SCP National Roadmap Development and SCP in the Garment Industry in Cambodia

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SWITCH Asia Support to GSSD / Ministry of Environment Cambodia

1. SCP Roadmap Development by SWITCH Asia Regional Policy Advocacy Component (~ May 2021)

- To strengthen national policy frameworks related to SCP through development of a National SCP Roadmap focusing on identified priority policies and actions.

2. Enhancing SCP in the Garment Industry by SWITCH Asia SCP Facility (~ August 2021)

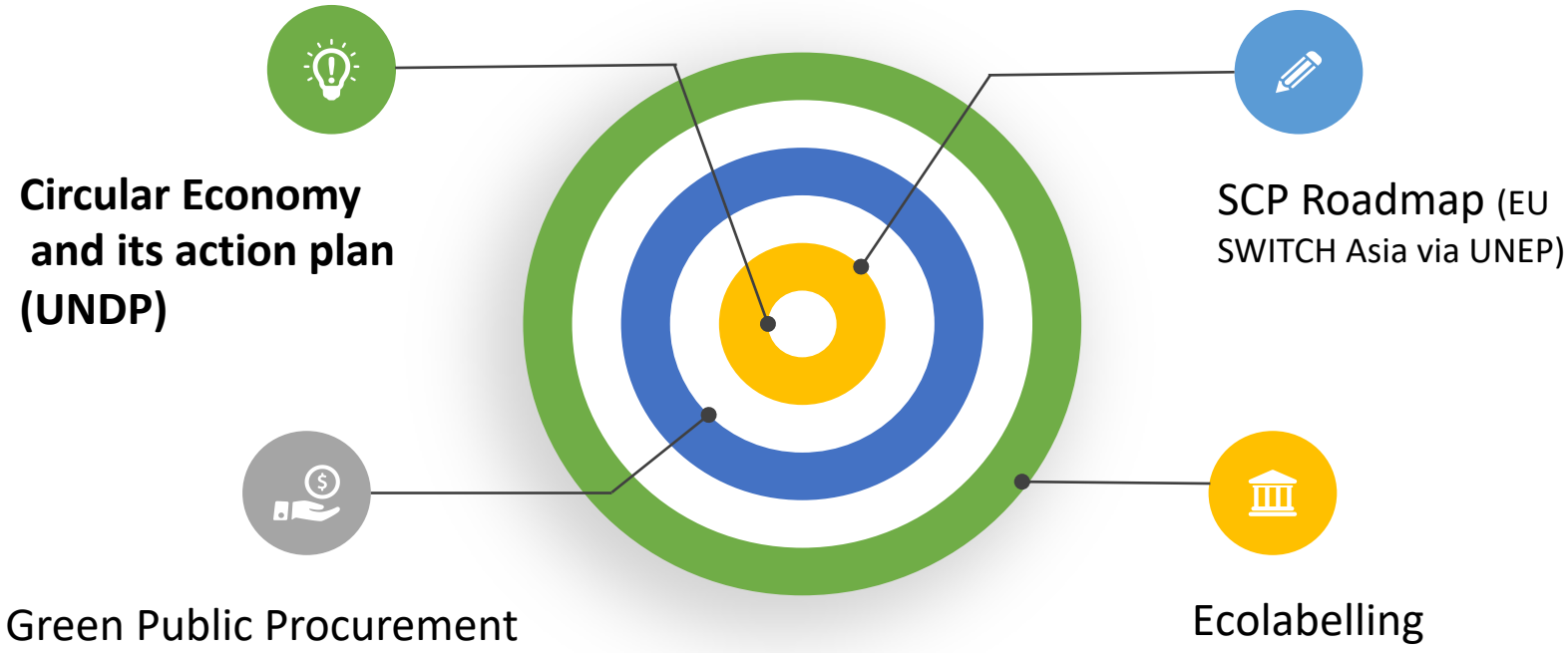
- To support delivery of demonstration projects on waste re-purpose, waste handling and disposal, resource efficiency, eco-innovation and eco-design in the textile/RMG sector.

Background

- Cambodia has achieved sustained economic progress over the past two decades with an average annual growth rate of 7.7% and reduction of poverty rate from 47.8% in 2007 to 13.5% in 2014, shifting the country towards low middle-income status in 2016.
- Cambodia will be on the path to become an upper middle-income country by 2030 and high income country in 2050 leading to economic structural transformation and changing demography. With this transition, the country is at a critical stage in its development process as it determines the best approach to ensure sustainability of its economic growth, while addressing several socioeconomic and environmental challenges and reducing poverty.
- Cambodia's commitment to the 2015 SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change and has a localized framework – the Cambodian SDGs
- General Secretariat of NCSD receives support from EU SWITCH Asia via UNEP to lead the formulation of SCP scoping study and SCP roadmap

How to reach CSDG 12?

To address environmental pressures and achieve long-term environmental sustainability (strategic framework 2018-2023 of NCSD)—we need to develop certain policies and strategies and prioritised actions are set:



How to reach CSDG 12?

Public awareness and motivating public users about SCP and environmentally friendly practices

Facilitate in developing guidelines and criteria for assessing public and private **sustainable procurement**

Advise in developing guidelines and **certification for eco-labelling**

Facilitate and participate in developing **policies, strategies and roadmap for SCP** programmes

Guidelines and assessing mechanism for **eco-labelling**

(1)manufacturing; (2) buildings; (3) tourism; (4) public procurement; (5) eco-labelling; (6) waste; (7) agriculture, forestry and fisheries; (8) transport; (9) water; (10) energy; (11) mining; (12) financing; (13) education, and (14) cross-cutting measures

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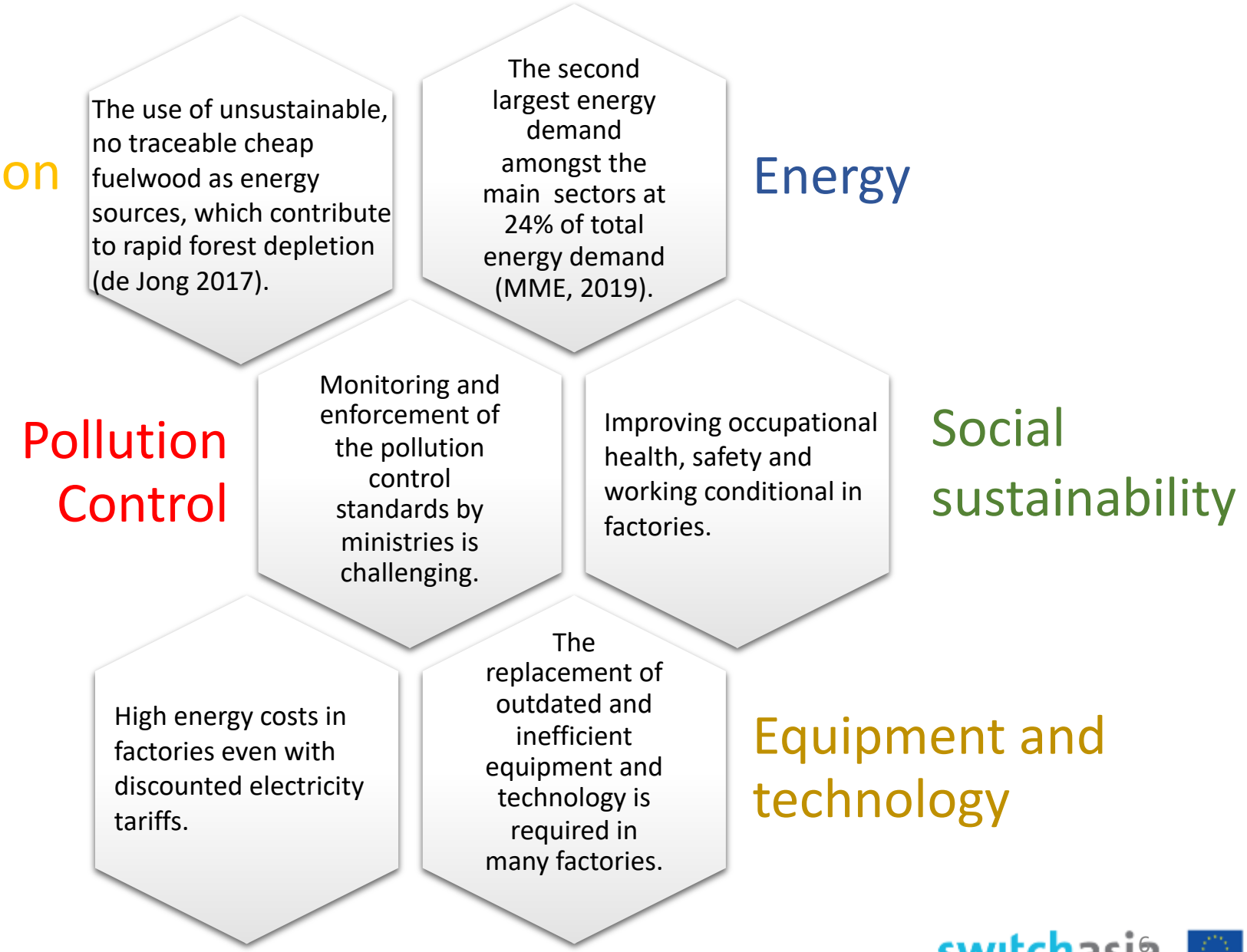
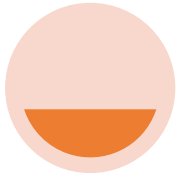
1. SCP Roadmap Development – Challenges in the garment industry



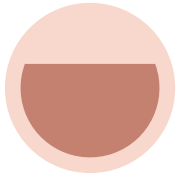
1. SCP Roadmap Development – opportunities in the garment industry



Enhancing Pollution Control

1. Design of new environmental quality and effluent standards for factories.

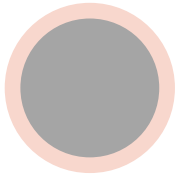
2. Strengthen monitoring and enforcement of pollution emissions standards.



Technology Upgrading in Factories

1. Develop a program for environmental technology verification for industry and a register of verified environmental technology.

2. Provide the access to financing for energy efficiency and pollution control in factories.



Resource Efficiency in Factories

1. Establish guidelines, networks and training for industry on resource efficiency (energy, water).

2, Establish and implement voluntary standards on resource efficiency in industrial enterprises.

3. Audit of factories for sustainability, such as energy efficiency and water use efficiency.

2. Enhancing SCP in the Garment Industry – Current challenges on waste management

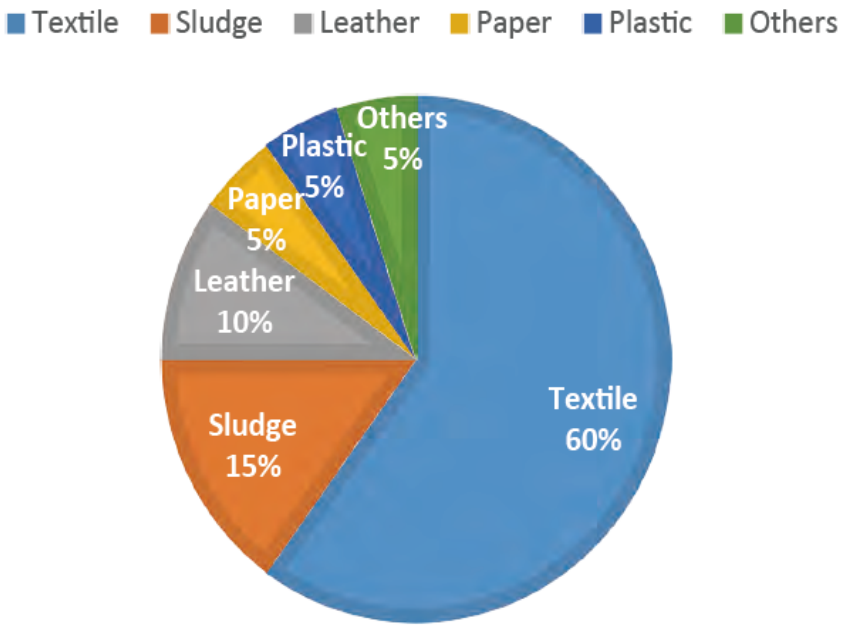


Figure 1: Composition of industrial waste samples at landfill site at Sarom Industry (Source: Ministry of Environment, 2016)

Wastewater

- The Wastewater discharge from the garment industry has increased significantly in the past few years, and polluted water from dyeing and washing factories has become one of the major pollution sources.
- The garment industry is the largest source of toxic discharges, contributes 70% of all the toxic pollution from all sectors, and 396 enterprises are responsible for 62.8% of the toxic discharges (ADB 2016).

Solid waste

- The industrial solid waste from garment industry in Cambodia is collected by Sarom Trading Company and transported to industrial landfill in PorSen Chey, located in Phnom Penh. Collected industrial waste is dumped in the open-dumping disposal site without any treatment. Quantification of the waste deposited to landfill from Sarom Trading Company is not currently available (Singh et al., 2018).

2. Enhancing SCP in the Garment Industry – Policy review

Strategies and Plans

- Rectangular Strategies for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency III (2013)
- National Strategic Development Plan (2019 – 2023)
- National Environment Strategy and Action Plan 2016 – 2023
- National Strategic Plan on Green Growth (2013-2030)
- Cambodia Industrial Development Policy (2015 – 2025)
- Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014 – 2023)
- Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan (2018 – 2035)

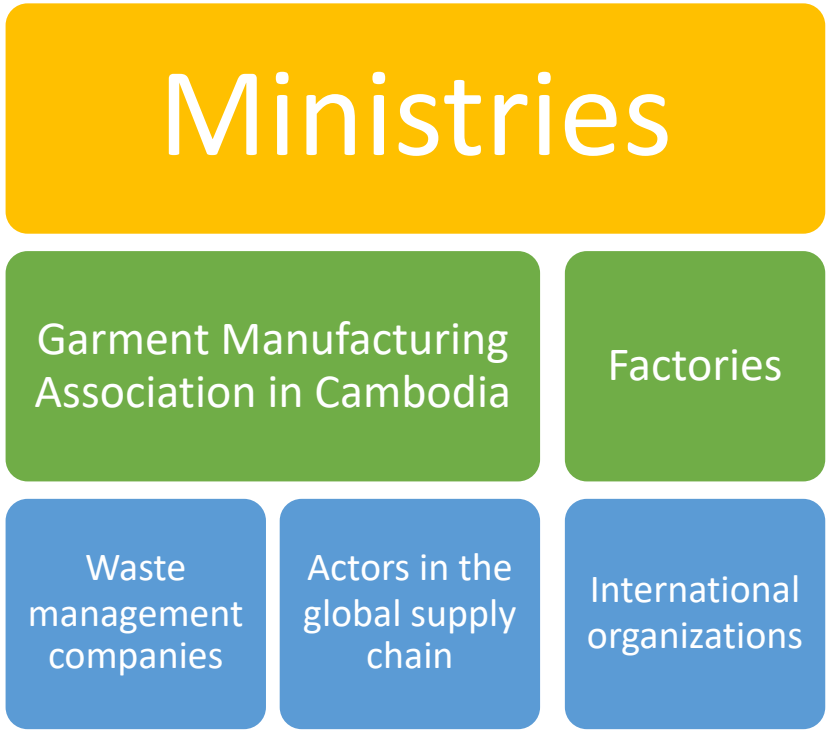
Legal Frameworks

- Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management (1996)
- Law on Administration of Factory and Handicraft (2007)
- Sub-decree No. 72 ANRK.BK on Environmental Impact Assessment Process (1999)
- Sub-decree No. 36 ANRK.BK on Solid Waste Management (1999)
- Sub-decree No. 27 ANRK.BK on Water Pollution Control (1999)
- Sub-decree No. 113 ANKR.PR on Urban Solid Waste Management in Cambodia (2015)
- Sub-decree No. 235 ANKR.PR on the Management of Sewage System and Wastewater Treatment system (2017)

Instructions

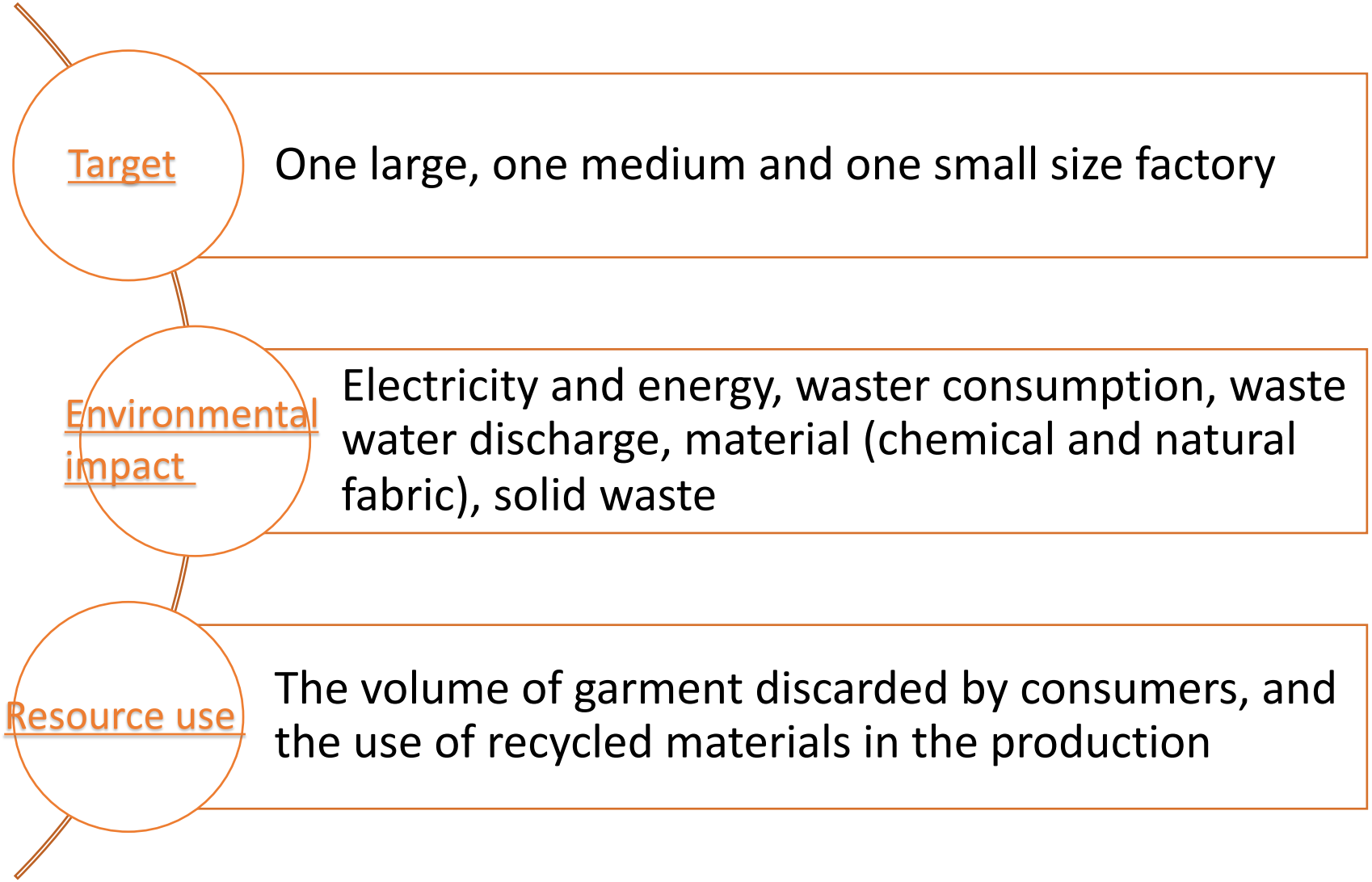
- Declaration No. 80 RBK.MP-BSF on Solid Waste Management in Provinces-Cities (MOI-MOE 2003)
- Declaration/Prakas No. 387 BR.K.B.STH Standards of the Quantity of Toxins or Hazardous Substances Allowed to be Disposed (MOE 2015)
- Instruction/Sechkdey Nainoam No. 11 on Solid Waste Management at Factories, Enterprise and Companies (MOE 2003
- Instruction/Sechkdey Nainoam No. 177 BSF.SSR on Sludge Manage at Factories - Enterprises (MOE 2000)
- Instruction/Sechkdey Nainoam No. 87 SCN on Factory Hazardous Waste Management (MOE 2000)
- Notification/Sechkdey Chundamneung No. 14 SCN.KkS on the Instalment of Waste Water Treatment at Factories, Enterprise, Handicrafts and Borey in Phnom Penh Capital (PPCA 2015)
- Notification No. 12 SCN.BSF on Stop Trafficking or Provide and Burning of Industrial Waste (MOE 2003)
- Notification/Sechkdey Chundamneung No. 141 SCN.BSF on Water Pollution Control in Provinces-Cities (MOE 2001)

2. Enhancing SCP in the Garment Industry – Resource efficiency and waste management stakeholder interviews



- Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology (TEST): (1) resource efficiency and cleaner production; (2) information and database for the production chain; (3) Environment Management System; (4) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) .
- Lack of guidelines to coordination and monitor with other ministries (MISTI and MoE) in industrial waste management.
- The current measure for industrial waste is by collection, transportation and disposal, still lacks of a proper regulatory frameworks for waste to energy treatment.

2. Enhancing SCP in the Garment Industry – Resource efficiency and waste management quantitative data analysis



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- Phalla Sam, Cambodian Education and Waste Management Organization (COMPED)

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