

Kampot, Cambodia

Transfer Concept/Project Summary

Date of this summary: 15 June 2011

Name of Pilot City: Kampot Municipality (a place of 34,325 residents, 13-member council and 33 of 5-Sangkat councillors, 668 civil servants of 18 municipal technical line offices and 27 staff of six municipal administration offices)

Concept/Project title: Urban Environment of Kampot Municipality

BP Title and Host(s): Marikina Eco-Savers Project, Marikina, Philippines and Low Carbon City, Muangklang City, Thailand

Background: Kampot municipality is 54 km² of land area included agricultural land is 575 ha, forest area is 212 ha, flooded area is 25 ha, saltpans are 1,000 ha and residential area is 1,600 ha and other land area is 1,988 ha. Based on Cambodia Millennium Development Goal (CMDG) No.7 achievement rating in terms of environmental sustainability, Kampot province received only 21% and lowest percentage among 24 provinces. Main challenges of the municipality include:

- Population growth and increasing of handicrafts and enterprises are the major factors that caused environmental pollution.
- Only 58.61% of residents in municipality used water sanitation.
- There are about 75% population who use toilet. Among those, some construction toilet in house, guest house and restaurant was not fit to technical guideline by flow directly to drainage system. Some people are not aware of health, sanitation and its advantages, especially toilet.
- People need to live in good environment for their health but people have not enough public space and lack of trees in public.

Purpose of Concept/Project: By 2012 the people of Kampot are aware of the urban environment and hygiene, and they actively participate in the enhancing environment, beauty and welfare of the city.



This project is co-funded by the European Union.

A Project implemented by the consortium: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e.V., Thailand Environment Institute (TEI), Local Government Development Foundation Inc. (LOGODEF), United Cities and Local Governments for Asia and Pacific (UCLG-ASPAC), Association of Indonesian Regency Governments (APKASI), Association of Cities of Vietnam (ACVN), and National League of Communes/Sangkats of the Kingdom of Cambodia (NLC/S).

Key results: More concretely and importantly the neediest municipal population will benefit from influx of in-country and overseas' tourists when:

- 60% of municipal population practice solid waste collection and segregation.
- 80% of municipal population have access to clean water and hygienic toilet.
- Solid waste collection service coverage increase from 2,000 to 3,200 households.
- Trees are planted and maintained in public open space, institutional areas and along roadsides.

Main activities: In order to promote public awareness on urban environment and hygiene, and they actively participate in the enhancing environment, beauty and welfare of the city, there will be the following activities:(a) Preparation and publication of educational materials on environment, WATSAN etc.; (b) Awareness raising to target school and community; (c) Establishment tree nursery and tree planting; (d) Waste management and collection; (e) Giving award to best practice and punishment to bad practices.

Duration: January 2011 to August 2012

Total budget: USD 75,783

Fund Contributing Partners: DELGOSEA, Provincial Administration and District Fund (in 2012)



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