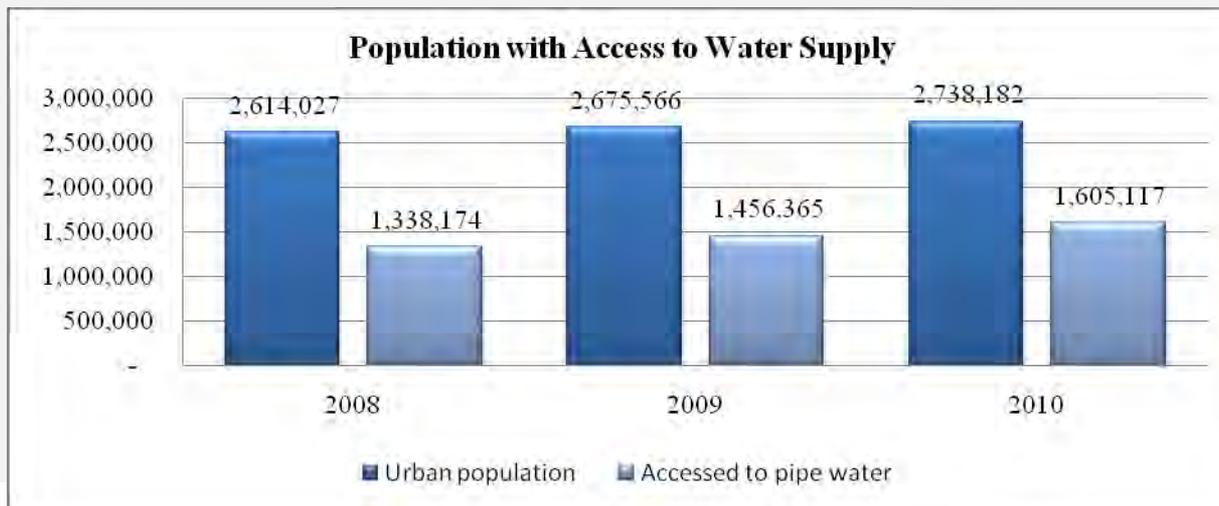

CAMBODIA COUNTRY PRESENTATION

**by
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UN-HABITAT Cambodia**

**Expert Group Meeting
28 – 29 Nov 2012
Fukuoka, Japan**

Cambodia Water Sector

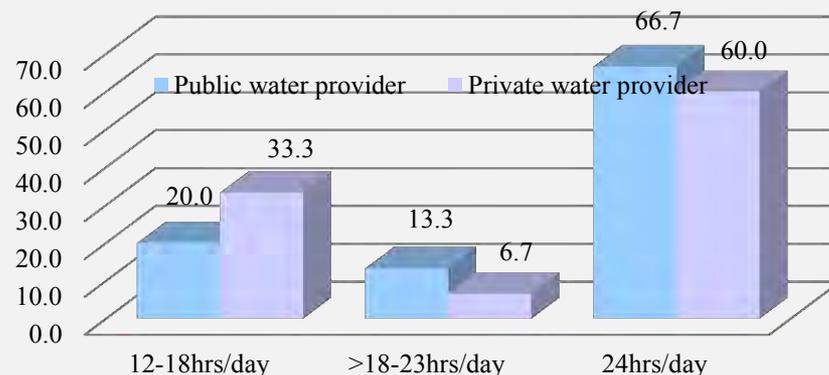
- **Cambodia** has a tropical monsoon climate with a rainy season from May to October, when about 80% of all rainfall occurs. The country's water resources are deemed sufficient and of good quality. In areas where further developments in fishing, irrigation systems and industry will take place, pressure on water resources may occur.
- **Urban water supply:** National water supply coverage remains low (40%), public providers (30%) and private providers (10%).
- **Urban sanitation:** Safe wastewater management has not matched urbanization.
- **Rural water supply and sanitation:** The rural water and sanitation sector finalized its strategy and investment plan for 2011- 2025.



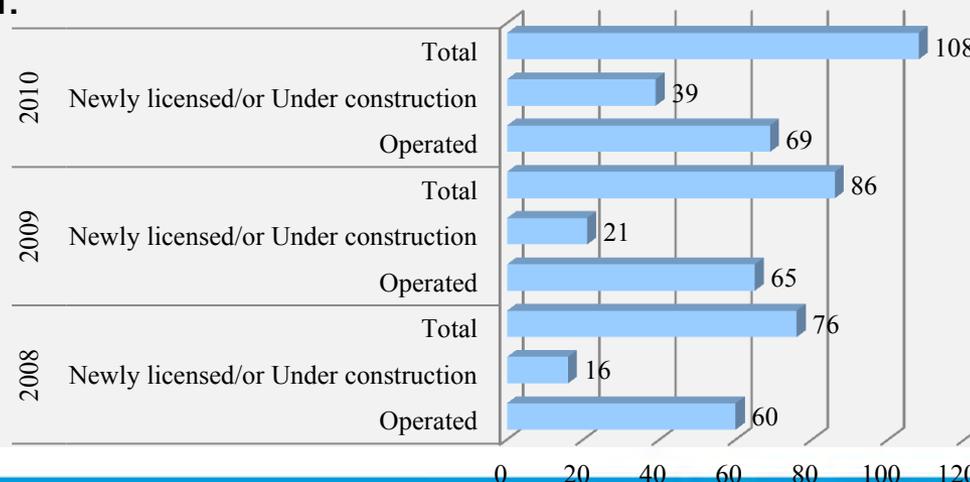
Ministries Responsible for Water

- Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy: for providing potable water supply services in urban areas through piped networks with individual connections.
- Ministry of Public Works and Transport: for implementing urban sanitation projects and other urban services such as solid waste management, drainage, roads, and public parks.
- Ministry of Rural Development: for rural water supply and sanitation.
- Ministry of Water Resources Management and Meteorology: for water resources management
- Ministry of Environment: for water environment

Service Level of Public Vs. Private Water Provider (%)



Total Number of Licensed Private Water Provider in 2008-2010



Major Constraints of the Sector

- Main source of supply (e.g., rivers, lakes, streams) is increasingly getting polluted, or dries up during dry season, and experiences high turbidity during rainy season, requiring additional treatment. Where groundwater is the main source, the issues are the low yield of wells due to over-extraction, the extended dry season, and the high cost of fuel or power needed for pumping.
- Local private sector participation in urban water supply services is thriving but disorganized. Service provision is unregulated, and service quality is questionable.
- Access to clean and safe water is low
- Access to water is linked to poverty
- Funding needs are significant
- Human resources' skill and experience is low
- Infrastructure is in bad condition that needs to be improved



Key Issues

Outline of the Issues

National Level Issues

Incompetence of Master Plan

MIME's development plan is heavily dependent on external donors. MIME must apply for supplemental budget from MEF, which limited the ability to implement the tool.

Legislation of Water Supply Related Laws and Regulations

The absence of basic laws, such as "water act" and "water quality standard" has considerably slowed down sector development.

Expiration of water quality standard and fragile water quality inspection structure

The water quality standard supported by WHO is expired. The revised version is still on-going. An inspection structure of water quality is needed.

Streamlining in license system

Licensing process is time consuming, involving endorsement from local authority to national level. MIME demands that the license is issued by the ministry. Monitoring of operation is limited, especially after issuance of license.

Lack of governance by the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MWRAM) in water source development project

Lack of prioritization criteria for water rights for production of safe water to population due to completion in development for water sources between power and irrigation and water supply.

Limited opportunities for communication and technical training for water supply engineers

Training for water supply engineers is limited, including also interactions. Currently, MIME does not have sufficient laboratories for water quality analysis.

Insufficient coordination among Donor Agencies

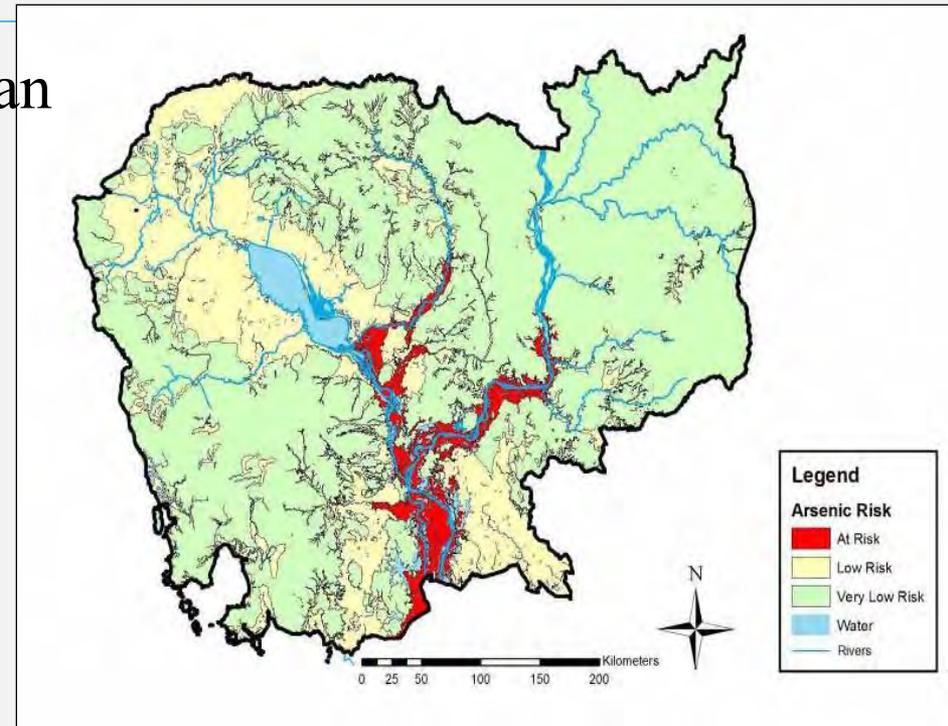
Coordination from RGC is required, in the situation that a number of donors are in place, to avoid duplication of efforts.

Optimizing Water Treatment methods

The current large scale production need surface water, where treatment method is usually the coagulated sediment. The slow and sand filtration is also applicable for smaller scale. The issues of arsenic contamination and the continue deterioration of Tonle Sap water source is critical. Developing local water treatment technology is crucial to preserve surface water sources.

Key Strategies for The Sector

- Institutional building and human resource development
- Improving financial efficiency and management
- Maintaining and improving infrastructures and improving technical efficiency.



- Promotion of the Private Sector Participation
- Improving Public Utilities
- Protecting the Poor and Subsidy
- Protecting Environment and Promote Sanitation

Thanks for your attention



Sustainable cities are crucial to our future well-being