



Climate Change Adaptation Seminar



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Profile of the Kingdom of Cambodia

Geography

- *Area:* 181,035 sq. km.
- *Capital City:* Phnom Penh
- *Terrain:* 3 key areas, Central plain, mountains and plateaus, and coastal areas.
- *Climate:* Tropical monsoon with rainy season June-Oct. and dry season Nov.-May.

People, Culture & Language

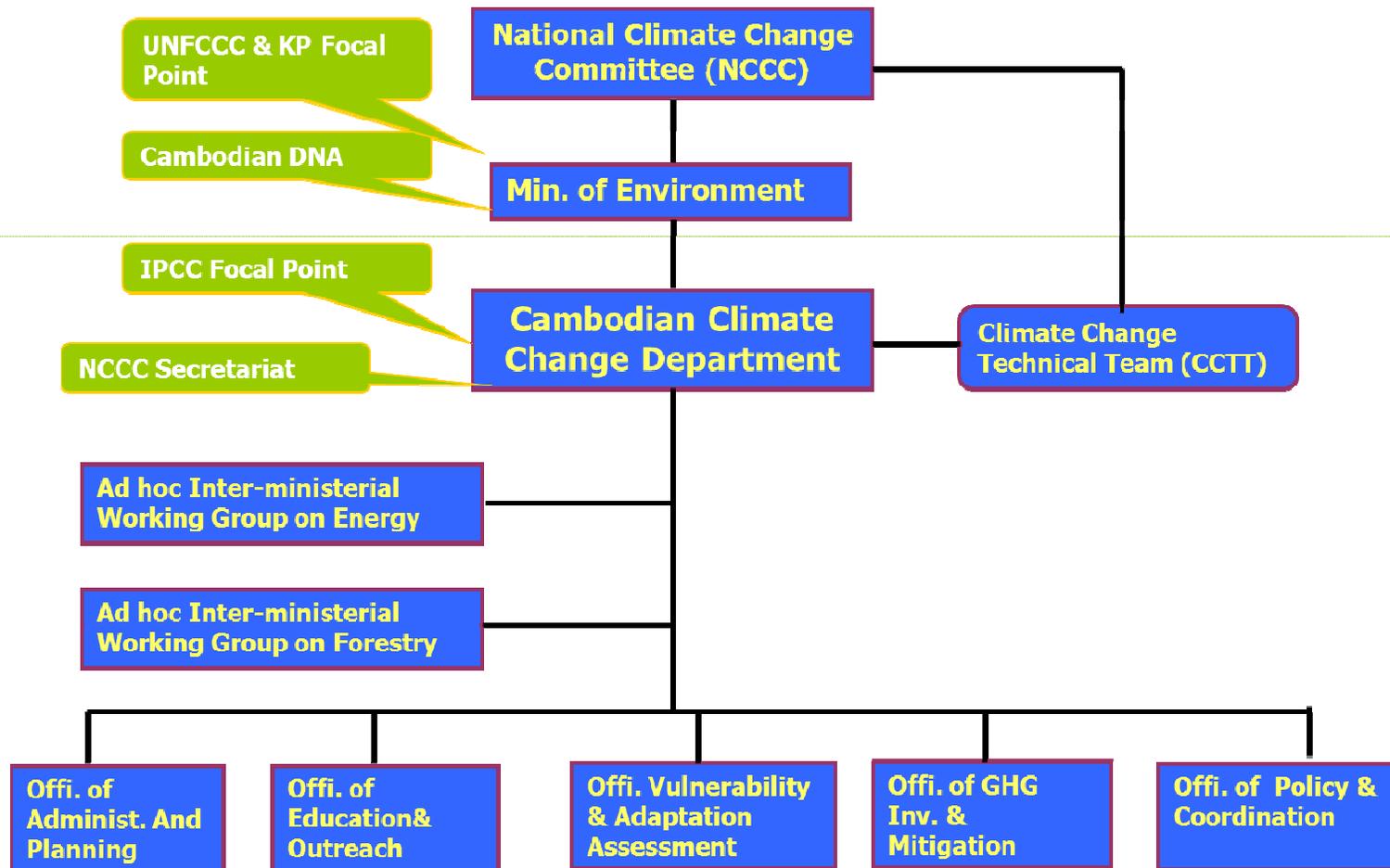
- *Nationality:* Cambodian or Khmer.
- *Population (2008 census):* 13.4 million.
- *Culture: Language:* Khmer (official). Ethnic groups (Khmer, Chinese, Vietnamese, Cham, Lao and other small numbers of hill tribes. And rich of historical temples.
- *Religions:* (Buddhism, Islam, Animism & Christian).

Main Commercial Activities: *Agriculture* - rice, rubber, cassava bean, corn & *Industry* – garment factories and shoe manufacturing, rice milling, tobacco.etc.

Introduction

- **Cambodia ratified the UNFCCC on 13 December 1995 and acceded to the Kyoto Protocol on 04 July 2002**
- **Integration of climate change concerns into development policies is at the early stage**
 - **1999 - first-ever climate change project to prepare Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC**
 - **The National Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010 calls for resource mobilization to implement the NAPA**
 - **The Rectangular Strategy Phase 2 (NSDP Update 2009-2013) further calls for resource mobilization to address climate change**
- **The Cambodian Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the National Focal Point for the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the IPCC. It also serves as the Cambodia's DNA for CDM projects;**
- **The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) was established in April 2006 by a sub-decree and updated in 2010. It is a policy-making body comprising representatives from 20 concerned Government ministries and agencies. The Prime Minister accepted the position of the Honorary Chair of the NCCC by a sub-decree dated 14 October 2009.**

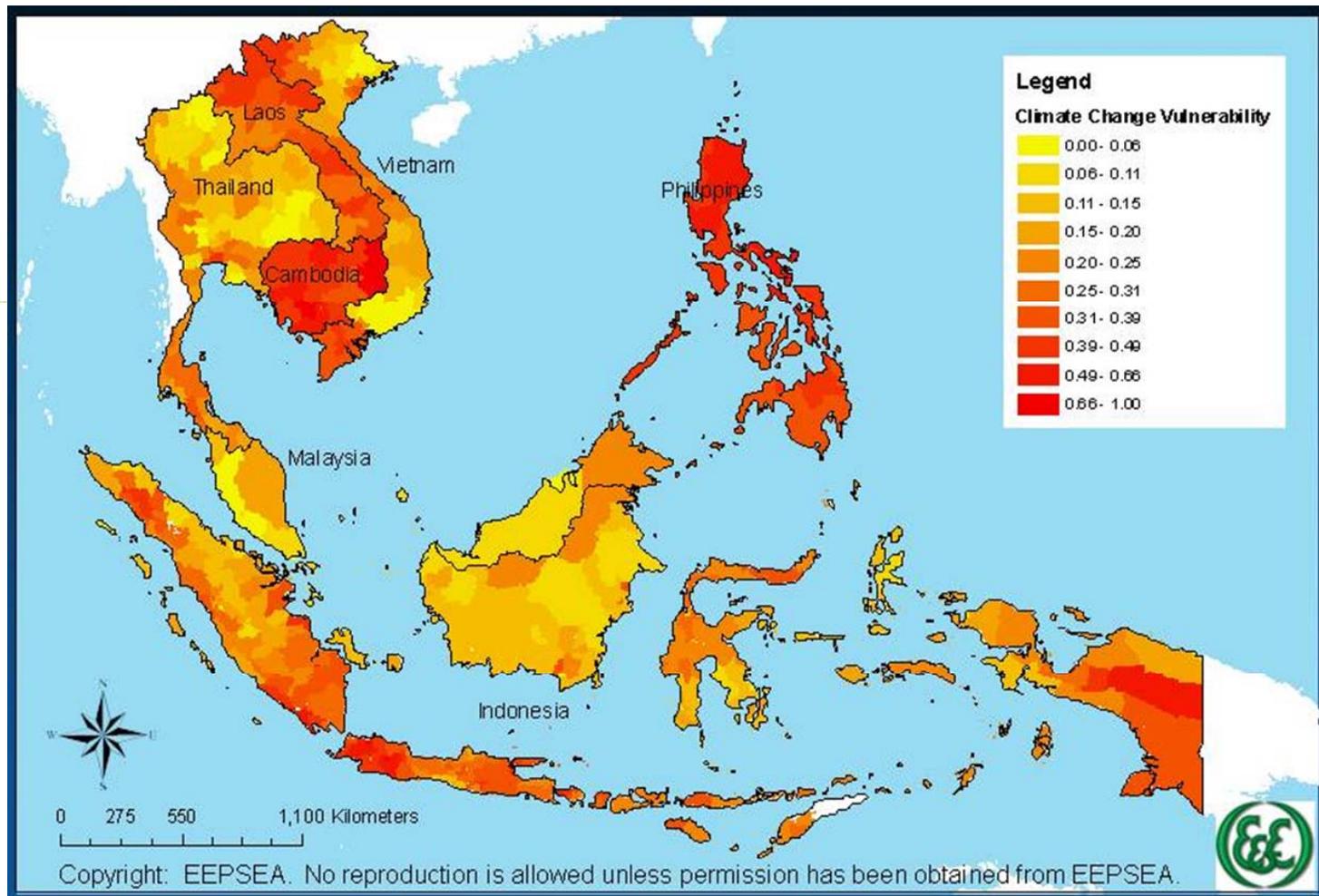
Cambodia Climate Change Institutional Framework



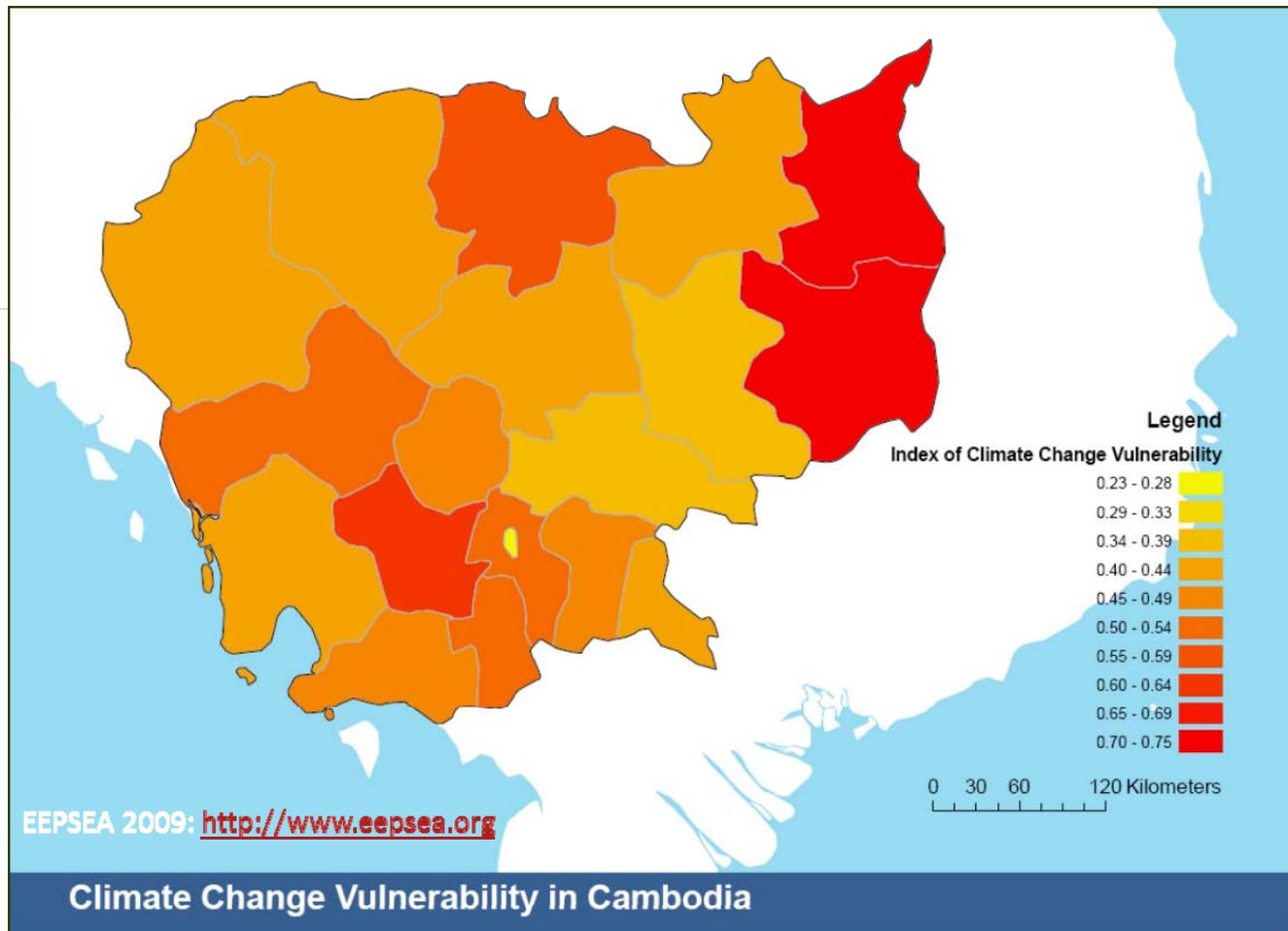
Cambodia is vulnerable to climate change

- A post-conflict, least developed, agrarian country facing many social and economic development priorities;
- 435 km coastline and low elevation of central plain;
- Tropical diseases (malaria, dengue fever, etc.) with weak health care system. Unprecedented dengue fever outbreak in 2007;
- Limited technical, financial and institutional resources for adaptation. The poverty headcount was estimated at 25% and GDP per capita US\$ 792 in 2010 (*SNC, 2010 and NSDP update 2009*);
- More severe and frequent floods and droughts have occurred in recent years.

Climate Change Vulnerability Map in SEA



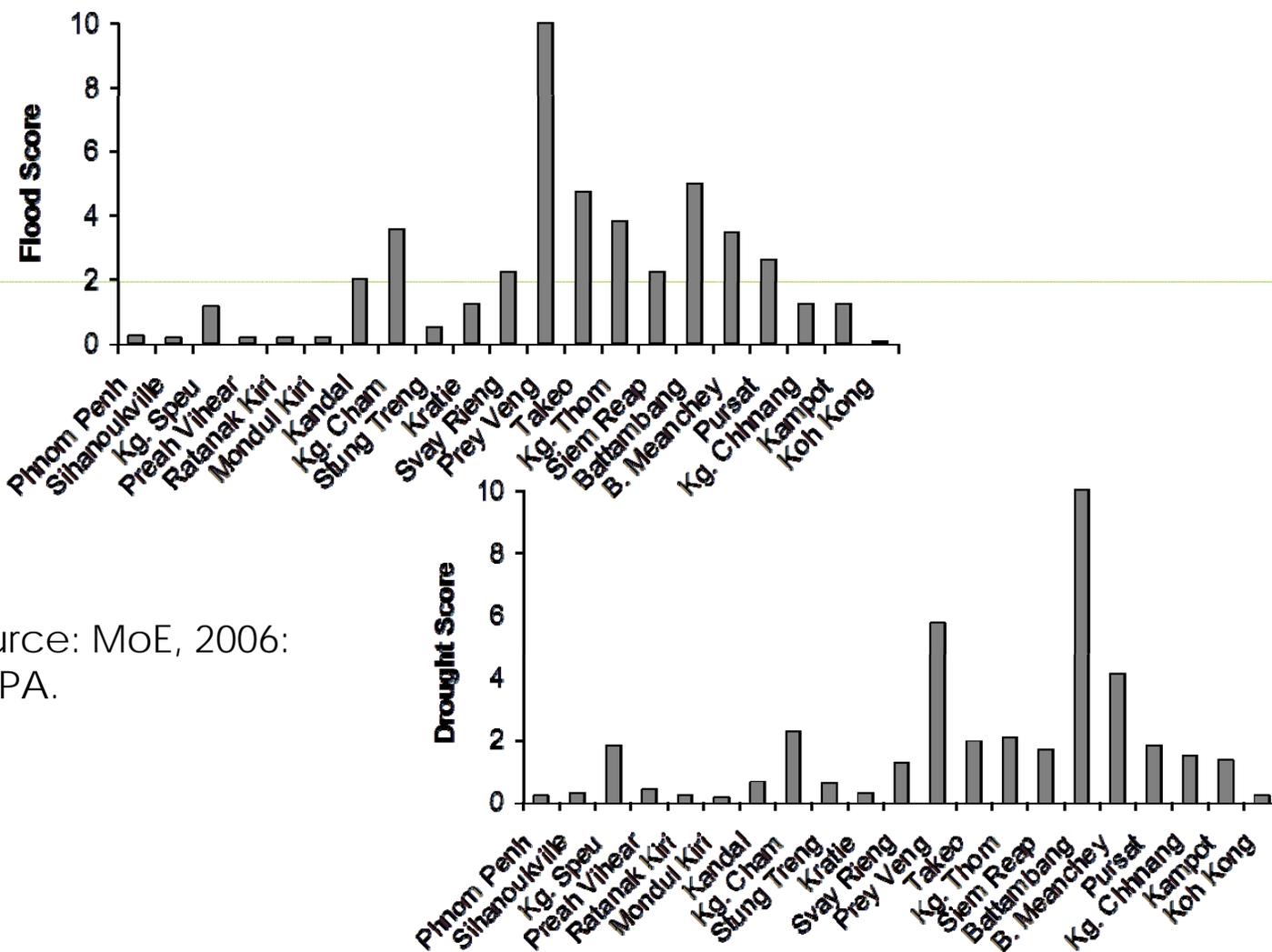
Climate Change Vulnerability in Cambodia



E.g. Cambodia Impacts on Agriculture by Drought



Level of Vulnerability to Floods and Droughts by Provinces



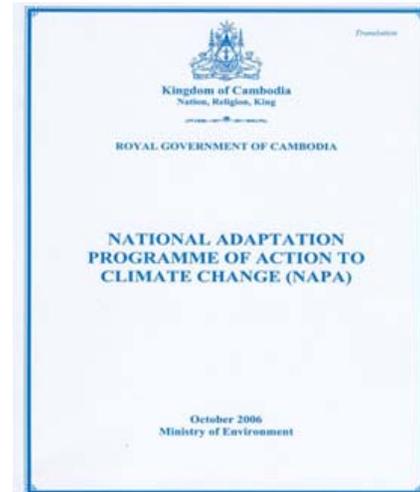
Source: MoE, 2006:
NAPA.

National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA)

- Preparation of the Cambodian NAPA was funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) via UNDP following a CoP-7 Decision
- It was completed in March 2005 and endorsed by the Royal Government of Cambodia in 20 October 2006
- It aims to develop a realistically achievable country-driven program of action and priority activities addressing the urgent and immediate needs and concerns of the country for adaptation to climate change in key sectors (agriculture, water resources, coastal zone, human health)

Cambodia National Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change (NAPA)

- The National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) consists of 39 'no-regret' adaptation projects which focus on measures in 4 key sectors (agriculture, water resources, human health and coastal zone) that have direct impacts on the livelihoods of local people, in particular the poorest.



National Strategy Development Plan (NSDP)

- NSDP 2009-2013 update reflects the Govt's concern and set up some priorities such as:
 - Promote and coordinate the mainstreaming of climate change in concerned sectors
 - Prepare a National Strategy and Action Plan for CC
 - Promote the establishing of a national fund for CC
 - Promote the implementation and update the NAPA
 - Further identify and foster the implementation of CDM and GHGs reduction projects
 - Educate and inform the public on climate change
 - Mobilize resources and support to deal with CC problems
 - Decentralize the preparation of inventory of GHG and set up a database management system.

Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (SNAP)

- *SNAP, 2008-2013* covers a number of themes relevant to climate change adaptation as below:
 - Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority
 - Strengthen sub-national and community-based disaster risk management
 - Identify, assess and monitor hazard risks and enhance early warning
 - Use knowledge innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience
 - Mainstreaming DRR into policies and programs of relevant government ministries
 - Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

Climate Extreme Events under SNC

- Between 1987-2007, NCDM reported 12 floods which killed 1,125 people and caused damages to infrastructures, properties and crops at over US\$ 300 million;
- Year 2000 Flood were the worst to hit Cambodia in 70 years, and were followed by similarly severe floods in 2001 and 2002;
- During the same period, 5 droughts caused damages of more than US\$ 140 million;
- Typhoon Ketsana caused 14 out of 24 provinces were affected by the storm and subsequent flash floods in 2009. This Ketsana left 43 people dead, 87 people severely injured, and some 49,787 families directly affected by loss of home or livelihood;
- The World Bank (2010) estimated the total damage and losses caused by the Typhoon, Ketsana to be US\$ 132 million (*Damage is US\$ 58 million and loss is US\$ 74 million*).

Conclusion

- ✓ Climate change poses a serious threat for Cambodia socio-economic development. However, the country has limited adaptive capacity to address climate change;
- ✓ Adaptation measures/options proposed under NAPA and SNC, can help achieve sustainable development objectives under climate change conditions;
- ✓ Need adequate funding, CC mainstreaming into relevant sectors, inter-ministerial cooperation, coordination within government and development partners, awareness raising and capacity building, and participation of all key stakeholders are key for successful implementation of adaptation measures;
- ✓ Cambodia needs to strengthen its technical and institutional capacities to ensure it is able to absorb and to make best use of resources that will be available for adaptation activities in developing countries in the near future.



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