

# SDG\_PSS status in Cambodia and report mechanism on CSDG

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**Project “Water in the World We Want”**  
**Phase 3: Accelerating the achievement of water-related SDGs**  
**Final Workshop, 20-22 February 2024, Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

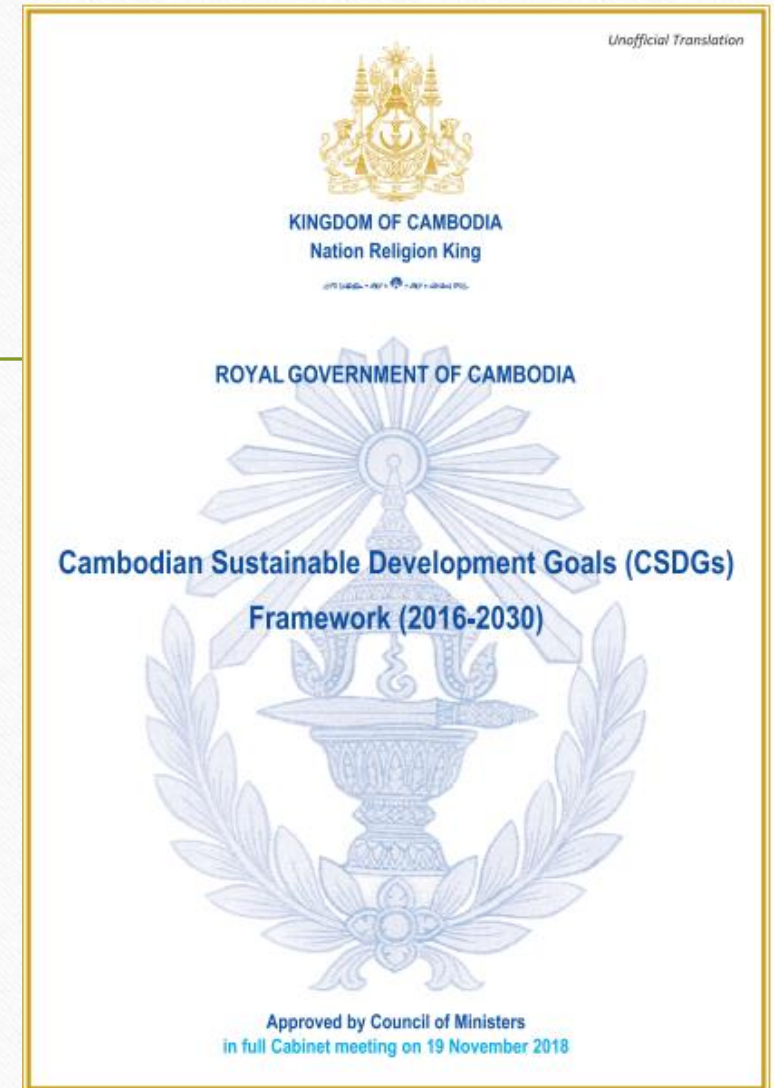
# Introduction

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- SDG-PSS stands for **Sustainable Development Goal 6 Policy Support System**. It is a collaborative platform that helps countries monitor and achieve the targets and indicators of SDG 6, which is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- Cambodia uses SDG-PSS to monitor and implement the SDG 6 indicators on water and sanitation, which are aligned with its own national framework of sustainable development goals (CSDGs). SDG-PSS helps Cambodia identify gaps and weaknesses in its current situation, as well as policy responses and best practices to address them. Some of the tools and processes that Cambodia uses in SDG-PSS are capacity needs assessment, finance assessment, policy and institution analysis, disaster risk reduction, and gender mainstreaming. SDG-PSS also facilitates the integration and coordination of the SDG 6 targets and indicators with the national and sectoral development plans and strategies



- Cambodia has adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since 2015.
- Royal Government has sought again to adapt these global goals to the national context of Cambodia- Cambodia SDGs or CSDG.
- CSDG framework is feed into national and sectoral development planning processes, and this document sets out as the primary input to the National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2030.



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- According to a report by the Ministry of Planning, Cambodia has made some good progress in improving access to basic drinking water and sanitation services for the rural population, as well as water quality protection and water pollution monitoring. However, there are still challenges and gaps in meeting the Cambodian SDG 6, such as data availability, financing, institutional coordination, and disaster risk reduction.

# Using SDG 6 Policy Support System (SDG-PSS) in “Cambodia”

## National agencies involved in SDG 6 achievement:

- Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation (urban water access to safety and clean water supplies, quality and affordable prices)
- Ministry of Rural Development (Rural drinking water and sanitation)
- Ministry of Environment (wastewater treatment)
- Council for the Development of Cambodia (international cooperation and capacity building for water and sanitation programs and activities )

## Most important SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

- Target 6.1: 1. % population in urban areas with access to safe and clean water supply and 2. % population using safe drinking water services-rural
- Target 6.2: % of population using sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water
- Target 6.3: % of wastewater safely treated
- Target 6.4: by 2025, all living in urban areas have access to clean water sustainably with quality and affordable price

## Reflections on SDG-PSS and its online course

- SDG-PSS is a collaborative platform targeting indicator level for SDG 6
- Help understand know how the gap and weakness identification from the SDG-PSS which can be used to know own country situation especially the policy responses
- Provide a feature where we can understand some strengths and weaknesses from the data through data missing, gaps and opportunities. Ex, identifying current progress against targets and indicators based on the components of SDG-PSS
- Helping understanding some tools, process and practices used in SDG-PSS

## Overall status of SDG 6 achievement at the national level

- Some good progresses with regards to improving access of the rural population to basic drinking water source and services and their access to basic sanitation.
- Key policies and strategies have been put forward to accelerate this CSDG goals and targets
- Institutional arrangements are in place and being improved
- Water quality protection and water pollution monitoring have been improved
- But all above require more efforts to meet the Cambodian SDG

## Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

Some of the most relevant components of SDG-PSS for Cambodia are capacity need assessment, finance assessment, policy and institution, disaster risk reduction, and gender mainstreaming<sup>1</sup>. These components can help identify the strengths and weaknesses of the current situation, as well as the opportunities and actions needed to accelerate the achievement of SDG 6.

- Not/least relevant:



# Progress

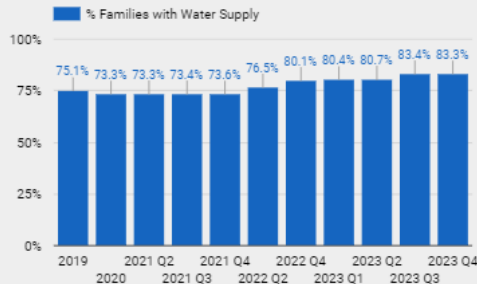
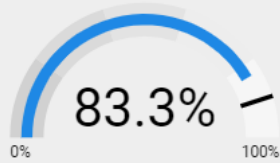
- The progress of CSDG 6 is significant with 75.0% (9/12) of target indicators achieved as planned, while 16.7% off track and 8.3% remained without data assess

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
6.1.1 Proportion of Cambodian population in urban areas with access to safety and clean water supply services.	%	87.0	89.0	91.0	93.0					No data
6.1.2 Proportion of rural population using safely managed drinking water services.	%	23.0	26.0	28.0	30.0	18.1	18.6	19.0	19.4	off track
6.1.3 Proportion of rural households that have basic access to safely drinking water services.	%	60.0	65.0	79.0	84.0	74.7	79.8	82.7	85.7	on track
6.2.1 Proportion of rural population (rural households) using safely managed sanitation services.	%	42.7	43.5	44.3	45.2	28.4	30.1	31.9	33.6	off track
6.2.1.1 Proportion of rural population (rural households) that have basic access to sanitation services.	%	60.5	68.8	69.5	70.9	76.8	76.9	79.0	84.0	on track
6.2.1.2 Proportion of rural households that have facilities for washing hand with soap.	%	83.0	85.0	87.0	89.0	72.8	75.5	78.2	81.0	on track
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater (industrial wastewater) safely treated (based on national standard).	%	23.0	23.0	25.0	29.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	85.0	on track
6.3.2 Proportion of wastewater (from capital city, municipalities, and urban areas) safely treated based on national standard.	%	23.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	28.0	30.0	40.0	on track
6.4.1 By 2025, all Cambodian people living in urban areas have access to clean water sustainably with quality and affordable price.	%	90.0	93.0	95.0	97.0	59.4	73.5	82.2	90.7	on track
6.5.1 Level of water resources management for irrigation (rainy and dry seasons) and for daily use of population.	%	110.2	103.7	75.3	100.0	110.2	103.7	75.3	91.4	on track
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary river basin areas with operational arrangements for water cooperation.	%	60.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	on track
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan compared to GDP.	%	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	on track

# According to MRD- Access to Rural Basic water

## Water Supply Coverage

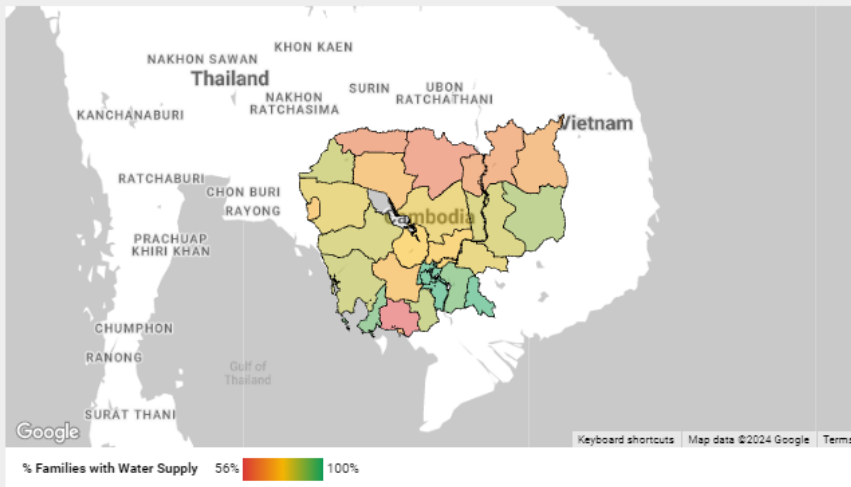
### % Families with Basic Water Supply



# Families  
**3.8M**

# w/ Water Supply  
**3.2M**

2023 Target  
**90.0%**



Period: 2023 Q4 (1)

Province	# Families	# w/ Water Supply	% w/ Water Supply
1. Tboung Khmum	200K	162.6K	81.3%
2. Takeo	221.8K	192.3K	86.7%
3. Svay Rieng	161.1K	160.4K	99.6%
4. Stung Treng	34.9K	22.9K	65.6%
5. Siem Reap	239.8K	172.5K	72.0%
6. Ratanak Kiri	58K	39.9K	68.8%
7. Pursat	126.8K	106.4K	83.9%
8. Prey Veng	289.3K	273.1K	94.4%
9. Preah Vihear	65.1K	40.1K	61.7%
10. Preah Sihanouk	50.5K	48.1K	95.1%
11. Phnom Penh	319.1K	319.1K	100.0%
12. Pailin	17.9K	13.3K	74.2%
13. Oddar Meanchey	65.2K	41K	62.8%
14. Mondul Kiri	22.9K	20.4K	88.8%
15. Kratie	103.3K	86.2K	83.5%
16. Koh Kong	31.4K	26.8K	85.1%
17. Kep	10.3K	7.1K	68.8%
18. Kandal	305.2K	305.6K	100.1%
19. Kampot	170.9K	95.2K	55.7%
20. Kampong Thom	173.1K	139.5K	80.6%
21. Kampong Speu	201.5K	148K	73.5%
22. Kampong Chhnang	144K	111.6K	77.5%
23. Kampong Cham	281.9K	215.9K	76.6%
24. Battambang	290K	235.1K	81.1%
25. Banteay Meanchey	208.1K	176.9K	85.0%
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>3.8M</b>	<b>3.2M</b>	<b>83.3%</b>

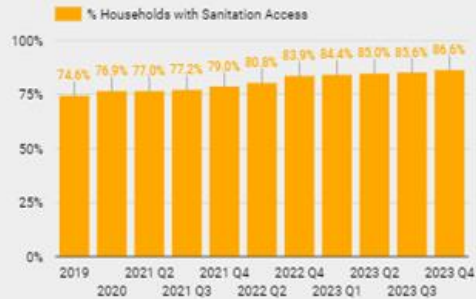
Check more on the website:  
<https://mis.mrd.gov.kh/>

# According to MRD- Access to Rural Basic Sanitation

## Sanitation Coverage

### % Households with Basic Sanitation

Period: 2023 Q4 (1)

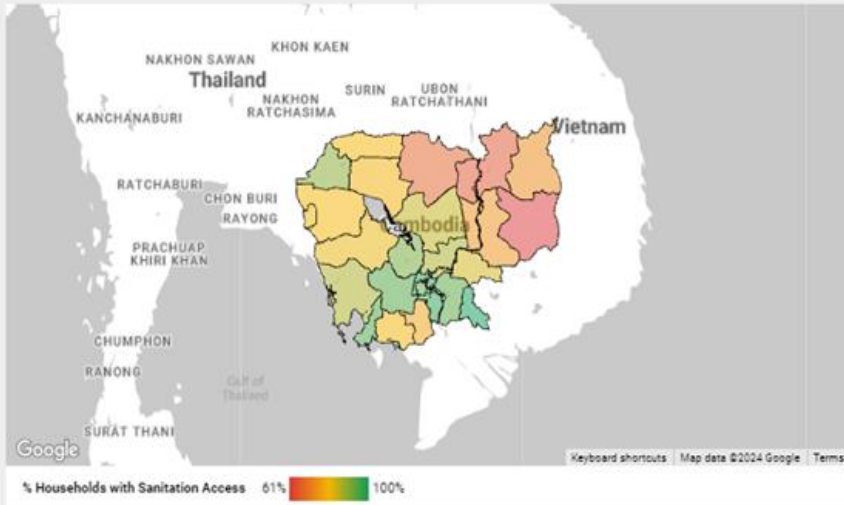


# Households  
3.4M

# w/ Sanitation  
2.9M

2023 Target  
90.0%

Province	# Households	# w/ Sanitation	% w/ Sanitation
1. Banteay Meanchey	177.8K	160.3K	90.2%
2. Battambang	252.7K	202.7K	80.2%
3. Kampong Cham	226.6K	197.1K	87.0%
4. Kampong Chhnang	128K	117.2K	91.6%
5. Kampong Speu	195.3K	184.8K	94.6%
6. Kampong Thom	150.4K	127.6K	84.9%
7. Kampot	151K	120.9K	80.0%
8. Kandal	268.4K	262.1K	97.6%
9. Kep	9.3K	9.1K	97.4%
10. Koh Kong	27.9K	24.3K	87.0%
11. Kratie	93.5K	69.8K	74.7%
12. Mondul Kiri	18.6K	11.4K	61.1%
13. Oddar Meanchey	58.8K	47.2K	80.3%
14. Pailin	16.7K	13.6K	81.1%
15. Phnom Penh	289.2K	271K	93.7%
16. Preah Sihanouk	50.3K	47.9K	95.1%
17. Preah Vihear	59.4K	40.2K	67.7%
18. Prey Veng	247.3K	232.4K	94.0%
19. Pursat	116.2K	95K	81.7%
20. Ratanak Kiri	48.7K	35.8K	73.5%
21. Siem Reap	239.7K	190.7K	79.6%
22. Stung Treng	31.1K	20.4K	65.5%
23. Svay Rieng	138.2K	138.2K	100.0%
24. Takeo	210.2K	162.2K	77.1%
25. Tboung Khmum	176.3K	147K	83.4%
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>3.4M</b>	<b>2.9M</b>	<b>86.6%</b>



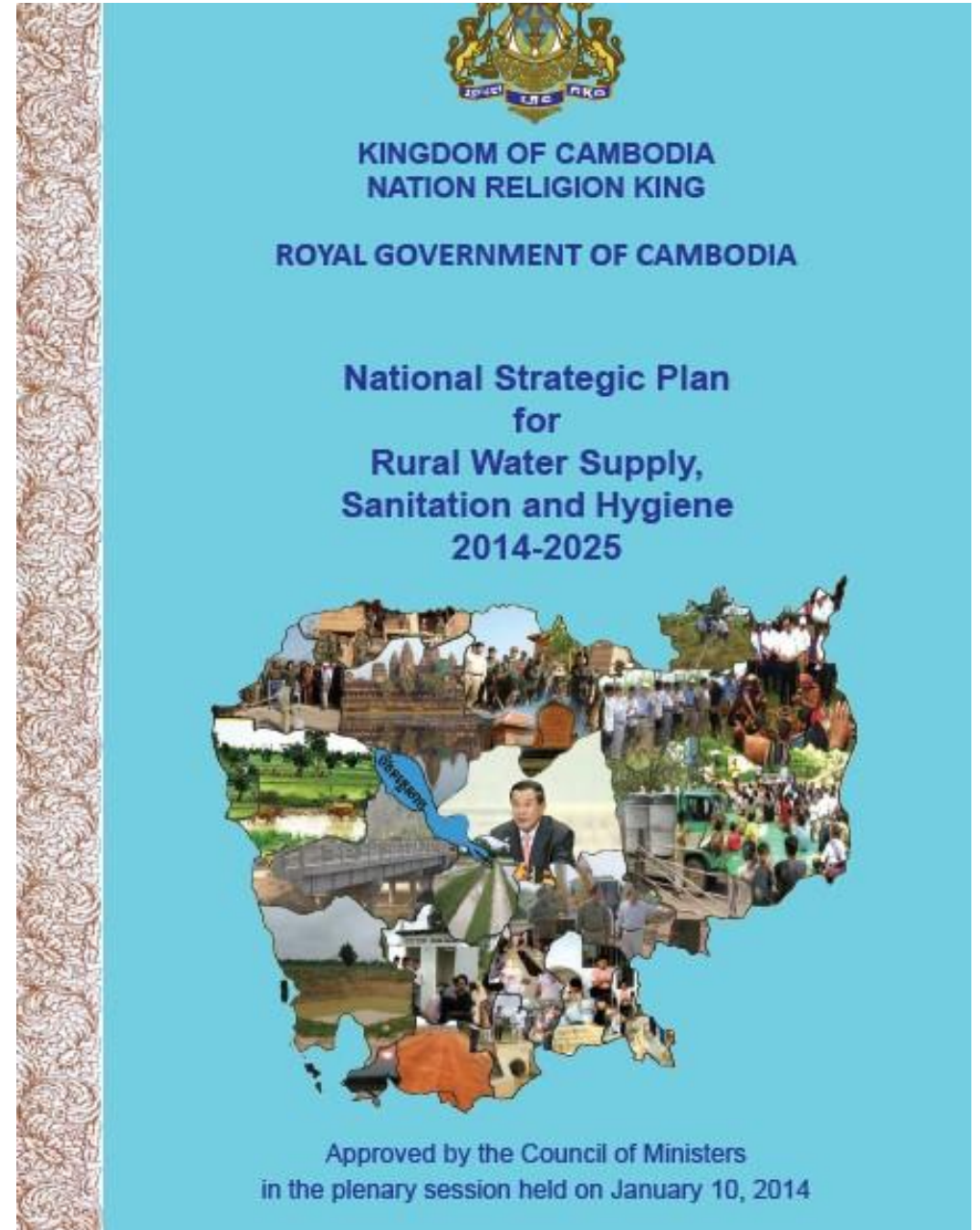
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- The Ministry of Rural Development and in particular the agency cooperation under the coordination of the Office of the Council of Ministers, in developing the National Strategic Plan for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene 2014-2025 that has been approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia.

(NSP 2014-2025)



- After MRD developed NSP 2014-2025, we start to develop (NAP I 2014-2018 and NAP II 2019-2023) that support to NSP to achieve the target of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- NAP II seeks to bring the sector closer to the vision of universal access. It will contribute to the achievements of the Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 6 “*Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*”, as well as related goals on education, health, gender equality and climate change.
- MRD was developed some guidelines and technical manuals on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation to support on NSP and NAP II to achieve the target of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- We have the strong coordination platform on Water Supply and Sanitation from the national level to Sub-national such as the technical working group (TWG,PWG,DWG,CWG)

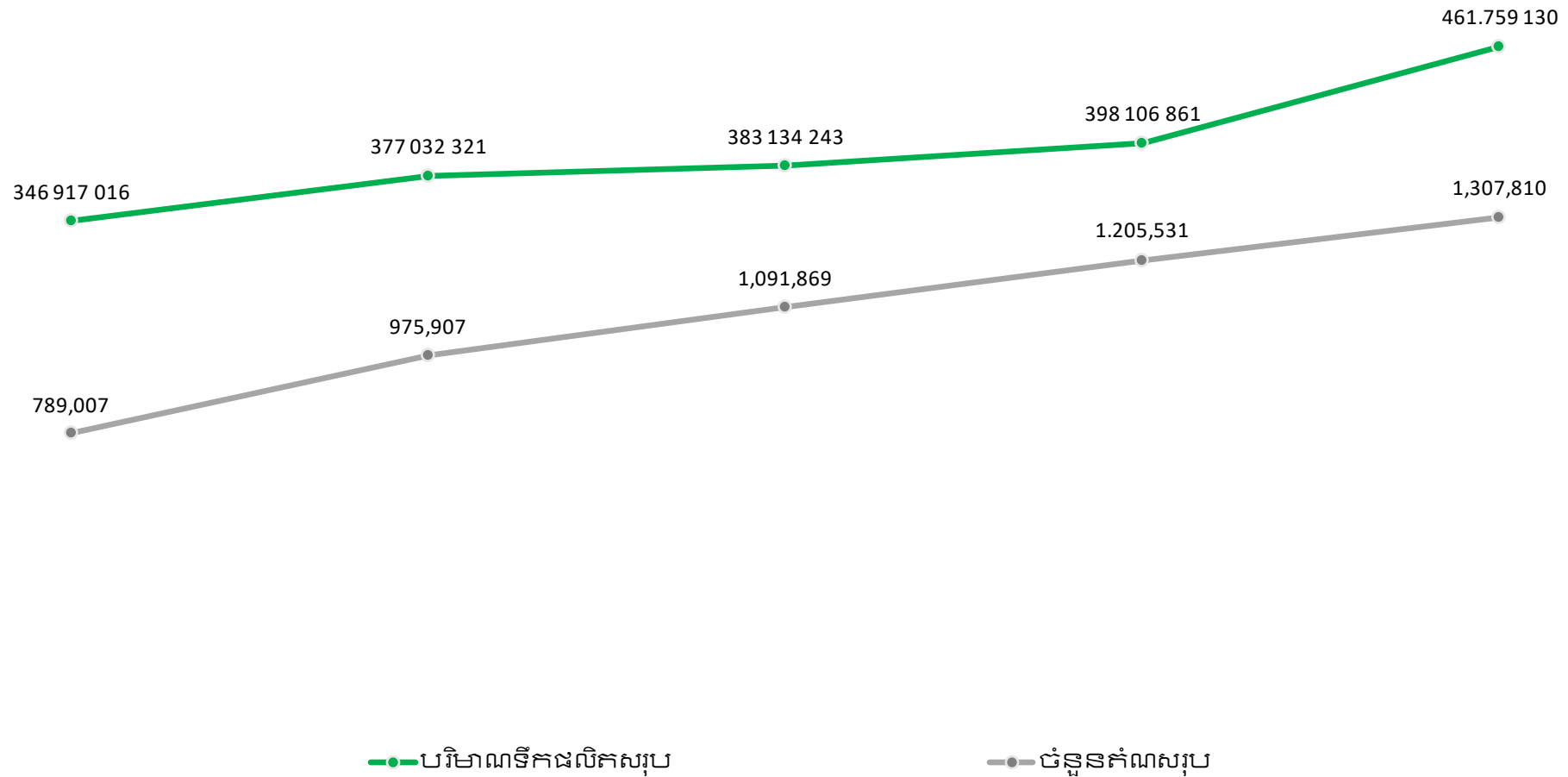


# According to MISTI

- The improvement in household access to clean water services in Urban area was made by the effort of the Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation (MISTI) to support the poor by implementing a subsidy policy and a subsidizing guideline.
- In 2021, MISTI also introduced a subsidy guideline for poor and vulnerable household by subsidizing the cost of water for the poor households having difficulty due to high connection costs.

# Clean water quantity and number of Connection 2019 - 2023

Clean water quantity (m3) and number of Connection



# According to MOE

- 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally. This 3<sup>rd</sup> target is the mandate of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) as responsible agency.



- MoE has a range of responsibilities that embrace water quality protection and conduct monitoring of the water pollution. Water pollution sources have been controlled and evaluated by the MoE to ensure that their wastewater complied with the effluent standard. Main streams and rivers have been monitored regularly by MoE to ensure that water quality of those streams and rivers is still good for people consumption.
- Some law and regulation have been implemented to ensure all Cambodian people can access to unpolluted water as follow:
  - [Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management \(1996\)](#) implemented by Ministry of Environment (MoE)
  - [Sub-decree No.27 and amend sub-decree 103 on Water Pollution Control \(2021\)](#) implemented by Ministry of Environment (MoE)
  - [Sub-decree No.235 on The management drainage and Wastewater Treatment system](#) developed by Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Public Works and Transport (2017).
  - [Cambodian Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023](#) implemented by Ministry of Environment (MoE)

- MoE has developed some technical guidelines and Prakas for Water Quality Management
- Ministry of Environment developed the Circular Strategy on Environment 2023-2028 that consist of 3 missions:

One of the missions of his strategy: is to promote green investment through infrastructure construction, clean energy systems, smart production, green transportation, solid waste management, plastics and hazardous waste, wastewater treatment, air quality management, protected area management, green space expansion and supporting local community economy

# Challenges

- Rural water supply and sanitation Challenging Environment areas
- We don't have tools to collect data on Safely Managed Water Supply and Sanitation
- Lack of national level master plan for its long-term investment
- Inability to cover own expenses and investment
- Limited financial resources for rehabilitation and development of the water and sanitation sector
- Inadequate technical officer especially at the sub-national level to handle the tasks
- Lack of equipment materials and means to implement priority works
- Low public participation in sorting, packaging and discharging of garbage and solid waste from generated sources
- Limited citizens' knowledge on the advantages of using clean water.



# Mechanism of reporting SDG 6 in Cambodia

- The mechanism of reporting SDG 6 in Cambodia involves several steps and actors, such as:
- The **Ministry of Planning (MoP)**, which is the lead agency for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the CSDGs, including SDG 6. The MoP works with other line ministries, development partners, civil society organizations, and the private sector to collect and validate data and information on the progress and challenges of SDG 6.
- The **National Institute of Statistics (NIS)**, which is the official source of statistical data and information in Cambodia. The NIS conducts regular surveys and censuses to provide reliable and timely data on various aspects of SDG 6, such as water supply, sanitation, hygiene, water quality, and water resources.
- The **UN Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative (GEMI)**, which is a global partnership that supports countries to monitor and report on the SDG 6 indicators that are not covered by the JMP. The GEMI provides technical guidance, tools, and capacity building to help countries establish national monitoring systems and produce baseline reports for SDG 6 indicators 6.3 to 6.6.
- The **Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)**, which is a joint initiative of WHO and UNICEF that tracks the progress of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) at the global, regional and national levels. The JMP provides standardized definitions, methods, and indicators for measuring access to WASH services, and supports countries to report on SDG 6 indicators 6.1 and 6.2.
- These four entities work together to collect, analyze, and report on the status and trends of SDG 6 in Cambodia, using various platforms and mechanisms, such as: CSDG framework, UNDAF, SDG 6 data portal, Voluntary National Review (VNR).

# Conclusion

- There is a need to have a better coordination and collaboration between relevant ministries to invest in affordable technology and to establish an incentive mechanism to promote safe water use and design pro-poor clean water systems to help vulnerable groups, especially those living in vulnerable environmental areas.
- The government realizes the need to further allocate budget to promote clean water and sanitation; and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services for poor and vulnerable households.



**Thank you for your attention!**

