ESC Model City Phnom Penh

3rd High Level Seminar 06-08 March 2012 Siem Reap, Cambodia

Contents

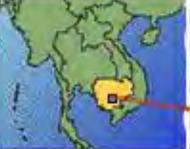
- City Vision and Profile
- Background, Status of SWM
- Goal and Actual Initiative Implemented "Dream and Strategic Plan"
- Output and Achievement
- Lessons Learned and Future Replication

CAMBODIA

Land: 181,035 km2 Population: 14 millions







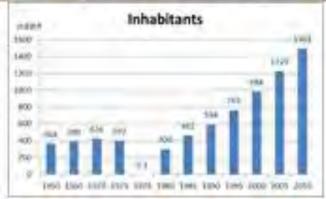
PHNOM PENH

Land: 678.46 km2 Population: 2 millions









City Profile

- Phnom Penh located in the junction of 4 Rivers, the city of water-view,
- Land covered of 678 Km2, dividing into 8 Khan (districts), 96 Sangkat (commune) and 897 villages.
- Population increased accordingly from 600 000 in '90 to 1.5 M in 2010.
- The transportation means changed from ChhayKeo (man Pull-Cart) in 1950 to machinery vehicle in today.

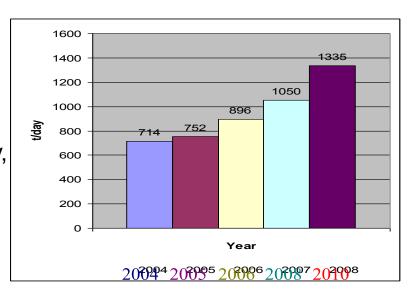
City Vision

- To achieve the rectangle strategy of the Government: Good governance, Agricultural development, Private & employment development, Human resources development and social Infrastructure development,
- To accomplish the City Development Strategic Plan 2015: 5 areas, (land-use/Environment/infrastructure /Social services/economic development),
 - Environment: PNH Is sustainable development City:
 environmental preservation and protection, land water
 and air quality (Proper waste Management) to contribute
 the livable city and people living standard.

Background and status of SWM

Challenges

- Waste Generation per Capita in Phnom Penh= 0.70 kg/person/Day.(Jica)
- Due to Population Growth, Living standard, Industrialization and Technology, in PNH, the number of Final Disposal waste increased accordingly from 714 t/d in 2004 to 1335t/d in 2010.
- 60% of waste components are biodegradable.
- 30 ha used for 10 years= Land for LF is required for next generations.
- People Awareness on waste disposal and handling still limited: Mixed together, littering, illegal disposed and burnt. Don't care about amount of waste generation as well as categories.





So far, What has been done?

Collection- Transportation :

- by City Department, 1979-1993
- by investor PAD,1994-95
- by local authority-Private sector 6 months of 1995
- by Local authority +investor EDC,1996-97
- by combined local companies PSBK,1997-2002
- by private contractor CINTRI, 2003-now
- Industrial waste collection-Disposal: Sarom Trading 2003now.

Disposal site:

- 1979-2009: Stung Mean Chey
 Open Dumpsite: 8 ha++
- Industrial waste disposal site:
 Sangkat Kantok, Private owner.
- 2010- Now: Dangkor Dumpsite: 31.4 ha plan to use until 2020.

Generation and discharged:

- Most of Households kept the valuable waste for make income .
- Invaluable waste: food, vegetable, kitchen and plastic bags mixed together for collection service.
- Discharging schedule is depend on the living site: inner city(daily)/ outskirt (2-3 days)

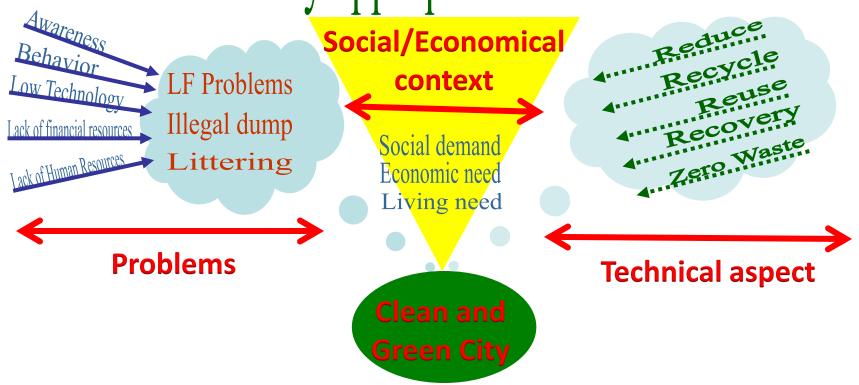
Dream and strategic plan

DREAM

- Dream as Green & Clean City
 - Land: No polluted land,
 proper waste Mgt, toward
 Zero waste in LF.
 - Water: 100% HH used portable water, Protected water resources.
 - Air: No polluted air, keep safe ambient air, good city transportation Management .



SWM by appropriate method



At least 20% per year will reduce by:

- * Awareness Raising
- ★ Segregation waste
- ★ Penalty

- School Children, Mothers and Fathers
- Wet Waste: Composting-Biodigester
 - Dry Waste: Recycle-Reuse
 - **2.5\$/Each time** Strengthen law

Output and Achievement

Some Programs

 Dry Battery Waste collection-Disposal: DoEPP, 2007-now

 Medical waste collectionincineration: Red-cross, 2008-now

 Manure and Organic waste for Biogas: DoEPP-MPP, 2010-now

 Organic waste segregation and Penalty measure: MPP, 2010-now

 Plastic Bags reduction: MPP-DoEPP, 2011-now









During the rainfall period, in the public garden we got more than 3000 attendants



Segregation & Penalty: How and Who?

- Educate People : by campaign and daily instruction, Together with:
 - Volunteer of school children as instructors
 - Environment Staff as instructor and fine agent.
 - Garden Guards as instructor and fine agent.
 - Market leaders and Commune leaders as instructor and fine agent.
- Implementing: by selected areas and communal responsible:
 - All 22 public markets carryout the clean Market strategy: own responsible for segregation & penalty.
 - All city gardens/ all villages : daily instruction and fine.
- Slogan: we want to make properly disposal better than penalty.

Concrete results

លរ	អខ្លួនាព	នាគពិន័យ		រមេរំ ទីភ	500		ಕುಣಣಿಕೆಟ		100 0	
		ករលី	ចំនួនត្រាក់	័្យ	លរ	ಚಲ್ಲಿಕಾಣ	ករណី	ចំនួនត្រូវក់	អម់រំអែញ្ជែ	
២	នគរបាលសណ្ដាប់ធ្នាប់	34	340,000	74	99	ផ្សារអូបូស្ស៊ី	167	1,670,000	248	
៣	មន្ទីរបរិស្ថាន	46	460.000	165	90	ផ្សារអូឡាំពិក	43	430,000	62	
G	សាលាខណ្ឌដូនពេញ	177	3,090,000	87	១៣	ផ្សារធំថ្មី	00	00	47	
Ç	សាលាខណ្ឌ៧មករា	167	1,670,000	248	96	ផ្សារច្បារអំពៅ	138	1,380,000	66	
ъ	សាលាខណ្ឌចំការមន	238	2,380,000	43	98	ផ្សារសាមគ្គី	12	120,000	18	
๗	សាលាខណ្ឌទូលជោក	256	2,560,000	36	95	ផ្សារទូលទំពូង	38	380,000	43	
ផ	សាលាខណ្ឌមានជ័យ	666	8,010.000	54	๑๗	ផ្សារបឹងកេងកង	55	550,000	47	
8	សាលាខណ្ឌឬស្ស៊ីកែវ	17	2,160,000	25		ដំចខោះផ្សារសាំត	335	3,350,000	531	
90	សាលាខណ្ឌដង្កោ	32	1,310,000	00						
	ಹ್ಯಕ	1,825 23,900,000 529 គិតត្រីមថ្ងៃទី						៣១ ខែ ធ្នូឆ្នាំ ២០១០		

In 2010:1825 Penalty cases / aprox. 9000 USD

In 2011:1579 Penalty cases / aprox. 7900 USD

Plastic Bags Reduction

 Local Steering committee: chaired by Governor.

 Knowledge improvement for city government staff.

 Discussion Workshop: the ways to reach the goals.

Local Ordinance establishment

Didactic material Production

· Evaluation Workshop:

Scare on fee of plastic bag

Changing behavior in using reuse bags.

 Make people accepted and understand.





Lessons Learned and Future Replication

Advantages

- Commitment/ Clear Decision of Government and City Governor.
- Good collaboration from stakeholders.
- Willingness of local authorities.
- Financial support from other sources.(JAIF/IGES)
- Private Company cooperation.
- People Participation

CHALLENGES/Barriers

- Weak of public Awareness on proper waste disposal and enforcement law implementation.
- Difficult to changing people habit on waste littering and plastic bag usage.
- Daily migrants from rural areas were limited aware on proper waste disposal and Penalty activities.
- Poor commitment of private sectors on promoting Clean environment and their company profit.
- Eco-tax not yet introduced by government policy.
- Poor understand on the risks of plastic bags.
- More organic waste, Less reduction means.
- Lack of Capacity for staff and city managers.

Future Steps

- Enhancing and Strengthen the City mechanism on Penalty and Awareness Raising.
- Extending waste segregation program into all markets schools hotels and hospitals.
- Replicating the Pilot supermarket on Plastic Bag Usage reduction to whole city.
- Looking for cooperation of schools manager for instructing pupils and student on waste littering and Plastic bags reduction.
- Looking for financial & Technical assistance for Awareness improvement and Policy establishment



Making more places to contribute healthier of our people, is our dream

Thank you very much for your attention



Different society groups involvement, and participation reunited to relocate the village house to new desirable and oriented location.