

Box 9: Design and Monitoring Framework for the Tonle Sap Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project, Cambodia

The Tonle Sap Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project aims to enhance the health of low-income communities in rural areas by improving their hygiene and sustained access to safe drinking water and effective sanitation. The project emphasizes community participation and gender-inclusive approaches, as reflected in its DMF (see excerpts below).

Design Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators
<p>Impact Improved health and quality of life for rural people in line with the CMDGs' targets for safe water supply and sanitation (WSS)</p>	<p>By 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase the percentage of rural people with access to safe drinking water to 50% (CMDG target 7.10); increase the percentage of rural people with access to improved sanitation to 30% (CMDG target 7.12); and reduce under-5 child mortality due to waterborne diseases by half of the 1990 level (CMDG target 4.1).
<p>Outcome Sustained access for all communities and their members, including the poorest, to safe water sanitation and better hygiene</p>	<p>By 2011, in the project areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.09 million people have access to safe water and 0.72 million people have access to sanitation; 1,760 villages have better WSS facilities; 50% of rural people have access to a reliable supply of safe water; 30% of rural people have access to hygienic latrines; at least 50% of households in the selected villages adopt improved hygiene practices; and institutional capacity improved.
<p>Outputs Component 1: Community mobilization and skills development 1. People in target areas are aware of project; 2. WSS plans are prepared for implementation (including information about project, rapid appraisal of WSS needs, village mapping, selection of very poor, baseline survey, informed choice); 3. Water use and health education are improved; 4. Water and sanitation user groups are formed and trained; and 5. Small groups are trained on water-related opportunities.</p>	<p>By 2011, in the project areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,760 subprojects are selected, prepared, and implemented; 80% of people are aware of project and WSS issues; 60% of residents—men and women—in each village are involved in village planning and selection of WSS systems; all subprojects have baseline surveys and environmental analysis; all piped water systems and pond projects have land acquisition/resettlement plans; all selected villages have identified their poorest households; all WSS systems have established water and sanitation user groups (WSUGs); all WSUGs elect boards with at least 40% women; at least 50% of all members trained in maintenance of WSS systems in every WSUG are women; at least 150 groups are supported to develop water-related activities; 90% of WSUG boards are functioning and able to manage their water systems 2 years after project completion; and 80% of target water users can perform at least 3 good hygiene practices.
<p>Component 4: Capacity building and institutional support 1. Improved capacity of MRD, PDRDs, DORD, , and commune councils to plan, facilitate, and monitor RWSS while taking into consideration gender issues, the environment, ethnic/indigenous groups, resettlement, and the private sector; 2. Classified and trained private entrepreneurs provide equipment and services in the framework of the project; 3. National database on WSS indicators is established and maintained; 4. Gender strategy is developed for rural WSS (RWSS); and 5. RWSS strategy and guidelines are developed and ready for implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all MRD and PDRD staff involved in the project are trained in their field of activity by the second year; project management unit and project implementation unit have sufficient capacity to implement required services by the third year; training participants are at least 30% female; specifications and requirements for private sector participation are prepared; classification system for private sector companies is in place by the second year; all classified private entrepreneurs are trained to comply with MRD specifications; nationwide standard database for all RWSS is established by the third year and updated annually, including quantitative and qualitative, sex-disaggregated, and poverty data; guidelines on mainstreaming gender in RWSS are developed by the second year; RWSS strategic policy unit and a development partners' forum for RWSS are in place by the first year; and RWSS strategy is finalized by the second year, and all RWSS guidelines are finalized by the third year.

CMDG = Cambodian Millennium Development Goals, DMF = design and monitoring framework, DORD = District Offices of Rural Development, MDG = Millennium Development Goal, MRD = Ministry of Rural Development, PDRD = Provincial Departments of Rural Development, RWSS = rural water supply and sanitation, WSS = water supply and sanitation, WSUG = water and sanitation user groups.

Source: ADB. 2005. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Grant to the Kingdom of Cambodia for the Tonle Sap Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project*. Manila.