## Cambodia

	1,140	15.7 million	29:28:43	0.555 Medium	3.58	3.85	
Flag	GDP per capita	Population	Industry structure (1st2nd:3rd)	HDI	Sustainable social index	Sustainable env. index	Geographic location



- Cambodia's eco-innovation activity is high. However, eco-innovation capacity, supporting environment and performance are low.
- Activeness of Renewable Energy Utilization (indicator no. 3.5) and CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Intensity (indicator no. 4.2) of Cambodia are higher than the average score of the same development state countries.
- Awareness of Sustainability Management (indicator no. 1.5) of Cambodia is lower than the average score of the same development state countries.

National plan and strategy	Sustainability	National Strategic Development		
		Plan (NDSP 2009 to 2013 update) 29)		
	Eco-innovation	The National Green Growth Roadmap		
		(2009)		
Programmes and actions	National	-		
	International	Sustainable Product Innovation Project (SPIN)		
Legislation		<ul> <li>Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management (1996)</li> </ul>		
Information		<ul> <li>Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Emerging Trends, Challenges and Innovations (2009)</li> </ul>		
		■ The 1 <sup>st</sup> National Consultative workshop on drafting the National Policy on Science and Technology(NPSTI) organized by The Cambodian National Committee on Science and Technology(NCOST) and UNESCO		
		Fostering policies and capacity building in science, technology and innovation for sustainable development		
		<ul> <li>TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Climate Change Related Technology Transfer for Cambodia: Using Agricultural Residue Biomass for Sustainable Energy</li> </ul>		
		Solutions		

Table 25 Eco-innovation Policy instruments of Cambodia

Cambodia emphasizes on the energy development in its national development plan and focuses on establishing stable power sources and electricity supply chains. Specifically, the sustainable production, supply, and management of electricity (energy) are being emphasized. 90% of Cambodia's population lives in farming villages and practices agriculture. Although the economic growth is staggered by the 2008 global financial crisis, the growth of green industry and reduction in the CO2 emission are being pursued with the support from international organizations such as the World Bank, Global Environment Facility and Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

Cambodia obtains its fuel through logging; with the increase in cutting volumes, its forest conversion rate is the 9th in the world (Maplecroft, 2011). Cambodia's government is pursing policies to increase energy efficiency and sustainable forest management but has not arranged any eco-innovation related programs or regulations.