Summary of the Workshop,
"A Systematic and Quantitative Design of
the Low Carbon Development Plan for Cambodia"
22 April 2013
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

I. Introduction

The Low Carbon Development concept was introduced to Cambodia in 2010 when a national workshop was organized for the first time with support from the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)[1]. Notably, the involvement of relevant government environmental officers, research institutes, NGOs and academia has been increasing gradually through their participation in regional and national workshops, training and research activities. To ensure further progress, the Ministry of Environment of Cambodia, with support from IGES, the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES; Japan), and Kyoto University (Japan) organized a national workshop entitled, "A Systematic and Quantitative Design of the Low Carbon Development Plan for Cambodia," on 22 April 2013[2] in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. A total of around 60 participants joined the workshop, representing a range of entities from Cambodian line ministries, research institutes, academia and NGOs to international Development Partners and Japanese research institutes and academia.

Cambodia has already designed a draft Low Carbon Development (LCD) Plan that sets 2010 as the base year and 2050 as the target year. To achieve the LCD targets set for 2050, Cambodia has tentatively identified four policies (Green environment, Harmonization of green economy, society and culture, Blue economy, and Eco-village) and 12 strategies (Green agriculture, Green transport, Green energy, Green tourism, Green buildings, Green merchant marine and

[1] This is the first LCS Cambodian Workshop, held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 10 January 2011. See: http://lcs-rnet.org/meetings_locarnet/2011/01/cambodia_meeting_low-_carbon_development_plan_scoping_meeting.html

[2] This is the third LCS Cambodia Workshop. See: http://lcs-rnet.org/meetings_locarnet/2013/04/cambodia_workshop_a_systematic_and_quantitative_design_of_low_carbon_development_plan_for_cambodia.html
The second LCS Cambodian Workshop was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 29 May 2012. See: http://lcs-rnet.org/meetings_locarnet/2012/05/cambodia_workshopdesigning_and_establishing_cambodian_low_carbon_development_plan.html

sustainable coastal zone management, Sustainable waste management, Sustainable forest management, Low carbon infrastructure, Green human resource development, Green financial mobilization, and Green technology and investment).

The objectives of the workshop were to introduce a preliminary study on a Systematic and Quantitative Design of the Low Carbon Development Plan for Cambodia to government officers, researchers and academia; to collect inputs and comments from participants on detailed actions to achieve the four policies and 12 strategies that have been identified; and to enable researchers and academia in Cambodia to engage with research institutes and academia in Japan for capacity development of LCS research and collaboration. The workshop was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Chay Samith, Director General and Delegate to the Government in Charge of Protected Areas, the Ministry of Environment of Cambodia, and Dr. Shuzo Nishioka, General Secretary of IGES.

Dr. Nishioka emphasized that this workshop was intended to initiate and facilitate science-policy dialogue between policy-makers and research communities. The reality is that low carbon development research requires interdisciplinary knowledge, tools and methods in order to be integrated into the practical policy process that seeks to enhance the actions that Cambodia demonstrably needs to achieve sustainable development. The country has been working to make steady progress in developing low-carbon plans and strategies based on a green economy.

H.E. Mr. Chay Samith explained that Cambodia is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to its limited capacity to cope, in terms of both institutional and technical capacity. It has suffered heavy floods and has experienced other negative impacts upon a great many human lives as well as property, infrastructure, agricultural products, animals, and human health in some provinces, while other provinces have been acutely affected by severe drought. Cambodia has taken substantial measures to address these impacts through the establishment of new institutions and the strengthening of existing ones. The government has also mainstreamed climate change into its National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and other development activities and it is moreover in the progress of developing the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP). Mr. Samith also stressed that the current timing is a prime opportunity for Cambodia to establish a Low Carbon Research Network and Low Carbon Development Plan to enable Cambodia to have a greener and cleaner society with resilience to climate change.

II. Findings

SESSION 1: CURRENT STATUS OF CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

The Ministry of Environment of Cambodia updated the participants on the progress of the CCCSP. Showing the progress of CCCSP, the Ministry illustrated the ways in which Cambodia

is working collaboratively across nine ministries to address sectoral and cross-sectoral issues in order to achieve a greener, climate resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society and provide strategic direction toward informed decision-making about both adaptation to adverse climate change impacts and mitigation.

The Ministry of Environment of Cambodia also overviewed the implementation of the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in Cambodia. This reflected the role of the government in both NAMA and the CDM in ensuring effective implementation of mitigation activities and assessing their progress. It was noted that Cambodia has not yet submitted a list of NAMAs to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in response to the invitation extended under the COP decisions. The country has prioritized a number of programmes for developing NAMAs covering a national biodigester program, solar home systems, energy efficiency in buildings, biomass utilisation and transportation. As far as the CDM is concerned, Cambodia's Designated National Authority (DNA) has approved ten projects.

SESSION 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ENGAGEMENT

Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) in Cambodia was presented by a senior environmental adviser in the US Agency for International Development (USAID). She disclosed that USAID's support in Cambodia will focus on the improvement of GHG inventories, REDD+, agriculture, energy and finance for climate change responses. Brainstorming and mainstreaming the new LCS implementation plan will take place, and concepts for a low carbon strategy have been developed and will be implemented to support Cambodia's efforts to pursue long-term, transformative development while accelerating sustainable, climate-resilient economic growth.

NIES then shared lessons learned through its collaborative low carbon societies (LCS) scenarios research project, conducted with 60 team members toward a 70% GHG emissions reduction in Japan by 2050. NIES conducted research on LCS scenarios in order to assist the government in making informed science-based decisions for reducing GHG emissions by establishing a mid- to long-term vision and a roadmap describing concrete actions and a timeframe. The NIES study has also examined LCS scenarios and actions in other Asian countries. Research activities toward Cambodia's LCS will be strengthened

through collaborative work between researchers and policymakers in both Cambodia and Japan.

SESSION 3: RESEARCH REQUIREMENT FOR THE LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT PLAN

This session explored the roles of LCS as well as the progress of LCS policy and research activities. Firstly, a preliminary study on a Systematic and Quantitative Design of the Low Carbon Development Plan for Cambodia was presented by the Ministry of Environment of Cambodia. The speaker presented the progress of his study on Cambodia's research and its proposed plan for LCS and overviewed the importance of LCS in economic development, natural resource management and conservation and green job creation and the ways LCS can contribute to GHG emissions reductions. He then highlighted the proposed strategies and actions for LCS in Cambodia. He continues the study with a quantitative LCS development model that fits with Cambodia's status and country actions to achieve an LCS.

A participant from the Ministry of Tourism of Cambodia introduced development in the tourism sector and explained the sector's environmental management plan, which includes the development of a green hotel standard. He indicated the current status of the tourism sector and its future promotion plan, the national policy for tourism and ecotourism management, and the role of tourists. A participant from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Cambodia then gave a presentation on national forest management and REDD+ implementation. This summarized the current status of national forest management, the government target for forest cover, forest and climate change-related projects and activities including REDD+ and how efforts are proceeding. A participant from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport of Cambodia then introduced the country's low carbon development transportation and plan, addressing transportation status (vehicles, road, rail and air transportation development), the national strategy for transportation, the role of green transportation and GHG emissions reductions to be achieved through the introduction and promotion of a modern, safe and comfortable public transport system. A participant from the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy of Cambodia then introduced the country's energy efficient development plan and green buildings. The presentation included the energy development plan, the current status of renewable energy and energy efficient development, a green industry initiative and technology transfer.

A participant from Kyoto University ended the presentation portion of the session with an overview of the Asia-Pacific Integrated Model (AIM) and model use for Cambodia, explaining the role and benefits of the AIM model while identifying the suitable AIM for Cambodia's current situation.

SESSION 4: *RESEARCH COLLABORATION AND NETWORK FOR LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT*

In this session, the Secretary General of the Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet) provided an overview of this research network. He described the research network's current state of expansion and provided his views on way in which this network can contribute to LCS in Asia. He then described LoCARNet's future plans and means of strengthening the network's activities.

A university researcher then made a presentation on the progress of climate change-related research in Cambodia, with special focus given to Cambodian climate change research activities at the Royal University of Agriculture. He illustrated the experiences and activities underway as a response to climate change and illustrated future avenues of collaboration and directions for LCD in Cambodia. A speaker from the Cambodia Development Research Institute (CDRI) then addressed the gathering with his assessment of climate change research activities and future collaboration from a research perspective. CDRI, as an independent Cambodian development policy research institute, produces independent, objective, high quality policy-relevant development research, aiming to maximize accessibility by policymakers, influencers and stakeholders and to have it reflected in policies made in five interrelated areas that are key for Cambodia's sustainable development.

In sum, the Cambodian research network concept was introduced as a proposal to initiate a low carbon research network framework that incorporates involvement by key stakeholders in Cambodia. Cambodia's participating government officers expressed their impressions on the directions for low carbon development and gave their views regarding what is needed to smooth the process through interventions to enhance the Low Carbon Research Network in Cambodia.

III. Conclusion

The study on the design of an LCD plan for Cambodia presented during the workshop by a Cambodia official in Ministry of Environment who is currently studying in Kyoto University in Japan, is the first-ever such study conducted by Cambodia's researchers. This study will serve as a very important research document for future inclusion of quantitative calculations regarding GHG emissions reductions that will facilitate Cambodia's achievement of economic growth, natural resource sustainability, and green job creation. This research will also

support the current development of the CCCSP and the preparation of NAMAs in both quantitative and qualitative terms. This proposal is fully supported by both government leaders and other key stakeholders across national boundaries. They are eager to deliver their support and strengthen the LCS research network to help achieve sustainable LCD in Cambodia in line with science. One urgent requirement is the establishment of an intellectual mechanism to work collaboratively beyond the boundaries of ministries and academic disciplines in order to address existing challenges by enhancing technical capacity and overcoming institutional barriers toward LCS in Cambodia.

Editor of the summary;
Secretariat of Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet)/ Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
Website: http://lcs-rnet.org
E-mail: lcs-rnet@iges.or.jp
Fax: +81 (0)46 855 3809

Contributors of the summary;
Hak Mao, Ministry of Environment of Cambodia and Kyoto University
Takako Wakiyama, Secretariat of Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet)/ IGES
Yumiko Asayama, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)

AGENDA:

22nd April 2013 (HIMAWARI HOTEL)

Time	Item	Speaker	Moderator
7:30-8:30	**Registration**		
OPENING SESSION			
8:30-9:00	- National Anthem - Welcome remarks - Opening remarks - ***Group photo***	- **Dr. Nishioka, IGES** - **H.E. Chay Samith,** Director General and Delegate to the government in charge of protected areas	Ms. Khok Vichetratha
9.00-9.15	**COFFEE BREAK**		
SESSION 1: Current status of Cambodia climate change policy			
9:15-9:35	Progress of Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (Q&A)	Mr. Chea Chanthou	Dr. Kainuma
9:35-9:55	Overview of NAMA implementation and CDM in Cambodia	Mr. Sum Thy	
SESSION 2: International cooperation and engagement on Low Carbon Development			
9:55-10:15	**USAID:** Low Carbon Development Strategy	Dr. Megan O'Rourke	
10:15-10:35	Low Carbon Development Plan in Japan	Dr. Fujino	
SESSION 3: Research requirement for Low Carbon Development Plan in Cambodia			
10:35-11:15	Preliminary study on a **Systematic** and **Quantitative** Design of Low Carbon Development Plan for Cambodia	Mr. Hak Mao	Dr. Tin Ponlok
11:15-11:35	Tourism development and environmental management plan	Mr. Bou Chanserey	
11:35-11:55	Low carbon transportation development plan	Mr. Chreng Phollak	
11:55-1:30	**LUNCH BREAK**		Dr. Nishioka
13:30-13:50	National forest management and REDD+ implementation	Mr. Khun Vathana	
13:50-14:10	Agriculture development and GHG mitigation	Dr. Mak Soeun	
14:10-14:30	Renewable Development Policy	Mr. Toch Sovanna	
14:30-14:50	Overview of AIM and model use for Cambodia	Prof. Matsuoka	
14:50-15:05	**COFFEE BREAK**		
SESSION 4: Research collaboration and Network for Low Carbon Development			
15:05-15:35	Overview of Low Carbon Research Network	Dr. Shuzo Nishioka	Mr. SumThy and Dr. Fujino
15:35-15:55	Climate change research activities and future collaboration from academia perspective	Mr. Kim Soben (RUA)	
15:55-16:15	Climate change research activities and future collaboration from research perspective	Mr. Lonn Pichdara (CDRI)	
16.15-16:25	Low carbon research network in Cambodia	Mr. Hak Mao	
16.25-16:55	Interventions on enhancing Cambodian Low Carbon Research Network	All participants	
16:55-17:05	***Workshop summary and closing***		
17:05-20:00	**Dinner reception**		