

National system in Cambodia
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**NATIONAL SYSTEM ON PREPARING
GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY FOR CAMBODIA**

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Outline of the Presentation

- ↓ **Background**
- ↓ **Institutional Arrangement**
- ↓ **Data Collection and Management**
- ↓ **Issues of GHG inventory preparation**
- ↓ **Future steps**

I. Background

- ↓ As Non-Annex I party to the UNFCCC, Cambodia needs to prepare its National GHG Inventory in the form of National Communication
- ↓ Cambodia started preparing its first-ever GHG inventory in 1999
- ↓ The preparation of the national GHG inventory was done under the UNDP/GEF funded project “Climate Change Enabling Enabling Project”
- ↓ Project Duration: Phase I (3 years, 99-01), and phase II (1 year, 02-03)
- ↓ The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the national implementing agency

II. Institutional Arrangement (1)

- ↓ Under the “Climate Change Enabling Activity Project”, the following committees were established:
 - (1) The Project Steering Committee (PSC) : the policy making body of the project consisting of senior technical level officials from concerned ministries, academic institutions, the private sector, and UNDP;
 - (2) The National Technical Committee (NTC), played an important role in preparation of GHG inventory, GHG mitigation, V&A assessment and national communication as well.

II. Institutional Arrangement (2)

Representatives from government agencies and academic institutes formed the committees:

- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
- Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
- Ministry of Public Works and Transport
- Ministry of Land Management, Urbanization and Construction
- Ministry of Finance and Economy
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- Royal University of Phnom Penh
- Royal University of Agriculture.

III. Data Collection and Management

Activity data was collected from

- Relevant reports
 - National documents
 - National database
 - National Statistical Books etc.
 - Field survey (LULUCF in phase 2)
- ↓ Activity data were grouped into specific sector: energy, agriculture, industrial processes, LULUCF, and waste management
- ↓ Emission factors: no national emission factors, but used IPCC default values
- ↓ GHG emission estimated based on the IPCC methodology (1996)

IV. Issues of GHG inventory preparation (1)

Institutional Arrangement:

- Relatively insufficient inter-ministerial/agency cooperation and coordination
- Lack of experiences, limited technical capacity of local staff, limited financial resources, no national experts in the country
- Difficulty in recruiting or keeping qualified staff to work for the project (Low incentives for qualified local staff)
- Limited participation in climate change activities
- No climate change research/training institutions in the country
- Inadequate national climate change policy/strategy
- No formal institutional arrangement for GHG inventories

IV. Issues of GHG inventory preparation (2)

Technical issues:

- Extremely weak activity data for all sectors.
- Complete absence of local emission factors for all sectors.
- Weak data management skill.
- Difficulty in following the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, especially for LUCF sector (Differences in forest classification).
- Lack of GHG inventory experts available in the country.
- Difficulty in conducting uncertainty analysis. Inability of local staff and insufficient information.
- Quality and accuracy issues (No substantial technical comments or advice from concerned agencies).

V. Future steps (1)

MoE recently established Climate Change Office (CCO). Main duties are:

- Undertake all the technical activities related to UNFCCC and other climate change related tasks, GHG inventory, National Communication, CDM as well.
- Provide information and advice the the Royal Government in preparation of its position for international meetings and in establishing of national policies, legal instrument and plans in the field of climate change.

V. Future steps (2)

- Promote research activities and human capacity building in the field of climate change in Cambodia.
- Develop new climate change related project proposals for submitting to donor agencies.
- Strengthen networks with national and international agencies.
- Promote public awareness and education on climate change.

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**Thank You for Your
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