

CONFERENCE REPORT

Improving Energy Efficiency In Cambodia

“A Crucial Step Towards Sustainable Growth”

October 22nd, 2018, Raffles Le Royal, Phnom Penh, Cambodia



National Council for Sustainable Development
General Secretariat
Department of Climate Change



Ministry of Environment



Government of Sweden

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1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

Energy, when used efficiently, is an enabler of growth and well-being. Improving Energy Efficiency does not mean reducing the overall comfort and well-being of the end user. Rather, it means providing the same (or even better) energy services using less energy inputs. Energy efficiency efforts can result in reduced costs for households, businesses and utility companies, in reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and in increased economic productivity. They may also translate into decreased demand for fuel wood, thus contributing to reduce deforestation. For these reasons, energy efficiency features prominently in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of Cambodia, which indicates an expected reduction of 27% in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, including interventions on energy efficiency and renewable energy.

In compliance with global and regional trends, as well as the government's commitment and policy, the National Council Sustainable Development (NCSD) and the Government of Sweden through Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) supported the promotion of energy efficiency by illustrating ways in which such practices can lead to sustainable growth through the organization of the conference on "*Improving Energy Efficiency in Cambodia: A Crucial Step Towards Sustainable Growth*" on the 22nd of October 2018 at Raffles Le Royal Hotel, Phnom Penh. This conference aims to identify best practices and tools that can promote energy efficiency initiatives in Cambodia, accelerate Cambodia's shift to more sustainable modes of development and contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

2. PROCESS AND PARTICIPANTS

The conference was chaired at the opening by H.E. Dr. Say Samal, Chair of NCSD and Minister of the Ministry of Environment (MoE); and at the closing by H.E. Dr. Bun Narith, Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of Mine and Energy (MME).

The conference began with a plenary session introducing the audience to the importance of and interrelationships between energy efficiency and climate change mitigation, as well as a commitments of the Cambodian government to energy efficiency through the development of a national energy efficiency policy and capped by response from a representative of the Ministry of Economic and Finance (MEF) acknowledging significance of energy efficiency for sustainable economic growth. Next, there were two parallel presentations and discussions about current issues and practices in energy efficiency in the four major sectors consuming energy the most: 1) construction, 2) transportation, 3) industry, and 4) households and rural areas. Then, moderators of the four parallel sessions joined together to share with the audience about the contents, discussion and policy recommendations from their respective sessions. The conference concluded with testimonials of energy efficiency commitment of representatives from Institute of Technology Cambodia (ITC) through illustration of their voluntary participation in the energy efficiency audit and campaign at ITC, which hence qualified them all to receive certificates of appreciation from H.E. Dr. Tin Ponlok, the Secretary General of the NCSD.

In total, this conference brought together 159 participants including 36 female participants from international organizations, research centers, universities, private sector, non-governmental organizations, media agencies and government institutions and ministries.

3. CONFERENCE REPORT

3.1. Opening Ceremony

H.E. Maria Sargren, Ambassador of Sweden to Cambodia ascertained that *“energy efficiency is essential to Cambodia’s objective of having a sustainable growth”*.

She explained that Sweden itself has made major improvements in the last thirty years both in promoting renewable energy and in improving energy efficiency, while continuing to achieve steady economic growth. She stated Sweden’s continued commitment to support Cambodia in the journey towards better energy efficiency and sustainable economic growth.



H.E. Maria Sargren,
Ambassador of Sweden to
Cambodia

Mr. Nick Beresford, UNDP’s Country Director, emphasized UNDP’s firm support of Cambodia’s energy efficiency venture by underlining UNDP’s collaboration with the government of Cambodia through their work with the Ministry of Mines and Energy under the Sustainable Energy for ALL (SE4ALL) initiative since 2012 in support of the Government’s priorities on energy access, energy efficiency and renewable energy. He mentioned that *UNDP has been working closely with the NCSd through several projects including CCCA, to support the shift to a more sustainable and energy efficient development path.*



Mr. Nick Beresford
UNDP’s Country Director

H.E. Say Samal, Minister of MoE and chair of the NCSd fully supported remarks from Swedish Ambassador and UNDP’s Country Director and acknowledged that *“improving energy efficiency in Cambodia is a major factor that enables sustainable economic growth and low carbon emissions in Cambodia.”*

He emphasized that increasing energy efficiency does not mean reducing development activities, slowing down economic growth or reducing the quality of life of the people, but it is essential to ensure sustainable development. He highlighted energy efficiency as a "win-win" approach for all of us: win for consumers, win for businesses and investors, win for environment, win for combating climate change and win for energy security.



H.E. Say Samal
Minister of MoE and chair of
the NCSd

H.E. Minister and Chair of NCSd expressed his delight in and support of this conference and urged organizers to further include participants from sub-national level administrations in the future event in order to promote better understanding and increase implementation effectiveness. He stated that Cambodia has achieved impressive rate in electrification so far, and is taking steps to thoroughly consider energy efficiency in consuming sectors such as construction, industry and transport among others. The country strives to create opportunities for investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, while carefully considering opportunities to apply for certification schemes and offer incentives or awards for best practices. The Minister suggested improving education and extension to all levels of energy users from individuals, households, enterprises, communities, and to society as a whole, to inspire supportive behavior in adoption of energy efficiency, which will in turn reduce costs and maximize benefits.

In conclusion, he specifically urged the audience, presenters and moderators to proactively participate in the upcoming discussions and to identify concrete mechanisms and/or recommendations to further promote energy efficiency and renewable energy application in Cambodia.

3.2. Plenary Session

The presenters at the plenary session introduced conference audiences to the importance of and interrelationship between energy efficiency and climate change mitigation, as well as commitment of Cambodian government to energy efficiency through the development of a national energy efficiency policy. The Director of the Department of Climate Change (DCC), GSSD, showed evidence that proved the success of global energy efficiency implementation while improving business opportunities and competitiveness; however, he also warned that more efforts needed to be done to offset emissions that are still linked to economic growth. He also reported that the Cambodian government is strongly committed to energy efficiency through its NDCs, National Energy Efficiency Policy, and various other sectoral policies since the country realizes the co-benefits of energy efficiency for the climate change agenda, for energy security, and especially for viable businesses and sustainable growth. Steady progresses have been made to put together a national policy on energy efficiency (which is presently being discussed for final approval by the Council of Ministers) and in major relevant sectors including construction (e.g. ongoing work on energy code, building code and certification scheme, etc.), transport sector (e.g. regulation and incentives), industry sector and household level technologies (e.g. improved cookstove, biomass and efficient coal, etc.).

Key messages:

- Energy efficiency (EE) is a huge part of the solution to climate change mitigation at the global level;
- EE measures have helped to keep energy-related GHG emissions stable in the last few years, offsetting the impacts of economic growth. However, more ambitious action is required to maintain this trend;
- Cambodia has made commitments in relation to energy efficiency in its Nationally Determined Contribution and is about to adopt an energy efficiency policy;
- The potential for energy efficiency gains is significant in Cambodia. It is a key part of the sustainable growth strategy of the Government, and a win-win from an economic, climate change and energy security perspective;
- Concrete measures need to be taken to address existing constraints, including lack of awareness, capacity issues, and regulatory or fiscal incentives.

The respondent from MEF confirmed the significant role of energy efficiency in climate change mitigation, as well as sustainable economic growth. He informed that Cambodian economy is growing steadily while the economic structure has become more dependent on the industry, transport and construction sectors. Noticeably, in order to achieve Cambodia’s ambition of becoming higher middle income country by 2030 and higher income country by 2050, Cambodia demands more energy to fuel such growth; the estimated increase of demand is around 20% annually. Therefore, it is imperative that the country need to seriously consider and comply with their policy on energy efficiency and renewable energy if Cambodia want to achieve such growth at the same time that the country implement their NDCs (i.e. GHG reduction). The respondent noted that such resolve has been witnessed in the region through a variety of efforts to diversify energy sources and reduce the share of fossil fuels, coal and large hydropower. He indicated that Cambodia has lots of potential in renewable energy and energy efficiency application though we still have to overcome certain challenges including standards, legislative framework, capacity of institutions and technical capacity. He agreed with MoE Minister’s remark concerning MEF’s key roles in the amendment of the investment law to encourage

the adoption of energy efficiency and take into account climate change related issues (e.g. MEF is working on incentives for electric vehicles).

3.3. Construction Sector

Presenters in this panel shared two major approaches for energy efficiency and in the construction sector: 1) legal framework and codes concerning green construction by the Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), and 2) actual experience in promoting green construction in the industrial sector. The representative of the MLMUPC updated the audience on the fast development of the construction sector. MLMUPC is taking more steps to enforce existing regulations while encouraging relevant joint legislation to overcome challenges in the construction sector that required joint efforts with line institutions such as the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), MOE, and Electricity Authority of Cambodia. MLMUPC is enforcing rules and regulations in construction through encouragement for formal registration by relevant design and construction firms in Cambodia, while thorough reviews of their feasibility studies for proposed construction project are being conducted by relevant authorities in order to ensure compliance of all requirements, especially commitment to green aspects including energy efficiency.

Key messages:

- Strengthening of the current legal and regulatory framework would be welcome to reflect efficiency requirements, including energy efficiency (building code);
- Promotion of relevant certification schemes could be a good incentive (e.g. EDGE). Reduction in taxes or fees could be considered to incentivize certified green buildings;
- Recognition of best practices could help to raise awareness about the benefits of EE;
- The role of NCSD is important in coordinating concerned players, including MLMUPC, MOE and others.

The presenter from Archetype indicated the private sector’s willingness to apply even globally certified green concepts in building design and construction such as “Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE)” and “Leadership in Energy and Environment Design (LEED)” certifications, in addition to compliance with existing rules and regulations of Cambodia as mentioned by representative from MLMUPC. He also illustrated a good practice case from Laurelton Diamond in green building construction to the conference audience, indicating that green design also contributed to better productivity for this company. However, he reminded stakeholders and all audiences that not many customers were so inclined to green application as such practices are more costly and benefits materialize over the long term, while most developers want to see rapid return of their investment. He noted that measures from the Cambodian government to encourage adaption of green building in the country would be welcome, including regulations and incentives.

3.4. Transportation Sector

Transport sector is one of the biggest energy consumptive sectors globally; such demand however intensified in Cambodia due to a variety of reasons. Presenters in this panel alerted conference audiences on the root causes for energy intensity in Cambodian transport sector, and shared measures promoted in the region to achieve more sustainable practices. Cambodia's efforts and approaches to solve current traffic problems in Phnom Penh city, to reduce unreasonable demand on unrenowable fuel, and to promote energy efficiency were also discussed.

In general, the combination of factors such as rapid population growth, steady economic development and improved security and accessibility (i.e. road system and infrastructure) within the country and to the neighboring countries have enabled and intensified the needs to travel and excessively increased the consumption of unrenowable energy (i.e. fossil fuel) in the transport sector. Furthermore, the country's population does not rely much on public transport and uses cheaper second-hand vehicles (some more than 10 years old) abandoned by previous users from developed countries. Without regulatory measures such used vehicles have been largely imported and used in the country for decades creating increasing traffic problems (especially in Phnom Penh city) and an ever growing need for more energy to fuel them, while emitting more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

The representative from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) strongly welcomed the recommendation and informed the audience that energy efficiency measures have been incorporated by the Ministry into their current plans for 2019. For instance, the Ministry is planning development of the express-way and train in the city (ATG) as well as sea and river ports, while connecting those ports to railway as part of their vision to promote energy efficient transport.

Key messages:

- There is a need to improve policies for the registration and inspection of vehicles, including efficiency measures;
- Taxation could be used to give incentives for high-efficiency vehicles;
- A policy could be developed to gradually reduce the import of used cars, in line with what is happening in other ASEAN countries;
- Establish improved public transportation network and awareness-raising measures to shift from private to public transport, particularly in cities.

3.5. Industry Sector

Energy consumption in industry remains relatively low (20% of the total), but industrial development is increasing remarkably in the country that beg serious consideration on energy efficiency in the sector. Presenters and participants in this panel discussed energy efficiency measures and practices in industry (e.g. garment factory, brick kilns, etc.) and the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH) efforts to improve energy efficiency among small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

In the Cambodian context, the implementation of energy efficiency measures (e.g. solar-farm, steam production or thermal technology) has become imperative for the industry to stay competitive. However, there were many challenges to successfully implement these measures. They include: 1) lack of awareness of its benefits; 2) limited confidence and willingness from the industries; 3) shortage of institutional and human capacity to assess/evaluate and implement necessary measures; 4) limited knowledge and access to environmentally sound technology, best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP); 5) limited access to financial investment schemes; 6) lack of strong policy support; and 7) the perception of zero-sum gain with regards to environmental protection activities including energy saving and energy efficiency measures.

Key messages:

- Energy efficiency is a must for Cambodian industry to remain competitive;
- There is large potential but the level of awareness and trust in EE solutions is low;
- Government support to increase awareness of available solutions and promote the win-win benefits of EE (economic and environmental) would be welcome;
- Cambodia needs more skills in this area, and students should be encouraged to choose engineering degrees in industry or energy.

3.6. Household and Rural Area

Energy is consumed largely at the household level; such consumption category is as high as 47% of total energy consumption in Cambodia in 2016, followed by the transport sector 26% and industry sector 20%. In addition, rural areas also need to consume energy for both household, especially for the purposes of cooking, lighting and minor entertainment (i.e. video and television), and agricultural production. These are mostly dependent on forest resources (e.g. for firewood and charcoal) and fossil fuel (e.g. petrol), which cause alarming depletion of natural resource and considerable damage to the environment (especially through CO₂ emission and natural disasters).

Presenters in this panel shared with the audiences energy efficiency solutions applicable at the household level, specifically in rural areas including: 1) solar home systems, 2) microgrid technology, 3) improved cookstove (using normal firewood or charcoal); 4) economic gasifying cookstove, 5)

Key messages:

- considering tax exemption for production of green and clean merchandises such as improved cookstove, sustainable biomass and charcoal briquettes;
- building partnership with Local NGOs and forestry communities on sustainable charcoal production;
- providing awareness raising , especially with forest communities to spread out knowledge on green and clean energy sources and energy efficiency;
- establishing or studying financial schemes to support the access of the poor to energy efficiency tools.

improved cookstove using sustainable biomass such as efficient/ clean charcoal or char- briquettes, etc.

Despite the existence of these variety of solutions and its larger benefits, households in Cambodian rural areas remain strongly dependent on traditional methods of energy production due to limited understanding of the consequences and limited disposable income for alternative improved quality materials (i.e. improved cookstoves and char- briquettes, etc.), while in most cases they can have free access to forest. Last-mile distribution of energy efficient solutions is also an issue.

3.7. Youth engagement for energy efficiency at the Institute of Technology of Cambodia

As a testimonial to the proactive discussions concerning energy efficiency opportunities, representatives from ITC teachers and students presented their institution’s work on an energy and carbon audit.

ITC is a public education institution established since 1964 with the objectives to produce critical thinker, highly qualified and innovative technician and engineers for Cambodia. ITC with support from CCCA has engaged in a participatory energy audit for the entire institutions in order to evaluate their current situation and identify relevant strategies to improve energy efficiency practices. The audit itself is still in the early stages, thus the representatives shared with the conference audience their methodology and strategy to engage ITC staff and students. It is anticipated that the actual audit will be finalized by end of 2018. ITC representatives expressed their institution’s determination to fully participate in both the audit and the implementation of strategies received from auditors of this energy efficiency initiative.

ITC students and staff received certificates of recognition from NCSD for their commitment to energy efficiency.



Youth engagement and commitment for energy efficiency

All presentations can be downloaded at: <http://camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/146-136.html>

4. CLOSING CEREMONY

At the end of the conference, H.E. Dr. Bun Narith, Under Secretary of State of MME expressed his sincere appreciation to the conference presenters and moderators, as well as all participants for their active discussions and very concrete policy recommendations in order to enhance energy efficiency situations in the country.

He noted that some of these recommendations have already been taken into account by relevant ministries as mentioned by the representative from the MLMUPC and MPWT. MME is also committed to implement Cambodia’s NDC and its own energy efficiency policy. He committed to share recommendations from this conference with relevant line departments at MME, as well as relevant line ministries so that proposed mechanisms and measures may be realized in the near future.

Annex1: Tentative Agenda

Opening Session	
08:00 – 08:30	Arrival of all participants and honorable guests Registration of participants
08:30 – 09:00	Announcement of opening program and plenary session of the conference National Anthem Welcome remark by Her Excellency Maria Sargren, Ambassador of Sweden Keynote speech on Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) and SE4All by, Mr. Nick Beresford, UNDP Country Director Opening speech by H.E. Say Samal, Minister of Environment and Chairman of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)
Plenary Session: Why does energy efficiency matter? Regional context, opportunities and risks for Cambodia, Facilitated by Ms. Bridget McIntosh, EnergyLab Cambodia	
09:00 – 09:15	1.1 Energy efficiency and climate change Presenter: Mr. Sum Thy, Head of Department of Climate Change (DCC), General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD)
09:15 – 09:30	1.2 Planning and developing of energy efficiency policy in the Kingdom of Cambodia Presenter: Mr. Gnan Bora, Assistant Director, Department of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Mine and Energy (MME)
09:30 – 09:40	Senior level panelist from the government Panelist: Mr. Chheang Vannarith, Director of Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy Department, Ministry of Economic and Finance (MEF)
09:40 – 10:00	Moderated Discussion and Q&A (20mns) Moderator: Ms. Bridget McIntosh, Country Director of EnergyLab Cambodia
10:00 – 10:30 Coffee Break (30mns)	
Break-Out Session 1: Opportunities for energy efficiency gains	
A. Construction Panel	B. Transport Panel
10:45 – 11:05	10:45 – 11:00
A1.1 Energy efficiency aspects in Cambodian construction sector Presenter: H.E. Hang Sothsampea, Under Secretary of NCMD, Deputy Director General of General Directorate of Construction, Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction MLMUPC	B1.1 Overview of regional best practices in the transport sector Presenter: Ms. Kathleen Dematera, Sustainable Transport Program Coordinator, Clean Air Asia

11:05 – 11:25	A1.2 Best practice from Cambodia construction sector Presenter: Mr. Michel Cassagnes, Chair of Real Estate & Construction Committee, Eurocham	11:00 – 11:15	B1.2 Sustainable transport options/planning in Phnom Penh city Presenter: Mr. Iwase Hideaki, Project Formulation Advisor in charge of Urban Transport Sector, JICA, Cambodia
		11:15 – 11:30	B1.3 Energy efficiency and passenger cars Presenter: Mr. Antoine Jeanson, Vice-Chair, EuroCham Automotive Committee
11:25 – 11:50	Moderated Discussion and Q&A Moderator: Mr. Nop Sokhai, Deputy Director of Department of Green Economy, General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD)	11:30 – 11:50	Moderated Discussion and Q&A Moderator: Mr. Duy Chandara, Deputy Director General, General Department of Land Transportation, Ministry of Public Work and Transportation (MPWT)
11:35 – 01:30 Lunch Break (30mns)			
Break-Out Session 2: Opportunities for energy efficiency gains			
A. Industry Panel		B. EE for Domestic & Rural Area Panel	
01:30 – 01:50	C1.1 Green growth transition assessment for Cambodia’s industrial sector: the key role of energy efficiency in increasing competitiveness Presenter: Mr. Chhea Layhy, Director of SMEs Department, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft MIH	01:30 – 01:45	D1.1 Energy Efficiency at household level: Improved Cook Stove and/or efficient coal? Presenter: Mr. Carlo Figà Talamanca, CEO, Sustainable Green Fuel Enterprise (SGFE)
01:50 – 02:10	A1.2 Lessons learnt on adoption of available technologies, innovations in the garment sector - rice husk for sustainable steam production Presenter: Mr. Armand Blondeau, Group for the Environment, Renewable Energy and Solidarity Cambodia (GERES-Cambodia)	01:45 – 02:00	B1.2 Solar-battery microgrids vs. solar home system: Benefits and drawbacks, economics and opportunities for rural electrification Presenter: Mr. Nun Sophana, Local Technical Advisor for the Project “Promote Low-Carbon Technologies for Power Generation”, MME
		02:00 – 02:15	B1.3 Energy efficiency at household level: Improved cookstoves Presenter: Mr. Daniel Walker, Country Director African Clean Energy - Cambodia

02:10 – 02:35	Moderated Discussion and Q&A Moderator: Mr. Sok Narin, Head of Cambodian Office, United Nations for Industry Development Organization (UNIDO)	02:15 – 02:35	Moderated Discussion and Q&A Moderator: Mr. Nun Sophana, Local Technical Advisor for the Project “Promote Low-Carbon Technologies for Power Generation”, MME
02:25 – 03:10 Coffee Break (30mns)			
Summary of Break-Out Sessions and Final Q&A			
03:10 – 03:50	Key point summary provided by 4 moderators, focus on suggested next steps for Cambodia. Facilitated by: MC of the conference		
Scaling up action towards zero-carbon development – Cambodian Youth is leading the way			
03:50 – 04:20	1.1. Institutional experiences and commitments to reduce carbon footprints Presenter: Dr. Chan Sarin, Head of Energy Technology and Management Research Unit (ETM), Institute of Technology of Cambodia 1.2. Individual experiences and commitments to reduce carbon footprints Presenter: 3 Representatives of ITC’s Students		
04:20 – 04:40	Moderated Discussion and Q&A (20mns) Moderator: Mr. Antoine Denizart, Consultant, Strategic and Operational Consulting Services (SEVEA)		
Closing Session			
04:40 – 05:00	Certificate presentation to ITC students and presenters and Closing Remarks by H.E. Dr. Bun Narith, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Mines and Energy		

Annex2: List of Participants

No.	Name	Gender	Position	Organization
1.	H.E. Say Samal	M	Minister of Environment and NCSD chair	MoE/NCSD
2.	H.E. Phay Bunchhoeun	M	Secretary of State	MoE
3.	H.E. Eang Sophalleth	M	Secretary of State	MoE
4.	H.E. So Khonrithikun	M	Secretary of State	MoE
5.	H.E. Sao Sopheap	M	Secretary of State	MoE
6.	H.E. Srun Darith	M	Secretary of State	MoE
7.	H.E. Mom Thany	F	Secretary of State	MoE
8.	H.E. Sabo Ojano	M	Secretary of State	MoE
9.	H.E. Hean Vanhan	M	Secretary of State	MAFF
10.	H.E. Tea Choub	M	Under Secretary of State	MoE
11.	H.E. Sok Keang	M	Under Secretary of State	MoE
12.	H.E. Roth Virak	M	Under Secretary of State	MoE
13.	H.E. Sim Yaren	M	Under Secretary of State	MoE
14.	H.E. Dr. Bun Narith	M	Under Secretary of State	MME
15.	H.E. Tin Ponlok	M	Secretary General	NCSD
16.	H.E. Vann Monineath	M	Deputy Secretary General	NCSD
17.	H.E. Chuop Paris	M	Deputy Secretary General	NCSD
18.	H.E. Maria Sargren	F	Ambassador	Sweden Embassy
19.	H.E. George Edgar	M	Ambassador	EU
20.	Nick Beresford	M	Country Director	UNDP
21.	Heang Somanith	F	Director General	MOP
22.	Nov Borey	M	Deputy Director General	MME
23.	Hany Soth Samphea	M	Deputy Director General	MLMUPC

No.	Name	Gender	Position	Organization
24.	Ven KeaHak	M	Deputy Director General	MIH
25.	Chreang Phollak	M	Deputy Director General	MPWT
26.	Duy Chandara	M	Deputy Director General	MPWT
27.	Touch Chan Kresna	M	Deputy Director General	MEF
28.	Chheang Vanarith	M	Deputy Director General	MEF
29.	Dok Doma	M	Deputy Director General	MLMUPC
30.	Bou Chanserey	M	Deputy Director General	MOT
31.	Sum Thy	M	Director	DCC/GSSD
32.	Chhea Layhy	M	Director	MHI
33.	Thiv Sophearith	M	Director	MOE/EPA
34.	Thay Chatha	M	Director	MoE
35.	Chea Chanthou	M	Director	DST/GSSD
36.	Soth Kimkolmony	M	Deputy Director	NCDM
37.	Hak Mao	M	Deputy Director	DST
38.	Ou Chanthearith	M	Deputy Director	DST/GSSD
39.	Nop Sokhai	M	Deputy Director	GSSD
40.	Thach Sovanna	M	Deputy Director	MOWRAM
41.	Heang Bora	M	Deputy Director	MME
42.	Am Phirum	M	Deputy Director	GDA/MAFF
43.	Ngan Bora	M	Assistant Director	MME
44.	Bridget Mcintosh	F	Moderator	MPWT
45.	Kathleen Dematera	F	Transport coordinator	Clean Air Asia
46.	Michel Cassagnes	M	Presenter	Euro Cham
47.	Iwase Hideaki	M	Project Formulation Advisor	JICA
48.	Antoine Jeanson	M	Vice-chairman	Euro Cham

No.	Name	Gender	Position	Organization
49.	Carlo Figa Talamanca	M	CEO	SGFE
50.	Armand Blondeau	M	Sector Leader	GERES-Cambodia
51.	Daniel Walker	M	Director	ACE Energy Solution, Cambodia
52.	Julien Chevillard	M	Trust Fund Administrator	CCCA/ UNDP
53.	Clara Landeiro	F	Technical Specialist	CCCA/UNDP
54.	Sok Narin	M	Operation manager	UNIDO
55.	Nun Sophanna	M	Local Technical Advisor	MME
56.	Antoine Denizart	M	Moderator	SEVEA
57.	In Many	F	Chief of Office	GSSD
58.	Oeurn Pangnavit	F	Vice Chief of office	GSSD
59.	Nou Phearath	M	Officer	MoE
60.	Chhuon Socheata	F	Officer	DGE/GSSD
61.	In Ratnakvisal	M	Officer	NEWS/MoE
62.	Beang Vannno	M	Media	Apsara
63.	Soung Piseth	M	Media	Apsara
64.	Yem Bora	M	Media	KM
65.	Chhum Chun	M	Media	NTV
66.	Mom Kunthea	F	Media	Khmer Times
67.	Phat Channa	M	Media	Hang Meas
68.	Sok Piseth	M	Media	PNN
69.	Heng Chhivorn	M	Media	Post
70.	Oeurn Pheara	M	Media	PNN
71.	Noun Soneth	M	Media	CTV8
72.	Serey Uachan	M	Program Coordinator	UNIDO
73.	Ceale Dahome	F	Director	SEVEA

No.	Name	Gender	Position	Organization
74.	Loeung Phally	M	Director	PNCA
75.	Vin Bunrith	M	Lecturer	UHST
76.	Lor Lytour	M	Dean	RUA
77.	Long Makara	M	Student	ITC
78.	Yorn Try	M	Vice Rector	MCU
79.	Saint So phath	M	Dean	MCU
80.	Ell Sokhary	M	Student	ITC
81.	Kinnaeth Vong Chanh	F	Lecturer-Researcher	ITC
82.	Chan Sarin	M	Head of ETM	ITC
83.	Chea Vabotra	M	Student	ITC
84.	Meas Sophea	F	Officer	CDC/CRDB
85.	Sokh Heng	M	N/A	FA/MAFF
86.	Yin Chhet	M	Assistant DDG	MOT
87.	Thoeun Chan Phallka	F	Staff	CDC
88.	Cheng Marady	F	Official	MRD
89.	Chheng Phen	M	Deputy Director	FiA
90.	Nhem Seuan	M	N/A	N/A
91.	Pheng Lena	M	Cabinet	MoE
92.	Chivin Leng	M	Deputy Director	MoE
93.	Chea SamAng	M	Under Secretary of State	MoE
94.	Nop Sothearith	M	Deputy Director	MoE
95.	Thoun Sokunth	F	Chief office	MoE
96.	Uy Kamal	M	Deputy Director	MoE
97.	Than Makara	M	Vice Chief Office	GDANCP/MoE
98.	Sreng Sopheak	M	Vice Chief Office	IAD MoE

No.	Name	Gender	Position	Organization
99.	Sok Sophea	M	Vice Chief Office	MoE
100.	Ung Soeun	M	Coordination Officer	CCCA
101.	Yam Narith	M	Vice Chief Office	MoE
102.	Sem Sopheak	M	N/A	MoE
103.	May Ly	M	Program Manager	Mlup Baitong
104.	Seng Sopheap	M	PSD Officer	NBP
105.	Ung Nary	F	Deputy CEO	SOMA
106.	Chin Ol	F	Sales Engineer	Eco sun Cambodia
107.	Amdeol Crdin	M	Chairman	Ero Cham Green Business
108.	Saing Vand	M	Marketing	First Finance
109.	Ker Bopha	M	Researcher	CDRI
110.	Teak Seng	M	Director	WWF
111.	Renan Delepine	M	Country Director	T3 Architect
112.	Mey long	M	DRR/CCA-PO	Life with Dignity
113.	Dushyont	M	Country Manager	Thomax Ltd
114.	Chhay Kimheak	F	Policy Coordinator	WWF
115.	Sovanny Chhum	M	Program analyst	UNDP
116.	Vanna Phong	M	Advisor	GIZ
117.	Hak Sokchea	M	Project Coordinator	UNIDO
118.	Dauoel	M	Director	ACE
119.	Auneli pnuvdst	M	Project Leader	HXM
120.	Nop Polin	M	SPO	DCA
121.	Ly Visal	M	Operation Manager	FASMEC
122.	Inga Elisabeth Hawley	F	Country Director	SNV
123.	Try Mengsam	M	Student	ITC

No.	Name	Gender	Position	Organization
124.	Choeng Porchaing	M	Student	ITC
125.	Heang Latin	M	Student	ITC
126.	Eng Phirong	M	Provincial Director	PDoE- Stoeng Treng
127.	Johanna Legartra	F	Project Manager	UNDP
128.	Sharon Tes	F	SK Officer	GGGI
129.	Katie Koerfer	F	Policy associate	UNDP
130.	Chheng Ngov Veng	M	Energy Officer	UNDP
131.	Varocien Uagaer	F	Country Rep	GGGI
132.	Lang Sok	F	SDG Focal point	UNDP
133.	Mak Bunthoeun	M	Officer	NGO Forum
134.	Long Sorou	M	Project Manager	Nexus
135.	Tang Kanida	F	Assistant Project Development	Green Yellow
136.	Franfc Vagana	M	Director	ATS
137.	Sambok Chenda	F	Staff	Ecosun
138.	Monceaod	M	AFD	PO
139.	Rophael Bevlard	M	Engineer	ATS
140.	Andrew willianfa	M	Consultant	
141.	Dy Vutheara	F	Communication officer	RECOFTC
142.	Archie Gerro	M	Manager	BATC
143.	Soth Koem Soeun	M	Reporter	Phnom Penh Post
144.	Ros Raksa	M	Interpreter	KWS
145.	Sam Samorn	M	Reporter	AKP
146.	Ing Vuyhin	M	Reporter	RHM
147.	Khlok Vichet Ratha	F	Deputy Director	DCC
148.	Sim Touch	M	Chief of office	DCC

No.	Name	Gender	Position	Organization
149.	Chhay Khom	M	Vice Chief of office	DCC
150.	Lim Veng	M	Financial Management Officer	CCCA
151.	Leang Sophal	M	Chief of office	DCC
152.	Va Vuthy	M	Adaptation Officer	CCCA
153.	Neou Reaksmeay	F	Knowledge Management Officer	CCCA
154.	Thea Chamnab	F	Cleaner	CCCA
155.	Kien Danary	F	Admin Officer	CCCA
156.	Korn Ratana	F	Admin assistant	SRL
157.	Keo Sreymol	F	Officer	DCC
158.	Seang Sonyta	F	Clerk	CCCA
159.	Chrun Naren	F	Secretary	CCCA

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