



Ministry of Rural Development

Management Information System (MIS)

Phase I: 2018

Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

April 2019



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Preface

Over the last two decades, from 2000 until today, Cambodia has proudly increased rural sanitation and hygiene rates. According to data from the Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey (CSES) in 2015, the rate of rural sanitation coverage increased to 53.7%. Moreover, based on CSES in 2017, the rate of rural sanitation coverage increased to 71.2%, exceeding the target of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2014-2018, set at 60% in 2018.

Although the WASH access rate continues to increase each year, a number of major challenges remain to boosting the supply of clean water and promoting rural sanitation in Cambodia and achieving the government's vision that “every person in rural communities has sustained access to safe water supply and sanitation services and lives in a hygienic environment by 2025.”

In order to contribute to the improvement in recent years, the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and Development Partners have collaboratively initiated a Management Information System (MIS) for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene led by HE Try Meng, Secretary of State and The MRD Team Leader who helps review, monitor, and address data challenges in a timely manner. In the process of formulating and testing the new MIS, initial information on WASH was gathered to measure six indicators of the National Action Plan Phase 1 (2014-2018). The MIS is a new achievement for the MRD team, taking on board input from sector stakeholders to develop and improve WASH data availability, accuracy and reliability.

We would like to express our profound thanks to the leaders of the ministry, working groups and relevant partners in this field who have helped to collaborate, collect data and compile a WASH report in Phase I. 

Phnom Penh, 30 April 2019

Secretary of State and Senior Project Coordinator



TRY MENG



Executive Summary

The Management Information System (MIS) committee of the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) has successfully implemented the first year of the national MIS for rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene (RWSSH) in 2018. The MIS is very important for the rural WASH sector to effectively collect, monitor, and evaluate activities undertaken in the sector; to monitor rural WASH performance/NAP; and to share information to relevant stakeholders and the public. In the first phase of the MIS, data was collected by provincial MIS committees on six key indicators from the National Action Plan (NAP) for RWSSH 2014-2018. MIS Phase 1 included development of standard data entry templates, coordination structures, data validation and review processes, data analysis, mapping and reflection with MIS participants and users. A summary of the results collected during this process is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of the results from the six indicators in MIS Phase 1

Output indicators	Baseline	Target 2018	Achievement 2018
No. of villages having CLTS triggered	1,900	5,460	5,669
No. of villages certified as ODF	600	1,460	1,785
No. of ODF villages that sustain their status for at least 3 years after certification	600	1,300	N/D
No. of Communes which allocate budget for RWS in commune investment plans	60	300	405
No. of Communes which allocate budget for rural sanitation and hygiene in commune investment plans	60	300	408
Number of districts with number of businesses/suppliers that provide affordable sanitation products and services	N/D	80	177

As well as providing valuable information to inform the review of the NAP, the MIS Phase 1 built MRD's internal capacity to collect and manage RWSSH data. In future phases of the MIS, MRD will build on the successes of MIS Phase 1 to include additional NAP indicators and continue to improve upon challenges and participant feedback such as providing a clearer orientation, clearer definitions of each indicator and guidance for data entry. Additionally, programmatic gaps in RWSSH sector which the MIS identified include i) limited internal record keeping for previous CLTS and ODF data, ii) limited monitoring of villages sustaining ODF status, iii) difficulty in distinguishing commune budget for RWS and sanitation and hygiene from the social services budget and and iv) attracting sanitation suppliers to remote areas.

The development and implementation of the MIS Phase 1 cost a total of \$25,780.10 and was supported financially and technically by development partners UNICEF, Plan International through the CRSHIP Programme, and WaterAid.



1 Background

Since 2013 the Cambodian rural water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector has recognized the need for a comprehensive system to collect, manage and share information about the progress of WASH in the rural Cambodian context. The National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (RWSSH) sets out the Royal Government of Cambodia's goal that every person in rural communities will have sustained access to safe water supply and sanitation services and live in a hygienic environment by 2025. The National Action Plan 1 (NAP) for RWSSH 2014-2018 was established as a first phase of the roadmap to reach this goal. The NAP1 also called for the establishment and regular updating of a Management Information System (MIS) as a tool to support planning, decision making and investment.

At the beginning of the NAP1, there was no comprehensive database from which to set a baseline for the plan's indicators. The methodology for the NAP1 Review was to report using multiple available data sources and consultation with stakeholders through existing platforms and coordination mechanisms including the Technical Working Group (TWG/S), its sub-groups of Rural Sanitation and Hygiene (RuSH), Rural Water Supply (RWS) and WASH & Nutrition, and Provincial Working Groups (PWGs). The main limitations of the NAP1 Review included i) data was insufficient or not available for some indicators both at the national and sub-national level (and most data presented in the Provincial Action Plan (PAP) review reports had not been verified due to lack of time and human resources), and ii) The latest available data are Cambodia Socio Economic Survey (CSES) 2016 and Commune Data Base (CDB) 2016 which may not represent the latest situation. Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop and scale up a sector MIS over time to track NAP progress within the affordable resources and capacity of the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD).

The MIS contributes to addressing major WASH sector concerns regarding to accurate and reliable sources of data which can be used for strategy development, planning and review with the WASH sector and future policy formulation. Over time the MIS is expected to support MRD through its Rural Health Care, Rural Water Supply, and Planning departments in their project/programme tracking, follow-up and evaluation functions by providing efficient and systematic data collection, collation, reporting and analysis. Furthermore, the MIS will provide a means to measure the progress towards the target outcomes and output in the NAP2, thereby improving the visibility of WASH sector performance and improving accountability of WASH programme implementation. MRD, through its sub-national units, and with local authorities work in all provinces to devote more effort and resources to areas with lower WASH services.

Significant work has been undertaken by government and development partners in support of improved monitoring for the rural WASH sub-sector, including:

- A context analysis in 2013;



- A funded proposal for developing a rural sanitation and hygiene monitoring and evaluation system under the Global Sanitation Fund's CRSHIP Programme, managed by Plan International (2012);
- The identification of key indicators to be tracked by a sector Management Information System (MIS) linked to the MRD's NAP RWSSH 2014-2018; and
- The partial design of an IT-based MIS system incorporating dedicated software and the use of an interactive voice response mechanism through mobile phones.

MRD did not adopt the IT-based system due to concerns related to functionality, technical complexity, and the affordability of operational costs, including those related to potential future adaptation of proprietorial software. There nevertheless remains the need for a credible means of monitoring the status of rural WSSH services, tracking progress towards the targets set out in the National Action Plan (NAP) for Rural Water supply, Sanitation and Hygiene 2014-18, and using this information to inform sector planning and decision making.

Within MRD, the Department of Rural Health Care (DRHC) is the government-mandated entity for the promotion of rural sanitation and hygiene as well as monitoring related services with the Department of Rural Water Supply (DRWS) and the Department of Planning (DoP). At sub-national level, DRHC and DRWS work through the Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD), District office of Rural Development (DoRD) and at local levels with commune councils, water and sanitation user groups, and village development committee (VDC). These departments of the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) work with development partners (DPs), and with international and local NGOs, to improve the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in rural Cambodia. The establishment of the current MIS in 2018 has been led by the DRHC.

The sector is not starting with a blank sheet, however, as there are established data collection and reporting systems in government to be built upon, not least the routine collection and aggregation of WASH data from local authorities and other implementing partners by PDRDs. As data is important for the PAPs and NAP, MRD decided to start the MIS nationwide rather than piloting in a few provinces. In 2018 the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) has worked together with development partners, sector stakeholders and subnational authorities to establish a national Management Information System (MIS) to collect rural WASH data for the first time in Cambodia.

The primary objectives of the MIS Phase 1 are i) to identify which rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene indicators should be monitored and reported on at sub-national level (and how often) to track progress towards NAP goals and targets, and ii) to develop an MIS that can operate nationwide, including data collection and management, aggregation of data, reporting, and use of the information generated to inform planning and operations at sub-national level. It is expected that the MIS will be scaled up in MIS Phase 2 to capture more NAP indicators.



2 Methods and Activities

2.1 MIS Committees

To support the roll out of the MIS, MRD established MIS committees consisting of a management team led by H.E Try Meng, Secretary of State of Ministry of Rural Development and the working group from both national and sub-national level led by Mr. Khouch Linny as a deputy executive director. There are also four members from each provincial department (PDRDs); they are Deputy Director as a team leader, and three officers from Office of Rural Healthcare, Office of Rural Water Supply and Office of Planning and Public Relation as the members. In addition to this, the MIS committees cordially received both financial and technical support from Development Partners- UNICEF, PLAN International and WaterAid.

Table 2: MIS Committees

Management team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HE Try Meng, Secretary of State • HE Thong Poch, Under Secretary of State • Mr. Chrey Pom, Director of Department Rural Healthcare
Working group (MRD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Khouch Linny, Team Leader <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 from Dept. of Healthcare • 5 from Rural Water Supply • 2 from Dept. of Planning
Subnational working group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 members from each PDRD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Director of PDRD • Officer of Rural Healthcare Office • Officer of Rural Water Supply office • Officer of Planning office
DP/NGO support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF- Financial support, data advice, and support for sanitation and water supply mapping • Plan International- Financial Support and data advice • WaterAid- Financial support and data advice



2.2 Template design and development for data collection

An excel based table template was developed for data collection and entry process. It consisted of the six selected indicators divided into three levels- village level, commune level and district level with certain questions to be answered. The tool was revised several times to be more convenient and comprehensive. An English version of the tool is provided in Annex I.

The indicators included in the first year of the MIS were decided through a consultative process with sector stakeholders and sub-national departments. The six indicators were selected based on what information would be relatively accessible to PDRDs, in order to simplify the first year of the MIS development, and also those deemed most useful for the final review of the NAP1.

2.2.1 Village level indicators

The three village level indicators (Figure 1) include:

- Number of village with CLTS triggering,
- Number of village certified as open defecation free (ODF) and
- Number of ODF villages that sustain their status for at least three years after certification.

Village Code from CDB	Province	District	Commune	Village	No. of villages having CLTS triggered (NAP output indicator 4.1.1.4)				No. of villages certified as ODF (NAP output indicator 4.1.1.5)			# of certified ODF villages that sustain their status for at least 3 years (NAP output indicator 4.1.1.6)							
					Triggered Village? (1: Yes, 0: No)	If yes, please provide the most recent month and year of triggering (Month/Year)	If Yes, Triggering Supported By 1 = Government 2 = NGO/LNGO	If yes, Triggering implemented/led by 1 = MRD/PDRD/DoRD 2 = NGO 3 = Others	If implemented by NGO, please provide name of the NGO	Certified ODF village? (1:Yes, 0:No)	Claimed month & Year (Month/Year)	Certified Month & Year (Month/Year)	Recertification conducted since becoming certified ODF village (1:Yes/0:No)	Month and Year reverification on for first year after certified ODF-village (Month/Year)	Sustained ODF Status? (1:Yes, 0:No)	Month and Year reverification on for Second Year after certified ODF-village (Month/Year)	Sustained ODF Status? 1:Yes, 0:No	Month and Year reverification on for the third year after certified ODF-village (Month/Year)	Sustained ODF Status? (1:Yes, 0:No)
1100201	Banteay Meanchey	Paoy Paet	Paoy Paet	Kbal Spean 1															
1100212	Banteay Meanchey	Paoy Paet	Paoy Paet	Kbal Spean 1															
1100212	Banteay Meanchey	Paoy Paet	Paoy Paet	Kbal Spean 1															

Figure 1: Village level indicator template

2.2.2 Commune level indicators

The two commune level indicators include:

- Number of communes allocating budget for rural water supply (RWS) in commune investment plan (CIP)
- Number of communes allocating budget for rural sanitation and hygiene (RSH) in CIP



1	CommGis code from CDB	Province	District	Commune	Communes allocated budget for RWS in Commune investment plans (NAP output indicator 2.2.2.3)			Communes allocated budget for rural sanitation and hygiene in Commune investment plans (NAP output indicator 2.2.2.4)		
					1:Yes/0:No	yes, which is the latest year	How much spent?	1:Yes/0:No	yes, which years is the latest year	How much spent?
2										
3	1100201	Banteay	Paoy Paet	Paoy Paet						
4	1100212	Banteay	Paoy Paet	Paoy Paet						
5	1100212	Banteay	Paoy Paet	Paoy Paet						
6										
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Figure 2: Commune level indicator template

2.2.3 District level indicator

There is one indicator at district level, which is the number of districts with businesses/suppliers that provide affordable sanitation products and services (Figure 3).

5	DistGis	Province	District	Districts with # sanitation businesses/suppliers that provide affordable products and services			
				Has sanitation businesses/suppliers ? (1:Yes/0:No)	If yes, how many?	What is the actual price for just 2 soakpits and 1 pan without wall? (Choose the lowest price)	How is the price? (Choose the lowest price)
6							
7	1100201	Banteay Meanchey	Paoy Paet				
8	1100212	Banteay Meanchey	Paoy Paet				
9	1100212	Banteay Meanchey	Paoy Paet				
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							

Figure 3: District level indicator template

2.3 MIS orientation to national and sub-national level

After the tool was finalized, orientation workshops at national and subnational level were conducted. These took place during March. There were four major presentations including:

- Overview of consultative workshop and MIS flowchart,
- Data collection tools,
- Data consolidation, validation and analysis and,
- Excel-based mapping followed by three practice exercises.

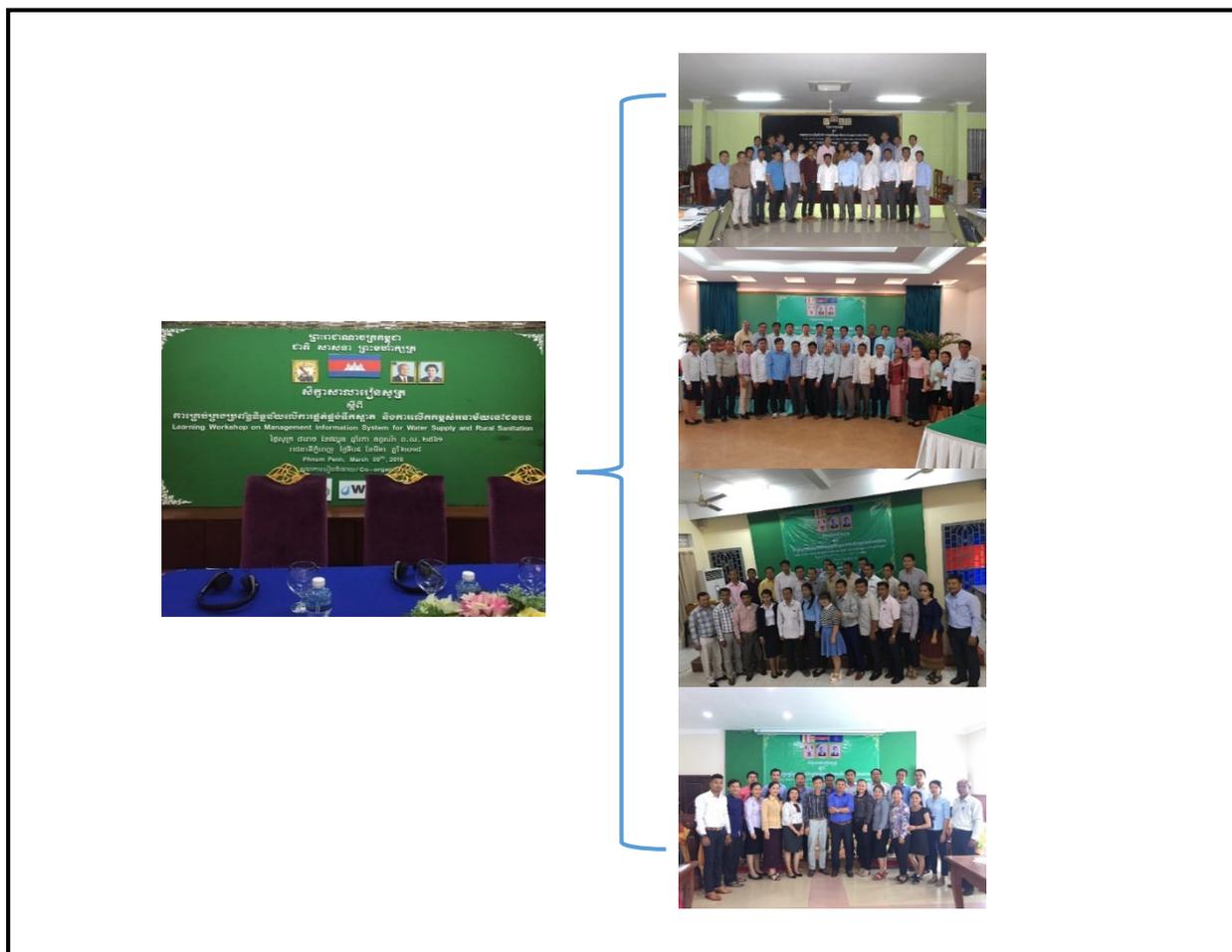


Figure 4: National and subnational learning workshop (PP,KCN,KP,KR,KTH, March 2018)

The participants in the training included the subnational MIS working group members from the PDRD. After the training, the trainees were able to enter data into the template with confidence and take ownership for their province’s data.

2.4 Data gathering process and reporting channels

The process of collecting and entering data took place at subnational level for approximately one and a half months after the training from early April until mid June 2018. Two members, among the four working group members were involved in data collection while one member was responsible for the data entry and the team leader was the data validator. The data was collected mainly from existing secondary data, from PDRD reports and from the commune and district log book. An extension of deadline was provided due to many public holidays in April and May.

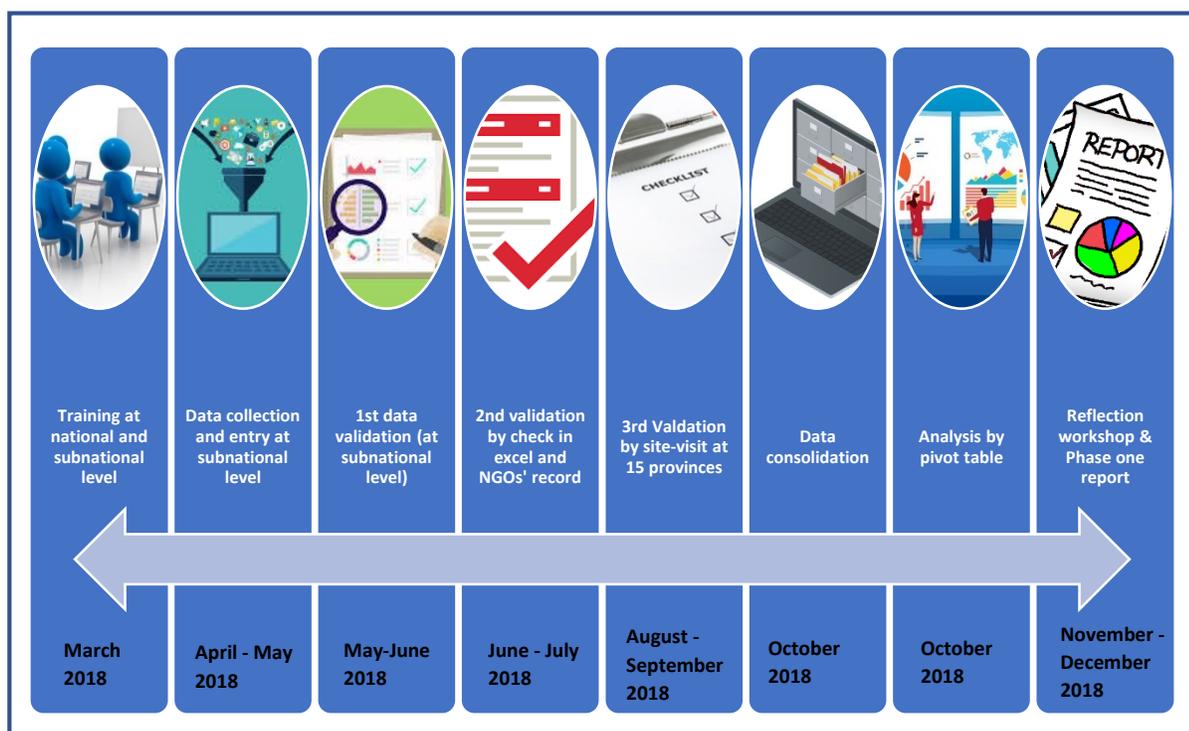


Figure 5: Key MIS Phase 1 milestones

2.5 Data consolidation and validation by MRD

The completed data templates were sent back from PDRDs to MRD via email and Telegram mobile phone-based software for consolidation and for the second validation. The data from all provinces were compiled and validated in two steps.

2.5.1 Validation by check in spreadsheet and with NGO records

A review team was created to handle the validation task (Table 3). The records from several NGOs (PLAN, UNICEF, SNV, ADB, World Vision) were shared for verification with the data received. An 'identified issue' form was also developed to note the issues and errors found during data validation (Figure 6).

Table 3: The MRD review team

Team	Members	Province responsible
1	Khov Naileng, Chanthet Sokhadeva, Sreng Sokmean	KDL, SVG, PVG
2	Phoeung Sophat, Sinet	KCN, PS, BTT, PL
3	Chorn Chhoeurn, Hoy Hengpheng, Toch Oudam	KR, TBK, KCM
4	Sochet Kanha, Poek Rathmuny, Ouk Ravann	KSP, TK, KPT
5	Chim Charya, Thang Dina	Kep, BMC
6	Van Sarith, Keo Sekkun	PVH, SR, ODM, KTH
7	Khonn Lydo, Sab Cheung	RTK, STG, MDK
8	Ouk Chansophea, Sok Kunthea	PP, Sihaknoug Ville, KK



Validation Form			
ឈ្មោះខេត្ត Province	បញ្ហាដែលឃើញ Issues found	ដំណោះស្រាយ Solutions	សម្គាល់ពីការឆ្លើយតបពីខេត្ត Remarks
	បញ្ហាពាក់ព័ន្ធស្ថានភាពភ្នាក់ងារ (មាន៣ស្ថានភាព) Problems found at village level's indicators - - - -	ដំណោះស្រាយស្ថានភាពភ្នាក់ងារ (មាន៣ស្ថានភាព) Solutions at village level's indicators - - - -	
	បញ្ហាពាក់ព័ន្ធស្ថានភាពឃុំ (មាន២ស្ថានភាព) Problems found at commune level's indicators - - - -	ដំណោះស្រាយស្ថានភាពឃុំ (មាន២ស្ថានភាព) Solution at commune level's indicators - - - -	
	បញ្ហាពាក់ព័ន្ធស្ថានភាពស្រុក (មាន១ស្ថានភាព) Problems found at district level	ដំណោះស្រាយស្ថានភាពស្រុក (មាន១ស្ថានភាព) Solutions at district level -	

Figure 6: The identified issues form

2.5.2 Spot check/site visit

Spot check and site visit validations were conducted in September at 15 provinces by the 8 review teams. Site visits to 11 provinces- RTK, MDK, KRT, KPC, PVG, KDL, OMC, PL, SVG, KSP and TK were funded by UNICEF and to four provinces-KCN, KPT, KTH, TBK by PLAN International. The guideline for site visit validation and a simple questionnaire were developed as presented in Annex I and II. Interviews were undertaken with the site staff who were involved in the data collection and data entry process. These interviews provided a first-hand opportunity for the review team to gain a thorough understanding of each institution's data collection and reporting processes. Outstanding questions and follow-up issues identified from the desk validation were also addressed during the interviews. Observations of the data collection were done to observe the description of the recording practices, availability, completeness and accuracy of source documents. The review teams also cross checked data from a few communes and districts with local authorities.

2.5.3 Issues Identified and Limitations



Issues were mainly found with the indicators at village level where the indicator questions asked about the CLTS triggering dates and ODF certification dates. Often these dates were missing or did not match the dates in NGO records.

Among the commune level indicators, most provinces reported no budget allocation for rural water supply and sanitation since they cannot separate the budget amount for WASH from the social affairs/service budget. This budget is commonly allocated for infrastructure and women and children's services but also includes water supply and sanitation.

Among district level indicators, the average cost of the toilet pans was generally entered against all districts without providing the exact cost or with only slightly differences of 1000R to 2000R.

2.6 Data analysis

Pivot tables in excel were used in data analysis to quickly summarize a large amount of data into a report and the tables of the 6 indicators were created. The summary of results is in section 3 of this report.

2.7 Annual Reflection and consultative workshop

An annual reflection and consultative workshop was conducted to mark an end of the MIS phase one project and to prepare for the next phase. The workshop was conducted on 14 November 2018 with a total of 80 participants including the PDRDs from the 25 provinces, the national team and development partners. Five provinces- Kampong Speu, Kampot, Battambang, Svay Rieng and Ratanakiri were selected to present their findings and excel maps. Two key points were approved in the workshop- the indicators for MIS Phase 2 and the activities which should be added in the Phase 2 work plan.

2.8 Total budget for MIS Phase 1, 2018

The actual expenditure for MIS phase one is **\$25,780.10** funded mainly from Plan/CRSHIP, UNICEF and WaterAid. The budget was spent on certain activities including the national and subnational training, validation site visits in 15 provinces and the annual reflection and consultative workshop. The summary budget for MIS Phase one is in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary budget for MIS Phase 1, 2018

No	Activities	Expenditure	Sponsor
1	National and Sub-national training	\$ 13,471.50	UNICEF, Plan/CRSHIP, WaterAid
2	Validation site-visit in 15 provinces	\$ 4,931.10	UNICEF, Plan/CRSHIP
3	Annual Reflection and Consultative workshop	\$ 7,377.50	WaterAid, Plan/CRSHIP
	Grand Total for year one	\$ 25,780.10	UNICEF, Plan/CRSHIP, WaterAid



3 RWSSS MIS statistics for 2018

3.1 CLTS triggering, ODF, and performance

Among 14,438 villages in Cambodia there are 5,669 villages (39%) which have been triggered already, ranking from the 765 triggered villages in Tboung Khmum Province, the province with the highest number of triggered villages, to 0 triggered villages in Phnom Penh and Kep Province, the lowest number of triggered villages. The triggering was mainly conducted by government. The average ODF success rate is 32 % (from triggering to ODF). The top 5 provinces with high success rate (higher than 45%) are: Banteay Meanchey, Kampot, Kandal, Svay Rieng, and Pailin provinces. Koh Kong, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Pusat, Preah Sihanuk, and Tboung Khmum Provinces have the lowest success rate (less than 10%). On average, 20.4 and 21.6 monthes were needed between triggering to claimed ODF and verified ODF villages respectively.



Table 5: Village-level CLTS and ODF data by province

Province	Commune	Village	Village Triggered		ODF village		Success rate (from triggering to ODF)	Verified ODF village		# reverified ODF village between 1-3 yrs		Average time from triggering to claimed ODF	Average time from triggering to verified ODF
	#	#	#	% of total villages	#	% of total villages	% of triggered villages	#	% of total villages	#	% of total villages	months	months
Banteay Meanchey	65	670	31	5%	19	3%	61%	19	3%	0	0%	13.5	13.9
Battambang	102	810	289	36%	105	13%	36%	103	13%	0	0%	27.1	28.5
Kampong Cham	109	917	381	42%	102	11%	27%	101	11%	0	0%	2.0	4.0
Kampong Chhnang	70	571	57	10%	20	4%	35%	20	4%	0	0%	11.2	13.2
Kampong Speu	87	1380	681	49%	280	20%	41%	280	20%	0	0%	27.3	28.1
Kampong Thom	81	767	168	22%	63	8%	38%	63	8%	0	0%	28.0	29.3
Kampot	93	488	158	32%	107	22%	68%	107	22%	88	18%	4.2	5.7
Kandal	127	1010	616	61%	280	28%	46%	280	28%	0	0%	18.5	20.6
Koh Kong	29	120	20	17%	0	0%							
Kratie	47	258	125	48%	6	2%	5%	2	1%	0	0%	15.9	15.8
Mondulkiri	21	92	39	42%	1	1%	3%	1	1%	0	0%	33.1	40.0
Phnom Penh	105	953	0										
Preah Vihear	51	232	49	21%	19	8%	39%	19	8%	0	0%	37.7	39.3
Prey Veng	116	1149	533	46%	240	21%	45%	240	21%	0	0%	15.6	17.4



Province	Commune	Village	Village Triggered		ODF village		Success rate (from triggering to ODF)	Verified ODF village		# reverified ODF village between 1-3 yrs		Average time from triggering to claimed ODF	Average time from triggering to verified ODF
	#	#	#	% of total villages	#	% of total villages	% of triggered villages	#	% of total villages	#	% of total villages	months	months
Pursat	49	511	270	53%	13	3%	5%	13	3%	0	0%	2.4	3.6
Ratanakiri	50	243	151	62%	20	8%	13%	20	8%	0	0%	10.7	10.6
Siem Reap	100	936	351	38%	53	6%	15%	53	6%	0	0%	17.7	18.8
Preah Sihanouk	29	110	27	25%	0	0%							
Stung Treng	34	128	21	16%	4	3%	19%	4	3%	0	0%	1.9	3.4
Svay Rieng	80	690	423	61%	247	36%	58%	247	36%	128	19%	27.6	27.6
Takeo	100	1119	311	28%	111	10%	36%	111	10%	0	0%	12.2	N/A
Oddar Meanchey	24	304	138	45%	32	11%	23%	32	11%	0	0%	12.8	14.6
Kep	5	18	0										
Pailin	8	90	65	72%	32	36%	49%	32	36%	0	0%	29.0	32.0
Tboung Khmum	64	872	765	88%	38	4%	5%	38	4%	36	4%	N/A	N/A
Total	1,646	14,438	5,669	39%	1,792	12%	32%	1,785	12%	252	2%	20.4	21.6

Note: there are no 3 years-ODF villages sustained; reported by PDRDs

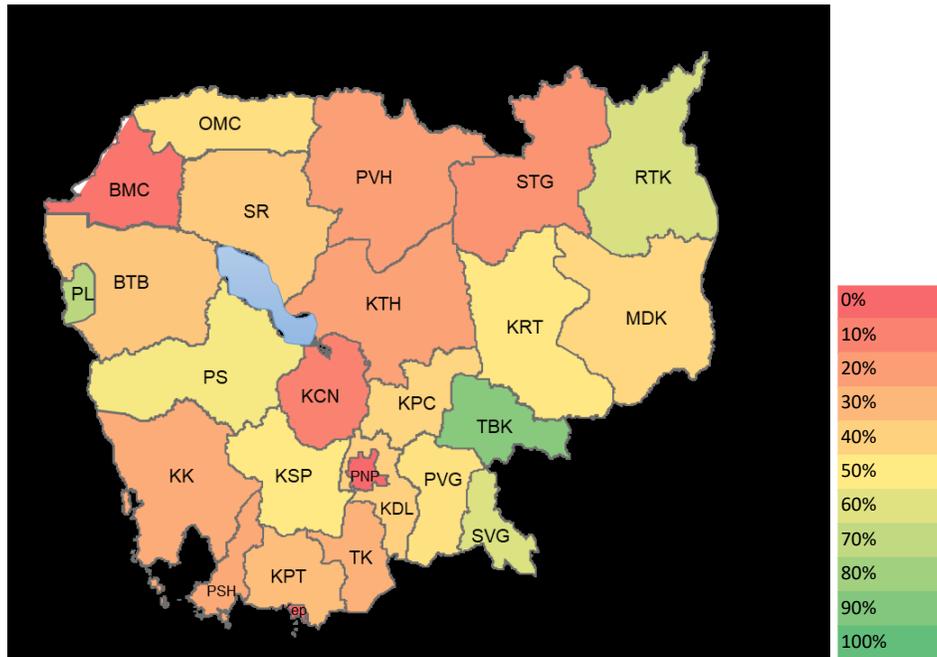


Figure 7: Percentage of villages triggered (red = low, green = high)

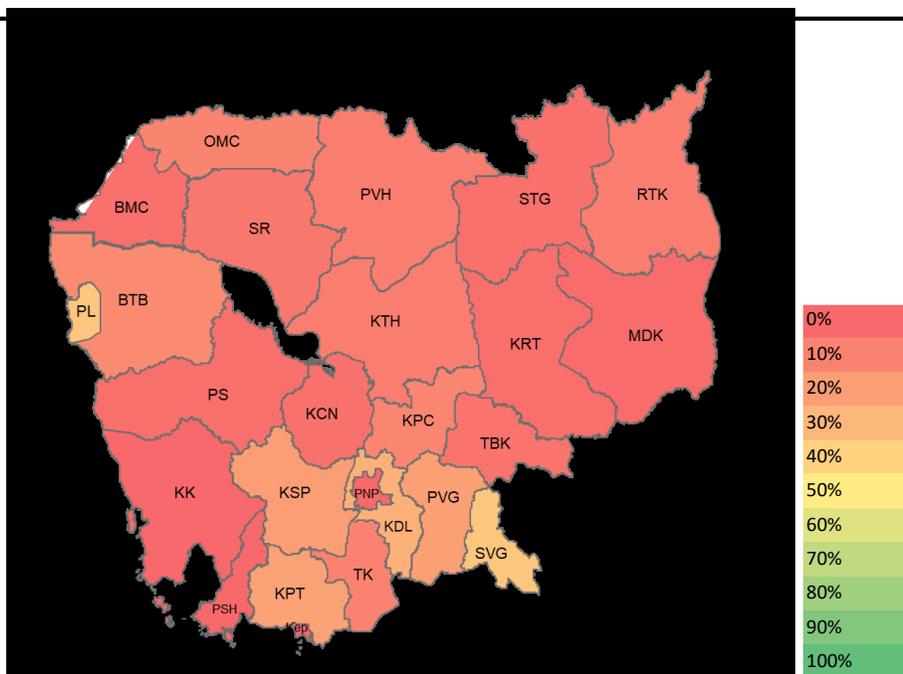


Figure 8: Percentage of villages certified ODF (red = low, green = high)

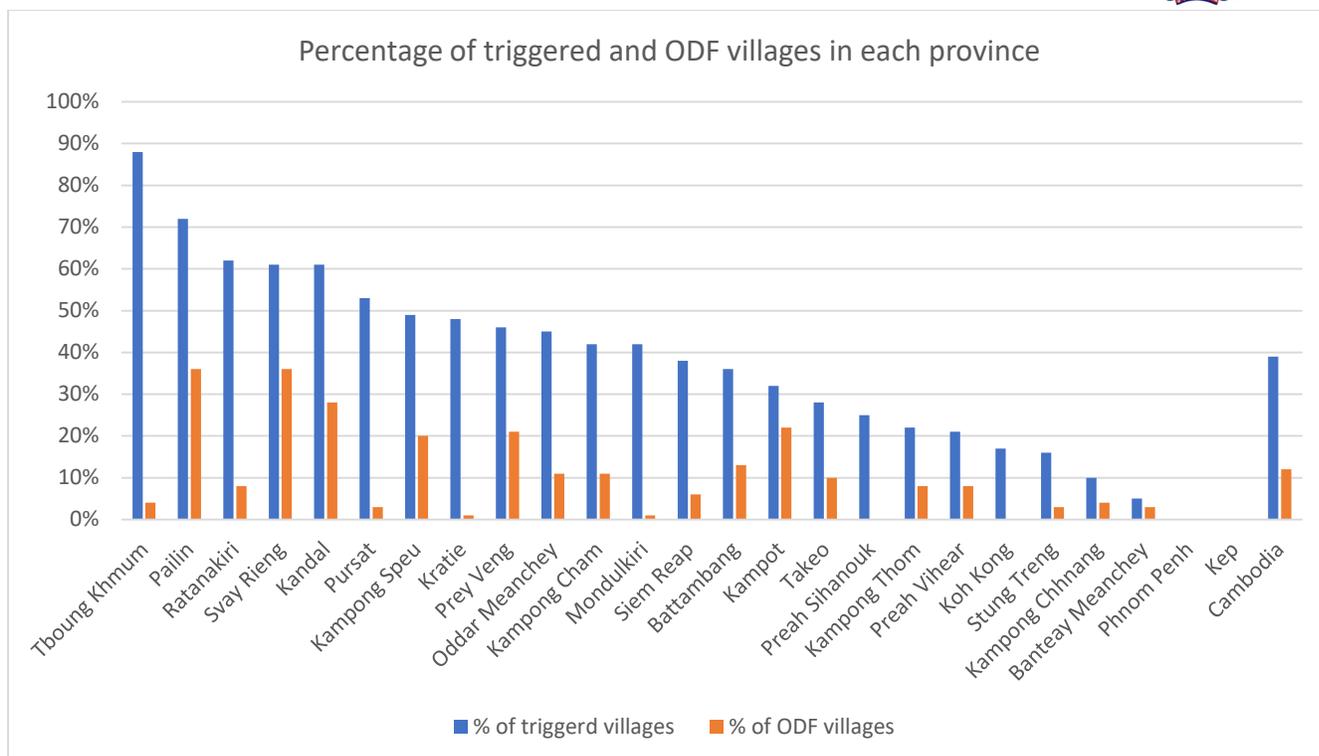


Figure 9: Percentage of triggered and ODF villages in each province

Note: Phnom Penh and Kep reported no CLTS triggering.

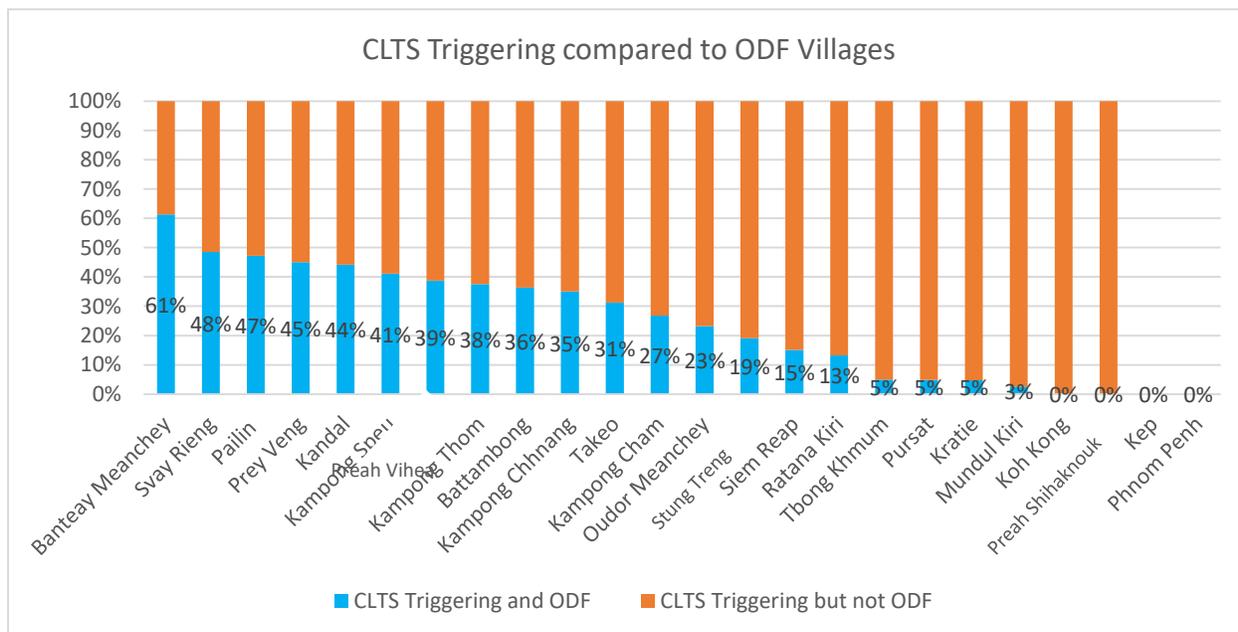


Figure 10: ODF conversion rate by province



Note: Phnom Penh and Kep reported no CLTS triggering.

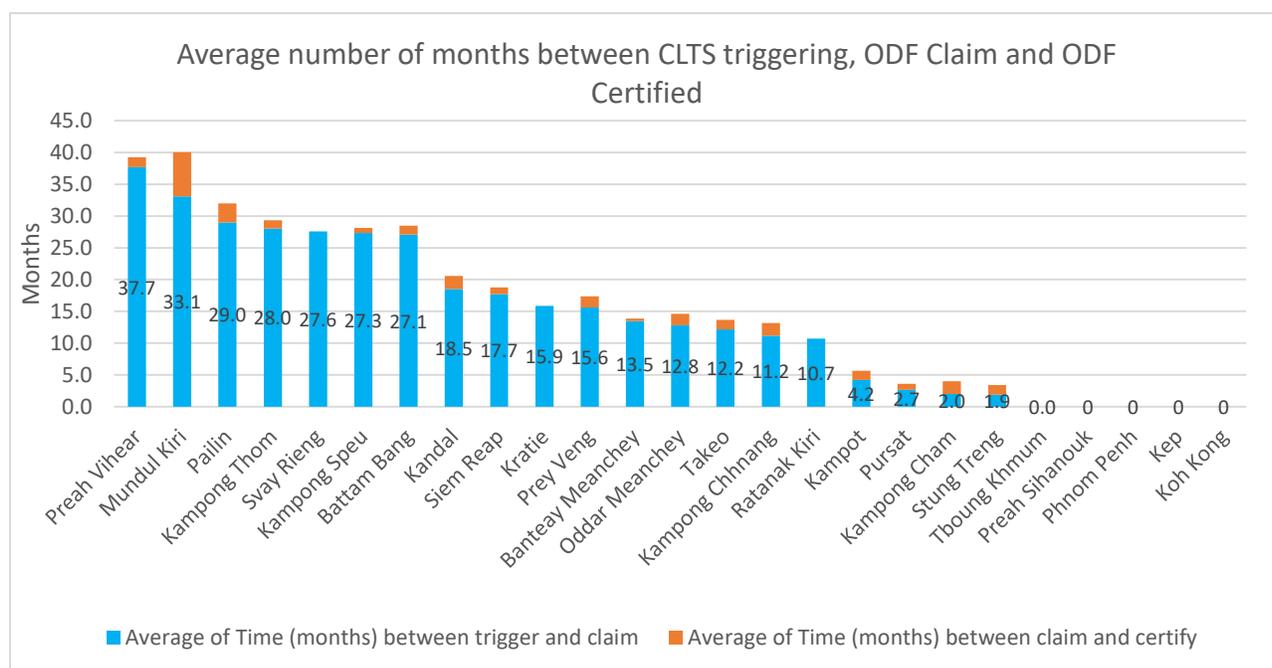


Figure 11: Average months between CLTS triggering, ODF claim and ODF certified, by province

Note: Kep, Koh Kong, Tboung Khmum, Preah Sihanouk and Phnom Penh either did not report ODF villages or gave no date information.

3.2 Commune budget allocated for WASH

There are limited communes allocating budget for rural water supply and for sanitation and hygiene. The budget is usually included within the social security fund and so PDRDs often found these difficult to be separated. Only 11 provinces have data on communes allocated budget for WASH; while other provinces either have no data or do not have communes allocating budget for WASH. The results indicated that there are 405 communes (25% of total communes) allocating budget for rural water supply and 408 communes (25% of total communes) allocated budget for sanitation and hygiene. The top 5 provinces reporting the highest proportion of communes allocating budget for rural water supply and sanitation and hygiene are Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Svay Rieng, Kandal, and Prey Veng Provinces. The average budget allocated for rural water supply is approximate 2.3 million riels/commune/year while the average budget allocated for sanitation and hygiene is approximate 1.3 million riels/commune/year.

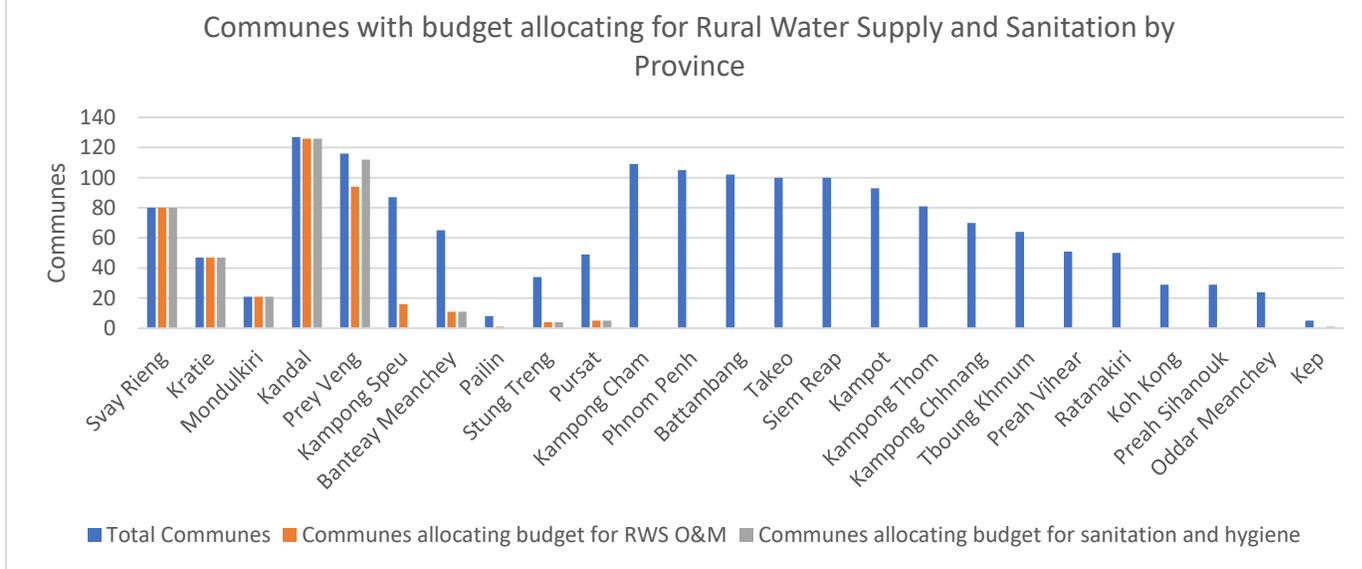
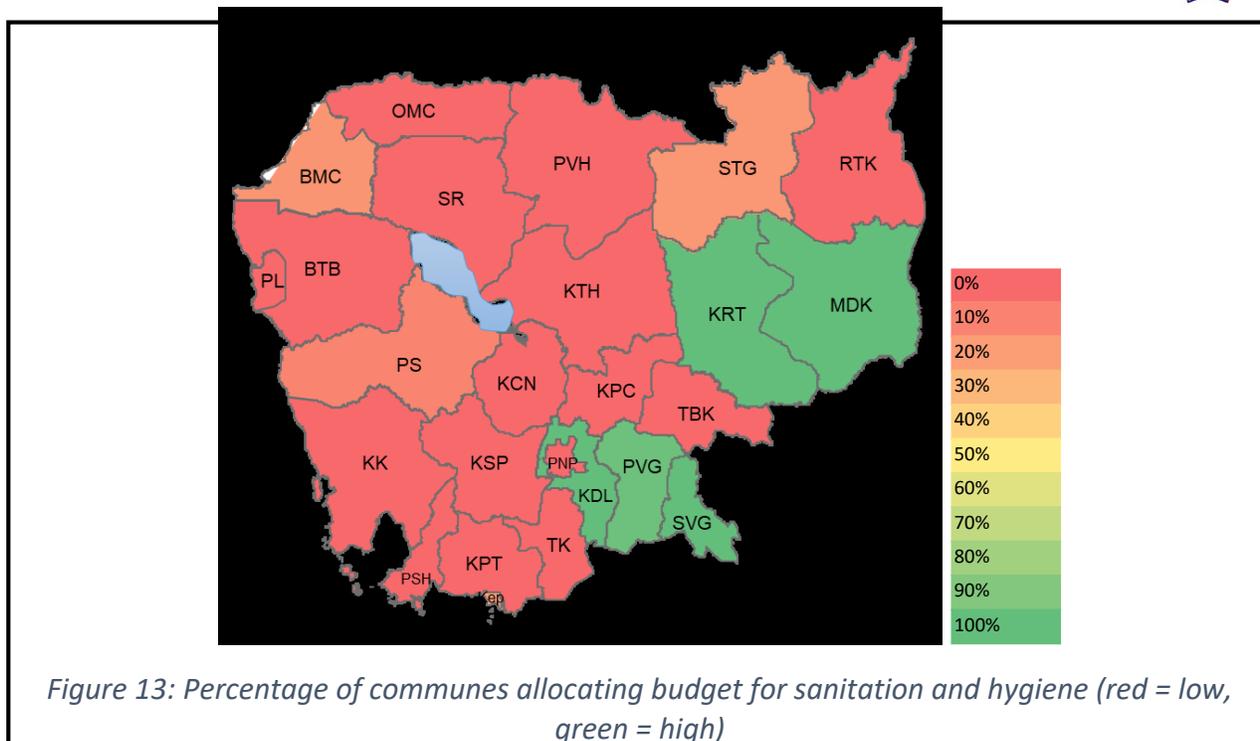


Figure 14: Number of communes in each province allocating budget for rural water supply and sanitation

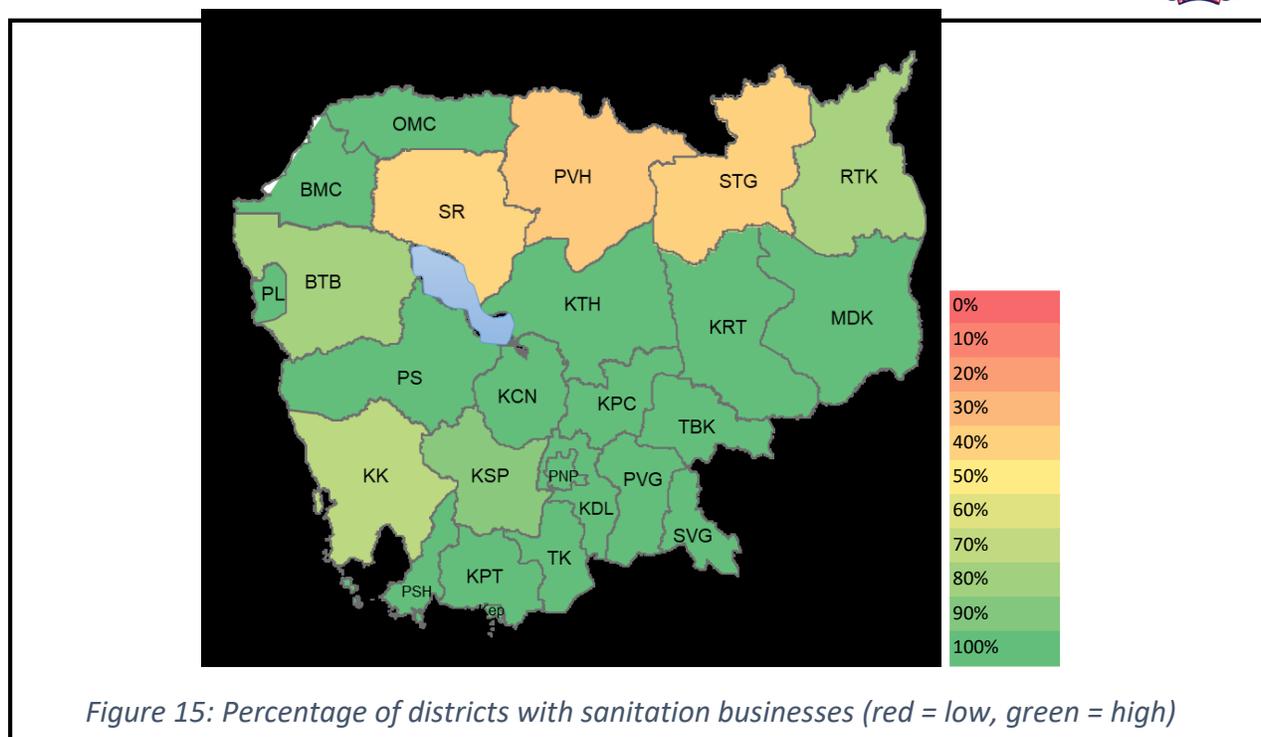


3.3 Districts with local affordable sanitation business by province

Most (90%) districts have sanitation suppliers. The average number of sanitation suppliers per district is 7.6; with much lower rates in remote provinces especially in the north and northeast provinces. Provinces closer to Phnom Penh are observed to have higher average number of sanitation suppliers per district such as Kampong Thom, Takeo, and Kandal. The average cost of one affordable ring is approximate 37,000 Riel while the average cost of one affordable latrine pan with slap is approximate 89,000 Riel.

Table 7: District-level sanitation business data summary by province

Province	Total Districts	# of Districts with sanitation businesses/suppliers	% of Districts with Sanitation Business/suppliers	# of sanitation businesses/suppliers	Average # sanitation businesses/suppliers per district	Cost of one ring	Cost of one latrine pan and slab
						Minimum price in Riel	Minimum price in Riel
Banteay Meanchey	9	9	100%	202	22.4	38,000	70,000
Battambang	14	14	100%	23	1.6	36,000	100,000
Kampong Cham	10	10	100%	27	2.7	38,000	82,000
Kampong Chhnang	8	8	100%	79	9.9	30,000	70,000
Kampong Speu	8	7	88%	56	7	23,000	80,000
Kampong Thom	8	8	100%	185	23.1	40,000	98,000
Kampot	8	8	100%	33	4.1	28,000	80,000
Kandal	11	11	100%	199	18.1	20,000	80,000
Koh Kong	7	5	71%	20	2.9	33,000	110,000
Kratie	6	6	100%	74	12.3	20,000	80,000
Mondul Kiri	5	5	100%	8	1.6	60,000	60,000
Phnom Penh	12	12	100%	216	18	50,000	100,000
Preah Vihea	8	3	38%	3	0.4	50,000	40,000
Prey Veng	13	13	100%	26	2	27,000	85,000
Pousat	6	6	100%	20	3.3	30,000	80,000
Ratanak Kiri	9	7	78%	7	0.8	55,000	65,000
Siem Reap	12	5	42%	11	0.9	35,000	35,000
Preah Sihanuk	4	4	100%	6	1.5	45,000	108,000
Stung Treng	5	2	40%	7	1.4	40,000	90,000
Svay Rieng	8	8	100%	42	5.3	45,000	95,000
Takeo	10	10	100%	201	20.1	24,000	45,000
Odor Meanchey	5	5	100%	5	1	30,000	80,000
Kep	2	2	100%	3	1.5	45,000	100,000
Pailin	2	2	100%	3	1.5	30,000	80,000
Tboung Khmum	7	7	100%	42	6	30,000	80,000
Total	197	177	90%	1498	7.6		



3.4 MIS data for NAP/PAP

Table 8 presents the summary of the six indicators provided for the NAP review.

Table 8: Summary of the results from the six indicators in MIS Phase 1

Output indicators	Baseline	Target 2018	Achievement 2018
No. of villages having CLTS triggered	1,900	5,460	5,669
No. of villages certified as ODF	600	1,460	1,785
No. of ODF villages that sustain their status for at least 3 years after certification	600	1,300	N/D
No. of Communes which allocate budget for RWS in commune investment plans	60	300	405
No. of Communes which allocate budget for rural sanitation and hygiene in commune investment plans	60	300	408
Number of districts with number of businesses/suppliers that provide affordable sanitation products and services	N/D	80	177



4 Discussion

An MIS is very important for the rural WASH sector to effectively collect, monitor, and evaluate activities undertaken in the sector; to monitor rural WASH performance/NAP; and to share information to relevant stakeholders and the public. The sector built consensus for 6 indicators to be collected in MIS Phase 1. The MIS data was consolidated from all provinces by the established MIS team at both national and subnational levels supported from Development Partners and NGOs. This is the first time that national-wide RWSSH indicators have ever been collected in Cambodia.

Among 14,438 villages in Cambodia there are 5,669 villages (39%) which have been triggered already, ranking from the 765 triggered villages in Tboung Khmum Province, the province with the highest number of triggered villages, to 0 triggered villages in Phnom Penh and Kep Province, the lowest number of triggered villages. The triggering was mainly conducted by government. The average ODF success rate is 32 % (from triggering to ODF). The top 5 provinces with high success rate (higher than 45%) are: Banteay Meanchey, Kampot, Kandal, Svay Rieng, and Pailin provinces. Koh Kong, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Pursat, Preah Sihanuk, and Tboung Khmum Provinces have the lowest success rate (less than 10%). On average, 20.4 and 21.6 months were needed between triggering to claimed ODF and verified ODF villages respectively.

There are limited communes allocating budget for rural water supply and for sanitation and hygiene. The budget is usually included within the social security fund and so PDRDs often found these difficult to be separated. Only 11 provinces have data on communes allocated budget for WASH; while other provinces either have no data or do not have communes allocating budget for WASH. The results indicated that there are 405 communes (25% of total communes) allocating budget for rural water supply and 408 communes (25% of total communes) allocated budget for sanitation and hygiene. The top 5 provinces reporting the highest proportion of communes allocating budget for rural water supply and sanitation and hygiene are Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Svay Rieng, Kandal, and Prey Veng Provinces. The average budget allocated for rural water supply is approximate 2.3 million riels/commune/year while the average budget allocated for sanitation and hygiene is approximate 1.3 million riels/commune/year.

Most (90%) districts have sanitation suppliers. The average number of sanitation suppliers per district is 7.6; with much lower rates in remote provinces especially in the north and northeast provinces. Provinces closer to Phnom Penh are observed to have higher average number of sanitation suppliers per district such as Kampong Thom, Takeo, and Kandal. The average cost of one affordable ring is 37,000 Riel while the average cost of one affordable latrine pan with slap is 89,000 Riel.



5 Process Limitations, Challenges and Recommendations

5.1 Limitations noted by the MIS committee

Throughout the MIS roll out, the MIS committee noted several challenges and limitations to the MIS process such as:

- i) Limited records of previous CLTS triggering and ODF date
- ii) PDRDs rely heavily on local NGOs
- iii) No precise internal data record
- iv) PDRDs were not familiar with the data entry template and definition
- v) Errors found in the data entry template
- vi) PDRD were unable to find or separate commune allocated budget for RWS and for sanitation and hygiene as the budget mentioned on social affair/social service budget
- vii) Conflicting schedule with election campaign and public holiday
- viii) Health and technical issue were reported.

5.2 Challenges and feedback noted by MIS users and participants

At the end of year MIS reflection workshop, 59 participants from national government, subnational government and non-government partners gave feedback about the process, data collection and potential improvements for MIS in future years. The following figures provide a summary of this feedback, which was collected anonymously using an online survey tool called Mentimeter.

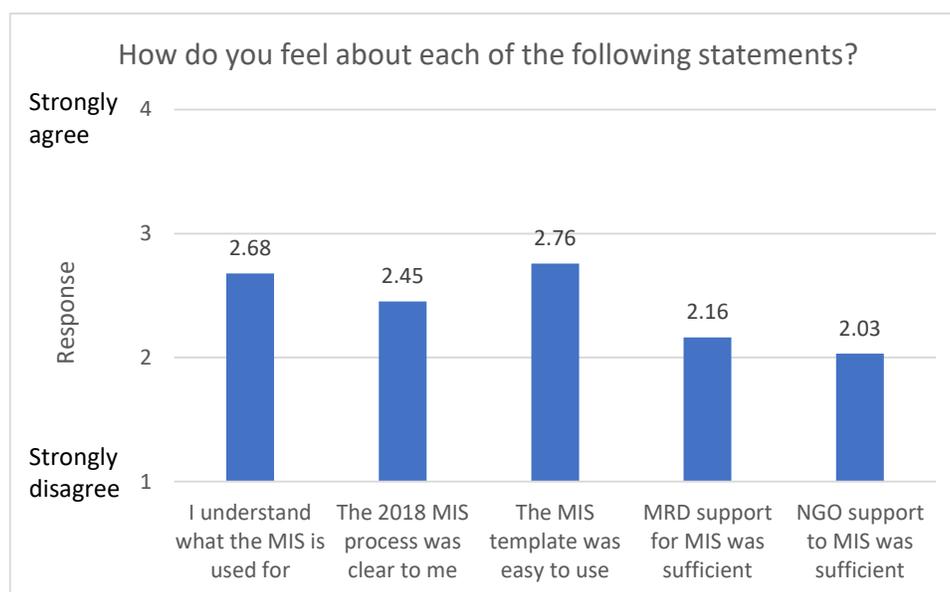


Figure 16: Participant opinion on the 2018 MIS

In general, respondents only slightly felt that they understood what the MIS was for and that the template was easy to use and felt neutral about understanding the MIS process (Figure 16).



Respondents generally felt that support from MRD and NGOs was insufficient. This indicates that clearer orientation and information sharing is needed about the purpose and process for the MIS.

The most difficult parts of the MIS process reported by the 59 respondents were mapping and gathering information, followed by completing the Excel template (Figure 17). The least difficult (easiest) parts were summarizing results and coordinating stakeholders. In future years the MIS committee should consider simplifying the mapping process, providing clear guidance on data collection and ensure subnational PDRD have sufficient capacity using Microsoft Excel.

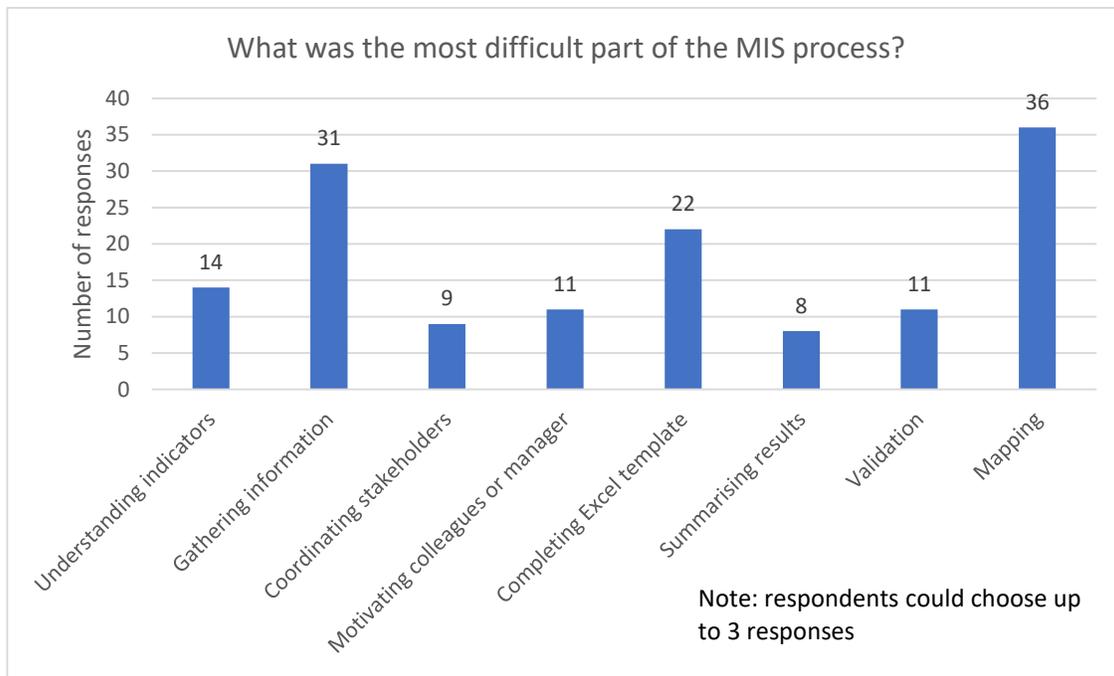


Figure 17: Participant experience of the MIS process

Among the six indicators collected in MIS Phase 1, village CLTS and village ODF data were the easiest for PDRDs to collect (Figure 18). This is likely because they have existing record keeping processes for these indicators. By contrast, village ODF sustainability, and commune budget indicators were the hardest to collect, probably because the PDRD do not have existing information or in-house processes for these.

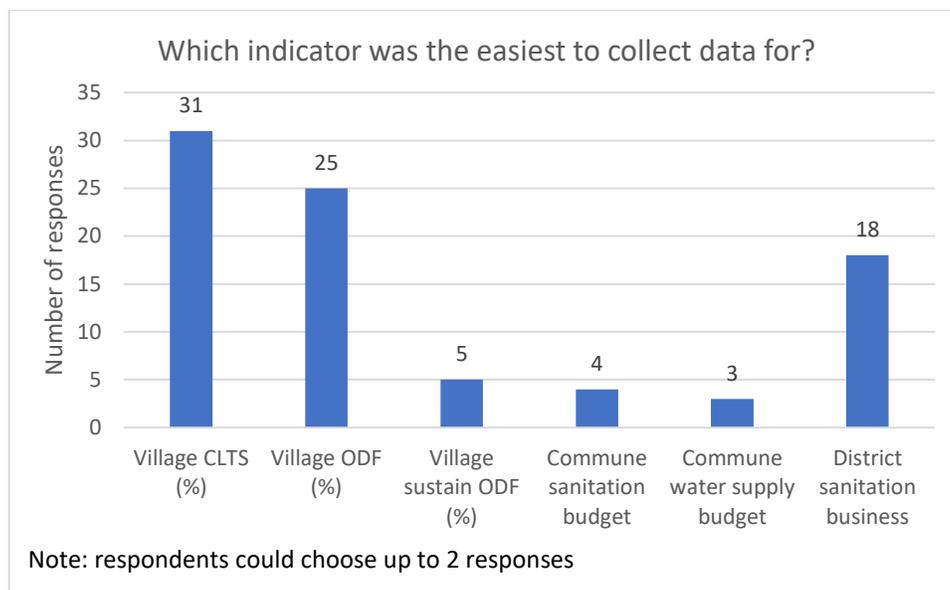


Figure 18: Participant experience of data collection

Activities or support that MIS users commonly recommended in order to make MIS Phase 2 easier included:

- More training on data entry, data management, Excel mapping, and more practice for data entry
- Standardize data collection tools and write clearer indicators
- Provide a transport allowance for PDRD to gather/check data
- Specific tools to collect data (e.g. village sanitation and water logbook)
- Provide computers to PDRD
- Manage data collection through online platform
- NGO to motivate MIS teams

5.3 How the MIS data has already been used?

At the end of year MIS reflection workshop participants were asked what they have already used the MIS for. Among 59 respondents, the most common use of the MIS template and data was for PAP review and preparing the PAP 2 (Figure 19). Concerningly, 17 respondents (29%) said they had not used the data, and 9 respondents (15%) had used it to create a province water summary despite only one indicator related to water supply.

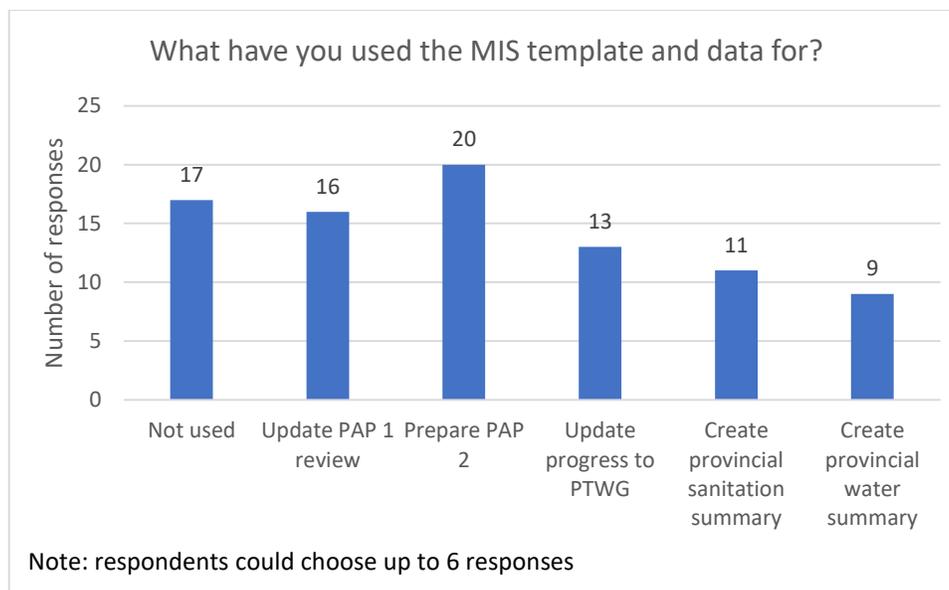


Figure 19: How reflection workshop participants have been using the MIS

5.4 Recommendations to improve the MIS in future years

Based on the above feedback from the MIS committee and national and subnational MIS participants, recommended areas of MIS improvement are:

- 1) Provide a clearer orientation on the MIS purpose and process, perhaps including a one-page infographic for participants to refer to,
- 2) Clearer definition of each indicators and how to collect each indicator,
- 3) Clearer guidance on how to report commune budget for WASH separately from the social service budget,
- 4) Encourage local NGOs and relevant stakeholders in PWGs to support the provincial MIS committees to get the existing data, under management and ownership of PDRDs,
- 5) Strengthen PDRD capacity on Excel and familiarity with the new proposed data template for MIS phase 2,
- 6) Simplify the results mapping process,
- 7) Identify and use mechanisms to motivate MIS team, especially subnational level, to coordinate, collect, and report data as requirements for annual PAP progress review (strong support from PWG).

In addition to recommendations to improve MIS itself, the findings can be used to improve WASH performance and NAP/PAP progress. Significant areas of improvement and follow-up action points are included in Table 9.



Table 9: Rural WASH programming areas to be improved based on MIS results

Significant areas of improvement	Who Supported by sub-groups, TWGs, DPs/NGOs
Increase success rate between triggering to ODF	MRD - CLTS team
Shorter time needed between triggering to ODF	MRD - CLTS team
Maintain and measure 3 years sustainable ODF	MRD - CLTS team
Increase the # of commune and size of budget allocated for WASH	MRD – advocacy
Attract more sanitation suppliers with potential for cost reduction and for fulfilling demand	MRD, private sector/NGOs working on supply side (iDE, WaterSHED, EMW)

5.5 Next plan and MIS Phase 2

After the NAP2 is finalized MIS Phase 2 will be rolled out. As per one of the NAP2 indicators, the MIS Phase 2 will collect data on at least 50% of the NAP2 indicators. The workplan and budget for MIS Phase 2 is currently being developed and agreed upon.

6 Conclusion

The first phase of the MRD-led Rural WASH MIS has been successfully completed. The information collected using the MRD's subnational structure provided nation-wide data on six important indicators for rural sanitation and water supply and provided valuable input to the review of the National Action Plan for RWSSH 2014-2018. As outlined in this report there are several actions which MRD and the sector can take together to strengthen and expand the MIS in future years to further integrate it with NAP indicators and make the data collected even more accessible and useful. MRD hope that sector partners and stakeholders will continue their collaborative efforts to support this system to become an increasingly valuable tool for information management in the rural WASH sector.

Annexes

Annex I: MIS Validation/Spot Check

To ensure the quality of data, MIS team conduct the data validation/spot check for all provinces in the main purpose to cross check the completeness, accuracy, and source of data.

OBJECTIVES

1. Conduct interview with the site staffs who involve in the data collection and entry process. These interviews provide a first-hand opportunity for the review team to gain a thorough understanding of each institution's data collection and reporting processes. Any outstanding questions and follow-up issues identified should be addressed during the interviews.
2. Observe the data collection – Description of the recording practices, availability, completeness, accuracy of source documents.
3. Cross check at district and commune level by sampling a few communes for each province especially where suspect values are found.

MATERIALS NEEDED

1. Friendly template/questionnaires
2. Check list for the cross checking of completeness and accuracy of data collection and entry and record

ACTIVITY: At National Level

- Identify the main NGO partners that provide financial support or grant to local NGOs
- Collect existing detail records from those identified NGOs the related data of triggering and ODF
- Design standardized template to attach for NGOs partners as a big picture for type of data MIS team is looking for.
- Inform NGOs partners the contact person and turnaround time.
- Review received records from NGO partners and make clarification if any before validation data
- Compare MIS database to NGO partners' records then make the update
- Make data consolidate in one database after validation for all provinces
- Identify the specific information to be verified as example duplicate data, incomplete counts, improper formats, value fields "null" so forth.



At Sub-National Level

All the questions in the table below will be used as guidance for MRD MIS team to interview PDRDs or persons who involved and completed the data collection tools for village level indicators.

Accuracy	Completeness	Source of data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What is your perception for accuracy of data? ▪ How do you think about the current template? ▪ What part of the data collection tools do you think most difficult when completing the template? ▪ What are your suggestions and recommendations for future improvement? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is there any missing data? If yes, please provide reasons. ▪ Verify the missing or suspect values that already identified at National level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is there any proper records of information that respond to data collection tool? If yes, please show records. If no, how did you get that information?

At District and Commune Level

All the questions in the table below will be used as guidance for MRD MIS team to interview Commune Councils or persons to verify data and values for commune and district level indicators.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is there any information that respond to the commune and district indicators available? ▪ If yes, please verify the values with MIS records to check the consistency ▪ If no, where those type of information can be conveniently reachable and most reliable? ▪ What type of WASH data that being collected by district and commune authorities? ▪ How often those data are collected? Who are the collectors? ▪ Is there any incentives provided for data collection?
--



VERIFICATION

Steps to observation the completeness or availability of the record for the 6 indicators, the accuracy of data entry:

1. Ask PDRDs (especially staff who involved with data collection and data entry) some questions to learn about
 - a. Province's situation, their process/methods in getting the data, what are the sources of data. It should be noted that the data representing the whole province not just activities by PDRD alone.
 - b. Is there any missing data or information; if yes, what are they and reasons
 - c. What is the accuracy of the data - ask for perception from PDRDs and why?
 - d. What are the pros and cons of collecting the current MIS data.
 - e. Any additional points that we can do to improve completeness and accuracy of current data?
2. Clarify some questions during the desk validation if there is any. (Note: need to prepare a list of questions/errors found during the validation in Phnom Penh so that we can clarify face to face)
3. Ask PDRDs to provide feedbacks on current MIS:
 - a. Is the current template/MIS questions is friendly and why?
 - b. What is your level of understanding about terms/concepts used in the current template/MIS questions and why?
 - c. What is your suggestion and recommendation for improvement?
4. Check list for observation
5. Cross check at some districts or communes and note down the situation
 - a. Whether District or Commune authorities have data of these 6 indicators?
 - b. If yes, are the data consistent with the MIS?
 - c. Link to future MIS: what are the current WASH data collected by District and Commune authorities, how do they collect these data, frequency of data collection, who collect data, and is there any incentives for data collection? (This may refer CDB and other routine WASH data collection available support by internal and external institutes)



Annex II: Questionnaire for validation/site-visit

ខេត្ត Province:

ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ Date:

I- ជំនួបជាមួយ PDRDs

១ .ភាពត្រឹមត្រូវ (Accuracy)

១ ១.តើអ្នកយល់ឃើញយ៉ាងណាចំពោះភាពត្រឹមត្រូវនៃទិន្នន័យដែលបានបញ្ជូនមកក្រុមការងារគ្រប់គ្រងទិន្នន័យ ថ្នាក់ជាតិពេលកន្លងទៅថ្មីៗនេះ ?

What is your perception for accuracy of data ?

១.២ តើអ្នកយល់ឃើញយ៉ាងណាចំពោះទម្រង់បំពេញព័ត៌មានទាំងនេះ ?

How do you think about the current template ?

១.៣ តើផ្នែកណាមួយនៅក្នុងទម្រង់បំពេញទិន្នន័យដែលអ្នកយល់ថាមានការលំបាក ក្នុងអំឡុងពេលបញ្ចូល ទិន្នន័យ ?

What part of the data collection tools do you think most difficult when completing the template ?

- ទិន្នន័យថ្នាក់ភូមិ, ទិន្នន័យថ្នាក់ឃុំ, ទិន្នន័យថ្នាក់ស្រុក

មូលហេតុ:

១.៤ តើអ្នកមានយោបល់ ឬអនុសាសន៍បែបណា ដើម្បីកែលម្អទម្រង់បំពេញទិន្នន័យទាំងនេះ ឲ្យមានភាពប្រសើរ ឡើងសម្រាប់ពេលក្រោយៗទៀត ?

What are your suggestions and recommendations for future improvement ?

២ .ការបំពេញទិន្នន័យ (Completeness)

២.១ តើមានព័ត៌មានណាខ្លះ ដែលអ្នកមិនបានបំពេញក្នុងទម្រង់ទិន្នន័យ ? បើសិនជាមាន តើមកពីមូលហេតុអ្វី ?

Is there any missing data ? If yes, please provide reasons.

- ទិន្នន័យថ្នាក់ភូមិ, ទិន្នន័យថ្នាក់ឃុំ, ទិន្នន័យថ្នាក់ស្រុក, បានបំពេញគ្រប់

មូលហេតុ:



២.២ បង្ហាញបញ្ជីទិន្នន័យដែលក្រុមការងារគ្រប់គ្រងទិន្នន័យថ្នាក់ជាតិបានរកឃើញថា មានការសង្ស័យ មិនត្រឹមត្រូវ បាត់បង់ សូមធ្វើការបញ្ជាក់ ផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ ឲ្យបានច្បាស់។

Verify the missing or suspect values that already identified at National level

សន្និដ្ឋាន ៖

៣ .ប្រភពទិន្នន័យ (Source of data)

៣.១ តើអ្នកបានប្រភពទិន្នន័យមកពីណា ដើម្បីបញ្ចូលក្នុងទម្រង់បំពេញទិន្នន័យ ?

Is there any proper records of information that respond to data collection tool ?

៣.១.១ សន្និដ្ឋានពីការពិនិត្យជាក់ស្តែង (If yes, please show records)

៣.១.២ មូលហេតុដែលមិនមានទិន្នន័យ (If no, how did you get those information ?)

II- ជំនួបជាមួយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ

១ .សកម្មភាពក្រុមការងារគ្រប់គ្រងទិន្នន័យថ្នាក់ជាតិក្នុងពេលជួបប្រជុំជាមួយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ (At District and Commune Level)

- ជូនដំណឹងដល់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំជាមុន អំពីពេលវេលា និងគោលបំណងក្នុងប្រជុំ
- លើកទឹកចិត្តឲ្យអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធទាំងអស់ដែលបានចូលរួមធ្វើផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ឃុំ
- សូមជ្រើសចំនួន មួយ រឺ ពីរ ឃុំ
- ប្រើប្រាស់សំនួរដូចខាងក្រោម ដើម្បីសួរទៅកាន់អ្នកចូលរួម

ឈ្មោះឃុំ.....៖

តើឃុំបានវិភាជន៍ថវិកាសម្រាប់ការងារទឹកស្អាតនិងអនាម័យដែរឬទេ ?

Is there any information that respond to the commune and district indicators available ?

ទឹកស្អាត មាន មិនមាន

អនាម័យ មាន មិនមាន

- បើសិនមាន សូមធ្វើការផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ ចំនួនថវិកាដែលបានវិភាជន៍



If yes, please verify the values with MIS records to check the consistency

សន្និដ្ឋាន ៖

- បើសិនមិនមាន តើក្រុមការងាររបស់ខ្ញុំ អាចស្វែងរក ប្រភពទិន្នន័យនៅកន្លែងណាបានងាយស្រួល ហើយ អាចជឿជាក់បាន ?

If no, where those type of information can be conveniently reachable and most reliable ?

- a. តើទិន្នន័យទឹកស្អាត និងអនាម័យអ្វីខ្លះ ដែលអជ្ញាធរឃុំ និងស្រុក ធ្លាប់ ឬកំពុងប្រមូល ?

What type of WASH data that being collected by district and commune authorities ?

- b. ប្រសិនបើមាន តើការប្រមូលទិន្នន័យទាំងនោះ ប្រមូលញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា ?

How often those data are collected ?

- មួយខែម្តង (monthly), បីខែម្តង (Quarterly), ៦ខែម្តង/ ២ដងក្នុង មួយឆ្នាំ (Biannual),
- មួយឆ្នាំម្តង (Annually), មិនទៀងទាត់) Irregular), មិនដែលសោះ (Never)

- c. ប្រសិនបើមាន តើនរណាជាដើរប្រមូលទិន្នន័យទាំងនោះ ? ហើយមានការជួយឧបត្ថម្ភយ៉ាងដូចម្តេចដែរ ?

Who are the collectors ? Are there any incentives provided for data collection ?

III- ជំនួបជាមួយអ្នកផ្គត់ផ្គង់សម្ភារអនាម័យ

១ .សកម្មភាពក្រុមការងារគ្រប់គ្រងទិន្នន័យក្នុងពេលជួបជាមួយអ្នកផ្គត់ផ្គង់សម្ភារអនាម័យ

- ជ្រើសរើសអ្នកផ្គត់ផ្គង់សម្ភារអនាម័យក្នុងស្រុកចំនួន ១ ឬ ២ ដែលមានតម្លៃទាបជាងគេ ដូចមានក្នុងបញ្ជី ទិន្នន័យ MIS ថ្នាក់ស្រុក
- ផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ទិន្នន័យជាក់ស្តែងជាមួយទិន្នន័យដែលផ្តល់ដោយមន្ទីរ

ឈ្មោះស្រុក.....៖

- a. តើលុបបង្គន់១
 - i. តម្លៃប៉ុន្មានរៀល ?
 - ii. មានទំហំប៉ុន្មាន ?
 - iii. ធ្វើពីអ្វីខ្លះ ?



- iv. គុណភាពខុសគ្នាយ៉ាងណាដែរ ? (សូមថតរូបផង បើអាច)
- v. ប្រជាជននិយមប្រើល្អ)តម្លៃទាបជាងគេ (នេះទេ ? ហេតុអ្វី ?
- b. តើ ថាសបង្គន់ ១ និង បានបង្គន់ ១
 - i. តម្លៃប៉ុន្មានរៀល ?
 - ii. មានទំហំប៉ុន្មាន ?
 - iii. ធ្វើពីអ្វីខ្លះ ?
 - iv. គុណភាពខុសគ្នាយ៉ាងណាដែរ ? (សូមថតរូបផង បើអាច)
 - v. ប្រជាជននិយមប្រើថាស និង បានបង្គន់)តម្លៃទាបជាងគេ (នេះទេ ? ហេតុអ្វី ?
- c. (សំណួររបន្ថែម សួរក៏បាន អត់ក៏បាន) តើ កន្លែងនេះមាន
 - i. មានលក់គ្រឿងបង្គន់ សមស្របសម្រាប់ជនពិការរឺទេ ? បើមាន ពន្យល់
 - ii. មានលក់គ្រឿងបង្គន់សមស្របសម្រាប់តំបន់ប្រឈម(Challenging environment) ដូចជាជំនន់ ភូមិលិចទឹក/បណ្តែតទឹក រាំងស្ងួត រឺទេ ? បើមាន សូមរៀបរាប់
 - iii. តើអ្នកអាចផ្គត់ផ្គង់ដល់ស្រុក ឃុំ តំបន់ណាខ្លះ ?

IV- បូកសរុប

១ .សកម្មភាពក្រុមការងារគ្រប់គ្រងទិន្នន័យថ្នាក់ជាតិបន្ទាប់ពីធ្វើការផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់រួច

១.១ បន្ទាប់ពីជួបមន្ទីរនិងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធរួច តើក្រុមការងារថ្នាក់ជាតិយល់យ៉ាងណាដែរចំពោះ ភាពត្រឹមត្រូវ (Accuracy), ការបំពេញទិន្នន័យ (Completeness), និង ប្រភពទិន្នន័យ (Source of data) ដែលមន្ទីរផ្តល់ជូន។

១.២ តើអ្វីទៅជាអនុសាសន៍របស់មន្ទីរ ក្នុងការធ្វើឲ្យប្រសើរឡើងសម្រាប់ការប្រមូលទិន្នន័យពេលក្រោយ ?
 What recommendation from PDRDs for future improvement on data collection process ?

១.៣ តើក្រុមការងារគ្រប់គ្រងទិន្នន័យថ្នាក់ជាតិ មានអនុសាសន៍យ៉ាងដូចម្តេចដើម្បីធ្វើឲ្យមានការប្រសើរឡើងសម្រាប់ការប្រមូលទិន្នន័យពេលក្រោយ ?
 What recommendation from National team for future improvement on data collection process ?

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