

**15<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change**  
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**CDM Capacity Building :**  
**Lesson Learned from Cambodia**

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## Outline of presentation

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- Background
- Institutional Capacity for CDM in Cambodia
- Assessment/Approval Process
- Sustainable Development Criteria
- Experiences in CDM Awareness Raising
- Experiences in DNA establishment
- Experiences in preparing sustainable development criteria
- CDM Project Pipeline

# I. Background (1)

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- Cambodia ratified the UNFCCC on 18 December 1995. The Convention entered into force of the UNFCCC on 17 March 1996
- Cambodia acceded to the Kyoto Protocol on 04 July 2002, which entered into force on 22 August 2002
- First climate change project started in 1999 to help prepare the first National Communication, which was submitted to the CoP-8 at New Delhi in late 2002.
- The Cambodian Climate Change Office (CCCO) was established in 2003 to coordinates and implements national climate change policies, greenhouse gas mitigation, CDM inventory, and climate change adaptation projects.
- The CCCO acts as the DNA Secretariat.

# I. Background (2)

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- Cambodia is being implemented a number of CDM Capacity Building Projects.
  - ❖ Integrated Capacity Strengthening for the Clean Development Mechanism (ICS-CDM), funded by MoE-J through IGES to disseminate, conduct awareness raising about CDM, build network among entities interested in CDM in host countries and Japan, development and implementation of CDM projects.
  - ❖ Capacity Development for the Clean Development Mechanism (CD4CDM), funded by Netherlands government through UNEP-Riso Center.
  - ❖ EU – Asia institutional co-operation and multinational dialogues on enabling the meaningful participation of Cambodia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) and Vietnam in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)” (CDM dialogue in EU – Asia context Project)

## II. Institutional Capacity for CDM in Cambodia (1)

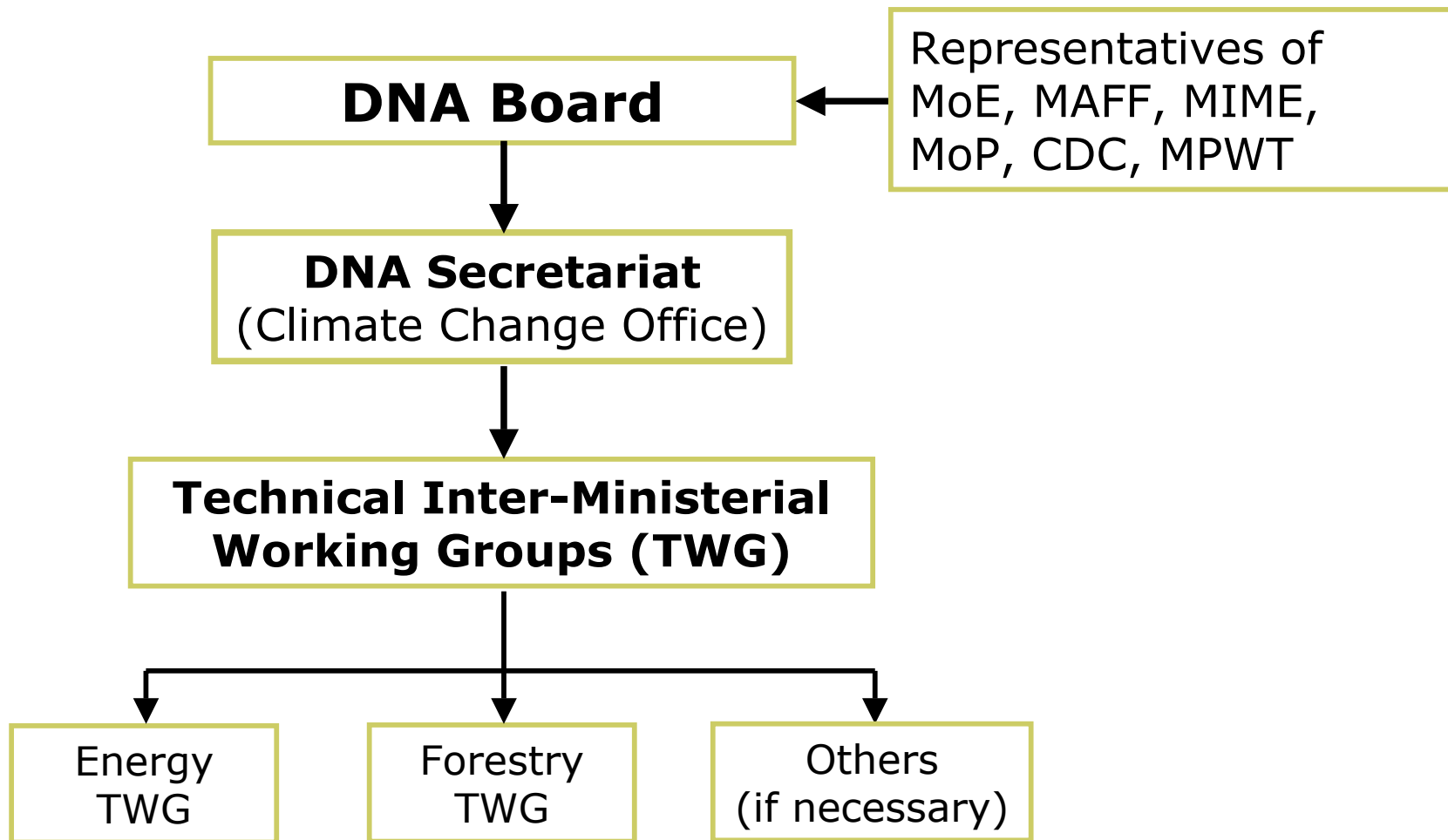
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- Due to good donor support (Dutch, Japanese government), and government commitments, Cambodia has relatively strong institutional capacity in Climate Change and CDM.
- Established Cambodian Climate Change Office – good capacity, interministerial members and good relationships with Ministries, stakeholders, private sector.
- The Interim Designated National Authority (Ministry of Environment) works co-operatively with other Ministries to establish an interministerial DNA.
- The DNA structure, SD criteria, assessment process and operational guidelines have been finalised and consultation completed.
- A sub-decree on the establishment of National Climate Change Committee has been drafted and submitted to the Council of Minister in last month.

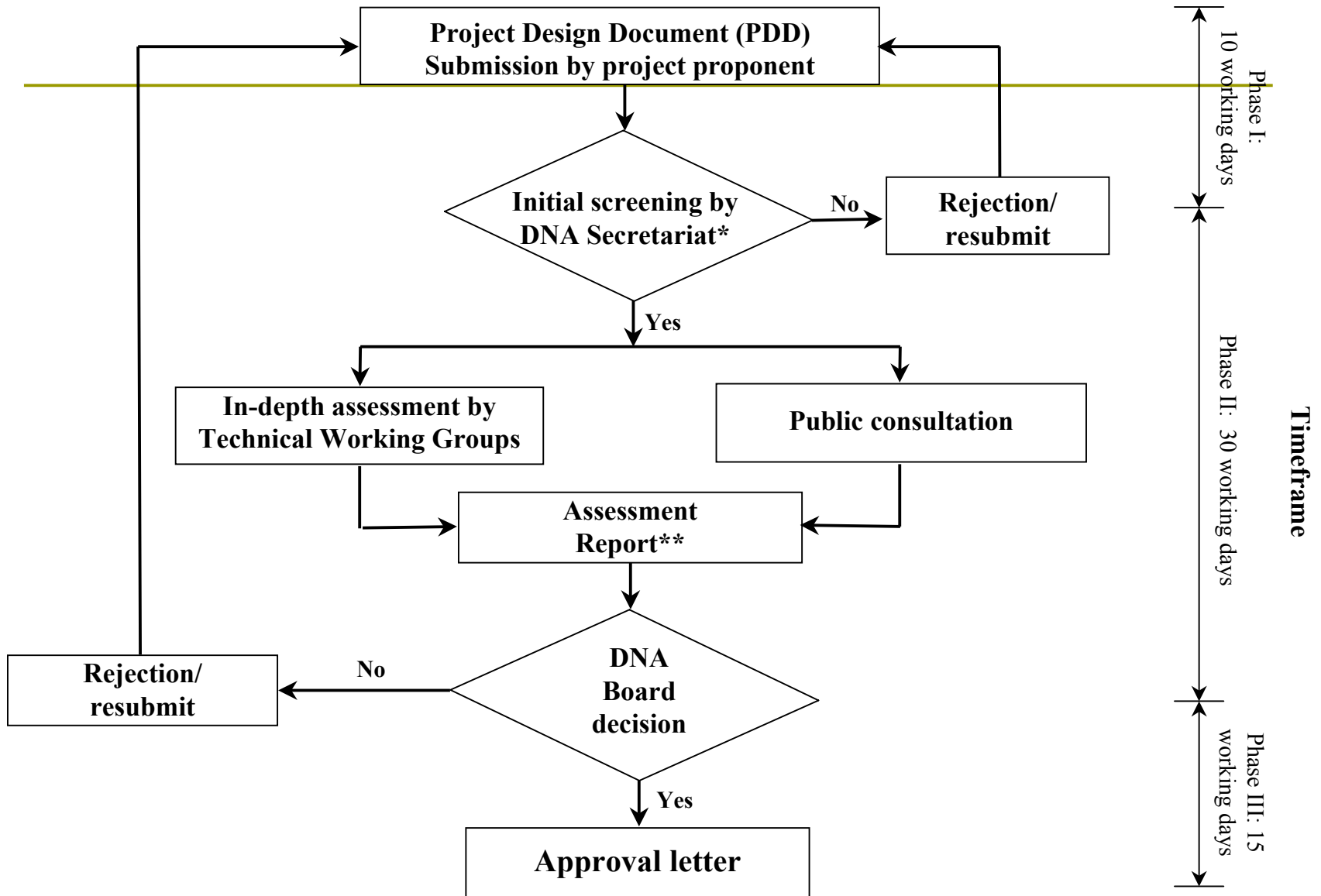
## II. Institutional Capacity for CDM in Cambodia (2)

### Proposed Cambodian DNA Structure

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# III. Assessment/Approval Process



## IV. Sustainable Development Criteria

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- Sustainable development has 4 aspects:
  - Economic development
  - Social development
  - Environmental sustainability
  - Technological development
- Each aspect needs to be properly assessed for proposed CDM projects
- Checklist approach: use a list of sustainable development indicators to score projects:
  - Economic: use of local businesses, reduction of import of fossil fuels
  - Social: poverty alleviation, creation of jobs, sound stakeholder consultation
  - Environment: reduction of pollution, biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of resources
  - Technological: transfer of technology, capacity building.
- The Cambodian SD criteria were developed based on:
  - Existing national policies, plans, and regulation
  - SD development practices from other countries
  - WWF Gold Standard, SouthSouthNorth



## V. Experiences in CDM Awareness Raising (1)

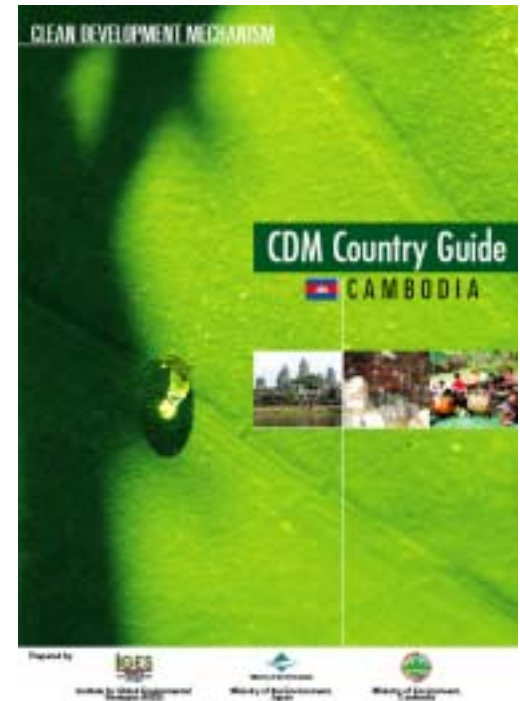
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- Large workshops prevent interaction and in-depth discussion of complex CDM issues. Face to face meetings is the best approach, but more time consuming.
- Translation of CDM related documents into local language is important and easy to understand for local people, but time consuming and difficult to explain technical terminologies.

## V. Experiences in CDM Awareness Raising (2)

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- CDM is a very new concept for everyone. Unless they are engaged in issues closely related to CDM, there is little interest in putting effort into learning, especially to read detailed technical documents.
- Development of case studies to demonstrate benefits of CDM to project developers and government officials is also the approach made them to understand CDM processes and interested in development of CDM project.



## VI. Experiences in DNA establishment

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- Establishing working groups an excellent way to get Inter-Ministerial involvement in DNA establishment. It is also excellent way to build capacity of policy makers in other ministries and improve inter-ministerial relationships, although time consuming.
- Identification and review of DNA structures of other countries. Thus, regional workshops excellent way to make contacts and access DNA information. Internet and conference materials are useful. However, as this is a new process, limited existing literature and draft DNAs are not posted on websites.

# III. Experiences in DNA establishment

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- Different Ministries brings different ideas on how to establish Cambodian DNA, including roles and responsibilities, structure, assessment procedure, legal mechanism.
- However, Staff of Cambodian Climate Change Office (CCCO) have a deeper understanding of DNA requirements, therefore usually led the process. Good co-operation with working groups.
- The word 'Authority' in DNA has a specific meaning in Khmer – as there have been many national regulatory Authorities established by government, with wide-ranging powers. The Cambodian DNA will not be an Authority in the Cambodian sense.
- National Consultation Workshop is one of the way to get comments from relevant ministries and stakeholders.

## VII. Experiences in preparing sustainable development criteria

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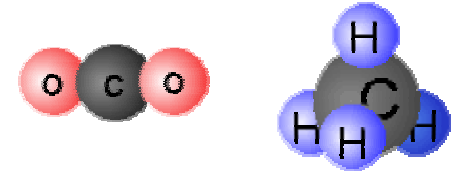
- It is important not to try to create new rules and criteria for sustainable development: using existing laws and regulations will help ensure its acceptability.
- As DNA establishment, good contacts help access other country SD criteria. Important for Cambodia to access knowledge of other countries approach to SD criteria.
- Organized meetings with working group to discuss approach on how to develop SD criteria for Cambodia.
- Training for DNA staff on assessment of proposed CDM Project against SD criteria can help improve both knowledge and skill of DNA staff, and SD criteria.

## VIII. CDM Project Pipeline (1)

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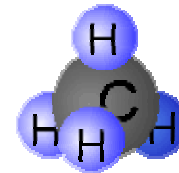
### □ **Angkor Biocogen Power Project**

- Rice husk cogeneration project of 1.5 MW
- Avoid release of 280 kT CO<sub>2</sub> e over 7 years
- PDD has been developed and submitted to UNFCCC for public comments



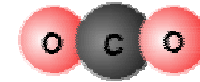
### □ **Methane capture Project in the Landfill of Stung Meanchey**

- Methane capture and flaring or use for charcoal production
- Reduce 858 kT CO<sub>2</sub> e over 10 years
- A letter of no objection from DNA



## VIII. CDM Project Pipeline (2)

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### ❑ **GERES CFSP Improved Cookstove**

- Dissemination of 18,000 improved cookstoves saving emissions from use less wood fuel
- Potential avoid release of 67kT CO<sub>2</sub>e over 10 years

### ❑ **National Biodigester Programme, Cambodia**

- Project developer: The National Biogas Programme Office
- dissemination of 17,500 quality biodigesters.
- GHG emission reduction for 7 years is 512 ktCO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent
- A letter of no objection from DNA

