

**Asia Regional Workshop in Integrating Market
Mechanism to the Implementation of INDC/NDC**

Cambodia's INDC Development

SUM Thy

**Director, Department of Climate Change,
General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable
Development, CAMBODIA**

Key considerations for INDC in Cambodia

- **Cambodia is not a major contributor to climate change, but is likely to be disproportionately affected.** The country is concerned about the serious consequences of climate change to its economic development, human capacity, poverty reduction and environment sustainability.
- **Land-use change and forestry is a major source of GHG emissions.** Land use change and forestry sectors are the biggest emitters, with agriculture (domestic livestock and rice cultivation) being the next largest emission source. After that, energy is the only other significant emitting sector.
- **Cambodia has made good progress in developing policies and strategies on climate change.** The second national communication has just been completed and most GHG projections and modelling work undertaken was useful for the identification of mitigation and adaptation elements, along with that from other plans, e.g. Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023, Sectoral Action Plans, NAPA (2007).

Cambodia's INDC: National Context



- ✓ Cambodia is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, in particular from floods, droughts, windstorms, and seawater intrusion.
- ✓ Efforts in addressing climate change in Cambodia cannot be separated from economic development and poverty alleviation goals.
- ✓ Cambodia is proud of the progress made in climate change policy (in particular, explicit efforts have been made in mainstreaming climate change into national and sub-national planning and budgeting).

Cambodia's INDC: Mitigation

Cambodia wishes to propose a GHG mitigation contribution for the period 2020 – 2030, conditional upon the availability of different types of support from the international community

- ✓ Energy industries, manufacturing industries, transport, and other sectors: Cambodia intends to undertake actions, the impact of which is expected to be a maximum reduction of 3,100 Gg CO₂eq compared to baseline emissions of 11,600 Gg CO₂eq by 2030.



Cambodia's INDC: Mitigation

- ✓ Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF): Cambodia intends to undertake voluntary and conditional actions to achieve the target of increasing forest cover to 60% of national land area by 2030. In the absence such actions the net sequestration from LULUCF is expected to reduce to 7,897 GgCO₂ in 2030 compared to estimated sequestration of 18,492 GgCO₂ in 2010.



Cambodia's INDC: Mitigation

- The actions proposed, if adequately supported through finance, technology transfer, and capacity building, will keep per capita emissions to an estimated 2.04 tCO₂eq by 2030 which is below the global average needed to achieve the UNFCCC's objective of a 2°C pathway
- Cambodia, despite being an LDC, has for the first time presented a clear list of mitigation actions to limit growth in GHG emissions, making a significant deviation from the BAU scenario, and thus going beyond existing actions.

Cambodia's INDC: Means of Implementation

- Cambodia requires support in the form of financing, capacity building, and technology transfer to implement the actions set out in this INDC.
- According to the assessment of financial needs for priority activities up to 2018 included in the sectoral climate change action plans, Cambodia would require 1.27 billion US\$ to support the implementation of these activities.
- Clear implementation road map should be development.
- Funding Mobilization for implementation.

Thank you!

Email: cceap@online.com.kh