

The Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC

Implications for Cambodia and Progress since Paris Agreement

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Key Paris agreement against Cambodia's positions

| Paris Agreement | Cambodia's positions |
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| The core mitigation commitments are common to all parties, but there is some differentiation in the expectations set: developed countries “should” undertake absolute economy-wide reduction targets, while developing countries “are encouraged” to move toward economy-wide targets over time. | Based on principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) particularly the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and ensuring sustainable development of developing countries |
| Reaffirm the goal of limiting global temperature increase well below 2 degrees Celsius, while urging efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees | The developed countries should take leading role in their Greenhouse Gas emission reduction to ensure global average temperature will not rise more than 2°C compared with that of pre-industrial levels by 2100. |
| Establish binding commitments by all parties to make “nationally determined contributions” (NDCs), and to pursue domestic measures aimed at achieving them. | The developing countries should participate in the mitigation of GHG emission, taking into account the adequate technical and financial support is provided by developed countries, particularly for the LDCs |

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| The agreement aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. | The sustainable development in context of food, water and energy security, poverty reduction, and actual circumstance of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), should be included in the new climate agreement |
| Urge all Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that have not already done so to ratify and implement the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol; | Cambodia supports the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to enhance the reduction of GHG emission before 2020. |
| In a victory for small island countries and other countries highly vulnerable to climate impacts, the agreement includes a free-standing provision extending the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage. | The LDCs group should receive support for adaptation to address the negative impact of climate change through preparation and implementation of national adaptation plan. Program of work on loss and damage is a priority in the negotiation process for the new agreement |

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| <p>Call for a new mechanism, similar to the Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol, enabling emission reductions in one country to be counted toward another country's NDC. Policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stock.</p> | <p>Carbon price mechanism should be set up to promote the role of forest and ensuring the economic competitiveness for REDD+ action, while preserving other benefits from forest.</p> |
| <p>Developed countries to provide finance for mitigation and adaptation in developing countries. "Other" parties are "encouraged" to provide such support "voluntarily." The COP decision extends the \$100 billion-a-year goal through 2025, and beyond that, says only that by 2025 the COP will set a "new collective quantified goal from a floor of" \$100 billion a year.</p> | <p>The developed countries should increase their financial contribution to the Green Climate Fund at level of USD 100 billion per year by 2020 for the greenhouse gas emission mitigation and adaptation in the developing countries, particularly in the LDCs</p> |

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| The agreement prescribes a set of binding procedural commitments for individual mitigation efforts: to “prepare, communicate and maintain” an NDC; to provide information necessary for clarity and transparency; and to communicate a new NDC every five years. | The 2015 agreement should include the Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable (MRV) on the financial support of developed countries to the developing countries for addressing climate change issue |

Benefits of the Paris Agreement for Cambodia

- Through the submission of the INDC and active participation to the Paris Negotiations, Cambodia demonstrated political will and commitment. However, it will not be able to achieve without financial support
- On **mitigation**, it is clear that developed countries will need to lead on the effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- On **adaptation**, there is recognition of particularly vulnerable countries, of loss and damage, and of linkage with disaster risk reduction. Also, the importance of co-benefits between mitigation and adaptation was reinforced.
- Additionally, the Paris Agreement is expected to:
 - provide **flexibility** for developing countries
 - increase access to **finance**
 - potentially increase **collaboration** among countries

Progress since the Paris Agreement for policy, coordination and outreach

- CoP-21 outcomes was well informed to Prime Minister and received initial agreement for MoE to cooperate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation to sign Paris Agreement.
- Cambodia signed Paris Agreement on 22 April in NY.
- Mapping Private Sector Contribution to the Climate Change Response in Cambodia is under development.

Progress since the Paris Agreement for mitigation

- REDD+ Strategy is being finalised
- GHG Inventory Working Group was established
- Cambodia submitted Second National Communication (SNC) and it is available on both National Climate Change website and the UNFCCC website
- Cambodia DNA approved one PoA Project in March 2016.

Progress since the Paris Agreement for Adaptation

- M&E Framework for adaptation is being prepared and will be launch in April 2016. M&E for Health Sector and Agriculture will be conducted in collaboration with IIED.
- Mainstreaming climate change into sub-national planning
- Proposal for GCF Readiness Program was developed and rto submitted to GCF Secretariat
 - Confirmation of Ministry of Environment as National Designated Authority (NDA)
 - Selection of National Implementing Entity (NIE)
- National Adaptation Plan (NAP) formulation process and implementing plan

Thank You

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