Challenges Of Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement in Cambodia.

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Objectives

- PARIS AGREEMENT (COP21) AND CAMBODIA ACTION MILESTONE
- INDC’s Priority Actions & Challenges
PARIS AGREEMENT (COP21) AND CAMBODIA ACTION MILESTONE

Paris Agreement (PA) 12 December 2015
Cambodia Signature 22 April 2016
PA Entry into force 4 November 2016
Cambodia Ratification 6 Feb 2017
Cambodia Entry into force 8 Mar 2017
Cambodia Law on PA 9 December 2016
Cambodia 1st NDC submission 6 Feb 2017
Cambodia Entry into force 8 Mar 2017
Structure of the Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development

General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development

- Department of Administration, Planning and Finance
- Department of Climate Change
- Department of Green Economy
- Department of Science and Technology
- Department of Biodiversity
## INDC’s Priority Actions & Challenges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Actions</th>
<th>Challenges for implementing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Promoting and improving the adaptive capacity of communities (community based adaptation actions, and restoring the nature)</td>
<td>Lack of sustain financing mechanism</td>
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</table>
| 2. Implementing management measures for protected areas to adapt to climate change | • Lack of specific research and development  
• Budget limitation                                                                              |
| 3. Strengthening early warning systems and climate information dissemination     | • Insufficient information flow  
• Inadequate National legislation clearly indicates roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders for generating and disseminating hazard warning to public  
• Lack of trans-boundary hazard effect monitoring & exchange information mechanism         |
| 4. Developing and rehabilitating the flood protection dykes for agricultural and urban Development | • Lack of specific research and development  
• Budget limitation                                                                              |
| 5. Increasing the use of mobile pumping stations and permanent stations in responding to mini-droughts, and promoting groundwater research in response to drought and climate risk | • Lack of specific research and development  
• Budget limitation                                                                              |
| 6. Developing climate-proof agriculture systems for adapting to changes in water variability to enhance crop yields. | Lack of specific research and development                                                      |
| 7. Promoting climate resilient agriculture in coastal areas through building sea dykes and scaling-up of climate-smart farming systems | • Lack of specific research and development  
• Lack of investment fund for new environmental technology                                     |
# INDC’s Priority Actions & Challenges

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<td>8. Developing crop varieties suitable to Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ) and resilient to climate change</td>
<td>Inadequate of expanding the coverage of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) by building the capacity of farmers and service providers, transferring and disseminating improved technology to farmers.</td>
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<td>9. Promoting aquaculture production systems and practices that are adaptive to climate change</td>
<td>The practical implementation is still limited due to insufficient human resources and funds.</td>
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<td>10. Repairing and rehabilitating existing road infrastructure and ensuring effective operation and maintenance, taking into account climate change impacts</td>
<td>Lack of investment fund for new environmental technology.</td>
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<td>11. Up-scaling the Malaria Control Program towards pre-elimination status of malaria</td>
<td>Inadequate multi-sectoral response with development and implementation of Healthy Public Policies that provide a conducive environment and assured community participation.</td>
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<td>12. Up-scaling of national programmes to address the risk of acute respiratory infection, diarrhoeal disease and cholera in disaster-prone areas. Including conducting surveillance and research on water-borne and food-borne diseases associated with climate change</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>13. Strengthening technical and institutional capacity to conduct climate change impact assessments, climate change projections, and mainstreaming of climate change into sector and sub-sector development plans.</td>
<td>Insufficient information flow.</td>
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