (LFG), waste segregation at sources, and bio-digesters were mentioned.

In the tourism sector, practicing smart agriculture and smart agro-tourism technologies were mentioned. Water Resources included climate-resilient water management technologies, development of service centers and flood emergency response plans, standardized best-practice systems for irrigation, and resilient and adaptive rural water supply. Other climate-relevant technologies for 2024 implementation progress mentioned by line-ministries included capacity building for climate resilience for district and commune governance, an online database for Public Investment Program Preparation, collecting all public investment projects, including climate change-related projects, air quality control, and emission management from factories.

## Gender

### 49 Actions

Yes/All (actions with gender target updated in 2024): 49/67 (73%)

About 73% of the actions under implementation reported gender related progress made. Women-related actions implemented in 2024 included the decision-making for health interventions, capacity building for technical guidelines development, WASH in the health sector, climate risk and adaptation in health sector planning and implementation. In the construction sector, women involved in resilient road construction, under rural road development under MRD, it is reported that at least 50% of women benefit from the new roads built, since they can access the health center, market faster, cheaper in their transportation, and more conveniently than the unpaved roads. Women also reported being involved in the implementation of community-based disaster and climate risk management programs, including integrated village development and raising public awareness on climate change innovation at all levels.

In the tourism sector, about 40% of women were reported to be engaged in smart agriculture by incorporating tourism standards to improve the quality of services and products, innovating new products design and efficiency natural resources management. 50% of women reported in the resilient and adaptive rural water supply and sanitation construction, training on new technologies, and adaptive water systems. In the energy mitigation sector, more than 20% of women are involved in the energy-related actions, such as the establishment of energy efficiency (EE) in building/industries, various consultation roadmap studies on renewable energy, capacity-building, and awareness campaigns on modern energy, and so on.

In the education sector, gender-related climate actions were reported through curriculum development and training for education officials on climate change, e.g., as a required component of teacher training. In 2024, 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 terms of climate change awareness, women were addressed as targeted beneficiaries. In the waste sector, women were reported in the design and planning of solid waste management, implementation of composting, and the national 3R strategy (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle). Women were also reported and involved in terms of promotion of integrated public transport systems in main cities, E-mobility, maintenance, and inspection of vehicles

## Youth Engagement

### 53 Actions

Yes/All (actions under implementation and updated in 2024): 53/69 (76.8%)

76.8% of the actions under implementation reported progress made in youth engagement. Awareness on climate change has been promoted among youth through trainings, workshops, and campaigns focusing on topics such as human health and WASH, infrastructure, education, smart agriculture, and environmental protection. Youth were also involved in the formulation and implementation of climate-related tools and policies, including the National 3R strategy, CCCSP and NDCs, energy efficiency initiatives, air quality monitoring systems, waste management practices, green tourism activities, and road safety campaigns. In disaster management and resilience building, youth participated in community-based activities and project implementation related to climate and disaster risks. In the energy sector, youth engaged in actions supporting improved rural energy access, E-mobility, and sustainable transport solutions. Youth involvement contributed to enhancing climate awareness, strengthening adaptive capacity, and supporting progress across mitigation, adaptation, and enabling actions.

## Private sector

### 44 Actions

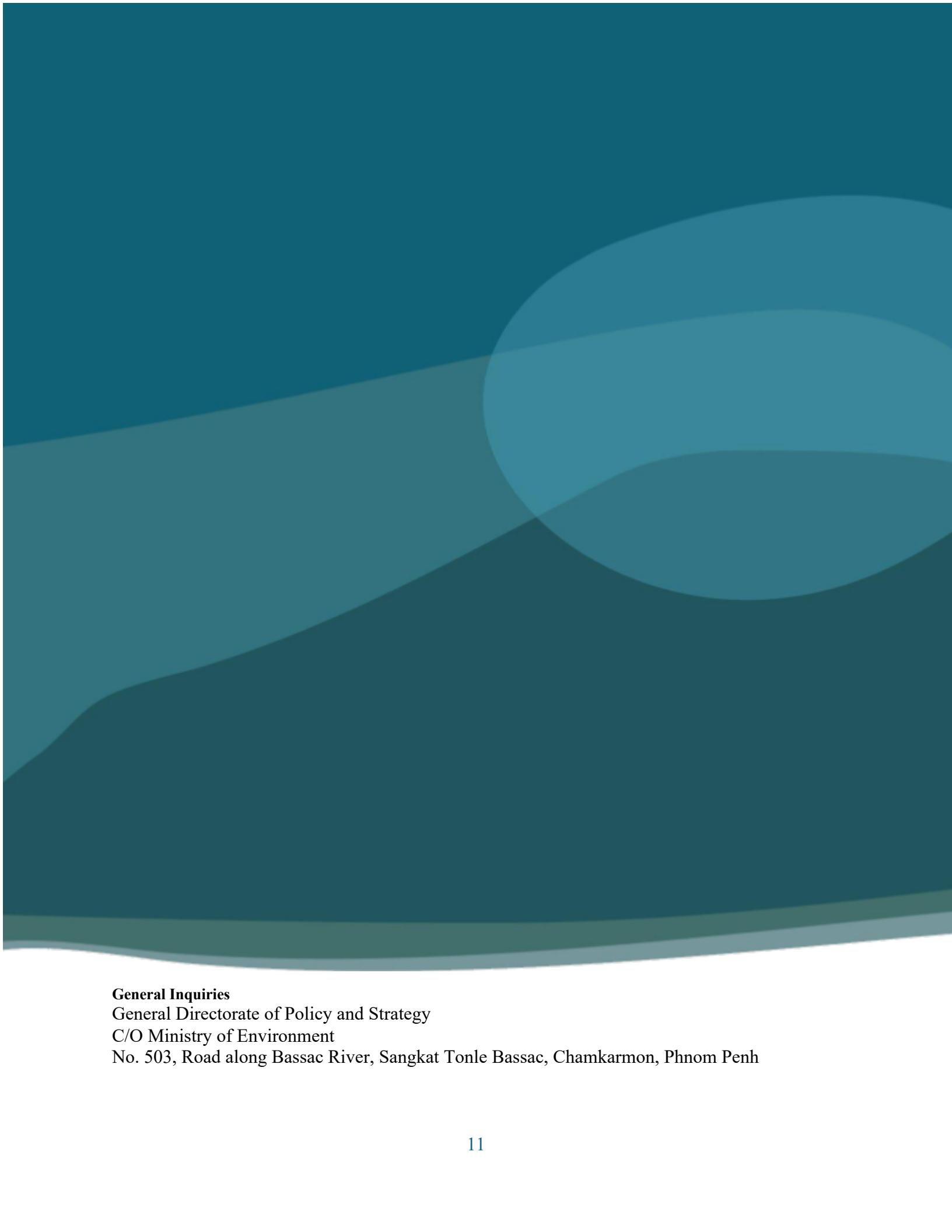
Yes/All (actions under implementation and updated in 2024): 44/69 (63.8%)

Private sector engagement contributed significantly across all sectors in 2024, with 63.8% of activities reporting progress. Private companies played key roles in road design, consultancy, and civil works, integrating climate resilience into infrastructure, school buildings, rural roads, human health and WASH, and early warning mechanisms. The private sector also participated in awareness-raising activities on climate change, including curriculum development, awareness forums, and supported the development and maintenance of the NDC tracking tool. Additionally, the private sector engaged actively in energy efficiency, waste management, public transport, e-mobility, green tourism, air quality monitoring, and the National 3R strategy. Overall, the private sector played a critical role in advancing climate resilience through service delivery, investment, innovation, and collaboration across national and sub-national climate initiatives.

## Capacity Support Needed

The main capacity needs identified by sectoral agencies are:

- Orientation and awareness on climate change, smart agriculture, tourism, climate-resilient road and school infrastructure planning, construction, and maintenance
- Training for officials on energy efficiency and low-carbon applications
- Financial planning, technology innovation, and resource mobilization to support climate actions
- Capacity building for relevant officials in line ministries and agencies to effectively use and manage the updated Public Investment Program (PIP) database.



### **General Inquiries**

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