



F052437

**Pilot Demonstration Projects in Participating
cities/Towns in Asia (Cambodia, Lao PDR, and
Vietnam) for Improving Access to Services to
Benefit the Poor**

November 2013

Cambodia #1

Project Title	Provision of Improved Sanitation Services towards Reaching the MDGs / Extension of Water Supply, Capacity Building and Monitoring Achievements towards reaching the MDGs in Kampong Thom Town
Location (town)	Kampong Thom Town, Kampong Thom Province
Implementation Period	From 2009 to 2013
Implementing Partners	Center for Development (sanitation)/ Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (water supply)
Main Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing community and local authorities • Awareness raising and capacity building • Provision of improved sanitation services • Development of CBES Masterplans • 42,560 people with access to improved sanitation • Established of revolving fund mechanism for water supply • Developed Water Quality Control and Monitoring Plan • Conducted training sessions on Water Conservation and Demand Management (WCDM) for water supply utility staff • Provision of improved water supply • 8,275 people benefitted from improved water supply
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local key player coordination: Commune level coordination of WASH concerns is an effective way of encouraging information sharing, problem-solving, and decision-making among local stakeholders. • Importance of WSC members: Rather than relying solely on official local leaders at the village and commune levels, the WSC serves as an effective, valued-added community representative for the success of local development activities. WSCs have shown themselves to be key agents effecting change and complementing the responsibilities of local authorities. • Improving utility operation and management efficiency: The relatively small budget of the project necessitated the efforts to improve productivity and efficiency of project delivery. Also the understanding that faster rate of household connections will enable the utilities to improve their financial situation. • Cost effective: The output is satisfactory to the government and beneficiary, especially the poor people and community. It became evident that the community based approach was cost efficient, thus enabling to

	<p>reach relatively more households with limited resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health improvement and poverty reduction: The project is aligned with the Government’s policy of provision of improved water supply to poor communities thus ensuring that poor households benefit from good quality of water (thus reducing medical costs). Also the poor now benefit from productive use of their time (as no time is lost in water collection) and in the process are enable to generate more income (as this time is now being used for engaging in small business activities).
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Cambodia #2

Project Title	Provision of Improved Sanitation Services towards Reaching the MDGs / Extension of Water Supply, Capacity Building and Monitoring Achievements towards reaching the MDGs in Kampong Cham Town
Location (town)	Kampong Cham Town, Kampong Cham Province
Implementation Period	From 2009 to 2013
Implementing Partners	Center for Development (sanitation)/ Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (water supply)
Main Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing community and local authorities • Awareness raising and capacity building • Provision of improved sanitation services • Development of CBES Masterplans • 11,316 people with access to improved sanitation • Established of revolving fund mechanism for water supply • Developed Water Quality Control and Monitoring Plan • Conducted training sessions on Water Conservation and Demand Management (WCDM) for water supply utility staff • Provision of improved water supply • 6,708 people benefitted from improved water supply
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local key player coordination: Commune level coordination of WASH concerns is an effective way of encouraging information sharing, problem-solving, and decision-making among local stakeholders • The reporting system needs to be improved to be well maintained and up to date. It is important for the implementing agency to be more effective at writing timely reports which will assist in keeping stakeholders up to date with the project status and also greatly assist in receiving funding as

	<p>early as possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of WSC members: Rather than relying solely on official local leaders at the village and commune levels, the WSC serves as an effective, valued-added community representative for the success of local development activities. WSCs have shown themselves to be key agents effecting change and complementing the responsibilities of local authorities. • Improving utility operation and management efficiency: The relatively small budget of the project necessitated the efforts to improve productivity and efficiency of project delivery. Also the understanding that faster rate of household connections will enable the utilities to improve their financial situation. • Cost effective: The output is satisfactory to the government and beneficiary, especially the poor people and community. It became evident that the community based approach was cost efficient, thus enabling to reach relatively more households with limited resources.
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Cambodia #3

Project Title	Provision of Improved Sanitation Services towards Reaching the MDGs / Extension of Water Supply, Capacity Building and Monitoring Achievements towards reaching the MDGs in Svay Rieng Town
Location (town)	Svay Rieng Town, Svay Rieng Province
Implementation Period	From 2009 to 2013
Implementing Partners	Center for Development (sanitation)/ Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (water supply)
Main Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing community and local authorities • Awareness raising and capacity building • Provision of improved sanitation services • Development of CBES Masterplans • 30,082 people with access to improved sanitation • Established of revolving fund mechanism for water supply • Developed Water Quality Control and Monitoring Plan • Conducted training sessions on Water Conservation and Demand Management (WCDM) for water supply utility staff

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of improved water supply • 4,630 people benefitted from improved water supply
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local key player coordination: Commune level coordination of WASH concerns is an effective way of encouraging information sharing, problem-solving, and decision-making among local stakeholders • The reporting system needs to be improved to be well maintained and up to date. It is important for the implementing agency to be more effective at writing timely reports which will assist in keeping stakeholders up to date with the project status and also greatly assist in receiving funding as early as possible. • Importance of WSC members: Rather than relying solely on official local leaders at the village and commune levels, the WSC serves as an effective, valued-added community representative for the success of local development activities. WSCs have shown themselves to be key agents effecting change and complementing the responsibilities of local authorities. • Improving utility operation and management efficiency: The relatively small budget of the project necessitated the efforts to improve productivity and efficiency of project delivery. Also the understanding that faster rate of household connections will enable the utilities to improve their financial situation. • Cost effective: The output is satisfactory to the government and beneficiary, especially the poor people and community. It became evident that the community based approach was cost efficient, thus enabling to reach relatively more households with limited resources.

Cambodia #4

Project Title	Provision of Improved Sanitation Services towards Reaching the MDGs / Extension of Water Supply, Capacity Building and Monitoring Achievements towards reaching the MDGs in Pursat Town
Location (town)	Pursat Town, Pursat Province
Implementation Period	From 2009 to 2013
Implementing Partners	Center for Development (sanitation)/ Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (water supply)

Main Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing community and local authorities • Awareness raising and capacity building • Provision of improved sanitation Services • Development of CBES Masterplans • 33,120 people with access to improved sanitation • Established of revolving fund mechanism for water supply • Developed Water Quality Control and Monitoring Plan • Conducted training sessions on Water Conservation and Demand Management (WCDM) for water supply utility staff • Provision of improved water supply • 7,719 people benefitted from improved water supply
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local key player coordination: Commune level coordination of WASH concerns is an effective way of encouraging information sharing, problem-solving, and decision-making among local stakeholders • The reporting system needs to be improved to be well maintained and up to date. It is important for the implementing agency to be more effective at writing timely reports which will assist in keeping stakeholders up to date with the project status and also greatly assist in receiving funding as early as possible. • Importance of WSC members: Rather than relying solely on official local leaders at the village and commune levels, the WSC serves as an effective, valued-added community representative for the success of local development activities. WSCs have shown themselves to be key agents effecting change and complementing the responsibilities of local authorities. • Improving utility operation and management efficiency: The relatively small budget of the project necessitated the efforts to improve productivity and efficiency of project delivery. Also the understanding that faster rate of household connections will enable the utilities to improve their financial situation. • Cost effective: The output is satisfactory to the government and beneficiary, especially the poor people and community. It became evident that the community based approach was cost efficient, thus enabling to reach relatively more households with limited resources.

Lao PDR #1

Project Title	Extension of Water Supply and Improved Access to Sanitation Services towards Reaching the MDGs in six additional urban villages of Xieng Ngeun town, Luangprabang province
Location (town)	Xieng Ngeun
Implementing Partner	NPSE-Luangprabang
Implementation Period	From 2009 to 2012
Main Activities	<p>Participatory Planning and Assessments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholders' Inception Workshop 2. Rapid-town assessment, participatory assessments of beneficiaries and poor households in selected target areas and development of Work Plan for project implementation <p>Community Mobilization, Awareness Raising and Capacity Building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of appropriate technological options in consultation with the beneficiaries for sanitation facilities and household-level artisan's training on their construction, operation, and maintenance including on-site demonstration 2. Facilitate awareness and training sessions and activities on sanitation and hygiene and gender mainstreaming as well as support local display of information and IEC materials to promote behaviour changes 3. Assist communities in the development and preparation of IEE and Environmental Management Strategy <p>Provision of Safe Piped Water (2,613 beneficiaries)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop, establish and implement revolving funds to support household connection fees based on cost-sharing agreements with the community 2. Conduct engineering survey and design in consultation with the community, procure materials and works needed to extend the pipe network, and connect households to the existing network in Xieng Ngeun District. 3. Develop and prepare a Water Quality Control and Monitoring Plan. <p>Community-Based Provision of Improved Sanitation Facilities (1,992 beneficiaries)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop, establish and implement revolving funds as well as mobilize local contributions for the construction of appropriate sanitation facilities 2. Procurement of construction materials and supplies, grant allocation and construction of appropriate on-site sanitation facilities <p>Project Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare half-yearly progress reports to indicate progress of project implementation 2. Stakeholders' Project Completion Meeting to discuss and disseminate main achievements and lessons learned

	3. Conduct Client's survey and prepare final evaluation report
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management Committee (PMC) through the Steering Committee taking the lead very closely and participatory approach where relevant stakeholders involved; • Implementing partners have capacity and experience; • NPSE experiences have modeling a participation; • IEC materials developed with the basis of national context; • Promotional campaign combining school education, local screening, radio, TV, rally walk is effective; • Supported on-site sanitation are used by more people than the respective HH members; • Some HH adopted and constructed the same toilets without supports from project;

Lao PDR #2

Project Title	Extension of Water Supply and Improved Access to Sanitation Services towards Reaching the MDGs in six additional villages of Sayabouly town, Sayabouly province
Location (town)	Sayabouly
Implementing Partner	NPSE-Sayabouly
Implementation Period	From 2009 to 2012
Main Activities	<p>Participatory Planning and Assessments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholders' Inception Workshop 2. Rapid-town assessment, participatory assessments of beneficiaries and poor households in selected target areas and development of Work Plan for project implementation <p>Community Mobilization, Awareness Raising and Capacity Building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of appropriate technological options in consultation with the beneficiaries for sanitation facilities and household-level artisan's training on their construction, operation, and maintenance including on-site demonstration 2. Facilitate awareness and training sessions and activities on sanitation and hygiene and gender mainstreaming as well as support local display of information and IEC materials to promote behaviour changes 3. Assist communities in the development and preparation of IEE and Environmental Management Strategy <p>Provision of Safe Piped Water (3,796 beneficiaries)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop, establish and implement revolving funds to support household connection fees based on cost-sharing agreements with the community

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Conduct engineering survey and design in consultation with the community, procure materials and works needed to extend the pipe network, and connect households to the existing network in Sayabouly District 3. Develop and prepare a Water Quality Control and Monitoring Plan. <p>Community-Based Provision of Improved Sanitation Facilities (2,183 beneficiaries)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop, establish and implement revolving funds as well as mobilize local contributions for the construction of appropriate sanitation facilities 2. Procurement of construction materials and supplies, grant allocation and construction of appropriate on-site sanitation facilities <p>Project Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare half-yearly progress reports to indicate progress of project implementation 2. Stakeholders' Project Completion Meeting to discuss and disseminate main achievements and lessons learned 3. Conduct Client's survey and prepare final evaluation report
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management Committee (PMC) through the Steering Committee taking the lead very closely and participatory approach where relevant stakeholders involved; • Implementing partners have capacity and experience; • NPSE experiences have modeling a participation; • IEC materials developed with the basis of national context; • Promotional campaign combining school education, local screening, radio, TV, rally walk is effective; • Supported on-site sanitation are used by more people than the respective HH members and Some HH adopted and constructed the same toilets without supports from project.

Lao PDR #3

Project Title	Improved Access to Sanitation Services towards Reaching the MDGs in Urban and Peri-Urban Villages of Paksan town, Bolikhamxay Province
Location (town)	Paksan
Implementing Partner	NPSE-Bolikhamxay
Implementation Period	From 2009 to 2012
Main Activities	<p>Participatory Planning and Assessments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholders' Inception Workshop 2. Rapid-town assessment, participatory assessments of beneficiaries and poor households in selected target areas and development of Work Plan for project implementation

	<p>Community Mobilization, Awareness Raising and Capacity Building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of appropriate technological options in consultation with the beneficiaries for sanitation facilities and household-level artisan’s training on their construction, operation, and maintenance including on-site demonstration 2. Facilitate awareness and training sessions and activities on sanitation and hygiene and gender mainstreaming as well as support local display of information and IEC materials to promote behaviour changes 3. Assist communities in the development and preparation of IEE and Environmental Management Strategy <p>Community-Based Provision of Improved Sanitation Facilities (2,411 beneficiaries)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop, establish and implement revolving funds as well as mobilize local contributions for the construction of appropriate sanitation facilities 2. Procurement of construction materials and supplies, grant allocation and construction of appropriate on-site sanitation facilities <p>Project Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare half-yearly progress reports to indicate progress of project implementation 2. Stakeholders’ Project Completion Meeting to discuss and disseminate main achievements and lessons learned 3. Conduct Client’s survey and prepare final evaluation report
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management Committee (PMC) through the Steering Committee taking the lead very closely and participatory approach where relevant stakeholders involved; • Implementing partners have capacity and experience; • NPSE experiences have modeling a participation; • IEC materials developed with the basis of national context; • Promotional campaign combining school education, local screening, radio, TV, rally walk is effective; • Supported on-site sanitation are used by more people than the respective HH members and Some HH adopted and constructed the same toilets without supports from project.

Lao PDR #4

Project Title	Improved Access to Sanitation Services towards Reaching the MDGs in the Peri-Urban Area of Thakkek town, Khammouane Province
Location (town)	Thakhek
Implementing Partner	NPSE-Khammouane
Implementation Period	From 2009 to 2011
Main Activities	<p>Participatory Planning and Assessments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholders’ Inception Workshop

	<p>2. Rapid-town assessment, participatory assessments of beneficiaries and poor households in selected target areas and development of Work Plan for project implementation</p> <p>Community Mobilization, Awareness Raising and Capacity Building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of appropriate technological options in consultation with the beneficiaries for sanitation facilities and household-level artisan’s training on their construction, operation, and maintenance including on-site demonstration 2. Facilitate awareness and training sessions and activities on sanitation and hygiene and gender mainstreaming as well as support local display of information and IEC materials to promote behaviour changes 3. Assist communities in the development and preparation of IEE and Environmental Management Strategy <p>Community-Based Provision of Improved Sanitation Facilities (4,301 beneficiaries)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop, establish and implement revolving funds as well as mobilize local contributions for the construction of appropriate sanitation facilities 2. Procurement of construction materials and supplies, grant allocation and construction of appropriate on-site sanitation facilities <p>Project Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare half-yearly progress reports to indicate progress of project implementation 2. Stakeholders’ Project Completion Meeting to discuss and disseminate main achievements and lessons learned 3. Conduct Client’s survey and prepare final evaluation report
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management Committee (PMC) through the Steering Committee taking the lead very closely and participatory approach where relevant stakeholders involved; • Implementing partners have capacity and experience; • NPSE experiences have modeling a participation; • IEC materials developed with the basis of national context; • Promotional campaign combining school education, local screening, radio, TV, rally walk is effective; • Supported on-site sanitation are used by more people than the respective HH members and Some HH adopted and constructed the same toilets without supports from project.

Lao PDR #5

Project Title	Establishment of a Water Supply System and Improved Access to Sanitation Services towards Reaching the MDGs in Atsaphangthong District, Savannakhet Province
Location (town)	Atsaphangthong
Implementing Partner	NPSE-Savannakhet

Implementation Period	From 2009 to 2012
Main Activities	<p>Participatory Planning and Assessments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholders’ Inception Workshop 2. Rapid-town assessment, participatory assessments of beneficiaries and poor households in selected target areas and development of Work Plan for project implementation 3. Establishment of the Atsaphangthong Branch of NPSE-SAVANNAKHET <p>Community Mobilization, Awareness Raising and Capacity Building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of appropriate technological options in consultation with the beneficiaries for sanitation facilities and household-level artisan’s training on their construction, operation, and maintenance including on-site demonstration 2. Facilitate awareness and training sessions and activities on sanitation and hygiene and gender mainstreaming as well as support local display of information and IEC materials to promote behaviour changes 3. Assist communities in the development and preparation of IEE and Environmental Management Strategy <p>Provision of Safe Piped Water (5,050 beneficiaries)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop, establish and implement revolving funds to support household connection fees based on cost-sharing agreements with the community 2. Investigation of Ground Water Source for the new water supply system 3. Conduct engineering survey and design in consultation with the community; procure materials and works needed to set up the new water supply system in Atsaphangthong District 4. Develop and prepare a Water Quality Control and Monitoring Plan <p>Community-Based Provision of Improved Sanitation Facilities (3,788 beneficiaries)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop, establish and implement revolving funds as well as mobilize local contributions for the construction of appropriate sanitation facilities 2. Procurement of construction materials and supplies, grant allocation and construction of appropriate on-site sanitation facilities <p>Project Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare half-yearly progress reports to indicate progress of project implementation 2. Stakeholders’ Project Completion Meeting to discuss and disseminate main achievements and lessons learned 3. Conduct Client’s survey and prepare final evaluation report
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management Committee (PMC) through the Steering Committee taking the lead very closely and participatory approach where relevant stakeholders involved; • Implementing partners have capacity and experience; • NPSE experiences have modeling a participation; • IEC materials developed with the basis of national context; • Promotional campaign combining school education, local screening, radio, TV, rally walk is effective; • Supported on-site sanitation are used by more people than the respective HH members and Some HH adopted and constructed the same toilets without supports from project.

Lao PDR #6

Project Title	Extension of Water Supply and Improved Access to Sanitation Services towards reaching the MDGs in Khongsedone District, Saravane Province
Location (town)	Khongsedone
Implementing Partner	NPSE-Saravane
Implementation Period	From 2009 to 2011
Main Activities	<p>Participatory Planning and Assessments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholders' Inception Workshop 2. Rapid-town assessment, participatory assessments of beneficiaries and poor households in selected target areas and development of Work Plan for project implementation <p>Community Mobilization, Awareness Raising and Capacity Building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of appropriate technological options in consultation with the beneficiaries for sanitation facilities and household-level artisan's training on their construction, operation, and maintenance including on-site demonstration 2. Facilitate awareness and training sessions and activities on sanitation and hygiene and gender mainstreaming as well as support local display of information and IEC materials to promote behaviour changes 3. Assist communities in the development and preparation of IEE and Environmental Management Strategy <p>Provision of Safe Piped Water (2,866 beneficiaries)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop, establish and implement revolving funds to support household connection fees based on cost-sharing agreements with the community 2. Conduct engineering survey and design in consultation with the community, procure materials and works needed to extend the pipe network, and connect households to the existing network in Kongsedone District 3. Develop and prepare a Water Quality Control and Monitoring Plan <p>Community-Based Provision of Improved Sanitation Facilities (1,756 beneficiaries)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop, establish and implement revolving funds as well as mobilize local contributions for the construction of appropriate sanitation facilities 2. Procurement of construction materials and supplies, grant allocation and construction of appropriate on-site sanitation facilities <p>Project Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare half-yearly progress reports to indicate progress of project implementation 2. Stakeholders' Project Completion Meeting to discuss and disseminate main achievements and lessons learned 3. Conduct Client's survey and prepare final evaluation report
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management Committee (PMC) through the Steering Committee taking the lead very closely and participatory approach where relevant stakeholders involved;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing partners have capacity and experience; • NPSE experiences have modeling a participation; • IEC materials developed with the basis of national context; • Promotional campaign combining school education, local screening, radio, TV, rally walk is effective; • Supported on-site sanitation are used by more people than the respective HH members and Some HH adopted and constructed the same toilets without supports from project.
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Lao PDR #7

Project Title	Rehabilitation of the Water Supply System in Lamam District and Improved Access to Sanitation Services in Lamam and Thateng Districts towards Reaching the MDGs in Sekong Province
Location (town)	Lamam and Thateng
Implementing Partner	NPSE-Sekong
Implementation Period	From 2009 to 2012
Main Activities	<p>Participatory Planning and Assessments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholders' Inception Workshop 2. Rapid-town assessments, participatory assessments of beneficiaries and poor households in selected target areas and development of Work Plan for project implementation <p>Community Mobilization, Awareness Raising and Capacity Building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of appropriate technological options in consultation with the beneficiaries for sanitation facilities and household-level artisan's training on their construction, operation, and maintenance including on-site demonstration 2. Facilitate awareness and training sessions and activities on sanitation and hygiene and gender mainstreaming as well as support local display of information and IEC materials to promote behaviour changes 3. Assist communities in the development and preparation of IEE and Environmental Management Strategy <p>Provision of Safe Piped Water (9,154 beneficiaries)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct engineering survey and design in consultation with the community, procure materials and works needed to rehabilitate the pipe network, conduct technical supervision, and re-connect households to the upgraded network in Lamam District. Explore and implement community based financing mechanisms to connect new customers, particularly poor households to the rehabilitated network 2. Develop and prepare a Water Quality Control and Monitoring Plan <p>Community-Based Provision of Improved Sanitation Facilities (7,208 beneficiaries in Lamam District and 3,050 beneficiaries in Thateng District)</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop, establish and implement revolving funds as well as mobilize local contributions for the construction of appropriate sanitation facilities 2. Procurement of construction materials and supplies, grant allocation and construction of appropriate on-site sanitation facilities <p>Project Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare half-yearly progress reports to indicate progress of project implementation 2. Stakeholders' Project Completion Meeting to discuss and disseminate main achievements and lessons learned 3. Conduct Client's survey and prepare final evaluation report
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management Committee (PMC) through the Steering Committee taking the lead very closely and participatory approach where relevant stakeholders involved; • Implementing partners have capacity and experience; • NPSE experiences have modeling a participation; • IEC materials developed with the basis of national context; • Promotional campaign combining school education, local screening, radio, TV, rally walk is effective; • Supported on-site sanitation are used by more people than the respective HH members and Some HH adopted and constructed the same toilets without supports from project.

Lao PDR #8

Project Title	Rehabilitation of the Water Supply System and Improved Access to Sanitation Services towards Reaching the MDGs in Samakhixay District, Attapeu Province
Location (town)	Samakhisay
Implementing Partner	NPSE-Attapeu
Implementation Period	From 2009 to 2012
Main Activities	<p>Participatory Planning and Assessments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholders' Inception Workshop 2. Rapid-town assessment, participatory assessments of beneficiaries and poor households in selected target areas and development of Work Plan for project implementation <p>Community Mobilization, Awareness Raising and Capacity Building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of appropriate technological options in consultation with the beneficiaries for sanitation facilities and household-level artisan's training on their construction, operation, and maintenance including on-site demonstration 2. Facilitate awareness and training sessions and activities on sanitation and hygiene and gender mainstreaming as well as support local display of information and IEC materials

	<p>to promote behaviour changes</p> <p>3. Assist communities in the development and preparation of IEE and Environmental Management Strategy</p> <p>Provision of Safe Piped Water (10,608 beneficiaries)</p> <p>1. Conduct engineering survey and design in consultation with the community, procure materials and works needed to rehabilitate the pipe network, and re-connect households to the upgraded network in Samakhixay District. Explore and implement community based financing mechanisms to connect new customers, particularly poor households to the rehabilitated network</p> <p>2. Develop and prepare a Water Quality Control and Monitoring Plan.</p> <p>Community-Based Provision of Improved Sanitation Facilities (6,762 beneficiaries)</p> <p>1. Develop, establish and implement revolving funds as well as mobilize local contributions for the construction of appropriate sanitation facilities</p> <p>2. Procurement of construction materials and supplies, grant allocation and construction of appropriate on-site sanitation facilities</p> <p>Project Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>1. Prepare half-yearly progress reports to indicate progress of project implementation</p> <p>2. Stakeholders' Project Completion Meeting to discuss and disseminate main achievements and lessons learned</p> <p>3. Conduct Client's survey and prepare final evaluation report</p>
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management Committee (PMC) through the Steering Committee taking the lead very closely and participatory approach where relevant stakeholders involved; • Implementing partners have capacity and experience; • NPSE experiences have modeling a participation; • IEC materials developed with the basis of national context; • Promotional campaign combining school education, local screening, radio, TV, rally walk is effective; • Supported on-site sanitation are used by more people than the respective HH members and Some HH adopted and constructed the same toilets without supports from project.

Lao PDR #9

Project Title	Water Supply and Sanitation Project under Public-Private Partnership with Thaphabath District, Bolikhamxay Province
Location (town)	Thaphabath
Implementing Partner	GRET

Implementation Period	From 2009 to 2011
Main Activities	<p>Rapid Situation Assessment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning at District level with district leaders and heads of villages 2. Identification of poor households through socio-economic survey (definition of poverty criteria, preparation of list of poorest households and assessment of their demands) as well as financial analysis <p>Selection of Small-Scale Private Entrepreneur/Investor</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training on tendering process, preparation of tender documents and bidding process <p>Detailed Physical Work Design Preparation and PPP Contract</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detailed design works including selection of local consulting firm, preparation of detailed designs and validation process with public authorities 2. PPP contract negotiation (including training to District authorities and heads of village on concessionaire contracting) and set up of financing mechanisms (subsidy and credit including: preparation of OBA subsidy contract, transfer of the OBA subsidy to provincial water supply and investment fund) 3. Design works for solid waste management system <p>Construction and supervision of works</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction works including: training to District authorities about work supervision, preparation of follow-up documents, and actual construction works to benefit 4,553 people with access to safe water. 2. Establishment of revolving funds for water connection fees 3. Establishment of revolving funds to support the construction of appropriate sanitation facilities to benefit 1,100 people with adequate sanitation facilities. 4. Establishment of solid waste management service (including waste disposal facilities) <p>Capacity building, awareness campaign and users' rights promotion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operations and maintenance support 2. Training to heads of villages and user's representatives on user's rights promotion using HVWSHE approach 3. Film on PPP-project in Lao PDR – joint UN-HABITAT and GRET initiative <p>Project Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of yearly progress reports 2. National Project/ Policy Dissemination Workshop 3. Preparation of final project evaluation report, including a financial report
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector is still young in Lao PDR; • Before MIREP, only implicated in bottle water and pipe materials, not in water supply services; • In 1999, art. 9 of decree 37PM gives WASA in collaboration with DHUP the responsibility to promote private sector participation in water supply, which triggered the introduction of MIREP with the PPP approach;

Vietnam #1

Project Title	Increased Access to Safe Water through the Extension of Water Supply and to Improved Sanitation Services towards Reaching the Millennium Development Goals (“MDGs”) in the Peri-Urban and Urban Areas of Lao Bao Town , Quang Tri Province
Location (town)	Lao Bao
Implementation Period	From 07 Dec 2009 to 06 Sep 2012
Implementing Partner	Quang Tri Water Supply and Construction One Member Limited Company (QTWASUCO)
Main Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participatory Planning and Assessment of Beneficiaries 2. Community Mobilization, Awareness Raising and Capacity Building 3. Provision of Safe Piped Water for 7,590 beneficiaries 4. Community-Based Provision of Improved Sanitation Facilities for 8,800 beneficiaries 5. Project Monitoring and Evaluation
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization and management of project: the leading and monitoring works are improved in comparison with the initial phase (fast-track project) from leading by Steering Committee/Provincial People’s Committee (PPC) and participatory approach where relevant stakeholders involved. Women Union is a key partner in community mobilization. - Awareness raising and IEC should go ahead as initial activity and continue during the implementation progress. This approach will assist the local authorities at the different levels to understand and agree with the targets and requirements of project in order to facilitate the water utility in implementation of project. The public awareness campaigns and community mobilization should be carried out during a period with different ways upon the locations, living conditions and customs, and the needs from the people. - For water supply activity, water utility has to mobilize different sources to expand the pipes network.

Vietnam #2

Project Title	Increased Access to Safe Water through the Extension of Water Supply and to Improved Sanitation Services towards Reaching the Millennium Development Goals (“MDGs”) in the Peri-Urban and Urban Areas of Dong Ha City , Quang Tri Province
Location (town)	Dong Ha
Implementation Period	From 07 Dec 2009 to 06 Sep 2012
Implementing Partner	Quang Tri Water Supply and Construction One Member Limited Company (QTWASUCO)
Main Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participatory Planning and Assessment of Beneficiaries 2. Community Mobilization, Awareness Raising and Capacity Building 3. Provision of Safe Piped Water for 7,230 beneficiaries 4. Community-Based Provision of Improved Sanitation Facilities for 18,200 beneficiaries 5. Project Monitoring and Evaluation
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization and management of project: the leading and monitoring works are improved in comparison with the initial phase (fast-track project) from leading by Steering Committee/Provincial People’s Committee (PPC) and participatory approach where relevant stakeholders involved. Women Union is a key partner in community mobilization. - Awareness raising and IEC should go ahead as initial activity and continue during the implementation progress. This approach will assist the local authorities at the different levels to understand and agree with the targets and requirements of project in order to facilitate the water utility in implementation of project. The public awareness campaigns and community mobilization should be carried out during a period with different ways upon the locations, living conditions and customs, and the needs from the people. - For water supply activity, water utility has to mobilize different sources to expand the pipes network.

Vietnam #3

Project Title	Increased Access to Safe Water through the Extension of Water Supply and to Improved Sanitation Services towards Reaching the Millennium Development Goals (“MDGs”) in the Peri-Urban and Urban Areas of Cua Viet Town , Quang Tri Province
Location (town)	Cua Viet
Implementation Period	From 07 Dec 2009 to 06 Sep 2012
Implementing Partner	Quang Tri Water Supply and Construction One Member Limited Company (QTWASUCO)
Main Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participatory Planning and Assessment of Beneficiaries 2. Community Mobilization, Awareness Raising and Capacity Building 3. Provision of Safe Piped Water for 8,105 beneficiaries 4. Community-Based Provision of Improved Sanitation Facilities for 13,500 beneficiaries 5. Project Monitoring and Evaluation
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization and management of project: the leading and monitoring works are improved in comparison with the initial phase (fast-track project) from leading by Steering Committee/Provincial People’s Committee (PPC) and participatory approach where relevant stakeholders involved. Women Union is a key partner in community mobilization. - Awareness raising and IEC should go ahead as initial activity and continue during the implementation progress. This approach will assist the local authorities at the different levels to understand and agree with the targets and requirements of project in order to facilitate the water utility in implementation of project. The public awareness campaigns and community mobilization should be carried out during a period with different ways upon the locations, living conditions and customs, and the needs from the people. - For water supply activity, water utility has to mobilize different sources to expand the pipes network.

Vietnam #4

Project Title	Increased Access to Safe Water through the Extension of Water Supply and to Improved Sanitation Services towards Reaching the Millennium Development Goals (“MDGs”) in the Peri-Urban and Urban Areas of Quang Tri Town , Quang Tri Province
Location (town)	Quang Tri
Implementation Period	From 07 Dec 2009 to 06 Sep 2012
Implementing Partner	Quang Tri Water Supply and Construction One Member Limited Company (QTWASUCO)
Main Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participatory Planning and Assessment of Beneficiaries 2. Community Mobilization, Awareness Raising and Capacity Building 3. Provision of Safe Piped Water for 8,705 beneficiaries 4. Community-Based Provision of Improved Sanitation Facilities for 44,500 beneficiaries 5. Project Monitoring and Evaluation
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization and management of project: the leading and monitoring works are improved in comparison with the initial phase (fast-track project) from leading by Steering Committee/Provincial People’s Committee (PPC) and participatory approach where relevant stakeholders involved. Women Union is a key partner in community mobilization. - Awareness raising and IEC should go ahead as initial activity and continue during the implementation progress. This approach will assist the local authorities at the different levels to understand and agree with the targets and requirements of project in order to facilitate the water utility in implementation of project. The public awareness campaigns and community mobilization should be carried out during a period with different ways upon the locations, living conditions and customs, and the needs from the people. - For water supply activity, water utility has to mobilize different sources to expand the pipes network.