

Cambodia and Climate Change

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Outline

- ✓ **Overview**
- ✓ **Climate Change Activities in Cambodia**
- ✓ **Cambodia's View on Future Climate Change Regimes**

Overview (1/2)

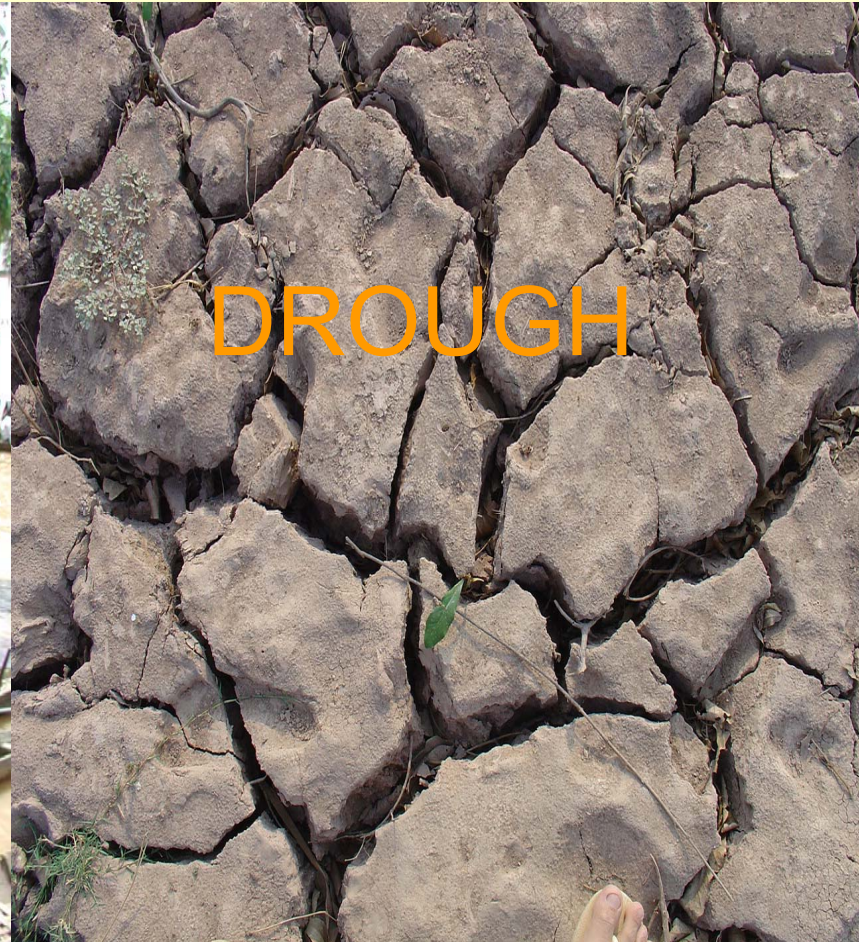
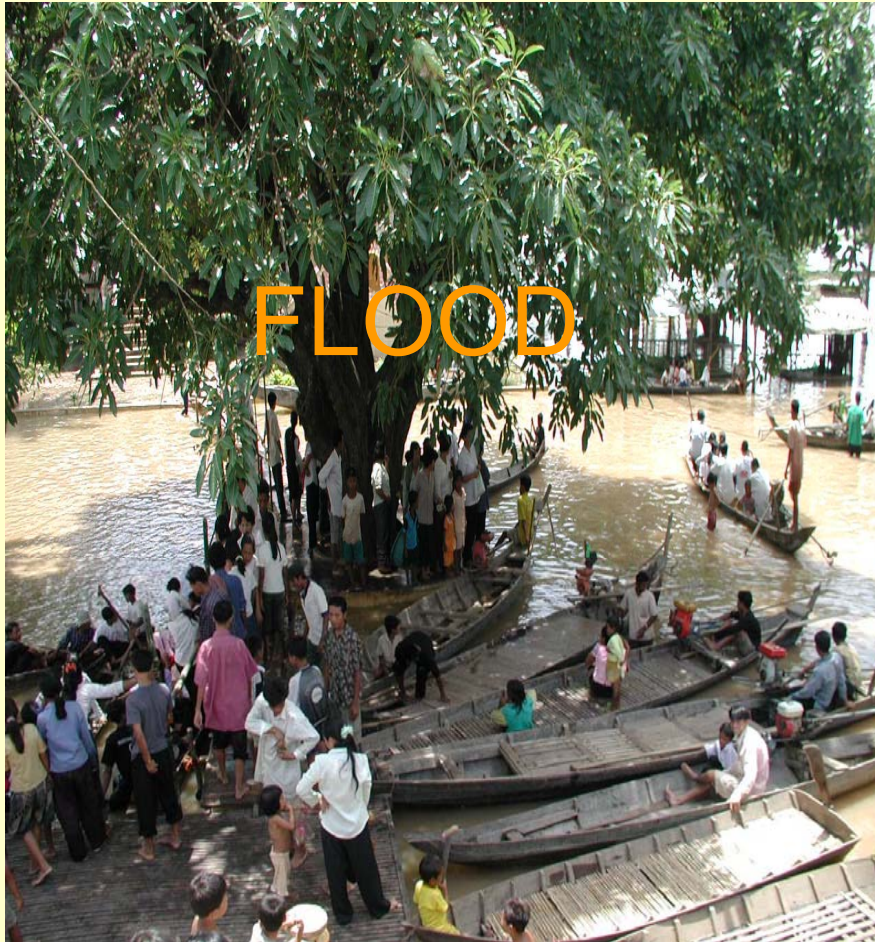
□ Cambodia is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change:

- Agrarian country with over 80% of population living in rural areas.
- Economic activities concentrated within low-lying and coastal areas.
- Least developed country with 36% of population living below poverty line and GDP per capita less than US\$300.
- A post-conflict society facing many social and economic development priorities.
- More severe and frequent floods and droughts have occurred in recent years.
- Unprecedented dengue fever outbreak in 2007.

Overview (2/2)

- ❑ The "Economics of Climate Change" by Sir Nicholas Stern concluded that 1% of global GDP is required to be invested (in GHG emission reduction) in order to mitigate the effects of climate change, and that failure to do so could risk a recession worth up to 20% of global GDP. Key measures: emission trading, technology cooperation, reducing deforestation, adaptation.
- ❑ The IPCC 4th Assessment Report's key conclusions:
 - It is clear that global warming is occurring
 - The probability that is caused by human emissions of GHGs is over 90%.
 - Predicted surface air temperature increase in 21st century: 1.1 - 6.4° C.
 - Predicted sea level rise: 18 -59 cm.
 - More heat waves, heavy rain fall, droughts, cyclones and high tides.

Climate Change Impact in Cambodia



Climate Change Activities in Cambodia (1/3)

- ❑ Cambodia ratified the UNFCCC on 18 December 1995
 - Commitments: Prepare National Communications and submit to the Conferences of the parties (when fund is available).
- ❑ Cambodia acceded to the Kyoto Protocol on 04 Jul, 2002
 - As a developing party, Cambodia does not have GHG emission reduction commitment.
 - However, the country can reduce GHGs voluntarily via CDM projects, which will also support sustainable development objectives.
 - Three CDM projects have been approved by the countries: rice husk cogeneration (1), and methane capture from waste water (1), and methane capture from piggery (1).

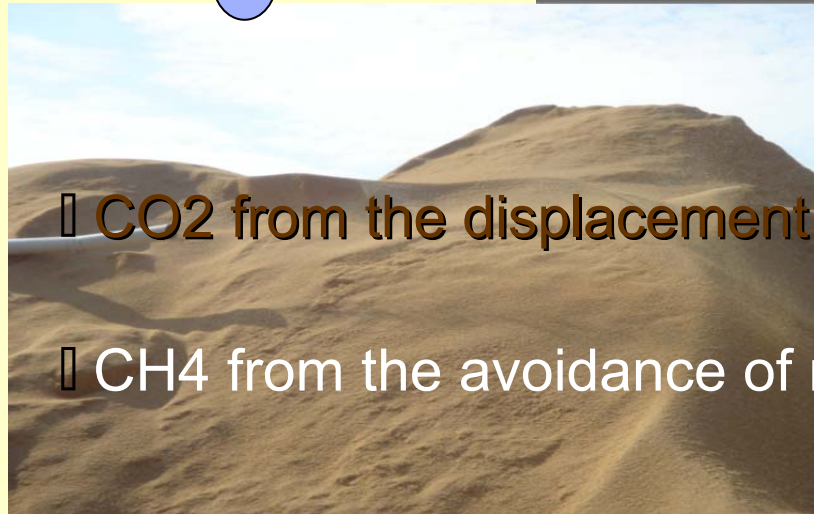
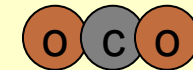
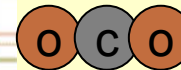
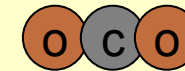
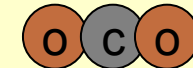
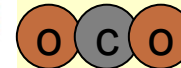
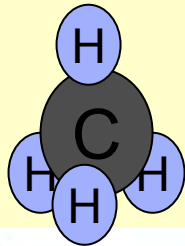
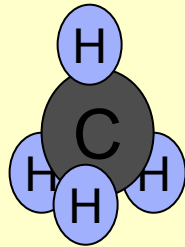
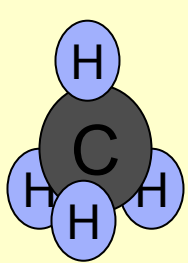
Climate Change Activities in Cambodia (2/3)

- Cambodia completed a National Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) in late 2006 to address the urgent and immediate needs of the country to adapt to climate change:
 - 39 priority adaptation projects identified in agriculture, water resources, human health and coastal zone.
 - Sectors/regions most affected by climate change include agriculture, water resources, human health, and coastal zone.
 - The climate hazards addressed by NAPA include flood, drought, windstorm, high tide, salt water intrusion and malaria.

Climate Change Activities in Cambodia (3/3)

- Resource mobilization is underway to promote the implementation of the NAPA (multilateral and bilateral funds including the Global Environment Facility, central government, NGOs, etc.).
- Preparing 2nd National Report of UNFCCC.
- Participating in 15th Session of UNFCCC, Nov. 2009, Denmark.

Some Examples of CDM Projects: Rice Husk Fired Cogeneration (Power & Heat) Plant



▮ CO2 from the displacement of diesel oil

▮ CH4 from the avoidance of rice husk left to decay

Cambodia & Climate Change Funding Mechanism (1/2)

- ❑ Cambodia supports Japanese Program on “Cool Earth Partnership” (\$10 Billions).
- ❑ Under EU program funding on Global Climate Change Alliance (EURO 3.2 Million), Cambodia is considering project on Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment at coastal area.

Cambodia & Climate Change Funding Mechanism (2/2)

- ❑ \$50 Million funded by WB for Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, to include climate change issue in national policy and development planning for future investment.
- ❑ Public investment program for 2009-2012 under ADB funding included climate change issue into various development sectors (agriculture, environment, rural development).

Cambodia's Views on Future Climate Change Regimes (1/2)

□ MITIGATION

- All countries need to consider setting their own GHG emission reduction targets based on the “Common but Differentiated Responsibilities” for future post-Kyoto regimes.
- Need to further promote GHG emission reduction projects via CDM of the Kyoto Protocol with more focus on supporting sustainable development of host countries.
- More simplified rules and procedures specifically designed to facilitate meaningful participation of LDCs.
- In GHG reduction projects are required. This should mainly focus on small-scale projects that have great benefits for local communities along with GHG emission reduction.

Cambodia's Views on Future Climate Change Regimes (2/2)

□ Mitigation

- Reducing emissions from avoided deforestation in post-Kyoto regimes should receive due attention. In this context, forests should be considered from a broader perspective: their role in atmospheric carbon removal, their global environmental values and benefits, their role in biogeochemical cycles, their environmental services and functions, etc.
- Countries that choose to protect their forests as an alternative to exploitation or land clearance for other development purposes shall be entitled to fair and reasonable incentives, which can be calculated based on economic valuation of forests in terms of their products, services and functions for the global environment.
- However, resource allocation to be used for enhancing sinks should not compromise the emission reduction efforts through promotion of renewable energy use, energy efficiency, and technology transfer to poor countries.

Cambodia's Views on Future Climate Change Regimes (2/2)

□ ADAPTATION

- Least developed countries (LDCs) are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to their limited adaptive capacities. Therefore, they should be the main focus for adaptation assistance, in particular, in implementing their NAPAs.
- Commitment to climate adaptation should be binding and the existing fragmented and poorly coordinated funding mechanisms for adaptation projects should be streamlined.
- Funding for adaptation projects in LDCs should be unconditional and country-driven.
- Adaptation measures should focus on the improvement and development of adaptation infrastructures using project-based capacity building approach for stakeholders as opposed to purely general capacity building.



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