

<b>Water Utility</b>	<b>PHNOM PENH WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY</b>																																						
	Address	: St. 108, Phnom Penh 122001, Cambodia																																					
	Telephone	: (855-16) 820 777																																					
	Fax	: (855-23) 428 969																																					
	E-mail	: eksonnchan@bigpond.com.kh																																					
	Head	: Ek Sonn Chan, Director General																																					
	The Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority (PPWSA) is an autonomous public enterprise established under the Phnom Penh Municipal Government in December 1996. It replaces the original utility, which dates back to 1895, and is responsible for water production and distribution to the city's population of nearly 1 million people.																																						
<b>General Data About Water Utility</b>	Connections	: 74,945																																					
	Staff	: 402																																					
	Annual O&M Costs	: US\$ 3,102,250																																					
	Annual Revenue	: US\$ 6,794,450																																					
	Annual Capital Expenditure	: US\$15,181,580																																					
	Source of Investment Funds	: 78% loan; 20% tariffs; 2% government grant																																					
<b>Water Resources Management</b>	PPWSA takes raw water from the Mekong, Tonle Sap, and Bassac rivers. There are 3 water treatment plants, with a total production capacity of 120,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day (2001). Cambodia is a member of the Mekong River Commission and follows the Agreement on Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin.																																						
<b>Tariff Structure</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Category</th> <th rowspan="2">Consumption (m<sup>3</sup>/month)</th> <th colspan="2">Rate</th> </tr> <tr> <th>(KR/m<sup>3</sup>)</th> <th>(US\$/m<sup>3</sup>)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Domestic (Residential)</td> <td>0–7</td> <td>550</td> <td>0.141</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8–15</td> <td>770</td> <td>0.197</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16–50</td> <td>1,010</td> <td>0.259</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over 50</td> <td>1,270</td> <td>0.325</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Commercial and industrial</td> <td>0–100</td> <td>950</td> <td>0.243</td> </tr> <tr> <td>101–200</td> <td>1,150</td> <td>0.294</td> </tr> <tr> <td>201–500</td> <td>1,350</td> <td>0.346</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over 500</td> <td>1,450</td> <td>0.371</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration (Government) and community connections</td> <td>Uniform Rate</td> <td>1,030</td> <td>0.264</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This tariff structure has been in effect since January 2001.</li> <li>2. Consumers are billed bimonthly. Almost all connections are metered.</li> <li>3. The fee for a 15 mm connection is KR338,400 (US\$86.66)–720,000 (US\$184.38) depending on the length of branch extension. Payment can be made in 12 or 20 monthly installments with 10% annual interest.</li> </ol>			Category	Consumption (m <sup>3</sup> /month)	Rate		(KR/m <sup>3</sup> )	(US\$/m <sup>3</sup> )	Domestic (Residential)	0–7	550	0.141	8–15	770	0.197	16–50	1,010	0.259	Over 50	1,270	0.325	Commercial and industrial	0–100	950	0.243	101–200	1,150	0.294	201–500	1,350	0.346	Over 500	1,450	0.371	Administration (Government) and community connections	Uniform Rate	1,030	0.264
Category	Consumption (m <sup>3</sup> /month)	Rate																																					
		(KR/m <sup>3</sup> )	(US\$/m <sup>3</sup> )																																				
Domestic (Residential)	0–7	550	0.141																																				
	8–15	770	0.197																																				
	16–50	1,010	0.259																																				
	Over 50	1,270	0.325																																				
Commercial and industrial	0–100	950	0.243																																				
	101–200	1,150	0.294																																				
	201–500	1,350	0.346																																				
	Over 500	1,450	0.371																																				
Administration (Government) and community connections	Uniform Rate	1,030	0.264																																				
<b>Policy and Regulation</b>	The Government has prepared an urban water supply policy and guidelines, which are yet to be finalized and institutionalized. The framework of the water policy centers on financial autonomy of public utilities, cost recovery, private sector participation, protecting the poor, and a regulatory mechanism. There is provision for the establishment of an independent body to provide a credible, competent, and impartial regulatory mechanism for the operation of public, private, and autonomous utilities.																																						
<b>Wastewater and Sanitation</b>	According to a 1999 survey, most households have access to flush toilets connected either to a sewerage system (41%) or septic tanks (37%), and 12% have no toilet facility. The combined drainage system is in poor condition, however, and there is no treatment of sewage after collection; all sewers discharge directly into a river or low-lying areas. A municipal law requires households to construct a septic tank to treat household wastes, but is hard to monitor and enforce because most septic tanks are covered or buried in concrete. The Wastewater Cleaning Authority of Phnom Penh was established in March 2000 as an autonomous body that is financially independent and self-sustaining through charges levied on customers. It is responsible for the transportation and disposal of septic tank and industrial effluents. A draft national policy on urban sanitation was formulated in 1999 but has not been implemented.																																						