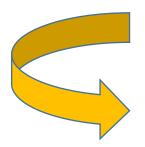


WHAT IS THE CEE COMP?



Universities 90-DAY CHALLENGE



WHY CEE COMP is so RELEVANT for ENERGY & CLIMATE CHANGE in Cambodia?



WHAT IS THE CEE COMP?



CEE Comp is a not-for-profit, multi-year campaign



Engage people and organisations, using gamification & competition.



Rely on simple but cost-efficient energy saving measures

A one-year competition between private buildings comparing their energy savings according to the evolution of their electricity bill

A 90-day challenge between public buildings to raise awareness on energy efficiency in ministries and universities

Sensitization of the general public to energy efficiency through events and social media communication



WHAT IS THE CEE COMP?

Implemented by





With the support of















ONE-YEAR COMPETITION for PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS



Very simple concept: saving the maximum amount of energy in 1 year by implementing small gestures, improving the building's management and mobilizing its occupants.

The energy savings are calculated based on the building's electricity bills.

Focus on commercial buildings.





Universities 90-DAY CHALLENGE



A 90-day challenge to raise awareness of energy efficiency in university buildings



Learn more about the energy use of your university's buildings

Take action for the planet by implementing energy saving measures

Participate in fun contests on the theme of energy efficiency





The winning university will be the one that collects the most points!



Universities 90-DAY CHALLENGE

Implemented by







With the support of

CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE















Co-funded by the **Erasmus+ Programme** of the European Union

Universities 90-DAY CHALLENGE



Started on May 23



National University of Battambang



National University of Management



Royal University of Agriculture



Institute of Technology of Cambodia



Royal University of Fine Arts



Royal University of Law and **Economics**













Sponsored by:



WHAT WE EXPECT





Data collection, surveys, action plan and implementation of measures



ENERGY DAY

Games / stands Rewards

MAY 23 AUG 19









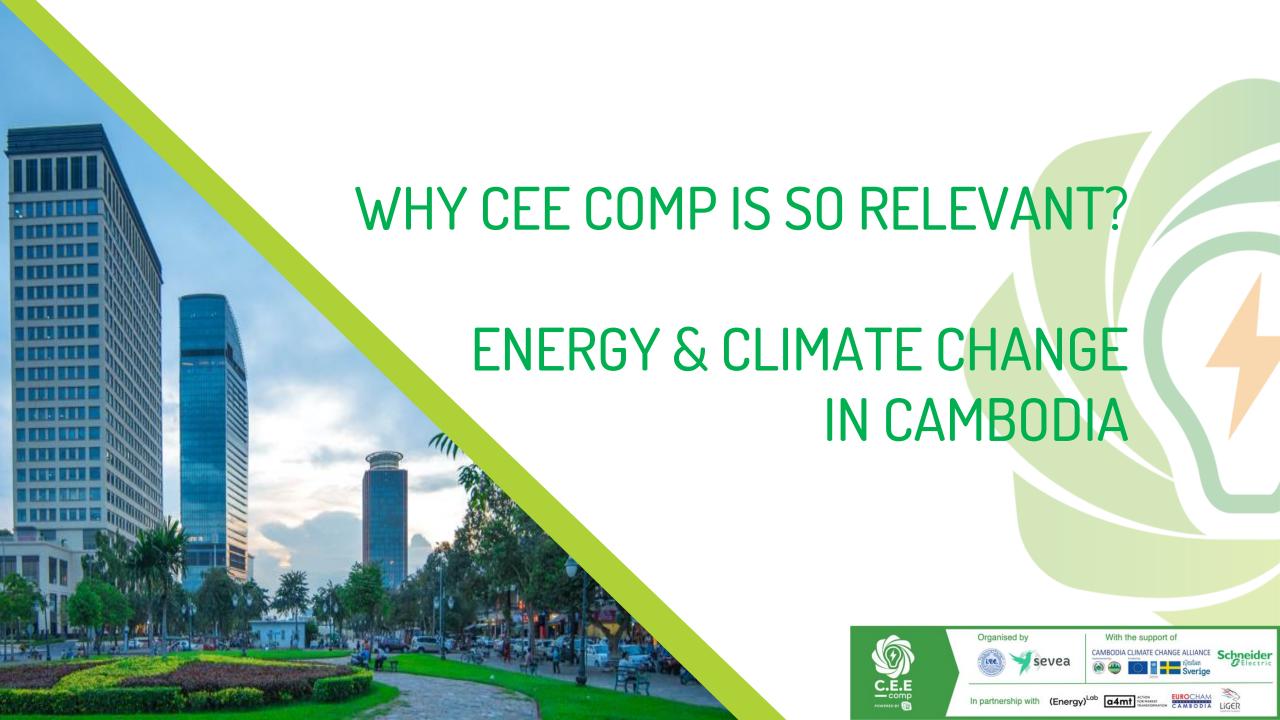






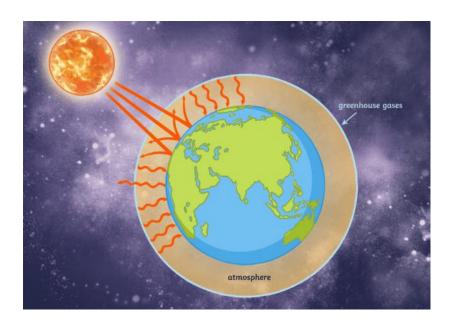


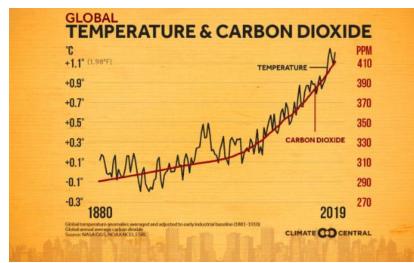




What is CLIMATE CHANGE?

- refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns.
- these shifts may be natural, such as through variations in the solar cycle. But since the 1800s, <u>human activities</u> <u>have been the main driver of climate change</u>, primarily due to burning fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.
- burning fossil fuels generates greenhouse gas emissions that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperatures.









CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN CAMBODIA

Increased incidence of extreme heat
Longer period of drought

More frequent tropical storms

Rising sea levels and saline intrusion of key freshwater resources

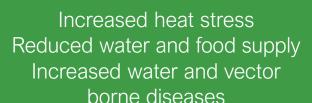


Agriculture and Food Security

Reduced crop yields
Reduced agricultural lands
Decreased food security

Water Resources

Decreased water quality for drinking Limited freshwater availability Unpredictable changes in water flow Human Health





Fisheries and Food Security

Reduced fish production
Decreased food security
Loss of livelihoods

Ecosystems

Loss of livelihoods
Decreased food security
Habitat and biodiversity loss



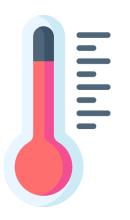




AN OVERVIEW OF CLIMATE AND ENERGY IN CAMBODIA



Cambodia is highly vulnerable to climate change

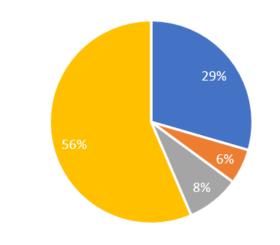


1.0-2.6 °C

Increase in temperatures very likely by 2050 in Cambodia



Main cause: deforestation and change in land use



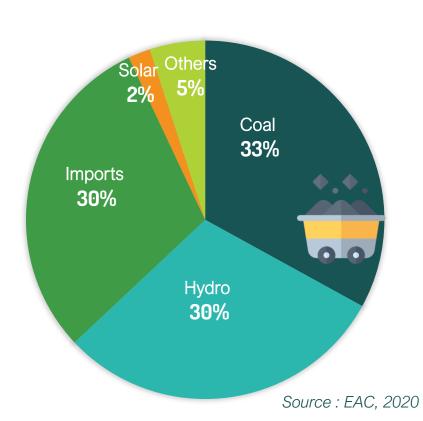
■ Energy ■ Industry ■ Waste ■ Agriculture

The energy sector is responsable of ~30% of GHG in 2016 and it is estimated to increase by 22% by 2030.



WHERE DOES THE ENERGY WE CONSUME COME FROM?

Distribution of electricity consumption in Cambodia by source, 2020

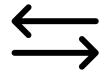


Coal is the energy that emits the most CO2, ahead of oil and gas





ENERGY



CLIMATE CHANGE





GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT = ENERGY CONSUMPTION

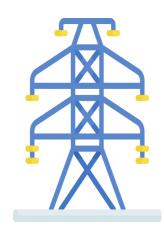
Cambodia is becoming more and more populated



+ 6 million inhabitants between 1994 and 2019

Source: World Bank

Our living conditions are improving (thankfully!)



81% of households have access to electricity
That's six times more than 15 years ago!

Source: EAC, 2020

And we are getting more and more equipped



63% of households in Phnom Penh are equipped with air conditioning (50% on average in Cambodia)

Source: UNDP Energy Efficiency Booklet, 2019



BUILDINGS ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE ENERGY-INTENSIVE IN CAMBODIA

Final energy consumption growth rates 2010-2018 (per year)

Residential +3%



Industry +5%



Transport +7%



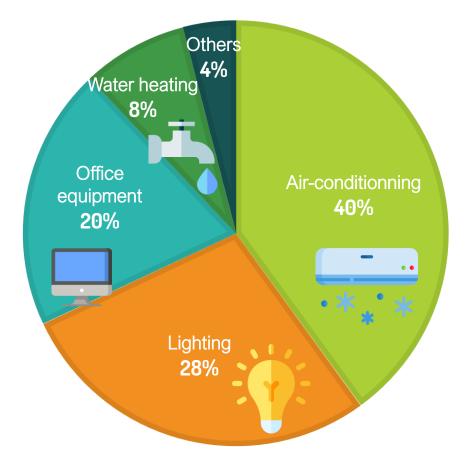
Commercial +19%



Source: MME & ERIA, 2020



ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS







Source: Energy management of commercial buildings – A case study form a POET perspective of energy efficiency

CEE Comp focusing on



commercial buildings



operation management and behaviour change



awaneress raising and communication





