

Internal Ex-Post Evaluation for Grant Aid Project

conducted by Cambodia office: October, 2011

Country	The Project for Rural Drinking Water Supply in Kampong Cham Province
Cambodia	

I. Project Outline

Project Cost	E/N Grant Limit: 1 st Phase 434 million yen 2 nd Phase 431 million yen	Contract Amount: 1 st Phase 337 million yen 2 nd Phase 285 million yen
E/N Date	1 st phase: June 10, 2005 2 nd Phase: June 12, 2006	
Completion Date	January 30, 2008	
Implementing Agency	Department of Rural Water Supply (DRWS), Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)	
Related Studies	Basic Design Study: September 2004 to February 2005	
Contracted Agencies	Consultant(s)	1 st Phase: Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd. 2 nd Phase: Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd.
	Contractor(s)	1 st Phase: Urban Tone Co. Ltd. 2 nd Phase: Nissaku
	Supplier(s)	1 st Phase: Urban Tone Co. Ltd. 2 nd Phase: N/A
Related Projects (if any)	<p>Japanese cooperations:</p> <p>JICA Development Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Study on Groundwater Development in Central Cambodia (2000-2002) - The Study on Groundwater Development in Southern Cambodia (2001) <p>JICA Grant Aid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project for Rural Drinking Water Supply in Peri-Urban of Phnom Penh City (Phase 1& Phase 2) (2005) - The Project for Rural Drinking Water Supply in Memot District of Kampong Cham Province (2011) <p>Other donors' cooperations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of water well by foreign donors, such as UNICEF, ADB, World Bank, EU, Plan International, IMF 	
Background	<p>In Kampong Cham Province, Cambodia, many villagers in the targeted districts are engaged in the subsistent farming, and poor transportation in the limited roads has hampered smooth distribution of goods. Access to safe water supply and sanitation services was limited in such rural areas. Rural population (average population: 826 per village in the targeted area) used to get water from hand dug shallow wells, rivers or ponds which causes water-borne diseases and burdens on villagers for fetching water. In these circumstances, the improvement of access to the safe water was the pressing needs, especially in Kampong Cham Province. Therefore, the government of Cambodia requested the government of Japan for grant aid to ensure rural drinking water supply in the province.</p>	
Project Objectives	<p>Outcome</p> <p>To ensure sustainable supply of safe drinking water by constructing the deep well water supply facilities and capacity development in drilling wells as well as operation and maintenance of those facilities to the people in four rural districts of Kampong Cham Province. (Four districts are Memot District, Ponhea Kraek District, Dambae District and Tboung Khmum District)</p>	
	<p>Outputs</p> <p>Japanese Side</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed 355 deep wells with hand pumps and related facilities (Planned quantity was 380 wells) - Equipment for survey and excavation and Iron removal device - Equipment for maintenance activities - Software component: workshop and training for capacity development for O&M and hygiene education for staff of Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD) as well as rural population. <p>Cambodia Side</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engineers, drilling staff, drilling technique instructors - Existing drilling equipment - Local cost 	

II. Result of the Evaluation

Summary of the Evaluation
<p>Access to safe water supply and sanitation services was very limited in rural areas whose population used to get water from hand dug shallow wells, rivers or ponds. This often causes water-borne diseases and burdens on villagers for fetching water. Therefore, the improvement of access to the safe drinking water is the pressing needs in Kampong Cham Province.</p> <p>The Project has achieved its objective: It has ensured the sustainable supply of safe drinking water through constructing the deep well water supply facilities and capacity development in drilling wells as well as operation and maintenance of those facilities to the people in four rural districts of Kampong Cham Province. For the sustainability, no problem has been observed in institutional & operational/technical aspects. However, some problems have been observed in financial aspect and current status of maintenance of implementing agency due to insufficient budget for conducting site monitoring to the constructed wells. For relevance, the project has been highly relevant with development plan and needs as well as Japan's ODA policy. For efficiency as well, both the project cost and the project period were within the plan.</p> <p>In the light of above, this project is evaluated to be highly satisfactory.</p>

1 Relevance

The project has been consistent with Cambodia’s development plans, such as National Strategic Development Plan (2006-2010/2009-2013), Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Investment Plan 2005-2015 (SIP), development needs (eg. limited access to the safe drinking water in the rural area), as well as Japan’s ODA policy (“Country Assistance Policy for Cambodia in 2004) both at the time of both ex-ante and ex-post evaluation. Therefore, its relevance is high.

2 Efficiency

Both project cost and project period was within the plan (ratios against the plan 72% and 94%, respectively). Therefore, the efficiency of this project is high. The total number of wells was 25 less than planned due to the population decline in some targeted villages.

3 Effectiveness/Impact

The project has largely achieved its objectives of ensuring sustainable supply of safe drinking water by constructing the deep well water supply facilities. At least 74,550 populations were served by water supply, and for all (100%) of the 355 wells, Water and Sanitation User’s Groups (WSUGs) were established by 2010 and were maintained in 2011. As a result, the project has almost achieved the target value of 75.7% (81,860) of population served by water supply and has achieved 284 WSUGs respectively. As for the capacity development in drilling wells as well as operation and maintenance of those facilities to the people, it was confirmed that most WSUGs have sufficient knowledge and skills for daily inspection, cleaning, light repair and collection of fees. And the number of patients who contracted the water-borne diseases (diarrhea, dysentery and skin diseases) has been decreasing in Memot District. According to the interview with WSUGs and PDRD, it is confirmed that the people wash their body more often than before. It is deemed that the personal hygiene / hygiene management of the rural population have been gradually improving. Furthermore, the standard and simple hand pump of this project was adopted by other donors and NGOs. Therefore, its effectiveness/impact is high.

Quantitative Effects

Indicator(unit)	Baseline Value (2004)	Target* Value (2010)	Actual Value (2010)	Actual Value (2011)
1) Percentage of population served by water supply	9.5% (9,000)	75.7% (81,860)	(72.07%)** (74,550)	(71.85%)** (74,550)
2) Ratio of No. of WSUG* established against No. of deep wells constructed	0%	80% (284 / 355wells)	100% (355WSUG / 355 wells)	100% (355 WSUG / 355 wells)

Data Source: DRWS/MRD, Population Statistics of District Offices

*Target value was adjusted according to the number of wells actually constructed.

**The actual value of population served by water supply in 2010 and 2011 is calculated by using total numbers of constructed wells (355) X number of residents for one well (210) / Actual total number of population in the well-constructed villages in 2010 (103,443) and in 2011(103,759)



Japanese funded well in good condition with well maintained by the residents and providing safe water all year without dry up



The residents including children and the poor gains much benefits through having access to safe and stable source of water



This is private shallow ring well located near the JICA well usually used for only washing and taking a bath.

4 Sustainability

No problem has been observed in institutional and technical aspects of the implementing agency. PDRD and District of Rural Development (DOD) have sufficient capacity, and WSUGs can conduct daily inspection, cleaning, light repair, and collection of O&M fees from users, as the type of hand pump procured in this project is simple and standard, and thus it is easy to find spare parts for repair. The project has some problems in financial and current status of operation and maintenance aspects of implementing agency such that the PDRD and DOD rarely conduct site monitoring to the constructed wells due to insufficient budget. Therefore, sustainability of the project is fair.



Maintenance by WSUGs

III. Recommendations & Lessons Learned

Recommendations for Implementing agency:

- The government/MRD should approve enough budgets for maintaining the wells including for regular site monitoring which is very important for the sustainability of the facilities.
- The DOD/PDRD should conduct site visit to the well regularly and provide necessary support and advice to WSUGs with regard to hygiene management and maintenance of the facilities.

Lessons learned for JICA:

- The selection of national standard and simple hand pump does contribute to the sustainability of the project because it is easy for the people to find spare parts for repair.