

Inception Workshop Report on DEVELOPMENT OF AN MRV FRAMEWORK FOR THE WASTE SECTOR IN CAMBODIA



25 August 2025
Cambodiana Hotel, Phnom Penh, Cambodia



Initiative for Climate Action Transparency - ICAT

Development of an MRV Framework for the Waste Sector in Cambodia

Output B – Report of the Inception Workshop on the Development of an MRV Framework for the Waste Sector in Cambodia.

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List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CAD	Climate Action Data
CCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan
CCTWG	Climate Change Technical Working Group
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCC	Department of Climate Change
DPs	Development Partners
FBUR	First Biennial Update Report
FOLU	Forestry and Other Land Use
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IWW	Industrial Waste Water
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
LFG	Landfill Gas
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MAC	Marginal Abatement Cost
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MISTI	Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
RDF	Refuse-Derived Fuel
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNA	Sub-National Administration
TNC	Third National Communication
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WasCAD	Waste Climate Action Data

1 Overview

Workshop Name	Inception Workshop on Development of an MRV Framework for the Waste Sector in Cambodia
Date	25 August 2025, 09:00 AM- 12:00 PM
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cambodia's NDC commitments and relevance of MRV for the waste sector; - ICAT Phase 3 support for enhancing NDC tracking; - Stocktaking assessment results: data collection, institutional roles, and MRV priority areas; - Gaps and needs in compiling national GHG inventory reports for the waste sector; - Status of existing MRV tools and methodologies (GACMO, WasCAD); and - Stakeholder engagement and future coordination mechanisms.
Organizing institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Environment, the General Directorate of Policy and Strategy (GDPS); - Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT); and - Climate Smart Initiatives (Private) Limited (ClimateSI - International Consultant Team).

2 Background

The Paris Agreement, adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), entered into force on November 4, 2016. It aims to strengthen the global response to climate change by limiting the increase in global temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while pursuing efforts to limit it further to 1.5°C. A core component of the Agreement is the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), outlined in Article 13, which seeks to build mutual trust and confidence among Parties and ensure transparency in climate actions. The ETF enables the tracking of progress toward each country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and provides a foundation for the Global Stocktake process that evaluates collective efforts every five years, beginning in 2023.

Cambodia, a Party to the UNFCCC since 1996, ratified the Paris Agreement and submitted its first Intended NDC in 2015. The second NDC in 2020 marked a significant advancement, expanding mitigation efforts to the agriculture and waste sectors, while strengthening adaptation, reducing deforestation, and promoting inclusivity by addressing gender and vulnerable populations. The last updated NDC 3.0 highlights specific mitigation actions in the waste sector, including the construction of bio-digesters of varying capacities, landfill gas extraction, centralized recycling for industrial waste, and better wastewater management beyond the food and beverage sector. Despite notable progress in MRV systems for sectors such as transport, energy, and forestry, Cambodia currently lacks a comprehensive MRV framework specifically for the waste sector. This gap hinders the ability to estimate greenhouse gas (GHG) impacts and effectively track progress toward national targets under the NDC.

To address this, an inception phase is planned under the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) project to establish a robust MRV system for Cambodia's waste sector. This phase includes a series of foundational activities: (i) conducting a kick-off meeting to engage key stakeholders and introduce the project objectives; (ii) undertaking a stocktaking exercise to assess the current status of data collection, institutional arrangements, data sources, and key priorities for MRV, projections, and NDC tracking; and (iii) identifying gaps and needs in compiling national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory reports for the waste sector.

3 Objectives of the workshop

The overall objectives of the workshop are:

- 1) To officially launch the ICAT Phase 3 project to key national and sub-national stakeholders, and to provide a platform for them to actively engage with the project, understand its scope, and identify their roles in the development of the MRV framework.
- 2) To disseminate preliminary findings from the stocktaking and scoping assessment, providing a clear overview of: (a) existing data collection mechanisms and sources, (b) relevant institutional structures and their roles, and (c) prioritized areas for MRV, projections, and NDC tracking within the waste sector.
- 3) To initiate discussions, invite feedback and ensure collective validation and shared understanding among all participating entities, and to foster a collaborative environment to identify and agree upon enhanced coordination mechanisms necessary for the effective development and long-term sustainability of the waste sector MRV framework.

4 Main Activities

The workshop followed the agenda as outlined:

4.1 Welcome and Opening Session

4.1.1 Welcome Remarks by Dr. Henning WUESTER, Director of the ICAT Secretariat

Dr. Henning WUESTER had warmly welcomed all distinguished participants and expressed his appreciation for the strong collaboration between the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and ICAT in advancing climate transparency.

Key highlights from his remarks included:

- He highly acknowledged and valued the efforts and achievements of the Cambodian government, particularly through the Ministry of Environment and key stakeholders, in their commitment to combating climate change.
- He thanked Cambodia for its continued cooperation with ICAT and reiterated ICAT's long-term partnership with the country.
- He reflected on the evolution of ICAT engagement in Cambodia:
 - **ICAT Phase 1** supported the Renewable Energy sector;
 - **ICAT Phase 2** focused on strengthening MRV in the Transport sector; and
 - **ICAT Phase 3** now turns to the Waste sector, which plays a growing role in Cambodia's NDC 3.0.
- He highlighted ICAT's global role in promoting transparency under the Paris Agreement and supporting countries to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).
- He outlined the technical and financial support available through ICAT Phase 3, noting that Cambodia stands as a model for other countries in ASEAN by expanding MRV coverage to new sectors.
- He stressed that waste is not only a challenge but also an opportunity for climate action — through improved data, better management practices, and investment in innovative solutions such as landfill gas capture, composting, and waste-to-energy.
- He underlined that transparency in the waste sector MRV will help Cambodia attract future climate finance, mobilize private sector participation, and build credibility in reporting mitigation results to the UNFCCC.
- He encouraged all stakeholders — ministries, sub-national administrations, development partners, and private sector actors — to actively participate and provide inputs during the workshop discussions.
- He emphasized that building an MRV framework is not only a technical exercise, but also a process of capacity-building, institutional strengthening, and ensuring long-term sustainability.
- He concluded by expressing optimism that the project will serve as a platform for enhanced collaboration across sectors and reaffirmed ICAT's full support to Cambodia in its journey towards transparency, low-carbon development, and achievement of its NDC commitments.



4.1.2 Opening Remark by H.E. PAK Sokharavuth, Under Secretary of State, MoE

H.E. PAK Sokharavuth officially opened the Inception workshop and warmly welcomed participants from the line ministries, development partners, private sector, and civil society. On behalf of the Ministry of Environment, he expressed his sincere appreciation to ICAT and ClimateSI for their technical and financial support, and to Cambodia's partners such as UNDP, UNIDO, EU, ADB, GIZ, JICA, FAO, UNICEF, GGGI and others relevant stakeholder for their continued collaboration.



He reaffirmed that environmental sustainability and climate change are priorities under the Government's Pentagonal Strategy – Phase I (2023–2028) and also noted Cambodia's significant progress in governance and waste management, and reiterated that the updated NDC 3.0 reflects enhanced ambition, with clear mitigation measures in the waste sector such as biodigesters, methane recovery, recycling, and wastewater treatment.

Excellency, PAK stressed that ambition must be matched with accountability. Without an MRV framework, Cambodia cannot fully demonstrate progress or attract finance. He underlined that the ICAT Phase 3 project is both timely and essential for closing data gaps, strengthening institutional arrangements, and ensuring transparency in line with the ETF.

He highlighted three key messages: (i) the centrality of the waste sector in achieving NDC 3.0 targets, (ii) the importance of a credible MRV system as the foundation for results tracking and finance mobilization, and (iii) the indispensable role of partnership and collective ownership. He concluded by encouraging active engagement in the workshop deliberations, before officially declaring the workshop open, and extending the traditional four Buddhist blessings of longevity, beauty, happiness, and strength to all participants.

Last but not least, he emphasized Cambodia's commitment to enhancing transparency in the waste sector and aligning MRV development with NDC 3.0.

- Reaffirmed that environmental sustainability and climate change are priorities under the Pentagonal Strategy – Phase I (2023–2028) and Rectangular Strategy – Phase IV.
- Highlighted Cambodia's progress in waste governance and management and reiterated that the updated NDC 3.0 demonstrates enhanced ambition.
- Outlined Cambodia's mitigation measures in the waste sector:
 - Deployment of biodigesters of varying scales;
 - Methane recovery from landfills;
 - Expansion of wastewater treatment with biogas recovery; and
 - Recycling and sustainable waste management practices.
- Stressed that **ambition must be matched with accountability**, noting the critical need for a reliable MRV framework to demonstrate progress, attract climate finance, and ensure transparency in line with the ETF.
- Emphasized three key messages:
 - The waste sector is central to achieving Cambodia's NDC 3.0 targets;
 - A credible MRV system is essential for results tracking, finance mobilization, and accountability; and
 - Partnership and collective ownership across institutions and stakeholders are indispensable.

He concluded by encouraging active engagement in the workshop deliberations, before officially declaring the workshop open, and extending the traditional four Buddhist blessings of longevity, beauty, happiness, and strength to all participants.

4.2 Session 1: ICAT Phase 3 Overview & Scoping Assessment Key Findings

4.2.1 *Speaker1: Mr. Lun Lido*, from the Department of Climate Change, GDPS and Project Manager

Mr. Lido presented an overview of the ICAT phase 3 project with a focus on developing a Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) framework for Cambodia's waste sector. He explained that while Cambodia has established an NDC platform to track progress on climate commitments, it currently lacks the capacity to systematically estimate and integrate greenhouse gas (GHG) impacts of NDC-related actions. This gap underscores the need for national or sectoral tools to enhance accuracy and timeliness in reporting. He stated that this one year project objective is to manage and track the implementation of the Waste sector NDCs through the framework for regular data collection and management in line with requirements of the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement. This project would set up and implement the waste sector climate action data (WasCAD) tool and the application of GACMO model to track waste sector in the NDC. Lastly, he pointed out that this project will provide platform and capacity buildings to key stakeholders, especially government officials to gain their skills and knowledge on how to record, tracking and access the GHG emission reduction and NDC actions in waste sector. The establishment of the waste sector MRV framework is expected to contribute significantly to Cambodia's pursuit of a climate-resilient and low-emission development pathway.

4.2.2 *Speaker2: Ms. Wasundara Samarawickrama*, International Consultant, ClimateSI

On behalf of Mr. Buddika, Director of Climate SI, Ms. Wasundara presented on the development of a MRV (Measurement, Reporting, and Verification) framework for Cambodia's waste sector. She highlighted the purpose of a scoping study report and methodologies to assess current conditions, data collection, institutional arrangements, and gaps in reporting. She discussed the current status of the waste sector and its associated emissions, providing an overview of existing policies and mitigation actions relevant to the sector. Her presentation included findings on current data collection practices, institutional arrangements, and identified priority actions on NDC 2.0 and NDC 3.0 and other priority areas for MRV improvement. She highlighted strengths in the existing NDC reporting processes but also pointed out inconsistencies in waste data coverage, particularly between municipal solid waste and industrial wastewater. To address these issues, she proposed areas for strengthening NDC tracking Framework or MRV systems, including development of capacity building for national and sub national stakeholder to control and maintain the system and enhanced landfill monitoring, wastewater treatment tracking, and industrial by-products management and develop a model to forecasting GHGs in waste sector in different scenario such as BAU, conditional and unconditional to improve transparency, data accuracy, and policy effectiveness to better support Cambodia's climate commitments.

4.3 Session 3: Gaps and Needs in Compiling National GHG Inventory Reports for the Waste Sector

4.3.1 *Speaker 1: Ms. Nilni Malsha, International consultant, ClimateSI*

Mr. Nilni presented on the gaps and needs in Cambodia's GHG inventory compilation for the waste sector, focusing on data collection, reporting mechanisms, and institutional arrangements. She identified missing emission factors for certain waste streams and emphasized the importance of establishing a centralized data system national platform that standardizes waste data and improves accessibility for stakeholders. She also recommended capacity building through training for experts, formalizing institutional roles with clear mandates, and securing sustainable funding to ensure ongoing inventory activities. Her analysis highlighted significant gaps, such as incomplete emission factors and inconsistent data coverage, which hinder accurate GHG reporting. She stressed the need for improved coordination among institutions, better data management, and increased technical capacity. The presentation also underscored the current status of Cambodia's MRV framework, noting areas for strengthening to better support transparent and accurate GHG inventory reporting in the waste sector. Overall, her presentation emphasized the need to improve data management, coordination, and technical capacity to strengthen Cambodia's MRV framework, improve Cambodia's climate transparency and enhance climate reporting.

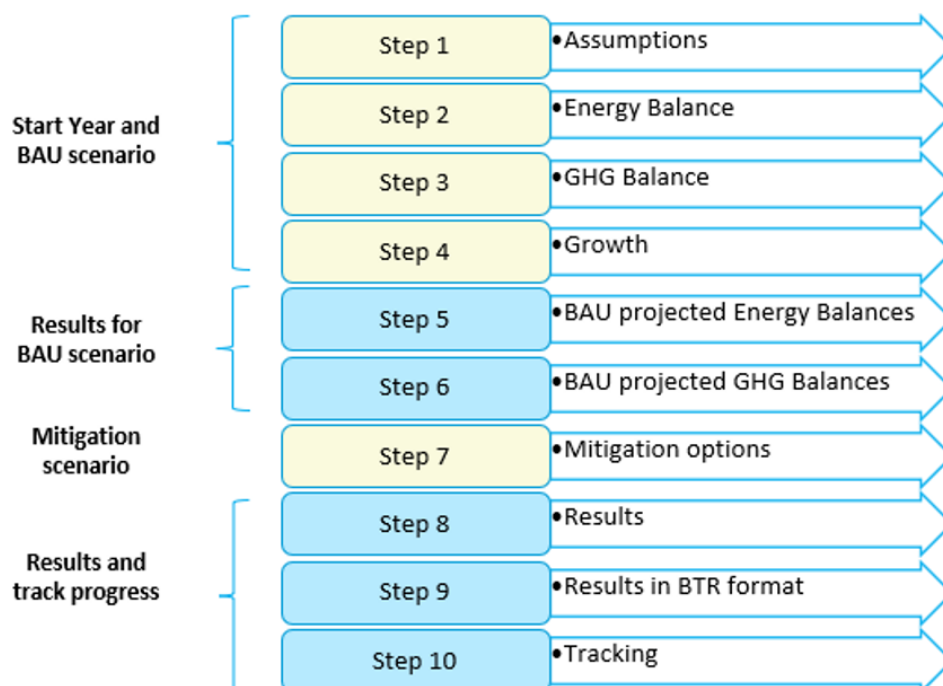
4.3.2 *Speaker 2: Mr. Chom Chanchhaya, National Team Lead Consultant*

The session focused on the current status of an MRV systems, the application of methodologies such as GACMO and WasCAD, as well as persisting data gaps and planned actions to strengthen the system. The topics and key messages he covered include the following:

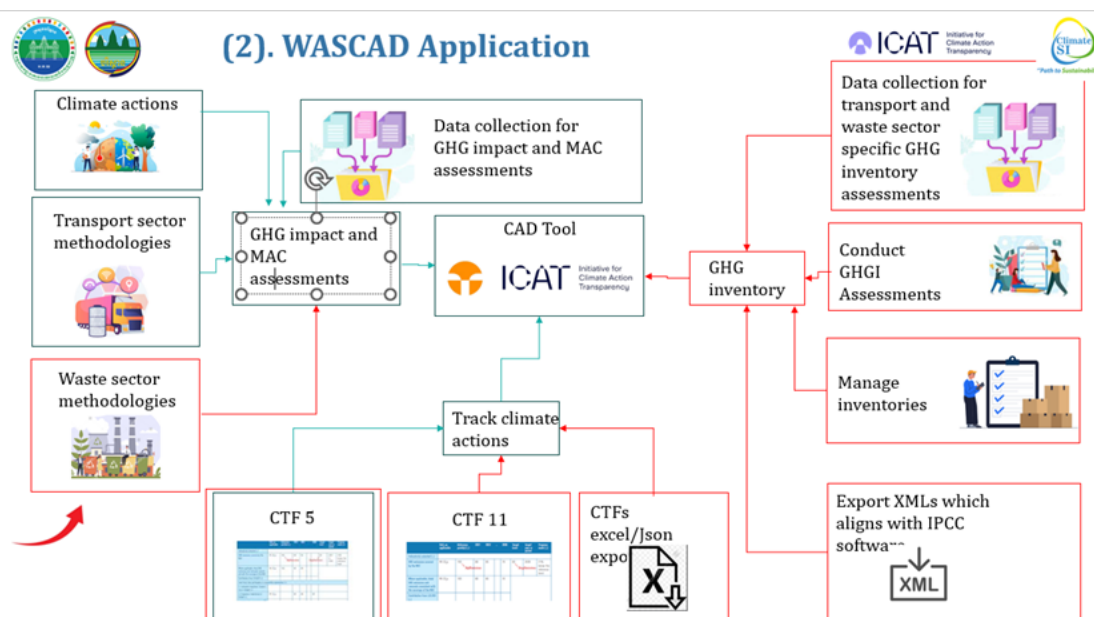
- **Current MRV Systems in Cambodia:** Cambodia has made significant strides in developing Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems across priority sectors such as forestry, energy, and transport. Despite these advances, a comprehensive MRV framework for the waste sector has not yet been established at the national level. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Tracking Platform, overseen by the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD), serves as the central mechanism for monitoring both mitigation and adaptation actions across seven sectors, including waste. This platform provides important insights into sectoral indicators, financial flows, and progress toward achieving NDC commitments. However, the waste sector remains constrained by limited data availability and inconsistencies, which hinder the ability to generate reliable and transparent assessments.
- **MRV Methodologies and Tools:** Two principal tools were presented as essential for strengthening data collection, greenhouse gas (GHG) impact assessment, and evidence-based policy decision-making in Cambodia's waste sector.

GACMO (Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model) is designed to evaluate mitigation options and their potential impact on GHG reduction. The model generates both Business-as-Usual (BAU) and mitigation scenarios for key time horizons, including 2025, 2030, and 2050. By providing cost-benefit analyses, GACMO supports the prioritization of climate actions and ensures transparent, scientifically sound calculations consistent with methodologies established by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Main steps to develop the GACMO tool



WasCAD (Waste Sector Climate Action Data) serves as a dedicated data management system for the waste sector. It enables the preparation of GHG inventories, facilitates Marginal Abatement Cost (MAC) assessments, and supports the tracking of climate actions. WasCAD incorporates 10 waste-sector methodologies and 25 transport-sector methodologies, ensuring comprehensive coverage across related domains. In addition, it allows data export in formats compatible with IPCC software (Excel, JSON, and XML), thereby streamlining integration into national and international reporting systems.



- **Data Gaps and Challenges:** Mr. Chhom Chanchhaya highlighted several critical data gaps and methodological issues that continue to hinder the effectiveness of MRV systems in Cambodia's waste sector. One of the most pressing challenges is the absence of systematic data on open burning of waste, which is recognized as a major source of both greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and local air pollution. Similarly, industrial wastewater data remains largely outdated and reliant on estimates. Although a limited number of factories have begun installing automated monitoring systems, overall coverage is insufficient to ensure reliable reporting. In the case of municipal solid waste (MSW), national datasets often depend on projections rather than verified field measurements, undermining accuracy and transparency. The recycling sector also presents challenges, as it is largely informal, and there is no consolidated database tracking the volumes of materials recycled or exported. Finally, persistent coordination gaps among ministries, local authorities, and private sector operators further impede the smooth flow of information, resulting in fragmented and inconsistent data collection.
- **Planned Stakeholder Engagement:** To address the identified challenges and strengthen Cambodia's MRV system in the waste sector, a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan is being developed. At the government level, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) will serve as the lead agency, supported by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) to ensure policy alignment and resource mobilization. Municipal and provincial authorities will play a crucial role in improving ground-level data collection and enforcement of waste management practices.

The private sector, particularly waste management companies and industrial facilities, is expected to contribute by enhancing data reporting and adopting standardized monitoring systems. Collaboration with development partners such as UNDP, UNIDO, GGGI, the World Bank, UNEP, and ICAT will provide much-needed technical expertise and financial assistance to strengthen national capacities. In parallel, civil society organizations and NGOs will be mobilized to raise awareness, support local monitoring initiatives, and promote accountability. Importantly, the informal waste sector will be gradually integrated into formal systems, recognizing its significant contribution to recycling while ensuring better data reporting and improved working conditions.

His presentation emphasized that building a robust MRV system for Cambodia's waste sector is critical to ensuring transparency, accuracy, and accountability in the country's climate action agenda. Strengthening data quality is a top priority, particularly through systematic and verifiable collection processes that address existing gaps in areas such as open burning and industrial wastewater. Equally important is the formalization of the recycling sector and the enhancement of monitoring systems for composting facilities and industrial wastewater treatment plants, which will provide more reliable and consistent reporting. To improve efficiency, stronger institutional coordination is required, with streamlined mechanisms for inter-ministerial collaboration and data sharing. The application of advanced tools such as GACMO and WasCAD will further enable transparent, cost-effective, and scientifically robust assessments to guide policy decisions and support NDC tracking. Finally, the success of the MRV system will depend on inclusive stakeholder engagement, ensuring that government institutions, the private sector, civil society, development partners, and the informal sector are actively involved in building a sustainable, participatory, and resilient framework for waste sector management.

4.4 Wrap-up and Closing Session

The Wrap-up and Closing Session was delivered by **Mr. Ouk Navann, Deputy Director General of the General Directorate of Policy and Strategy (GDPS), Ministry of Environment**.

In his remarks, Mr. Navann provided a comprehensive summary of the day's discussions and highlighted the main outcomes of the inception workshop. He emphasized that the workshop had succeeded in securing strong commitment from stakeholders, including ministries, sub-national administrations, development partners, and private sector representatives, to collaborate actively in the development of Cambodia's waste sector MRV framework.

He noted that participants had validated the preliminary findings from the stocktaking and scoping assessment, confirming the accuracy of the identified data sources, institutional arrangements, and key MRV priorities. The discussions further reached a consensus on the next steps, which will include finalizing the stocktaking exercise, strengthening institutional coordination, and initiating the design of the MRV framework with input from all relevant stakeholders.

Mr. Navann stressed the importance of maintaining momentum beyond the workshop, calling for continued collaboration across government institutions, sub-national levels, development partners, and the private sector to ensure the success and sustainability of the MRV framework. He reaffirmed the Ministry of Environment's leadership and commitment to guiding the process, ensuring that the outputs of the ICAT Phase 3 project will directly support Cambodia's NDC implementation and transparency obligations under the Paris Agreement.

He concluded by thanking all participants for their active engagement and constructive contributions, expressing confidence that the collective effort demonstrated during the workshop would pave the way for a credible, transparent, and effective MRV system for Cambodia's waste sector.

5 Q & A session

Capture key issues raised by participants and responses provided.

Name	Question/Input	Consultant Response
Representative from Wastewater Department, MoE	<i>Responded to consultant on the accessibility and availability of industrial wastewater data, confirming that the data are already recorded, updated, and available from the department.</i>	The consultants welcomed this confirmation and emphasized that the existing industrial wastewater dataset from MoE will be a key input to the MRV framework. They noted that ensuring standardized data formats and consistency with IPCC guidelines will allow integration into Cambodia's national GHG inventory and NDC tracking platform.
Private sector (Chip Mong Ecocycle)	<i>What is the NDC and what are its purpose and role in Cambodian waste sector?</i>	Consultants explained that the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is Cambodia's official climate commitment under the Paris Agreement, outlining actions to reduce GHG emissions and adapt to climate change. The waste sector plays an important role in achieving NDC targets through landfill management, composting, wastewater treatment, and private sector initiatives like recycling and RDF.
	<i>What are the benefits of the NDC tracking platform and how is data reported and accessed publicly?</i>	Consultants responded that the NDC Tracking Platform, developed under MoE, allows systematic reporting, monitoring, and transparency of sectoral actions. Data are submitted by line ministries and partners, validated by the MoE, and presented in an aggregated form to the public. While detailed facility-level data may remain internal for confidentiality, the platform provides national-level transparency and accountability.
	<i>How will private sector waste diversion (e.g., RDF, recycling) be reflected in MRV and the NDC tracking platform?</i>	Consultants confirmed that private sector actions will be explicitly captured through reporting templates and verification protocols. Contributions such as RDF production, recycling volumes, or diversion from landfills will be recognized as measurable mitigation actions, and emission reductions will be reflected in Cambodia's MRV and NDC tracking systems.
Private sector – General Manager of GAFA	<i>There should be more legal enforcement of Sub-Decree 113 on Waste Management.</i>	Consultants acknowledged the importance of stronger enforcement and clarified that the MRV framework will help track compliance and performance, but legal enforcement rests with the MoE and relevant authorities. They emphasized that MRV data can support

		evidence-based policymaking and highlight enforcement gaps.
	<i>Advocated for stronger push from government to implement obligatory residential waste collection fees.</i>	Consultants agreed this is a critical policy issue. While MRV does not directly set tariffs, the system will generate data on waste collection coverage and financial sustainability. This evidence can inform government decisions to expand obligatory fee collection and design fairer cost-recovery mechanisms.
	<i>Suggested systematic reform of plastic waste management through government monopoly on plastic bag issuance.</i>	Consultants noted that such policy proposals require high-level government decision. From an MRV perspective, regulating plastic bag circulation could create measurable indicators of reduction in plastic use and waste. The framework could track impacts of any such future policy reform.
	<i>Requested waste collection fees be attached to water and electricity bills.</i>	Consultants highlighted that integrating waste billing with utilities is an effective model seen in other countries. They suggested that MRV can document improvements in waste collection coverage and revenue if such integration is piloted, providing evidence for policy scaling.
	<i>Raised investment opportunities for Waste-to-Energy (WtE) in Cambodia.</i>	Consultants emphasized that the MRV framework will capture GHG impacts of WtE projects, ensuring their contributions to emission reductions are transparently reported. They encouraged public-private partnerships and confirmed that MRV will support the credibility of such investments for climate finance and carbon markets.

6 Final Outputs

The workshop achieved the following outputs:

- Official launch of ICAT Phase 3 project for Cambodia's waste sector MRV framework;
- Validation of stocktaking findings on data sources, institutional roles, and MRV gaps;
- Agreement on priority areas for MRV development: MSW, wastewater (urban & industrial), landfill monitoring, and private sector integration;
- Commitment from ministries, sub-national administrations, and development partners to provide data and collaborate; and
- Next steps endorsed: stakeholder mapping, MRV design framework, and capacity building activities.

7 List of participants

A total of **50 participants** attended, representing government ministries, sub-national administrations, development partners, NGOs, and private sector actors.

Key participants included:

- H.E. PAK Sokharavuth, Under Secretary of State, MoE (Opening Remarks)
- Dr. Henning WUESTER, Director of the ICAT Secretariat (Welcome Remarks)
- Mr. OUK Navann, Deputy Director General of GDPS, MoE (Representative of H.E. Sum Thy, Director General of GD Policy and Strategy, and Project Director)
- Representatives from MoE technical departments (Climate Change, Solid Waste, Water Quality, Hazardous Substances)
- Line ministries: MISTI, MME, MPWT, MoWRAM, MAFF, MRD, MoH, MLMUPC, MoP, and NIS
- Sub-national administrations: Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, and Sihanoukville
- Development partners: UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, ADB, JICA, GIZ, FAO, EU, GGGI, and CCCA/NDC 3.0 team
- Private sector: CINTRI, Mizuda, Chip Mong Ecocycle, 800 Super-GAEA, Khmer Beverages, Sarom Trading.

No	Participants	Role/Institutions	#
Project Management			
1	Dr. Henning WUESTER	Director of the ICAT Secretariat	1
2	Mr. OUK Navann	Represent of H.E. Sum Thy, Director General, General Directorate of Policy and Strategy, MoE	1
3	Mr. Lun Lido	Department of Climate Change GDPS, MoE and Project Manager	1
4	Representative	ICAT/UNOPS	1
5	Consultants	International Consultant, ClimateSI	6
6	Consultants	National Consultant	5
		Sub Total	15
Ministry of Environment (MoE)			
7	H.E. PAK Sokharavuth	Under Secretary of State, MoE	1
8	Mr. Sum Cheat	Deputy Director of Department of Climate Change, GDPS, MoE	1
9	Representative	Department of Water Quality Management	1
10	Representative	Department of Solid Waste Management	1
11	Representative	Department of Hazardous Substance Management	1
12	Representative	Enterprise for Managing Transfer Stations and Landfills for Solid Waste	1
		sub total	6

Line Ministries from CCTWG/NDC3.0 sectoral			
13	Representative	MISTI	1
14	Representative	MME	1
15	Representative	MPWT	1
16	Representative	MoWRAM	1
17	Representative	MAFF	1
18	Representative	MRD	1
19	Representative	MoH	1
20	Representative	MLMUPC	1
21	Representative	MoP	1
22	Representative	National Institute of Statistics (NIS)	1
23	Representative	Cambodia Red Cross (Medical Waste Management)	1
		Sub total	11
Sub-National Institutions			
24	Representative	Phnom Penh Municipality	1
25	Representative	Siem Reap Provincial Administration	1
26	Representative	Sihanoukville Provincial Administration	1
		Sub total	3
Development Partners/NGOs Coordinating Sectoral Work			
27	Representative	UNDP	1
28	Representative	UNICEF	1
29	Representative	UNIDO	1
30	Representative	ADB	1
31	Representative	JICA	1
32	Representative	GIZ	1
33	Representative	FAO	1
34	Representative	EU	1
35	Representative	GGGI	1
36	Representative	CCCA/NDC 3.0 Team	1
		Sub Total	10

Private Sectors			
37	Representative	800 Super-GAEA (Cambodia) Co. Ltd,	1
38	Representative	Khmer Beverages Co., Ltd.,	1
39	Representative	Chip Mong Ecocycle	1
40	Representative	Sarom Trading	1
41	Representative	CINTRI Cambodia Co. Ltd	1
42	Representative	Mizuda Sanitation Cambodia Co. Ltd	1
		Sub Total	6
		Total	50

Annex I: Agenda

Time	Programme	Responsible
08:30 – 09:00	Registration	Administration and Project team
09:00 – 09:10	Welcome Remarks <i>(Video)</i>	Dr. Henning WUESTER , Director, ICAT Secretariat
09:10 – 09:20	Opening Remarks	H.E. PAK Sokharavuth , Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment (MoE)
09:20– 09:30	Overview of the ICAT Phase 3 Project	Mr. Lun Lido , Department of Climate Change GDPS, MoE
09:30 – 09:45	<i>Photo Session & Coffee break</i>	
09:45 – 10:30	Key findings from the scoping assessment: data collection and data sources, institutional arrangements, Key priorities for MRV, projections, and NDC tracking in the waste sector	Mr. Buddika Hemashantha , International consultant team lead, ClimateSI Ms. Wasundara Samarawickrama , International consultant, ClimateSI
10:30-11:00	Gaps and needs in compiling national GHG inventory reports for the waste sector	Ms. Nilni Malsha , International consultant, ClimateSI
11:00-11:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current Status of MRV Framework in Cambodia relating to Waste Sector (Data Gap and methodology on the MRV system, including GACMO and WasCAD) - Update on Solid Waste and Wastewater Data, Data collection & stakeholders engagement plans. 	Mr. Chhom Chanchhaya National Team Lead Consultant
11:30 -11:50	Q&A Session & Intervention from Stakeholders	All participants
11:50 - 12:00	Wrap-Up Session and Closing Remarks	Mr. OUK Navann , Deputy Director General of GDPS, MoE
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch time	



Annex II: Photos



