

National Strategy and Plans for Addressing Climate Change

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CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

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Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023

- RGC has recognized climate change as a major challenge in the sustainable development.
 - **Given the country's high vulnerability** to the impacts of climate variability and change – *e.g. severe floods, droughts, storms, increasing temperatures, sea level rise, and a changing rainfall regime* – **CC could undermine/derail Cambodia's economic growth and poverty reduction efforts**, if no adequate measures are timely put in place.
 - The **2009-2013 NSDP** prioritized the development of a strategic response to the challenges imposed by changing climate conditions: *the **climate change strategic plan and action plan***



Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023

- RGC, under leadership of Samdach Hun Sen, promulgated the CCCSP at Third National Forum on Climate Change, Nov 2013



VISION

Cambodia develops towards a green, low-carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society

GOALS

Reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts of people, in particular the most vulnerable, and critical systems (natural and societal)

Shifting towards a green development path by promoting low-carbon development and technologies

Promoting public awareness and participation in climate change response actions

Strategic Objectives

- 1) Promote climate resilience through improving food, water and energy security
- 2) Reduce vulnerability of sectors, regions, gender and health to climate change impacts
- 3) Ensure climate resilience of critical ecosystems (Tonle Sap Lake, Mekong River, coastal ecosystems, highlands etc.), biodiversity, protected areas and cultural heritage sites
- 4) Promote low-carbon planning and technologies to support sustainable development of the country
- 5) Improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for climate change responses

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- 6) Promote adaptive social protection and participatory approaches in reducing loss and damage
 - 7) Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks for national climate change responses
 - 8) Strengthen collaboration and active participation in regional and global climate change processes
- *Example for each strategic objective involved to the CCCSP Implementation Process and institutional involved CCAP.*

CCCSP Implementation Process

Significant progress made in 2015

- Scale-up of successful pilots
- Mainstreaming of CC at national and sub-national levels
- Increase the budget support for national program

IMMEDIATE TO
MEDIUM TERM
2014-2018

LONG TERM
2019-2023

- Institutional arrangements
- Development of CCAPs
- Financing, M&E, Legal framework

- Establish national accredited mechanism (AF and GCF)
- Research and Knowledge Management.
- Capacity building, Implement program / projects
- Mainstreaming CC into national & sub national planning & budgeting
- Rolling out M&E

Addressing CC at the central level: Implementation of the sectoral CC Action Plans

15 Ministries/Gov. institutions have developed the CCAPs

→ 2014	→ 2015
MAFF	MoInfo
MoWRAM	MoT
MoWA	MLMUPC
MPWT	MIH
MRD	MME
MoH	MoE
MoEYS	MPTC (awaiting sign.)
NCDM	

All CCAPs are retrievable at <http://camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/128-climate-change-action-plan.html>

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Alignment of CCAP to CCCSP

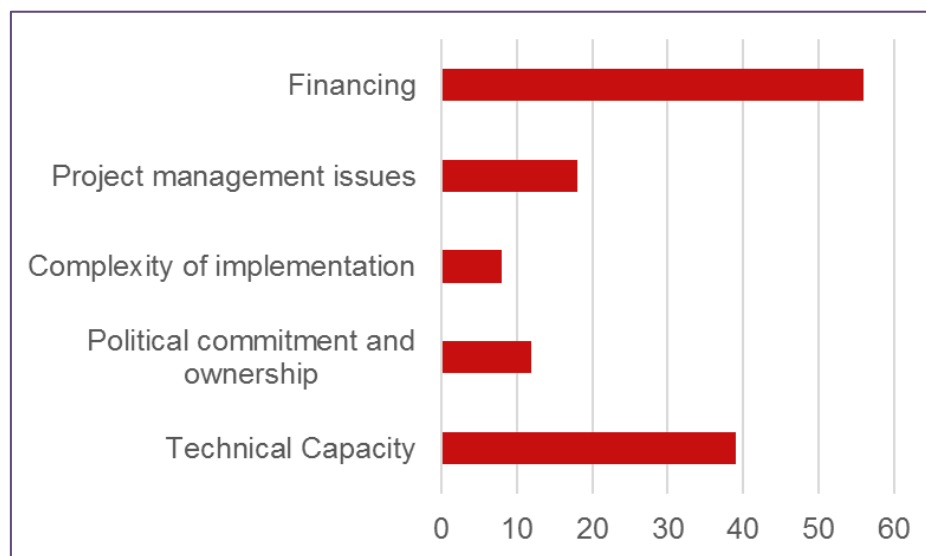
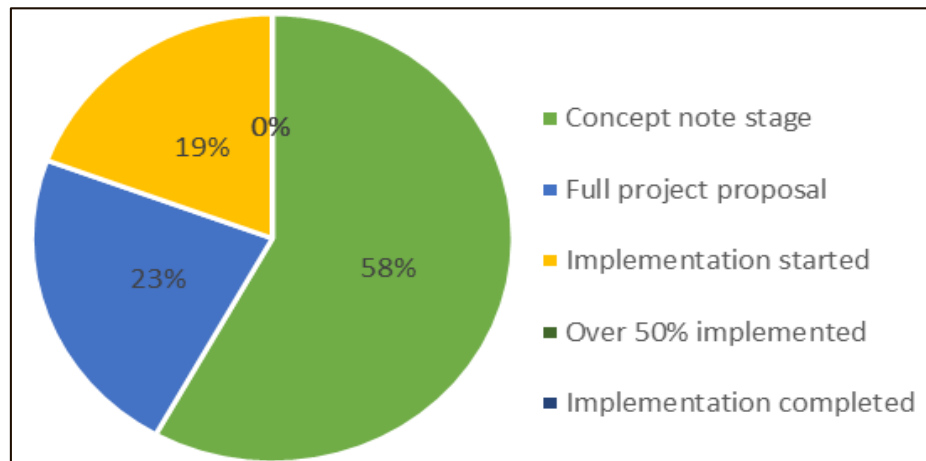
% of CCAP actions contributing to each CCCSP Objective.

CCCSP strategic objectives	Support by CCAP (%)
1. Promote climate resilience through improving food, water and energy security	14%
2. Reduce sectoral, regional, gender vulnerability and health risks to climate change impacts	20%
3. Ensure climate resilience of critical ecosystems (Tonle Sap Lake, Mekong River, coastal ecosystems, highlands, etc.), biodiversity, protected areas and cultural heritage sites	10%
4. Promote low-carbon planning and technologies to support sustainable development	22%
5. Improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for climate change responses	26%
6. Promote adaptive social protection and participatory approaches in reducing loss and damage due to climate change	3%
7. Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks for national climate change responses	4%
8. Strengthen collaboration and active participation in regional and global climate change processes	1%
TOTAL	100%

Status of CCAP Implementation and Barriers

Most of the approved CCAPs are now being implemented through various means:

- National budgeting and planning process
- Dedicated climate change projects usually funded by development partners
- DCC/CCCA's grants to sectors to pilot the implementation of priority CCAP actions.



Survey findings based on responses from 6 out of 14 ministries, done by CCCA in June 2016

Challenges in implementation of CCCSP/CCAP

- Lack of inventories of existing climate information and vulnerability assessments
- Lack of consistent climate scenarios, and limited cross-sectoral collaboration on climate adaptation programming at national and sub-national levels
- Limited technical and institutional capacity
- Data availability, reliability and management issues
- Limited CC awareness, limited understanding about future CC and its impacts, and GHG mitigation potential
- Limited connection between research results, policy formulation and proposed actions
- Financing
- Project management issues.

Way Forward in CCCSP Implementation

Continued scale up of the implementation of CC response

- **National level:** scaling up implementation of the sectoral CCAPs
- **Sub-national level:** scaling up support to awareness raising and capacity development of provincial and local authorities for CC mainstreaming

Building blocks of CC response will continue to be strengthened

- **Legal and regulatory framework,** e.g. continued work with sectors to enact CC robust sectoral legislation, the enactment of the overarching Environmental Code and specific CC regulations
- **Climate Financing,** e.g. establishing the basis for successful GCF accreditation, continued work by MEF to track Climate Expenditure (CPEIR-II), and scale up with sectors to mainstream CC into planning and budgeting processes
- **M&E and Research and Knowledge Management,** e.g. rolling out M&E, establishing an enhanced CC Knowledge Portal, engaging researchers on CC issues (implementation of DCC/CCCA Research Grants), GHG inventory, ...

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Thank You!

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