

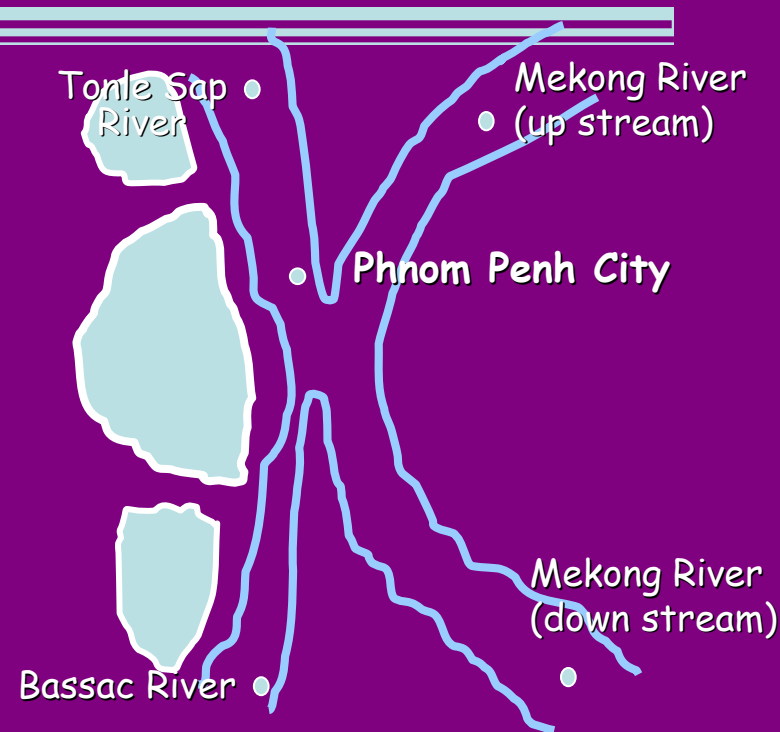
Kingdom of Cambodia  
Nation Religion King

*The Third WEPA International Forum on Water Environment Governance, 23-24 October 2008, Malaysia*

# The Implication of Environmental Legal Tools to Water Environment in CAMBODIA

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# 1- Introduction

- Total area : 181,035 km<sup>2</sup>
- Areas approximately 5/6 are land and 1/6 are coast
- 86% of the country area is the Mekong catchment
- Population : about 13.8 mil
- Density of 74.7 per /km<sup>2</sup>
- Average growth 2.4%.
- Two season : dry ( Nov-Apr )  
wet ( May-Oct )



## 2- Pollution Aspect to WE -1/2-

### Water Environment in General

- Land, water resources and their associated biota are considered as major environmental concerns in Cambodia.
- Urban/town and industrial pollution sources, aquaculture, mining contribute to water quality.
- Wastewater, sanitation and solid waste management are affecting the urban/ town water environment
- The raw sewage is discharged into the receiving bodies of water



## 2- Pollution Aspect to WE -2/2-

### Water Environment in River

- The major threads to water environment in the river due to the increased of agro-chemical and quantity of mineral fertilizer in Cambodia from day to day.
- Water quality still existed in a good condition, but it will be deteriorated in the future, unless proper wastewater management concepts are implemented and regularly follow-up.



### 3- Institutions Involve to WEM - 1 / 5 -

- The institutions and agencies that involves directly in managing base on their mandate to WE are :
  - Ministry of Environment (MoE)
  - Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology ( MWRAM )
  - Ministry of Public Work and Transportation ( MoPWT )
  - Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries ( MAoFF )
  - Ministry of Industry Mines and Energy ( MIME ), and
  - Cambodia National Mekong Committee ( CNMC )

### 3- Institutions Involve to WEM - 2 / 5 -

- MoE's role/duty:
  - Collect, collate related data/information towards WQ at public water areas as well as pollution sources
  - Assess the overview of water environment and its natural resources based on existing data/information
  - Prepare specific legislation towards the environmental protection and natural resources managements

### 3- Institutions Involve to WEM - 2 / 5 -

- MoE's role/duty –Cont-

- Implement the environmental legal instruments throughout the country in consistent with their wide dissemination to stakeholders; and
- Issue a license or a permission to owner/manager of a factory where his/her factory is in a good order environment.



### 3- Institutions Involve to WEM - 3 / 5 -

- The MoWRAM's role/duty:
  - Define and develop the policies and strategy towards water resources' exploitation, development and sustainable conservation at national and international levels in consistent with the Royal Government Policy
  - Study and research the potential water resources in terms of surface, underground and atmosphere in order to establish the basic of science technique
  - Develop the short, medium and long term plans for exploration , development and conservation of water resources and meteorology

### 3- Institutions Involve to WEM - 4 / 5 -

#### MoWRAM's Role/duty –Cont-

- Manage all of direct and indirect exploitation on water resources in the rational manner and minimizing of the disaster reduction, which will be unintentionally happened
- Develop legislation related to water resources management, and their application;
- Support and advice technical necessity to private sectors, organizations, communities, and all people who are related to the improvement and exploitation on water resources

## 4- Environmental Legal Tools and Their Application Relevant to WEM - 1 / 8 -

There are several/series environmental legal instrument relating to WEM, but in this slide, focus mainly on some important legal instrument include :

- Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management
  - To protect and promote environmental quality and public health through the prevention, reduction, and control point sources and non-point sources of pollution.
  - To assess the environmental impact of all proposed projects prior to the issuance of a decision by the Royal Government of Cambodia.

## 4- Environmental Legal Tools and Their Application Relevant to WEM – 2 / 8 -

- Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management –cont-
  - To ensure the rational and sustainable conservation, development, management, and use of the natural resources of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
  - To encourage and enable the public to participate in environmental protection and natural resource management.
  - To suppress any acts that cause harm to the environment.

## 4- Environmental Legal Tools and Their Application Relevant to WEM – 3 / 8 -

- Sub-decree on Water Pollution Control (SWPC)
  - To minimize and phase out various activities that tend to pollute and/or polluted public water areas, including improve wastewater management for sustaining good water quality suitable to human desires.
  - It provides standard for discharging of effluent into public water areas or into sewer, and the standard for water quality at public water areas for biodiversity conservation and for public health protection

## 4- Environmental Legal Tools and Their Application Relevant to WEM – 4 / 8 -

- Sub-decree on Water Pollution Control -cont-
  - To abide by the SWPC, 2-programme are being implemented at pollution sources:
    - A routine effluent monitoring at normal factories, hotels ,..ect
    - A routine effluent monitoring at factories those use chemicals and/or chemical compounds for their production.. (Article 19)
  - Within the monitor and control programme, the MoE take effluent samples and analyze to identify a nature quality of discharged effluent in complying with the Article 23 and Article 24 of the SWPC

# 4- Environmental Legal Tools and Their Application Relevant to WEM – 5 / 8 -

- Sub-decree on Water Pollution Control -cont-
  - The MoE has also to do an inspection and assessment the scope of water and environmental pollution based on the Article 31 and Article 32.e.g:
    - *Article 31: Where if there is complaint or report that any source of pollution discharges effluent containing substance which cause danger to animal or human health or public property or causes pollution to any public water area, the MoE, in collaboration with concerned ministries, may enter the site of this source of pollution and conduct inspection and take sample for testing.*
    - *Article 32: In the case of serious accident or imminent danger resulting from pollution at public water area, the MoE shall make urgent inspection on the above problem and shall inform the concerned ministries and local authority*

## 4- Environmental Legal Tools and Their Application Relevant to WEM – 6 / 8 -

- Law on Water Resource Management
  - To foster the effective management of the all kind water resources of Cambodia to attain socio-economic development and the welfare of the people
  - To create water right through licences
  - To prescribe the rights and duties of the water users.



## 4- Environmental Legal Tools and Their Application Relevant to WEM – 7 / 8 -

- Law on Water Resource Management -cont-
  - To The relevant activities to water quality management were found in the Article 22, Chapter 6 of the Law. This Article stipulated as below :
    - *Various discharge, disposal or storage of hazardous substances or wastes which might impact to water quality, human health, animals and plants shall ask for a permission or license*
    - *Above captioned hazardous substances or wastes by types and technical standard for effluent discharge will be identified by the Sub-Decree. All application of this Article, the MoWRAM shall consult with inter-ministries."*

## 4- Environmental Legal Tools and Their Application Relevant to WEM - 8 / 8 -

- Draft Law on Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) of the Kingdom of Cambodia
  - To creating the guideline of WSS's services
  - Carrying out and boosting the proper development of WSS services in an effective way with reasonable consuming costs
  - Encouraging an internal and external private-partnerships in WSS services
  - Creating an autonomous regulator in WSS services with enough mandates/responsibilities to effective managerial regulation

## 5- Constraint

- Some constraints are recognized and required to improve from now on such as:
  - The capacity building and institutional strengthening
  - Technical supports from international communities/donor
  - Public awareness raising by other doable means and public participation
  - Strengthening the carrying out of environmental legal instruments; and
  - Closed cooperation among countries in the region.

THANK YOU

VERY MUCH

FOR YOUR ATTENTION!