

STATE OF LEGISLATION FOR MANAGING WATER ENVIRONMENT

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1. Environmental Law

➤ Serial environmental legal instruments have been entered into forces since 1996 and 1999 aimed to protect and conserve water environment and its related resources

- Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management
- Sub-decree on water pollution control
- Sub-decree on solid waste management
- Sub-decree on EIA process
- Sub-decree on air pollution and noise disturbance
- Law on water resources management
- Others

2. Sub-decrees related to water environmental management

➤ Sub-decree on water pollution control:

- It aims to minimize and phase out various pollution activities to public water areas, including improve wastewater management for sustaining good water quality suitable to human desires.
- The standard for discharging of effluent into public water areas and the standard for water quality at public water areas for biodiversity conservation was included.

2. Sub-decrees related to water environmental management (cont.)

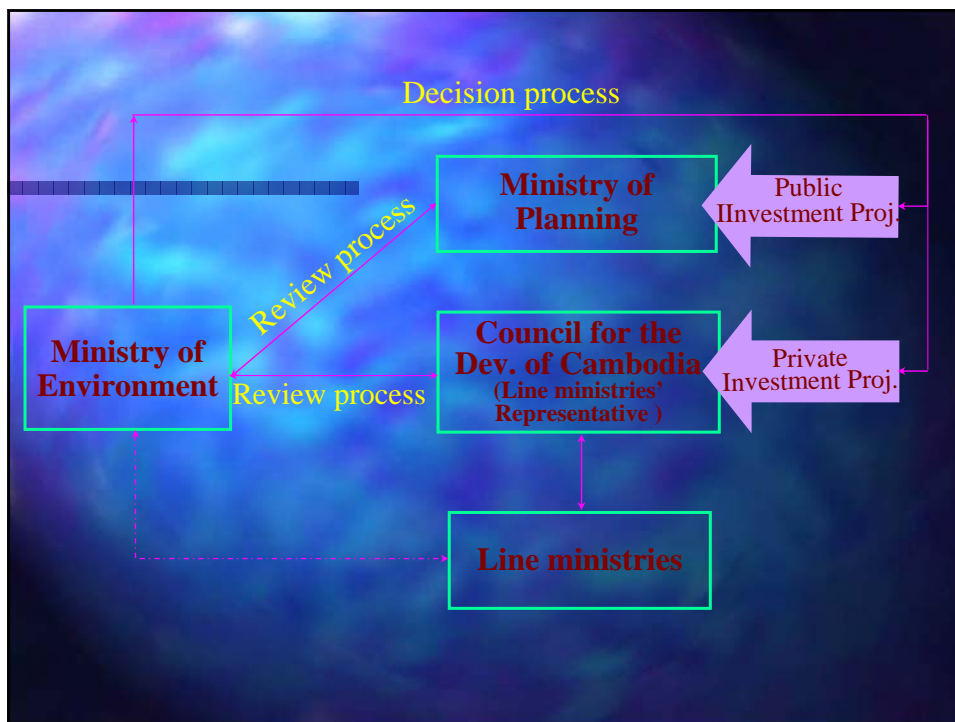
- Three main parts are found in the Sub-decree:
 - Management at public water areas;
 - Wastewater management within and out of industrial sector; and
 - Inspection

2. Sub-decrees related to water environmental management (cont.)

- ☞ Sub-decree on solid waste management aims to:
 - Regulate and control solid wastes and hazardous wastes at generating sources, based on the environmental manners, but for ensuring the protection of human health, water environment, and the conservation of biodiversity.

2. Sub-decrees related to water environmental management (cont.)

- ☞ Sub-decree on EIA process aims to review and monitor various relevant development projects in order to minimize and phase out various environmental pollution issues, which caused by both public and private development project.
- It is widely implemented to existing projects and starting projects, which covered the management of wastes and any types of hazardous wastes.



2. Sub-decrees related to water environmental management (cont.)

- ☞ Sub-decree on air pollution and noise disturbance aims to protect environmental quality and public health from air pollutants and noise pollutions.
 - The Sub-Decree seemed to be less involved in water quality management. However, water environment decline may result from emission of pollutants (mobile/ stationary sources) were washed out into watercourse by rainwater and/or by wind blowing. Another case, the release of NO_x, CO₂, CO, SO_x into the atmosphere causing climate change, acid deposition and so on.

2. Sub-decrees related to water environmental management (cont.)

- ☞ Joint Prakas of MoE and the Ministry of Interior on Solid Waste Management in Cities and Provinces – it commonly indirectly involves to water environmental management.

3. Law on water resources management

- ☞ Law on water resources management aims to foster the effective management of the all kind water resources of Cambodia to attain socio-economic development and the welfare of the people.
 - Relevant activities to water quality management were found in the Article 22, Chapter 6 of the Law.

4. Drinking water standard

- ☞ Drinking Water Standard(2004)
 - Identification of acceptable parameters and standard for clean water supply to ensure good quality as living demands.
 - The standard was assigned to be used for all water supply systems under sampling interval and sampling methodology and analysis of the Ministry of Industry, Mine and Energy.

5. Legal instrument applications

- ☞ Dissemination of legal instruments by available means to:
 - the public and private sector (awareness raising)
 - Government officers (capacity building) both national and local levels

5. Legal instrument applications (cont.)

- ☞ Current application of legal instruments:
 - Monthly monitoring public water areas
 - Routine monitoring and control water environmental pollution at pollution sources, its sampling and analysis:
 - construction of wastewater treatment
 - Licensing for treated effluent
 - EIA reporting (various development projects)

6. Conclusion

- ☞ Stakeholders' cooperation is still required to improve (private sector, communities, concerned institutions, etc.)
- ☞ To fill the gaps of data/information insufficiency in order to do an assessment, and set up effective mechanism, including legal tools.
- ☞ The dissemination of legal tools and their application should be widely done at local level, otherwise, our efforts to water environment will be faced to less successful.

***THANKS
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!***