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Status of PRTR in Cambodia

Global Project on the Implementation of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR) as a Tool for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP) Reporting, Dissemination and Awareness raising
24 – 30 December 2015, Madrid-Spain

Outline



Part I : Strengthening National Chemicals
Management to Support SAICM
Implementation

Part II : Status of PRTR in Cambodia

Part I : Strengthening National Chemicals Management to Support SAICM Implementation

Cambodia Commitments to International Community

- Committed to implement the Agenda 21 and to achieve Millennium Development Goals
 - ✓ Advantage of chemicals
 - ✓ Cambodia' s interest to reduce harm and achieve sustainable development and CNMDG
- Signed international conventions and chemicals related agreements include:
 - ✓ Basel Convention
 - ✓ Stockholm Convention
 - ✓ Rotterdam Convention
 - ✓ Montreal Protocol
 - ✓ Minamata Convention

Cambodia Commitments to International Community – cont-

- RG received financial support to take action in implementing Agenda 21 including:
 - ✓ First NIP project (2004-2006)
 - ✓ PRTR project (2009-2012)
 - ✓ Second NIP (NIP Update (2013-2015))
 - ✓ Other projects related to chemicals and waste

Cambodia activities contribute to the implementation of the SC

- Ministry of Environment is a National Contact Agency for the SC.
- IMTWG for the SC has been established & comprised with members from various Stakeholders.
- The first NIP was developed and endorsed by council minister in 2006 which cover 12 POPs.
- The second NIP (NIP update) was developed and just endorsed a month ago in October, 2015 which covered 12 initial POPs and new POPs. The document will be soon transmitted to the secretariat of the SC in December.

Cambodia activities contribute to the implementation of the SC – cont-

- With the above 2 enabling activity project on the implementation of the SC, Cambodia has successfully in:
 - ✓ All POPs pesticides were banned under new law and all old and new POPs were not found for use at all (new law banned 163 pesticides active ingredients, while old banned 116).
 - ✓ POPs pesticides were not found during POPs pesticides update inventory in 2014.

Cambodia activities contribute to the implementation of the SC – cont-

- ✓ NCMC, MOH has declared that DDT has been stopping and not any longer used such DDT to prevent and control for malaria,
- ✓ However, Cambodia remains its position to possibly use of DDT in case of necessary needs when there are:
 - There is a widespread of malaria epidemic disease,
 - There is no alternative to DDT, and
 - DDT donated from other countries.

Cambodia activities contribute to the implementation of the SC – cont-

- ✓ There are no PCB transformers are importing to the country since the first NIP for the Stockholm Convention was carried out.
- ✓ Not importing PCB transformers is associated with national grid network which changing from 15 KV to 22 KV, where new and non PCB type transformers are encourage to import.

Cambodia activities contribute to the implementation of the SC – cont-

- ✓ For Dioxins, the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Interior join sub-decree on the Management of Garbage and Household Solid Waste was approved which contribute to waste burning activities not allow (reduce the release of dioxins and other pollutant).
- ✓ The industrial waste incinerator has been stop and installed central incinerator for medical waste collected in City.
- ✓ Municipality project to remove crematory out side the city (3 have been removed).

Cambodia activities contribute to the implementation of the SC – cont-

- ✓ Concerning to sound management of new POPs there are proposed action plan and priority project were set under the NIP update.

Part II : Status of PRTR in Cambodia

History

- Cambodia has participated with UNEP/UNITAR project on POPs monitoring, reporting, and information dissemination using PRTR (2009-2012).
- The MoE is a national implement agency-NIA of the project with responsibility for the national PRTR management with support and involve by national agencies and stakeholders.
- Cambodia will have the opportunity to establish a national PRTR system in the near future.

History – cont-

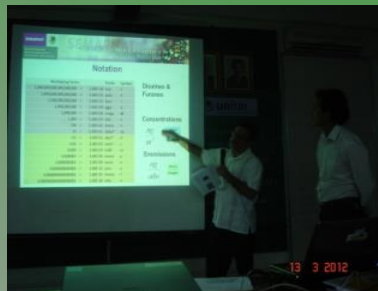
- As a results of PRTR Phase 1 project the main key elements have identified and developed for the designing of the national PRTR system included:
 - ✓ National Infrastructure Assessment,
 - ✓ Strategic Plan on PRTR Dissemination and Awareness Raising in Different Sectors
 - ✓ Identified the scope of PRTR system
 - ✓ Designing of the key feature for PRTR system,
 - ✓ Conducting of pilot trial, and
 - ✓ National Executive Proposal.

History – cont-

- Beside the documents developed under the for PRTR project, we have:
 - ✓ Conducted pilot trial activities,
 - ✓ Capacity building for officers through training, workshop,
 - ✓ Activities with NGOs and civil society for the awareness raising.

The pilot trial activities

- Conduct training on calculation methods for various emission sources and distribute materials for participants, particularly to those facilities voluntarily participated in the pilot trial;
- Undertaken field visits and filling the PRTR reporting forms with 16 facilities (6 garment 5 power plants; 3 medical waste incinerator; and 2 composting plant);



Pilot Trial findings

- Limited time, cooperation, knowledge of personnel at both public and private sectors regarding PRTR,
- Limited database storage and facilities;
- Lack of resources and participating from LAB.

Activities with NGOs and Civil Society

- Allocated fund for NGOs and civil society to carried out activities included:
 - ✓ Develop a national strategy for information dissemination and awareness raising in different sectors,
 - ✓ To organize and hold awareness raising workshop to inform and strengthen CS capacities to participate in design process of national PRTR

Activities with NGOs and Civil Society

- ✓ Prepare national campaign on PRTR, their benefit to all (materials-leaflet and scrip for awareness raising on PRTR on air radio, Channel-FM 93.5MHz in city and 3 provinces);

Assessment of Capacities and Needs

Existing legislation related to PRTR

- There are different laws, legislations, and regulations, however those do not address specific address to PRTR; no neither any standard for measuring and calculating emission.
- MOE sub-decrees has its article refers to reporting but different format to PRTR format,

Assessment of Capacities and Needs during Phase 1 project

Existing licensing, permissions scheme to PRTR

- There is no such a scheme, so far, for the reporting by respective institutions particularly as required under PRTR.

Information/data related to PRTR

- There is no information at national level on PRTR,
- Most information related to chemical in general such as import, export, use and waste (domestic and hazardous) generation;

Assessment of Capacities and Needs during Phase 1 project – cont-

Capacities of industrial facilities

- The industrial facilities has never been trained on pollutant release, except training was provided during the PRTR project (estimation technique training by UNITAR consultant,
- Low capacity in data storage and management,

Ongoing and Challenges after the project ended

Ongoing activity

- Prepared update list of National Coordination Committee for international convention related to chemical.
- The requirement of the reporting of the pollutant release into environmental media from source has inclusion in provision of Chemical law (however a specific regulation on PRTR needed) and Environmental Code.
- New mandate of organization and function of Dept. of Hazardous Substances Management include with tasks relating to PRTR

Ongoing and Challenges after the project ended

Challenges

- National election took place (late in form the government and government mandate,...),
- Changed minister bodies (ministry re-structure, to review and mandate future activity, work plan, capacity officers,...),
- Budgeting programme (good governance, decentralization to sub-national...)

Future consideration (way forward)

- Consider and update the national executive proposal on PRTR with new mandated regulation to be born.
- Considering on the needs for the capacity building and awareness raising through training and workshop for PRTR implementation,
- Need to develop national legal framework for PRTR and a technical guideline for estimation technique and EF needed for PRTR implementation and reporting,

