

Cambodian Research Capacity to Meet Development and Environmental Challenges: A focus on Climate Change



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CC Related Policies Development

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➤ Pilot Program on Climate Resilience,

➤ Mainstreaming CC.

Do we have enough local expert
technology for the policies
development?

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Cambodia at a Glance

Population:

13.4 million

80.5% live in rural area (RGC, 2008a)

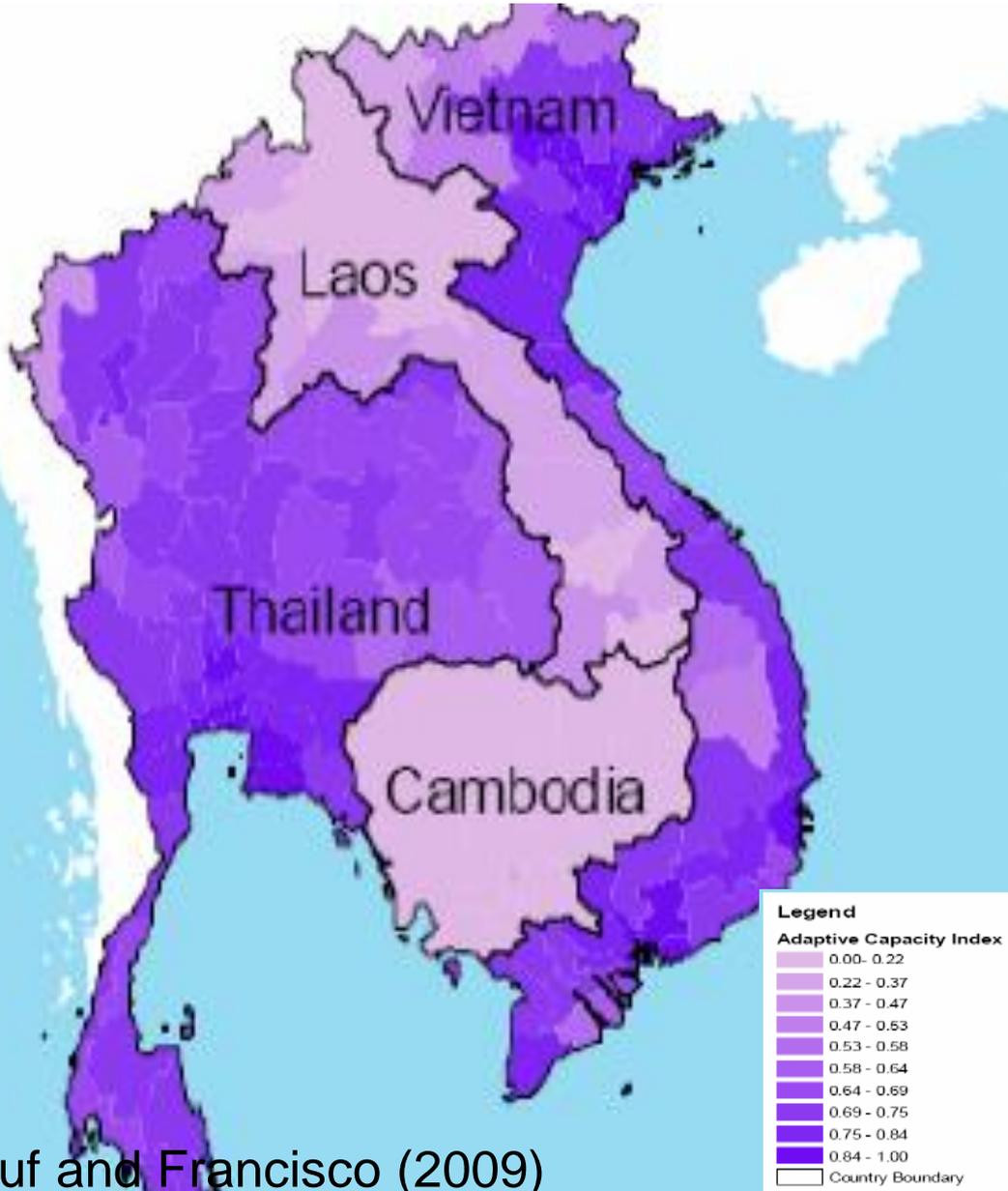
Agriculture is a dominant employment in rural area

30.1% lived under the poverty line (2007), **the highest rate among Southeast Asian countries** (RGC, 2008b)

Cambodia was ranked **124th out of the 169 countries** in the UN-HDR 2010 (Jeni, 2010)



CC Adaptive Capacities



Adaptive Capacity:

• **Socio-economic (0.5)**

- HDI
- Poverty incidence
- Income inequality

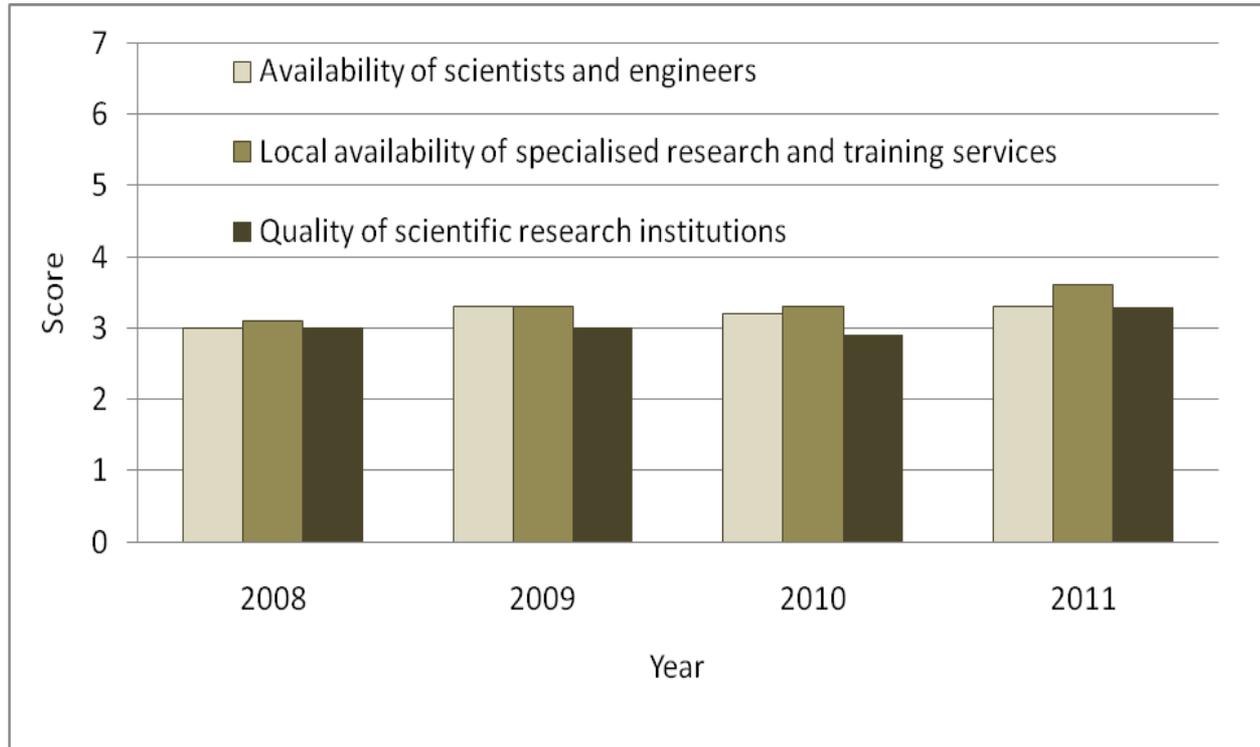
• **Technology (0.25)**

- Electricity coverage
- Extent irrigation

• **Infrastructure (0.25)**

- Road density
- Communication

Local Research and Sciences Capacities



Sources: ([Schwab, 2009, 2010, 2011](#); [Schwab & Porter, 2008](#))

Weather Monitoring and Early Warning Information

- ▶ 24 synoptic stations in the country,
- ▶ 8 automatic stations, they measure the following parameters with four operations a day :
 - air temperature,
 - surface wind,
 - solar radiation,
 - atmospheric pressure,
 - amount and intensity of precipitation,
 - humidity and visibility,,

River Water Monitoring

- ▶ 92 water–monitoring stations
 - ▶ 12 automatic station, 80 of them are manual
 - ▶ Automatic stations measure river water discharge, water levels and rainfall (river discharge was done periodically due to costs)
 - ▶ Investment in and operation of the automatic stations was made possible through the support of the Mekong River Commission
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The Research Foci of Participants' Organisations

29 participants: 13 from government ministries, 10 from local universities and research institutes and six from DPs.

Research focuses	No. of respondents	Respondents' organisation
Agriculture	9	(5 govt, 2 DPs, 2 Acad)
CC vulnerability and adaptation	7	(3 govt, 2 DPs, 2 Acad)
Poverty, livelihoods and development	5	(3 govt, 1 DPs, 1 Acad)
Water resources and hydrology	3	(1 govt, 1 DPs, 1 Acad)
Others (NRM, land use, infrastructure, migration)	4	(0 govt, 1 DPs, 3 Acad)

International Research Partnerships (1 / 2)

International Organisations	Local Partners
<p>The Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) <i>Developing Multi-scale Adaptation Strategies for Farming Communities in Cambodia, Laos, Bangladesh and India (2010-15)</i></p>	MAFF (Department of Agricultural Extension, CARDI, and PDA in Svay Rieng province), ITC, and the International Development Enterprise (IDE)
<p>Australian National University <i>Evaluating the Connections and Contributions of CC Vulnerability Assessments to Adaptation Strategies in Health and Water Sectors in Three Countries (Cambodia, Vietnam and Fiji)</i></p>	RUPP's Department of Environment
<p>The Finland Futures Research Centre (FFRC) of the University of Turku <i>Climate Mitigation in the Least Carbon Emitting Countries: Dilemmas of Co-benefits in Cambodia and Laos (2010-11)</i> <i>Redefining Energy and Climate Policy in Least Developed Countries (RECLAM)</i></p>	CCD, RUPP's Department of Environment and a local consultant

International Research Partnerships (2 / 2)

- ▶ **Royal University of Agriculture (RUA)**
 - FAO,
 - Cambodian Agriculture Research Fund (CARF), the National Land Afforestation Organisation, Japan
 - AusAID via the Cambodian Agriculture Value Chain project
- ▶ **Cambodian Agriculture Research Institute (CARDI)**
 - AusAID,
 - Danish International Development Agency,
 - Asian Development Bank (ADB),
 - IRRI
- ▶ **Cambodian Development Resources Institute (CDRI)**
 - Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for a CC research project

In Summary:

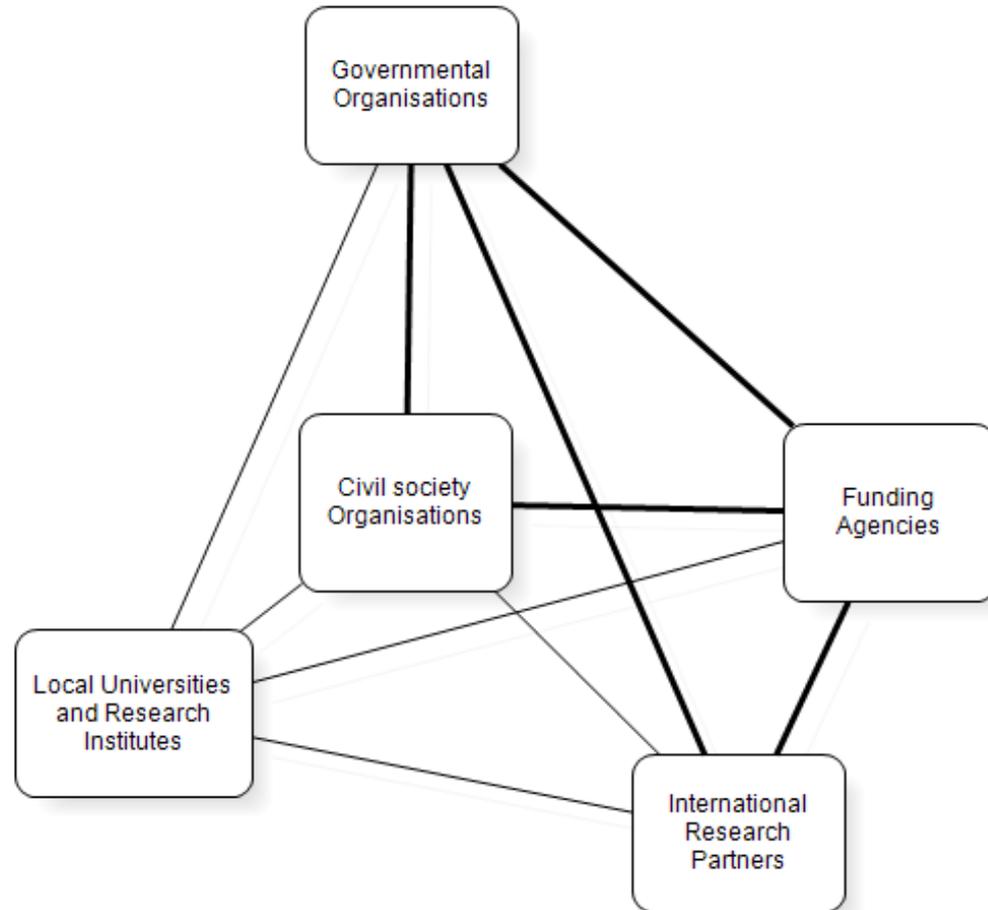
- ▶ RGC does not provide any research funding,
- ▶ Local universities do not have any research agenda/program
- ▶ Lack of staff motivation
- ▶ Research projects are donor driven and fragmented across organizations,
- ▶ Lack of international supports for research projects at local universities,

▶ Limited research capacities of local universities



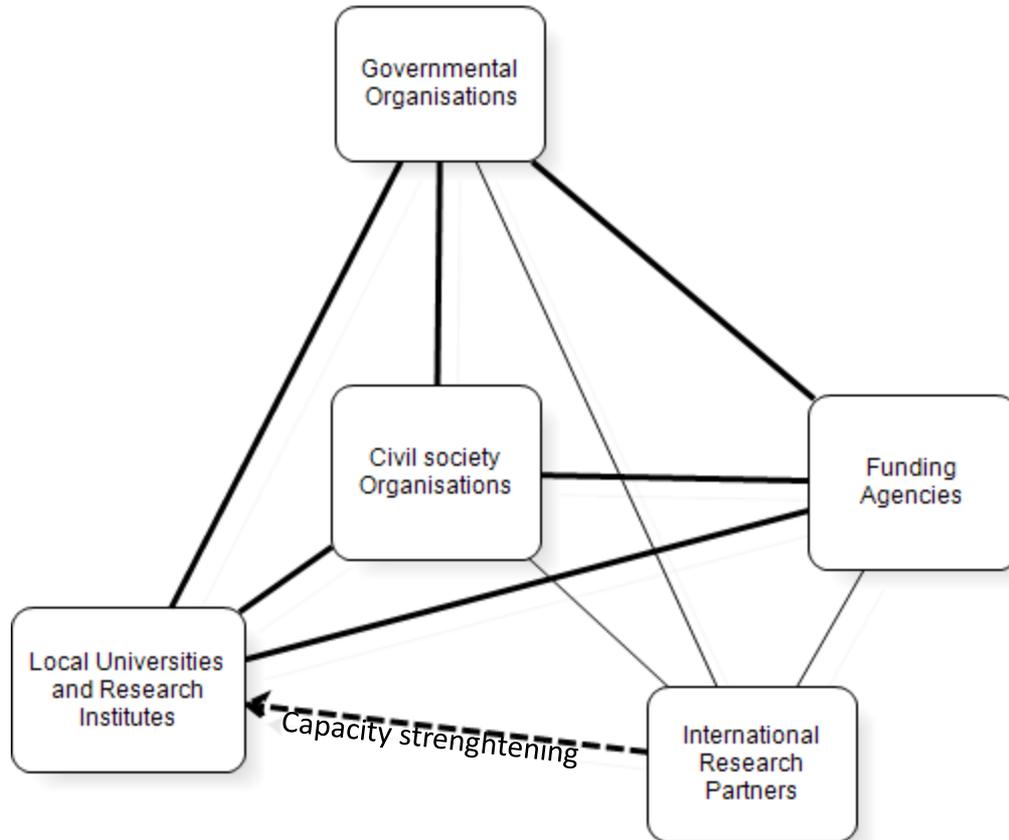
Limited international research partnerships

Current institutions in policy development and implementation in Cambodia in general



(bold lines indicate stronger bond than normal lines)

The proposed institutions for policy development and implementation in Cambodia in general



(bold lines indicate stronger bond than normal lines)

Thank you very much!

