

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King



Report of the Workshop
on
Key National Policies and Strategies & Current Status
of National Climate MRV and M&E Activities
and Initiatives



May 9, 2019



INITIATIVE FOR
Climate Action
Transparency



DISCLAIMER

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, photocopying, recording or otherwise, for commercial purposes without prior permission of UNOPS. Otherwise, material in this publication may be used, shared, copied, reproduced, printed and/ or stored, provided that appropriate acknowledgement is given of UNOPS as the source. In all cases the material may not be altered or otherwise modified without the express permission of UNOPS.

This publication has been produced as part of a component of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency project (ICAT) implemented by UNEP DTU Partnership (UDP). The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of UDP.

PREPARED UNDER

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) project supported by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, the Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF), the Italian Ministry of Ecological Transition (IMET) and ClimateWorks.



The ICAT project is managed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)



Contents

I. Background and organization of the workshop	4
II. Summary of Key Discussion Points, Results, and Evaluation of the Workshop	6
III. Conclusions and the way forward	7
Annex I: Tentative agenda	9
Annex II: Participant List	10
Annex III: Mr. Heng Kunleang Welcoming Speech.....	12
Annex IV: Group Discussion Questionnaires	14
Annex V: Minute Meeting	15
Session I: Opening Session.....	15
Mr. Heng Kunleang:	15
Choup Paris:	15
Session II: Presentation on the Selected RE Policy, ICAT’s MRV and Integrating into existing National M&E mechanism	16
Annex VI: Activity Photos of the Workshop	16

Abbreviation Letter

<u>CC</u>	Climate Change
<u>DCC</u>	Department of Climate Change
<u>GDE</u>	General Department of Energy
<u>GEF</u>	Grid Emission Factor
<u>GHG</u>	Green House Gas
<u>GSSD</u>	General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development
<u>ICAT</u>	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
<u>MoE</u>	Ministry of Environment
<u>MoP</u>	Ministry of Planning
<u>MME</u>	Ministry of Mines and Energy
<u>MIH</u>	Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts
<u>MPWT</u>	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
<u>M&E</u>	Monitoring & Evaluation
<u>MRV</u>	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
<u>NCSD</u>	National Council for Sustainable Development
<u>NDC</u>	Nationally Determined Contributions
<u>RE</u>	Renewable Energy
<u>REAP</u>	Renewable Electricity Action Plan
<u>REREP</u>	Rural Electrification by Renewable Energy Policy
<u>UNFCCC</u>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

I. Background and organization of the workshop

1. Project Background

The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) puts into practice the request stated at the Paris Climate Agreement in 2015 to strengthen national institutions to meet enhanced transparency requirements. The ICAT is a neutral, multi-donor fund designed to improve the capacity of developing countries to assess the impacts of their actions to meet their INDCs and bring greater quality, trust and ambition to climate policies worldwide. The ICAT is uniquely positioned as one of the only MRV programs that offers newly developed guidance related to the MRV of policies and actions as well as country capacity building work. It builds upon the guidance being developed by the UNEP DTU (Technical University of Denmark) Partnership (UDP), World Resources Institute (WRI), and Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and counts on UDP's network of country partners for enhanced engagements. The main focus is on country needs and national MRV requirements - while it observes United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Monitoring Reporting and Verification (UNFCCC MRV) developments, it is not bound by them and this is allowed to tailor the project to country requirements.

In Cambodia, this Project “the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)” is implemented by the Department of Climate Change (DCC) of the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development/Ministry of Environment. The ICAT will support Cambodia’s focus on the **establishment of institutional arrangements for the MRV at the national level and piloting a sectoral guidance to improve the MRV at sectoral level**. Among other actions proposed in the NDC, as well as in the Cambodia climate change strategic plan 2014-2023, it is the **Cambodia’s energy sector** (solar power) that is expected to play a significant role, specifically **grid connected and off-grid renewable energy (RE) generation**.

The primary focus of the ICAT initiative is on **Cambodia’s RE sector**. The work will review existing MRV and/or M&E policies, national level and particularly within RE/energy sector, on the establishment of institutional arrangements, including design and implementation of legal frameworks, data collection, reporting and verification methodologies and procedures within and between the relevant stakeholders that will facilitate a robust and continuous national MRV system.

To deepen the ICAT's impact, a significant portion of the project will be dedicated to hands-on capacity building also utilizing the **ICAT transparency guidance** in the energy sector, among other related guidance. **The direct objective of the ICAT is to track GHG reductions achieved as a result of the current renewable energy policy**. With the MRV of climate policies a relatively novel concept, the ICAT will be able to provide methodological inputs in the energy sector.

2. Local Stakeholders

For all ICAT activities, the main institutional partner will be the Department of Climate Change, the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development/Ministry of Environment of Cambodia (GSSD/MoE), where the ICAT focal points are located.

Additional key institutions are expected to be involved in developing the national MRV to ensure inter-institutional collaboration and consultation of deliverables in the country, to ensure that all related key institutions are kept informed and are able to provide feedback throughout the process of improving the design of the national MRV system. The institutions are central for sectoral

monitoring and reporting and data gathering, analysis and assessment, and should also be consulted throughout the ICAT for the identification of barriers and gaps in the national MRV system, and for the establishment of roles, responsibilities and procedures that will allow a robust MRV system in the future. These institutions include, but not limited to:

- The Ministry of Environment (MoE),
- The Ministry of Planning (MOP),
- The Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME),
- The Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH),
- The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), and
- The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD).

3. Objectives of the Consultative Workshop

The overall objective of the consultative workshop is to consult the first report on Review on Cambodia's Key National Policies and Strategies and Current Status of National Climate MRV and M&E Activities and Initiatives. The specific objectives are:

- To share and obtain feedback from key officials on the findings from the RE policy review;
- To discuss and get recommendations from key stakeholders on the integration of the ICAT's MRV methodology into Cambodian RE policy and its implementation plan and responsible institutions; and
- To discuss and decide on RE policy and institutional arrangement in charge of implementing MRV for RE policy including monitoring plan for MRV framework for Cambodia; and

4. Organization of Workshop

The consultative Workshop was organized in class room style located in Cambodiana Hotel in Phnom Penh, on May 09, 2019; to allow for brief presentations to be made by scheduled speakers, while enabling participants to share their views and ideas by the group discussion. All stakeholders were requested to share at the meeting their sectors' views on how they intend to provide information on policies related to renewable energy.

Representatives of the GSSD and the MME chaired the workshop and facilitated group discussions, with the technical and logistical support from the ICAT Project staffs, including presentations, note-taking, and preparation of workshop report. The co-chairs had expressed their sincere appreciation and welcome to the participants and expressed that it is the first ever workshop on the identification of methodology for GHG emission reduction the fields of the renewable energy (solar power). They encouraged for active and productive participation and discussion. The detail speeches are annexed herewith.

5. Target Group

There were 39 officials/representatives from the Ministry of Mines and Energy; the Ministry of Environment; the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT); the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH); the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development; the Ministry of Planning; EDC; EAC; and other involving institutions (Please refer to the participant list in the annex I).

II. Summary of Key Discussion Points, Results, and Evaluation of the Workshop

The opening session was covered by two keynote speeches focused on--the energy policy and documents in Cambodia and the importance of having M&E tools to track the policy implementation progress. The presentation is followed by group discussion-- Group I on the Existing Policy: Selecting RE policy for assessment and for applying ICAT's MRV framework by taking the REREP (the Master Plan) and Cambodian INDC into account. While, Group II on the MRV Methodology and the selection between the Emission Trajectory Method and the Grid Emission Factor Method.

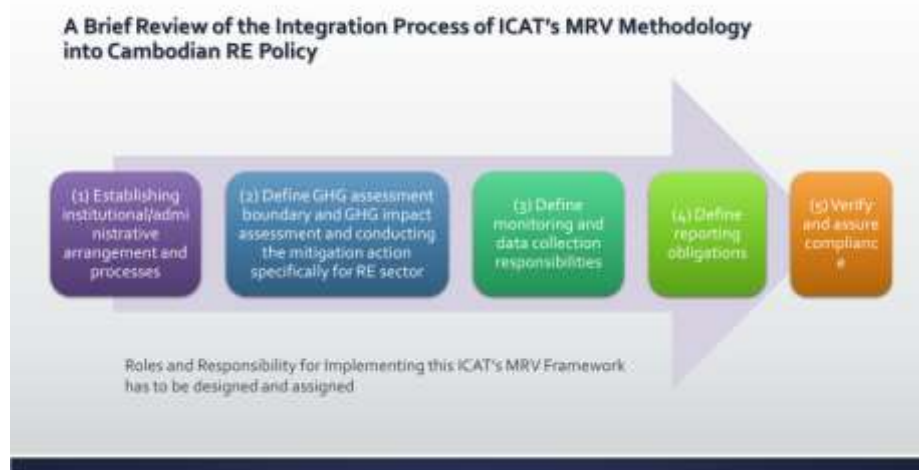


Figure 1 Key points that were discussed in the workshop

The results are as follows:

Group Discussion I: Findings of the selected Policy and Integration of ICAT's MRV into Existing National M&E Mechanism

- The workshop proclaimed the importance of the energy sector contributing to GHG emissions. Also, the workshop sees the implement-ability of the MRV framework in the energy sector in responding to the existing National M&E framework and the international guideline in order to respond to commitments and requirements set forth in the Paris Climate Agreement 2015.
- The Participants agreed on the two selected policy: 1) the Master Plan (MP) of the REREP 2006 – 2020; and 2) the INDC of Cambodia target 2030. The MP of the REREP was commented as a bit behindhand for implementing this MRV framework.
- In the absence of the RE policy, the MP of the REREP is commented as the main RE policy document for adopt this MRV system for the RE Energy in a way that the available and existing solar power plants in Cambodia and in the future are to be included under this MR of the REREP for conducting this MRV. They workshop recognized the RE projects and activities that allowed the development of hydro and solar power plants so far as under the scope of the MP of the REREP. The workshop recommended to use the solar energy sources from the existing power plants to be the pilot test for this MRV implementation.
- The NDC of Cambodia is also commented to be considered for the MRV because it is the national commitment in which we have national GHG Emissions Reduction Target, and this MRV to measure the NDC achievement for the energy sector, the government can compare its achievement with other national GHG Emissions reduction targets.

For the section of the group discussion on the Establishing the implementing body for the RE MRV framework & Monitoring plan of this ICAT's MRV implementation, the results are summarized as follows:

- For the participants' reflection on the proposed institutional arrangement and mechanism as presented, there is a request to revisit the existing laws and regulations on the RE energy sector as well as on the defining roles and responsibility of the national M&E mechanism.
- The proposed MRV institutional mechanism is that the GDE of the MME should be the main executive body who will be in charge of the whole MRV design, data collection, GHG Impact calculation, and drafting the MRV report of the RE Policy for submitting to the DCC of the NCS. The NCS then will be in charge of reviewing, verifying, and finalizing the report before submitting to the UNFCCC.
- The workshop recognized the importance of cooperation among stakeholders, especially the relevant ministries and institutions and recognized the importance of integrating this MRV into Cambodian policy framework.

Group Discussions II: MRV Methodology and the selection between Emission Trajectory Method and the Grid Emission Factor Method

Cambodia has to identify a suitable methodology for RE policy (Emission Trajectory vs Grid emission factor method) to calculate GHG impacts and ex/post-ante assessment. The following points raised and tentatively decided:

- The emission trajectory method was proposed based on data availability and the country's current status. The grid emission factor method was also raised as the grid emission factor were already studied in the country.
- Another calculation method is mentioned by representative from NCS which is the using the web-based application in verification with the grid emission factor method.
- Internal discussion will be conducted to identify which methodology is more suitable.
- Key challenges for applying these two methods were raised by the participants. Those challenges include the lack of the RE policy, data availability, the off-grid nature of solar power plants, and the need of technical capacity.

Workshop Evaluation:

Since the objectives of this workshop are to collect reflections and ideas of participants on the findings of the selected RE policy and recommendations for integrating the ICAT's MRV framework and their advices on which institutional arrangement is functional for implementing this proposed framework, all participants showed their keen interests on this newly developed MRV framework and their passions to engage in the next phases.

In overall, the program of the workshop fulfils the proposed objectives with both presentations and group discussions. Active participation and productive discussion were observed. The workshop was processing smoothly as planned with a lot of inputs and contributions from participants. Their answers and contributing ideas are presented in the annex V.

III. Conclusions and the way forward

The consultative workshop on Key National Policies and Strategies and Current Status of National Climate MRV and M&E Activities and Initiatives in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, on 9th May 2019 ended as planned with satisfactory results. The workshop marked the official launch and implementing progress of the MRV framework integrating into the national climate change policy.

The National MRV for the RE Policy in Cambodia will be developed in accordance with the existing national M&E system and mechanism. The workshop agreed with the proposed MP of the REREP and the INDC for assessing the GHG impacts. The GDE of the MME should be the responsible institution for the MRV implementation in cooperation with the NCSD and other relevant institutions.

The following points need to be further discussed and implemented:

- The government has issued a decision on a distribution of solar power and this decision can be regarded as a policy document to apply the ICAT's guideline. If it is the case, the selection of the **on grid for GHG emission estimation** should be recommended;
- The consultants and project team will update the progress and discuss with the ICAT's experts for methodology section;
- The MRV framework for the RE policy will be developed; and
- The next consultative workshop will be held to discuss the draft MRV framework.

Annex I: Tentative agenda

Time	<u>Contents</u>	Facilitators
8:00-8:30	Registration	DCC
8:30-8:40	Remarks by the MME's representative	Mr. Heng Kunleang, Deputy Director General, MME
8:40-8:50	Remarks by the GSSD's representative	H.E. Choup Paris, Deputy Secretary General of the NCSD
8:50-9:10	Overview of the ICAT Project	Mr. SUM Thy, Director of DCC
9:10-9:30	<u>Coffee break</u>	
9:30-10:15	<u>Presentation on:</u> The Review on Cambodia's Key National Policies and Strategies and Current Status of National Climate MRV and M&E Activities and Initiatives and Proposing the establishment of Institutional arrangement competent of Implementing ICAT's MRV for RE Policy in Cambodia	Mr. Heng Kunleang, Deputy Director General, GDE, MME/Mr. Nun, Sophanna National Consultant
10:15-11:00	<u>Group Discussions on:</u> - <i>Existing Policy</i> : Selecting RE policy for assessment and for applying ICAT's MRV framework. Proposing RE policy are REREP (the Master Plan) and Cambodian INDC. - Establishing the implementing body for RE MRV framework & Monitoring plan of this ICAT's MRV implementation.	Mr. Heng Kunleang, Deputy Director General, GDE, MME/Mr. Nun, Sophanna National Consultant/Dr. Hak Mao
11:00-11:20	<u>Presentation on:</u> Methodology for GHG impacts and ex-ante assessment: Trajectory vs Grid emission factor method	Dr. Hak Mao, National Consultant
11:20-11:50	<u>Group Discussions on:</u> - To decide which method to choose for Cambodian RE policy (Emission Trajectory vs Grid emission factor method) to calculate GHG impacts and ex-ante assessment	Dr. Hak Mao, National Consultant/ Mr. Nun, Sophanna
11:50-12:00	<u>Wrap up and way forward and closing</u>	Mr. Sum Thy, Director of the DCC
12:10-13:30	<u>Lunch</u>	DCC

Annex III: Mr. Heng Kunleang Welcoming Speech

Greetings
Mr. Heng Kun Leang
Deputy Director General of the Energy Department
Of Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
Workshop on
Key National Policies and Strategies and Current Status of
National Climate MRV and M&E Activities and Initiatives
May 9, 2019
At Cambodiana Hotel, Phnom Penh

H.E. Choup Paris, Deputy Director General of the National Committee for Sustainable Development

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen!
Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen!

Today, I am very honored to be invited to this consultative forum on "National Strategy, Energy Measurement, Reporting and Verification System "organized by the Council Sustainable national development under the collaboration with the Department of Energy of the Ministry of Mines and Energy of Cambodia and the Initiative for Transparency Climate Action called "ICAT". The objectives of today's workshop are to get feedback from relevant officials on the findings of a selected renewable energy policy and to identify the action plans and institutional arrangements for Implementing the MRV for the Energy Policy in Cambodia.

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen!

In the context of climate change, several national strategic policies, including the National Strategic Development Plan 2019 - 2023, Sustainable National Development Goals, are in line with the UN's sustainable development goals. National and policy frameworks related to mitigating the impact of climate change. For the energy sector, Cambodia has already developed a number of energy policy and energy plans that have been implemented to serve the interests of the people, including those of national energy strategies, study of rural electrification With the Master Plan Study of the Rural Electrification by Renewable Energy Policy 2006 -2020 (REREP) and the Renewable Electricity Action Plan (2002 – 2012) and recently we are drafting a draft energy efficiency policy 2018 – 2035. Despite achieving a fruitful result on the development and implementation of a policy framework and energy strategy, as well as a number of climate change mitigation activities, Cambodia still needs to develop a monitoring and evaluation system and a systematic measurement and reporting system for both policies. This, and for later policy, especially for that policy National energy is not yet approved. In line with the requirements of the policy framework that Cambodia is in need, the integration of the MRV system is indeed an important task for Cambodia and to promote the development and enforcement of energy policies to be more effectively, more efficient and more accountable and transparent.

Therefore, we should take this opportunity to review the process of implementing the energy policy we have carried out together, and to continue to formulate the next Strategic Plan and Action Plan for Monitoring and Evaluating Energy Policy. In line with international standards and meet national demand.

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen!

On this occasion, on behalf of the General Department of Energy, as well as the Ministry of Economy and Finance, I would like to thank the NCSO and ICAT for your generous supports for this project to set up a system of MRV systems for RE policy as well as for the energy sector in Cambodia. Thank you to Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, ladies and gentlemen, all of you, who are trying to spend valuable time attending today's important meeting.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere hope that this meeting will achieve the fruitful results for the establishment of MRV systems for energy policy in Cambodia. Thank you!

Annex IV: Group Discussion Questionnaires

Instruction

You are invited to comment on the "Consulting meeting on Cambodian current status on National Strategic Policy in order to integrate and implement the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) in the Renewable Energy Policy of Cambodia", which is held today to collect inputs from different stakeholders for the reporting and preparing of the MRV system for energy policy in Cambodia. This project will bring about more effective, more efficient and accountable implementation of Cambodian policies in accordance with the existing national monitoring and evaluation mechanism of climate change response in Cambodia, which will also contribute to the implementation of the Cambodian Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 and other relevant national development policies.

Your participation will take about 45 minutes.

Group Discussions I:

I. Existing Policy: Selecting RE policy for assessment and for applying ICAT's MRV framework. Proposing RE policy are REREP (the Master Plan) and Cambodian INDC.

1. What is your reflection upon the findings on the Master Plan and the INDC? What would you add onto these existing documents based on your knowledge and experiences?
2. What are your suggestions on this policy selection? Should we opt for the Master Plan or the INDC or a package of the two, for integrating and implementing this ICAT's MRV framework?
3. If you could recommend another policy selection option? What would it be? Please mention the proposing policy or solutions if any:

II. Establishing the implementing body for RE MRV framework & Monitoring plan of this ICAT's MRV implementation

1. What is your reflection on the proposing institutional arrangement and mechanism as presented?
2. Should we solely rely on the existing National M&E mechanism for integrating and implementing the proposing ICAT's MRV framework? If yes, please provide your rationales!
3. If not, what are to be improved for the existing M&E mechanism? Should we create another implementing body? What would the other MRV/M&E implementing body look like?

Group Discussions II:

III. To decide which method to choose for Cambodian RE policy (Emission Trajectory vs Grid emission factor method) to calculate GHG impacts and ex-ante assessment.

1. What would be the best method option for Cambodian RE policy – emission trajectory or the grid emission factor method?
2. Do you have other recommended method aside from these two methods? If yes, please share your thoughts!

Annex V: Minute Meeting

Session I: Opening Session

Mr. Heng Kunleang:

At the opening stage, Mr. Heng Kunleang gives the welcome remark. For the whole speech, please refer to the speech note as attached in the appendix.

Choup Paris:

Mr. Choup Paris gave his opening remark by explaining the definition of each element and objectives of MRV. He then went on to mention the impact of climate change currently on Cambodia including animals affected. (1) MRV is to calculate the GHG impact of policy. (2) another objective is to pilot the MRV framework for future replication for both other Cambodian policy and in other countries.

Mr. Choup Paris also went further to touch on the effect of climate change on Cambodia especially on the sources of energy supply. He said that energy used affect the climate change and the climate change also affect the energy supply. For example, drought affect the hydro then we would not have enough water to produce hydroelectricity. However, currently, we have installed the 10mW in Bavet solar plant, and a plus with another 60 MW in Kampong Speu province, and another 60mW in Kampong Chhnang province. We are also planning of installing additional 20mW in Kampong Speu province. These are our solar energy potential that we are going to inject into the grid. Giving the importance of RE, it compensates between solar and hydro during the switch between rainy and summer season. Another scenario of the RE potential is that according to the previous studies our country is found to have less wind potential, however, through the change in climate change conditions we can take benefit from strong wind or storm occurrence if we know how to take benefit from this risk.

Another reminding message is that this MRV workshop is just designed participation to contribute to the working groups so that we can take your ideas and input to shed light on which path we should go about for adopting this new MRV framework for the benefit of Cambodian policy both for design and implementation. We should also take this opportunity to learn from other experiences of other countries. One fact is that our country still relies on off-grid system for the remote community because of the no grid extension energy supply. Given this gap and reality on the ground, we should consider how to promote our off-grid system. Another important to take note is that the price of solar is also decreased. Therefore, the narrowing the grid gap between the city and the remote areas and the lowering down the price is the challenging reality of Cambodian energy current status.

Currently, he said he has just met the Chinese Ministry of Environment and Ecology on the study of the solar investment projects and maybe we can start from the off-grid system for the public place such as school, pagoda, and hospital first. He stressed that maybe he will go to negotiate this project again by the end of this year and we can start implementing the project agreement with the Chinese government on solar investment. He also said that MoE has many other projects.

Finally, he recalled the efforts from all participants by saying that the MoE and the NCSD have put a lot of strenuous efforts on this climate change and M&E framework and mechanism for Cambodia. So, he leaves his hope with all participants that “we work together and be united for the benefit of our nation.” He, then give the five Buddha’ blesses after announcing for the opening of the workshop.

Session II: Presentation on the Selected RE Policy, ICAT’s MRV and Integrating into existing National M&E mechanism

Annex VI: Activity Photos of the Workshop

