

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

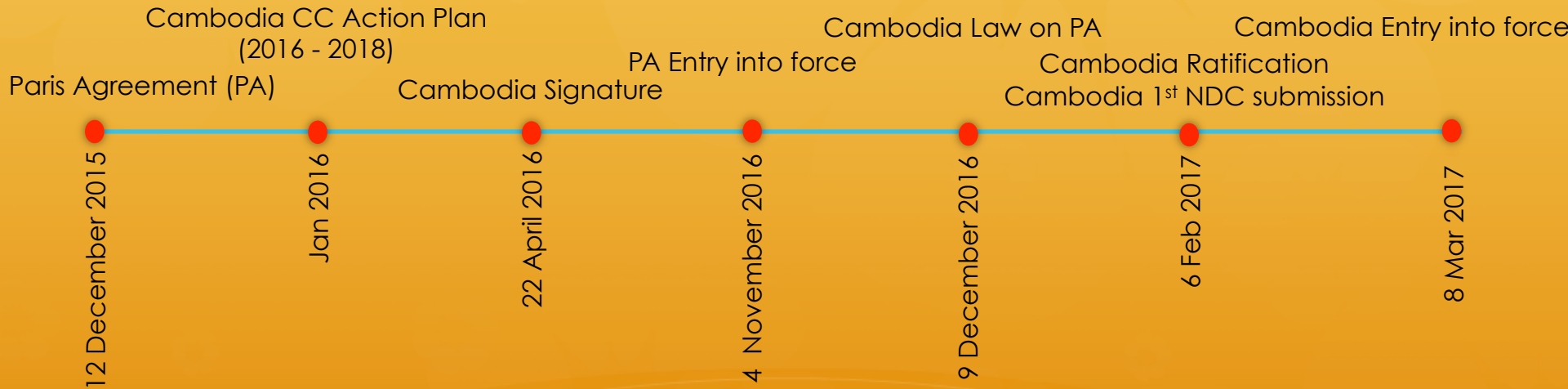
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# Objectives

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

# PARIS AGREEMENT (COP21) AND CAMBODIA ACTION MILESTONE



# Structure of the Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable

## Development



# INDC's Priority Actions & Challenges

Priority Actions	Challenges for implementing
<b>1. Promoting and improving the adaptive capacity of communities</b> (community based adaptation actions, and restoring the nature)	Lack of sustain financing mechanism
<b>2. Implementing management measures for protected areas to adapt to climate change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of specific research and development</li> <li>• Budget limitation</li> </ul>
<b>3. Strengthening early warning systems and climate information dissemination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient information flow</li> <li>• Inadequate National legislation clearly indicates roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders for generating and disseminating hazard warning to public</li> <li>• Lack of trans-boundary hazard effect monitoring &amp; exchange information mechanism</li> </ul>
<b>4. Developing and rehabilitating the flood protection dykes for agricultural and urban Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of specific research and development</li> <li>• Budget limitation</li> </ul>
<b>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</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of specific research and development</li> <li>• Budget limitation</li> </ul>
<b>6. Developing climate-proof agriculture systems for adapting to changes in water variability to enhance crop yields.</b>	Lack of specific research and development
<b>7. Promoting climate resilient agriculture in coastal areas through building sea dykes and scaling-up of climate-smart farming systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of specific research and development</li> <li>• Lack of investment fund for new environmental technology</li> </ul>

# INDC's Priority Actions & Challenges

Priority Actions	Challenges for implementing
8. Developing crop varieties suitable to Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ) and resilient to climate change	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.
9. Promoting aquaculture production systems and practices that are adaptive to climate change	The practical implementation is still limited due to insufficient human resources and funds
10. Repairing and rehabilitating existing road infrastructure and ensuring effective operation and maintenance, taking into account climate change impacts	Lack of investment fund for new environmental technology
11. Up-scaling the Malaria Control Program towards pre-elimination status of malaria	Inadequate multi-sectoral response with development and implementation of Healthy Public Policies that provide a conducive environment and assured community participation
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	N/A
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.	Insufficient information flow