



Second National Forum on Climate Change Cambodia

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Towards Durban, South Africa: Draft Cambodia's Positions

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Presentation Outline

- Adaptation and its associated means of implementation
- Mitigation and its associated means of implementation
- Financial Resources
- Development and Transfer of Technology
- Capacity building

Adaptation and its associated means of implementation

- Commitment to adaptation and mitigation actions should be equally treated for the future climate regime;
- Cambodia welcomes the Adaptation Framework established in Cancun and its provision for a process for LDC to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAP) to address not only, most urgent, immediate and short, but also medium and long term both concrete actions on the ground and policy reforms to support these actions. The NAP should be driven by in-country priorities and flexible to revise. COP17 needs to adopt guidelines and modalities to allow LDCs to formulate and implement medium and long-term NAPs;

Adaptation and its associated means of implementation

- Support the Adaptation Committee established under the authority of the Conference of Parties (COP) of the Convention and call for its rapid operationalization in Durban;
- The implementation of adaptation action should cover full cost without incremental cost or co-financing;
- An adaptation mechanism for LDCs should be established in the Green Climate Fund;
- An international adaptation centre and regional adaptation centers should be established to provide support and input to better understand the issues related to impacts, vulnerability and impact of climate change.

Adaptation and its associated means of implementation

- Cambodia supports the Kyoto Protocol second commitment period. The simplifications of CDM implementation procedures should be explored to enable LDCs participate fully in CDM projects;
- All Annex I Parties must take legally binding additional mitigation commitments or actions taking into account the Principles of the Convention to reduce their GHG emission by at least 45% below 1990 levels by 2020 and at least 95% below 1990 levels by 2050 in order to ensure GHG and aerosol concentration below 350 ppm CO₂ equivalent and temperature rise below 1.5C;

Mitigation and its associated means of implementation

- Commitment reductions must be measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) in accordance with a compliance mechanism to be adopted by the Parties;
- Non-annex I Parties shall take voluntary mitigation actions in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention. However, major developing countries should show willingness to voluntarily reduce their emissions to contribute to global goal of emission reduction. Furthermore, mitigation efforts by LDCs should be voluntary and be fully funded and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building that should be provided by the developed countries;

Mitigation and its associated means of implementation

- Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMA) by developing country Parties are those voluntary actions determined and formulated taking national circumstances into account, in the context of sustainable development, and enabled and supported through finance, technology and capacity building from developed country Parties, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner.
- Cambodia sees that over recent years a decision on REDD+ has been unduly delayed in spite of the fact that all developed and developing countries are ready to move forward. Cambodia wants to see the conclusion of discussion and catalyze meaningful REDD+ finance and actions.

Financial Resources

- Support the provision of new, additional and predictable finance from public sources by Annex 1 countries. It should be fast track, direct and easy access of public funds following provisions of the Convention particularly Article 4. The private sector through market-based mechanisms shall complement or leverage the public finance;
- Individual developed country Parties and other developed country Parties included in Annex II contributions shall take into account historical responsibilities and principles of the Convention;

Financial Resources

- Funds required are not a donation but a commitment as per the Convention and must be over and above ODA with separated functional principles taking historical responsibility into account;
- The scaled up commitments for climate change actions shall be at least 1.5 % of gross domestic product (GDP) per annum of individual developed country Parties and other developed country Parties included in Annex II, of which 60% of this fund shall be used to address adaptation issues and 40% for mitigation. In addition, 70% of the scaled up adaptation finance shall be allocated to LDCs in line with provisions of Article 4.9 of the Convention;

Financial Resources

- Cambodia welcomes the establishment of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and that of the transitional and standing committees and call for the urgent operationalization of the green climate fund established in Cancun;
- Co-financing shall not be a barrier or conditionality to accessing the funds.

Development and Transfer of Technology

- Cambodia supports the Technology Needs Assessment, particularly the urgent need for development and transfer of technologies for adaptation in all developing country Parties, in particular small island developing states (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs). In addition, the Technology Action Plan should be prepared and implemented with support from Developed Countries. Technology transfer should be country driven and based on learning by doing practices;
- Cambodia welcomes the establishment of Cancun International Technology Mechanism operating under the authority of the COP;

Development and Transfer of Technology

- Cambodia supports the establishment of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centers and Networks (CTCN);
- Support the provision of necessary and immediate financial and capacity building support to develop national technology action plans including through Climate Technology Centres and Networks;
- Support specific and urgent measures to remove barriers arising from intellectual property rights in developing countries and least developed countries on environmentally sound technologies.

Capacity building

- Cambodia supports enhanced action on capacity building to improve the enhancement of the capacities and capabilities of developing countries. The capacity building should be a continuous process, be country-driven, participatory and integral to enhanced action on all elements of the Bali Action Plan. In addition, it should support developing country Parties in developing and implementing capacity building projects and strengthen subnational, national and regional capacities to address the climate change;

Capacity building

- Support action for empowering and strengthening relevant institutions, including focal points and national coordinating bodies and organizations;
- Support the need for capacity building to be measured through the use of agreed and effective performance indicators and all Parties should report on progress made in enhancing capacity to address climate change in their national communication.

THANK YOU !

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