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Rural Water Supply Services in Cambodia (March 2013)

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Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Development Goals

No	Description	Target Year	Development Goals
1	CMDG	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 50% of rural population will have access to improved rural water supply services• 30% of rural population will have access to improved sanitation facilities
2	Medium Term Development	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 75% of rural population will have access to improved rural water supply services• 50% of rural population will have access to improved sanitation facilities
3	Sector Vision	2025	Universal coverage (100%) of rural population will have access to improved rural water supply services and improved sanitation facilities



Current Status of RWS Services

- 41% of rural population have access to improved water supply facilities in 2008 (National Census)
- 23 % have access to improved sanitation facilities
- 47% of rural population have improved water supply (provisional data as of January 2013)
- 29% had improved sanitation by end of 2012
- 66 % of rural population are still practicing Open-Defecation behaviors (2012 Sanitation and Hygiene Survey)

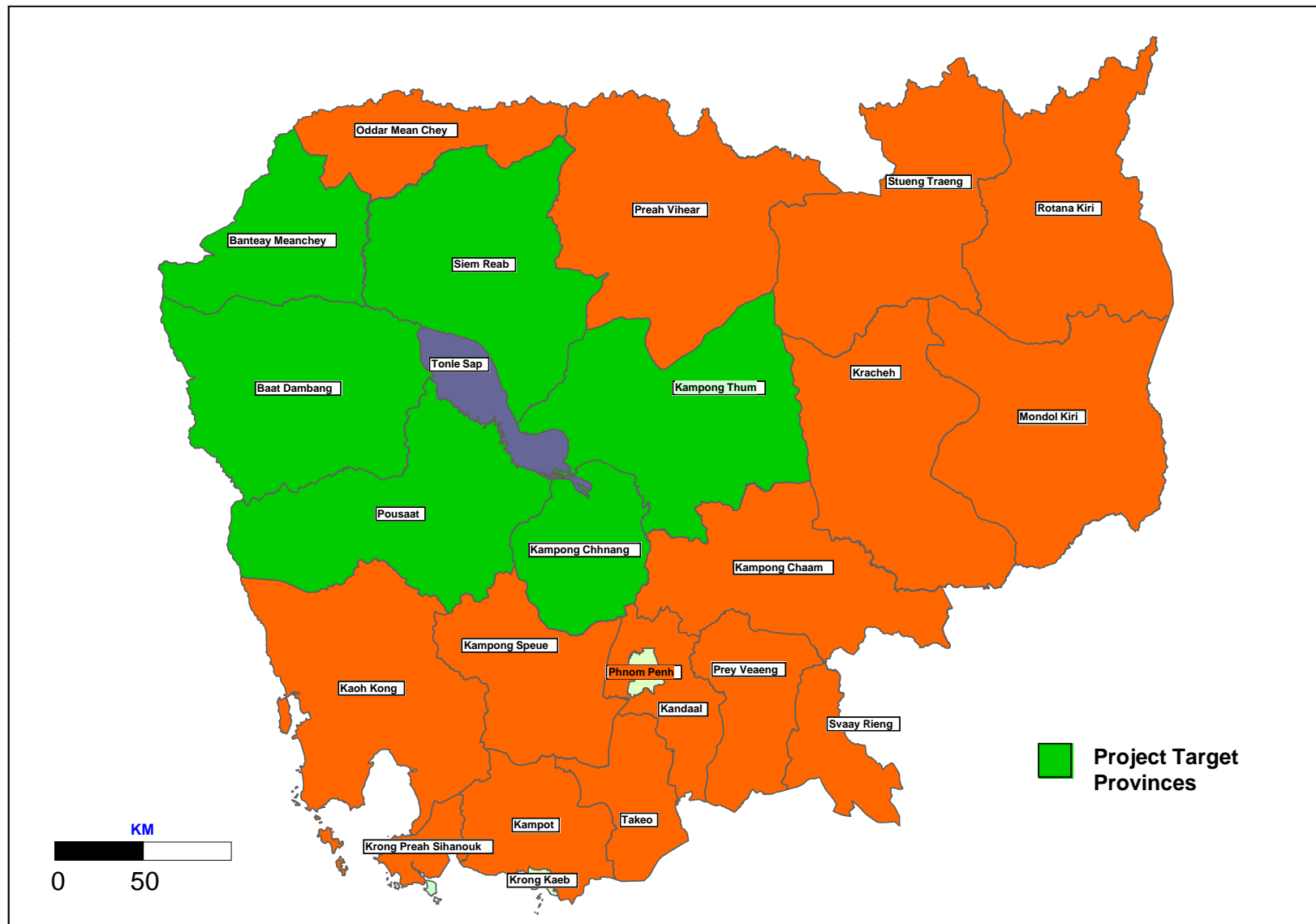
ADB Supporting RWSS Sector Development in Cambodia

- ADB actively supporting the Rural Water supply and Sanitation Sector development since 2001
- Under the Tonle Sap Initiatives ADB supported RWSS Sector Development through two projects:
 - **Tonle Sap Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (TSRWSSP) – grant 2006-2010**
 - **Second Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (RWSSP-2) – grant 2011-2015**
- ADB plans to prepare and support a Third RWSS Project (2015-2020).

Second Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

- **Impact**: Improved health and quality of life for rural people
- **Outcome**: Sustained access to safe water and sanitation and better hygiene
- **Executing Agency**: Ministry of Rural Development, Royal Government of Cambodia
- **Funding Agency**: Asian Development Bank (Grant)
- **Total Project Cost**: US\$25.8 million:
(i) ADB Grant \$21 million; (ii) Government \$1.08 million; and (iii) Community \$3.0 million
- **Project Duration**: 5 years (July 2010 to June 2015)

Project Target Area Map



Project Components

1. Community health & hygiene practices improvements
 - Water Use, Sanitation, and Hygiene Education
 - Village campaigns for public awareness promotion
 - Peer-to-peer education for behavior change
2. Water supply improvements
 - Rehabilitation and upgrading,
 - New developments
3. Sanitation improvements
 - Public latrines
 - Household latrines
4. Strengthening sector planning & development
5. Capacity strengthening for project implementation

Community Mobilization Frameworks

- Promotion of public awareness, community participation and local authorities supports
- Community ownership through WSUG formation and capacity development
- Demand responsive through participatory planning process
- Technology choice through community consultations
- Ownership through mobilization of community contribution (cash, labor & in-kind)
- Self-reliance for sustainable functioning through community-managed O&M system
- Knowledge through Water Use, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Promotion



Technology Options for Water Supply Improvements

■ Household Level Improvements

- Improved storage facilities
- Rainwater collection jars
- Bio-Sand Filters

■ Community Level Water Source Development

- Drill well with hand pumps
- Protected Combined Well and Hand Dug Well
- Community pond with filters
- Small pipe water supply system
- River water pumping through simple filtration tanks



Household Sanitation Improvements

- Four types of household latrine introduced
- Sanitation Grants for
 - poor Households (MOP poverty assessment)
 - special vulnerable households as National strategy,
 - additional poor selected by VDC
- Cost sharing concept for Sanitation Grant
 - Sub-ground structure by the Project subsidy
 - Super structure (toile house) by beneficiary household
- Sanitation Marketing with participation of local business groups
- VDCs promote latrine sales to self-financed households in target villages



Key Activities in Water Safety Plan

- 1) Knowledge promotion on safe water use, National water quality guidelines
- 2) Technical knowhow for water quality improvements
- 3) Community Participatory Risk Assessment on water pollution and control measures
- 4) Public awareness raising for water safety measures
- 5) Peer-to-peer education on safe water use and household water management
- 6) Water quality surveillance and monitoring
- 7) Institutional development and capacity building



Gender Mainstreaming

- Women main stakeholders for rural water supply programs
- Gender mainstreaming and Gender Action Plans
- Promoting women's active participation in planning and technology choice
- Women's active participation in management through WSUG Board (40%)
- Balancing male and female participation in water use and hygiene promotion activities
- Men and women work together
- Women caretakers trained on O&M of water points (one woman for one hand-pump)
- Women-focused education sessions for latrine use and care, and hygienic behavior
- Gender indicators in Project Performance Monitoring Systems



Environment and Social Safeguards

- Initial Environmental Examination for construction sites
- Technical designs consider climate change:
 - High-level platforms and strong well-heads for flood-prone areas
 - Strong protection rings of latrine pits in soft soils and flood areas
 - Storage capacity improvements for longer draught seasons
 - Household water safety plan & water facilities help disaster preparedness
- Community consultation for land-acquisition
- Complaints mechanism through commune to province (sub-National levels)
- Integrated with the indigenous people's development frameworks

Climate Change Adaption

- Climate change impacts - prolonged dry seasons and severe floods in raining seasons
- Water resources are (i) groundwater, (ii) sub-surface water, (iii) rainwater harvesting, and (iv) rivers and natural streams.
- All are vulnerable to the climate change impacts (drought and flood)
- RWSSP-2 cooperating with USAID-ADAPT Program to mitigate the effects of climate change:
 - Study use of existing community ponds for rural water supply
 - Identify the implications of severe floods and extended dry season
 - Hardware and software solutions for climate change adaption

Main Tasks and Challenges

- RWS Operational Strategic Plan within newly developed RWSSH Strategy Framework
- Mobilization of financial and human resources to increase water supply services towards CMDG targets (50% by 2015) and 100% by 2025
- Institutional development and capacity building of community-based organizations for sustainable management of water supply facilities
- Nationwide water quality monitoring and surveillance system
- Raising public awareness for better knowledge, attitude, and practices for safe water use and household water safety plans
- Creating the enabling environment for local private sector participation
- Research and development for appropriate technologies and expansion strategy for scaling up
- Reliable and functional data-base and information management system
- Structural reform and human resource development in line with decentralization and de-concentration process

Water and Sanitation are Valued for Life



**Thank You for Your Keen Interest in
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Cambodia**