

Guidelines:

- This Request Submission Form should be completed by the organisation requesting technical assistance from the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) in collaboration with the National Designated Entity (NDE) of the country in question
- The Form must be signed by the NDE. Please see updated contact list of NDEs here: <http://unfccc.int/ttcclar/support/national-designated-entity.html>
- The Form can be submitted as a Word file containing a digital signature or as a signed and scanned PDF file in combination with an un-signed Word file
- For requests submitted by multiple countries, all the NDEs of the respective countries shall sign identical Forms before official submission to the CTCN
- NDEs have the opportunity to submit CTCN requests in collaboration with National Designated Authorities (NDAs) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) if targeting the GCF Readiness Programme.

Requesting country or countries:	The Kingdom of Cambodia
Request title:	Development of National Green Hydrogen Roadmap for accelerating Carbon Neutrality.
NDE	Organization: The General Directorate of Policy and Strategy/Ministry of Environment Name: Mr. Ou Chantearith, Director of Science and Technology Email: ou.chantearith@moe.gov.kh; chantearithdst2023@gmail.com Address: 3rd floor, Morodok Techo Building, Lot 503, Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Request Applicant:	Organization: The General Directorate of Policy and Strategy/Ministry of Environment Name: H.E. Sum Thy, General Director of General Directorate of Policy and Strategy Email: sum.thy@moe.gov.kh, sumthy@yahoo.com Address: Morodok Techo Building (Lot 503) Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Climate objective:

- ☐ Adaptation to climate change
☐ Mitigation of climate change
☒ Combination of adaptation and mitigation of climate change

Geographical scope:

- ☐ Community level
☐ Sub-national
☒ National
☐ Multi-country

If the request is at a sub-national or multi-country level, please describe specific geographical areas (provinces, states, countries, regions, etc.).

Problem statement related to climate change (up to one page):

Cambodia is increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. As a developing country with an economy reliant on agriculture, fisheries, and tourism, Cambodia faces significant risks from climate change that necessary to mobilize the strategic plan to adapt and mitigate those impacts, particularly in terms of energy and transportation ⁽¹⁾. These two sectors are not only contributors to the country's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions but are also susceptible to the effects of a changing climate. In fact, the energy sector is one of the major produce greenhouse gases (GHG) in Cambodia. Based on the research of the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan of Cambodia (2020), the energy demand is rapidly increasing threefold from 3.42 Mtoe in 2000 to 8.94 Mtoe by 2020⁽²⁾ and is expected to increase double between 2020-2040⁽³⁾. These high energy consumptions caused by converting the nation into a market-based to lead to expand the economic growth. Industries of garment, textiles, and agriculture have contributed to increased exports of primary high-quality value into the international market. In 2016 the energy sector's emission was 15.1 MtCO₂e and predicted to increase 34.4 MtCO₂e in 2030⁽⁴⁾. The gap between demand and supply is still a big concern for the government to consider to mitigate this issue. Currently, the rate of growth in power consumption is over 20% annually ⁽⁵⁾. In 2023, 4,649 MW of installed power capacity in Cambodia with the energy delivered 16,751 GWH equivalent 11.97% Energy increasing by year, primarily from hydropower (46%), coal (33%), HFO (10%), and solar (11%). Biomass accounts for 0.82% and imports from nearby nations for 14.46% ⁽⁵⁾. Large-scale reliance on coal and other fossil fuels burdens the economy of the country and contributes to affect the environment such as the greenhouse effect, CO₂ emissions, global warming, and erratic weather patterns. One of the main sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Cambodia is the energy industry ⁽⁴⁾. And transportation sector is also one of the big greenhouse gas emission sectors. As documentations of the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation (MPWT) shared information on the number of vehicles in Cambodia, which increased every year, and the last information of registration vehicles in total 5,850,427 vehicles in 2020⁽⁶⁾. Cars running on fossil fuels emit greenhouse gases, which pollute the air and put the health of people inhabitants at risk. The city's transportation needs and population expansion will also be addressed. The number of automobiles in Phnom Penh has risen by 7.4% each year since 2007. So, in the long-term strategy in Cambodia, the government wants to reduce carbon emissions on transportation sector.

- (1) *"Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan"* (National Climate Change Committee, 2013)
- (2) *"Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan"* (Ministry of Mines and Energy, ERIA, 2020)
- (3) *"Cambodia Basic Energy Plan"* (Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA). 2019).
https://www.eria.org/uploads/media/CAMBODIA_BEP_Fullreport_1.pdf
- (4) *"Cambodia's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution"* (GSNCSD, Ministry of Environment, 2020) https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/20201231_NDC_Update_Cambodia.pdf
- (5) *"Features of Power Development in the Kingdom of Cambodia until December 2023"* (MME, 2023)
- (6) *"Traffic Safety in Cambodia"* (Ministry of Public Works and Transport, 2021)

Past and on-going efforts to address the problem (up to half a page):

Throughout its contribution of Cambodia with the global effort to combat climate change and accelerate climate mitigation and adaptation under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since 1996, Cambodia presents commitments to support by developed Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) by increasing the climate change mitigation target on agriculture, waste, energy and transportation sector. Moreover, Cambodia also developed the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 (CCSP) which reflected political will and showed the commitment and readiness to reduce climate change's impact on national development ⁽¹⁾. In addition, National Strategic Plans on Green Growth 2013-2030 established by the national council on green growth states to focus on economic development that prioritizing to increase natural resources

efficiency, use of renewable energy, increase the energy efficiency, conserve and use the water resources with economically, increase quality of life, public health and environmental health, manage land with sustainability to ensure the stable macroeconomic growth and poverty reduction ⁽⁷⁾. Likely, the Industrial Development Policy (IDP) 2015-2025 places a high priority on the requirement to grow the energy industry in sustainable economic growth and minimize the negative impact on the environment and society ⁽⁸⁾. Based on the National Policy, Strategy and Action Plan on Energy Efficiency in Cambodia which plans to commit (i) reducing national energy consumption by 20% of business annual projection, (ii) reducing national carbon dioxide emissions to 3 million tons annually or 28.5 cumulative million tons from 2017 to 2035 ⁽⁹⁾. At the same time, one of the three priority sectors is industry which reduces 25% of energy saving. To achieve this objective, setting strategic programs and guiding activities such as raising awareness, capacity building, financial incentives and standards are requirements ⁽¹⁰⁾. In the transportation sector, the government want to reduce carbon emission by about 41.7% through electric vehicle adoption which will be a moderate 70% for motorbikes and 40% for cars and urban buses by 2050, that was presented by the Ministry of Environment ⁽⁶⁾.

(7) *“National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030”* (National Council on Green Growth, 2013)

(8) *“Industrial Development Policy (IDP) 2015-2025, Market Orientation and Enabling Environment for Industrial Development”* (Council of Ministers at its plenary meeting, 2015) https://www.eurocham-cambodia.org/uploads/97dae-idp_19may15_com_official.pdf

(9) *“National Policy, Strategy and Action Plan on Energy Efficiency in Cambodia”* (Ministry of Industry, Mine and Energy, 2013)
<https://policy.asiapacificenergy.org/sites/default/files/National%20Policy%2C%20Strategy%20and%20Action%20Plan%20on%20Energy%20Efficiency%20in%20Cambodia.pdf>

(10) *“Cambodia Energy Sector Assessment, Strategy, and Road map”* (ADB, 2018)

Specific technology¹ barriers (up to one page):

There are some challenges of the technology barriers that impact the national development, especially in the energy sector. Particularly, the energy demands in Cambodia is critical issue that need to be solved ⁽¹¹⁾. Cambodia is still importing the electricity from the neighbour countries as well as trying to developed this sector by introducing renewable energy including solar, hydropower, biomass and others for strengthen support energy demand with sustainability for the future. In addition, awareness and public perception are still limited, which can impact the acceleration of the improvement of renewable energy consumption in Cambodia. Such as the promotion of new technology for applying on energy productions are still limited, so the lack of public understanding also affects the technology consumption for developing sectors including energy production for industrial processing are using charcoal and fuels for materials. Presently, we have another energy production technology that can be used without greenhouse gas emissions such as solar and green hydrogen technology ⁽¹²⁾. And one of the big barriers is regulatory and policy gaps in the technology for improving energy and transportation sectors that impact on national efforts. For example, the government needs to reduce 41.7% ⁽⁶⁾ through EVs but the new technology that can improve energy storage systems in the vehicle machine is still developing. So, we should find another technology instead of fuel fossils that can reduce greenhouse gas emissions such as the green hydrogen technology has been used for fuel cell by electrolysis. Thus, we need to develop of National Green Hydrogen Policy and Roadmap for accelerating Carbon Neutrality.

Based on these descriptions, the CTCN is the best partner that can help Cambodia to generate a

¹ *“any equipment, techniques, practical knowledge and skills needed for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change”* (Special Report on Technology Transfer, IPCC, 2000)

“National Green Hydrogen Policy and Roadmap for accelerating Carbon Neutrality” through support such as technical assistance in feasibility studies, technology assessment, and capacity building for local stakeholders, facilitating knowledge exchange and best practices from global experiences in green hydrogen technology deployment, and Assisting in developing supportive policies and regulatory frameworks tailored to Cambodia's context, promoting a conducive environment for green hydrogen investments.

(11) **“Cambodia Energy Sector Assessment, Strategy, and Road Map”** (Asian Development Bank, 2018)

(12) **“Cambodia Backs HDF Energy’s Green Hydrogen Initiatives for the National Power Sector”** (HDF Energy, 2024): https://www.actusnews.com/documents_communique/ACTUS-0-84305-pr_mou-mme-hdf-energy_cambodia_def.pdf

Contribution to Programme of Work 2023-2027:

As per 3rd Programme of Work of the CTCN², please indicate the system transformation area related to the request:

System transformation areas

☐ Water-Energy-Food Nexus

☒ Sustainable Mobility

☒ Energy Systems

☐ Buildings and Infrastructure

☐ Business and Industry

Please indicate if this request is contributing to one of the key enablers:

Key enablers

☒ National Systems of Innovation

☐ Digitalization

Sectors:

Please indicate the main sectors related to the request:

☐ Coastal zones

☐ Early Warning and Environmental Assessment

☐ Human Health

☐ Infrastructure and Urban planning

☐ Marine and Fisheries

☐ Water

☐ Agriculture

☒ Carbon fixation

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| ☒ Energy Efficiency | ☐ Forestry | ☐ Industry | ☒ Renewable energy |
| ☒ Transport | ☐ Waste management | | |

Please add other relevant sectors:

Cross-sectoral enablers and approaches:

Please indicate the main cross-sectoral enablers and approaches

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| ☐ Communication and awareness | ☒ Economics and financial decision-making | ☒ Governance and planning | ☐ Community based |
| ☐ Disaster risk reduction | ☐ Ecosystems and biodiversity | ☐ Gender | ☐ Youth |
| ☐ Private sector engagement | ☐ Research | | |

Technical assistance requested (up to one page):

Within a clearly defined scope, the description of technical assistance should be structured into the following:

- Overall objective**

The overall objective is to establish a comprehensive and strategic framework that positions green hydrogen as a key enabler for the country's transition to a carbon-neutral economy, through the development of a National Green Hydrogen Roadmap in Cambodia.

The key benefits of green hydrogen roadmaps will:

- Deployment of government policy for balancing supply and demand
- Improved coordination between national and local governance maximize strength and synergies
- Support for a multi approach built on global cooperation in cost, infrastructure and markets
- Move forward to better pathway of sustainable development goals.

In conclusion, the Green Hydrogen roadmap will create a robust, strategic framework that not only supports Cambodia's transition to carbon neutrality but also leverages the country's renewable energy resources to drive economic growth, technological innovation, and environmental sustainability.

- Anticipated groups of activities to be performed by the technical assistance**

Activity 1: Research and Analysis

A review of Cambodia's current energy mix, greenhouse gas emissions and renewable energy sources, and assessment of existing green hydrogen technology and its feasibility in the Cambodian context. Analysis of market demand for green hydrogen in various sectors including transport, industry and power generation. Identify most suitable application for use of the technology and its benefits. Cost-Benefit Analysis will be required to conduct and build the recommendation.

Activity 2: Conduct a consultation workshop on establishing the Green Hydrogen National Roadmap
Conducting consultation workshop is a gathering of stakeholders from various sectors to discuss and contribute to the planning and implementation of green hydrogen initiatives. The goal is to create a comprehensive roadmap that outlines the steps necessary to transition toward a green hydrogen economy.

Activity 3: Green Hydrogen National Roadmap Development

Develop Green Hydrogen National roadmap, including vision, objectives, strategic priorities and key actions. This is followed by the development of regulatory mechanisms and incentives to support the growth of the green hydrogen sector. Development of a detailed roadmap showing steps for the implementation of the Green Hydrogen application, including the timing of key events and responsible parties. Development of specific action plans for technology deployment, infrastructure development and market integration. The alignment of green hydrogen policy and roadmap must be ensured with Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) and Renewable Energy Development Strategy (REDS).

Activity 4: Capacity Building and training

Develop and deliver training programmes for government officials, industry experts and technical experts on green hydrogen technology, and provide ongoing technical assistance to support the implementation of green hydrogen policies and roadmaps.

- **Anticipated products to be delivered by the technical assistance.**
 - Comprehensive Green Hydrogen Technology analysis report
 - Consultation workshop report
 - Green Hydrogen National Roadmap
 - Increased awareness and understanding of green hydrogen technology and its potential benefits

Expected timeframe:

The duration of technical assistance is expected to be 12 months.

-Activity1: Research and Analysis 1st month-5thmonths

-Activity2: consultation workshop on establishing the Green Hydrogen National Roadmap 5rdmonths-6thmonths

-Activity3: Green Hydrogen National Roadmap Development 6thmonths-11thmonths

-Activity4: Capacity Building and training 11thmonths-12thmonths

Anticipated gender and other co-benefits from the technical assistance:

The technical assistance for developing the National Green Hydrogen Roadmap in Cambodia is poised to deliver significant gender and other co-benefits. By focusing on inclusive economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social well-being, the initiative can contribute to a more equitable and prosperous future for Cambodia. These co-benefits underscore the importance of integrating gender considerations and broader socio-economic impacts into the planning and implementation of green hydrogen strategies.

The technical assistance for developing the National Green Hydrogen Roadmap to Accelerating Carbon Neutrality in Cambodia has the potential to generate a range of gender and other co-benefits to strengthen:

- Economic Opportunities and Employment: These jobs can offer new career paths for both women and men, contributing to gender equality in the workforce. Women entrepreneurs may benefit from new business opportunities in the green hydrogen sector.
- Capacity Building and Education: Increasing focus on STEM education and green technology may encourage more women to pursue careers in these.
- Inclusive Leadership Roles: Promoting gender diversity in leadership positions within the green hydrogen sector can help address gender imbalances and ensure that women’s perspectives are incorporated into policy and project development.

Anticipated scale-up opportunities:

These opportunities span various sectors and levels of implementation, ranging from local initiatives to national strategies and international collaborations. Here are the anticipated scale-up opportunities:

- Advanced Technologies: Investing in advanced electrolysis and other hydrogen production technologies to enhance efficiency and reduce costs.
- Industrial Applications: Integrating green hydrogen into industrial processes such as steel production, refining, and chemical manufacturing, where it can replace carbon-intensive feedstocks and other industrial processes.
- Business Ecosystem: Building a supportive business ecosystem around green hydrogen, including suppliers, service providers, and research institutions.
- Regulatory Framework: Developing clear and supportive regulations for hydrogen production, storage, and use, including safety standards and market access.
- Training Programs: Scaling up training and education programs to build a skilled workforce for the green hydrogen sector, including engineers, technicians, and researchers.
- Local Benefits: Enhancing local economic development through job creation and business opportunities related to green hydrogen projects.
- International Cooperation: Expanding partnerships with international organizations, governments, and businesses to share knowledge, technologies, and best practices.
- Climate Goals: Leveraging green hydrogen to meet international climate commitments and enhance Cambodia’s role in global climate action.
- Funding and Support: Accessing international funding mechanisms and support for green hydrogen projects, including climate finance and development aid.

Key stakeholders:

Developing the National Green Hydrogen Policy and Roadmap to Accelerating Carbon Neutrality in Cambodia involves engaging a diverse set of stakeholders who play critical roles in the energy sector, policy-making, and community engagement.

Stakeholders	Role to support the implementation of the technical assistance
Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	- Lead the drafting, revision, and finalization of roadmap related to green hydrogen, ensuring they align with national

	energy goals and climate commitments. - Establish regulations and standards for green hydrogen production, storage, distribution, and usage. - Overseeing energy policies, including renewable energy and hydrogen development. - Roadmap
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	- Ensuring that green hydrogen initiatives align with environmental protection goals - Establish environmental standards and guidelines for green hydrogen projects to minimize environmental impacts. - Conduct or oversee Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for green hydrogen projects to evaluate potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures. - Ensure that green hydrogen policies and projects contribute to Cambodia's national and international climate commitments, such as the Paris Agreement targets. - Biodiversity and Ecosystem Protection - development roadmap
Ministry of industry science technology and innovation (MISTI)	- Promote and support research and development (R&D) initiatives focused on green hydrogen technologies, including production, storage, and utilization. - Support the integration of green hydrogen into industrial applications - the development and refinement of the National Green Hydrogen Policy and Roadmap by providing technical and industrial insights - Develop and implement training programs for industry professionals, engineers, and technicians - support the implementation of regulations and standards related to the industrial use of green hydrogen.
Ministry of Public Works and Transport	- Participant on the policy and regulation development of green hydrogen technology, especially green hydrogen to apply with vehicles or transportation sector - Improve and promote the research and development (R&D) of green hydrogen technology - Promote the utilization of the green hydrogen technology with the vehicles and transportation sector
Research and Academic Institutions	- Conducting research on green hydrogen technologies and applications. - Providing technical training and capacity-building.

Alignment with national priorities (up to 2000 characters including spaces):

The development of a National Green Hydrogen Policy and Roadmap is a strategic move that aligns with Cambodia's national priorities for economic development, energy security, environmental protection, and social inclusion. By integrating green hydrogen into its energy strategy, Cambodia can advance its socio-economic goals while addressing climate change and enhancing energy resilience. The alignment with national strategies and plans ensures that the green hydrogen initiative supports broader development objectives and contributes to a sustainable and prosperous future for Cambodia.

Reference document (please include date of document)	Extract (please include chapter, page number, etc.).
Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2020)	Cambodia submitted its update Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2020. This report has identified energy sector and transport are the most impactful to climate change and important sectors that need to be mitigate and adapt to climate change tin order o achieve the national development goal. With the green hydrogen concept will foster Cambodia contribute to be better, more sustainable and resilient future for Cambodia. “Climate change mitigation and adaptation will be crucial not only to achieve SDG 13 on Climate Action, but a range of other SDGs and the Paris Agreement, given the cross-cutting nature of climate change. SDG 13 has significant implications on the achievement of other key priorities of each country, such as poverty reduction, food security, gender equality, water and sanitation, energy access, reduced inequalities, sustainable cities, and sustainable land use and ecosystems” (Chapter 8, page 10).
Long-term strategy for Carbon Neutrality (December 2021)	In the energy sector, emissions reductions until 2030 come from energy efficiency and conservation through the implementation of the National Energy Efficiency Policy⁴ in buildings, industry, and public services. In the last decade of the LTS4CN scenario, between 2040 and 2050, the power sector will start a deeper decarbonization journey by adding more renewable energy in the generation mix, reaching a share of 35 percent in 2050. (Page 3)
Cambodia's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution NDC (2020)	The country submitted her Intended NDC to the UNFCCC ahead of the Conference of Parties (COP) 21 in Paris in 2015 and then ratified the NDC in 2016. Cambodia's first Biennial Update Report (BUR) was also completed and submitted in August 2020 and the Third National Communication (TNC) work is underway. Further submissions of the NDCs will enable the Cambodian Government to progress in the fulfilment of the Paris Climate Agreement. The successful implementation of Cambodia's NDC will, however, rely on adequately accessing and mobilizing domestic and international climate finance. (Chapter 1, page 12)
Circular Strategy on Environment (2023-2028)	The Circular Strategy on Environment 2023-2028 is designed as a Circle with the core strategy focusing on three angles: enhancing policy, establishing a digital administration and broadening extension, which are

	the driving forces to move the three other strategies towards achieving "carbon neutrality" by 2050. The first of the other three other strategies begins with (Clean) including three angles: controlling pollution, modernizing pollution measurement system and improving environmental impact assessment. The second strategy (Green) also has three angles: intensifying tree planting movement, improving protected areas management, and enhancing local communities' livelihood. The third strategy (Sustainable) additionally has three angles: applying compliance, expanding cooperation and strengthening coordination. (Chapter 4, page 3)
Pentagonal Strategy-Phase I (August 2023)	Tackling environmental issues and climate change has become major global trends. The sustainability of global environment has been threatened with pollution, erosion of natural resources, loss of biodiversity, and climate change, that result in various negative consequences for socio-economic development, such as migration, water, food and energy security, agriculture, industrialization, urbanization, and infrastructure, social protection system, and public health. In this regard, the world now and in the future needs to enhance collaboration on measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change, including the prevention and cracking down on illegal logging, and the promotion of trees planting; promoting energy transition from fossil fuels towards clean energy...(Part 1, Chapter 1.3, Page 14)

Development of the request (up to 2000 characters including spaces):

The development of a National Green Hydrogen Roadmap is a pivotal step for Cambodia in its journey toward carbon neutrality. By harnessing green hydrogen technology, Cambodia can reduce its carbon footprint, enhance energy security, and drive sustainable economic growth. The outlined strategy provides a comprehensive approach to developing the policy and roadmap, addressing key challenges and leveraging opportunities. Through coordinated efforts, stakeholder engagement, and strategic planning, Cambodia can position itself in green hydrogen technology initiative and make significant strides toward a sustainable and carbon-neutral future.

Background documents and other information relevant for the request:

1/ Government plant & strategy for Green Hydrogen

- Long-term strategy for Carbon Neutrality (December 2021)
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/KHM_LTS_Dec2021.pdf
- Cambodia's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution NDC (2020)
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/20201231_NDC_Update_Cambodia.pdf
- Circular Strategy on Environment (2023-2028) Ministry of Environment
<https://www.moe.gov.kh/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Circular-Stratesy%E2%80%8B-for-Environment-2023-2028-1.pdf>
- Pentagonal Strategy-Phase I (August 2023) Royal Government of Cambodia
<https://www.mfaic.gov.kh/files/uploads/1XK1LW4MCTK9/EN%20PENTAGONAL%20STRATEGY%20-%20PHASE%20I.pdf>

- National Strategic Development Plant (2019-2023) Royal Government of Cambodia
https://data.opendevlopmentmekong.net/dataset/087e8a03-f09d-4eb2-94f2-00d8d237b342/resource/bb62a621-8616-4728-842f-33ce7e199ef3/download/nsdp-2019-2023_en.pdf
- Energy Tech Roadmap (2023) Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology & Innovation
<https://cdn.misti.gov.kh/documents/202307261690386707.pdf>
- Technology Needs Assessment for the Kingdom of Cambodia (2023) MISTI
<https://cdn.misti.gov.kh/documents/202305191684490267.pdf>
- Cambodia's Science, Technology & Innovation Roadmap 2030 MISTI
<https://cdn.misti.gov.kh/documents/202108261629990117.pdf>
- Mapping Research and Innovation in the Kingdom of Cambodia MISTI
<https://cdn.misti.gov.kh/documents/202304241682329939.pdf>
- Power Development Master Plan 2022-2040 MME
<https://media.vdb-loi.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Final-PDP-Cambodia-English-version.pdf>
- Cambodia Backs HDF Energy's Green Hydrogen Initiatives for the National Power Sector
https://www.actusnews.com/documents_communiques/ACTUS-0-84305-pr_mou-mme-hdf-energy_cambodia_def.pdf

2/ Other Reports

- Development of National Hydrogen Strategy And Action Plan For Accelerating Thailand's Net-Zero Target
[Development of national hydrogen strategy and action plan for accelerating Thailand's net-zero target | Climate Technology Centre & Network | Tue, 09/20/2022 \(ctc-n.org\)](#)
- Role and Development Pathways of Green Hydrogen Energy Toward Carbon Neutrality Targets (October 2023) ADB
<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/915311/adbi-wp1414.pdf>

OPTIONAL: Linkages to Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support

The CTCN is collaborating with the GCF in order to facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies that address climate change and its effects, including through the provision of readiness and preparatory support delivered directly to countries through their GCF NDA. These actions are in line with the guidance of the GCF Board (Decision B.14/02) and the UNFCCC, particularly paragraphs 4 and 7 of 14/CP.22 and paragraph 4, 7 and 8 of 14/CP.24 that addresses Linkages between the Technology and the Financial Mechanisms³.

The CTCN is therefore implementing some of its technical assistance using GCF readiness funds accessed via the country's NDA. Any application for GCF support, including the amount of support provided, is subject to the terms and conditions of the GCF and should be developed in conjunction with the NDA.

Please indicate whether this request has been identified as preliminarily eligible by the NDA to be considered for readiness support from the GCF.

³ Please see:

https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/application/pdf/auv_cop22_i8b_tm_fm.pdf

☐ **Initial engagement:** The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been engaged in the design of this request and the NDA will be involved in the further process leading to an official agreement for accessing GCF readiness support.

☐ **Advanced engagement (preferred):** The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been directly involved in the design of this request and is a co-signer of this request, the signature indicating provisional agreement to use readiness national funds to support the implementation of the technical assistance.

NDA name:

Date:

Signature:

Monitoring and impact of the assistance:

By signing this request, I affirm that processes are in place in the country to monitor and evaluate the technical assistance provided by the CTCN. I understand that these processes will be explicitly identified in the CTCN Response Plan and that they will be used in the country to monitor the implementation of the technical assistance following standard CTCN procedures. This includes the active engagement as NDE together with the key project proponent / beneficiary in regular project steering meetings.

I understand that, after the completion of the requested assistance, I shall support CTCN efforts to measure the success and effects of the support provided, including its short, medium and long-term impacts in the country. This includes responsiveness to NDE feedback and post-implementation forms.

Signature:

NDE name:

Mr. Ou Chantearith

Date:

14. October. 2024

Signature:



THE COMPLETED FORM SHALL BE SENT TO THE CTCN@UNEP.ORG

The CTCN is available to answer all questions and provide guidance on the application process.