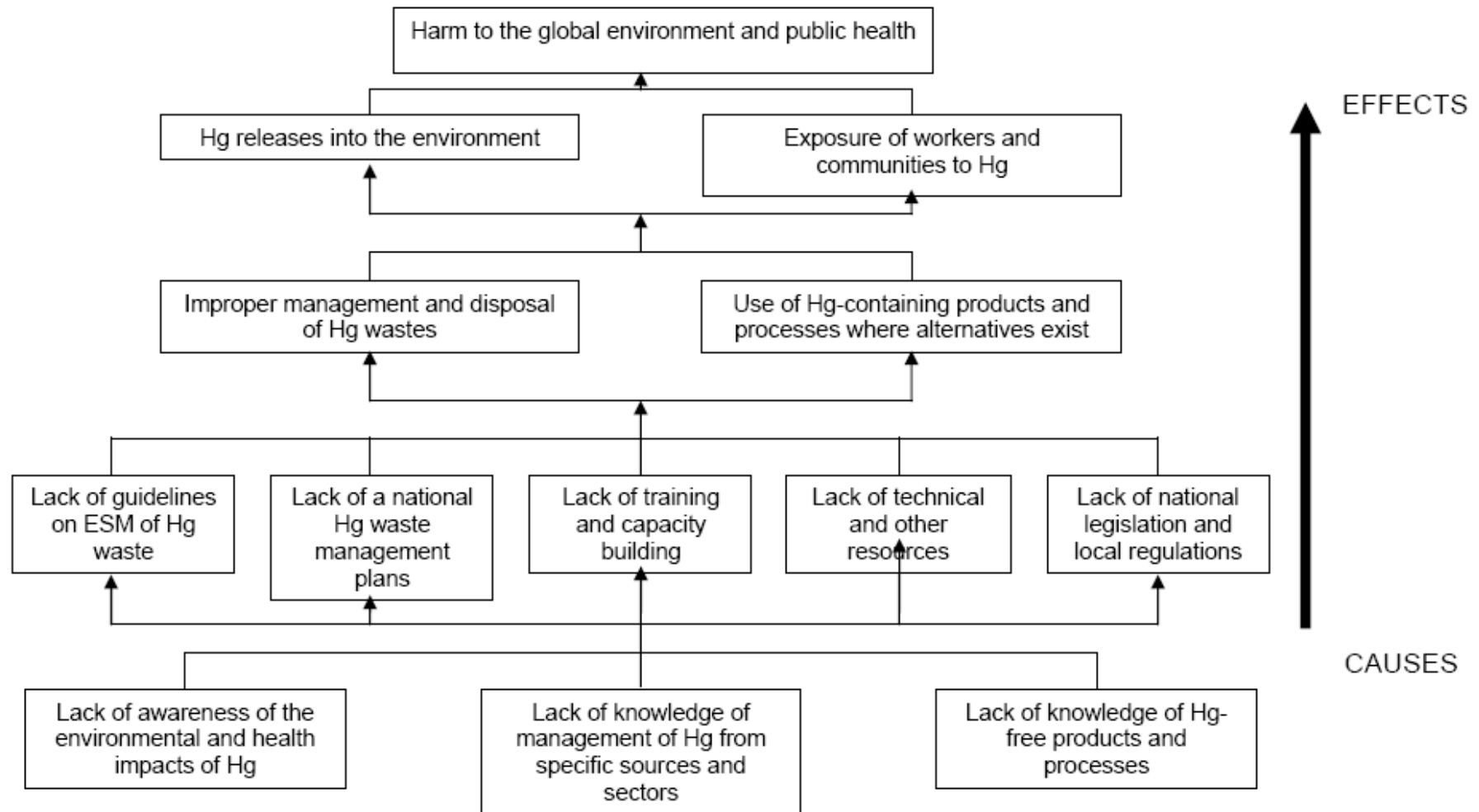
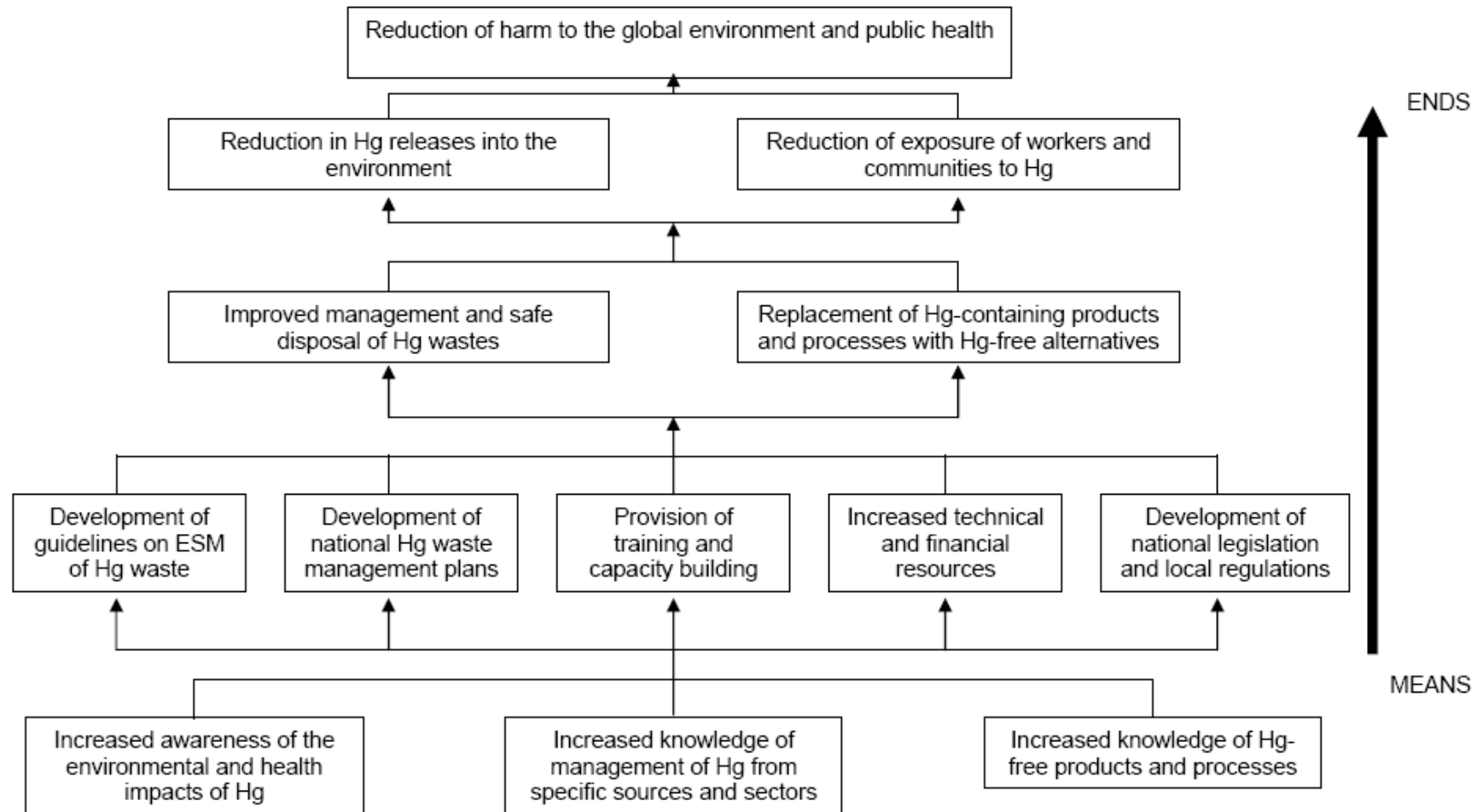


**Annex 1: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS****I. Problem Analysis**

## II. Objectives Analysis



### III. Country Description

#### 1. CAMBODIA

##### A. Country Profile

###### Government

Country name: Cambodia (former: Khmer Republic, Democratic Kampuchea, People's Republic of Kampuchea, State of Cambodia)  
 Capital: Phnom Penh

###### Geography

Location: Southeastern Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, between Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos  
 border countries: Laos 541 km, Thailand 803 km, Vietnam 1,228 km  
 Geographic coordinates: 13 00 N, 105 00 E  
 Area: total: 181,040 sq km, land: 176,520 sq km, water: 4,520 sq km  
 Coastline: 443 km  
 Climate: tropical; rainy, monsoon season (May to November); dry season (December to April); little seasonal temperature variation  
 Terrain: mostly low, flat plains; mountains in southwest and north  
 lowest point: Gulf of Thailand 0 m, highest point: Phnum Aoral 1,810 m  
 Natural resources: oil and gas, timber, gemstones, some iron ore, manganese, phosphates, hydropower potential  
 Land use: arable land: 20.44%, permanent crops: 0.59%, other: 78.97% (2005)  
 Natural hazards: monsoonal rains (June to November); flooding; occasional droughts  
 Environment - current issues: illegal logging activities throughout the country and strip mining for gems in the western region along the border with Thailand have resulted in habitat loss and declining biodiversity; soil erosion; in rural areas, most of the population does not have access to potable water; declining fish stocks because of illegal fishing and overfishing  
 Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling  
 signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

###### People

Population: 13,995,904 (note: highly uncertain due to excess mortality due to AIDS)  
 Population growth rate: 1.729% (2007 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth: total population: 61.29 years; male: 59.27 years, female: 63.4 years (2007 est.)  
 Ethnic groups: Khmer 90%, Vietnamese 5%, Chinese 1%, other 4%  
 Religions: Theravada Buddhist 95%, other 5%  
 Literacy: definition: age 15 and over can read and write; total population: 73.6%, male: 84.7%, female: 64.1% (2004 est.)

###### Economy

Overview: In 1999, the first full year of peace in 30 years, the government made progress on economic reforms. From 2001 to 2004, the economy grew at an average rate of 6.4%, driven largely by an expansion in the garment sector and tourism. The garment sector had more than 13% growth in 2006. The tourism industry continues to grow rapidly. In 2005, exploitable oil and

natural gas deposits were found. Mining also is attracting significant investor interest. More than 50% of the population is less than 21 years old. The population lacks education and productive skills, particularly in the poverty-ridden countryside.

GDP - per capita:	\$2,800 (2006 est.)
GDP - composition:	agriculture: 35.1%, industry: 26.2%, services: 38.6% (2006 est.)
Labor force composition:	agriculture: 75%, industry: NA%, services: NA% (2004 est.)
Agriculture - products:	rice, rubber, corn, vegetables, cashews, tapioca
Industries:	tourism, garments, rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, rubber, cement, gem mining, textiles

**Sound management of chemicals in Cambodia:**

Cambodia has a national chemicals profile in place and the current SAICM focal point rests in the Ministry of Environment.

Cambodia is one of the Asian countries involved in the “UNDP-UNEP Partnership in the Integration of the Sound Management of Chemicals’ Consideration in the Development Process: Maximizing Return of Investment”

**Waste projects implemented in Cambodia:**

1. Project on a Survey of the Import and the Environmentally Sound Management of Electronic Waste in 2004. The Project studied and surveyed second hand equipment.
2. Project on the Inventory of Used Lead Acid Battery Management in Cambodia in 2004
3. Project on a National Inventory on Used Electronic and Electric Equipment in Cambodia in 2007

**B. Stakeholder Analysis**

<i>Stakeholder in Cambodia</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Interest and expectations</i>	<i>Sensitivity to and respect of cross-cutting issues</i>	<i>Potentials and deficiencies</i>	<i>Implications and conclusions for the project</i>
1-Ministry of Environment 2-Ministry of Health 3- Ministry of Mine Energy and Industry 4-Ministry of Agriculture 5- Ministry of Religion Affair 6- Ministry of Commerce 5- Ministry of Interior 6-Ministry of Economy and Finance 7-Ministry of Agriculture 9- NGOs 10-Waste collection company, etc.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interests, Objectives:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to improve capacity building and public awareness on environmental soundly management of mercury waste</li> <li>- to encourage and gain the participation of various concerned agencies, NGOs, and private sectors to measure, reduce and prevent mercury releases and harmful effects</li> </ul> </li> <li>Expectations:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a good understanding of environmentally sound management of mercury waste</li> <li>- a Multi-Strategy National Plan on Mercury Waste Management</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to encourage women's participation in waste management</li> <li>- to reduce environmental pollution which has a harmful effect on human health especially of women and children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resources:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of human resources</li> <li>- Capacity building staff are still limited</li> <li>- Financial budget is still insufficient for preparing facilities to properly manage Hg waste</li> </ul> </li> <li>Knowledge and experience are still limited regarding mercury waste management.</li> <li>Possible contribution is still limited among relevant ministries and stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible action: a mercury waste management national plan or technical guidelines for mercury waste management using ESM is needed</li> <li>How to deal with the group: participation of concerned institutions and all stakeholders in the waste management program and implementation is needed</li> </ul>
PARTNER: National government in Cambodia: 1-Ministry of Environment 2-Ministry of Health 3- Ministry of Mine Energy and Industry 4-Ministry of Agriculture 5- Ministry of Religion Affair 6- Ministry of Commerce 5- Ministry of Interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The environment ministry deals with hazardous waste, including mercury</li> <li>The Environment ministry is responsible for implementing the Basel Convention</li> <li>The environment ministry regulates air and wastewater releases as well as solid waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project must be in line with the national development agenda</li> <li>Environment, health and/or labor ministries are concerned with the health and safety of workers</li> <li>The legislative and regulatory framework is conducive to the adoption of regulations and technical guidelines for ESM or</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project must be in line with national poverty reduction strategies</li> <li>Other pressing environmental and health issues may result in conflicting priorities that may pose a challenge to the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The government may lack the national infrastructure</li> <li>The environment, health and industry ministries lack human, technical and financial resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work to get good buy-in on a national mercury waste management policy and plan</li> <li>Support coordination between environment, health and other ministries to maximize the benefits for the countries</li> </ul>

Annexes

<i>Stakeholder in Cambodia</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Interest and expectations</i>	<i>Sensitivity to and respect of cross-cutting issues</i>	<i>Potentials and deficiencies</i>	<i>Implications and conclusions for the project</i>
6-Ministry of Economy and Finance 7-Ministry of Agriculture	disposal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other ministries, in particular, health and industry, also have interests in mercury waste</li> <li>• Health ministries generally regulate health facilities, which are a source of mercury and approach regulation from a public health perspective</li> </ul>	mercury waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The environment ministry focuses on media-specific impacts of contaminants but less on the synergistic impacts or health consequences</li> </ul>			
PARTNER: Sectoral representatives- industry, waste handlers/waste treaters, disposal site workers and facilities: Waste collection companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The industrial sector generally includes manufacturing and production involving mercury</li> <li>• Waste handlers and disposal facilities generally deal with mercury waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The industrial sector generally resist new regulations on waste management and disposal that may result in increased cost</li> <li>• Some industries may not be aware of the health and environmental impacts of their waste</li> <li>• Waste handlers and disposal facilities may not be fully aware of the consequences of their waste handling and disposal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulations and guidelines may result in increase costs to industry</li> <li>• Awareness of the occupational health issues related to mercury could be an incentive for waste handlers and waste disposal workers to participate in the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industries may have technical and manpower resources that could be enhanced or tapped for the project</li> <li>• Workers federations and unions in specific industrial sectors may support the objectives of the project; once trained and properly equipped, workers can help sustain and improve management practices in a sector</li> <li>• Waste workers generally receive little training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involve the relevant representatives of the private sector in the source/sector-specific activities</li> <li>• Provide information, where available, on the cost-effectiveness of alternative products and processes</li> <li>• Raise awareness of the environmental and health impacts of mercury waste, which are often treated as cost externalities by industry</li> <li>• Involve technical experts from industry</li> <li>• Involve professional associations and unions where possible</li> <li>• Encourage industry to assist in the long-term sustainability of the project outcomes</li> </ul>
PARTNER: Environment NGOs: Local and International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs are open and transparent, and non-threatening to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs are generally sensitive to the need for community and other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs are generally sensitive to the need for gender</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs often have limited financial resources</li> <li>• Due to financial and time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involve NGOs in all aspects of the project</li> <li>• Maximize participation and</li> </ul>

Annexes

<i>Stakeholder in Cambodia</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Interest and expectations</i>	<i>Sensitivity to and respect of cross-cutting issues</i>	<i>Potentials and deficiencies</i>	<i>Implications and conclusions for the project</i>
NGOs	community	stakeholder participation	and geographic balance	constraints, some NGOs may participate in a limited capacity	technical expertise available among NGOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage NGOs to provide long-term sustainability of the project outcomes</li> </ul>
PARTNER: Educational institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia has a few established colleges and universities that are a source of knowledge</li> <li>• Some institutions are interested specifically in research and training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational institutions may not be initially interested in issues related to mercury waste</li> <li>• Some educational institutions (e.g., chemistry or engineering departments, medical schools) may also be sources of mercury waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational institutions are generally sensitive to gender and geographic balance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational institutions do not have the lab capability or manpower to conduct mercury sampling and testing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in the assessment of the laboratory and manpower capabilities of educational institutions</li> <li>• Encourage educational institutions to assist in guideline dissemination and training of professionals</li> </ul>
Indirect: BENEFICIARIES workers/waste handlers/waste pickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste workers and waste pickers have little training or personal protection</li> <li>• Waste workers and pickers are generally exposed to hazardous materials, including mercury</li> <li>• Waste workers and waste pickers may include women and children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many waste workers and waste pickers have little or no formal education</li> <li>• Waste workers and waste pickers have minimal financial resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of special concern for waste pickers are women and children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It may be difficult to get waste workers and waste pickers to attend meetings and workshops</li> <li>• Some waste workers or pickers may have difficulty understanding technical information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include ESM application of Hg waste in specific settings related to waste workers and waste pickers, if appropriate</li> <li>• If appropriate, increase awareness of waste workers and waste pickers on health and environmental impact of improper waste handling</li> <li>• Ensure that the information provided is appropriate to the level of education and language of waste workers and waste pickers</li> <li>• Hold meetings or workshops in places that would encourage maximum participation</li> </ul>
Direct : BENEFICIARIES community around dumpsites, landfills, disposal sites and some areas such as gold mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities around dumpsites may have access to waste</li> <li>• These communities are exposed to hazardous waste, including mercury</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many members of communities around dumpsites have little or no formal education</li> <li>• These communities have minimal financial resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of special concern are the vulnerable populations--women and children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It may be difficult to get communities around dumpsites to attend meetings and workshops</li> <li>• Some community members may have difficulty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include ESM application of Hg waste in specific settings related to communities around dumpsites, if appropriate</li> <li>• If appropriate, increase awareness of communities around dumpsites on</li> </ul>

Annexes

	<i>Interest and expectations</i>	<i>Sensitivity to and respect of cross-cutting issues</i>	<i>Potentials and deficiencies</i>	<i>Implications and conclusions for the project</i>
of ; may aining ction			understanding technical information	health and environmental impact of improper waste handling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the information provided is appropriate to the level of education and language of the community members</li> <li>• Hold meetings or workshops in places that would encourage maximum participation</li> </ul>

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

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