

**Policy Roundtable Discussion on “Climate Change Responses in
Cambodia: Challenges and
Opportunities for Climate Change Research”
14th January, 2014 at Sunway Hotel**

Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP)

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Outline

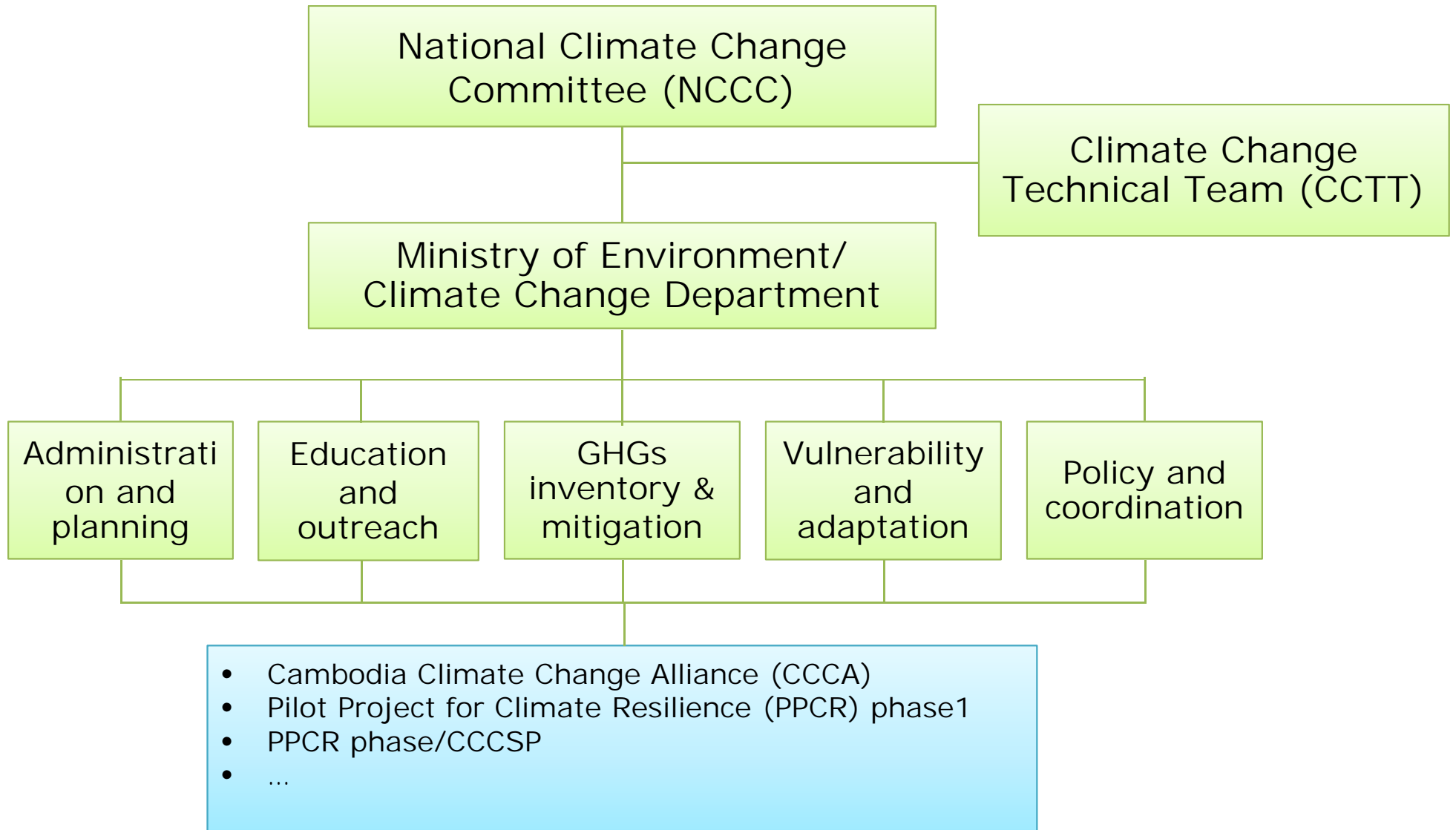
1. Introduction
2. National Climate Change Responses
3. Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan
4. Mapping the Sectoral CCSP objectives to the strategic objectives of the CCCSP
5. Strategic Objectives

1. Introduction

- **Climate change risks and threats** to Cambodia's economic growth, livelihoods and ecosystem functions point to the need for integrated approaches to planning climate change policy interventions in harmony with relevant economic policy agenda geared towards sustainable development, poverty reduction and environmental conservation.
- **The Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 (CCCSP)** is well designed to fill the gap, to complement existing policy and to meet the emerging challenge of the national development efforts.

- **Vision:** Cambodia develops towards a green, low-carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society.
- **Mission:** Creating a national framework for engaging the public, private sectors, civil society organizations, and development partners in a participatory process for responding to climate change and to support sustainable development.
- **Goals:**
 - Reducing vulnerability of most vulnerable groups and critical (natural and societal) systems to climate change impacts.
 - Shifting towards a green development path by promoting low-carbon development and technologies.
 - Promoting awareness and participation of the public in climate change response actions.

2. National Climate Change Responses



Cambodia Climate Change Alliance

CCCA is a joint effort of the National Climate Change Committee and key development partners, a comprehensive, innovative and programme-based approach to address climate change and disaster risks in Cambodia.

Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)

Implemented by: Supported by:



Ministry of
Environment



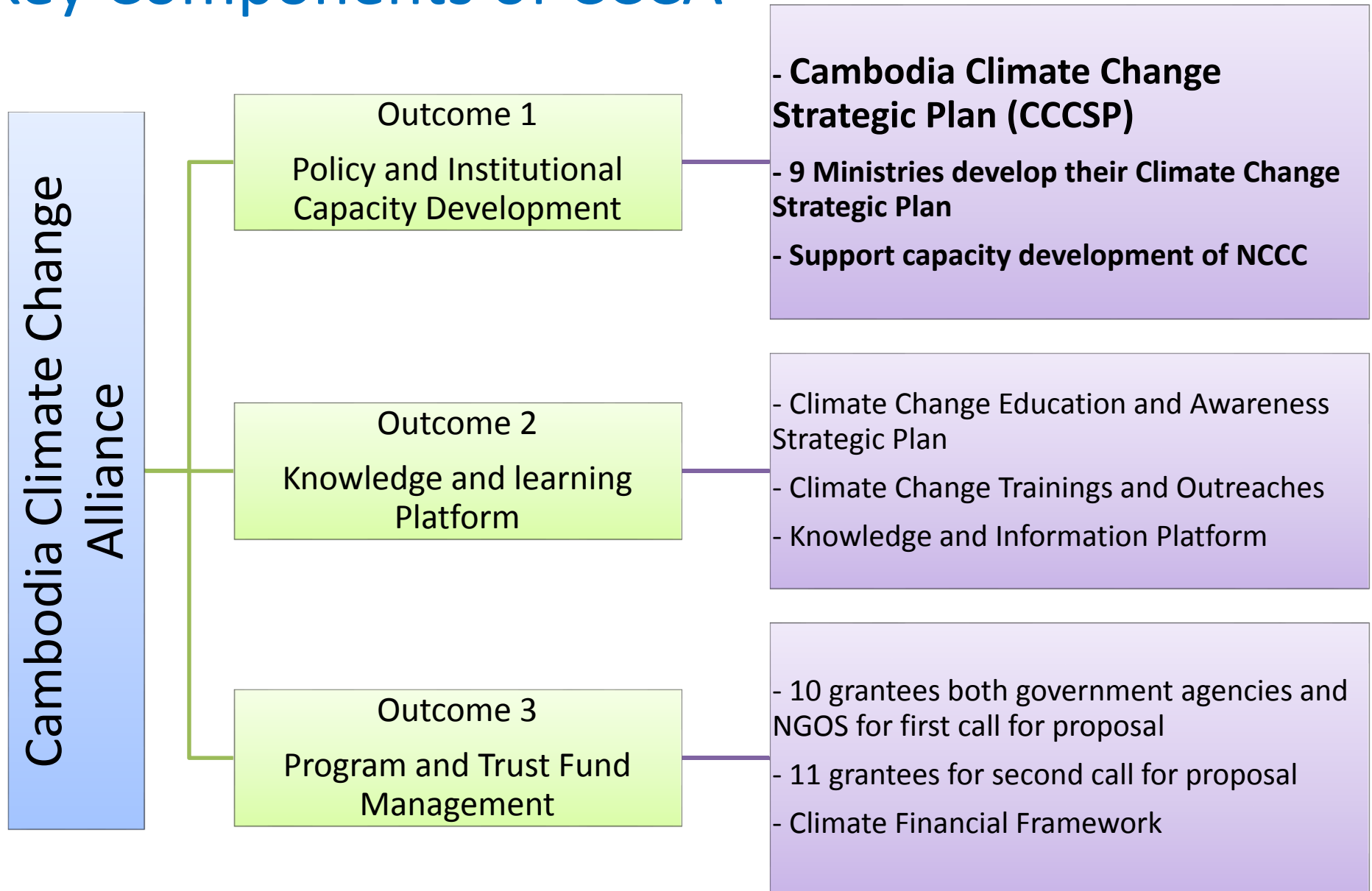
European Union



Empowered lives
Resilient nations Danida



Key Components of CCCA




3. Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan

- The development of Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) is prioritized in National Strategic Development Plan (update 2009-2013).
- In 2011, the Council of Ministers provided an outline for the CCCSP

ផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ (STRATEGIC PLAN)	
១- សេចក្តីផ្តើម (INTRODUCTION or BACKGROUND)	
២- ចក្ខុវិស័យ (VISION)	
៣- បេសកកម្ម (MISSION)	
៤- គោលបំណងនិងគោលដៅ (GOALS and OBJECTIVES)	
៥- ក្របខណ្ឌយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ (STRATEGY FRAMEWORK)	
	- ការវិភាគយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ (STRATEGIC ANALYSIS)
	- ទិសដៅយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES)
	- យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ (STRATEGIES)
៦- សកម្មភាពការងារ (ACTIVITIES)	
៧- ធនធានហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ (FINANCIAL RESOURCES)	
៨- ការតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងការវាយតម្លៃ (MONITORING and EVALUATION)	
៩- សេចក្តីសន្និដ្ឋាន (CONCLUSIONS)	

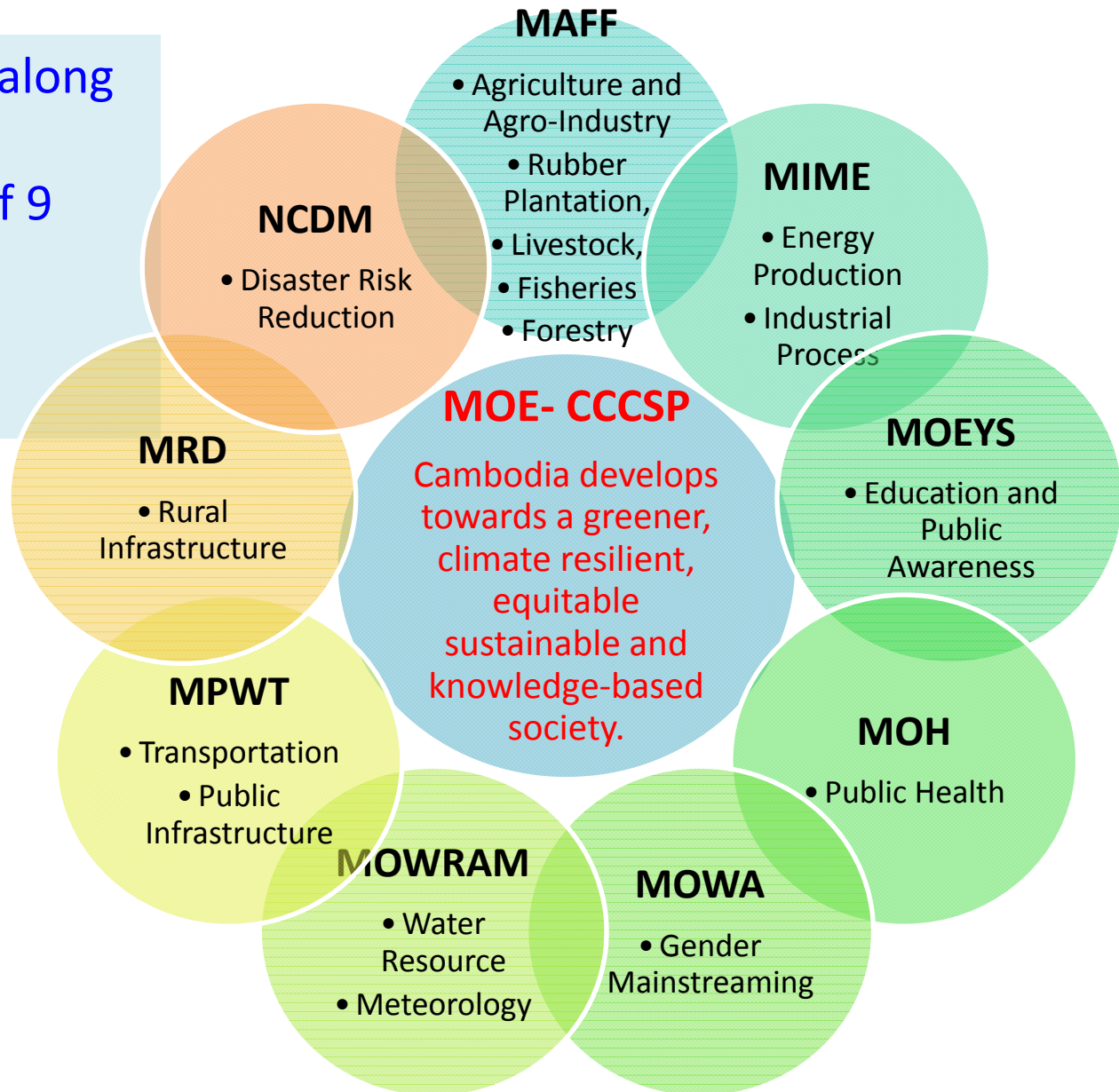
Policy Directive 433 from Council of Minister



3. Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP)

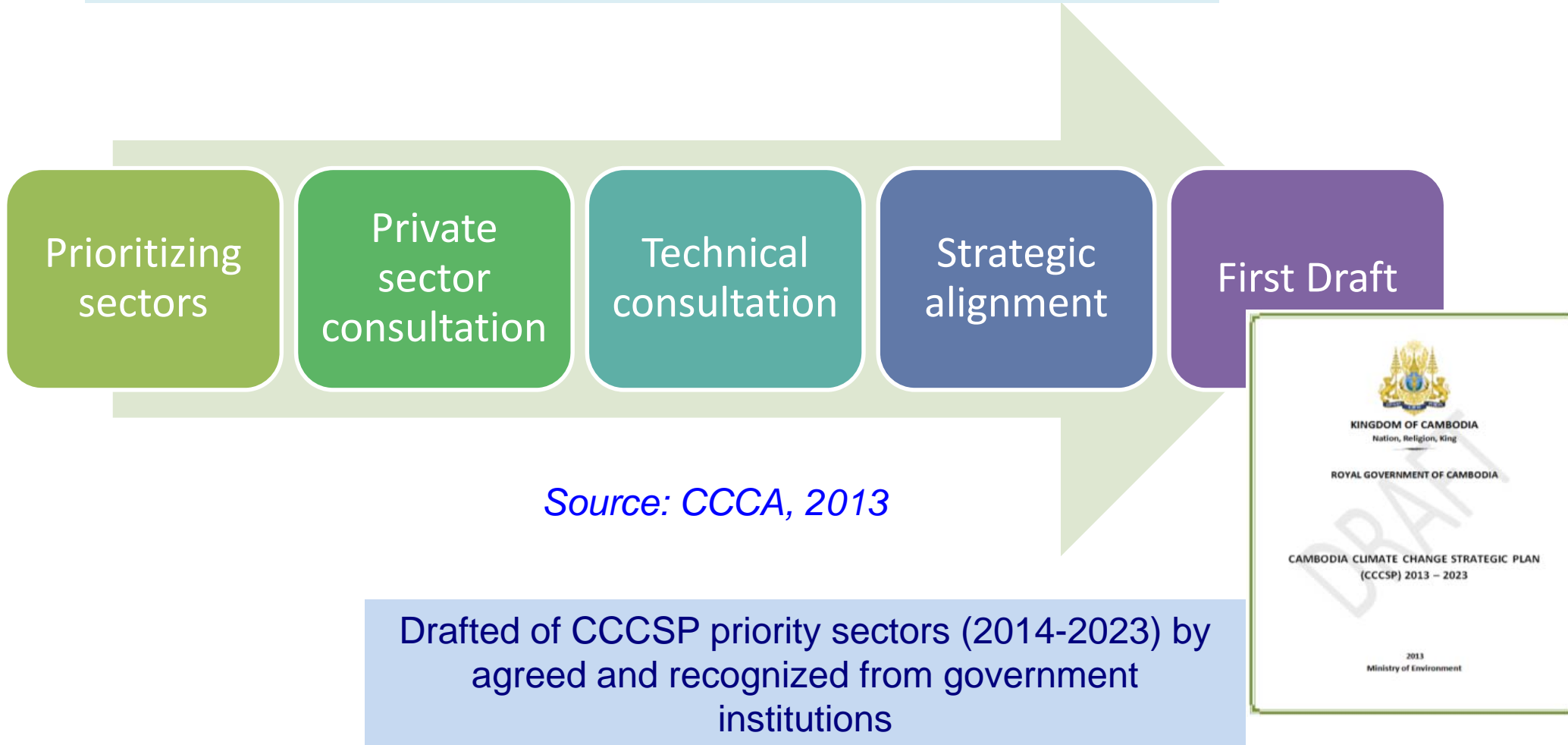
The CCCSP is developed alongside the sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plans of 9 government institutions.

Source: CCCA, 2013



CCCSP Development Process

A. Participation & Consultation of CCCSP



CCCSP Development Process

B. Review of CCCSP

First Draft

Technical
consultation:
CSO, CCD, PD,
Private, Academia

Peer
Reviews

Political
Review

Launch
the CCCSP

Agree and Recognize the Draft



Source: CCCA, 2013

CCCSP Development Process

C. Propose CCCSP Implementation



4. Mapping the Sectoral CCSP objectives to the strategic objectives of the CCCSP

- The strategic objectives of the CCCSP were formulated in part based on the strategic objectives of the Sector CCSP. The line ministries included:
 - Ministry of Environment (MOE)
 - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry (MAFF);
 - Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME);
 - Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MOEYS);
 - Ministry of Health (MOH);
 - Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MOWA);
 - Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM);
 - Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT);
 - Ministry of Rural Development (MRD); and the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM).

5. Strategic Objectives

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

- Promote adaptive social protection and participatory approaches in reducing loss and damage
- Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks for national climate change responses
- Strengthen collaboration and active participation in regional and global climate change processes
- Example for each strategic objective and institutional involved

1. Promote climate resilience through improving food, water and energy security

MOE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and engage participation of stakeholders and sectors in identification of climate change response measures. • Strengthen coordination mechanism for coherent policy response to climate change. • Increase capacity for identification of opportunity resulting from climate change in the agricultural production system, ecology, and protected areas. • Facilitate businesses and industries that respond to carbon market opportunity for trade and green investment. • Management solid waste and waste water through integrated approach in the Capital, towns, populated areas, and management of animal waste. • Integrate climate change in the Environmental Impact Assessment process.
MAFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance GHG emission reduction from deforestation and forest degradation, animal and crop production. • Promote renewable energy (biomass and biogases) consumption, efficiency and proper agriculture technology usage.
MIME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization through technical and finance support.
MOH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health care infrastructure and capacity of health personnel to cope with vector-borne and water-borne diseases in the context of climate change.
MPWT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve petroleum-based fuel.
MRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support adaptation to climate change through creating local business opportunities that focus on micro-credit provision for socioeconomic development.

Thank you for your attention!