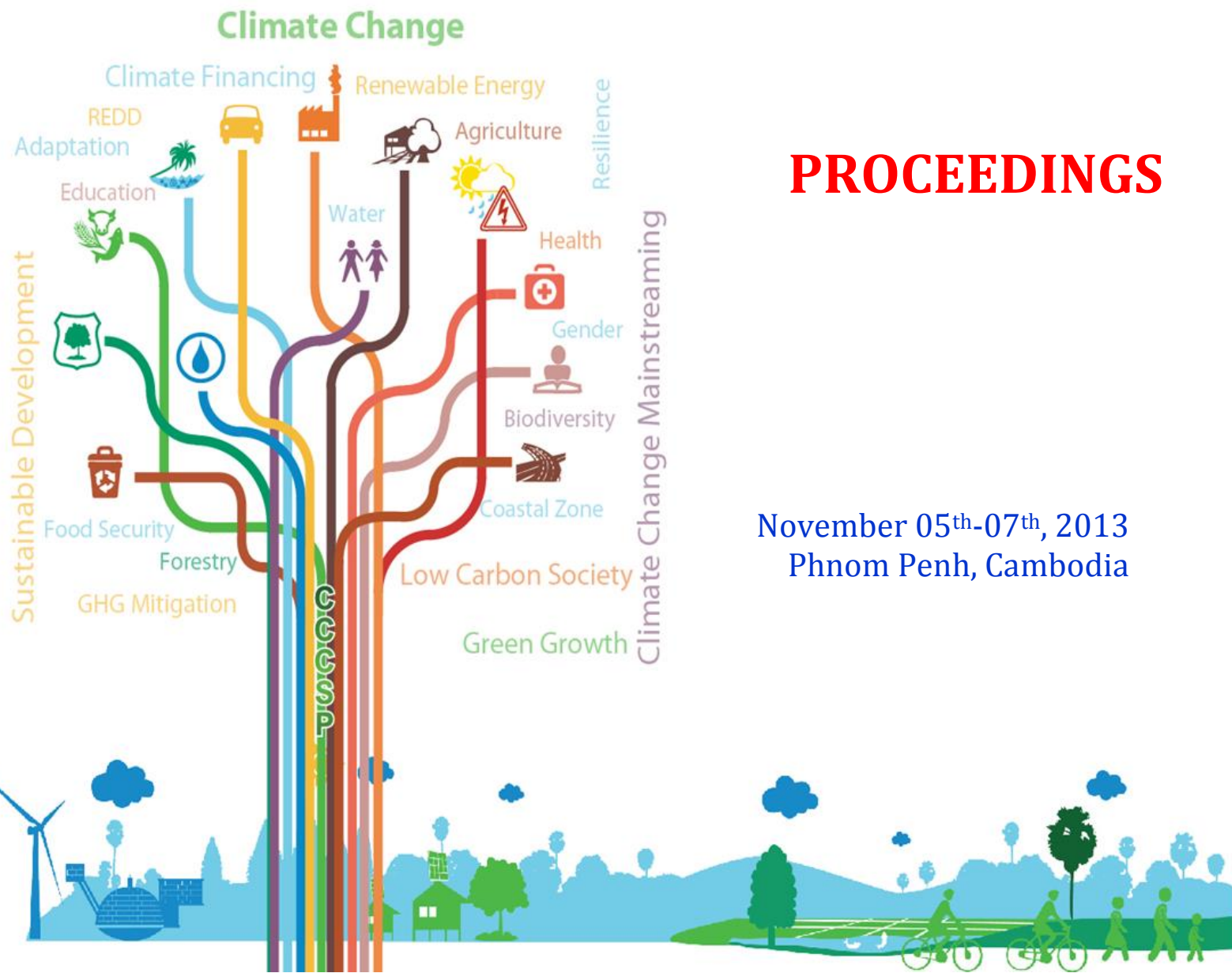


**ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA  
NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE**

**THE THIRD  
NATIONAL FORUM ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

**PROCEEDINGS**



November 05<sup>th</sup>-07<sup>th</sup>, 2013  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**IMPLEMENTED BY:**

**SUPPORTED BY:**





## **PROCEEDINGS: THE THIRD NATIONAL FORUM ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

November 5<sup>th</sup> -7<sup>th</sup>, 2013  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

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Subsequent to the first and second forums on Climate Change, National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) supported by the Climate Change Department (CCD) of Ministry of Environment (MoE) as secretariat organized the third National Forum on Climate Change (3<sup>rd</sup>NFCC) in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, from 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> November 2013.

The Forum was realized with the purpose to raise awareness and share the knowledge and experiences of climate change (CC), a cross cutting issue, and need for involvement of government ministries and agencies, non-organization organizations (NGOs), and civil society (CSOs).

Many stakeholders had registered and enrolled in sessions of the Forum including government officers from all levels of line ministries. The inaugural session was presided over by **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Given opening speeches and keynote addresses on the first, second, and third day of the 3<sup>rd</sup>NFCC, Senior national and international officers delivered their welcome remarks **H.E Say Samal**, Minister of Environment and Chair of NCCC; **H.E Khieu Muth**, Secretary of State, MoE; **Ms. Claire Van der Vaeren**, UN Resident Coordinator; **H.E Pan Bunthoeun**, Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning (MoP); **H.E Jean-François Cautain**, Ambassador of the EU to the Kingdom of Cambodia; **H.E Ros Seilava**, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF); and **Mr. Peter Brimble**, Asian Development Bank (ADB) Deputy Country Director, 3<sup>rd</sup>NFCC respectively.

The Forum resulted in fruitful outcomes and each presenter shared their achievements, commitments, steps forward, and collaboration among all stakeholders. This forum did not only provide basic understandings to CC as a cross cutting issue, but also mainstreamed and enhanced the concept to each stakeholder group especially the line ministries to focus on climate issues and set a priority in the national policy and strategic plan to effectively address CC. To the government of Cambodia, the information from this Forum was crucial for the discussion in the forthcoming 19<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (CoP19) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

This document provides a summary of the proceedings, main discussions, and key conclusions of the forum. It is strongly hoped that the discussions started during this 3<sup>rd</sup>NFCC will continue in order to stimulate policy debate, decision-making, and related actions in the move to a more climate resilient and a low carbon economy Cambodia and to make use of emerging opportunities from CC for poverty reduction through climate risk management.



**Say Samal**  
Minister of Environment

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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As Minister of Environment and the NCCC Chair, I would like to express my deep appreciation to vice chair and all members of the NCCC for their efforts in organizing the 3rdNFCC successfully.

I would like to express my profound gratitude to **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and Honorary Chair of the NCCC, for his guidance and leadership provided in this important forum.

Our profound gratitude also extends to Excellencies, Lok Chomteav, Ladies and gentlemen who chairs of sessions, all speakers and panelists who contributed to the richness of the dialogue in the forum with their extensive knowledge and practical experiences. We would also like to thank all participants who have actively participated and generously shared their perspectives on the various subjects raised during the forum.

Our thanks also go to NGOs or private companies who joined the exhibition in the forum.

We would like to acknowledge our development partners namely Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA), with funding from the European Union (EU), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). The 3rdNFCC was also sponsored by Youth Federations of Cambodia, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Dan Church Aid/Christian Aid (DCA/CA), NGOs Forum on Cambodia, Cambodia Climate Change Network (CCCN), and Join Climate Change Initiative (JCCI). for their active cooperation and enabling financial resources for organizing this meaningful forum.

Special thanks are also given to MoE's organizing committee for contributing its efforts to support and coordinate the organization of the 3rdNFCC, especially CCD's staff at the NCCC secretariat who provided their full support in running the forum.



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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Full Name</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> NFCC	Third National Forum on Climate Change
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CARD	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development
CC	Climate Change
CCAI	Climate Change Adaptation Initiative
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CCCN	Cambodia Climate Change Network
CCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan
CCD	Climate Change Department
CCSP	Climate Change Strategic Plan
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDRI	Cambodia's Leading Independent Development Policy Research Institute
CNMC	Cambodia National Mekong Committee
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
D & D	Decentralization and De-concentration
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCA/CA	Danish Church Aid/Christian Aid
DPs	Development Partners
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EBA	Ecosystem Based Adaptation
EU	European Union
FA	Forestry Administration
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FiA	Fishery Administration
GDANCP	General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	German International Cooperation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGES	The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITC	Institute of Technology of Cambodia
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JCCI	Joint Climate Change Initiative
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LCDF	Least Developed Countries Fund

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Full Name</b>
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MFAIC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MIME	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoPWT	Ministry of Public Work and Transport
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NCDD-S	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NSFSN	National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition
PES	Payment Ecosystem Service
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RUA	Royal University of Agriculture
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SNC	Second National Communication to UNFCCC
SPCR	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
UFYC	Union Federation of Youth Cambodia
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USAID	US Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WHO	World Health Organization
WOMEN	Women Organization for Modern Economy and Nursing
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
YFC	Union of Youth Federation of Cambodia





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 3<sup>rd</sup>NFCC under the theme “Taking Action for Sustainable Development in a Changing Climate” was held from November 5th-7th, 2013, in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The main objective of this forum was to be a national platform for public knowledge and experience sharing, mainly to address CC in Cambodia. This forum organized by NCCC, in coordinating by MoE with support from CCCA, a multi-donor initiative funded by the EU, Danida, Sida and UNDP. The forum also received additional financial support from UYFC, UNEP, DCA/CA, NGOs Forum, CCCN and CCCN.

The three days forum was conducted with three main themes including a) CC Science, Implementation Progress and Strategic Plan; b) National CC Strategic Response: lesson learnt and way forward; and c) Cambodia and international CC processes. With these three main themes, the principal outcomes resulting from the 3<sup>rd</sup>NFCC were:

### A: CC Science, Implementation Progress and Strategic Plan

- The 3<sup>rd</sup>NFCC received strong support and encouragement from **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of Cambodia**.
- Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) 2014-2023 was officially launched by the Prime Minister of Cambodia.
- Development partners (DPs) including UNDP, ADB and the EU confirmed their commitments for continuous support to Cambodia in its response to CC.
- Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) showed its strong commitment to take urgent actions to respond to CC, both adaptation and mitigation. RGC will also strengthen the budget collective action from DPs and encourage scientific study for technology development and transfer, capacity building and public awareness.
- The national budget for CC response by line ministries must be developed systematically in a clear format to avoid duplication of activities and wasting of resources.
- Line-ministries must move from planning to implementation and from pilot to full-scale projects with the aim to address impacts from CC effectively. Response actions to CC must be done in coordination with DPs, local NGOs, the private sectors and community.

### B: National CC Strategic Response

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF); Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM); Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS), Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA), Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MoPWT), and Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME) have developed their respective sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCSP) and are ready to move forward with their strong commitments.

- MoE and Ministry of Tourism (MoT) will work closely together in addressing impacts of CC on tourism sector.
- Sectoral CC Action Plan (CCAP) and its implementation will be in place, starting with the most vulnerable communities before continuing to others.

### **C: Cambodia and the International CC Progresses**

- Due to the lack of technical and financial capacity, successful implementation of CCSP requires partnership with relevant international development agencies.
- Global, regional and bilateral cooperation is in place to address CC issues. Cambodia should take advantage of this kind of cooperation from the Mekong River Basin countries and ASEAN. Country members to such networks should mainstream CC issues at their national and sub-national levels.
- Many financing sources for CC response are in place in Cambodia and they can be bilateral and multilateral and regional or global in scale, but those initiate institutional seem not managing and registries, and inform to NCCC yet.
- The national and international investment from the private sector should be always encouraged to mitigate CC with the aim for green development. Sufficient incentives will only occur with cooperation and effective law enforcement.
- Fund disbursement from international donors remains unclear and unbalanced between mitigation and adaptation, so developing countries such as Cambodia needs to negotiate with donors to get more funding for adaptation.
- Participants in the forum did not welcome loans for CC responses. However, Cambodia is strongly in need of funding to address CC problems happening in the country.
- Cambodia has drafted for COP-19 a country position paper that is aligned with least developed countries (LDCs) and G77 Countries plus China.

# 1. BACKGROUND

## 1.1 Rationale

CC is an emerging challenge that threatens socio-economic development and would reverse development gains if it goes unabated. Currently, there are gaps in public awareness and understanding of CC, as well as limitation in response measures. This makes Cambodia more vulnerable to CC. For these reasons, Cambodia organizes a forum on CC on a regular basis to share information, to mainstream CC, and to enhance cooperation and coordination among government institutions, DPs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector to mobilize efficient responses to CC.

The First NFCC was successfully held in October 2009. The event sought to raise awareness of CC as a development challenge and to profile the growing number of activities, both nationally and internationally, for decision-makers, donors and practitioners. The forum was opened by the Prime Minister and received substantial support from multiple donors with over 700 participants during the opening ceremony on day 1 and over 300 participants on day 2 and 3, from various sectors including from Government and non-Government entities.

The Second NFCC was held in October 2011, with a particular focus on creating a constructive policy dialogue to assist the country in formulating an effective national policy and strategic plan to address CC. The forum meant to engage the NCCC and the inter-ministerial CC technical team in this dialogue in order to build consensus on a process for the development of a national CC policy and strategic plan. It also provided an opportunity to share selected activities and initiatives carried out by CC stakeholders both locally and regionally with the focus on lessons learnt and challenges.

The 3<sup>rd</sup>NFCC was held in early November 2013 under the theme “**Taking Action for Sustainable Development in a Changing Climate**”. The third forum built on the outcomes and expectations of the First and Second National Forums. Since the second forum, considerable progress has been made in developing CCSP with the involvement of all relevant ministries. In addition, in this last couple of years, a number of efforts were initiated by NGOs dealing with the development of their respective CCSP and highlighting a shift towards the implementation of CC activities in a more strategic way. Therefore, the 3<sup>rd</sup>NFCC created a platform to share the CCSPs, and took the opportunity to engage NGOs that have developed their strategic plans, such as disaster risk reduction (DRR), reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), mitigation and adaptation, to share their outcomes. The forum provided the opportunity for discussion on the development of CCAP and created opportunity for synergy between the government action plans (e.g. sectoral CCAP) and additional key CC initiatives produced by others such as NGOs.

## 1.2 Objectives

- To improve engagement of key stakeholder groups, such as Government, DPs, NGOs, academia, youth, and the private sector, in CC strategic and action planning;
- To raise awareness and understanding of key CC policy issues, strategic and action plans among decision makers of key stakeholder groups;
- To strengthen coordination, synergies and partnerships among key stakeholders ;
- To enhance engagement by NCCC leadership in CC policy, planning and coordination processes

## 2.

## PARTICIPANTS

During the opening session of 3rdNFCC, there were approximately 850 participants from different institutions including senate members, parliament members, members of government at various levels, academia, embassies, DPs, national and international NGOs, the private sector, students and members of UFYC (A full list of participants is presented in Appendix 5).



Participants attended in 3rdNFCC at Sofitel Phnom Penh Phokeetra Hotel (CCCA, 2013)

In the entire event, there were 12 chairpersons, 30 presenters and 38 speakers from different stakeholder groups, whose names, listed by session (See Appendix 1 and 5).



Represented of Chairpersons in the 3rdNFCC at Sofitel Phnom Penh Phokeetra Hotel (CCCA, 2013)



### 3.

## PROGRAMME

The Forum was a three-day event conducted using a combination of plenary, parallel working sessions, a photo and drawing exhibition, and a CC Fair (see Agenda in Appendix 1).

### DAY 1: Theme: CC Science, Implementation Progress and Strategic Plan

The first day included a morning session with welcome remarks delivered by Minister of Environment and NCCC Chair, and presided over by Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia and NCCC Honorary Chair. The Prime Minister delivered the opening remarks for the opening ceremony and handed over the CCCSP to the Chair of NCCC at the Peace Palace.



Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia

*"...this 3rdNFCC will provide an opportunity to discuss a broad range of issues, from CC science to international negotiations, from lessons learned to date to our strategies for the future, from knowledge management and research to financing arrangements. I do hope you will benefit from the discussions with fellow practitioners over the next few days, and I look forward to receiving your recommendations that will benefit Cambodia in its responses to CC towards. ..."*



H.E. Say Sam-ol, Minister of Environment, and NCCC Chair

*"...Today's gathering is the evidence of a strong commitment by the RGC to addressing CC, protecting the environment as well as managing the natural resource aimed to ensure the balance between development and conservation. CC issues have been integrated into our Rectangular Strategy Phase III with a particular focus on building our resilience and promoting low carbon development. Furthermore, CC has become a priority in the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2009-2013 and is expected to remain a prominent issue in the next NSDPs..."*

The technical session in the afternoon began with welcome remarks by Ms. Claire Van der Vaeren, UN Resident Coordinator, and opening remarks by H.E. Khieu Muth, Secretary of State, MoE. This was followed by a plenary session chaired by H.E. Khieu Muth. This technical session covered updates on CC scientific information at the global, regional and national levels, updates on CC responses in Cambodia, and a presentation of CCCSP and the way forward for CCAP.



Ms. Claire Van der Vaeren, UN Resident Coordinator

*"...CC is known as the single greatest threat to sustainable development and poverty reduction. Most importantly, integrating CC in the national development strategy provides an opportunity to chart a sustainable model of growth for Cambodia, with the required balance between social, economic and environmental benefits..."*



H.E. Khieu Muth, Secretary of State, MoE

*"...The CCCSP will provide a strategic policy framework to guide and assist national entities, NGOs, and DPs in devising concrete and appropriate measures and actions related to CC adaptation, greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation and green growth or low-carbon development that are supportive to the achievement of the Rectangular Strategy and the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals of the RGC..."*

H.E. Minister of Environment hosted an official reception in the evening of Day 1.

**DAY 2: Theme: Planning for CC Response: Lessons Learnt and the Way Forward**

The second day started with welcome remarks by H.E. Phan Bunthoeun, Secretary of State of MoP, and followed with a keynote address by H.E. Mr. Jean-François Cautain, Ambassador of EU to the Kingdom of Cambodia, with a summary of Day 1 and overview of Day 2. The keynote address highlighted the progress made in CC responses with the view to enhance collaboration between stakeholders. Since Day 2 was fully dedicated to parallel working sessions on various CC themes.



H.E. Phan Bunthoeun, Secretary of State, MoP

*"...MoP will continue to ensure that relevant CC indicators are included in the NSDP monitoring framework. Together with the MoE, we are providing support to line ministries to integrate CC into their NSDP submissions. At the sectoral level, you will discuss today the work done by nine line ministries to develop their CCSP, and CCAP in demonstration of the particular efforts being made to integrate CC in their regular planning processes and avoiding having CC as a separate silo..."*



H.E. Mr. Jean-François Cautain, Ambassador of EU to the Kingdom of Cambodia

*"...In this regard I am very pleased that the EU, with Denmark, Sweden and UNDP, could support the government in this preparatory work by establishing a CCCA is a harmonized and cost effective initiative that, among others, supported developing ministerial action plans that will include information on how CC will be mainstreamed in the ministries' planning, financing and implementation procedures..."*

The parallel working sessions were held in three different discussion rooms, and in three consecutive sessions, with two to three presentations in each session. The breakout sessions allowed key stakeholders who were working on similar



sectors/themes to share the progress made on policy responses and actions, lessons learnt and ways forward. The outcomes from the discussion included the information and the possibility to synergize and share future activities. The discussion in each breakout session was led by chair. To kick-start the discussion, representatives from few ministries presented their experiences to date and plans. This was followed with five minutes of remarks by stakeholder panelists (3-4 in total, representing CSOs, academia and the private sector) to share updates of their activities prior to an open discussion about the way forward.

### DAY 3: Theme: Cambodia and the International CC Progresses

The third day began with welcome remarks by H.E. Ros Seilava, Under Secretary of State, MEF, and a keynote address by Mr. Peter Brimble, ADB Deputy Country Director, and followed with a summary of Day 2 and overview of Day 3. The rest of the day was plenary discussion on CC financing, regional cooperation and Cambodia's position for CoP19. The session on climate financing focused on the international climate finance landscape, as well as the development of a CC Financing Framework for Cambodia, including lessons learnt from the CCCA-Trust Fund and other existing mechanisms. Then, a plenary session shared regional CC progress and cooperation in the Mekong River Commission (MRC) and ASEAN before moving to Cambodia's position for CoP19 to get an agreement on the draft for submission to the Council of Ministers.



H.E. Ros Seilava, Under Secretary of State, MEF

*"...Climate Finance is currently delivered mostly through 'stand-alone' projects. This will need to evolve over the next few years, so that we gradually move from a project-based approach to a more programmatic approach. Pooled funding mechanisms should be promoted, as well as sector budget support. This will help us manage increasing flows of resources without having excessive transaction costs due to the proliferation of projects..."*



Mr. Peter Brimble, ADB Deputy Country Director

*"...Consequently, ADB has adopted an integrated approach to CC mitigation and adaptation, focusing on the following core priority areas: (i) expanding the use of clean energy, (ii) encouraging sustainable transport and urban development, (iii) managing land use and forests for carbon sequestration through the REDD+ approach, and (iv) promoting climate-resilient development..."*

At the end of the forum, the MC read a summary of the three days proceedings. H.E. Sabo Ojano, Secretary of State, MoE made closing remarks to conclude the forum.



*H.E. Sabo Ojano, Secretary of State, MoE*

*“...In conclusion, on behalf of the NCCC and senior management and staff of the MoE, I would like to express our gratitude to all the participants, co-chairs, presenters and resource persons for their valuable time to participate in this 3rdNFCC to share their knowledge and experience; actively contribute in the discussions; and provide valuable comments. I particularly thank the representatives of the private sector, national and international organizations and NGOs for participating in the CC fair. I profoundly thank all the NCCC members and staff of the Forum Secretariat for their hard work to successfully organize this forum. Finally, my special thanks go to our sponsors, namely the European Union, UNDP, Sida, Danida, UNEP, NGO Forum, DCA/CA and CCCN for their generous financial support to this Forum...”*

Other side events in the forum organized outside the discussion room included photo exhibitions, CC videos and a CC Fair. They were on display for all three days. The CC Fair consisted of different stalls, products, demonstrations/interactive displays from the private sector, NGOs and ministries on their activities, concepts, and products.

# SUMMARY OF KEY OUTPUTS – TAKING ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

4.

## 4.1 CC Science, Implementation Progress and Strategic Plan

### Update on CC Science: Cause and Impacts

Three signs of CC were temperature change, rainfall variation and sea level rise. Observation of the changes showed that an average global temperature rise affected the changes in rainfall, increasing in the higher and decreasing in the lower latitudes. Moreover, over the period 1901–2010, global mean sea level rose by 0.19 meters. This presents the contribution of anthropogenic cause of CC.

CC in the Asia-pacific region was visible and the challenge was big. There was some evidence of change across the region such as increasing trends and extreme temperatures, and increase in the frequency of extreme precipitation. Several impacts have been observed globally, such as glacial lake outburst flooding, sea level rise, flood, drought, crop failure due to flooding or drought, and the impact on natural resources namely scarcity of water, loss of biodiversity, degradation of ecosystems and services. These changes were predicted to bring about negative impacts on human health and livelihood, food security and poverty at different magnitudes. The affects would vary by country, sub-region and within a country.

The inter-linkages between adaptation and mitigation also were emphasized. The overall objective of adaptation was maintaining the functional property of assets and ensuring outputs. UNEP was currently working on some areas of adaptation and mitigation and would support some of the countries in the region including Cambodia.

The keys discussion points for this specific topics can be summarized as follows:

- There were a number of ways to address how to mitigate CC in Cambodia. A few things for thought were awareness raising and bringing CC to the climate policy level, and incorporating technologies to bring for solutions as the current technologies may not deliver the changes we expected in response to both adaptation and mitigation.
- No clear knowledge on the trend of impacts was available and there is no any baseline study on the trend of impacts presently and in the future. Agriculture was a very dynamic sector in responding to climate variability. The Intergovernmental Panel on CC (IPCC) report that was due for release next March would show the impacts on various sectors. Countries were free to use either the inventory methodology of GHGs by IPCC, developed in 1996 or the one updated in 2006.
- Studies and findings for different type of biodiversity on risk and extinction showed a direct impact could occur for crop yield and productivity. For example, with 1°C increase, there would be 10% reduction in crop production. Information related to biodiversity was available but there was no data on the impact of each species. A detail discussion of trends found around the globe to be released by the working group of the IPCC in their next report.
- There had not been any comprehensive assessment about



the reduction of GHGs yet. The 2<sup>nd</sup> report that UNEP is working on was about adaptation gaps. The adaptation gaps had been looked into in terms of capacity, finance and technology, key principles of the convention, biodiversity, and food production and so on.

- There were three areas of the IPCC 5<sup>th</sup> assessment report to look at specifically: (i) capacity; (ii) technology availability to address CC; and (iii) implementation of those technologies and it may not in the name of CC but development.

### CC Impacts in Cambodia and Southeast Asia

Cambodia was one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in Asia due to its lower adaptation capacity and its dependence on key water sectors. To build climate resilience, the MoE and DPs started two pilot programs. One was PPCR Phase 1 aiming to conduct the necessary groundwork for the development of a country-led and country-owned Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR). The other was PPCR Phase 2 focusing on the implementation of the technical assistance and investment projects of the SPCR. The two programs concluded that there were several constraints to building CC resilience in Cambodia, such as lack of experience and limited long-term time-series data, resources (data collection, reporting, post-processing and analysis), technical capacities, and funding allocations for comprehensive studies. In short, SPCR was working on building capacity and coordination since there were needs for CC adaptation. Gender and CC issues also an area for integration and this was in line with government strategy.

The MRC was working together with Lower Mekong Basin countries to establish a regional collaborative initiative, the so-called “Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative (CCAI)” in order to conduct

participatory and scientifically sound analyses and assessment to improve understanding of CC impacts and suitable adaptation actions. This would help contribute to the enhancement of the adaptive capacity of the member countries and the region as a whole in addressing impacts of CC.

The discussion in this session can be summarized as:

- The MRC was currently working with assessment to see how CC affects hydropower sector and to develop a regional strategy on CC adaptation. The MRC had a program or process that was already in place to get member countries together to discuss how to develop the Mekong mainstream. With respect to what can be done to minimize the impacts, there was a need to look into adaptation strategies particularly on agriculture and rural development, food security, capacity building and awareness raising in conjunction with improvement of understanding of what the likely impacts were and recognizing variability as the first issue to deal with. To prepare the country or people in rural areas for CC, it was not just a matter of technology and finance, but also political will.
- Reliable information in the Cambodian context is a challenge, since some sources were not available and record length for some needs must be at least 50 years. Therefore, the impacts of CC prediction should be done in short-term (about 5 years) since the long-term prediction was unreliable.
- Capacity building should be broader according to the recommendations from Minister of Environment. The capacity building should be focusing on the four important sectors such as agriculture, water resources,

rural development and water supply. In addition, all stakeholders ranging from national to sub-national levels should be involved.

- The MRC was cooperating closely with the Cambodian government in providing information; however, getting information down to the local level would be the responsibility of the national government.
- Cambodia was one of the most vulnerable countries to CC in Asia due to the importance of the agriculture sector in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its being one of the poorest among Asia countries. For a developing country like Cambodia, focusing on solutions was right thing to do for now
- H.E. Khieu Muth pinpointed his concern over the four coastal provinces of Cambodia regarding the scientific estimation of global sea level rise. He asked for any suggestions/solutions from researchers to prevent those four provinces from being inundated in the future. Mr. Hans Guttman replied that coastal areas, of course, were vulnerable and so were other low-lying areas. These areas had many crucial economic activities. Hence, one of the possible solutions was to consider moving/shifting those expensive economic activities to other areas.

### **Update on CC Response in Cambodia-Ongoing Activities at National, Sub-National and Local Levels**

CC was categorized as a cross cutting issue in the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP 2014-2018), for which the government would seek resources, support and funds from global sources to cope with CC. Regarding CC policy, the Prime Minister had already launched the CCCSP (2014-

2023). In addition, line agencies were preparing sectoral CCSPs and CCAPs. The NSDP and National Policy on Green Growth were also launched in March this year.

Cambodia had two main programs on climate resilience. One was CCCA with USD 11 million funding from the EU, UNDP, SIDA and DANIDA, between 2010 to 2014. The second program was the USD 1.5 million, PPCR, supported by the World Bank with co-financing from the Government of Cambodia for 2011 to 2013. PPCR phase 2 was for 2013-2017 with a total budget of USD 55 million and will work on the priority areas including water, agriculture, and infrastructure. There were also some other CC projects funded by agencies including UNEP, Adaptation Fund, JICA, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNDP, AusAID, DANIDA, Luxemburg, SIDA, Finish, USAID, Global Environment Fund (GEF), SWEDEN, United National Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). Many NGOs are also implementing various CC projects in both adaptation and mitigation.

In Cambodia, around USD 250 million was mobilized in support of CC programs (mostly adaptation) over the past 3-4 years. A recent review of public expenditure showed that around 86% of climate-relevant expenditure in Cambodia was externally funded. Top sectors for current CC projects in Cambodia were: agriculture, water resources /irrigation, rural development (small infrastructures, rural roads), coastal zone planning/development, protected areas and forestry, rural energy, and roads.

Key discussion points for this presentation were:

- There were many good lessons learnt from the projects that have been implemented, including

shifting from a project implementation or project-based approach to program-based approach, improving national capacity building and establishing of joint funding mechanisms. These changes resulted from: (1) increasing interest in CC, (2) better understanding of CC patterns, and (3) both donors and project implementers had started to move from a project-based to a program-based approach in order to insure sustainable funding.

- The RGC still kept negotiating with funding agencies like UNDP, SIDA, DANIDA, and so on, to continue providing funds to CC projects. Moreover, the government had to set goals and strengthen the implementation of the national CCSP.
- There were two ways to promote transparency: (i) government capacity in coordination and (ii) donor approach. These two should be pooled together to have effective CC implementation.

### **Presentation on CCCSP**

To respond to CC in the short term, Cambodia should increase its coping capacity to current climate risks through improvement of climate risk management and community livelihood. For the long run, Cambodia should increase system resiliency future climate risks through revitalization of long-term policies, and planning, and redesigning long life infrastructure to be more resilient to CC.

CCSP envisioned creating a Cambodia that moved towards a greener, climate resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society. Eight main strategic objectives were contained in the plan.

Key discussion points for this presentation:

- CCCSP has taken around 3 years to develop and has received significant contributions from different stakeholders, experts and the NCCC. The difficult part was the translation into Khmer language, which was time consuming.
- It took more than two years to complete one national strategic plan because it required extensive comments and contributions from both donors and experts. Time was also spent on translation. In the ASEAN context, Thailand and Viet Nam had finished their master plans on CC like Cambodia. Generally, each country had its own strategic plan but with different levels of comprehensiveness. In ASEAN meetings, countries, including Cambodia, shared their experiences with CC. For instance, once they learnt that Cambodia created the CCD, some delegates also proposed to their governments to follow.
- RGC had not had complete control over all CC projects implemented across the country, and Cambodia did not have any regulation or enforcement to avoid duplicate projects. Nevertheless, the government had tried to avoid project overlap as much as possible.

By the end of the session, H.E. Khieu Muth concluded that collective action to deal with CC issues in the country was much needed. RGC has considered CC as one of the priority activities. With this, the country had committed to develop its CCSP, announced for its official use in the first day of the forum by the Prime Minister. The next action was to still cross our fingers and develop CCAP if we were to go for a greener Cambodia.

## National CC Strategic Response: Lessons Learnt and the Way Forward

Planning and budgeting processes at the national and sub-national levels were said key to supporting Cambodia's adaptation to CC as well as climate proofing of investments. Cambodia had enjoyed stable macro-economic performance for the last several years indicated by GDP growth, rising household income, and a reduced poverty rate. "However, the gains made could easily be overturned by CC and future efforts could be constrained unless it is integrated into national and sub-national processes," H.E. Pan Bunthoeun, Secretary of State of MoP said in his opening remarks for the day.

Programs geared toward helping rural communities to adapt to risks from CC would be a major priority and the RGC would integrate CC as one of the cross cutting issues in the new NSDP. "Taking CC into account is a requirement to ensure the achievement of requisite scale, speed and strategic focus of national responses," H.E. Pan Bunthoeun added.

H.E. Jean-François Cautain, Ambassador, Delegation of the EU to Cambodia, noted that relevant domestic climate policies and regulatory frameworks would stimulate support from international CC action and financing. "We have also been innovative in integrating climate finance into the overall EU budget – by committing to allocate at least 20% of the entire EU budget from 2014-2020 to climate-related actions," H.E. Jean François said. He further announced that the EU, and its partners, would continue supporting Cambodia in its efforts to adapt to and mitigate the effects of CC and urged other development partners to join hands.

The second day of the forum focused on sectoral level planning initiatives by key line ministries. To date, nine key line ministries have developed their sector specific CCSP, facilitated by the MoE's CCD.

Further work was also under way to develop CCAPs by these same line ministries in order to demonstrate particular efforts being made to integrate CC into regular planning processes and avoid having CC as a separate silo. This work was noted as important to promote an approach that was vigorous and was based on realistic financing scenarios as well as to present solid, coherent and realistic actions to address CC. The chairs, speakers, panelists, and participants together identified the lessons learnt and way forward for the national strategic plan as follows:

### CC Education, Communication and Gender

*Gender Mainstreaming into CC:* Women represented 51% of the Cambodian total population and women were the ones affected the most by CC. CC worsened gender inequality, which led to greater negative impacts for women.

To respond to this inequality, MoWA, the national machinery for promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women, committed in its 5-years strategic plan, Neary Rattanak 3, to address gender in all national CC adaptation and mitigation policies and strategies. MoWA had two mechanisms: [1] establishment of gender and CC committee in late 2011 to address gender in CC; and [2] gender mainstreaming action group in line ministries.

The future action plan was included in the draft national policy on gender. First, in terms of economic growth, RGC would focus on women empowerment, CC management and green growth with the participation from women. Second, in social services, there would be woman and girl training and education related to their changing attitude toward CC, women and girl's health, and legal protection for women and girls on gender based violence. Finally, for good governance, the RGC would encourage women's participation in



decision-making, public administration, and public finance management.

*Environmental Education and CC in Cambodia:* Education was very important, and children and women were most affected by CC.

To help students deal with CC, MoEYS had integrated environmental education and CC in the primary and secondary curriculum since 1997. Moreover, through collaboration with MoE, MoEYS had developed its sectoral CCSP and CCAP for the education sector.

In the future, MoEYS committed to continue implementing the prioritized objectives and actions in both CCSP and CCAP to better equip students with CC knowledge and to make sure that they were ready to deal with CC.

A panelist, Mr. Kim Soben, said that current activities by the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) were climate relevant. He emphasized the importance of participation and capacity building of students, so the RUA proposed to donors a project “Integrated CC into courses for development in Cambodia.” The project developed four modules for mainstreaming CC into current curricula of about seven universities in Phnom Penh and in provinces. There was also a capacity building program for lecturers to participate in the project.

Additionally, RUA was running another project: Lead Program, which focused on CC in the Mekong region (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam). The project team also had done research to generate data and then disseminate to other institutions and relevant stakeholders.

Mr. Chris Eijkemans expressed in his remarks a warm welcome to MoWA for addressing gender in CC. It was true that CC aggravated gender inequality in Cambodia. Importantly, women were not only the victims of CC, but also the main actors who

possessed knowledge and skills; therefore, both women and men were equally important in addressing CC. The reasons that women were mainly victims to CC more than men was because while men had to go out to earn money, women had to stay at home, find firewood, and do chores around the house. If there were flood or heavy rain, women could be trapped, for instance. 90% of the victims of flood were women and children. Hence, the RGC should form policy that took both men and women into account. Furthermore, in order to cope with CC, the RGC should do two things. One was to analyze and the other was to understand gender inequality. Finally, there were two factors in solving gender in CC, the power and decision making authority. In Cambodia, men predominantly make decisions. Women, therefore, should be included to have equal and balanced participation in coping with CC.

As for education, Oxfam was pleased to see the integration of CC into the study curriculum. However, CC issues should be discussed in formal and informal education. It should go beyond school. Moreover, there should be close cooperation between government and civil society. There were two important actions. The RGC should upgrade current curriculum in formal education to include CC and enhance teacher’s capacity. Informal education was also very important because there were people who were not in school. Government should create CC resilience, rethink sustainable life style, improve green teaching, train on disaster preparedness, and enhance appropriate decision-making related to CC.

Several recommendations were made for Cambodia: (i) develop CC educators; (ii) promote informal education (iii) solicit and disseminate reliable information then make sure it was implemented; (iv) regarding informal education, the RGC should invest in creating an information system in Cambodia; (v) compile good



practices of CC mitigation and share them with other stakeholders.

Based on the Human Rights Watch report in 2013, Ms. Kong Keosokunthea shared the view that Cambodia was the second most vulnerable country to CC; hence, the government should endeavor more, for Cambodians had not participated much in addressing CC due to their lack of understanding. There were four ideas to consider: (i) internationally, Cambodia should try to show the problems facing the country; (ii) nationally, there should be more training for journalists since they have little knowledge on CC, and also encouragement for more contests on the topic; (iii) locally, an early warning system should be in place such as a flood warning system; (vi) gender issue.

In regards to gender, Mr. Sou Socheat commented that the RGC should include how women could participate in CC decision-making and adaptation activities. CC study needed participation from rural people. It was very important that government integrated CC into school curriculum as it did with gender. Mechanisms should be in place for information sharing with relevant agencies and stakeholders. He also concurred with Mr. Eijkemans that CC education should go beyond school. The mechanism might include establishment of student associations or fund raising for addressing CC at school. Finally, students should have full access to CC information.

A request was made for DP's financial support for Cambodia's delegation to join side CoP's events since there could be opportunities for negotiations and decisions to be made. It was also agreed on the need for an early warning system and close gaps in cooperation between the MoWRAM and the media.

The forum concluded by noting the need to have a mechanism to include women in the decision-making process, making them aware of CC issues and teaching them to

cope with it. It was also agreed that CC be integrated in both formal and informal education.

## **CC Response in Agriculture and Irrigation**

CC brought about adverse impacts on water resources and infrastructure, including the flood protection scheme. MoWRAM has already designed the integrated strategies for water resources management and meteorology. It also developed its sectoral CCAP in which climate proofed irrigation scheme, flood and drought risk management, hydro-meteorology information (climate information and early warning system), climate resilience in agriculture and gender responsive water management were accounted for (*The name of the chair, speaker and panelists are shown in Appendix 3*).

Agriculture plays an important role for promoting national economic growth, ensuring food security, and supporting rural livelihoods. Around 80% of rural Cambodians engaged in agricultural activities. But much of the agricultural sector including crop production, fisheries, livestock, rubber plantation and forestry would most likely be severely impacted by CC. The sector itself also contributed emission of greenhouse gases that caused CC. Dr. Sar Chetra, Deputy Director, Department of Animal Health and Production, MAFF, commented that livestock and rice farming, agricultural soil, burning of agricultural residue and grassland contributed greenhouse gas emission in Cambodia. CC would likely aggravate hunger and malnutrition in Cambodia due to extreme climate events and the resultant failure to crop, animal, fisheries and forest production. Disease outbreak would also take heavy toll on crop and animal production, but also would be harmful to human health. In response, MAFF had prepared its 5 year strategy to address CC (2014-2018) at three levels – sectoral (MAFF), national (through input in Rectangular Strategy – Phase 3) and

regional (in the context of UNFCCC, ASEAN, and Greater Mekong Sub region). To operationalize the strategy, MAFF had developed its CCAP with the aim to attain: i) 10 percent growth in agricultural and agro-industrial productivity; through 5 strategic actions; ii) increased natural rubber production, through 6 strategic actions; and iii) 3 percent annual growth in animal production, through 10 strategic actions. This reflected MAFF's strong commitments to adapt the sector to and mitigate CC by reducing emission from the sector and ensuring food security and social welfare.

Three panelists from Cambodia National Mekong Committee (CNMC), NGO Forum and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and participants agreed that water resources and meteorology were important in addressing CC impacts on agriculture. The CCAP for water resources and meteorology should thus pay more attention on delivering accurate early warning information at the subnational level, so that local authorities and communities could respond to CC in an effective way, H.E. Kol Vathana, Deputy Secretary General, CNMC, said. Mr. Meng Sakphouseth, IFAD representative, shared similar concern over integration of the agricultural sector and water resources and meteorology. Farmers needed reliable and timely information about weather forecasts. Agricultural investment plans should aim to reduce climate risks. Government and relevant stakeholders had three questions to answer to deliver resilient agriculture under uncertain climate. They were: How forecasted information could be delivered to farmers in a timely way for their preparation for the next farming season? How the information should be simplified in a way that could be easily understood by farmers? How could we contribute to reduce the risks?

Civil society groups also agreed with the proposed alignment of the RGC's strategy in regards to agriculture, water resources and

meteorology, Mr. Chhith Sam Ath, Executive Director of NGO Forum, said. He also conveyed eight recommendations from civil society. They include: i) acquiring climate resilient agricultural technology; ii) improving climate resilient crop varieties; iii) promoting organic rice in intensive farming systems; iv) conducting more research on and management of water resources at the river basin level; v) conducting hydro-meteorology studies to provide accurate and reliable information to local communities; vi) improving the delivery of timely weather forecasts; vii) improving and rehabilitating existing irrigation schemes including small isolated schemes; and viii) mobilizing and delivering more resources to support rehabilitation of water infrastructure and climate resilient agriculture.

### **CC Response in Physical Infrastructure**

*Greenhouse Gas Mitigation in the Transport Sector:* With understanding the impacts from CC, RGC had endeavored to mobilize more funding from DPs to prepare sectoral CCSPs including for the transport sector. The last few decades have seen a significant increase in the number of vehicles, which might have contributed to the overall GHG emission and thus CC. Cambodia had recently experienced more frequent flooding and in 2009 the Ketsana typhoon taking with them many lives, and damage to property and infrastructure. In response, MPWT has developed a strategic framework, with four pronged strategies, for CC adaptation in the sector and with a goal to ensure road infrastructure was climate proofed. The strategic framework challenges, however, remained including the lack of a national transport policy and climate related national policy for the transport sector. In the meantime, the ministry was developing a CCAP for implementing CCSP for the sector.

*Sectoral CCAP for Transport and Public Infrastructure:* While the annual per capita emission from Cambodia was only 0.29 ton, it was one of the countries most vulnerable

to CC. Cambodia would likely be faced with more severe water scarcity and frequent flood, drought, and damages to its rural infrastructure would cost millions dollars. Small-scale irrigation schemes and water supply systems would also see the impacts. Annually, Department of Rural Water Supply constructed at least 2,000-3,000 wells. In response to CC impacts, MRD has developed its sectoral CCSP. The plan has three main strategies to address adaptive capacity of rural vulnerable communities, resilience of rural and social infrastructure to CC, and CC mitigation to promote sustainable development. To operationalize the CCSP, a sectoral CCAP with ten actions was being developed.

Mr. Chanthou explained that adaptation to CC was very important especially in the physical infrastructure sector. Two factors should be considered when taking adaptation action: (i) Internal factor: to increase adaptive capacity of the existing infrastructure; and (ii) External factor: to learn about impacts felt by neighboring countries, and prepare ourselves to tackle them in the future.

Mr. Togo affirmed his agreement with the above points and suggested to take impacts from flood into account while designing bridges. Changing people's behaviors on waste disposal was also necessary to avoid blocking drainage channels and thus flooding.

Dr. Sokbil noted Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC) past collaboration with MoWRAM, MRD and MPWT on physical infrastructure projects, with many studies conducted. ITC had been open to collaboration and resources had been mobilized through this collaborative effort.

Ms. Nele shared her experiences from a German International Cooperation (GIZ)-Vietnam case study with impacts from CC through flooding and typhoon in coastal areas of Vietnam. The climate events had brought about severe damage to coastal infrastructure in affected areas and the cost

was high for their rehabilitation. She also shared two methods for community adaptation assessment: an economical assessment and social assessment. From the GIZ experience, mangroves along the coast were effective in protecting a community from flooding.

JICA also shared its cooperation experiences with the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority, as it planned to install solar panels to supply power to the water treatment facility and on development of a master plan for alleviating traffic congestion in Phnom Penh. A representative from ADB also illustrated his experiences working with MAFF on a capacity building for MAFF's staff in GHG reduction in its specific sector. GIZ then also shared experiences from Mexico in GHG reduction in the transport sector as roads were designed to offer lanes for public transport separately from private vehicles. Low fee for public transport also encouraged people to use the service.

Roles of the private sector in both infrastructure and public transport were clarified and it was argued that an enabling environment should be in place to engage the private sector to help deal with GHG reduction and achieve the goals set in CCSP. Donor agencies especially, JICA and GIZ, were requested to provide support for projects on mangrove protection in coastal areas of Cambodia. A representative from MPWT shared his experience with failed public transport in Phnom Penh. The session concluded with a suggestion for future trials on public transport for which three main aspects needed consideration, i.e., regular schedule, comfort, and acceptable fee for the service.

### **CC Response in Health, Sanitation, Food Security and Nutrition**

*CC Response in the Health Sector:* CC impacted human health through vector-borne diseases (malaria and dengue fever), water-and-food-borne diseases (Cholera, Typhoid, and Diarrhea), food insecurity,

poor sanitation and extreme weather events. The CC strategic plan was prepared with its goal to reduce morbidity, mortality, injuries and health vulnerability to CC variability and extreme weather. MoH was preparing Climate Change National Adaptation Plan (CCNAP), with three main strategies for the health sector to deal with CC. The first strategy was to increase resilience capacity of the population to combat vector-borne and water-borne diseases arising from CC. The second strategy was to reduce impacts of extreme weather and disasters through better emergency preparedness and response plans. The third strategy was to build knowledge of the population and health personnel to cope with CC impacts. Additional activities included cooperation with other funding agencies like World Health Organization (WHO) and Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). MoH appealed to DPs and relevant stakeholders for collaboration in execution of the CCNAP.

*Policy on Food Security and Nutrition and CC:* Cambodia was vulnerable to CC due to its limited adaptive capacities and narrow based economy - heavy dependence on a few sectors, mainly agriculture without modern technology. CC would affect food security in Cambodia by decreasing food production, trade and storages. This decrease would lead to a lower income and more poverty. CC also would affect health status such as the quality of water, hygiene, and health facilities.

In response to the issue, the government formed a National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) focusing on improving availability of and sustainable access to food at the household level, improving child and maternal nutrition, reducing vulnerability of food insecurity, and protection against risks. NSFSN had two main programmatic priorities: scaling up food security and social safety nets; and improving disaster preparedness and

mitigation, and enhancing resilience of households against effects of CC.

NSFSN was the main strategic plan for Cambodia to solve food insecurity resulting from CC. Hence, in the upcoming hard challenges brought about by CC, the government pledged to implement NSFSN to ensure food security and to work closely with DPs to ensure Cambodia's success.

Ms. Chea Eliyan, a panelist, shared information on Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP)'s activities in CC with special focus on water and sanitation. The overall objective of the activities was capacity building in CC adaption in water and health. It was expected that participants would be able to integrate CC in their future planning for water supply and sanitation. She affirmed that inclusion of CC into health studies was valuable work that MoH should be pursuing and she would strongly support this initiative.

Dr. Iean Russell clearly indicated that Cambodia should focus more on agriculture and the environment. Agriculture development was the main areas for CC impacts. In order to prepare for CC, there was a need to invest more in research and education and understanding things like soil properties, impact of sea level rise on hydrology. To reach out to the vulnerable groups, more investment should target training, capacity building, and make sure the vulnerable groups were included. Those vulnerable people should be brought into policy and planning process and make sure they were reminded of the progress of implementation.

Mr. Heng Sok described a three-pillar strategy for strengthening adaptation action. They were (i) tackling disaster risks and other uncertainty from various sectors, and thus collaboration with key stakeholders would be important to seek; (ii) enhancing adaptive capacity when risk could not be prevented, as it worked not only with vulnerable groups but also government institutions; (iii) addressing



poverty, vulnerability and cost by increasing the wage for those who helped in poverty eradication.

Mr. Steven Iddings presented ongoing activities conducted by WHO with support from KOICA to address CC related waterborne diseases. As CC was a new area in Cambodia, it was important that this issue continued to be a focus. WHO expected to assess the climate related risks, and to learn more about waterborne diseases and how it relates to CC. Since the project was for 1 year only, it needs more support. In addition, collaboration with various sectors was required in the area of research, particularly with the agriculture and environment.

One of the participants commented on the potential health impact from improper waste management and that MoH should work with MoE to address the issue. Dr. Hero added that MoH would work more on the action plans and prioritize activities therein. For health data, he said almost 70% of the whole country had been covered.

### **CC Response in Forestry, Fisheries and Ecosystem Based Approach**

Forestry, fisheries and ecosystems are also a top priority in the RGC agenda and addressed at both national and international levels. Cambodians depended heavily on these very fragile resources and ecosystems for their survival. However, CC would aggravate resource degradation and thus posed risk to local communities.

*Forestry sector:* Cambodia had strong political will to reduce GHG emission through promotion of sustainable forest management and development. MAFF had designed CC strategy for the sector (2014-2018) providing for participatory forest management; dialogues and discussion on equitable sharing of benefits from sale of forest carbon; tree planting and forest rehabilitation; capacity development for REDD+; forest carbon accounting system; awareness on forest policy and regulation

on REDD+ to relevant stakeholders; and identifying priority activities for CC adaptation. These strategies were well aligned with the global REDD+ mechanism and other instruments adopted by UNFCCC, COP13 (2007), COP15 (2009) and COP16 (2010). Developed countries also pledged to fund such activities by developing countries through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms, including for REDD+ implementation. Ms. Sarah Sitts, country manager, PACT Cambodia, and Mr. Peter Iversen, Technical specialist, UN-REDD to Forestry Administration (FA), both agreed that REDD+ was an efficient strategy for community-based adaptation to CC. This approach was also powerful for CC mitigation.

*Fisheries sector:* Both inland and coastal aquatic resources had been under threat of degradation. This in turn threatened local economies and fisheries dependent livelihoods (income, food security and nutrition). With temperature projected increase by 0.3 to 0.6°C by 2025, the resultant effects to many reservoirs and water infrastructures. This would significantly affect biodiversity and fisheries resources. Extreme events such as storms, heat waves, floods, drought and sea level rise would have a bearing on economy and local livelihoods. In response, a sectoral CCSP was developed for the fisheries sector. The CCSP provides for promotion of climate resilient aquaculture; awareness and understanding of the causes and impacts of CC; fish and fisheries products safety; establishment of fisheries one village one product; research and development of fish seed and feed production, and fish processing; capacity of relevant stakeholders; protection of flooded and mangrove forests; adoption and enforcement of fisheries policy, legislation and regulation; environmental and ecosystem protection; and adaptation to and mitigation of CC in the fisheries sector. In the immediate future, Fishery Administration (FiA) would focus its effort more on capacity building at sub-national



levels, scaling up some adaptive activities, and assessment on CC impacts.

Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) was said as an approach that could reduce CC impacts by promoting socio-economic conditions and reducing the natural risks. EBA theory was established long ago, but recently UNEP designed a long-term strategy to make the approach more efficient for adaptation to and mitigation of CC. This approach was important, but it was still a complex system. Therefore, the question was how could we deal with complicated tasks for specific types of ecosystems including mountain, coastal, arid and semi-arid, and river basin ecosystems. EBA synergized between DRR/disaster risk management (DRM), natural resource management (NRM) and livelihood, and this was also a challenge for decision markers because it may contain some biases and confusing messages. The assessment data of costs and benefits from ecosystems was also not accurate. However, Cambodia is now also implementing projects on EBA, e.g., at Boeung Per and Phnom Prech wildlife sanctuaries and Phnom Kulen national park. This project “Enhancing CC resilience of rural communities living in protected areas in Cambodia” ran for 5 years (2013-2017) with USD 4,954,273. The three components of the project were protocols for eco-agriculture interventions, concrete eco-agriculture adaptation interventions, and institutional capacity, awareness raising and up scaling.

Sharing a similar perspective, Mr. Micah Ingalls, Acting Country Director, World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF), also agreed on the role of ecosystems on CC adaptation and mitigation. However, this approach should be implemented and enhanced at the local level because local communities were closely connected to the ecosystems. In addition, the project should be scaled up to cover trans-boundary ecosystems. Dr. Kien Tran Mai, CCAI Programme Officer, MRC, however noted that assessment

should be conducted carefully, especially on food security, ecosystem services, flood and drought.

## **CC Mitigation in Industrial and Energy Sectors**

Industrial and energy development played an important role to benefit society, the economy and environment in Cambodia. The industrial sector was seen to produce serious impacts on the environment, for instance chemical waste contamination to water bodies and toxic air emission that contributed also to CC. MIME has prepared a national policy on energy efficiency focusing on five priority sectors namely energy efficiency in industry, energy efficiency of end user products, energy efficiency in building, energy efficiency of rural electrification and distribution, and efficient use of biomass resources for residential and industrial purposes.

*CCSP for Manufacturing Industry and Energy Sectors:* In response to CC, MIME has developed CCSP for the manufacturing industry and energy sectors with its roadmap to help the private sector to plan for implementing and dealing with problems arising from CC. The overall mission of its CCSP was for resilient development of short, medium and long-term strategies of CC vision for long term achievements and success. MIME also had its own specific action plans covering hotspot and TEST (Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology in Cambodia Mekong River Basin), and Energy Efficiency in Industry Sector and Green Award. The plans aimed to ensure that the manufacturing industry minimized their impacts on the environment. MIME would also promote the development of a policy in the energy sector by encouraging the use of biomass, solar and wind power as alternatives for environmental protection.

*CCSP for Energy Production:* MIME was working to promote the development of renewable energy as well as energy efficiency. MIME had developed a master

plan on Rural Electrification for three levels of intervention: (1) national grid electrification; (2) mini grid; and (3) battery lighting. Renewable energy was also promoted in the master plan. Successful implementation of the priority areas will require collaboration between key stakeholders, and technical and financial support.

Mr. Chuong Foeng Hinh explained that K-Cement used 150,000 tons of coal annually to produce energy and this emitted GHGs around 700-800KgCO<sub>2</sub>/ton of cement produced. Around 10% of energy supply in the factory was from rice husk. The company was now seeking to become an eco-cement producer and new technologies for GHG emission reduction. It obtained internationally recognized ISO9001:2008 and ISO14001 accreditation.

Mr. Jeff Ospital illustrated that his organization was working mainly on providing support to other non-profit organizations or enterprises. His organization also developed policy and actions in response to CC. He further shared his practical experience in Kenya with Nexus funded EURO400,000 project in recycling combustible waste in cement production.

Mr. Carlo Figa agreed that the private sector played an important role in CC response as it was the main source of emission and waste discharge. He shared his experience in producing sanitary charcoal from recyclable wastes and this was part of an energy efficiency option. He added that green business needed higher investment too as it required treatment technology to ensure there would be or were likely less impacts to the environment. EU had, therefore, developed a policy to encourage green business with subsidy or tax exemption as well as provision of awareness on green products to the public.

Mr. Sovanna also shared information that the 48% import tax for solar panel was dramatically dropped to only 7%. MIME

would discuss further with MEF to make it zero. K-cement had its own treatment facility and Chevron was requesting assistance to treat its wastes in its future operation.

## **CC Response at Subnational Level and Disaster Management**

*Local Governance and CC:* National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDD-S) had been working to implement a pilot project at the sub-national level with Takeo and Battambang provinces selected as the starting targeted areas after completing its strategic plan Phase 1. The project was designed with four main objectives, including building capacity and understanding of CC at the sub-national administrations, strengthening capacity and roles of the sub-national administrations in implementing adaptation to CC, building capacity of the sub-national administrations in development planning and investment programme to adapt to CC, and mainstreaming CC in sub-national development planning and finance. Subsequently, the project was still facing many challenges. Awareness by local authorities and villagers was still low on CC adaptation, and their mindset was difficult to change. The project time was also short. The budget flow from national account to sub-national administrator took too long. The fund was limited while there were too many proposals from local implementers. Training materials and tools were still lacking. To address the challenge, NCDD-S would expand awareness raising activities on CC at the sub-national levels by using CCSP as guidelines. Codes for expenses for CC adaptation also will be assigned.

*Disaster Management Sector:* Around 90% of people vulnerable to CC lived in remote and rural areas. Natural disaster had badly affected the national economy and people's lives. The development outcomes were also damaged or reversed. To respond to these problems, NCDM has prepared its CCSP for

the disaster management sector. The CCSP addressed four strategies: linking between CC adaptation and DRR, promoting access to early warning information, using knowledge to build capacity resilience to disasters and adaptation to CC at all levels, and taking risks into account in development. NCDM also developed activities for DRR in response to CC. They included development of relevant laws and policies, strengthening institutional capacity for DR management, building capacity to prepare for responses to disasters, improvement of access to early warning information, strengthening community based disaster management, improvement of public awareness on DRR and CC, ensuring scientific and technical processes for DRM and improvement of livelihood in vulnerable communities. However, the CC adaptation strategy for sub-national levels had to be in line with the Decentralization and De-concentration (D&D) policy. This strategy should focus on agriculture and water resources at sub-national levels because most of rural people were dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.

Panelists and participants agreed with the strategy for sub-national government response to CC. Mr. Hok Kimthourn added that the sub-national level CC adaptation strategy was operating under the D&D policy. This strategy should focus on agriculture and water resources at the sub-national levels because most of rural people depended on agriculture for livelihood. Capacity and understanding of CC also needed to improve particularly among women and should be done through the Ministry of Women's Affairs. All government ministries and agencies, the private sector, relevant stakeholders and donors should always coordinate with their respective targeted areas and action plans to avoid duplicated activities and thus costs. In the same vein, Ms. Sanna Salmela Eckstein also agreed on points made by government representatives and other speakers on how the strategy should target

at the sub-national levels. She strongly supported and would raise the issue in the coming COP19. Mr. Kim Ratana also added that building farmers' capacity for long term planning for their agricultural investment could help them reduce risks to impacts from CC. A clear policy was needed to encourage participation by young people and people with disability in climate related disaster management. Adaptation needed strong cooperation between projects and countries, said Mr. Julian Abrams. He argued that approaches to climate resilience had to be tailor-made to respond to local reality at the sub-national levels. NCDM should develop an explicit disaster management program targeting local level. Discussions with local authorities would also be needed to get extra financial support.

### **CC Response in the Coastal Zone, Tourism**

*Coastal Zone Management:* MoE had designed adaptation action plans for two selected sites. They are Peam Krasaop, Koh Kong province, and Prey Nob, Preah Sihanouk province. After a survey and assessment, MoE had proposed 9 demonstration activities: i) farmer training program on climate resilient integrated farming; ii) community fisheries; iii) farm field trials for seed varieties; iv) demonstration and training in seed selection; v) livestock revolving stock scheme; vi) awareness raising and CC resistant irrigation training; vii) integration of adaption in commune investment plans; viii) dyke rehabilitation and reservoir expansion/ restoration; and ix) ecosystem based CC adaptation. With demonstration at the two sites methodology would be developed and lessons will be generated for further planning to adapt to CC at the national and sub-national levels. Strategies for sustainable management of coastal zones and for mobilization of the private sector in this planning and action plan would also be developed. Payment Ecosystem Service (PES) would also be

used to gain more financial support for local communities.

*Tourism Sector – MoT:* The number of tourist arrivals increased in recent years due to improved tourism facilities and destinations. Coastal zones in Cambodia were among the most favorite destinations for both national and international tourists. This was because of their unique marine life, pristine beaches, 64 offshore islands, mangrove forest, and many other natural assets along the 435 km coastline. However, these rich natural resources are vulnerable to CC. Natural disasters, sea-level rise, flood, landslides, coastal erosion, drought, forest fire and haze which adversely affected tourism, human life and health, ecosystems, and the national economy. In response, MoT developed a sustainable tourism policy highlighting partnership in managing tourism destinations, awareness campaign, and a marketing strategy. The national protected areas system serves as a natural tourism asset. MoT also listed 56 Community based Eco-tourism and 11 model tourism communities were recognized for their effective protection of natural resources. Ecotourism was also promoted through a clean city contest, one tourist one tree campaign, proper waste disposal and coastal zone management initiatives, green hotel, green homestay, green guest house, green resort and green restaurant.

Dr. Neth Baromey noted that tourism in Cambodia aggravated CC impacts, so urgent actions were needed to address the problems. Two response measures were discussed. First, there was a need for specific policy actions targeting CC mitigation and adaptation, tourist awareness raising, understanding of the local community, green development and cooperation among relevant stakeholders. Second, actions were to target human welfare and sustainable environmental resources through research and database management. Universities and MoT should cooperate to conduct an intensive study for

creating a database on tourism information, mainstream the CC issue in MoT planning, develop livelihood zoning, use the existing strategy for sustainable coastal zone management, and mobilize private sector engagement in the planning process and action plan implementation. In addition, Mr. Kong Kimsreng concurred that PES was another mechanism to get financial support for local communities. Generally, tourism revenue went to the national coffer and not much would go for community benefits. He thus warned that PES should be designed taking community into account. Mr. Va Moeurn supported other participants on the role tourism could play for environmentally sustainable economic growth. He cautioned that, local community also can get benefit from tourism services in such food catering and homestay provision. This is a kind of economic incentive for resource protection in their area.

### **Cambodia Progress in CC Mitigation and towards Cambodian NAMA**

*Initiative for Preparation of NAMA.* NAMA was a mechanism to implement low carbon development pathways by developing economies to meet their development goals and objectives. NAMA had some challenges, such as how would the initiative be implemented, who would be responsible for the actions, who would be targeted, and when would timely actions had to be launched? Moreover, NAMA needed countries to implement and get buy-in by all involved stakeholders.

A presentation was made to provide an overall picture of NAMAs including history, types and how to prepare it. UNEP was trying to assist some countries in NAMA preparation. NAMA could be drawn from the low carbon development strategy. For Cambodia, a chapter of CCSP was about mitigation plans in various sectors in the seven areas. This would also provide guidance to work further with NAMA development. Presently, UNEP was helping Malaysia and planning to work with



Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam with their NAMA. A framework on how to develop a low carbon roadmap, a study by World Bank, was used to help countries develop project proposals to access GEF funding for NAMA preparation. There were three ways to develop an effective NAMA: (i) identify a local champion - an organization or individual with convening power; (ii) engaging with key stakeholders early in the planning process; and (iii) mobilizing resources.

*Japanese Initiative for CC Mitigation:* Ms. Akiko Fukui started by introducing Japanese participation in CC. Japan has supported actions to address CC (e.g., provided assistance to develop energy conservation, supported capacity building projects and so on). By the end of 2012, Japan public and private sectors had contributed about USD 14 billion to support CC mitigation in developing countries.

Japan had held consultations for the Joint Credit Mechanism (JCM) with developing countries since 2011 and signed bilateral documents for JCM with eight countries. Japan Ministry of Environment also offered financing programs for JCM model projects.

Scope of the financing was facilitation to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> from fossil fuel combustion as well as cost for installing those facilities. In Cambodia, many rice mills operated their own in-house diesel-based power generation systems. Biomass (rice husk) power generation systems with Stirling Engines would replace the conventional in-house diesel power generation systems and lead to CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction. Japan MoE had adopted a small-scale biomass project in a rice mill in Cambodia. Finally, she expressed her expectation to see cooperation in NAMA between Japan and Cambodia.

*Mitigation Potential, Process and Way Forward:* Cambodia had potential mitigation options including the energy and transport sectors, and agriculture, forestry and land use (AFOLU). The Second National

Communication (SNC) had identified some options in the energy sector such as energy efficiency, hydro, solar power, gasification and cogeneration, electric vehicles, efficient cook stoves, biogas digesters, and ceramic water filters. Within this sector, the potential for emission reduction was 17% by 2050. The overall emission in AFOLU was projected to increase and Cambodia was becoming a net emitter.

Currently, Cambodia is implementing mitigation activities, such as: Clean Development Mechanism (CDM); development of standardized baseline for rice mills in order to implement Programmatic of Activity; NAMA, project proposal on developing JCM seeds in water supply sector in Cambodia; REDD, National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030; and Energy and Environment Partnership Program with the Mekong Region.

In regards to future plans, Cambodia would disseminate CCSP and develop sectoral CCAPs to address both mitigation and adaptation, update GHG inventory arrangement, move from project based to program based approaches, and follow up international GHG emission and reduction mechanisms/initiatives. Recently, MoE signed a MoU with USAID to develop plans for GHG inventory, capacity building and implementing plan for a national inventory system. A plan was also drawn to work with Japan on JCM activities. To push up all the work, there was a need for all stakeholders to join hands together and finally financial support.

Mr. Vannarith indicated that green growth principles helped in poverty eradication and needed the involvement for all stakeholders from private to public, national and sub-national to work together. The green growth's four main pillars were economic, environment, social and culture with its goal to sustain the ecosystem, environment, air and water. Green growth had its long-term vision from 2013 to 2030 for poverty eradication and social development.



Mr. Alex Diment was impressed with the fact that the RGC has implemented many mitigation actions, so the NAMA structure allowed for official registration of recognition by the international community that the government can demonstrate good action on CC. It was a good opportunity for the government to be recognized as leading in the region as not so many NAMA actions had been submitted from the Asian region. Mr. Mao Visal mentioned that many had learnt and were aware that Cambodia had made great effort in developing CCSP and other related documents to tackle CC issues.

In the discussion session, there were a few suggestions on contributions to GHG reduction in Cambodia. (i) Green city implementation in transportation and waste management sector (ii) Capacity building should be technical and science based; (iii) government should translate policy papers into a real implementation action to reach the community level. Even a pilot scale to some communities would provide a great impact, for example solar panel.

Finally, the forum responded that the policy paper was in place and selected actions in regards to green city had been on implementation. However, the progress made was too slow and probably information sharing was a constraint. Thus, more coordination and participation by all key stakeholders were needed. Translating policy to action was recognized to remain limited and sometimes this was due to technical constraint.

### 4.3

### Cambodia and the International CC Progresses

Government officials, DPs, and CSOs called for greater partnership and cooperation in development of programs and resource mobilization in order to address threats from CC more effectively and efficiently.

The Forum further reiterated the need for ensuring adequate finance was provided in line with international commitments, and in support of national plans and systems. The Forum noted that the international community must continue to support developing countries like Cambodia. First, the international community, developed nations in particular, must deliver on their commitments to provide USD 100 billion new and additional finance per year in support of CC responses by 2020 globally. So far, progress has been slower than expected and the financial gap between 2013 and 2020 remained large. For LDCs like Cambodia, which is above all a victim of CC, availability of external support would be critical. Second, the international community should avoid the proliferation of different funding mechanisms, which created very high transaction costs for developing countries. Climate finance should be delivered through harmonized modalities, in line with the priorities and national systems of recipient countries.

“For a developing country like Cambodia, which had recently been ranked among the top 10 countries most vulnerable to CC, securing the required financing for adaptation will be crucial,” H.E. Ros Seilava, Under Secretary of State of the MEF, said in his welcoming speech on Thursday morning at the Forum. “During the past three years an estimated USD 250 million has been mobilized from various sources. An important objective for Cambodia in the next couple of years will be to strengthen budget and public financial management mechanisms to attract international climate finance and track performance to gain direct access to global climate funds, such as the adaptation fund and the green climate fund, through the accreditation of a national implementing entity” he added.

However, to be ready for financial management for CC response in Cambodia and integration with international work, the forum made a very useful statement that environmental service was another

mechanism to get financial support for local communities.

*International Climate Finance:* There were two ways for financial management to occur, including through regional and bilateral channels. However, the climate finance is not adequate. Most of the funds were mainly used for mitigation while adaptation would get much less funding. Since this is a main challenge, the private sector became a very important actor for catalyzing the climate finance in the picture of microfinance and micro-insurance, technology designs for reducing the vulnerability of individuals and communities to CC. Cambodia needs to develop a clear financial plan to get extra support. The clear financial plan should be included the accessing finance, monitoring, reporting and verification.

*National CC Financing Framework:* The procedure was complicated when using international and national funds, but Cambodia had been successful. Cambodia now was managing the budget carefully with its clear framework for monitoring. International partners were also collaborating toward this climate finance. Additional fund support would be sought and allocated in a systematic way to achieve our goal in CC response.

*Regional Cooperation – MRC perspective:* Response to CC at the national level was important. It would be more successful if cooperation between donors, NGOs and the private sector could be secured. Scaling up projects to the regional level and international level would be next steps, to learn from each other and better contribute to mitigate or adapt to CC. In addition, mainstreaming the work to line-ministries and stakeholders was really important for awareness raising. Information could be mainstreamed in every events or workshops, for people to know their responsibilities. From this mainstreaming, public, the private sector, communities, and international donors would have to work together to respond to CC.

*UNFCCC Negotiation and Cambodia Position for COP19:* Cambodia also strongly supported the new and additional finances from public sources with a comprehensive finance roadmap. Developed countries should commit more to increase their financial support to countries most vulnerable to CC. By 2020, developed countries must provide USD 100 billion as indicated in the Copenhagen Accord. Beside the financial support, Cambodia also called for technology need assessment, and new, environmentally-friendly technologies for developing countries. For capacity building to be effective, it must be country driven, and actions and the participatory process must be enhanced. Capacity building needs to be strong and measurable to address the CC in the national communication.

As the 3rdNFCC ended, H.E. Sabo Ojano, Secretary of State, MoE, reiterated the RGC's commitment to work with all partners to address CC. "Our contribution to the problem is negligible both historically and in the future. We are indeed the victims of a problem of which we are not the cause. Nevertheless, we wish to be a part of the solution of this global problem, because it makes sense politically, economically, socially, and environmentally," H.E. Sabo Ojano said.

The highlight of the event was the launch by Samdech Prime Minister Hun Sen of the CCCSP, the first-ever national planning blueprint to guide CC responses in Cambodia. Recommendations from the 3rdNFCC would shape Cambodia's position for an international CC conference known as the COP-19 in Warsaw, Poland. Among others, Cambodia urged developed country parties, DPs, UN and international organizations, to provide adequate technical and funding support with easy access and flexible procedure for immediate formation and implementation of the National Adaptation Plan.

The forum was warmly welcomed with the formal release of CCCSP. This was a very important step for Cambodia to own strategy documents to respond to CC. The CCCSP will let relevant ministries, institutions, international donors, NGOs, private sectors and communities understand the key processes, and mechanisms to solve problems created by CC in Cambodia.

The forum agreed that more work would have to be completed and efforts would have to focus on achieving the goals and visions of CC responses. The significant statements from the forum were:

- Encourage implementation of action plans and scale up from the pilot to larger areas in response to CC.
- Enhance capacity building, both technical and financial aspects, for relevant ministries and institutions to respond to CC.
- Encourage the private sector to help address CC by reducing climate risks and promote green development with an enabling investment environment.
- All CC adaptation and mitigation planning must align with the national CCSP.
- Strengthen national budget mobility and investment for efficient works in CC responses among relevant ministries and institutions.
- Encourage sub-national levels to design CC planning and take urgent actions in response to the real needs at the community level. Capacity building for sub-national administrators is badly needed.
- Build a network regionally and internationally to enhance capacity and get financial support for better work in CC adaptation.
- Approach international donors and partners to get more financial support to work on adaptation to CC in Cambodia.

## Appendix 1 - Agenda

<b>DAY 1 TUESDAY, 5 NOVEMBER 2013</b>	
<b>Opening Ceremony Venue: Peace palace (Council of Ministers)</b>	
07.30-08.00	- Arrival of participants
	- Arrival of distinguished national and international guests
08.00	- Arrival of <b>Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN</b> , Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia
	- Commencement of the Opening Ceremony
08.00	- Announcement of the Agenda for the Opening Ceremony
	- National Anthem of the Kingdom of Cambodia
	- Welcome Remarks by H.E. Dr. Say Samal, Minister of Environment, NCCC Chair
	- Opening Speech by Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia
	- Hand-over ceremony of CCCSP to Minister of Environment, NCCC Chair
	- Departure of <b>Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN</b> , Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia and distinguished guests
9.30	- Closing of the Opening Ceremony of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> National Forum on Climate Change
<b>AFTERNOON SESSION</b>	
12.30 – 13.30	Registration, Venue: Sofitel Phnom Penh Phokeethra
13.30– 13.40	Announcement of the Agenda by Master of Ceremony
13.40 – 13.55	Welcome Remarks by Ms. Claire Van der Vaeren, UN Resident Coordinator
13.55 – 14.10	- Opening Remarks by H.E. Khieu Muth, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment Chair: H.E. Khieu Muth, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment Introductory Session: Climate Change Science, Implementation Progress and Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan
14.10 – 14.30	<b>1.1 Update on Climate Change Science: Causes and Impacts</b> This presentation will provide the most recent updates on CC science, impacts and opportunities based on the latest IPCC reports. Presenter: Mr. Mozaharul Alam, Regional Climate Change Coordinator, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, UNEP (20 min)
14.30 – 15.00	Q&A (30 min)
15.00 – 15.20	Coffee Break
15.20– 15.40	<b>1.2 Climate Change Impacts in Cambodia and Southeast Asia</b> The purpose of this presentation is to update on latest findings on climate change impacts in Cambodia and the region. Presenters: 1. Dr. Pech Sokhem, Team Leader/Water Resources and Climate Change, Specialist, Hatfield/SPCR (10 min) 2. Mr. Hans Guttman, Chief Executive Officer, Mekong River Commission Secretariat (10 min)
15.40 – 16.10	Q & A (30 min)

- 16.10 – 16.30 **1.3 Update on Climate Change Responses in Cambodia – Ongoing Activities at National, Sub-National and Local Level**  
 The purpose of this presentation is to report on progress Cambodia has made in building its institutional capacity, mainstreaming CC into national and sectoral plans, and implementation of key CC initiatives.  
 Presenter: Mr. Ma Chan Sethea, Deputy Director, CCD, Ministry of Environment (20 min)
- 16.30 – 17.00 Q & A (30 min)
- 17.00 – 17.20 **1.4 Presentation on Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan**  
 This presentation will provide an overview of Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan Process, its key elements and way forward.  
 Presenter: Mr. Sum Thy, Director of CCD, Ministry of Environment (20 min)
- 17.20 – 17.50 Q & A (30 min)
- 17.50 – 18.10 Summary and Closing
- 18.15 – 20.30 Cocktail Reception: Venue: Hotel Pool – Sofitel Phnom Penh Phokeethra

**DAY 2 WEDNESDAY, 6 NOVEMBER 2013**

- 07.30 – 08.45 Registration  
 Venue: Sofitel Phnom Penh Phokeethra
- 08.45 – 09.15 Opening Session  
 Master of Ceremony  
 - Welcome Remarks by H.E. Pan Bunthoeun, Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning  
 - Key note address by H.E. Mr. Jean-François Cautain, Ambassador of the European Union to the Kingdom of Cambodia
- 09.15 – 09.30 - Summary of Day I  
 - Overview of Day II  
 - Introduction to Parallel Working Session
- 09.30– 10.00 Coffee Break
- 10.00 – 11.30 Parallel Working Session: Planning for Climate Change Response: Lessons Learnt and Way forward

**Parallel Working Session 1: Sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCSP) and Action Plans**

<b>2.1.1 Climate Change Education, Communication and Gender</b>	<b>2.1.2 Climate Change Response in Agriculture and Irrigation</b>	<b>2.1.3 Climate Change Response in Physical Infrastructures</b>
Venue: Fuluzu Room (located outside main building)	Venue: Phokeethra Grand Ballroom 2	Venue: Phokeethra 1 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor
Chair: H.E. Prak Channay, Secretary of State, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications	Chair: Mr. Thaveakamida Prak, Deputy Secretary General, MAFF (TBC)	Chair: H.E. Leng ThunYuthea, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Public Works and Transport
Presenters:	Presenters:	Presenters:
1. Ms. Cheng Chinneth, MOWA: Gender Mainstreaming into CC	1. Mr. Oum Ryna, Acting Director Department of Meteorology, MOWRAM: CC Response in Water	1. Mr. Phollak Chreang, Director of Planning and Investment Department,



2. Mr. Chuon Vanna, Deputy Chief Office of Science Curriculum, DCD, MOEYS: Environmental Education and CC in Cambodia

Resources and Meteorology

2. Dr. Sar Chetra, Deputy Director, Department of Animal Health and Production, MAFF

MPWT: National Strategic Plan for CC Adaptation and Greenhouse Gas Mitigation in Transport Sector

2. Mr. Srun Pithou, Deputy Director of Planning and Public Relations Department, MRD: CC Plan for Transport and Public Infrastructure

**Panelists:**

1. Ms. Kong Keo Sokunthea, CCIM
2. Mr. Sou Socheath, Network Coordinator, CCCN
3. Mr. Kim Soben, Head Centre Agricultural & Environmental Studies, RUA
4. Mr. Chris Eijkemans, Oxfam Country Director Cambodia

**Panelists:**

1. H.E. Kol Vathana, Deputy Secretary General, CNMC
2. Mr. Tek Vannara, Deputy Executive Director, NGO Forum
3. Mr. Sakphouseth Meng, Country Presence Officer, IFAD

**Panelists:**

1. Mr. Chanthou Hem, Senior Project Officer, ADB
2. Mr. Uchida Togo, Project Formulation Advisor, Environment & CC, JICA
3. Dr. Heng Sokbil, Researcher in Civil Engineering Department, Lecturer, Head of Option of Architecture (ITC)
4. Ms. Nele Bünner, Climate Protection Programme for Developing Countries, Competence Centre Climate Change, GI

Q & A

11.30 – 13.30

Q & A

Lunch, Venue: La Coupole Restaurant, Sofitel Phnom Penh Phokeethra

13.30 – 15.00

Parallel Working Session (cont.)

Q & A

**Parallel Working Session 2: Sectoral CCSP and Action Plans (cont.)**

**2.2.1 Climate Change**

**Response in Health, Sanitation, Food Security and Nutrition**

Venue: Fuluzu Room (located outside main building)

Chair: H.E. Dr. Lonh Heal, Director General, General Technical Directorate, MOE

**2.2.2 Climate Change**

**Response in Forestry, Fisheries and Eco-system Based Approaches**

Venue: Phokeethra Grand Ballroom 2

Chair: H.E. Chay Samith, Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia, Director-General of GDANCP, MoE

**2.2.3 Climate Change**

**Mitigation in Industry and Energy**

Venue: Phokeethra 1 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor

Chair: H.E. Dr. Sat Samy, Secretary of State, MIME

**Presenters:**

1. Dr. Kol Hero Deputy Director, MOH: CC Response in Health Sector
2. H.E. RathVirak, Member of CARD: Policy on Food Security and Nutrition and Climate Change, CARD

**Panelists:**

1. Dr. Iean Russell, Project Manager, MALIS, FAO
2. Mr. Steven Iddings, Team Leader Environmental Health, WHO
3. Ms. Chea Eliyan, Deputy Head Department Environmental Science, RUPP
4. 4) Mr. Heng Sok, DRR & Governance Specialist, Plan International

**Q & A**

15.00 – 15.20

15.20 – 16.50

**Presenters:**

1. Mr. Khun Vathana, Head, Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat, Acting Chief, Forest Carbon Credit and Climate Change Office, FA: CC Strategic Plan for Forestry
2. Dr. Kao Sochivi, Deputy Director General, FiA: CC Plan for Fisheries
3. Mr. Ouk Navann, Deputy Director General, GDANCP: CC Response in Eco-System Based Approaches

**Panelists:**

1. Ms. Sarah Sitts, Country Manager, PACT Cambodia
2. Mr. Peter Iversen, Technical Specialist, UN-REDD, FA
3. Dr. Kien Tran-Mai, CCAI Programme Officer, MRC
4. Mr. Micah Ingalls, Acting Country Director, WWF

**Q & A**

Coffee Break

Parallel Working Session (cont.)

**Presenters:**

1. H.E. Dr. Tung Ciny, Under Secretary of State, MIME
2. Mr. Toch Sovanna, Director, Energy Technical Department, MIME

**Panelists:**

1. Mr. Chuong Foeng Hinh, K-Cement
2. Mr. Jeff Ospital, Executive Director a.i., Nexus Carbon Development
3. Mr. Carlo Figa Talamanca, CEO, SGFE, Chairman of the EuroCham Green Business Committee

**Q & A****Parallel Working Session 3: Sectoral CCSP and Action Plans (cont.)****2.3.1 Climate Change****Response at Sub-National Level and Disaster Management**

Venue: Phokeethra Grand Ballroom 2

Chair: H.E. Sak Setha, Secretary of State, Ministry of Interior (MoI)

**Presenters:**

1. Mr. Kong Chanthan, National Climate Change Advisor, NCDD-S: Implementation of CCAP

**2.3.2 Climate Change****Response in the Coastal Zone, Tourism**Venue: Phokeethra 1 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor

Chair: H.E. Binn Sambatharath, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning &amp; Construction (MLMUPC)

**Presenters:**

1. Mr. Bou Chan Serey, Deputy Director of Tourism Planning and Development Department: Ministry of

**2.3.3 Cambodia Progress in CC Mitigation and towards Cambodian NAMA**

Venue: Fuluzu Room (located outside main building)

Chair: H.E. Chea Sam Ang, Deputy Director General, Forestry Administration

**Presenters:**

1. Mr. Conrado Heruela, Task Manager-GEF Climate Change Projects Energy Branch -

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|---|--|--|
| <p>at Sub-National Levels through Local Governance and Climate Change</p> <p>2. Mr. Soth Kimkolmony, Deputy Director of Training and Preparedness, NCDM: Climate Change Strategic Plan for Disaster Risk Management</p> | <p>Tourism: Experience and CC Plan for Tourism</p> <p>2. H.E. Dr. Vann Monyneath, Deputy Director General of Technical Affairs, MOE, Deputy Secretary General of National Committee for Management and Development of Cambodian Coastal Areas: Experiences and Climate Change Plan for Coastal Zone Management</p> | <p>Division of Technology, Industry &amp; Economics, Regional Office for Asia &amp; the Pacific, UNEP: Initiating the Preparation of a NAMA Plan</p> <p>2. Ms. Akiko Fukui, Assistant Researcher, Market Mechanism Group, IGES</p> <p>3. Mr. Uy Kamal, Deputy Director, CCD, MOE: NAMA Process in Cambodia: Progress, Experience and Way forward</p> |
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**Panelists:**

1. Mr. Hok Kimthourn, National Project Manager, NAPA Follow-Up
2. Ms. Sanna Salmela-Eckstein, Regional DM Delegate, Asia, Finnish Red Cross
3. Mr. Kim Rattana, Executive Director, Caritas Cambodia
4. Mr. Julian Abrams, Technical Coordinator, UNCDF-LoCAL

Q & A

**Panelists:**

1. Dr. Neth Baromey, Head, RUPP-Tourism Department,
2. Mr. Kimsreng Kong, Senior Programme Officer, IUCN Cambodia
3. 3) Mr. Va Moeurn, Executive Director, Mlub Baitong

Q & A

**Panelists:**

1. Mr. Voun Vannarith, Director of Finance and Admin. Department of General Secretariat for Green Growth, National Council on Green Growth, MOE
2. Mr. Alex Diment, Senior Technical Advisor, WCS
3. Mr. Mao Visal, Chief, Office Social, Environmental and Public Relations, EAC

Q & A

16.40 – 16.50 Summary and Closing

**DAY 3**

**THURSDAY, 7 NOVEMBER 2013**

<p>07.30 – 08.30</p> <p>08.30 – 08.50</p> <p>08.50 – 09.00</p> <p>09.00 – 12.15</p> <p>09.00 – 09.20</p>	<p>Registration</p> <p>Venue: Sofitel Phnom Penh Phokeethra</p> <p>Opening Session</p> <p>Master of Ceremony</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Welcome Remarks by H.E. Ros Seilava, Under Secretary of State, MEF</li> <li>- Keynote Address by Mr. Peter Brimble, Deputy Country Director, ADB</li> </ul> <p>Summary of Day 2</p> <p>Overview of Day 3</p> <p>Chair: H.E. Sok Chenda Sophea, Secretary General, CDC</p> <p>Plenary Session: Climate Change Financing</p> <p><b>International Climate Change Financing Landscape</b></p> <p>This presentation will provide an overview of latest developments regarding global climate change financing mechanisms.</p> <p>Presenter: Ms. Joanne Manda, Climate Change Finance Specialist, UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre, Bangkok, Thailand (20 min)</p>
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- 09.20– 09.40 Coffee Break
- 09.40 –10.50 **National Climate Change Financing Framework**  
 This presentation will analyse the current financing situation, lessons learnt from the Cambodia Trust Fund and provide recommendations for future financing mechanisms.  
 Presenter: Dr. Tauch Chan Kresna, Chief of World Bank Division, Ministry of Economy and Finance (20 min)  
 Panelist:
1. Mr. Koen Everaert, Attaché, Cooperation, Delegation of the European Commission to Cambodia
  2. Mr. Julien Chevillard, Trust Fund Administrator, Trust Fund Secretariat, CCCA/UNDP
  3. Dr. Tin Ponlok, Deputy Director General, General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection, Head of the CCCA Trust Fund Secretariat, Ministry of Environment

Q & A

- 10.50–12.00 Chair: H.E. Sok Chenda Sophea, Secretary General, CDC

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**Plenary Session: Regional Cooperation**

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**Regional Climate Change Response - Overview of MRC Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative (CCAI)**

This presentation will provide an example of a regional initiative that addresses cross boundary climate change issues within the Mekong River Basin.

Presenter: Mr. Vanna Noun, CCAI Technical Officer, Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative, Environment Division, Mekong River Commission Secretariat (20 min)

**Panelists:**

1. Dr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, Senior Technical Advisor on Climate Change Adaptation, UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre
2. Mr. Conrado Heruela, Task Manager- GEF Climate Change Projects Energy Branch - Division of Technology, Industry & Economics, Regional Office for Asia & the Pacific, UNEP
3. Mr. Peter Brimble, Deputy Country Director, ADB

Q & A

- 12.00 – 13.30 Lunch

Venue: La Coupole Restaurant, Sofitel Phnom Penh Phokeethra

- 13.30 – 14.30 Chair: Dr. Tin Ponlok, Deputy Director General, General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection, Head of the CCCA Trust Fund Secretariat, Ministry of Environment

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**Plenary Session: Cambodia's Positions towards COP-19**

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**Latest Updates on the UNFCCC Negotiations**

This presentation will highlight the latest developments of the CC negotiations, key outstanding issues to be discussed in CoP-19 in Warsaw.

Presenter: Mr. Sum Thy, Director of CCD, Ministry of Environment (20 min)

**Draft Cambodia's Positions and Way Forward**

This presentation will provide a brief overview of Cambodia's positions for CoP-19 and collect feedback from the Forum.

Presenter: Mr. Chea Chanthou, Deputy Director, CCD, Ministry of Environment (20 min)

**Q & A (30 min)**

14.30 – 15.00

Coffee Break

15.00 – 15.30

Summary of Two Days Proceedings

15.30 – 15.45

Closing Session

Closing Remarks by H.E. Sabo Ojano, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment on behalf of H.E. Say Samal, Minister of Environment

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## Appendix 2 – Opening and Closing Speeches

DAY 1 – 05<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2013

### Grand Opening Remarks

By **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen** Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia

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Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, National and International Guests,

1. It is my great honor and pleasure to be part of this 3rd National Forum on Climate Change. It is just one week before the 19th session of the CoP to the UNFCCC and the 9th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in Warsaw, Poland. This forum is now well established as a regular, landmark event, where policy makers, scientists, development partners and practitioners come together to present the latest knowledge on climate change impacts in Cambodia, share their experience in addressing these impacts, and discuss national strategies and recommendations on ways to address climate change to ensure that our social and economic development goals are achieved in the context of climate change.

2. I warmly welcome all national and international participants from members of the Senate, National Assembly, Government ministries and agencies, development partners, representatives of diplomatic corps in the Kingdom of Cambodia, the private sector, academia, civil society organisations and all the participants of this 3rd Forum to review the progress we have made so far since the 2nd Forum in 2011 and to contribute to the discussion on Cambodia's Climate Change priorities for the next 5 to 10 years.

3. Climate change is no more something of the distant future. Climate change is affecting us now and constitutes one of the greatest challenges humanity faces in the 21st Century, as the severity of climate change impacts is going to intensify and amplify. New research findings overwhelmingly confirm increase in frequency and intensity of impacts as the escalating greenhouse gas emissions continue to cause sharp surges in average global temperatures. This year on May 09th, the world watched atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration reach 400 parts per million for the first time since modern instrumentation measurements. In crossing this historic threshold, we are entering a new dangerous zone. Southeast Asia has witnessed an alarming trend of more frequent and intensified floods, droughts and extreme weather events, especially over the last decade. According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB 2012), vulnerability to flooding will increase in Asia with over 410 million people at risk of coastal flooding by 2025. The region represents more than 85 per cent of global economic exposure to tropical cyclones – pointing to a pattern of economic growth in typhoon prone coastlines and flood plains. These frequent disasters, combined with other effects of climate change such as saline intrusion in coastal zones or impacts of pests and disease outbreaks, make climate change a strategic developmental issue requiring urgent attention.

4. There is clear evidence of climate change impacts on our economic sectors, social structures, and ecological systems in Cambodia. Recent floods in the northeast and northwest provinces, which have caused losses of human lives, serious damages to agricultural crops, infrastructure and community livelihoods, are further evidence signifying the urgency and seriousness of climate change. This compels us to act together to design an appropriate climate policy response at the global, regional and local levels. It

is important to note that Cambodia has enjoyed stable macro-economic performance for the last several years indicated by steady GDP growth, rising income of households, and reduced poverty rate. Maintaining this growth performance robust while keeping a balance between economic and ecological efficiencies will be a real challenge for many years to come, due the impact of climate change.

5. The Cambodia's Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) highlighted changes in temperature and precipitation, the rise in sea level, increase in extreme weather events such as flood and drought, and anomalies across the country. There was an overwhelming call for immediate actions to mitigate the risks and to reduce the severity of the impacts especially on the livelihoods of a great majority of our rural population who are highly vulnerable. The recommendations of the Second National Forum on Climate Change back in 2011 are testaments of our commitment to address the climate change challenges through:

- Development of policy and strategic plan on climate change - This was critical to reduce fragmentation and improve cost-effectiveness of interventions and to strengthen institutional capacity for sustainability;
- Strengthening institutional coordination and technical capacity for the cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary approaches required for national climate change responses;
- Implementation of climate change response projects as highlighted in the NAPA for the realization of our national development priorities in the NSDP and Rectangular Strategy;
- Financial mobilization in order to effectively respond to climate change; and
- Education and awareness raising to facilitate wider participation of stakeholders in climate change responses.

6. I would like to highlight some measures the Royal Government of Cambodia has taken to respond to the challenges posed by climate change to national development efforts. Cambodia has been actively involved at various levels in international negotiations on climate change since the ratification of UNFCCC in 1996 and contributed to both regional and global endeavors in addressing climate change. At the national level, institutional measures include the establishment of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) charged with the mandate of coordinating national climate change responses. Mainstreaming climate change at national and sub-national levels and the development of climate change strategy and action plan are among the priority actions defined by the National Strategic Development Update 2009-2013. The development of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP), which I am pleased to launch today, is an important step towards embedding climate change planning in the next NSDP 2014-2018, the post-2015 Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG) and its integration in sector development plans of the line ministries. The CCCSP will provide a strategic policy framework to guide and assist national entities, non-government organizations, and development partners in devising concrete and appropriate measures and actions related to climate change adaptation, GHG mitigation and green growth or low-carbon development that are supportive to the achievement of the Rectangular Strategy and the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals of the Royal Government of Cambodia. Allow me to outline some key principles, which should guide our climate change responses over the next five years of the 5th mandate of the Royal Government of Cambodia and beyond.

7. First, as you can see from the membership diversity of the National Climate Change Committee, climate change is not an issue that can be tackled by any single ministry or sector alone. It is a cross-cutting and multidisciplinary issue of national development concern that must be considered in every sector in a coordinated and integrated manner for our response to be efficient and effective. For this reason, over the past several years the NCCC and the CCD, acting as its Secretariat, have guided the process of developing the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) to serve as an overarching national framework for climate change responses. The CCCSP has been developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders and partners including independent experts to ensure the robustness and practicality of what has been proposed to address climate change. It emphasizes new challenges and interest in realigning our development towards a resilient society and low carbon development. It also reiterates our long-standing relationships with our development partners, regional bodies, and our participation in global efforts to address climate change. This Strategic Plan has been built upon the Sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plans and Action Plans of the various priority ministries, and will be our key reference for the next 10 years. The implementation of the CCCSP will require an interdisciplinary approach, working across-institutions. This requires your commitment and collaboration in order to facilitate the coordination required to combine our efforts in addressing climate change. You will get an opportunity to understand these sectoral strategic Plans and Action Plans in detail during the next three days.

8. Second, our climate change response is closely associated with our economic and social development objectives. Climate change is not a new sector of intervention for the Government. It is not something that can be done on the side, as an additional activity. It must be closely integrated in the way we manage our existing development programmes and investments. Climate change was already an important feature of our last National Socio Economic Development Plan (2009-2013). It is now part of the Government's Rectangular Strategy for this legislature, and it will be one of the official cross-cutting issues in our new National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2014-18). Addressing climate change is also a key component of our Green Growth Policy and Strategic Plan. I would like to request all ministries and development partners to systematically consider climate change paradigm when designing new development interventions, to ensure that these investments will be effective and efficient in the context of climate change. Let me give you a few examples.

9. The Royal Government of Cambodia and its partners have invested massively in infrastructures, including roads, as part of our economic development policy, to facilitate people movement, and the flow of goods and services both within the country and with our ASEAN neighbours. Based on research results, we know that these roads will be affected by more extreme weather events in the future, due to climate change. The right thing to do is to ensure that we build roads which can resist these extreme weather events, so that we don't spend increased amounts on maintenance or rebuilding the roads in a few years' time, and so that people and businesses do not lose time and money travelling on degraded roads. This is a clear illustration that taking into account climate change impacts in the design of infrastructures will help us minimize the costs and maximize the economic and social benefits of our investments over the long term. This is true not just for roads, but also for other infrastructures, such as irrigations schemes, public buildings, industrial facilities, hydropower plants, etc.

10. In agriculture, as you know, the Royal Government of Cambodia has launched a major initiative to drastically increase our capacity to produce and export rice. We have already done research on a number of rice varieties, some of which are drought or flood resistant.

Research is also ongoing on which rice varieties are most suitable for coastal areas. Here again, introducing climate change knowledge and technologies in our programmes will help us meet our economic objectives. Farmers need technical advice on which rice varieties are most adapted to projected climate change impacts in their area. A lot of knowledge is already available in Cambodia on these issues, not only for rice but also for other crops. It will be essential to keep identifying the most successful techniques, and to scale-up these successful experiences so that we can meet our development objectives.

11. While adaptation actions are of high priority for Cambodia, greenhouse gas emission mitigation measures can provide many development benefits. Cambodia has actively participated in implementing GHG mitigation programmes, such as CDM project implementation, research on low carbon development, New Market Mechanisms and the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA). I am pleased to see that nine of ten approved CDM Projects have been registered with the CDM Executive Board at the United Nations. These projects should reduce emissions of approximately 2 million tCO<sub>2</sub>equivalent annually. The projects produce electricity and heat using renewable energy sources, such as hydropower, industrial waste heat, agricultural residues and livestock wastes. You can easily notice that all these greenhouse gas emission reduction activities contribute to the sustainable development of Cambodia. In this area too, we can have win-win solutions, which help us address climate change and at the same time support Cambodia's economic growth. One good example is energy efficiency and renewable energy. Cambodia is experiencing a very fast growth, and demand for energy is also growing with urbanization and the development of the industrial and service sectors as well as demand from households. Adopting energy efficient practices provides benefits in all directions. It is beneficial for businesses, as it reduces their energy costs and increases their profits. It is beneficial for individual households, who can reduce their spending on energy and free up resources for other purposes. It is also beneficial at national level, because it will keep the increasing demand for energy under control, and make it easier for energy supply to meet demand. These combined economic and climate change mitigation benefits are very significant, and can be achieved by adopting green technologies and practices.

12. Similar examples can be provided in many sectors, and the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan provides guidance on how the Royal Government of Cambodia is planning to support such win-win initiatives over the next 10 years. But all these changes can only be implemented if Cambodia can rely on adequate human resources.

13. The third key point of our approach to addressing climate change that I would like to highlight is the emphasis on building adequate national capacities and knowledge, so that Cambodia can have local expertise on successful technologies and approaches for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Thus, I recommend the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports to integrate climate change topic into relevant formal and non-formal education and training programmes. Implementing public awareness programmes on climate change and its effects at the national and sub-national levels are important to encourage contributions and personal actions, climate-friendly policies and foster behavioural changes, including by using popular media. Climate change impacts will vary from country to country and from place to place. We need to build over the next few years a solid group of competent climate scientists, as well as to provide additional trainings on climate change science for agronomists, forest and fishery experts, hydrologists, engineers, health professionals and other practitioners. Equally important, the Government is committed to provide adequate incentive and an enabling environment for these professionals to effectively fulfil their functions such as monitoring and assessing climate change impacts in Cambodia, designing

and testing adaptation and mitigation solutions, and advising the Government and other actors on successful approaches. This is absolutely key and in line with the Government's priority on developing human capital in Cambodia. This will require close collaboration between universities, research centers, government ministries and agencies and external partners to include climate change in relevant curriculums and research programmes, and put in place mechanisms for knowledge exchange, so that existing knowledge and produced outputs of research programmes on climate change can be made available to decision makers. This will help ensure that our climate change policies and plans will be developed and regularly updated based on credible research and available knowledge

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, National and International Guests,

14. Over the past few years, Cambodia has put in place functioning climate change institutions, developed a national strategic plan as well as sector strategic plans and action plans, mobilized significant domestic and external resources to pilot a number of approaches in response to climate change, and raised the country's profile in the climate change international arena. We have been very successful with these initiatives, and Cambodia is already seen as one of the pioneers among developing countries for the development of a strategic climate change response. Many interesting lessons and best practices are starting to emerge.

15. For the next five years, we will have to move from this initial piloting phase into full-scale implementation. Under the framework of the CCCSP, we should prioritize activities that bring concrete benefits to the people and areas most vulnerable to climate change. At the same time, we will need to keep investing in research and development, as climate change is a relatively new and complex field, with significant opportunities for innovation. In addition, partnerships with the private sector will be essential in this area. The Royal Government of Cambodia will continue to create an enabling environment for the private sector participation in climate change investment in both adaptation and mitigation.

16. This ambitious scaled-up response will also require increased levels of resources. A Climate

Change Financing Framework is currently under development, and should serve as reference for the mobilization of domestic and external resources. This Framework will provide an overview of the costs of the CCCSP, initial scenarios for levels of climate change financing in Cambodia over the next 10 years, as well as a first estimate of the economic benefits of the climate change responses in different sectors. This Financing Framework will also include coordination and management arrangements to ensure that climate change finance will adhere to the basic principles of development effectiveness. At a minimum, we must ensure that all interventions are in line with the CCCSP, and that relevant government agencies are involved early in the design phase. Information on proposed interventions and budgets should be transparent and shared with the National Climate Change Committee, and all interventions will have to report their contribution to national climate change objectives under a joint accountability mechanism.

17. It is important to note that climate change initiatives in Cambodia are currently implemented under a variety of modalities, reflecting a diversity of donor policies, practices and preferences. We are aware that this diversity is likely to persist in the short term. However, as levels of financing increase, the proliferation of different approaches and channels will create very high transaction costs, gaps and overlaps leading to low efficiency and effectiveness in our efforts to address climate change. If we want our climate change



response to deliver the scale of results that we expect, we will need to move gradually from individual projects to more programmatic approaches, pooled funding, and ultimately budget support. In the medium term, as our climate change response becomes mature, we should move away from individual climate change projects and separate climate change planning, and towards the integration of climate change concerns in our regular budgeting and planning processes. Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Planning and the Supreme National Economic Council should cooperate closely with the National Climate Change Committee in this regard. The Council for the Development of Cambodia also has a key role to play in its negotiations with individual donors, to ensure that development partner programmes are systematically screened via a climate change lens, and that climate change considerations are included in these programmes, where relevant. A review of our legal framework in relation to climate change will be completed shortly, and we will make the necessary legal and institutional adjustments to ensure that our relevant laws, regulations and institutions effectively support our climate change objectives.

18. I would like to reiterate that the National Climate Change Committee and its Secretariat are in charge of mobilizing and managing partnerships for the implementation of the climate change responses. The NCCC Secretariat, currently managed by the CCD of the Ministry of Environment, has made remarkable achievements in mobilizing resources. However, capacity should be strengthened so that it not only plays its inter-ministerial advisory role to the various Government ministries and agencies, but also coordinate partnerships with external stakeholders and manage the national monitoring and evaluation framework on climate change. The immediate target for the NCCC Secretariat is that in the near future it should be qualified for accreditation as a National Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund, and later the Green Climate Fund, so that Cambodia can directly access global climate finance. The National Climate Change Technical Team, the Technical Climate Change Focal Points and Working Groups in line ministries will also require support, so that they can serve as resource persons on climate change within their ministries and agencies, and provide technical inputs to the members of the National Climate Change Committee.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, National and International Guests,

19. Cambodia has been actively engaged in and committed to the global processes under the UNFCCC in addressing climate change since its ratification of the UNFCCC in 1996. Cambodia continued to fulfil its obligations in preparing the First Communication, NAPA and is now ready to submit the Second National Communication. As a member of the Least Developed Country Group, Cambodia is contributing in making joint submissions of common interest on key areas of the negotiation such as Loss and Damage, Capacity Development, Implementations of the LDC Work Programme on Adaptation and accessing Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF), the Nairobi Work Programme, Technology Transfer, and Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (Durban Platform). The G20 Leaders in their last summit in St Petersburg in Russia declared that 'climate change will continue to have a significant impact on the world economy, and cost will be higher to the extent we delay additional actions'. They reiterated their 'commitment to fight climate change and welcomed the outcome of the 18th conference of the Parties to the UN Climate Change Conferences, and are committed to a full implementation of the outcomes of Cancun, Durban and Doha and will work with Poland as the incoming presidency towards achieving a successful outcome at COP 19'. This commitment needs to be translated into concrete and immediate actions to support the most vulnerable countries such as Cambodia to deal with the burdens of climate change. In this regard. I urge the world

leaders to be committed to this promise and aim for ambitious targets in addressing this unprecedented challenge humanity faces in our time.

20. This 3rd National Climate Change Forum will provide an opportunity to discuss a broad range of issues, from climate change science to international negotiations, from lessons learned to date to our strategies for the future, from knowledge management and research to financing arrangements. I do hope you will benefit from the discussions with fellow practitioners over the next few days, and I look forward to receiving your recommendations that will benefit Cambodia in its responses to climate change towards. I also hope that you will take this opportunity to discuss new partnerships, so that we can take forward the implementation of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan.

21. I wish you the four gems of Buddhist blessings. I declare this 3rd National Climate Change

Forum open and officially launch the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan.

## COMMENCEMENT OF THE OPENING CEREMONY OF DAY 1

### Welcome Remarks

by His Excellency Dr. SAY SAMAL, Minister of Environment and Chairman of the National Climate Change Committee 3rd National Forum on Climate Change Under the theme “Taking action for Sustainable Development in the Changing Climate” Peace Palace, 5 November 2013

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- Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Excellencies, Members of the Senate and the National Assembly
- Excellencies, Deputy Prime Ministers, Senior Ministers, Ministers and Members of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- Excellencies, Ambassadors, Representatives of Diplomatic Corps, Development Partners, Civil Society Organisations, NGOs, and Private Sector
- Excellencies, Lork Oknha, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished national and international guests, and all participants of the Forum

First of all, on behalf of the Ministry of Environment, the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), I would like to warmly welcome and express my utmost thanks to **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia and also Honorary Chairman of the NCCC, for taking your pressing time to preside over the opening ceremony of the 3rd National Forum on Climate Change under the theme “Taking Action for Sustainable Development in the Changing Climate”. My sincere thanks are also extended to Excellencies, Lork Oknha, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished national and international guests, youth delegates and students for participating in this important event. I would like to take this opportunity to inform Samdech Techo Prime Minister and all the participants that climate change is the result of human activities, which is a global problem. The increase of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere leads to global warming causing climate change. This climate change would cause adverse impacts on economic growth and biodiversity especially in LDCs such as Cambodia. It is expected that by the end of 21st century, global surface temperature will increase from 1.5°C to 2°C compared to the temperature in the late 19th century. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change of the United Nations has recently reaffirmed that human activities clearly influence the climate system. The atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide have increased to 40% since pre-industrial times, primarily from fossil fuel emissions followed by land use change emissions. As one of the LDCs, Cambodia is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to her agriculture-based economy, limited human and financial resources, weak physical infrastructures, and lack of access to appropriate technologies for addressing climate change. Samdech, Excellencies, Lork Oknha, ladies and gentlemen!

Today's gathering is the evidence of a strong commitment by the Royal Government to addressing climate change, protecting the environment as well as managing the natural resource aimed to ensure the balance between development and conservation. Climate change issues have been integrated into our Rectangular Strategy Phase III with a particular focus on building our resilience and promoting low carbon development.

Furthermore, climate change has become a priority in the National Strategic Development Plan 2009-2013 and is expected to remain a prominent issue in the next National Strategic Development Plans. Our presence here today, is to witness the launch of the Cambodian Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP), which will become a comprehensive planning document for our responses to climate change. In response to the high recommendations of the Royal Government of Cambodia during the 2nd National Forum on Climate Change in October 2011, and in close collaboration with key line ministries, agencies, development partners, private sector and NGOs, the NCCC has implemented various activities to respond to climate change with the following achievements:

1. Development of policy and strategic plan on climate change: The National Climate Change Committee has coordinated the process of preparation of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan and Sectorial Climate Change Strategic Plans with key line ministries and agencies. These strategic plans are the first ever national and sectorial planning documents for comprehensive responses to climate change in Cambodia. The plans will guide mainstreaming climate into national, sub-national and sectorial level efforts to achieve climate resilient and low-carbon development.

2. Institutional and technical strengthening and coordination: The CCD, acting as the NCCC Secretariat, has been playing a central role in supporting the NCCC, both at the national and international levels. Key line ministries have established their climate change working groups and focal points to coordinate their sectorial responses to climate change, including the development of their respective sectorial Climate Change Strategic Plans and Action Plans. The Climate Change Finance Sub-group has been also established to support the development of a climate change financing framework. A proposal to establish a number of specialised inter-ministerial sub-groups under the Climate Change Technical Team is currently under preparation to deal with technical issues related to mitigation and adaptation. To further strengthen our delivery and coordination capacity, we have initiated discussions on ways to improve our existing climate change institutional arrangements.

3. Implementation of climate change response projects: Over the past two years, we have witnessed an increasing number climate related projects being implemented by key line ministries, agencies and other actors in Cambodia. The Ministry of Environment has played an active role to coordinate the resource mobilisation and implementation of climate change projects with line ministries and development partners. These include: (1) Cambodia Climate Change Alliance with the total financial support of USD 11 million from EU, UNDP, Swedish-Sida and Danida; (2) Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) implemented by several line ministries with USD 91 million from the Climate Investment Fund; and (3) an Adaptation Funded project to support selected community protected areas to adapt to climate using ecosystem-based approach with a total of USD 5 million. In addition, a number of climate change projects funded by USAID, JICA, KOICA, Global Environment Facility, and other UN Agencies, are under implementation by various line ministries and agencies. Besides, a number of new climate initiatives are in the project development phase. They will aim at strengthening early warning systems, and resilience of Cambodian rural livelihoods and ecosystems; and improving energy security of the country. In the context of greenhouse gas mitigation, the Ministry of Environment as the designated national authority has approved ten Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects, nine of which have been registered by the UN Executive Board. These ten projects will reduce an estimated 2 million tCO<sub>2</sub> equivalent annually and will bring many economic, social and environmental benefits through generating electricity and heat from renewable energy, industrial waste heat, agricultural and livestock wastes.

4. Financial mobilisation: Over the past few years, an estimated USD 250 million has been mobilised to support the implementation of various climate change projects. The Ministry of Environment has initiated a pilot climate change trust fund under the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance and conducted a study on climate public expenditure and institutional review in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finance. These activities aim to build experience towards the establishment of a national level climate change financing framework and to set a direction from a project approach to a more programmatic approach including use of pooled funding and budget support.

5. Education and awareness raising: The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports with support from the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance has developed a Climate Change Strategic Plan to enhance the integration of climate change issues into the formal and non-formal education systems. In addition, the Ministry of Environment has developed a strategic guideline to promote public awareness and education on climate change. The Ministry of Environment has also developed several climate change awareness materials, such as posters, booklets, radio and video spots to promote public awareness on climate change. Several workshops and trainings have been conducted by CCD, Ministry of Information, other line Ministries and NGOs at national and sub-national levels. The Ministry of Environment will continue to expand its education, research and awareness raising activities in partnership with key stakeholders to ensure better understanding among the public in decision making and thus to achieve a knowledge-based society.

6. International negotiations to address climate change: On behalf of the NCCC, the Ministry of Environment has played an active role in leading the climate change negotiation process under the Climate Change Talks of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Ministry of Environment has always organized consultations with all stakeholders to set out Cambodia's stance towards climate change issues before presenting it to the international community at the annual conference of the UNFCCC.

Samdech, Excellencies, Lork Oknha, ladies and gentlemen! The aforementioned achievements are the result of joint efforts by the management and members of the NCCC, especially under the wise leadership of Samdech Techo Prime Minister. I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep thanks to His Excellency Dr. Mok Mareth, former Minister of Environment, for leading NCCC to make these achievements possible. In conclusion I would like to wish Samdech Techo Prime Minister, Excellencies, Lork Oknha, ladies, gentlemen, distinguished national and international guests, youth delegates, students and all the participants the four gems of Buddha's blessings. To provide perspective and way forward for implementation of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan as well as to stimulate discussions in this Forum, allow me to invite Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, to deliver his opening remarks for the 3rd National Forum on Climate Change under the theme: "Taking Action for Sustainable Development in the Changing Climate".

Thank You!



## Welcome Remarks

By Ms. Claire Van der Vaeren, UN Resident Coordinator

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H.E Khieu Muth, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment

Excellencies;

Development Partners;

Other honorable guests;

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf the United Nations country team, it is my privilege to welcome you to this session of the Third National Forum on Climate Change.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the National Climate Change Committee for their leadership in organising this important event. The launch of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan by Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, marks an important milestone and attests to the strong commitment of the Government to address the impacts of climate change.

The recent release of the Fifth Assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concludes that, global warming over the past fifty years was dominantly caused by human activities. Rainfall and temperature patterns will continue to change in the coming decades, threatening efforts to eradicate poverty. Climate-induced natural disasters triggered by extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, are already more frequent and more intense. It is expected this trend will continue posing a significant challenge to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and sustaining their gains.

Cambodia is consistently ranked among the top ten countries with the highest vulnerability to climate change impacts. Cambodia's draft Second Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) indicates that the country's mean surface temperature has increased by point eight percent Celsius since 1960. Changing climate conditions will increasingly put agriculture, infrastructure, water supply, ecosystems and human health and safety at risk. People who subsist below the poverty line and other groups such as women-headed households, children, the elderly, the disabled and indigenous communities, are particularly vulnerable.

Cambodia's vulnerability to climate change is due not only to climate risks however, but also to its still limited capacity to adapt. Eighty percent of the population lives in rural areas, mainly engaged in agriculture, with poor adaptive capacity and infrastructure. The draft Second National Communication to the UNFCCC also reveals that nearly fifty percent of communes in Cambodia are categorised as between either vulnerable or extremely vulnerable to climate variability.

Climate change is known as the single greatest threat to sustainable development and poverty reduction. Yet too often, one important fact gets lost amidst the fear: addressing climate change is also one of our greatest opportunities. Expertise in low-carbon and adaptive technologies will be in high demand. Countries that invest early in these areas will be ideally situated in this emerging market of expertise. Most importantly, integrating climate change in the national development strategy provides an opportunity to chart a

sustainable model of growth for Cambodia, with the required balance between social, economic and environmental benefits.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Let me now turn briefly to some of the approaches that could strengthen Cambodia's ability to respond to climate change.

First, integrating climate change into national and local development planning and budgeting processes is key to adaptation and climate proofing of investments. Climate Change and Green Growth are already reflected in the Rectangular Strategy Phase Three. It is essential that they also be prioritised both in the new National Strategic Development Plan, as well as in the planning processes of sub-national entities. The United Nations Country Team has been engaged with national and sub-national partners to make climate change a standard feature of development planning and budgeting.

Second, as stated in the Cambodian Climate Change Strategic Plan, "Cambodia needs to develop towards a greener, low-carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society." In order to achieve this vision, it is crucial that an effective and transparent national framework be established, to monitor climate change-related activities and oversee the allocation of climate finance, in line with national priorities.

Third, in this context, there is strength to be gained also from greater cooperation and partnership among all stakeholders. Efforts to respond to climate change cannot be achieved by the government alone. Civil society, the private sector, and development partners need also to offer their full commitment and support to these national priorities.

Fourth, the impacts of climate change affect more than the environment. Thus, an integrated approach to addressing climate change is critical, particularly to build resilience to climate risks at the local level. Further support and scaling up of such initiatives is needed. One of the emerging lessons learned from various climate change and disaster risk reduction pilot projects is that a community's resilience improves when it is able to define its own priorities and propose solutions to climate change vulnerability in an integrated manner.

Fifth, while the focus of promoting resilience tends to center on the rural poor, increased migration to cities due to climate change makes urban resilience equally important. We need to ensure the cities of the future are well-planned, sustainable and accessible to all.

Finally, I would like to propose we look at climate change through the gender lens. The adverse effects of climate change risk deepening existing patterns of gender inequality, threatening the livelihoods and security of women. Yet, women in the community can also be positive agents of change and crucial contributors to livelihood adaptation strategies if they have the opportunity to participate in finding solutions, and in making decisions both on setting policy and on implementing them.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen.

The United Nations has placed climate change high on the global development agenda. We are committed to continue partnering across sectors to support the Government's efforts to improve coordination, enhance awareness and understanding about climate change, and mobilise technical and financial support for capacity development, and to address policy and institutional gaps.

We have assembled in this room today an extraordinary group of climate change professionals: from scientists to field practitioners, policy-makers to private investors, researchers to civil society representatives and community leaders. Together, you have started to shape Cambodia's response to climate change. The next two and a half days will provide a great opportunity to share this wealth of experience. But this Forum is also about taking action. Let us establish and strengthen here the concrete partnerships that are needed to realise the vision of a low carbon, climate resilient development model for Cambodia!

Thank you.

## Opening Remarks for Technical Session

By: H.E. Khieu Muth, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment

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Excellencies, Lok Chumteav, Neak Oknha, Ladies, Gentlemen, Distinguished National and International Guests!

First of all, on behalf of the Ministry of Environment and the host of the Third National Forum on Climate Change, I have the great honor and pleasure to deliver my opening remarks in the first plenary session of the Third National Forum on Climate Change. In this auspicious occasion, I would like to warmly welcome the presence of your Excellencies, Lok Chumteav, ladies and gentlemen, national and international distinguished guests and all the participants for taking your precious time to participate in this important event.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

Climate change is no longer a myth, it is a reality we have to deal with. All countries throughout the world are feeling the severe impacts of climate change through floods, droughts, windstorms, and heat waves, which inflict heavy losses of lives and property. It is now generally recognized that climate change is a striking challenge the world is facing. The recent findings of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reaffirm with higher confidence that the increasing of greenhouse emission from human activities are the major cause of the climate change. Countries in the Mekong are vulnerable to climate change due to changes in the Mekong hydrology, decline in agricultural and fisheries production, sea water intrusion, increasing population, limited financial and technical resources, inappropriate physical infrastructure and low adaptive capacity. Cambodia has in the last several years experienced more frequent extreme floods, droughts, and windstorms, which have seriously affected food security, people livelihoods, infrastructures and overall national socio-economic development. The recent destructive flood has affected most provinces in our country, Caused the loss of more than one hundred lives and severe damages to properties, crops, physical infrastructures, and community livelihoods. This is further evidence signifying the seriousness of climate change and the urgency for its immediate responses.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

The Cambodia Second National Communication to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has concluded that in the second half of 20th century, temperature and rainfall in Cambodia have already changed. The projection for the next eighty years has indicated that if no measure is taken to drastically reduce GHG emission, the future temperature in Cambodia will continue to rise, while the wet season will become wetter and shorter and the dry season will become longer and drier. Mitigation efforts by international community to reduce greenhouse gas emission will have direct consequences on future Cambodia climate. This year on May 09th, the world watched atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration reaching 400 parts per million for the first time since the start of systematic record using modern equipment. In crossing this historic threshold, we are entering a new dangerous zone of beyond 2oC temperature increase. Such an increase of temperature will have huge implications on many sectors of our society and aggravate the severity of impacts caused by floods, droughts and windstorms. For this reason, there is overwhelming call for immediate actions to mitigate the risks and to reduce the severity of the impacts especially on the livelihoods of a great majority of our rural population who are highly vulnerable.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

Cambodia has been actively participating in addressing climate change at the national and international level. At the national level, institutional measures include the establishment of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) charged with the mandate of coordinating national climate change responses. Mainstreaming climate change at national and sub-national levels and the development of climate change strategic and action plans are the priorities of the government agenda. The development of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP), which was launched this morning by Samdech Techo Prime Minister of Cambodia, is an important step towards embedding climate change planning in the next National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2014-2018, the post-2015 Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG) and its integration in sector development plans of the line ministries. The 10 year CCCSP, 2014-2023, sets up a very clear long term vision *“Cambodia develops towards a greener, low-carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society”*. The CCCSP will provide a strategic policy framework to guide and assist national entities, non-government organizations, and development partners in devising concrete and appropriate measures and actions related to climate change adaptation, GHG mitigation and green growth or low-carbon development that are supportive to the achievement of the Rectangular Strategy and the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

This morning, in the opening ceremony at the Peace Palace, Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, outlined 3 key guiding principles for our climate change responses over the next five years of the 5th mandate of the Royal Government of Cambodia and beyond including:

- The need for an interdisciplinary approach and working across-national and subnational institutions in implementation of the CCCSP and action plans.
- The importance of systematic consideration of climate change paradigm by ministries and development partners when designing new development interventions, to ensure that our social and economic development objectives will be met in the context of climate change.
- The requirement for all stakeholders to work closely in scientific Research and Development (R&D) and knowledge exchange on climate change to build human capital and support informed decision making.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

I have a great pleasure to see all the national and international experts who will make presentations and participate in the discussions of broad themes such as the climate change sciences, GHGs mitigation, climate change policy, strategic and action plans, climate change financing, and other cross-cutting themes. It is also my pleasure to see the active participation of the private sector and NGOs in displaying their climate friendly products. This is a positive sign indicating that private sector in the country is becoming more aware of market opportunities and its indispensable roles in addressing climate change and that a public-private partnership is fundamental to ensure effective and efficient responses to climate change. I strongly believe that for the next two and a half days all participants will have the chance to get more practical knowledge, skills, information and lessons learnt, and be able to actively participate in the discussions over key themes to contribute enhanced responses to climate change in Cambodia. Your active participation here reflects your strong commitment in addressing the challenges posed by climate change through the



implementation of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan and the Climate Change Action Plans. Let us join hands to develop Cambodia towards a greener, low-carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society. In conclusion, on behalf of the Ministry of Environment and Forum organizer, I would like to wish your Excellencies, Lok Chumteav, Neak Oknha, ladies and gentlemen the four gems of Buddha's blessing: Ayuk, Vannak, Sokhak, Polak and I wish a fruitful and constructive Forum.

Thank you!

## Cocktail Reception Speech

By H.E. Dr. Say Samal, Minister of Environment and Chair of the National Climate Change Committee

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Distinguished Delegates, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you all for joining this cocktail reception with us here. I have been in the office for just over a month and I am the youngest Minister of this Government but I am already in full speed with this important event. I am sure you all have worked hard and are already exhausted. It is time to refuel for our work tomorrow. I do hope our fuel here is less carbon-intensive with low GHG emissions. We should not try to address climate change by adding another problem.

I have taken over the environment and climate change mission in a very challenging time for Cambodia: how should we sustain our long-term socio-economic growth while maintaining the quality of the environment and the health of our major ecosystems? How can we do this not only for us now, but also for our children and their children, in a situation when climate change has become an inseparable factor of our development equation? Of course, I am far from the illusion of an idealist who thinks that all the environmental theories he has learned during his university year will have every application. The reality is much tougher. Nevertheless, as a minimum, I must say that one thing I am so passionate to achieve within my five-year term is to ensure that every MoE civil servant will walk in the street with pride for being a staff of this ministry with a sense of commitment towards the environment protection cause of this country. I am emphasizing “civil servant”, instead of government officer, because I genuinely believe we are here to serve the public, not the opposite. We need to have a clear and comprehensive policy, plans and concrete actions to bring about concrete and tangible results. We need participation of all stakeholders, especially the youth as a key driver of our societal progress.

As for our effort to respond to climate change, I think you know that Cambodia has made impressive progress so far. And we are committed to do our outmost to remain a pioneer in addressing climate change. Of course, given existing capacity and financial constraints for my country as an LDC, partnerships and support from all stakeholders will be essential to achieve this. I do hope that this forum (and food and drinks) will provide a favourable terrain to strengthen these partnerships and to achieve our common objectives.

And now, I would like to invite you to the drinks and foods, and a more informal discussion during this evening time. May I offer a toast for the success of this important Forum and for Cambodia to develop towards a greener, low-carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society.

Thank you.

## DAY 2 – 06<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2013

### Welcome Remarks

By H.E. Pan Bunthoeun, Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning

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Excellences, Ladies and Gentlemen, National and International Guests,

It is a great honour for me to welcome you to the second day of the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Forum on Climate Change following the official opening of the Forum yesterday, by Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

As we heard yesterday from Samdech Techo Prime Minister, and I quote “*climate change is no more something of the distant feature. Climate change is affecting us now ....*” Our nation continues to face major challenges from the risks posed by climate change which unfortunately, greatly impact the poorest and most vulnerable communities especially in rural and remote areas. The Prime Minister reminded us of the recent floods in the northeast and northwest provinces. According to the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), 20 provinces were affected by the floods with nearly 2 million people directly impacted. Tragically, over 150 lives were lost, with severe damages to the agricultural sector and infrastructures such as roads, bridges and dams. This is causing great damage on people’s livelihoods, economic growth and national development.

Samdech Techo Prime Minister reminded us in his speech yesterday that ‘*climate change response is closely associated with our economic and social development objectives*’ and “*is not something that can be done on the side, as an additional activity. It must be closely integrated in the way we manage our existing development programmes and investments.*” We therefore require more integrated planning for our national development using a climate lens. Ultimately, we should strive in moving towards having climate change as one of the screening criteria for all investments and planning processes just like gender.

If we look at our national development objectives and strategies, taking climate change into account is a requirement to ensure success. Based on economic growth over the past decade, Cambodia is poised to achieve Lower Middle Income Status. Similarly, Cambodia is on track with key targets of the CMDG such as halving poverty, mother related healthcare, and achieving universal education. The Royal Government of Cambodia remains firmly committed to continuous implementation of the CMDG as enshrined in the new Rectangular Strategy III. However, the gains made so far can easily be overturned by climate change and future efforts could be constrained unless climate change is considered and integrated into our planning processes.

Some important steps have been taken by the Royal Government of Cambodia in integrating climate change into our national development planning processes. As Samdech Techo Prime Minister said yesterday, “*Climate change was an important feature of our recent National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2009-2013) and is now part of the Government’s Rectangular Strategy, and will be one of the official crosscutting issues in our new National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2014-18). Addressing climate change is also a key component of our Green Growth Policy and Strategic Plan.*”

The Ministry of Planning will continue to ensure that relevant climate change indicators are included in the NSDP monitoring framework. Together with the Ministry of Environment, we are providing support to line ministries to integrate climate change into

their NSDP submissions. At the sectoral level, you will discuss today the work done by ten line ministries to develop their climate change strategic plans (CCSP), and climate change action plans (CCAP) in demonstration of the particular efforts being made to integrate climate change in their regular planning processes and avoiding having climate change as a separate silo. This work is promoting a rigorous approach, based on realistic financing scenarios, to avoid producing simple “wish lists” of actions, but instead present solid, coherent and realistic programmes.

Excellences, Ladies and Gentlemen, dear participants, there is more work to be done. There is urgent need to build capacities for the integration of climate change into national development processes as well as the establishment of a national climate change adaptation M&E Framework that will help us track successes in climate change investments and also provide a learning pathway for improving our knowledge base. More work needs to be done in drawing lessons from existing pilots for the integration of climate change into sub-national planning, and developing official guidelines and support for sub-national administrations.

While adaptation is our immediate priority, our national development planning requires that we look into the future by transforming our society towards low carbon development and resilience to future climate impacts. As Samdech Techo Prime Minister highlighted, *“realigning our development towards a resilient society and low carbon development.”* Besides adaptation, we are pursuing efforts that contribute to climate change mitigation through win-win solutions. Great emphasis is being placed on renewable energy development as we try to increase energy production and expand energy access to rural areas, a fast growing urban population, and the industrial and service sectors. We are also promoting the adoption of energy efficient practices since that is beneficial for businesses in increasing their profit margins, in addition to contributing to mitigation efforts.

To conclude, the recommendations from the discussions today will come at the right time to feed into the NSDP process for the next 5 years. I encourage you to seize this opportunity and urge you to make your findings as simple as possible for effective and timely communication, and in simple language comprehensible to the users. With the elaborate strategic planning process, we hope to achieve the requisite scale, speed and strategic focus of national response.

I wish you the four gems of Buddhist blessings and successful deliberations.

## Key Note Address

By H.E. Jean-François Cautain, Ambassador Delegation of the European Union to Cambodia

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His Excellency Pan Bunthoeun, Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning,

Excellencies and distinguished guests,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Although the science of climate change is clear and the impacts are increasingly visible, actions to address climate change fall far short of what is needed. Without prompt action the world is on a path to 3-4°C warming by the end of the century.

Raising the mitigation ambition before 2020 is therefore essential in order to stay on a cost effective path to achieve the below 2°C objective. This includes: implementing emission reduction pledges that countries have made, collectively reviewing existing pledges, and encouraging countries that have not yet pledged coming forward with a pledge, as well as new international initiatives in specific areas to raise the mitigation ambition. In this regard the European Union is currently reaching out to promote an amendment to the Montreal Protocol to phase down the consumption and production of HFCs – hydrofluorocarbons and implement domestic measures to address these emissions.

At the 19th Conference of the Parties in Warsaw the European Union wants progress on the scope, design and structure of a legally binding international agreement - to be completed in 2015. This includes identifying the necessary information to ensure transparency, quantification and comparability of commitments. This also means requiring a timetable for all countries to propose ambitious domestic mitigation commitments sufficiently in advance of the expected new agreement in 2015.

The European Union is fully committed, and on track, to honour its commitments. This includes delivering on our current mitigation pledges as well as on promised climate finance. The European Union's most recent greenhouse gas emission data shows that in 2011 the European Union and its Member States reduced their domestic emissions to 18.4% below 1990 levels, while witnessing a growth in GDP of more than 40%.

We have legislation in place which ensures that the European Union and its Member States will achieve their target under the Kyoto Protocol. Based on this legislation, we are already implementing a legally-binding commitment to reduce emissions by 20% - compared to 1990 - by 2020. The European Union is working hard towards ratifying the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. The European Union still has its offer to move to 30% on the table in the context of others being similarly ambitious.

In Cambodia, primary energy consumption as well as CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at least doubled over the past ten years, representing one major challenge for the national energy policy. In view of this I am pleased that Cambodia, with support of the European Union, already drafted a National Policy, Strategy and Action Plan on Energy Efficiency. This enshrines a clear commitment of the Royal Government of Cambodia to mitigate the adverse effects of energy consumption on the environment and to contribute constructively to the global mitigation ambition.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen



The European Union has a good track record of delivering on climate finance. As part of our fast-start finance commitment the European Union and its Member States over-fulfilled their commitment by allocating €7.34 billion to fast-start finance over the period 2010-2012.

The European Union is committed to mobilising, with others, a further USD 100 billion per year by 2020 from a variety of sources in the context of meaningful and transparent mitigation action. The European Union and its Member States will continue to support climate action in developing countries by mobilising public and private finance. We have also been innovative in integrating climate finance into the overall European Union budget - by committing to allocate at least 20% of the entire European Union budget from 2014-2020 to climate-related actions.

Scaling up climate finance by 2020 will be an iterative process. Domestic climate policies and regulatory frameworks will stimulate support from international climate change actions. Therefore, scaling up climate finance will need to go hand in hand with solid preparatory work by the LDCs.

In this regard I am very pleased that the European Union, with Denmark, Sweden and UNDP, could support the government in this preparatory work by establishing a "Cambodia Climate Change Alliance". The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance is a harmonised and cost effective initiative that, among others, supported developing ministerial action plans that will include information on how climate change will be mainstreamed in the ministries' planning, financing and implementation procedures.

The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance is also contributing to the development of an innovative national climate change financing framework that will provide information on financing scenarios, costing, expected benefits and recommendations on climate financing and coordination mechanisms.

I would like to conclude that this biennial climate change forum demonstrates the strong commitment of the Royal Government of Cambodia to continue addressing the enormous challenges of climate change. It is a great pleasure to announce today that the European Union, and its partners, will continue supporting Cambodia in setting up domestic climate policies and regulatory frameworks and we welcome other development partners to join us.

I wish you a fruitful forum and I am hoping that your discussions and recommendations will be contributing to a greener planet.

Thank you for your attention.

**Welcome Remarks**

**By: H.E. Ros Seilava, Under Secretary of State, Minister of Economy and Finance**

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Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Distinguished Guest,

It is a pleasure for me to be here, for the opening of this final but important day of the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Climate Change Forum.

Over the past two days, you had the opportunity to discuss in detail the work done by line ministries, Ministry of Environment and their partners over the past two years to develop a strong Climate Change Strategic Plan. The many climate change projects implemented to date have helped us build a better understanding of what efficient responses to climate change should look like in the Cambodian context. Now, with the launch of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan, we have a solid basis to implement a full-scale climate change response programme, but as we all know, this will only be possible if we can mobilize adequate financial resources.

At the global level, estimates of the costs of adaptation to climate change vary between 40Bn USD and 500Bn USD per year. Even if the commitments made by developed countries in the 16th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2010 are fully met, less than 100Bn USD will be available per year until 2020, and the vast majority of these funds will go towards climate change mitigation, rather than adaptation. For a developing country like Cambodia, which has recently been ranked among the top 10 countries most vulnerable to climate change, securing the required financing for climate change adaptation will be crucial. This means that the financing gaps between the demand and supply will remain wide and Cambodia needs to have adequate absorbing capacity to ensure that it is in a good position to compete for the scarce resources available internationally to meet its needs in responding to climate change.

Cambodia needs credible and attractive mechanisms for climate financing, so that the resources required can be effectively mobilized. We have already demonstrated in the past few years our capacity to mobilize and manage climate finance from a variety of sources, including the Adaptation Fund, the LDCs Fund, Climate Investment Funds, as well as dedicated Climate Funds from the European Union, USA, Japan, Sweden and South Korea, to name only a few. Overall, an estimated 250 million USD has been mobilized over the past three years. At the same time, a review of climate-relevant public expenditure conducted in 2012 has shown that about 16% of climate-related expenditures are funded by the national budget, for example through investment in disaster response or rural infrastructures.

As the flow of Climate Finance becomes bigger, we need to put in place mechanisms for a scaled-up climate change response. By 2020, Climate Finance is expected to be roughly equivalent to the total amount of ODA that is currently spent globally. Therefore, it will be essential to ensure that these resources are managed in the most efficient way, in line with the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. I expect that the Climate Change Financing Framework, which is currently being developed, will provide guidance on how to achieve this, but I would like to share with you a few thoughts on the way forward, and on the role of Ministry of Economy and Finance in contributing to climate finance management in the future.

In order to ensure national ownership, resources should be allocated in line with the National Strategic Development Plan, and more specifically in line with the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan.

Climate Finance is currently delivered mostly through 'stand-alone' projects. This will need to evolve over the next few years, so that we gradually move from a project-based approach to a more programmatic approach. Pooled funding mechanisms should be promoted, as well as sector budget support. This will help us manage increasing flows of resources without having excessive transaction costs due to the proliferation of projects.

This will also help us to truly mainstream climate change in development planning and budgeting. We should target that in ten years' time, we will not have separate funding mechanisms or projects for climate change. Climate change should become a standard criterion in the way we plan our investments, both public and private, and in the way we put together our budget. From the Ministry of Economy and Finance, we will need to work with Line Ministries and with the Ministry of Environment to ensure that we understand the impacts of climate change on planned investments and the technical measures required to address these impacts. This will help orient domestic resources and donor support towards those investments that provide the best economic and social benefits in the context of climate change. We will also need to improve our capacity to track Climate Finance and its performance, so that our partners will feel confident to channel their support through our national systems.

An important objective for Cambodia in the next couple of years will be to gain direct access to global climate funds, such as the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund, through the accreditation of a National Implementing Entity. For the Ministry of Economy and Finance, another key issue will be to maintain a fruitful dialogue with the private sector on ways to promote a favorable investment climate for green business. The private sector has a crucial role to play in almost all areas of the Climate Change Strategic Plan. Examples include renewable energies, energy efficiency in industry and agri-business, energy efficiency in construction, climate-resilient infrastructures, and many other areas. It is our role to ensure that Cambodia provides an enabling stable and secure environment for these green investments, so that we can leverage private finance to support our wider climate change objectives.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Distinguished Guests,

As you have seen in recent years, and again with floods in recent weeks, Cambodia is already severely affected by climate change, with more occurrences of extreme weather events, and an increased severity of these events. The Royal Government of Cambodia has allocated significant resources to support climate related disaster management efforts, and is strongly committed to support climate change responses in the future.

However, as a least developed country and a country that is highly vulnerable to climate change, Cambodia faces a number of challenges, including technical and financial capacity. Implementing the climate change responses that you have been discussing over the past two days will require strong partnerships with external stakeholders.

I hope that this final day of the Forum will provide an opportunity to discuss what these partnerships will look like, how we plan to mobilize the required resources, and how to manage them in the most efficient, coordinated way. I count on the strong support and cooperation of our partners to help us address this critical challenge of our time. Thank you.

## Key Note Address

By Peter Brimble, ADB Deputy Country Director, Cambodia

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Excellency, distinguished participants, colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good morning!

On behalf of ADB, it is my pleasure to have the chance to address this Third National Forum on Climate Change under the theme "Taking Action for Sustainable Development in the Changing Climate". Indeed, I still remember with interest my remarks to the second forum in October 2011 – quite a bit has changed since then.

As most of us realize, climate change has become one of the greatest challenges faced by mankind. It is also characterized by inequity in that the countries and peoples least responsible for the problem are the most severely affected by it. In Cambodia and the Asia region, global warming and climate change and the increased risks they pose for natural disasters threaten agriculture production, coastal populations, and major urban areas.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is taking an active role in the Asia and the Pacific region to address the causes and consequences of climate change. Under its long-term strategic framework, Strategy 2020, ADB responds to climate change as part of the broader agenda of promoting environmentally sustainable growth in Asia and the Pacific. It emphasizes that only growth that is environmentally sustainable can eliminate poverty, since many of the poor depend on natural resources for their livelihoods’.

Consequently, ADB has adopted an integrated approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation, focusing on the following core priority areas: (i) expanding the use of clean energy, (ii) encouraging sustainable transport and urban development, (iii) managing land use and forests for carbon sequestration through the reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) approach, and (iv) promoting climate-resilient development.

Indeed, the Mid-Term Review of the ADB Strategy 2020 notes that ADB financing for climate change mitigation and adaptation steadily increased to USD 3.3 billion in 2012 – comprising USD 2.4 billion for mitigation and USD 896 million for adaptation. There will be increasing focus on adaptation during the last seven years in the run-up to 2020.

At the Greater Mekong Subregion-level, in response to growing concerns about the environmental impact of rapid economic development, ADB supported the six member countries to establish the Core Environmental Program and Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative (CEP-BCI) since 2005. The CEP-BCI has four components, and one focuses on climate-resilient development and reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions resulting from land use changes. The program engages with the planning processes of the GMS Program’s priority sectors – including transport, agriculture, energy, and tourism – to ensure that environmental and climate change considerations are adopted.

ADB has stressed the “mainstreaming” of environmental sustainability at the country level – building climate change action plans into country partnership strategies, Country Operations Business Plans and Sector Assessment and Roadmaps. These documents guide ADB’s interventions on the priority climate change needs of its developing member countries and at the same time address climate change issues in specific sectors.

In many climate change areas, ADB has sought co-financing to work collaboratively with other development partners. The major sources of funding include the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility, the Climate Investment Funds (Clean Technology Fund and Strategic Climate Fund), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Nordic Development Fund, the Government of Finland, the Canadian Cooperation Fund on Climate Change, and so on.

Ladies and gentlemen, ADB's specific approach to climate change in Cambodia is reflected clearly in the Country Partnership Strategy 2011-2013, prepared in close consultation with the Royal Government of Cambodia and in line with the National Strategic Development Plan Update 2009-2013, and endorsed by ADB's Board on 5 July 2011.

The Country Partnership Strategy identifies environment and climate change as a critical cross-cutting challenge for Cambodia. In Cambodia, ADB will: (i) mainstream climate change challenges in sector analysis and planning and project design, (ii) continue to develop improved approaches to resource conservation, (iii) coordinate national and subregional programs on climate change and the environment, and (iv) access finance from internal and external sources to support climate change activities in new and existing projects

Just to give an example, ADB assisted the Government of Cambodia in 2010-2011 to prepare the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) to access resources from the World Bank-managed Climate Investment Funds. The resource envelope for the SPCR is about USD 390 million, including USD 91 million from the Climate Investment Funds and USD 299 million in co-financing from ADB and other development partners. The SPCR mainstreams climate resilience in seven investment projects covering roads, rural infrastructure, and bio-diversity, and provides significant technical assistance resources for strengthening climate change monitoring, engaging with civil society, and building a knowledge platform.

Before concluding this morning, I would like to make a few personal "climate change" points:

Recognizing the growing seriousness of climate change effects, the strong need to ensure that investments in flood reconstruction and rehabilitation are accompanied by innovative investments in water control and flood management.

The need to integrate more closely the concepts and initiatives of climate change and of disaster risk reduction.

The need to ensure stronger understanding of ways and means to introduce "climate change and resilience building" into the budget process to ensure eventual sustainability of the national infrastructure base.

Finally, I'd like to wish the rest of this national climate change forum great success.



## **Closing Remarks**

By H.E. Sabo Ojano, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment on behalf of  
H.E. Say Samal, Minister of Environment

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Excellencies, Lok Chumteav, ladies and gentlemen, Government senior management and staff

Ambassadors, Representatives of Diplomatic Corps, Development Partners, Civil Society, NGOs, Private Sector, Academia and Youth Association

Dear national and international guests, and participants of the Forum

On behalf of H.E. Say Samal, Minister of Environment, and the National Climate Change Committee, allow me express my sincere gratitude to all of you for your active participation and productive outputs you have made during this three-day Forum. The recommendations we have received from this Forum are solid and will serve as guidance to support our efforts in our responses to climate change.

Excellencies, Lok Chumteav, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is evidence that the Forum we are concluding now has provided us with many opportunities to reinforce our understanding and knowledge about climate change science, its causes and impacts. We now have a better understanding that addressing climate change, as a cross-cutting developmental issue, will require a strategic, integrated, participatory and coordinated approach in planning our responses at all levels. Appropriate policy and legislation are equally important. We further understand that relevant institutions, meaningful finance, good coordination, strong capacity and regional and international cooperation are the necessary prerequisites for translating our plans into actions that will bring concrete and tangible results, the results that will support our move towards sustainable development under a changing climate.

During the opening ceremony, Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Honorary Chair of the NCCC, praised us for the achievements we have made in our effort to prepare the Cambodia climate change strategic plan, which he has launched as the national level planning document to guide climate change responses in Cambodia. He further provided key strategic recommendations to support the operationalisation of this plan with a particular focus on resource mobilisation, research and development, technology transfer, capacity building and public awareness. These recommendations and the outputs of this 3-day Forum will constitute a solid foundation for our actions to respond to climate change in Cambodia. The vivid picture of the victims of the recent flood and the damages it has inflicted to our society is more than enough for all of us to urgently and immediately act at all levels.

Since the Second National Forum on Climate Change back in 2011, Cambodia has achieved impressive results in its efforts to address climate change. Climate change has become an important theme of the national development agenda and has been gradually integrated into sub-national and community levels via different approaches. Cambodia has mobilised over 250 million US Dollars for climate change responses. The report of the 3-day Forum proceedings indicates that this Forum has brought very satisfactory outputs thanks to the active participation of all the participants from Government, Development Partners, NGOs, academia and the private sector, particularly the meaningful contribution of the co-chairs, national and international experts-presenters, who have kindly accepted our invitation to

share knowledge and experience, making this Forum lively and enriching. All these will contribute to our way forward to address climate change, particularly the implementation of the CCCSP, our national planning reference to guide climate change responses by all stakeholders.

The tasks ahead are many: climate change policy development, technical and institutional capacity strengthening, research and development, reinforcing our coordination and partnership, actual implementation of priority measures and up-scaling, resource mobilisation, education and awareness raising, and climate change international negotiations, particularly preparation of the country's positions towards CoP-19 in Warsaw, Poland next week. Of course, we shall not consider this or the subsequent Forums as the end result or a stand-alone event, but rather as an inseparable component of our effort to address climate change, where we can share updated information and experiences, review our progress and failures, discuss ways forwards, and promote our coordination and partnership. In a situation where resources are scarce and demand is high, strong coordination is fundamental for effective climate change responses among Government, development partners, civil society, academia and the private sector. Harmonization among development partners, as a core aid effectiveness principle, should also be applied to climate change cooperation. In addition, I want to stress the important role of the public-private partnership in implementing climate responses. For this reason, the Government is committed to building an enabling environment for a meaningful participation of the private sector in both mitigation and adaptation responses.

I wish to reiterate our commitment to work with all partners to address climate change. The fact that Cambodia is a least developed country tells us that we cannot afford to ignore climate change since the cost of ignoring it will far exceed the cost of taking actions now. This is the wisdom of the precautionary Principle, which is highly relevant in our context. Of course, the world is not very fair to us: our contribution to this problem is negligible both historically and in the future. We are indeed the victim of a problem of which we are not the cause. Nevertheless, we wish to be a part of the solution of this global problem. Because addressing climate change is not an option, it is the only way to survive and possibly prosper. Because we believe that addressing climate change makes sense, politically, economically, environmentally and technologically. Because we believe that we can turn the climate change crisis into a new opportunity for a greener, low-carbon, resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based development.

Within its legal mandate given by the Royal Government, the National Climate Change Committee with the Ministry of Environment acting as its Chair is ready to responsibly fulfill its mission, to enhance cooperation, coordination, and partnership in an equitable, transparent, efficient and credible manner. We are committed to enhancing and ensuring an enabling environment for all the climate change actors to have an equitable opportunity in participating in the efforts to address this life threatening challenge.

In conclusion, on behalf of the NCCC and senior management and staff of the Ministry of Environment, I would like to express our gratitude to all the participants, co-chairs, presenters and resource persons for their valuable time to participate in this National Forum to share their knowledge and experience; actively contribute in the discussions; and provide valuable comments. I particularly thank the representatives of the private sector, national and international organisations and NGOs for participating in the climate change fair. I profoundly thank all the NCCC members and staff of the Forum Secretariat for their hard work to successfully organise this forum. Finally, my special thanks go to our

sponsors, namely the European Union, UNDP, Sida, Danida, UNEP, NGO Forum, Dan Church Aid and CCCN for their generous financial support to this Forum.

I wish Excellencies, Lok Chumteav, ladies, gentlemen, and all the participants the four Buddha's gems and allow me to officially declare this Forum closed. Thank you.

## Appendix 3 – Biography

DAY 1 - Tuesday, 5 November 2013

### Introductory Session

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#### Update on CC Science: Causes and Impacts

**Presenter:**

**Mozaharul Alam** has joined the UNEP as Regional CC Coordinator for Asia and the Pacific Region located in Bangkok. Since August 2009, he is overseeing, providing technical and policy guidance in implementation of UNEP climate change sub-programme in the AP region. Before joining UNEP, he has conducted and coordinated significant amount of research on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation at national, regional and international levels. He is working as Lead Author for Working Group II of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. He has been attending climate change negotiations since 2000 and attended over the past years climate change negotiations as a member of Bangladesh Delegations.

#### CC Impacts in Cambodia and Southeast Asia

**Presenter:**

**Dr. Sokhem Pech** has over 29 years of experience working at a senior management level with national government, inter-governmental organizations, international multi-disciplinary research consortiums, and consulting companies in Asia and North America. Dr. Pech is a senior manager of the international development group in Hatfield Consultants based in Vancouver, British Columbia Canada. Dr. Pech was the team leader in the PPCR project funded through the World Bank and the ADB (science-based climate change adaptation planning) in Cambodia, and is a team leader and international water resources and climate change adaptation specialist for the PPCR phase II funded by the Climate Investment Fund through the ADB.

**Mr. Hans Guttman** is a Swedish national who has spent most of his professional career in Southeast Asia. His undergraduate is in Marine Biology/Geography from James Cook University in Australia. Hans has spent most of his adult life in an international setting, gaining his MSc from Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand, and worked for 10 years with the AIT Aqua Outreach Programme promoting aquatic resources management and rural development in mainland Southeast Asia. In 2001 Hans joined the MRC Environment Programme as coordinator, and spent the next 6 years with MRC Secretariat both in Phnom Penh and in Vientiane, heading the Environment Programme.

#### Update on Climate Change Response in Cambodia – Ongoing Activities at National, Sub-National and Local Level

**Presenter:**

**Mr. Ma Chan Sethea**, Deputy Director, CCD, Ministry of Environment

#### Cambodia Strategic Plan and CC Action Plan

**Presenter:**

**Mr. Sum Thy** is currently the Director of the CCD and the National Project Coordinator of CCCA graded Project “CC Policy Development and Knowledge Management”. He’s got a Masters of Development Management. Mr. Sum Thy has been involved in the CC related

projects since 1999, starting from the preparation of the Cambodia's first National Communication to the UNFCCC, Capacity Development for the CDM, National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), and the SNC. He is actively involved in the development of national climate change institutional arrangements, such as the NCCC, Climate Change Technical Team and the establishment of the CCD. He is a member of the Cambodian delegation to the UN Climate Change Negotiation.

## DAY 2 - Wednesday, 6 November

### Parallel Working Session 1: Sectoral CCSP and Action Plans

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#### Session on CC Education, Communication and Gender

Venue: Fuluzu Room (located outside main building)

#### Presenters:

In 2012, **Ms. Cheng Chinneth** promoted to Deputy Director of Gender Equality Department in charge of Gender Mainstreaming in Decentralization and De-concentration, MoWA. Prior to this she has been a member of the Gender and CC Committee- MoWA and recently, she is also a member of the CC Technical Team of the NCCC.

**Mr. Chuon Vanna**, Deputy Chief Office of Science Curriculum, DCD, MOEYS: Environmental Education and CC in Cambodia

#### Panelists:

**Miss. Kong KeoSokunthea**, currently *a freelance project consultant* particularly on CC and Media Strategy, used to be *an elected interim board director* of CCCN and a *media business development manager* of Cambodia Center for Independent Media. 6 years experience in media and project development and management particularly fundraising. Last year was selected to attend to COP 18 in Qatar, Doha on CC and joined as a *Climate Action Network (CAN international)* member in capacity building team.

**Mr. Sou Socheat**, Network Coordinator, CCCN

**Mr. Kim Soben** is the Head of the Centre for Agricultural and Environmental Studies and MSc programme coordinator at the Graduate School of the RUA. He has over 15 years of research and teaching experience in natural resource management. He is the country coordinator of the university network on wetland ecology in the lower Mekong basin. He served as a CC project coordinator in RUA, and has been involved as a trainer in programs related to 'Research Methods in Assessing CC Impacts and Adaptation Strategies', and also 'Wetland Ecology and Management in the Lower Mekong Basin'. He holds a Master of Life and Environmental Science, Tsukubar University, Japan and a Master of Renewable Natural Resource Management at RUA, Cambodia.

**Mr. Chris Eijkemans** is the new Oxfam Country Director for Cambodia. He started his assignment in June this year and is in the midst of learning about Cambodia. Before coming to Cambodia he was employed by the Oxfam International Secretariat, which oversees the 17 affiliates of the Oxfam confederation, as the director of Confederation Development. This position involved two separate fields of activity: be responsible for the affiliation of new Oxfam members and oversee the overall fundraising of Oxfam. Chris is a geographer by profession and spent almost his entire working life in development cooperation, in government and with non-governmental organizations, at universities and in a consultancy organization.



## Session on CC Response in Agriculture and Irrigation

Venue: Phokeethra Grand Ballroom 2

### Presenters:

**Mr. Oum Ryna**, Master Degree of Science in Meteorology (Forecaster), 1986-1992 Hydro-Meteorology Institute, Odessa City, Ukraine Republic

**Dr. Sar Chetra**, Deputy Director of Animal Production and Health, MAFF

### Panelists:

**H.E. Kol Vathana**, Deputy Secretary General, CNMC

**Mr. Chhit Sam Ath**, Executive Director, NGO Forum

**Mr. Sakphouseth Meng** is currently Country Programme Officer for Cambodia, IFAD. Prior to that he was Senior Provincial Programme Advisor for UNDP PLG project based in Kampong Thom Province. He supports IFAD programme in Cambodia since 2001. He had extended his portfolio to support IFAD operation in Indonesia and Myanmar and he is a former lecturer at several universities in Cambodia. He holds a degree in Economic and an MS degree in Business Administration. Seth has a keen interest and a solid experience in implementation of the project to support rural poor livelihood activities.

## CC Response in Physical Infrastructures

Venue: Phokeethra 1 (2<sup>nd</sup> Floor)

### Presenters:

**Mr. Phollak Chreang**, Director of Planning and Investment Department, MPWT: National Strategic Plan for CC Adaptation and CC Mitigation in Transport Sector

**Mr. Srun Pithou**, Deputy Director of Planning and Public Relations Department, MRD: CC Plan for Transport and Public Infrastructure

### Panelists:

**Mr. Chanthou Hem** has been working for the Cambodia Resident Mission Asian Development Bank since May 2009 as a Senior Project Officer. He is in charge of Agriculture, Natural Resource Management and CC issues. He obtained his Master Degree in Natural Resource Management from the Royal University of Agriculture in 2013 and a Master Degree on Business Administration from the University of Pannasastra, Cambodia, in 2006.

**Mr. Togo Uchida**, Project Formulation Advisor of JICA Cambodia Office, is in charge of urban infrastructure and CC. The current project in Cambodia is focusing on urban infrastructure such as water sewerage and drainage system. Mr. Uchida is also responsible for CC projects especially in the area of REDD+. He previously worked as Partnership Advisor at the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and also in the JICA Thailand Office in the area of environment and CC.

**Dr. Heng Sokbil**, Doctoral Graduate (D. Eng) from the Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan, in International Development Engineering (IDE), majoring Civil and Geotechnical Engineering. He returned to Cambodia in March 2011 and resumed his work at the

Institute of Technology of Cambodia. He received the Golden Green Award for Cambodia from the ASEAN Academy of Engineering and Technology in 2011 in Malaysia, and became an Associate Fellow of AAET in 2012. In May 2012, he had the honor to become a member of the General Secretariat of the Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC). He is also working in the Research Team of Science Technology and Innovation Policy (STI) of SNEC.

**Ms. Nele Bünner** is an Agricultural and Resource Economist by training and currently working at the Competence Centre CC in GIZ's headquarters in Frankfurt, Germany. The main area of work is adaptation to CC with a special focus on vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning. Before she joined GIZ, she worked at the European Institute for Environmental Policy in Brussels on mitigation topics.

## **Parallel Working Session 2: Sectoral CCSP and Action Plans (cont.)**

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### **CC Response in Health, Sanitation, Food Security and Nutrition**

*Venue: Fuluzu Room (located outside main building)*

#### **Presenters:**

**Dr. Kol Hero**, Deputy Director, MoH: CC Response in Health Sector

**H.E. Rath Virak**, Member of CARD: Policy on Food Security and Nutrition and CC, CARD

#### **Panelists:**

**Dr. Lean Russell** is FAO Project Manager for MALIS, a food security project for smallholders in north-west Cambodia funded by the European Union. He has previously worked with FAO as Programme Advisor for the FAO EU Food Facility Project, including responsibility for a National Forum on CC and Agriculture conducted in Phnom Penh in 2011. Prior to his employment with FAO, Dr Russell worked for over 20 years as an academic for The University of Queensland, Australia. He has development experience throughout the Asia-Pacific Region.

**Mr. Steven Iddings**, WHO Team Leader for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and Environmental Health. Steven is an American civil and environmental engineer based in the WHO Cambodia office. He leads the WHO NCDs and Environmental Health Team and manages the WHO Cambodia environmental health program including CC and health activities. His thirty working years have been mainly with WHO and have included long term postings in Fiji, Samoa, Hawaii, Papua New Guinea, Laos and Viet Nam plus two assignments to Cambodia.

**Ms. Chea Eliyan** is the Deputy Head of the Department of Environmental Science, Royal University of Phnom Penh. She has been involved in many research studies and project implementation especially within water supply and the sanitation sector. She currently is a project manager of a capacity building in CC, vulnerability and adaptation in water and health sector project, financed by CCCA-TF.

**Mr. Heng Sok** has a Master in Public Policy from the National University of Singapore. He has experience in development work for more than 10 years. He is currently working with Plan International as Disaster Risk Management Specialist. Plan International has been introducing the project on Strengthening Climate Resilience, and Plan International has been working also on Climate Resilience Agriculture.

### **CC Response in Forestry, Fisheries and Eco-system Based Approaches**

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Venue: Phokeethra Grand Ballroom 2

**Presenters:**

**Mr. Khun Vathana**, Head, Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat, Acting Chief, Forest Carbon Credit and CC Office, FA: CC Plan for Forestry

**Dr. Kao Sochivi** obtained her Bachelor Degree in Fisheries Science at the Royal University of Agriculture in 1994. In 2002, she obtained her Master Degree in Development Management at the University of the Philippines, Los Banos. In 2003, she received a SEARCA Scholarship again to pursue her Doctoral Degree in Community Development which she obtained in 2005, with a life time membership of the Delta Gamma Sigma Honor Society Student of Agriculture. In 2007, Dr. Kao Sochivi was appointed as Deputy Director of the Institute of Fisheries Post Harvest and Technology, Fisheries Administration. In 2009 until present, Dr. Kao Sochivi holds the position of Deputy Director General of Fisheries Administration. Her main responsibility lies with the Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute (IFReDI) and Department of Fisheries Post Harvest Technology as well as on CC in Fisheries. Aside from her administrative career, she is also actively involved in the academic world as part time professor and researcher.

**Mr. Ouk Navann**, Deputy Director General, GDANCP: CC Response in Eco-System Based Approaches

**Panelists:**

**Ms. Sarah Sitts** has served as Pact's country manager in Cambodia since June 2012. Sarah oversees Pact's Cambodia natural resource management, livelihoods and governance project portfolio, which has included the Oddar Meanchey Community Forestry REDD+ Project. With Pact, Sarah has also played a key role in project design and management in Myanmar, and has served in project management and new business development roles out of Washington, DC. Previously, Sarah has worked with Equal Access, the African Wildlife Foundation, DAI and John Snow. Sarah holds a Master's Degree in Sustainable International Development from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, where her thesis research examined pro-poor value chains in the eco-tourism industry.

**Mr. Peter Iversen** is Technical Specialist in the UN-REDD Programme which is a program assisting Cambodia to build the capacity to participate in an international UNFCCC REDD+ mechanism, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Peter represented his country in the UNFCCC negotiations on land use including REDD+ and agriculture from COP9 (2003) to COP18 (2012) and chaired the negotiations on land use, land use change and forestry under the Kyoto Protocol from COP16 to COP18.

With 17-years of research and practical experience in the field of global environmental change and CC, **Dr. Kien Tran-Mai** is currently a Senior CC Programme Officer of the Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS), CC and CCAI. His fields of expertise range from CC adaptation and mitigation, climate policy and strategic planning, disaster risk reduction and community-based adaptation through to environmental health and public health. Dr. Kien Tran-Mai holds a Degree in Medical Science and Public Health, and completed his PhD on global environmental change and impacts on public health in Moscow, Russian Federation in 2000. He has completed a Post-Doctoral research on CC impacts on public health and has published and peer-reviewed several articles and book chapters in international journals and books on CC and public health. He has had teaching practice in Vietnamese universities, served as keynote speaker, resource person or presenter in many international conferences, seminars and workshops. Prior to joining the

MRC in 2008, Dr. Kien was working as senior researcher and department's deputy director at the Vietnam National Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment and had contributed to the development and finalization of the "National Target Program to Respond to CC" (NTP.RCC) and "Viet Nam National Strategy on Clean Development Mechanism".

**Mr. Micah Ingalls** serves dual functions as Conservation Programme Manager for WWF-Laos as well as Country Director for WWF-Cambodia. He has worked in Asia since 2001 in the areas of complex social-ecological system management and CC adaptation with organizations such as the Mekong River Commission, GiZ, DAI and World Vision. He is the son of nine generations of American farmers with advanced degrees in agro-ecology and natural resource management from Wheaton College and Cornell University.

### **CC Mitigation in Industry and Energy**

*Venue: Phokeethra (2nd Floor)*

#### **Presenters:**

**H.E. Dr. Tung Ciny**, Under Secretary of State, MIME: CCSP for Manufacturing Industry and Energy Sectors

**Mr. Toch Sovanna**, Director, Energy Technical Department, MIME: CC Plan for Energy Production

#### **Panelists:**

**Mr. Chuong Foeng Hinh** is QA Engineer Supervisor and he is responsible for Quality Assurance of Cement Production and Q/E MR of ISO 9001 and 14001. He has more than 10 years' work experience in this field.

**Mr. Jeff Ospital** is the Acting Executive Director of Nexus Carbon for Development. For over 25 years, he has managed a variety of organizations including large NGOs in Afghanistan which are dedicated to rural development, community resilience, income generating activities, energy efficiency and off the grid renewable energy projects. Jeff worked in many high-level public project steering committees as an adviser and has been involved in the writing of the first Renewable Energy Policy in Afghanistan. He owns a 280 acre agroforestry and permaculture in Poland.

**Mr. Carlo Figà Talamanca** is the CEO and owner of Sustainable Green Fuel Enterprise and Chairman of the Green Business Committee of the European Chamber of Commerce in Cambodia. He graduated at the University of Rome in Industrial Engineering in 2002. He started his professional career in the consulting business, joining the international technology transfer group INNOVA S.p.A. (ITALY). In 2005 he was appointed CEO of the USA branch of INNOVA, where he led international technology transfer projects with Europe, United States and Latin America. Since 2010, he is working in Cambodia, where beside his own business, he also works as consultant in energy related projects.

### **Parallel Working Session 3: Sectoral CCSP and Action Plans**

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#### **Climate Change Response at Sub-National Level and Disaster Management**

*Venue: Phokeethra Grand Ballroom 2*

#### **Presenters:**

**Mr. Kong Chanthan**, National CC Advisor, NCDD-S Implementation of CCAP at Sub-national level through local governance and CC

**Mr. Soth Kimkolmony**, Deputy Director of Training and Preparedness, NCDM: CCSP for DRM

**Panelists:**

**Mr. Hok Kimthourn**, National Project Manager, Project Support Unit, MAFF

**Ms. Sanna Salmela Eckstein**, Regional DM Delegate, Asia, Finnish Red Cross

**Mr. Kim Rattana**, Executive Director, Cambodia

**Mr. Julian Abrams** is a local development specialist. He has been associated with the Cambodia decentralisation reform programme since 1997. In the capacity of Technical Coordinator for UNCDF's Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) program he supports investments for climate resilience through local governments in a number of Asia-Pacific region countries.

**Climate Change Response in the Coastal Zone, Tourism**

*Venue: Phokeethra 1 (2ndFloor)*

**Presenters:**

**Mr. Bou Chanserey**, Deputy Director of Tourism Planning and Development Department: Ministry of Tourism: Experience and Climate Change Plan for Tourism

**Dr. Vann Monyneath**, Deputy Director General of Technical Affairs, MoE

**Panelists:**

**Dr. Neth Baromey** received his Ph.D. in Agricultural Sciences and Major in Rural and Community Development in 2008 from the University of Kassel and a postdoctoral (2009-2011) with the Georg-August University of Gottingen, Germany. He is Head of the Department of Tourism and a key faculty member of the Graduate Program in Development Studies at the RUPP.

Currently, **Mr. Kim Sreng Kong** holds the position as Senior Program Officer for IUCN Cambodia and also acts as Country Coordinator for Building Resilience to Climate Change Impacts in Coastal Southeast Asia for the Cambodia Project and the Mekong Water Dialogue Program for Cambodia. Kim Sreng received a master degree in Natural Resources Management in 2008 and a bachelor degree in forestry science in 1998 from the RUA. He has experienced working with both government agencies and NGOs for almost 13 years in the areas of natural resources conservation and management, climate change issues in the coastal area of Cambodia, especially biodiversity and wetland research in protected areas, including the three Ramsar Sites in Cambodia (Stung Treng, Boeung Chhmar and Koh Kapik Ramsar Sites).

**Mr. Va Moeurn** has a Bachelor of Mathematics from RUPP and holds the Diploma of Educational Planning from IIEP, Paris, France. After serving the Cambodian Government in the education sector for 23 years, he decided to join Mlup Baitong NGO as its Executive



Director in 2002. He has transformed Mlup Baitong from a small to a big and well-known organization with over 60 staffs.

## **Cambodia Progress in CC Mitigation and towards Cambodian NAMA**

*Venue: Fuluzu Room (located outside main building)*

### **Presenters:**

**Mr. Conrado Heruela**, Task Manager-GEF CC Project Energy Branch – Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, UNEP: Initiating the Preparation of a NAMA Plan. Mr. Conrado Heruela has been involved in managing programs on improving energy access, renewable energy development, and integrated energy & environment strategies for different UN agencies and Asian countries. He has a B.S. in Chemical Engineering, a M. in Environmental Engineering and a Dipl. in Development Economics; all from the University of the Philippines.

**Ms. Akiko Fukui**, Assistant Researcher, Market Mechanism Group, IGES. Ms. Akiko Fukui is a researcher of IGES. She works for the CDM capacity building as well as Japanese initiative's JCM in Asian countries. She develops database and emission reduction calculation sheets for CDM projects and supports CC Department, Ministry of Environment of Cambodia to develop standardized baseline proposal and to calculate a grid emission factor in Cambodia

**Mr. Uy Kamal**, Deputy Director, CCD, Ministry of Environment: NAMA Process in Cambodia: Progress, Experience and Way forward

### **Panelists:**

**Mr. Voun Vannarith**, Director of Finance and Admin. Department of General Secretariat for Green Growth, National Council on Green Growth, MOE

**Dr. Alex Diment** is a Conservation Biologist, with experience with a range of environmental projects in Cambodia since 2000. Dr. Diment is the Senior Technical Advisor for WCS, supporting forest management and wildlife conservation, in particular working closely with the Seima Protected Forest in Mondulkiri, a national REDD+ demonstration site.

**Mr. Mao Visal**, Chief, Office Social, Environmental and Public Relations, EAC

## **DAY 3 - Thursday 7 November 2013**

### **Plenary Session: Climate Change Financing**

#### **International Climate Change Financing Landscape**

### **Presenter:**

**Ms. Joanne Manda** recently joined UNDP APRC in the Democracy and Governance team as a technical specialist responsible for supporting the development of tools and systems for better governance of climate change finance and development effectiveness. Her role will be to support climate change finance initiatives regionally ensuring that climate finance reaches the poor and vulnerable. She joins UNDP APRC after 12 years in DFID, where her last assignment was in Bangladesh as the Climate Change and Environment Advisor.

#### **National Climate Change Financing Framework**

**Presenter:**

Dr. Tauch Chan Kresna, Chief of World Bank Division, MEF, He has been working with the PPCR since 2009, and is MEF's Focal Point of PPCR. Dr. Chan Kresna is also a Member of the Climate Change Technical Team of the NCCC.

**Panelists:**

**Mr. Koen Everaert** has a MSc Degree in NRM from the University of Ghent, Belgium and a MSc Degree on Public Policy and Management from the University of London, UK. He has been working in Asia for 17 years mostly on NRM. Currently he is the NRM and CC Officer at the EU Delegation to the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Lead Facilitator of the Technical Working Group on Forestry Reform.

**Mr. Julien Chevillard**, Trust Fund Administrator, Trust Fund Secretariat, CCCA/UNDP 2. Julien is a UNDP development finance and climate finance specialist. He has worked as an adviser for UN agencies and Governments in over 10 countries in Africa, South Asia and Southeast Asia. His most recent assignments include: aid effectiveness and development finance advisor to the Prime Minister's office, Madagascar (2009-10); and aid effectiveness advisor to the Ministry of Finance, Nepal (2010-12). He is currently the Trust Fund Administrator for the CCCA.

**Dr. Tin Ponlok**, Deputy Director General, GDANCP, Head of the CCCA Trust Fund Secretariat, Ministry of Environment. Dr. Tin Ponlok received his PhD degree in technical sciences from the Russian Federation in 1994. From 1996-2009 he had been managing a number of environment and climate change projects funded by USAID, UNDP, UNEP, GEF and EU, including two GEF-funded projects to prepare the Initial and SNC to the UNFCCC. He now works for the MoR as Deputy Director General in charge of climate change. He also serves as the Head of the Trust Fund Secretariat.

**Plenary Session: Regional Cooperation**

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**Presenter:**

**Mr. Vanna Noun**, CCAI Technical Officer, CCAI, Environment Division, Mekong River Commission Secretariat

**Panelists:**

**Dr. Kurukulasuriya** provides leadership on all UNDP/GEF programmes related to climate adaptation and low-emission climate-resilient development strategies. He is outposted from UNDP Headquarters to Asia-Pacific Regional Centre where he leads efforts around the world on supporting countries to access, combine and sequence financing from the various global climate funds. Dr. Kurukulasuriya holds a Phd in Environmental Economics from Yale University in the US and a Masters from Cambridge University in the UK.

**Mr. Conrado Heruela**, Task Manager- GEF CC Projects Energy Branch - Division of Technology, Industry & Economics, Regional Office for Asia & the Pacific, UNEP. Mr. Conrado Heruela has been involved in managing programs on improving energy access, renewable energy development, and integrated energy & environment strategies for different UN agencies and Asian countries. He has a B.S. in Chemical Engineering, M.S. in Environmental Engineering and a Dipl. in Development Economics; all from the University of the Philippines.

Mr. Peter Brimble, Deputy Country Director, ADB

## Plenary Session: Cambodia's Positions towards COP-19

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### Latest Updates on the UNFCCC Negotiations

**Presenter:**

**Mr. Sum Thy** is currently the Director of the CCD and the National Project Coordinator of CCCA grated Project "Climate Change Policy Development and Knowledge Management". He's got a Masters of Development Management. Mr. Sum Thy has been involved in the Climate Change related projects since 1999, starting from the preparation of the Cambodia's first National Communication to the UNFCCC, Capacity Development for the CDM, NAPA, and the SNC. He is actively involved in the development of national climate change institutional arrangements, such as the NCCC, Climate Change Technical Team and the establishment of the CCD. He is a member of the Cambodian delegation to the UN CC Negotiation.

### Draft Cambodia's Positions and Way Forward

**Presenter:**

**Mr. CHEA Chan Thou** is having more than 24 years working experiences with governments' institutions in the field of agriculture, environmental planning, and climate change after he graduated as Engineer for Agricultural Technology from Germany in 1988 and he's got a Masters of Public Administration in 2009. Mr. CHEA Chan Thou, currently is a Deputy Director of CCD, MoD and has been involved in the climate change related activities in Cambodia since 1999 including policy, strategy, adaptation, mitigation, GHG inventory. He is a member of Climate Change Technical Team and used to be team leaders for the development of NAPA, SNC, and CCCSP.

## Appendix 5 – Participant List

No	Name	Position	Institution
<b>Supreme Chief</b>			
1	H.E. Say Samal	Minister of Environment	MoE
2	H.E. Khieu Muth	Secretary of State	MoE
3	H.E. Ros Seilava	Under-Secretary of State	MEF
4	H.E. Pan Bunthoeun	Secretary of State	MoP
5	H.E. Mr. Jean-François Cautain	Ambassador	EU
6	Mr. Peter J. Brimble	Deputy Country Director	ADB
7	Ms. Claire Van der Vaeren	United Nation Resident Coordinator	UNDP
<b>Panelists</b>			
8	H.E. Khieu Muth	Secretary of State	MoE
9	H.E. Prak Channay	Secretary of State	Ministry of Post and Telecommunication
10	H.E. Sat Samy	Secretary of State	MIME
11	H.E. Sak Setha	Secretary of State	MoI
12	H.E. Leng Thun Yuthea	Under-Secretary of State	MPWT
13	H.E. Binn Sambatharath	Under-Secretary of State	MAFF
14	H.E. Chea Sam Ang	Deputy Director General	FA
15	H.E. Dr. Lonh Heal	Director General, General Technical Directorate	MoE
16	H.E. Sok Chenda Sophea	Secretary General	CDC
17	H.E. Chay Samith	Delegate of the RGC, Director-General of GDANCP	MoE
18	Mr. Prak Thaveakamida	Deputy Secretary General	MAFF
19	Dr. Tin Ponlok	Deputy Director General	MoE
20	H.E. Kol Vathana	Deputy Secretary General	CNMC
21	Mr. Julian Abrams	Technical Coordinator, UNCDF-LoCAL	UNCDF p/a UNDP
22	Dr. Neth Baromey	Head of Department-Tourism	RUPP
23	Mr. Peter J. Brimble	Deputy Country Director	ADB
24	Ms. Nele Bunner	Climate Protection Programme for Development Countries	GIZ
25	Ms. Chea Eliyan	Deputy Head of Department of Environmental Science/Project Manager	RUPP
26	Mr. Julien Chevillard	Trust Fund Administrator, Trust Fust Secretariat, CCCA/UNDP	MoE
27	Mr. Alex Diment	Senior Technical Advisor	Wildlife Conservation Society

No	Name	Position	Institution
28	Ms. Sanna Salmela-Eckstein	Regional DM Delegate	Asia Finnish Red Cross
29	Mr. Chris Fijkemans	Country Director Cambodia	Oxfam
30	Mr. Koen Everaert		Delegation of the European Commission to Cambodia
31	Mr. Chanthou Hem	Senior Project Officer	CARM
32	Mr. Conrado Heruela	Task Manager-GEF Climate Change Projects	Energy Branch-Division of Technology, Industry & Economics
33	Mr. Chuong Foeng Hinh	QA Engineer Supervisor	Kampot Cement Co., Ltd.
34	Mr. Steven Iddings	Team Leader Environmental Health	WHO
35	Mr. Micah Ingalls	Acting Country Director	WWF
36	Mr. Peter Iversen	Technical Specialist	FA
37	Mr. Hok Khimtourn	National Project Manager	MAFF
38	Mr. Kong Kimsreng	Senior Programme Officer	IUCN Cambodia
39	Dr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya	Senior Technical Advisor on Climate Change Adaption (Global)	UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre
40	Dr. Kien Tran-Mai	CCAI Programme Officer	MRC
41	Mr. Sakphouseth Meng	Country Presence Officer IFAD	MAFF
42	Mr. Va Moeurn	Executive Director	Mlub Baitong
43	Mr. Jeff Ospital	Executive Director	Nexus, Carbon for Development
44	Dr. Tin Ponlok	Deputy Director General	MoE
45	Mr. Kim Rattana	Executive Director	Caritas Cambodia
46	Dr. Lean Russell	Project Manager	FAO
47	Ms. Sarah Sitts	Country Manager	PACT Cambodia
48	Mr. Kim Soben	Head of Centre for Agricultural and Environment Studies	RUA
49	Mr. Sou Seeheath	Network Coordinator	CCCN
50	Mr. Heng Sok	DRR and Governance Specialist	Plan International Cambodia
51	Dr. Heng Sokbil	Researcher in Civil Engineering Department, Lecturer	ITC
52	Ms. Kong Keo Sokunthea	Cambodian Centre for Independent Media	CCIM
53	Mr. Carlo Figa Talamanca	CEO	SGFE
54	Mr. Uchida Togo	Project Formulation Advisor	JICA Cambodia Office
55	Mr. Voun Vannarith	Director of Finance and Admin Department of General Secretariat for	MoE



No	Name	Position	Institution
		Green Growth, National Council on Green Growth	
56	Mr. Mao Visal	Chief, Office Social, Environment and Public Relations	Electricity Authority of Cambodia
<b>United Nations and Donor</b>			
57	Iean Russell	Project Manager	FAO (LIN)
58	Kalyan Keo	Programme Analyst	UNDP
59	Phearanich Hing	Policy Analyst	UNDP
60	Munthit Ker	Communication	UNDP
61	Chun NEMUT	Consultant	UNDP-NAPA
62	Joanne Manda	Climate Change Specialist	UNDP APRC
63	Siriluck Chiengwong	Regional Programme Communication Analyst	UNDP APRC
64	Long Yav	Programme Officer	WFP
65	Navirak Ngin	SGP NC	UNDP
66	Joris Oele	Urban Development Specialist	UN-Habitat
67	Sarah Fumey	Intern	EU
68	Suos Pinreak	Advisor	UNDP
69	Setsuko Yamazaki	Director	UNDP
70	Nerea Ruiz-Fuente	Project Coordinator	UNESCO
71	Thibault Ledecq	Programme Manager	WWF
72	Ammar Kawash		WFP
73	Pradeep Kurukulasurya	Senior Advisor	UNDP
74	Mariana Simoes	ADAPT Asia-Pacific Capacity Building Programme	UNDP
75	Alyssa Grinberg	Programme Sepecialist	UN-Habitat
76	Conrado Heruela	Programme Officer	UNEP
77	Mim Bummara	Wsm Specialist	FFI-Harvest
78	Ros Sobonn	Project Coordinator	UNIDO
<b>Government</b>			
79	Sun Bunna	Deputy Director of Department	MoEYS
80	Hok KimThoun	Project Director	MAFF
81	Kul Sopheak	Deputy Director of Department	National Audit Authority
82	H.E Sear Huong	Under Sectary of State	MoH
83	Leang Sophal	Officer	CCD/MOE
84	H.E Bun Ny	Under Secretary of State	State Secretariat of Civil Aviation
85	Sovath Seyla	Vice Chief Officer	MoE
86	Kim Menglim	CCCA Staff	MoE
87	Douch Samang	DMPC	NA
88	Manfred Staab	PPCR	MoE

No	Name	Position	Institution
89	Hoy Sopheap	Deputy Director	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MoFAIC)
90	Moy Vathana	Chief of Administration and Planning	MoE
91	Tin Sophors	Chief of Education and Outreach	MoE
92	Sem Tola Sreypeou	Communications Officer	CCCA
93	Kien Danary	Administrator	CCCA
94	Youn Daravuth	Accountant	CCCA
95	Chrun Naren	Secretary	CCCA
96	Prak Amidasdsg	Deputy Director General	MAFF
97	Kong Mony Piseth	Deputy Director of Department	MoP
98	Taing Kruey	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
99	Ly Sokhapirum	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
100	Aev Chheang	Under Secretary of State	Office of Council of Ministers
101	Chey Sothearith	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
102	Ao Manyra	Deputy Director of Department	MRD
103	Un Bunthat	Officer	MoI
104	Kong Seakly	Vice Chief Officer	MoE
105	Im Chan Thol	Staff	Anti Corruption Unit
106	Pak Sokhavuth	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
107	Chhim Sokun	Deputy Director General	MLMUPC
108	Sok Lakhana	Deputy Director General	APSARA Authority
109	Men Samron	Deputy Director	Chief of the armed forces
110	An Sotheany	Deputy Director of Department	Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs
111	H.E. Ma Norith	Adviser	NCDM
112	Long Rathanakkoma	Deputy Director of Department	FA
113	Chreang Pallak	Chief Officer	MPWT
114	Yin Bunnang	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
115	Prak Seangan	Deputy Director General	Ministry of Post and Telecommunication
116	Pin Thanara	N/A	MoP
117	Prum Chin	Deputy Director of Department	MoI
118	Chhor Prolit	Chief Officer	MoE
119	Sun Bunsak	Vice Commander	Chief of the armed forces
120	Pich Sasirey	Chief Officer	Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training
121	Nu Manith	Deputy Director of Department	MLMUPC
122	Num Sothearith	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
123	Sok Selo	Deputy Director General	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development

No	Name	Position	Institution
124	Srey Marona	Director of Department	MoE
125	Lim Say	Officer	MoE
126	York Sothearith	Vice Chief Officer	MoE
127	Pich Chan	Deputy Director of Department	Ministry of Commerce
128	Chea Alyhan	Deputy Director of Department	RUA
129	Yin Samray	Director of Department	MoE
130	Meas Soung	Chief Officer	MLMUJPC
131	Ros Chor	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
132	Kim Sarin	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
133	Chhun Rasmeyrithy	General Director	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Inspection
134	Hong Khung	Deputy Director General	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Inspection
135	Kim Nong	Deputy Director General	MoE
136	Long Sokhabony	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
137	Lam Sao Leang	Chief Officer	MoE
138	Ek Sereysopheap	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
139	Srun Sina	Officer	MoFAIC
140	Khun Vathana	Deputy Director of Department	FA
141	Ouk Setha	Officer	FA
142	Roath Sith	Officer	MoE
143	Edwin Payuan	Country Programme Coordinator	RECOFTC
144	Sou Sorom	Adviser	MoE
145	Setha Panna	DBC	MoFAIC
146	Sok Khon	National Coordinator	CNMC
147	Than Narin	Deputy Director	MLMUJPC
148	Seng Soeurn	DDG	MoP
149	Nuon Vanna	JRP	MRC
150	Mao Touch	Representative	MoI
151	Mork Soleang	Consultant	CNMC
152	H.E Dr. Seng Ly Meng	Under Secretary of State	MRD
153	Oun Narun	Chief Officer	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development
154	H.E. Bin Sambathrath	Under Secretary of State	MLMUJPC
155	H.E. Kim Sovan	Under Secretary of State	MoI
156	Chheang Sokha	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
157	Heng Chan Thoeun	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
158	Un Bun Thoeun	Officer	CDC
159	Sem Sundara	Director of Department	MoE
160	Touch Sokun	Officer	NA
161	Goun Narin	Head of Officer	MIME
162	H.E. Srun Darith	Under Secretary of State	CAID

No	Name	Position	Institution
163	Lay Chanthy	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
164	Sok Pisith	Officer	MoWA
165	Nuth Sokha	Chief Officer	MoT
166	Heang Bora	Deputy Director of Department	MIME
167	Ouk Navann	Deputy Director General	MoE
168	H.E. Prak Channay	Under Secretary of State	MoWA
169	Meung Veasna	Vice Chief Officer	MoEYS
170	Ju Bunheang	Director of Department	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development
171	Long Sokha	Director of Department	COM
172	Ho Puthea	Deputy Director of Department	MAFF
173	Chum Saray	Officer	Sensok
174	Yo Sothy	Deputy Director General	Ministry of Social Affairs Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation
175	Srun Pithou	Deputy Director of Planning	MRD
176	H.E. Soth Sothun	Under Secretary of State	MoFAIC
177	Kim Soben	Lecturer	RUA
178	Nan Sararith	Deputy Director	Mol
179	Chan Nora	SIS	Ministry of Commerce
180	Sok Pisal	Assistant	NA
181	Lao Kimchhi	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
182	H.E.Pon Narith	Secretary General	NCDM
183	H.E. Ou Orhath	Secretary of State	MoP
184	Chan Sophea	Director of Department	MoEYS
185	H.E. Hak Soeung Ly	Under Secretary of State	MoEYS
186	Chum Chansophal	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
187	H.E.Hor Sopheap	Secretary of State	Ministry of Information
188	Some Rithy	Deputy Director General	Ministry of Information
189	Morm Sothy	Vice Chief Officer	Phnom Penh Municipality
190	Thiv Sophearith	Chief Officer	MoE
191	Khov Meas	Director of Department	Tonle Sab Authorities
192	Kim Vathanakthida	Deputy Director	Phnom Penh Municipality
193	Sok Sotheavy	Director	Assembly of Cambodia Chamber of Commerce
194	Chork Sokviboth	Chief Officer	MoE
195	Ham Chanthea	Deputy Director of Department	MEF
196	Sam Sarum	Vice Chief Officer	MoEYS
197	Im Savoeun	Vice Chief Officer	Mol
198	Tes Norarith	Head of Officer	Phnom Penh Department of Environment
199	Noun Somnaavuth	Deputy Director of Department	Phnom Penh Municipality
200	Pouk Bunthet	Head of Officer	MoE

No	Name	Position	Institution
201	Duy Chandara	Deputy Director of Department	MPWT
202	Pen Nareth	Head of the Department	ITC
203	Doung Daravann	Vice Chief of Commune	Phsar Tmey Commune
204	Mok Sophea	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
205	Seang Bong	Deputy Director of Department	MRD
206	In Vitourak	Representative	MoWRAM
207	Touch Chankresna	Chief of WBD	MEF
208	Ma Chansothea	Deputy Director of Department	MoE
<b>University and Research Institute</b>			
209	Pin Vannaro	Vice Rector	Chea Sim Kamchaymear University
210	Keo Piseth	Officer of CCD	MoE
211	No Sophearith	Student	University of Cambodia
212	San Boromerichan	Student	University of Cambodia
213	Dy Virak	Student	University of Cambodia
214	Leng Sotheary	Student	University of Cambodia
215	Lim Kimheng	Student	Cambodia Mekong University
216	Than Boravodey	Student	Cambodia Mekong University
217	Rorn Den	Student	Cambodia Mekong University
218	Bun Theany	Student	Cambodia Mekong University
219	Yoeurn Minea	Student	Chenla University
220	PHoung Bopha	Student	Chenla University
221	Say Nuon	Student	Chenla University
222	Heng Chenhak	Student	Cambodia Mekong University
223	Roeun Savany	Admin	Cambodia Mekong University
224	Kun Sokhon	Student	Chenla University
225	Hoem Vanna	Student	Chenla University
226	Brohn Ratha	Student	Chenla University
227	Ly Sokunthea	Student	Chenla University
228	Sien Chhaya	Student	Chenla University
229	Sreng Pheary	Student	Chenla University
230	Kheng Seyhak	Student	Chenla University
231	Reth Chamroeun	Student	Cambodia Mekong University
232	Chhin Kona	Student	Cambodia Mekong University
233	Sun Sonita	Student	Cambodia Mekong University



No	Name	Position	Institution
234	Chon Ravy	Student	Cambodia Mekong University
235	Nhem Yuon	Student	Cambodia Mekong University
236	Sok Reasmey	Student	Cambodia Mekong University
237	Sitha Rithy	Student	Cambodia Mekong University
238	Soy Sovannveasna	Student	Chenla University
239	Chhen Sreyny	Student	Chenla University
240	Heng Chamroeun	Student	Chenla University
241	Keo Bunthang	Student	Cambodia Mekong University
242	Mong Kongkheang	Student	Cambodia Mekong University
243	Rith Chankirina	Student	Chenla University
244	Pich Phyrun	Student	Chenla University
245	In Sophal	Student	Chenla University
246	Hong Phara	Student	Chenla University
247	Seng Vanak	Student	Chenla University
248	Kok Dalors	Student	Chenla University
249	Hor Sengleang	Student	Cambodia Mekong University
250	Sovannar	Teacher	RED
251	Heng Chariesa	Student	Chenla University
252	Nop Thai	Student	Chenla University
253	Chay Mao	Student	Chenla University
254	Miech Rathana	Student	Chenla University
255	Preab Polis	Student	Chenla University
256	Ol Daneth	Student	Chenla University
257	Sameourn Rathanak	Student	Cambodia Mekong University
258	Norn Sovan	Student	Chenla University
259	Noy Kanann	Student	Chenla University
260	Chhoeung Sarith	Student	Chenla University
261	Non Sitha	Student	Chenla University
262	Sem Pisey	Student	Chenla University
263	Oern Sopheak	Student	Chenla University
264	Ben saveun	Student	Chenla University
265	Chhim Kog	Student	Chenla University
266	Din Kimsrean	NA	RUA
267	Hour Pok	Student	Pannasastra University of Cambodia
268	Chen Pay	Student	Pannasastra University of Cambodia

No	Name	Position	Institution
269	Uwe Singer	Climate Change Coordinator	IUCN, Laos PDR
270	Mea Vannavy	Student	RUA
271	San Sokunthea	Vice Director	RUA
272	Chou Phanith	Lecturer	RUPP
273	Ham Kimkong	Researcher	RUPP
274	Chum Sovanthearos	Vice Director	MCU
275	Hill Sothea	Vice Report	MCU
276	Ly Kalyan	Deputy Head	RUA
277	Heng Sopheap	Vice Director	NUM
278	Leng Bunlong	Student	University of Melbourne
279	Mong SengNgin	Teacher	RUA
280	Em Sorany	PC	PNCA
<b>Provincial Department</b>			
281	Yim Ly	Director of Provincial Department	Bantey Meanchey Province
282	Pey Sophy	Director of Provincial Department	Bantey Meanchey Province
283	Hem Sanoeun	Director of Provincial Department	Sihanouk Ville
284	Moung Sopheap	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Sihanouk Ville
285	Ngor Hour	Director of Provincial Department	Oddor Mean Chey Province
286	Kuy Sochin	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Kampong Speu Province
287	Khun Nakry	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Kampong Speu Province
288	Kam Kim Sure	Deputy Director of Department	Phnom Penh Municipality
289	Chim La	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Kandal Province
290	Chin Sothearith	Officer of Provincial Department	Kandal Province
291	Suy Thea	Director of Provincial Department	Kampot Province
292	Lun Kanel	Director of Provincial Department	Siem Reap Province
293	Hun Daravuth	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Siem Reap Province
294	Chhit Sophal	Director of Provincial Department	Mondolkiri Province
295	Rath Sovann	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Mondolkiri Province
296	Thay Chantha	Director of Provincial Department	Pursat Province

No	Name	Position	Institution
297	Chou Sopheak	Director of Provincial Department	Ratanakiri Province
298	Koet Saroeun	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Svay Rieng Province
299	Tom Karda	Director of Provincial Department	Kampong Thom Province
300	Aoung Ponthoeun	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Kampong Thom Province
301	Meang Tech	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Koh Kong Province
302	Morn Phalla	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Koh Kong Province
303	Hel San	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Svay Rieng Province
304	Chhay Yuob	Director of Provincial Department	Battambang Province
305	Kong Vannak	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Battambang Province
306	Khov Khun Chanroth	Director of Provincial Department	Preah Vihear Province
307	Choub Sarun	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Battambang Province
308	Chim kalyaney	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Preah Sihanouk Province
309	Eng Pivong	Director of Provincial Department	Stung Treng Province
310	Yan Run	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Stung Treng Province
311	Ngour Houll	Director of Provincial Department	Oddor Mean Chey Province
312	Ly Sopheap	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Oddor Mean Chey Province
313	Hak Vimean	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Stung Treng Province
314	Sek Bun Heng	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Kratie Province
315	Im Chhoeurn	Director of Provincial Department	Prey Veng Province
316	Seav Leang Heng	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Prey Veng Province
317	Phe Thun	Deputy of Provincial Governor	Preah Sihanouk Province
318	Phey Chantha	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Pursat Province
319	Ros Marady	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Pursat Province
320	Sung Chansocheat	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Preah Vihear Province

No	Name	Position	Institution
321	Thin Sambath	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Pailin Province
322	Kim Soka	Director of Provincial Department	Pailin Province
323	Top Kakada	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Kampong Thom Province
324	Suy Thea	Director of Provincial Department	Kampot Province
325	Ven Virak	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Kampot Province
326	Kim Chan Borphat	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Kampong Chhnang Province
327	Pov Bun Thorn	Director of Provincial Department	Kampong Chhnang Province
328	Tun Sovanny	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Ratanakiri Province
329	Aoeng Lydate	Officer of Provincial Department	Ratanakiri Province
330	Morm Rithy	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Kampong Cham Province
331	Ban Bunthoeun	Director of Provincial Department	Kampong Cham Province
332	Kung Sophal	Director of Provincial Department	Kep Province
333	Kem Sinaroth	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Kep Province
334	Nub Channy	Director of Provincial Department	Kratie Province
335	Chay Doungsavuth	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Kratie Province
336	Chhoy Bunly	Director of Provincial Department	Takeo Province
337	Hong Pheanak	Deputy Director of Provincial Department	Takeo Province
338	Luos Seyha	President	CAID / SAK Co. LTD
339	Thorn Sereythim	President	Sarom Trading
340	Leng Sun Rafael	NA	Pig Farm
341	Tybona In	Representative	New Apollo Energy
342	Sim Saroeurn	Project Manager	Comin Khmer
343	Hiun Chamouen	SME-RE	SME-RE
344	Lao Bunratha	Student	RUPP
345	Ngoum Sipheng	Dep. OP. Manager	Cintri
346	Britta Heine	Consultant + Trainer	Freelance
347	Heav Veasna	Adviser	MRT Group
348	Nou Sotiara	UP and D.4	ACLEDA
349	Yim Soksophors	Program Officer	CEDAC

No	Name	Position	Institution
350	Jorg van den Hoveng	CEO	Kamworks
351	May Ly	Program Manager	Mlup Baitong
352	Mao Samyat	Director	Solar Energy
353	Ford Thai	President	Khmer Solar
<b>NGOs</b>			
354	Mak Chamroeun	President	KYA
355	That Sok	Programme Coordinator	CEDAC
356	Yin Soriya	Consultant	MA
357	Pan Raksmeay	Payroll Officer	Golden Rice Cambodia
358	You Phoamy	IT	KYA
359	Nop Polin	CC officer	DCA/CA
360	Sano Stec	Advisor	Save the Earth Cambodia
361	Vicheth Choeun	ED	PDAO
362	Ouch Vibol	CEPA	CC
363	Chhoean Doeamsokuntheary	Intern Admin	NGO Forum
364	Ton Kunthel	Project Director	Live & Learn Cambodia
365	Hour Limchhum	Country Coordinator	Winrock/Leaf
366	Kong Keo Sokunthea	Consultant	CCIM
367	Lisa Kim	PO	The Asia Foundation
368	Chhith Sam Ath	ED	NGO Forum
369	Ouk Sokha	Partnership Development Director	Tsuk Saat 1001
370	Kim Nong	DDG	MOE
371	Mon Doung Rathanak	MOE	Biogafety
372	Im Phellay		NGO Forum
373	Bou Vorsak	Birdlife PM	Birdlife International
374	Yav Net	GIS officer	Birdlife International
375	Rogier Van Mansvelt	Simplon Cambodia Ltd	
376	Chuong Foeng Hinh	QA Eng	K-Cement
377	Uch Samnang	Pro. Operator	K-Cement
378	Kong Map	Quarry	K-Cement
379	Phan Chhiengleng	Legal Assistant	HBS Law
380	Khmer Solar	n/a	n/a
381	Mam Vuth	Staff	PUC
382	Tybona In	Representative	Appolo Solar
383	Thorn Sereythinm	n/a	Sarom Trading
384	Lam Saoleng	Programme Coordinator	NBP
385	Ang Chamroeun	ED	NAPA KSP
386	Neerai Soshi	Env. Specialist	Geres
387	Sokkhy Pin	Senior Analyst	Simplon Cambodia Ltd
388	Om Savath	ED	FACT
389	Sokyou Ly	Member	GPF Inspired Youth



No	Name	Position	Institution
390	Sok Sopheakpanha	Member	GPF Inspired Youth
391	Kith Channdarith	Member	GPF Inspired Youth
392	Thomas Boivin	Knowledge Management & Communication Specialist	Hatfield
393	May Ly	Programme Manager	Mlup Baitong
394	You Porny	Comm and KM Specialist	Hatfield
395	Richard Deferant	Writer/Consultant	IISDRS
396	Kim Sour	Researcher	CDRI
397	Suon Seng	TA	CENTDOR
398	Seng Bunrith	Researcher	ITC
399	Lay Sea	Director	Mensounn group
400	Chhair Sokthy	Senior Researcher	CEA
401	Heng Sokrith	TS. Manager	CI
402	D.Dimick	CD	HPA
403	Anna Stancher	Advisor	GIZ
404	Ngoum Siphens	Dep. Op. Manager	Cintri
405	Kong Kimsreng	Senior Programme Officer	IUCN
406	Long Kosal	HRM	Kcement
407	Taing Mengkuong	Engineer	Kcement
408	Phkay Meak	Senior QA Technician	Kcement
409	Chan Sovanak	Marketing Manager	Solar Energy Cambodia
410	Maria Penalosa	International Project Manager	THROUGH Waters
411	Berta Dela Dehesa	Educational Programme Manger	THROUGH Waters
412	Lauren Skarkou	Project Manager	Euro Cham
413	Jim Gramberg	MD	Power Partnering Asia
414	Farry Toemos	Business Development	CCFC
415	Chukchamnan	SOSE	Amret MFI
416	Sam Phalla	Vice Director	COMPED
417	Kong Chivuth	Research Assistant	SGG
418	Vong Rith LY	Program Manager	NAPA KSP
419	Kong Bunna	n/a	WMC FM102
420	Sroey Channa	Office Manager	Mekong Carbon Co.,Ltd
421	Than Chanlek	Communication	Chevron
422	Sou Socheath	Coordinator	CCCN
423	Heng Hak	CC/NRM Officer	Star Kampuchea
424	Pheakkdey Nguon	Staff	NGO Forum
425	Lim Sreynith	Staff	Friends of Preah Vihear
426	Lay Limheab	Research	EIC
427	Hy Thy	Social Economist	GRET
428	Chan Vibol	Project Officer	WHO
429	Mathieu Ruillet	Country Director	GERES

No	Name	Position	Institution
430	Long Laeu	Project Officer	Help Age
431	So Socheath	Programme Manager	WVC
432	Haeky Lee	Manager	GGG2
433	Hep Sokhannaro	Agriculture Advisor	CAVAC
434	Heng Youn Kora	Director	CSARO
435	Kong Udom	Technical Advisor	WOMEN
436	Sam Prasoeu	NBP Techincian	NBP
437	Tous Sophorn	Gender Specialist	SPCR (PPCRII)
438	Nhep Thy	Project Manager	FLD
439	Sereyneom San	Assistant Director	SME
440	Seng Bun Song	Bio-NBP	NBP
441	Seng Sothira	Programme Officer	Forum Syd
442	Dorn Darn	AVP&Mofenv	ACLEDA Bank
443	Lun Sokunpanha	Intern	NGO Forum
444	Keo Keang	Country Director	Heiger International
445	Khon Ravin	Manager Assistant	Sun Hour
<b>Embassy</b>			
446	Hem Sovannarith	National Programme Officer	CSDC
447	H.E. Kevin Cheok	Ambassador	Singapore
448	Poch Kong Chheng	Programme Officer	British Embassy
449	Kim Samnang	Manager	KOTRA
450	Jakyeong Ku	GYB	KOTRA
451	Lora Vann	Climate Change	KOTRA
452	Thierry Fournier	Cooperation Attache	French Embassy
<b>Media</b>			
453	Kol Sambath	Officer	MOE
454	Jien Tieng	Reporter	ApsaraNet
455	Sok Veasna	Reporter	Kohsantepheap
456	Kong Mean	Reporter	Bayon TV
457	Choa Earm	Reporter	Rasmei Kompuchea
458	Chive Thou	Reporter	Bayon TV
459	Keo Phirum	Reporter	CNC
460	Ngan Thit	Reporter	TVK
461	Vin Chunheart	Reporter	Khmer Apsara Magazine
462	Veng Pheakdey	Editor	Khmer79.com
463	White Vetey	Reporter	Kampuchea Thmey
464	Hun Dyno	Reporter	SEATV