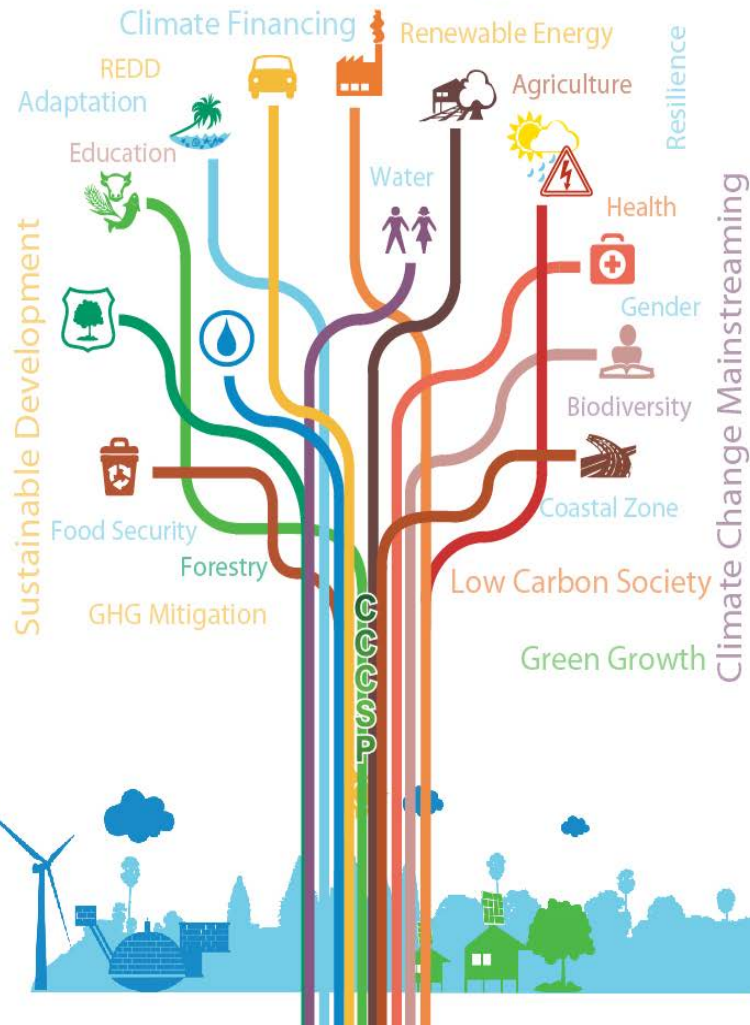


# 3<sup>rd</sup> National Forum on Climate Change

5 – 7 November 2013, Cambodia

*“Taking Action for Sustainable Development in the Changing Climate”*

## Climate Change



## Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan

**Mr. Sum Thy**

Director of Climate Change Department  
Ministry of Environment

5 November 2013

CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

Implemented by:



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# Outline

1. National Response to Climate Change
2. CCCSP Development Process
3. The CCCSP
4. Way Forward

# 1. National Response to Climate Change

# Policy Drive to Address Climate Change

The NSDP update 2009-2013 emphasizes that *‘to effectively deal with the implications of climate change, the capacity of RGC institutions needs to be strengthened to identify and develop a strategy to deal with the anticipated impact of the climate change, and strengthening disaster management capabilities.’*



# Proposed Climate Response Approach

## ■ In the Short-Term

- Efforts should be directed to increase coping capacity to current climate risks through the improvement of climate risk management and community livelihood

## ■ In the Long-Term

- Efforts should be directed to increase the resilience of the system to future climate risks through the revitalization of **long term policies, and planning**, redesigning long live infrastructure to be more resilient taking into account climate change.

Source: SNC (Draft)

## **2. CCCSP Development Process**

# Outline by the Council of Ministers

The development of the CCCSP followed the outline provided by the Council of Ministers

## ផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ

( STRATEGIC PLAN )

- ១- សេចក្តីផ្តើម (INTRODUCTION or BACKGROUND)
- ២- ចក្ខុវិស័យ (VISION)
- ៣- បេសកកម្ម (MISSION)
- ៤- គោលបំណងនិងគោលដៅ (GOALS and OBJECTIVES)
- ៥- ក្របខណ្ឌយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ (STRATEGY FRAMEWORK)
  - ការវិភាគយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ (STRATEGIC ANALYSIS)
  - ទិសដៅយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES)
  - យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ (STRATEGIES)
- ៦- សកម្មភាពការងារ (ACTIVITIES)
- ៧- ធនធានហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ (FINANCIAL RESOURCES)
- ៨- ការតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងការវាយតម្លៃ (MONITORING and EVALUATION)
- ៩- សេចក្តីសន្និដ្ឋាន (CONCLUSIONS)



# CCCSP Development Process

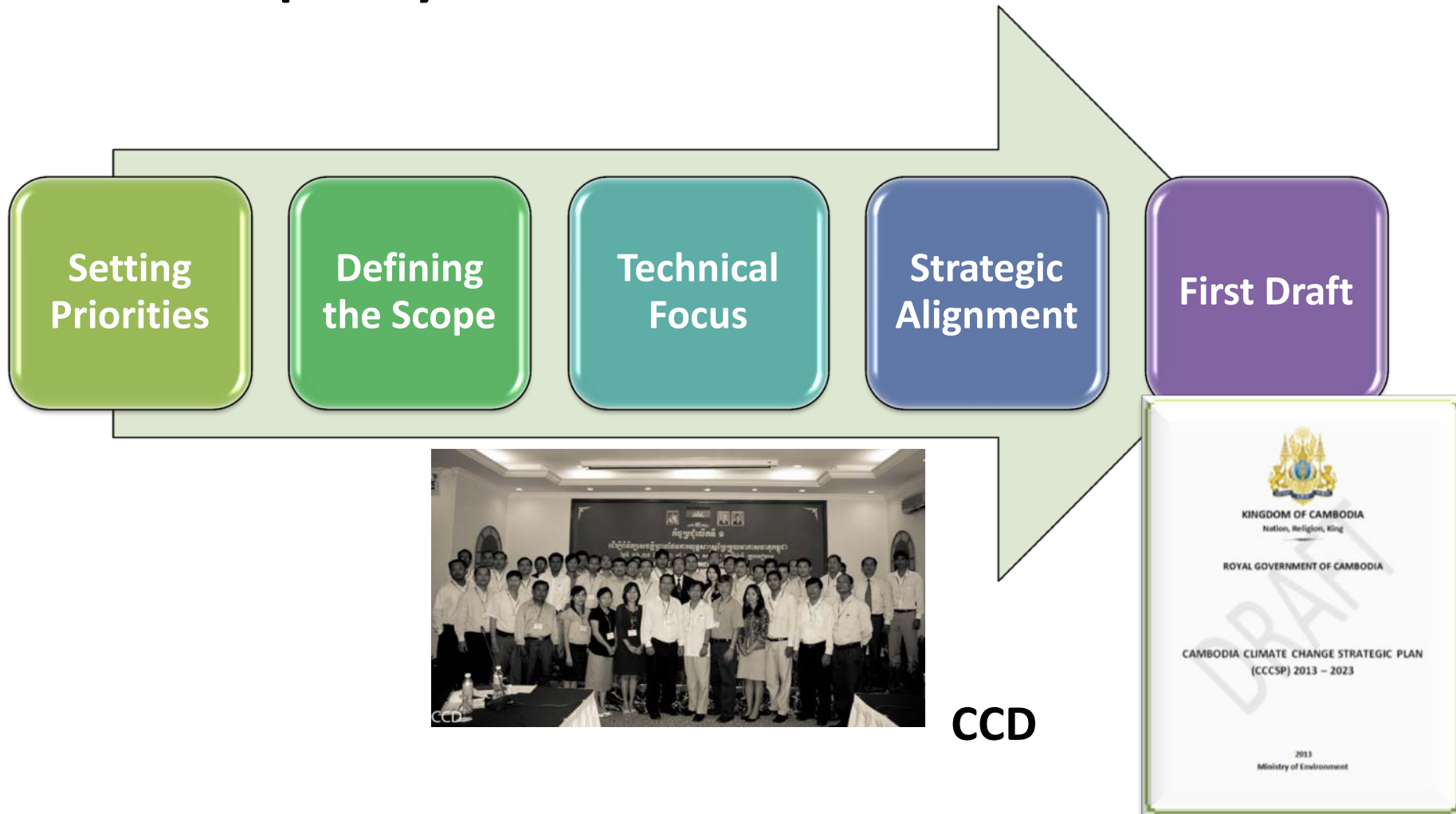
## 1. Stakeholders Engagement

- a. Inception Workshop
  - i. Development partners
  - ii. Research & academia
  - iii. Government departments
  - iv. NGOs
  - v. Private sectors etc.
- b. Line Ministries preparing their sector climate change strategies



# CCCSP Development Process

## 2. Participatory Process

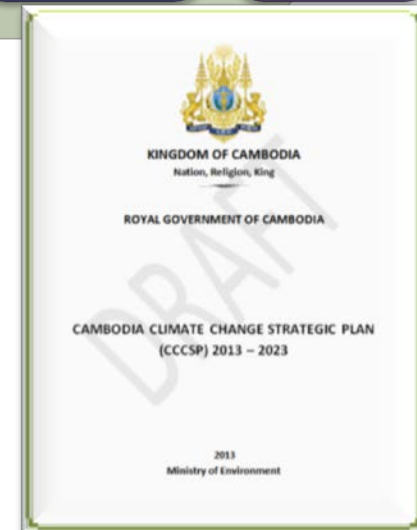


# CCCSP Development Process

## 3. Consultation & Review

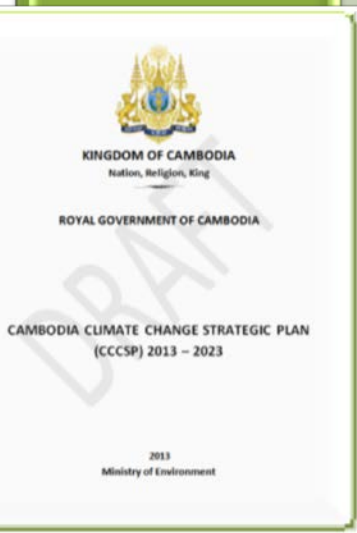
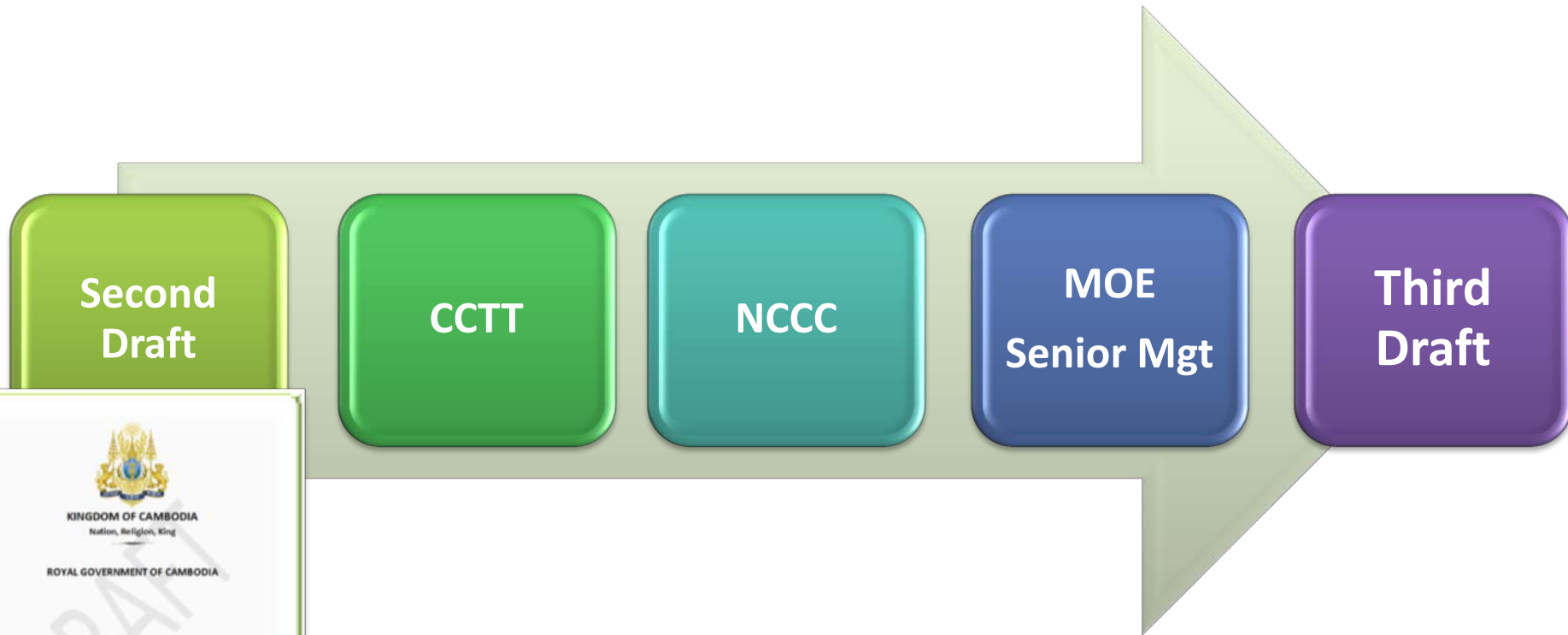


CCCSP Consultation with NGOs



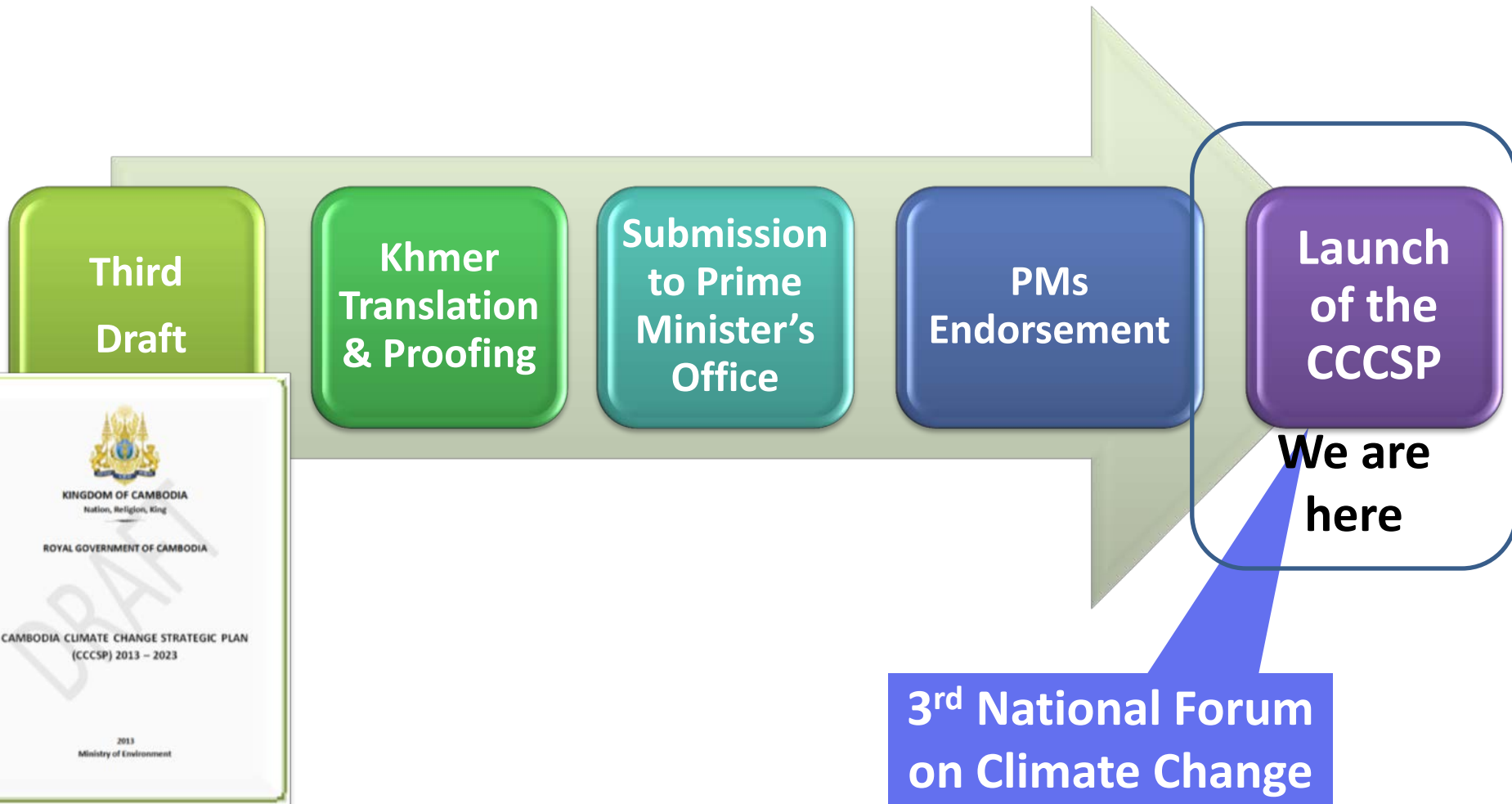
# CCCSP Development Process

## 4. Political Review & Validation



# CCCSP Development Process

## 5. Publishing & Launching



# 3. The CCCSP

# The CCCSP

## Vision

Cambodia develops towards a greener, climate resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society.

## Mission

Creating a national framework for engaging public and private sectors, and civil society in a participatory process for responding to climate change to support sustainable development.

## Timeframe

**2014-2023 (10 years)** with 5 years revision in line with the NSDP mandate

# The CCCSP

## Goals

1. Reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts of critical (natural and societal) systems and most vulnerable groups
2. Shifting towards a green development path by promoting low-carbon development and appropriate technologies
3. Promote education and participation of the public in climate change response actions

# Strategic Objectives

1. Promote the climate resilience through improving food, water and energy securities

## Strategies (Some examples)

- a. Mapping sectoral contributions to the security of key systems
- b. Engaging relevant sectors and stakeholders in identifying response measures
- c. Enhancing institutional coordination mechanisms for coherent responses in policies
- d. Increase capacity to address climate-induced opportunities in production systems
  - Agricultural diversification (crops, livestock etc.)
  - Productivity increase (crops, fisheries, livestock, forestry etc.)



# Strategic Objectives

## 2. Reduce sectoral, regional and gender vulnerability to climate change impacts

### Strategies (Some examples)

- a. Use existing vulnerability and risk assessments, and conduct new ones where necessary, to prioritize adaptation measures for key regions of Cambodia, such as coastal zones, highlands, rural and urban areas
- b. Implementation of the key actions identified in the SCCSP of the line ministries for addressing climate change impacts
- c. Promote integration of the CCCSP with other national strategies such as NAPA, NSDP and the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS)
- d. Promote community-based adaptation approaches and strengthen partnerships between development partners, civil society, private sectors and government

# Strategic Objectives

3. Ensure climate resilience of critical ecosystems (Great Lake, Mekong River, Coastal ecosystems, highlands etc.), biodiversity, protected areas and cultural heritage.

## Strategies (Some examples)

- a. Strengthen biodiversity conservation and restoration of ecosystems threatened by climate change
- b. Promote and encourage community-based, ecosystem-based approaches and eco-tourism as cost-effective ways of addressing climate change
- c. Promote schemes to pay for ecosystem services including REDD+
- d. Promote resilient ecosystems and nature-based solutions that benefit most vulnerable people and regions
- e. Promote participatory land-use planning

# Strategic Objectives

4. Promote low-carbon planning and technologies to support sustainable development of the country.

## Strategies (Some examples)

- a. Conduct option analyses on the low emission GHGs in sectors (agriculture, energy, transportation, industrial, land-use management, forestry and solid waste management) and source of emission.
- b. Develop low-carbon development policies, strategies and action plans, well-coordinated with the green growth strategy, and ensure their implementation by strengthening:
  - Laws, regulations and enforcement
- c. Develop appropriate technological measures for promoting low-carbon development (e.g. improving energy efficiency, renewable energy etc.) and facilitating their diffusion
- d. Establish GHGs project registration and mitigation programmes

# Strategic Objectives

5. Improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for climate change response.

## Strategies (Some examples)

- a. Strengthen existing channels for promoting awareness of climate change and behavioral change, and empower change agents such as government services, teachers, journalists, extension services, religious leaders and community elders
- b. Develop targeted awareness programmes aimed at key audiences such as most-vulnerable groups, youths and minorities
- c. Facilitate public access to information on climate change through radio, television, newspapers, mobile and web technologies, and targeted outreach materials
- d. Sensitize the private sector on threats and opportunities of climate change, and develop public-private partnerships for communication
- e. Develop climate change curriculum for all levels of education (primary, secondary, tertiary)

# Strategic Objectives

6. Promote adaptive social protection and participatory approaches in reducing loss and damage.

## Strategies (Some examples)

- a. Promote micro-financing to improve access to credits for local communities for climate change response
- b. Set up insurance and fiscal incentives for reducing climate-risk burdens on society
- c. Integrate gender into climate change response planning
- d. Leverage the decentralization process to strengthen financial and institutional processes for local adaptation
- e. Institute public engagement, participation and consultations as primary entry points for adaptation planning, promoting the involvement of multiple stakeholders including NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), youths, indigenous communities and the private sector
- f. Enhance government and private sector partnerships including corporate social responsibility

# Strategic Objectives

7. Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks for national climate change responses.

## Strategies (Some examples)

- a. Mainstream climate change into national and sub-national development plans and the social protection strategy
- b. Reinforce the national institutional framework and inter-ministerial coordination in policy development. The NCCC-Secretariat shall be upgraded from a ministerial department to an inter-ministerial secretariat under NCCC, to reflect this cross-cutting coordination role.
- c. Strengthen the NCCC-Secretariat for coordination of climate financing and as a national implementing entity for global climate funds
- d. Develop a national monitoring framework for climate change response and integrate it into the NSDP and the NSPS, and institutionalize a regular climate change response progress report

# Strategic Objectives

## 8. Strengthen collaboration and active participation in regional and global climate change processes

### Strategies (Some examples)

- a. Promote regional cooperation on climate change within inter-governmental and non-governmental mechanisms:
  - Commitments under the UNFCCC process
  - Cooperation through ASEAN
  - South-South and North-South collaboration
  - Trans-boundary initiatives e.g. Mekong River, etc.
- b. Strengthen the national institutional platform (NCCC, CCTT, CCD, etc.) for coordinating consultation on national positions and responses to current and emerging issues for international negotiations on climate change
- c. Reinforce negotiation skills to effectively represent Cambodia in the international climate change processes, and improve capacity for implementation of international obligations
- d. Actively engage with regional and global initiatives and programmes for cross-learning and sharing internationally Cambodia's experience on climate change
- e. Secure climate funds from international funding mechanisms

# Summary of the CCCSP





# 4. Way Forward

# Looking Ahead

- A full-scale national Climate Change programme (including Ministries' action plans, financing arrangements, M&E and coordination mechanisms are being prepared.
- There is need for larger scale funding to support scaling-up of key successful approaches, and rolling out the implementation of the CCCSP.
- As scientific and practical experience with climate change response in Cambodia evolves, there is a continued need for a package including technical assistance (on policy, M&E, CC Financing mechanisms) and a grant facility for research/pilots/ knowledge management.

# Thank You !

Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment

#48 Samdech Preah Sihanouk Blvd

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

[www.camclimate.org.kh](http://www.camclimate.org.kh)

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