



Practitioners' Workshop on Building Pathways to Green Growth,

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GREEN GROWTH IN CAMBODIA

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CONTENT

- 1–Introduction
 - 2–Legal Frameworks and Policies on Green Growth
 - 3–Creating Mechanism on Green Growth
 - A–National Council on Green Growth (NCGG)
 - B–Role and Responsibility of NCGG
 - C–General Secretariat for Green Growth (GS GG)
 - 4–National Green Growth Road Map
 - 5–National Policy on Green Growth
 - 6–National Strategy Plan on Green Growth 2013–2030
 - 7–Current Needs
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1 – Introduction

- ❖ During the Khmer Rouge regime (1975–1979), Cambodia's market economy was destroyed.
- ❖ The 1991 Paris Peace Accord ended a protracted civil war and in 1993, the United Nations Transitional Authority for Cambodia organized Cambodia's universal election. Then, the country worked to rebuild but Cambodia's economic growth was initially slow.
- ❖ The Win-Win Strategy introduced by Prime Minister Hun Sen, in 1998 the country gained full peace and political stability, together with national integration and reconciliation.
- ❖ From 1998 to 2003, Cambodia implemented its Triangular Strategy with a focus on peace, security, stability and regional and global integration.
- ❖ In 2004, the Rectangular Strategy was introduced, supported by four crucial pillars: agricultural productivity and land, fishery and forestry reform; infrastructure rehabilitation and development; private sector development and creation of employment; and capacity building and human resource development.
- ❖ Today, Cambodia economic growth centers on agriculture, agro-industry, tourism, the garment industry, small-to-medium enterprises and construction. Then, Cambodia moves forward to green growth referring to above policies and strategies.
- ❖ For Green Growth principles in Cambodia based on key 4 pillars such as economy, environment, society and culture

2-Legal Frameworks and Policies on GG



3– Creating Mechanism on Green Growth

A– National Council on Green Growth

Refers to Royal Decree on the Organization and Functioning of the National Council on Green Growth (NCGG) dated 10 Oct 2012,

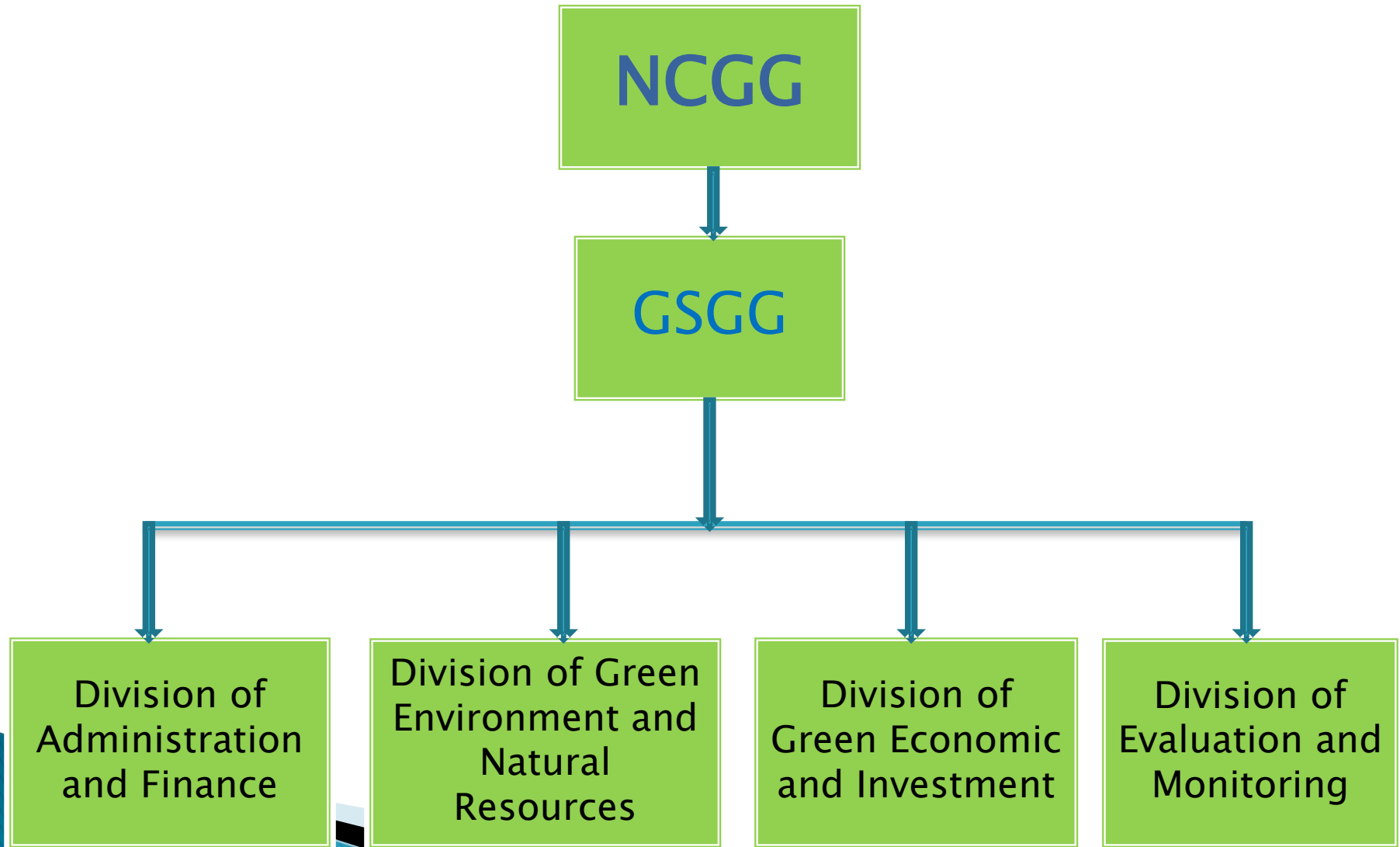
NCGG has 57 members included:

- Samdech Prime Minister is honorable chair
- Senior Minister and Minister of Environment is chairman
- Minister of MAFF is vice-chairman
- Senior Minister and Minister of Planning is vice-chairman
- 23 Secretary of State of line ministries
- 6 Secretary-Generals: SNEC, CDC, CNMC, NCGG, ect.
- 24 Governors (23 provinces and PP Municipality).

B–Role and Responsibility of NCGG

- Prepare legal norms, policies, strategic plans, activity plans and programmes related to green growth,
- Intergrade green growth principles into all works including green environment and natural resources, water resources and sanitations, food security and safety with sustainable land use, economy, investment, transportation, industry and energy, tourism jobs in the national development strategies,
- Green technological exchange in regional and global frameworks,
- Strengthen international cooperation with implemented participation of international green growth policies, conventions, agreements, and protocols that Cambodia was a membership,
- Encourage and promote an education, training and dissemination of green growth for public, private and civil society sectors, etc.

C– General Secretariat for Green Growth (GSGG)

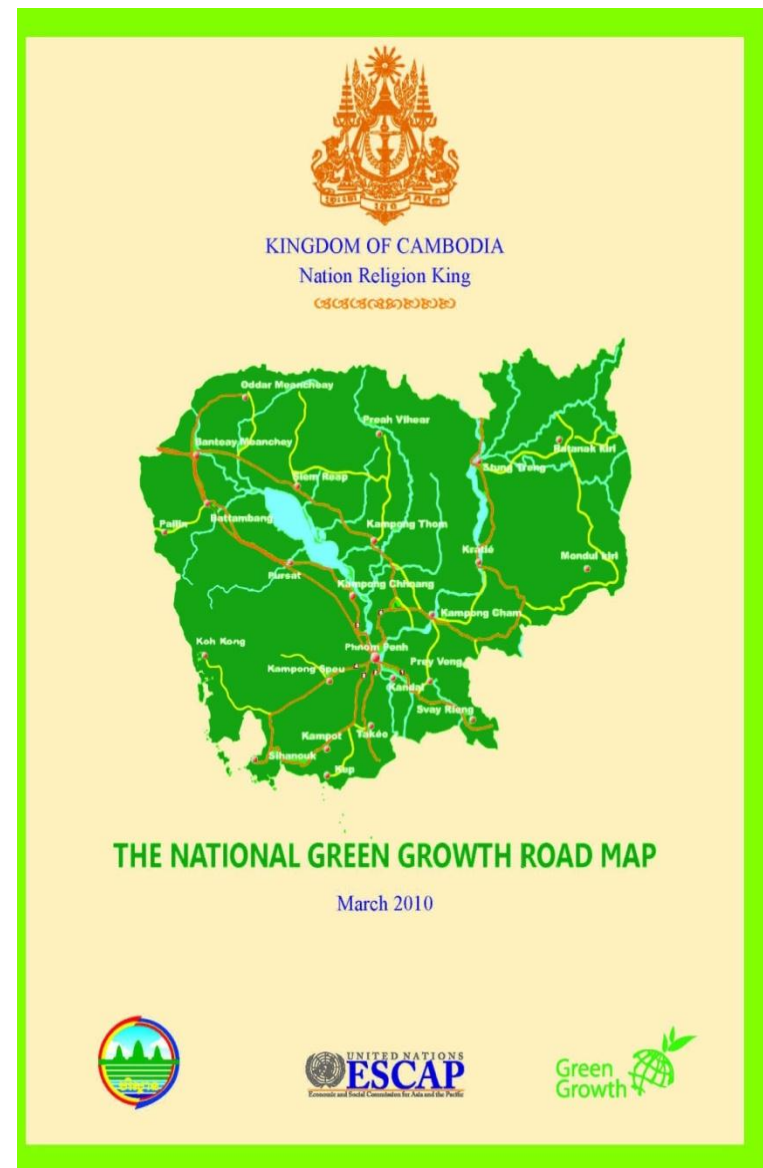


4-National Green Growth Road Map, 2010

Green Growth Road Map focuses on:

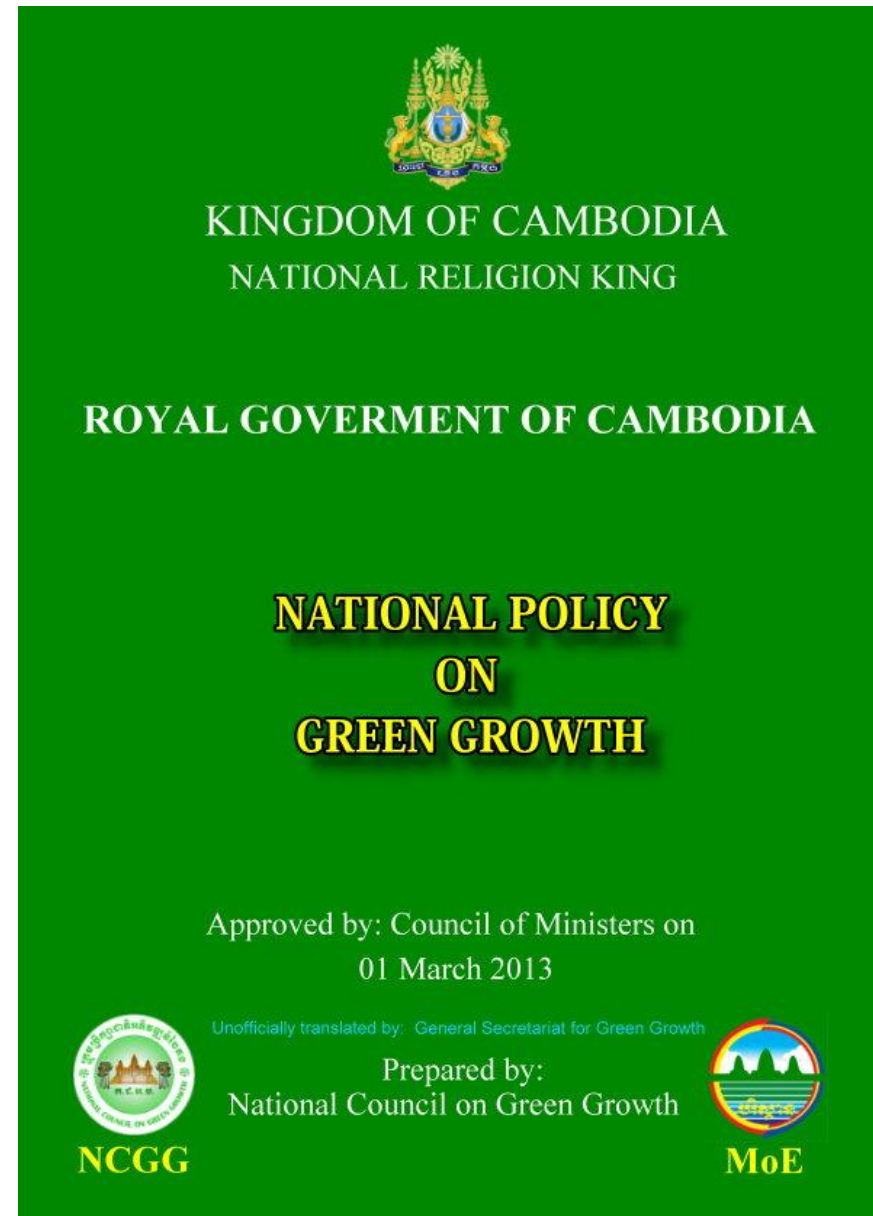
1. Access to Water Resource Management and Sanitation
2. Access to Food Security (Agriculture) and non-chemical products;
3. Access to sustainable land-use
4. Access to Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
5. Access to Information and Knowledge
6. Access to Means for Better Mobility
7. Access to Finance and Investments

All of these have been integrated into the national green growth policy and strategy.



5. National Policy on Green Growth

- ❑ The National Policy on Green Growth was approved by RGC on 1 March 2013.
- ❑ The policy is envisaged to strike balance of economic development with environment, society, culture and sustainable use of national resources through integration, matching and adaptation, as well as harmonization between a green growth principle and national policy.
- ❑ The policy aims at enhancing the well-being and livelihood of all people in harmonization with ecological safety through green growth, basing on green economy, blue economy, environment protection, social safety nets system and uphold of national cultural identity.



5. National Policy on Green Growth (1)

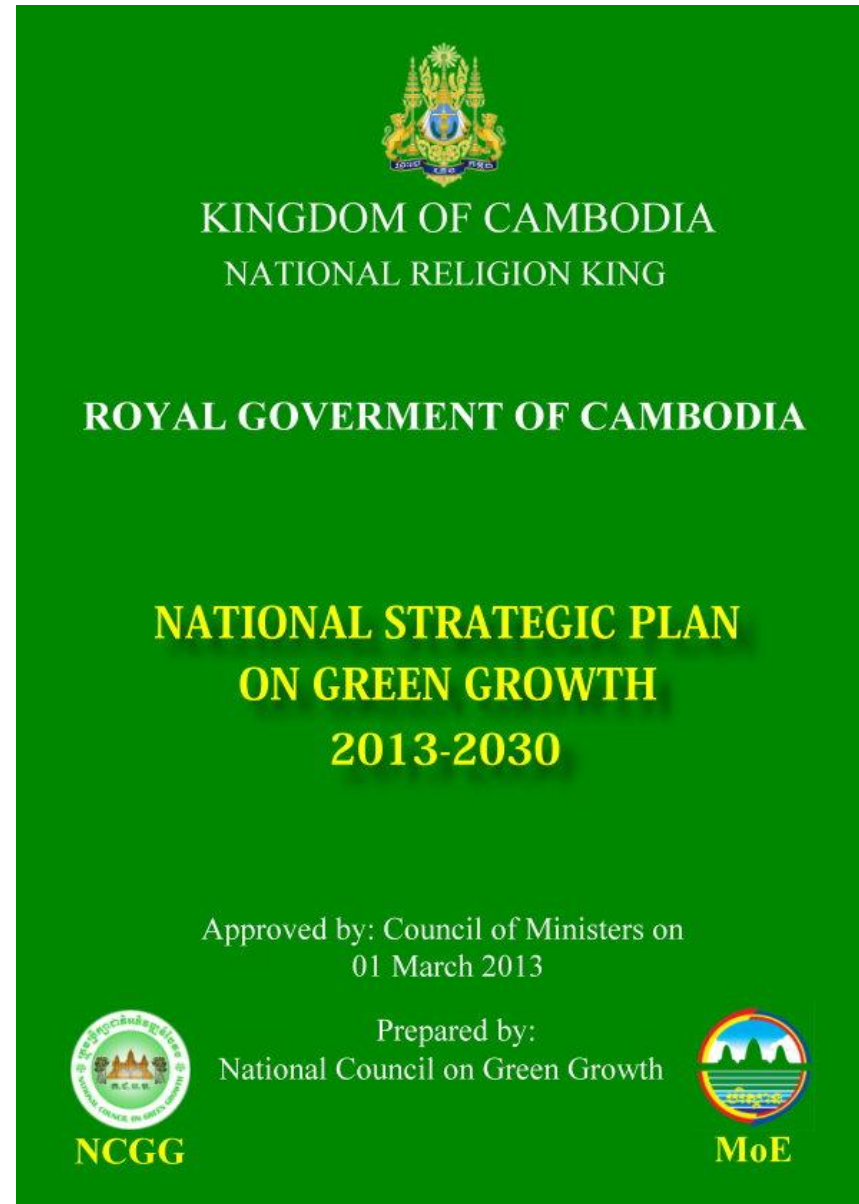
In order to achieve the GG goals, main strategies are as follows:

- ▶ International and National Collaboration and Coordination
 - ▶ Study, Research and Data Analysis
 - ▶ Harmonization of Green Growth in the Economy, Society, and Culture
 - ▶ Human Resources Development
 - ▶ Sustainable Green Technology Development
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6. National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013–2030

National Strategy Plan on Green Growth 2013–2030 was adopted by RGC on 1 March 2013. The strategy needs to improve green growth by focusing strategic direction includes:


- 1–Green Investment and Green Jobs Creation
- 2–Green Economy Management in balance with Environment
- 3–Blue Economy Development with Sustainability
- 4–Green Environment and Natural Resources Management
- 5–Human Resources Development and Green Education
- 6–Effective Green Technology Management
- 7–Promotion of a Green Social Safety System
- 8–Uphold and Protection of Green Cultural Heritage and National Identity
- 9–Good Governance on Green Growth



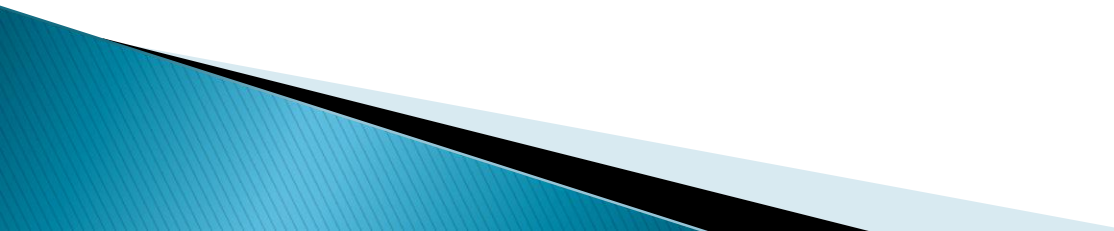
6.1. Green Investment and Green Jobs Creation

- ❑ Encourage investors to take green growth into account and create jobs with green technology use.
- ❑ Investment in Efficient Use of Natural Resources
- ❑ Effective Management of Finance in the Public and Private Sector

6.2. Green Economy Management in balance with Environment

- ❑ Green Fiscal Management
 - ❑ Management of Green Financial Policy
 - ❑ Management of Payment for Environmental Services
 - ❑ Effective Revenue–Expenditure Management
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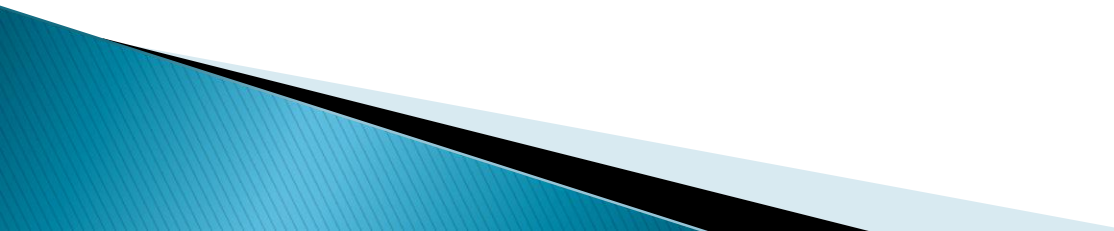
6.3. Blue Economy Development with Sustainability

- ❑ Blue Economy Management and Development
 - ❑ Monitoring on Marine Pollutants
 - ❑ Ensuring Marine Food Security
 - ❑ Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emission and Climate Change Adaptation
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6.4. Green Environment and Natural Resources Management

- ❑ Green Agriculture, Food Security, Food Safety and Hygiene
 - ❑ Sustainable Water Resources Management
 - ❑ Effective Management of Energy and Renewable Energy
 - ❑ Management and Sustainable Land Usage
 - ❑ Conservation and Sustainable Fishery Management
 - ❑ Infrastructure Development and Green Transports
 - ❑ Green Tourism Development
 - ❑ Environmental Quality Improvement
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6.5. Human Resources Development and Green Education

- ❑ Promoting Green Growth in a Formal Systematic Education
 - ❑ Promoting Green Growth in a Non-Systematic Education
 - ❑ Exchanging green knowledge, experience and technology
 - ❑ Dissemination and Education through Media
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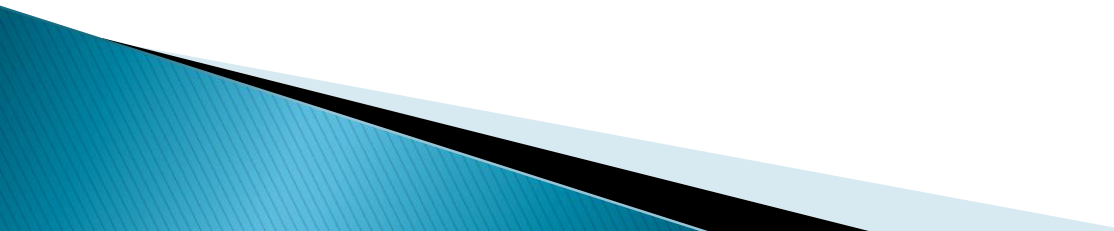
6.6. Effective Green Technology Management

- ❑ Equipping Green Technology
- ❑ Training on Green Technology
- ❑ Green technology Investment

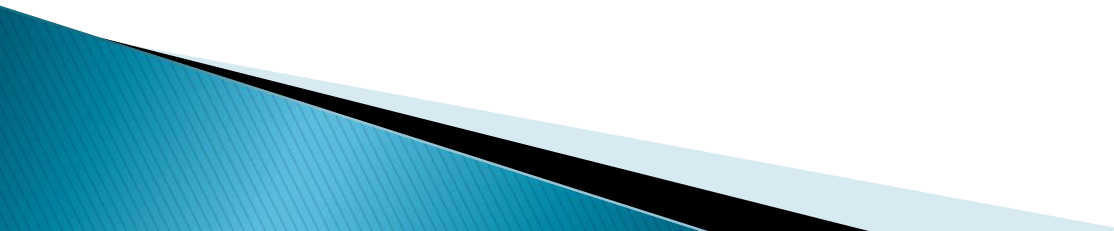
6.7. Promotion of a Green Social Safety System

- ❑ Green Culture Social Safety
 - ❑ Social Protection
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6.8. Uphold and Protection of Green Cultural Heritage and National Identity

- ❑ Uphold and Protection of Green Culture
 - ❑ Green Cultural Heritage Conservation
 - ❑ Enhancement of Intangible Cultural Heritage
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6.9. Good Governance on Green Growth

- ❑ Promote cooperation on good governance between national and international green institutions
 - ❑ Preparing legal framework and policy
 - ❑ Human Capacity Building
 - ❑ Mobilize finance and development funds
 - ❑ Enhancing Transparency, Accountability, and Responsibility
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7– Current Needs

- Capacity Building on Green Growth
 - Develop the Green Growth law
 - Technical and financial supports for apply the priority projects as mentioned in the annex of the national strategic plan 2013-2030
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Thank you

