



# east meets west

A PROGRAM OF THRIVE NETWORKS

## Cambodia

### Let's celebrate!

Target of 10,000 latrines achieved within two years of program implementation, now the target is being surpassed. The recent inclusion of a new verification criteria, that a latrine shelter must be constructed prior to award of the output-based rebate has (anecdotally) not significantly impacted the rate of latrine construction.

## Highlights of the approach

1. Output-based financing for hygienic latrines. Payment is made to key stakeholders based on results after implementation. The approach inspires a focus among all stakeholders to achieve results. This achieves accountability and efficiency from grassroots to national levels. The approach is implemented through the government system, and strictly targets the poorest 40% of the population.
2. The water component is promoting private investment in greenfield sites piloting the newly regulated transparent bidding process in Cambodia.



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Demand triggering for latrines organised by the Provincial Department of Rural Development

## Things to share

1. Sanitation market development and reaching the poor through the government system: strengths and weaknesses
2. The long term challenge of M&E. Reliance on government M&E systems on latrine uptake is not possible, so we establish our own systems.
3. In the water supply component, Gret have found that a combination of technical assistance, soft and hard subsidies targeted to improve performance; and access to commercial loans have a leverage effect.

## Context

1. Many private service providers invest spontaneously in profitable sites. However, only 7% of the rural population have access to piped water. Incentivizing private enterprises to invest in less profitable areas is the challenge. Cambodia's new regulatory framework gives power to the Ministry to implement a long term planning strategy rather than leaving all decisions up to private operators.
2. The Government of Cambodia has finalised their National Sanitation Strategy for 2014-2018 that will guide their efforts on rural sanitation.
3. Hygienic latrine demand and supply chains have been established at grass roots levels by government, the private sector, and with strong overall support from the government system.

## Things to learn

1. Approaches to mainstream gender and disability concerns in program implementation.
2. NGO and government perspectives on the prospect of 'combination' approaches to sanitation – for example market based approaches combined with CLTS or smart-subsidies.
3. Approaches to target poor households for water supply in areas with low population density.

THRIVE NETWORKS

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