

# **The 5<sup>th</sup> Workshop on GHG Inventories in Asia**

**Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

**September 6-8, 2007**

## **Cambodia's Institutional Arrangements for GHG Inventory for SNC**

**Presented by**

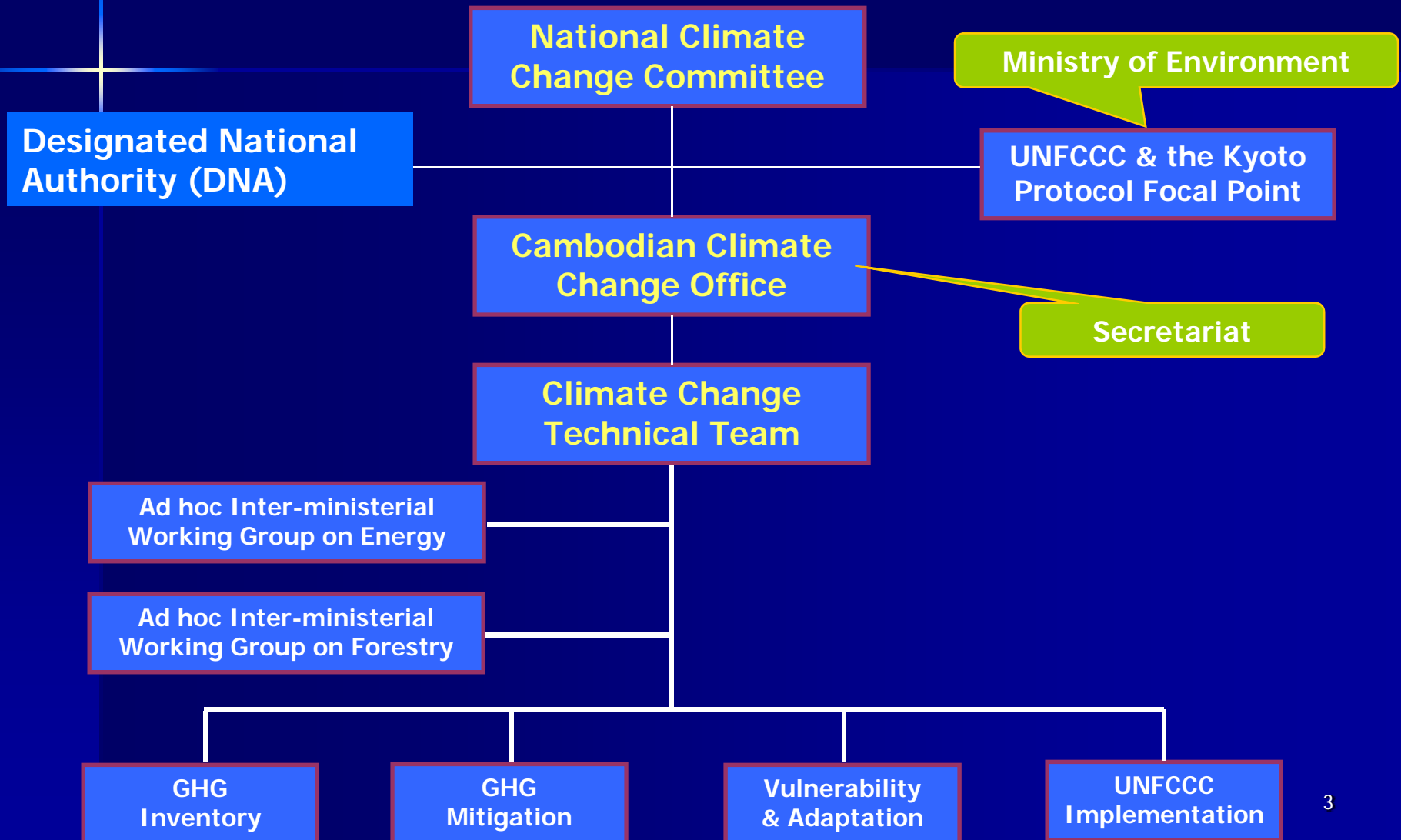
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# Outline of the Presentation

1. Current Climate Change Institutional Framework in Cambodia
2. National system for GHG inventory
3. Key problems/issues for GHG inventory
4. Possible strategies to remove the problem/issues

# 1. Current Climate Change Institutional Framework in Cambodia



# 1. Current Climate Change Institutional Framework in Cambodia (con't.)

- The Cambodian Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the National Focal Point for the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol;
- The Cambodian Climate Change Office (CCCO) was established under the MoE in June 2003;
- The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) was established in April 2006 by a sub-decree. It comprises representatives from 19 concerned Government ministries and agencies.
  - *NCCC mandate: to prepare, coordinate and monitor the implementation of policies, strategies, legal instruments, plans and programmes of the Royal Government to address climate change issues.*

# 1. Current Climate Change Institutional Framework in Cambodia (con't.)

## *CCCO Roles and Responsibilities*

- Implement the UNFCCC and other climate change-related tasks
- Provide information and advice to the Government on preparation of **negotiation positions**, establishment of **national climate change policies, plans and legal instrument**
- Identify and assess **new technologies** appropriate for Cambodia to adapt to climate change or to mitigate GHG emissions
- Organize training courses, workshops, seminars and meetings related to climate change
- Liaise with relevant national and international agencies<sup>5</sup>

# 1. Current Climate Change Institutional Framework in Cambodia (con't.)

## *CCCO Roles and Responsibilities*

- Promote **research activities** and human capacity building
- Develop new climate change-related **project proposals**
- Prepare progress reports to be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and other relevant agencies
- Compile, manage and periodically update a **database** relating to the implementation of the UNFCCC in Cambodia
- Act as the **Secretariat** of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Focal Points for Cambodia
- Enhance **cooperation** with relevant governmental agencies, national and international organizations, NGOs, and local communities to promote the implementation of the national climate change policies.<sup>6</sup>

# 1. Current Climate Change Institutional Framework in Cambodia (con't.)

- Proposed Climate Change Technical Team (CCTT):
- Qualification: Experience from NC1 from line ministries and institution:
  - Ministry of Environment (MoE)
  - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
  - Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME)
  - Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology (MOWRAM)
  - Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
  - National Committee Disaster Management (CDMC)
  - Other, if necessary
- CCTT will be chaired by Chief of Climate Change Office.

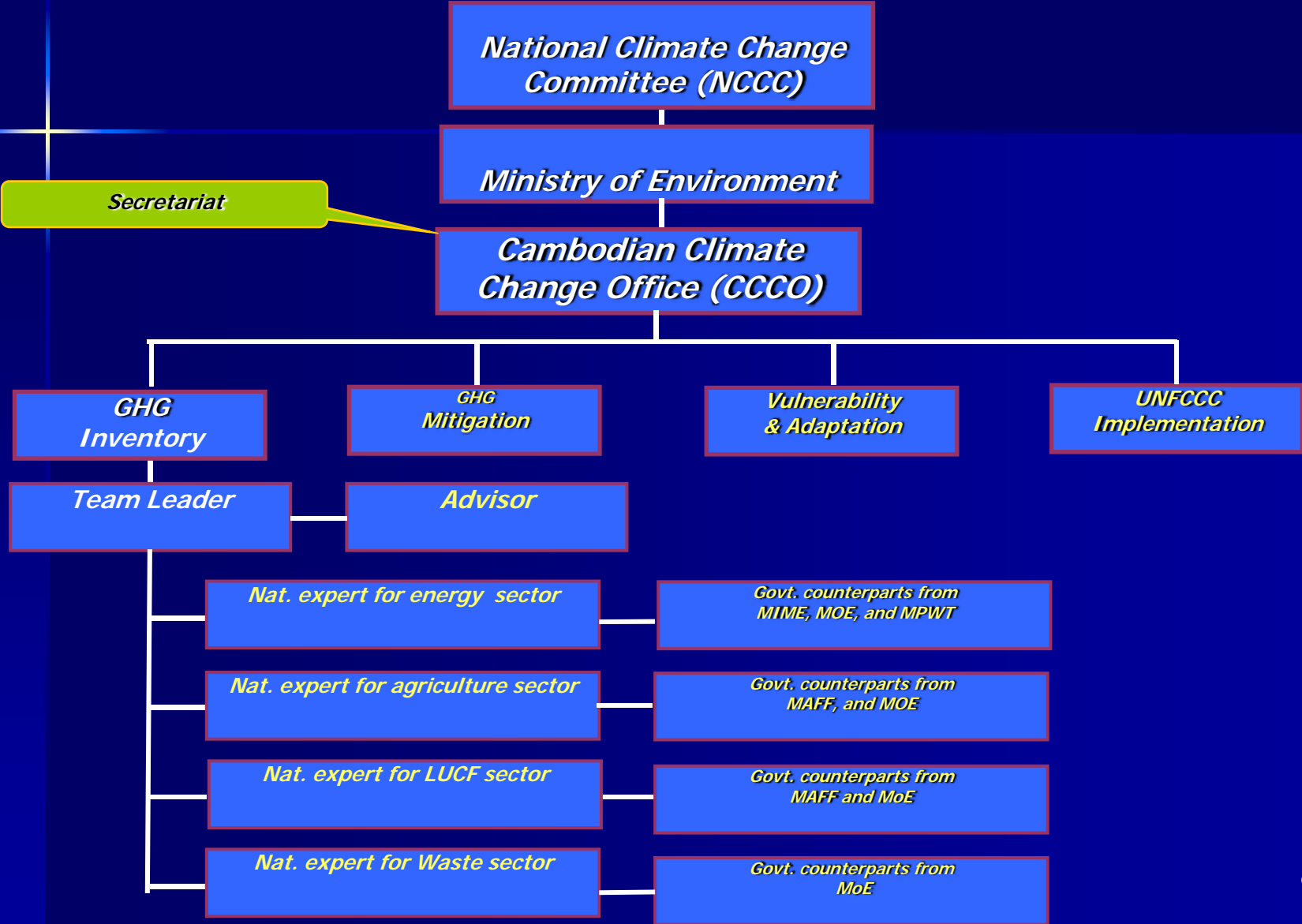
# 1. Current Climate Change Institutional Framework in Cambodia (con't.)

For Past Experience First National Communication (NC1)

- Project Steering Committee (PSC)
- National Project Coordinator (NPC)
- National Technical Committee (NTC)
- Composition of from line ministries and institution: MoE, MAFF, MIME, MOWRAM, MPWT, RUPP, RUA
- Mandate depend on project duration



# 2. National system for GHG inventory



## 2. National system for GHG inventory (con't.)

- The first Cambodia's GHG inventory preparation was started in October 1999 under Cambodia's Initial National Communication with technical backstopping from regional consultants.
- Cambodia's GHG Inventory focused on three main GHGs : CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O.
- The inventory covers five main sectors: Energy, Industrial Process, Agriculture, Waste, Land Use Change and Forestry.
- The inventory was mainly based on Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.

### 3. Key problems/issues for GHG inventory

- Lack of sustainable national GHG inventory system within the country. The inventory was prepared on a project basis for including into the NC;
- Lack of activity data. e.g., energy balance sheet in the country, livestock, water management for paddy, soil carbon etc.;
- Lack of previous researches/studies related to inventory sectors;
- Lack of database management system for inventory;
- Low technical capacity of local staff;
- Limited national experts in the country;
- Lack of financial support to do researches/studies and update the inventory.

## 4. Possible strategies to remove the problem/issues

- Institutional strengthening of NCCC;
- CCCO managerial and technical capacity strengthening including local experts;
- Improve activity data by sector;
- Use on-the-job training approach;
- Establish Climate Change Technical Team (CCTT);
- Establish the national inventory system with the involvement of concerned government ministries;
- Establish data management systems for inventory for all sectors;
- Cooperate with the concerned government institutions/NGOs or OI to promote researches/studies for developing reliable activity data and emission factors;
- Exchange experts within the regional and international.

A wide-angle photograph of the Angkor Wat temple complex in Cambodia. The central focus is the main temple structure with its three prominent towers. The foreground is a wide, paved stone path leading towards the temple, flanked by low stone walls and several large, fan-shaped palm trees. A few people are visible walking on the path. The sky is clear and blue.

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